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Behavior of Bromine Derivatives of Guaiacol toward Nitrating Agents

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tuent is hydrolyzed very rapidly at room temperature, so that its reaction velocity must be measured at 0°C. The second and third ketimine salts, each having one ortho-substituted methyl, are hydrolyzed at a moderate rate at 25°.

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BEHAVIOR OF BROMINE DERIVATIVES OF GUAIA- COL TOWARD NITRATING AGENTS

L. CHAS. RAIFORD AND R. E. SILKER

Attempts to nitrate 4, 5, 6-tribromoguaiacol by means of nitrous acid as directed by Zincke¹ failed to give any product that could be identified. The use of nitric acid of various concentrations also failed to give more than traces of nitro product. Treatment of the acetyl and benzoyl derivatives with fuming nitric acid at room temperature gave 2-methoxy-3-nitro- 4, 5, 6-tribromophenyl acetate and 2-methoxy-3-nitro-4, 5, 6-tribromophenyl m-nitrobenzoate, respectively. It is significant that bromine was not lost in these nitrations and that in the last case both nuclei were nitrated.

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THE ACID AND ALKALINE HYDROLYSES OF SILK FIBROIN

EUNICE WALDE AND RACHEL EDGAR

It is known in a general way that acid and alkali are destructive to silk fibroin, but there are only few and scattered data recorded in the literature.

In this laboratory, the acid and the alkaline hydrolyses of silk fibroin have been followed by determination of the nitrogen, weight, wet breaking strength and elongation at the breaking load of a degummed silk fabric after treatment for ten hours with sodium hydroxide ranging from 0.0 to 0.5 *N* at 25° and 40°C., hydrochloric acid of concentrations 0.0 to 2.0 *N* at 40°C., and with acid and alkali for one hour at 100°C.

At 40°C., 0.5 *N* sodium hydroxide and 2.0 *N* hydrochloric acid

¹ J. prakt. chem. (2) 61,561 (1900).