

and others can only be settled by carrying out basal metabolism and dietary studies simultaneously on groups of individuals at different levels of nutrition.

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¹ Mason and Benedict, *Indian J. Med. Res.*, 1931, 19, 75.

² Abderhalden and Buadze; *Z. Physiol. Chem.*, 1930, 189, 65.

³ Lusk, "Science of Nutrition," Saunders, 1928, 168.

On the Absorption Spectra of the Halides of Some Elements of the Second Group :

$CdCl_2$; $CdBr_2$; CdI_2 ; $ZnCl_2$; $ZnBr_2$ and $SrCl_2$.

The absorption spectra of the above halides of the elements of the second group were studied by the same method of experimental procedure as that adopted by R. Samuel¹ and the regions of the maxima of absorption obtained by plotting the values of log K against wave-length. The salts are very hygroscopic and the preparation of solution offered some difficulty as much heat was developed. In the case of $ZnCl_2$ and $ZnBr_2$ a lower concentration could not be prepared as the addition of water precipitated the

Salts	Maxima of Absorption Wave-length in μ	Log K values
$CdCl_2$	260 -0.76
$CdBr_2$	273 -0.06
CdI_2	No maxima of absorption	
$ZnCl_2$	338-300 (5M)	.. 255 (5M strength) -1.48 -0.28 255-227 (M/2 ,,)
$ZnBr_2$	308.. 276	.. -0.28 -0.08
$SrCl_2$	420 .. 346..312	-1.26 -0.96 -0.69

salt in a form of colloidal solution which dissolved on the addition of a little HCl and HBr respectively showing hydrolysis. The curve for $ZnCl_2$ indicates that it does not obey Beer's law.

The above table shows the wave-length of the maxima of absorption of different salts with their log K values.

Details will be published elsewhere.

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¹ *Zeit. f. Phys.* 1931, 70, 43.

A New Device for the Insect Transmission of Spike Disease of Sandal.

In the course of experiments on the insect transmission of the spike disease of sandal, we experienced a serious shortage of spiked plants having plenty of diseased foliage to serve as the source of infection for the vectors. This difficulty was overcome by conducting the experiments with spiked plants growing under natural conditions in an artificially raised plantation. The plants selected for the purpose offered a branch in a suitably low and oriented position so that

the diseased branch could be inserted into the experimental cage, thus providing the source



of infective material. The cage receives also the healthy sandal plant growing in a pot