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Indican as influenced by bacillus acidophilus therapy.

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Over 150 urinalyses were made on 40 psychotic patients. The number of daily bowel movements were recorded, and showed a range varying from normal to severe chronic constipation. Various experimental procedures with *B. acidophilus* were employed. Such an investigation must be continued for a considerable period of time before any conclusions can be drawn. However, in reporting progress, it is interesting to note that in only five instances did the indican present exceed 20 mg. which is generally regarded as the upper limit of normal excretion. Some of the patients with severest constipation had very small amounts of indican present in the urine. In general patients who received *B. acidophilus* milk had a smaller amount of urinary indican than patients receiving *B. acidophilus* milk in which the viable organism had been killed.

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Leucocytes in relation to the mechanism of thyroid-accelerated metamorphosis in the larval frog.

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In the larval frog the chief locus of blood-cell formation is the kidney. The intertubular regions of this organ are filled with many erythrocytes and leukocytes in various stages of development. The spleen and, to a less extent, the mesentery are also hemopoietically active, but are of minor importance. In the adult frog, however, conditions are different. The spleen is