

The composition of the urine provides another excellent illustration of the utility of the solvent power of water. In the course of its complex chemical processes a higher organism produces a host of end products which must be removed, and also finds itself accidentally in possession of a great variety of other useless substances which require excretion. The solvent power of water is one of the great factors in facilitating this task. Human urine has been reported to contain in solution the following substances: urea, carbamic acid, creatinine, creatine, uric acid, xanthine, guanine, hypoxanthine, adenine, paraxanthine, heteroxanthine, episarkine, epiguanine, oxalic acid, allantoin, hippuric acid, phenaceturic acid, benzoic acid, phenolsulphuric acid, skatoxylsulphuric acid, paraoxyphenylacetic acid, homogentisic acid, urobiline, urochrome, uroerythrine, glucose, levulose, lactose, numerous compounds of glycuronic acid, glycine, alanine, leucine, tyrosine, and other amino-acids, various enzymes, putrescine, cadavarine, and countless other organic substances, chlorides, bromides, and iodides, phosphates and sulphates, potassium, sodium, ammonia, calcium, magnesium, iron, carbonic acid, nitrogen, argon, etc.

Here again it is sure that such variety could