Unlike the effects of thyroid feeding, the feeding of prostatic substance while hastening metamorphosis did not produce much shrinkage in the size of the tadpoles. Indeed, it very often seemed to promote the growth of the tadpoles to a greater degree than was noted in the control animals. It was further noted, that prostatic substance was very much less toxic to the larvæ than was thyroid substance, so that the tadpoles could be fed on the prostate continuously without being killed. All kinds of control experiments with various glands and other tissues were made and, as a result of these, it was definitely established that the interesting effect on the metamorphosis of tadpoles was not produced by any other tissue except the thyroid and the prostate. A more extensive study on the feeding of prostatic substances of various animals to tadpoles, rats, and other animals is in progress and will be reported in due time in the *Journal of Urology*.

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Non-protein sulphur of the blood: Its determination, its fractionation, and its clinical significance.

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Sodium citrate was used as anticoagulant. The protein of the plasma was precipitated by acetone—free methyl alcohol and zinc chloride (c.p.). The total sulphur was determined by oxidation with potassium chlorate and precipitation with barium chloride. The total sulphate was estimated by a method similar to the one of Vansteenberghe and Bauzil. The neutral sulphur was computed by subtracting the total sulphate from the total sulphur.

Studies were made on the blood of patients suffering with kidney, liver and malignant disease as well as those suffering with chronic infections.