37. "On the influence of suprarenal extract upon absorption and elimination," with demonstration: **S. J. MELTZER** and **JOHN AUER.**

In a series of experiments it was found that a previous intravenous injection of adrenalin will make a rabbit resistant to a surely fatal dose of strychnin. (Such an experiment was demonstrated to the society.) In experiments with subcutaneous injections of fluorescin it was also found that in the animal which had previously received injections of adrenalin, the greenish-yellow color of the conjunctiva, mucous membranes, and skin appeared much later than in the control animal. Both results might be due to delayed absorption or delayed transudation, or to both. In further studies with subcutaneous injections of fluorescin it was found that the color entered the blood later and in less quantity in the adrenalin animal than in the control. Among other observations, it was noted that the kidneys of the control animal were more intensely colored than those of the adrenalin animal. The same difference was found when equal quantities of the stain were injected directly into the blood stream. The lesser coloration of the kidney is therefore due to the diminished elimination by the kidneys in the adrenalin animal. Other related problems are still under consideration. But the reported series of experiments already justify the conclusion that suprarenal extract delays absorption as well as elimination.

The starting point for the investigation was the hypothesis, stated by Dr. Meltzer in a previous publication, that since capillary endothelia possess irritability and contractility, their pores are surrounded by rings of contractile protoplasm which act like sphincters upon them, thus increasing and decreasing the permeability of the endothelia. The explanation for the observed facts is now offered that suprarenal extract, which causes contraction of the smooth muscle fibers of the arterioles, causes also an increase of the contractility of the endothelia, diminishing thereby their permeability, and thus reducing their powers of absorption and elimination.

38. "Mendel's law" (review): **EDMUND B. WILSON.**

A review of the more important facts in Mendel's observations, together with a statement of some of the deductions to be drawn from them.