either with the haptene or "carrier" groups, in spite of the use of the decimultiple test dose. (Table I.)

Eleven "carrier" tests were made on dogs demonstrably hypersensitive to undenatured HS or CS (Table II). In but 5 (45%) of these dogs were "carrier" cross-reactions demonstrated with the decimultiple dose. But three (25%) of these "carrier" reactions demonstrably desensitized the dog to the homologous undenatured native protein.

The above data give a quite different quantitative perspective from that suggested by previous studies of haptene-saturated antigens and highly immunized or sensitized herbivorous animals.

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Differential Ovarian Responses After Injections of Follicle-Stimulating and Pregnancy Urine in Very Young Female Rats.*

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It has been reported by Collip *et al.* that P.U. extract injections begun on the 6th day of life cause a thecal hypertrophy after 10 injections. In 5 litters of rats (each composed of 4 treated and 1 control) we have injected, daily, an amount of extract of follicle-stimulating urine which will induce a marked response in hypophysectomized male and female rats. Injections continued from the 6th to the 11th day of life up to the 16th or 17th day did not induce any ovarian change so far as we have been able to determine. Neither ovaries nor uteri were increased in weight and the vaginae did not open. In a series autopsied on the 21st day of life there was an increased ovarian weight and a marked stimulation of the follicles, but no thecal hypertrophy. These results show a marked difference between the action of F.-S.U. and P.U. extracts. They also show that the gamete and granulosa must undergo some maturation change before they are capable of responding to the follicle-stimulating hormone.

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