

111 lbs. or more than two thirds, consist of water. The remaining 43 lbs. consist of the following proximate constituents :—

	lbs.	oz.
Phosphate and carbonate of lime with fluoride of calcium forming the earthy matter of the bones . . . . .	7	.
Other phosphates and carbonates with chlorides, sulphates, silica, and iron oxide . . . . .	..	9
Fat, constituting the adipose tissue . . . . .	12	..
Gelatine, of which the walls of the cells and many tissues of the body, as well as of skin and bones are composed . . . . .	15	..
Albumen found in the blood and nerves . . . .	4	3
Fibrin forming the muscles, the clot and globules of the blood . . . . .	4	4
Total . . . . .	43.	0.

Thus out of 43 lbs. dry substances 23.7 are albuminoids, but taking the dry organic constituents alone, 23.7 lbs. in 34.7 lbs., or 66 per cent., consist of the nitrogenous constituents of which we have been speaking. The carbohydrates so far as they have contributed to the building up of the body are represented by the fat.

According to Hammarsten it has become customary to include the whole of the animal albuminoids under the name of proteines or proteids, which would seem to be rather an unfortunate arrangement. It is unnecessary to go so far back as to explain how and why this term was invented by Mulder for designating all these nitrogenous substances, but since it comes from a Greek word signifying "I am the first" it would appear more appropriate to apply it rather to the vegetable albuminoids and confine it to them only.

It will scarcely be expected that I should give in such a lecture as this a full description of the processes of digestion and assimilation, but it is our business to attempt to follow the proteids of the vegetable kingdom in the changes which they undergo in passing through the animal economy. We must leave almost unnoticed the fat and the