tyrin resolves itself into butyric acid and glycerin. These authors operated by distilling a mixture of milk and monobutyrin, and in then determining the acidity of the distilled products. They encountered this reaction of splitting up monobutyrin in the milks of the woman, dog, cow, goat, and ass, stronger in the former, and less energetic in the latter. They have agreed upon giving this ferment the name of lipase, a name which Bourquelot had given to a ferment of the same nature, which Hanriot was the first to discover in the blood.

Summing up the various researches and discoveries made in connection with cow's milk, we find, then, that this milk contains numerous ferments. We have determined definitely the presence of trypsin and of pepsin, of the lipasic and oxidizing ferments, and of a glycolytic ferment. There is, moreover, reason to expect further discoveries in this direction, and this is not improbable when the extremely complex nature of milk is taken into consideration.

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