

embodied in the work alluded to, has failed to receive Professor Halliburton's consideration. The effect of the proposition is to take away the ground from beneath his argument and destroy its reality. Previous to the recognition of carbohydrate as a constituent of protein, there could be no conception of what is permissibly entertainable now, and it must be admitted that a difficulty stood in the way of reconciling the facts observable in connexion with the changed state of things occurring in the liver at the moment of death. On the one side, evidence showed that if sugar passed into the circulation as had been suggested, the fact of its doing so could not escape being revealed by the urine, and the state of the urine negated the possibility of the occurrence taking place. On the other side, there was the active production of sugar that was observed to occur in the liver as a post-mortem effect, and which, if occurring during life, would have established a different state of things from that actually found to exist. In these circumstances, it could only be said that the enzyme action allowed to come into play after death must be inhibited by the conditions existing during life.

With the knowledge that we now possess, it may be considered that no incompatibility exists. Concerning enzyme action, a considerable advance has been made, and it is consistent with what is now known to consider, in relation to the transformation of glycogen into sugar, that the agent concerned in effecting the process does not primarily exist in the liver in the state of enzyme, but in that of zymogen. Enzymes are dual bodies, and the mother substance of them, zymogen, possesses no activity. The co-operation of another body, the activator, is required to give it enzymic power. In other instances, the activator is brought into play as it is required, and here the conditions leading to a demand for carbohydrate from its storage may set the activator free and start the enzyme into motion in the manner needed. It may well be that the altered conditions occurring at death may lead to a removal of the restraining influence that held things in proper check during life. The same may be said with regard to blood coagulation. The zymogen, or proferment, of thrombin is present, but is devoid of activity, so long as the co-operative agent is held from exerting its activating effect.

Looking at the distinguished position that Professor Halliburton holds as a teacher of physiology and the weight that his writings carry in the mind of members of the medical profession, I cannot help regarding it as very regrettable that the evidence which nullifies his argument should have escaped being noticed. It is medicine that suffers in connexion with the matter, for without a right physiological basis, there can be no rational comprehension to guide the medical practitioner in