

duced decided vaso-motor reactions in other parts of the body a few minutes previous to these experiments, they remained ineffective when introduced into the pulmonary circuit.

## 41 (184)

**The effect of salicylic acid upon autolysis.**

By **L. B. STOOKEY.**

[*From the Physiological Laboratory, Medical Department, University of Southern California.*]

The liver, kidney, spleen and muscle taken from dogs which had received subcutaneously doses of sodium salicylate (0.1 gram, in 1 per cent. solution, per kilo of body weight) daily, during a period of ten days, showed rates of autolysis greater than those observed in the same organs taken from normal dogs.

The influence of other drugs upon autolysis is being investigated.

## 42 (185)

**On the synthesis of protein through the action of trypsin.**

By **ALONZO ENGLEBERT TAYLOR.**

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The application of the theory of thermodynamics to general chemical reactions has resulted in the definition of the following principles, all of which have been confirmed by experiment as well as by mathematical considerations :

All chemical reactions are reversible reactions ;

All chemical reactions progress to an equilibrium in the system.

There is in every chemical reaction a driving force and an internal chemical resistance.

Catalytic acceleration operates through a reduction in the internal chemical resistance ; since the driving force is unaltered, the station of equilibrium is attained more quickly, that is, the experimental velocity of the reaction is increased.

The catalytic acceleration operates in either direction of the reaction ; no matter in which direction the reaction may happen