this point is reached, it is assumable that both sugar and nitrogen are being derived from the breaking down of the molecular nuclear centre that was constructed at the time of the building up of the protein molecule Evidently, in the one case, the carbohydrate is liberated without the destruction of the molecule, and in the other, the liberation is an accompaniment of molecular disintegration.

I have just spoken of the elimination of sugar in phloridzin glycosuria being connected with food supply. The carbohydrate in the food runs off as sugar in the urine, and it does this without showing itself as sugar in the blood. The only deduction that can be drawn from this occurrence is that it passes in a state of combination, and, in view of the intensity of the glycosuria that is sometimes observed, it is evident that the capacity for transit in this state must be very great. In pancreatic diabetes, the eliminated sugar is similarly connected with food supply, but the carbohydrate of the food reaches the circulation, and passes through it to the kidney in the form of free sugar. Thus, in both these conditions, the food carbohydrate passes through the system and makes its appearance in the urine as sugar. In connection with the one, it passes through in a concealed (combined) state, as I contend happens in its conveyance in the healthy person to the tissues for utilisation. In connexion with the other, it passes through in a free or uncombined (unassimilated) state, just as it does in ordinary diabetes. Herein, then, it may be considered that we have the two modes of transit, that in health and that in diabetes, represented.

I must not allow the subjoined remarks by Professor Halliburton, in his advocacy of the glycogenic doctrine, contained in the article that has been already referred to on "Diabetes Mellitus from the Physiological Standpoint" inserted in the July number of the "Practitioner," 1907, to pass without comment. At the present stage a fitting place is offered for referring to them, and I will proceed to avail myself of it. The question of the sugar formation by the liver is being spoken of, and the following line of reasoning is set forth. "At the present day, the prevalent opinion among physiologists is of the nature of a compromise between the two extreme views. The liver is, no doubt, able to convert part of its glycogen into fat, but most of its glycogen is regarded as leaving the liver as sugar (dextrose). In coming to the latter conclusion, physiologists are influenced by what they learn from surviving organs generally. An excised organ is undoubtedly on the road to death, but while it still retains vitality, the phenomena it exhibits are similar in kind to, through they may be different in degree from, those which it exhibits during life. It is impossible to suppose that, at a