Valv'u-læ con-ni-ven'tes (Lat. valvulae, little sliding doors, and conni-ventes, winking), deep puckers in the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Var'i-cose veins (Lat. varix, an enlarged vein), distended and enlarged veins.

Vas-o-mo'tor nerves (Lat. vasa, a vessel, and motor, pertaining to motion), nerves which produce either contraction or dilatation of the arteries.

Vein (vane) (Lat. vena, a vein), a tube which carries blood back to the heart.

Ven-ti-la'tion (Lat. ventilare, to winnow), changing the air of a room. Ven'tri-cle (Lat. ventriculus, stomach), one of the large, thick-walled cavities of the heart.

Ven-tril'o-quism (Lat. *venter*, the abdomen, and *loqui*, to speak), speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance away from the speaker.

Ver'mi-form ap-pen'dix (Lat. vermis, worm, appendix, something added), the closed tube, shaped like an earthworm, which projects from the beginning of the large intestine. In some of the lower animals, as in the hen, it is as large as the other part of the intestine, but in man is only about two inches in length and one eighth inch in diameter.

Ver'te-bra (Lat. vertebra), a joint of the backbone.

Vest'i-bule (Lat. vestibulum, a porch or entrance), the cavity of the internal ear from which the cochlea and semicircular canals extend.

Vil'lus (Lat. villus, a tuft of hair), one of the minute slender projections upon the inner surface of the intestine.

Vin'e-gar, a sour liquid made from wine or cider by the oxidation of its alcohol to acetic acid, of which it contains from two to four per cent.

Vit're-ous hu'mor (Lat. vitrum, glass), the jelly-like fluid which fills the eyeball behind the lens.

X rays, a form of radiant energy discovered by Roentgen in 1895. It penetrates wood, flesh, and many other substances which are opaque to sunlight.

Yeast, a collection of single-celled plants, whose growth changes sugar to alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The agent which causes bread to become light.

INDEX

Abdomen, 66. Abscess, 395. Absorption, 89, 260. Accommodation, 339. Achilles' tendon, 374. Acid, 28, 149. Aconite, 148, 151. Adam's apple, 349. Adenoid vegetations, 193, 327. Adulteration, of alcohol, 47. of coffee, 127. of milk, III. Air, 206, 220. in lungs, 207. in clothing, 238. moisture in, 236. rarefied, 222. sacs, 195. Albumin, 23, 34, 69, 84, 92. Alcohol, 44, 140. effects on arteries, 189. brain, 315. digestion, 98. excretion, 251. habit, 319. heart, 168. heat, 243. heredity, 319. intestine, 100. judgment, 316. kidney, 251. liver, 100. lungs, 213. muscle, 377. nerves, 273. paralysis, 317. peristalsis, 99. respiration, 214.

sight, 342.

voice, 354.

stomach, 99.

Alimentary canal, 53. Alkalies, 28, 149. Alkaloids, 152. Ameba, 10. Amylopsin, 84. Anæsthesia, 146, 223, 320. Anatomy, 9. Anemia, 159. Antidote, 149. Antimony, 151. Antiseptics, 387. Antitoxin, 386. Antrum, 54, 193, 324. Aorta, 172. Apoplexy, 311. Appendicitis, 80. Appendix, vermiform, 80. Appetite, 74. Aqueous humor, 334. Argon, 220. Arsenic, 150. Arterial blood, 157, 177, 207. Artery, 163, 172, 187. Asphyxia, 212. Assimilation, 91. Astigmatism, 340. Auricle, 163.

Bacteria, 384.
Barley, 122.
Bathing, 261.
Beans, 122.
Beard, 261.
Beds, 240.
Beef tea, 115.
Beer, 43.
Belladonna, 152.
Biceps, 375.
Bicuspid tooth, 55.
Bile, 84, 85, 93.
Biliousness, 85, 93.