1. The introduction of alcohol into the intestine sets up a reflex which causes a secretion of gastric juice.

2. Section of the nerves which supply the stomach (vagi and sympathetic), or the administration of atropin, prevents this reflex, whereas nicotin has no such effect.

3. Of the substances other than alcohol examined in this connection, it was found that oil of peppermint also induces a reflex secretion, but that other irritants, such as mustard and ether, do not show this action.

4. Section of the nerves, or the administration of atropin or nicotin, followed by the introduction of alcohol directly into the stomach, gave results similar to those obtained when the alcohol was injected into the intestine.

16. **"The organism of smallpox,"** with demonstrations: **GARY N. CALKINS.**

The author, after briefly describing some of the phases in the complicated life history of the smallpox organism — *Cytoryctes variolæ Guarnieri* — demonstrated twelve stages of the organism stained by an adaptation of the Borrel method, whereby the organism stains red upon the green background of cell body and nucleus. A similar parasite, as yet undescribed, in the macronucleus of *Paramœcium caudatum*, was also shown.

17. **"On respiratory stimulants,"** with demonstration: **GEORGE B. WALLACE.**

A demonstration was made of a method for estimating the volume of expired air. A rabbit was used and the volume of air expired under normal conditions, and after the animal had been given a respiratory stimulant, was measured. The apparatus used was a modification of the one devised by Dreser. In the experiments reported by the author, the greatest increase in respiration occurred after administration of atropin, the amount of expired air being increased 75 %. Strychnin produced an increase of 35 %, caffein 9 %, cocain 7 %, aspidospermin and quebrachin (two alkaloids obtained from *Quebracho blanco*) 9 % and 17 %, respectively.

18. **"The intracellular reduction of gold chlorid,"** with demonstration: **ALFRED N. RICHARDS.**

The author studied the effects of intravascular injections of the double chlorid of gold and sodium. His experiments were