and magnesia salts of which crystallize in octahedra." So far as known, the lime or magnesium salts of this protein have never been prepared and probably cannot be crystallized if made.

His description of the properties of the individual proteins closely follows Cohnheim except in the case of the nucleoproteids and the haemoglobins, which are treated more extensively.

Throughout the volume, references are made to the original authorities, and this fact gives the book its chief value, for the entire literature of the subject is discussed, and few papers of consequence have been overlooked. The reader will therefore find this book very helpful in looking up the literature of any of the questions treated.

It is unfortunate that in the first work in the English language on this subject a more critical study of this great mass of undigested material was not undertaken, and an endeavor made to bring the conflicting statements into harmony and to eliminate those already disproved or rendered extremely improbable. As it is, we here have collected together, in addition to the definitely ascertained facts, a large number of very questionable observations and evident blunders which thus acquire an undeserved degree of recognition that will make it difficult to dispose of them for a long time to come. THOMAS B. OSBORNE.

ON CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM. By F. W. PAVY, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Price, $2.40.

This book contains a course of advanced lectures delivered by Dr. Pavy at the University of London in May, 1905. It is largely made up of the personal experiments and opinions of its author. It hardly seems credible that the subject of diabetes could have been treated without reference to Minkowski's work on the extirpation of the pancreas, yet this has been done. Much foreign work has been neglected or misquoted. Dr. Pavy (p. 50) considers that carbohydrate to the extent of 60 per cent. may enter into fixed chemical combination in the proteid molecule. This is an old view, now relegated to the group of fallen theories, since it has been shown that proteid yields sugar in metabolism through a synthetic reconstruction of the broken chains of its constituent amino acids. Dr. Pavy rightly protests that the "acidosis" question in diabetes should not engross the attention in preference to that of sugar. GRAHAM LUSK.