

called the peritoneum which when inflamed is called peritonitis, a very dangerous disease more so than pleurisy.

PROCESS OF DIGESTION.

In tracing the food from the mouth to where it nourishes the muscles in different parts of the body, we first find the food taken into the mouth by the action of the lips and front teeth where it is masticated or chewed by means of the tongue and teeth, and while it is being rolled around and chewed the salivary glands keep pouring in the saliva, mixing the food and preparing it for digestion. After it is thoroughly chewed it is rolled into a ball at the back part of the tongue, where by the action of the muscles of the gullet it is grasped and forced down into the tube which, by the action of its muscular fibres, is forced down into the stomach where it is rolled about and becomes thoroughly mixed with the gastric and pepsine juices which act chemically on the food and changes it into what is known as chyme. From the stomach it passes up into the front part of the small bowels where there is the secretion from the liver and pancreas which also act chemically and changes the chyme into what is called chyle. After this the rest of the bowels by the action of these little villi and lacteals, which are in the coats of the bowels, absorbs the chyle or nourishment from the food, these vessels empty the chyle or nourishment into the veins of the body which is then carried to the heart, where it is forced out from the heart through the arteries down into the capillaries which are all through the body, the nourishment is given through the walls of these small thin vessels and gives life and strength to the body.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

THESE are commonly known as the organs of breathing, they comprise the nostrils, chambers in the head or nasal chambers, larynx or sometimes called Adam's apple. trachea or windpipe, bronchial tubes and the lungs.

The Nostrils are two openings, one on each side of the nose; these are held open by the aid of cartilage or gristle, and muscles. About one and one-half inches up the nostril on the under side is a small opening about the size of a grain of shot, this is where the tube or duct which carries the tears down from the eyes empty into the nose. The nostril is lined with a thin delicate skin which after-