

**Distilled liquors.** — Liquors made by separating alcohol from a fermented substance.

**Duct.** — A slender tube by which secretions are carried from a gland. See Fig. 11.

**Dyspepsia.** — The name given to certain diseases of the digestive organs.

**Ear-drum.** — The middle cavity of the ear. See Fig. 76.

**Enamel.** — The outer, hard covering of the teeth.

**Epidermis.** — The outer layer of the skin. See Fig. 61.

**Epiglottis.** — The lid covering the opening of the windpipe in the throat. See Fig. 12.

**Epithelium.** — A layer of cells covering various internal and external surfaces of the body.

**Eustachian tube.** — A tube leading from the middle ear to the mouth. See Figs. 12 and 76.

**Excretions.** — Waste materials that pass out from the body.

**Exhalation.** — Breathing air out of the lungs.

**Facial bones.** The bones forming the face. See Fig. 44.

**Fat cells.** — Minute drops of fat, such as exist in meat. See Fig. 2.

**Femur.** — The bone extending from the hip to the knee. See Fig. 42.

**Fermentation.** — A change occurring in sugar solutions by which alcohol is produced.

**Fermented liquors.** — Drinks made from simple fermented material.

**Fibula.** — The small bone in the leg below the knee. See Fig. 42.

**Foramen ovale.** — The opening from the middle ear into the inner ear. See Fig. 76.

**Frontal bone.** — The bone forming the forehead. See Fig. 44.

**Fuel foods.** — Foods used for developing heat and energy.

**Gall-bladder.** — A sac which collects bile secreted by the liver. See Fig. 13.

**Ganglion.** — A knot of nervous matter containing nerve cells. See Fig. 67.

**Gastric juice.** — The digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach.

**Glottis.** — The opening from the throat into the windpipe. See Fig. 12.

**Glucose, or grape sugar.** — Sugar found, or similar to that found, in fruits.

**Gluten.** — A proteid derived from wheat and some other substances.