

(previously written by C. N. H. Long) is a biased picture; thus, in the bibliography the only reference to the Coris is a single paper written in 1929, while fifteen bear the names of Soskin, Levine or Mirsky. This change of outlook may be a good thing as the classical theory of diabetes based on the non-utilisation of glucose has had a long and unquestioned innings. To the uninitiated, however, it would seem wiser for standard textbooks to adopt a more neutral outlook towards conflicting views.

The editor has interlocked the various chapters with obvious care, but some cross-reference should be included in the two chapters which are concerned with rickets and calcium metabolism. There are a few minor inaccuracies but a high standard is maintained in all chapters.

We are rapidly approaching a phase of saturation of medical textbooks. Each year since the War new volumes are published dedicated to some new approach or to some hitherto neglected facet of medical practice. The duty of the reviewer is, therefore, to a greater degree to advise whether a book is an economic proposition or a luxury. One can unhesitatingly recommend this work because it contains a most practical review of diabetes and hypoglycæmia, covering also many aspects of applied physiology and endocrinology which are not included in most ordinary textbooks of internal medicine. Comprehensive chapters dealing with water metabolism, obesity, under-nutrition, the avitaminoses and porphyria metabolism are included. It is doubtful where one is to draw the line in the definition of metabolism; a chapter on renal disease is included, while the liver is dealt with in a more cursory fashion.

D. K. O'DONOVAN.

Some Aspects of Enzyme Research. British Medical Bulletin Vol. 9, No. 2 (1953), 15/-.

This may be looked upon as a companion to, and successor of, the Gowland Hopkins memorial volume (in this series some years ago), *New Currents in Biochemistry*. It is a most useful account of many aspects of enzyme research, both academic and clinical. We cannot say with any certitude that the purely academic interest of to-day may not be the greatest clinical importance in a few months. We are at the opening of an immense expansion in our knowledge of human physiology, pathology and clinical medicine, brought about by the newer knowledge of the enzyme make-up of the individual organs of the body and clearer notions of their significance. It is little more than half a century since the recognition of hormones and their importance; there are but few of them, a minute fraction of the numerous variety of enzymes in the body. We know, as yet, little of the modes by which an enzyme may be called into action or how an enzyme may affect the reaction of a tissue to a hormone (the work on β -Glycuronidase and its related enzymes as detailed by Levvy in this volume shows one of the ways which lies ahead).

Modern research in this field has shown that, as was suggested by Sherrington for the nervous system, there is also a "final common path" for the fuel of tissue energy, the special energy of the pyrophosphate bonds of adenosine triphosphate (A.T.P.). All foodstuffs are degraded (at which stage oxygen is used) by a variety of metabolic processes so as to lead to the formation of high energy phosphate bonds, which supply the ultimate energy through which a gland works or a muscle contracts.

This bulletin contains a number of articles on this fundamental problem, such as those by Keilin and Slater and by Krebs. There are many others on problems on a field less remote from the clinical. There is as yet little mention of how these enzymes are controlled beyond a hint relating them to the hormones. It opens an immense field of speculation. The reviewer can heartily recommend this volume, the knowledge in which is presented in an easily comprehended manner.

O. F. FITZGERAID.

Correction:

The published price of Dubos' *Bacterial and Mycotic Infections of Man* (Lippincott), a review of which appeared in our last issue (p. 372), is £3, and not £4 4s, as there stated.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE OF RIGHT SUPERIOR MAXILLA

(Continued from page 417)

diagnosis was made by the pathological examination of the tumour, and confirmed by the post-mortem examination of the lungs, which were also the seat of tuberculosis.

References.

1. Padgett, E. C., *Surgical Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws*. Saunders, Phila., 1938.
2. Gross, H. B., *Lehrbuch d. Mund- und Rachen-Krankheiten*. Thieme, 1932. Leipzig.
3. Chapotal. *Rev. Odontol.*, 51, 444, 1930.
4. Kremer, & Wiese, *Die Tuberkulose der Knochen*, Julius Springer, Berlin, 1930.