having a solubility in water greater than 1 in 20 were considered. They are shown in the accompanying table.

Compound	Solubility in H_2O at 25° C.	Per cent. of sulfanilamide in molecule	Toxicity for albino rats in milligrams per kilo of body weight
Sulfanilamide	1 in 200	100	7,040
Camphorsulfonate ..	1 in 2	42.5	6,240
Benzenesulfonate ...	1 in 14	49.4	5,400
Phenolsulfonate	1 in 14	49.7	7,040
Sulfosalicylate	1 in 16	44.1	6,000

The toxicity of these water-soluble compounds as determined by oral administration to albino rats is indicated in the table. The probable dose which would kill 50 per cent. of the animals fed is above the amount indicated.

It will be noted from the table that the toxicity of some of the soluble compounds is slightly greater than that of sulfanilamide. This may be due to the fact that the relatively insoluble sulfanilamide is not absorbed as readily as these compounds.

In the preliminary protective tests it was possible to demonstrate a protective action of the water-soluble derivatives equal to or greater than that of sulfanilamide, although the derivatives contain only 40 to 50 per cent. of the mother substance (sulfanilamide). The protective tests were performed on albino rats which had been infected intraperitoneally with lethal doses of beta-hemolytic streptococci of Lancefield's group A, and then treated by oral administration with the compounds studied. Three hundred and fifty animals were used in these tests.

The protective action of the most soluble of the compounds listed (camphorsulfonate) was not due to the camphorsulfonic acid radical alone, since this failed to protect rats when it was administered in equivalent doses. This material apparently had slight bactericidal effect on the strain of streptococcus used when tests were performed in vitro. This bactericidal effect was entirely lost, however, when the material was combined with the mother substance to form the camphorsulfonate compound.

Clinical studies and further animal experiments are now in progress and will be reported in the near future.

HENRY FIELD SMYTH
CHARLES P. CARPENTER

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE,
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND LABORATORY METHODS

SUSTAINING LONGITUDINAL VIBRATIONS IN RODS

THE well-known demonstration of the Bernoulli effect, in which a card can not be blown from the end of a spool, has suggested a means of maintaining longitudinal vibrations in a rod such as that employed in the Kundt tube experiment.

If the card is replaced by the smoothly squared end of the rod, the latter may be kept vibrating indefinitely by a stream of compressed air. It may be necessary to start the vibrations in the rod in the usual way by stroking by hand. Then, a little adjustment of the clearance between the end of the spool and the end of the rod and also of the air pressure will very easily secure vibrations of such large amplitude that the intensity of the sound produced is quite surprising. In so far as the writer knows, this method of sustaining longitudinal vibrations in rods has not been described previously.

This method has some distinct advantages over the standard mechanical, electromagnetic, electrostatic, magnetostriction and piezoelectric methods. It requires only the simplest of apparatus, little or no attention during operation, and it is applicable to rods (and other bodies) of many shapes.

Inasmuch as the pitch of the tone produced depends on the physical constants of the rod, a considerable variation in the air pressure is permissible. Ordinarily the writer has used a line pressure of about fifty pounds per square inch when working with a one-inch metal rod about six feet long. The hissing of the escaping air is quite unobjectionable, but if it is desirable to eliminate this sound entirely, the free end of the rod may be passed through a hole in the wall so as to serve as a source of sound in an adjacent room.

A rod vibrated by the method described here is ideal for the production of the Kundt dust figures or for setting up stationary waves in a large room. These may be detected by merely walking across the room.

If the end of the rod is replaced by the bottom of a "tin" can, such violent vibrations may be set up as to be deafening. In the same way a tuning fork may be operated continuously if the lateral face of one of the prongs is placed against the air jet. The sound thus produced may reach an intensity difficult to obtain otherwise.

E. H. JOHNSON

KENYON COLLEGE

DISCOLORED PLATES

IN the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Volume VII, is an article by J. W. Bailey, "Notes