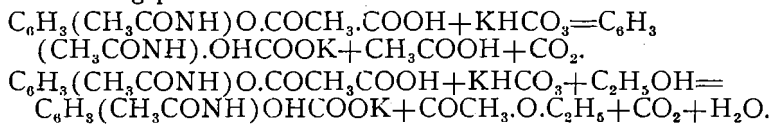


I found it impossible to produce a potassium salt of this acid. This acid gives no hydroxyl re-action with ferric chloride. On combining molecular weights of the acid and KHCO_3 the hydroxyl is opened and acetic acid liberated and the K-salt of acetylamino-salicylic acid is formed. If this re-action takes place in the presence of ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate is formed. The following equations account for action taking place:



Both acetylamino-salicylic acid and its potassium salt give a rich blue-coloration with ferric chloride.

If acetylaminoacetyl-salicylic acid is neutralized with potassium carbonate the K-salt of acetylamino-salicylic acid separates from a hot aqueous solution as a fine white powder. The K-salt, free from H_2O , gave the following results on analysis, determining potassium as K_2SO_4 and assuming the formula to be $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NHCH}_3\text{CO})\text{OH.COOK}$:—

0.5621 gm. K-salt; K_2SO_4 ; found—0.2163. Calculated—0.2098.

0.0143 gm. K-salt; K_2SO_4 ; found—0.0407. Calculated—0.0427.

If sodium acetate be added to acetylaminoacetyl-salicylic acid as a condensing agent, in order to introduce, by means of acetic anhydride, an acetyl radicle in the carboxyl group, there results a compound, crystallizing from water acidulated with HCl in silver-lustred laminæ. This compound is undoubtedly the acetester of acetylaminoacetyl-salicylic acid; m. p. 245° . It is unstable and shortly after preparation gives acid re-action with potassium carbonate and a wine-coloration with ferric chloride. It crystallizes from alcohol in colorless prisms.

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TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONY.

Mr. Marconi announces that an attempt to talk by wireless telephone from Carnarvon, Wales, to New York probably will be made within the next three months. Godfrey Isaacs, manager of the Marconi Company, testifying before the Dominion's Royal Commission on Imperial Communications, had said this feat probably would be accomplished before the end of the year, and he added: "I do not hesitate to express the opinion that if Marconi is able to telephone to New York he will, when the stations for wireless communication between this country and Buenos Aires are built, telephone to that city at the same time that he telegraphs."

Sir Rider Haggard, who is a member of the commission, anxious to follow up this peep into the future, asked Mr. Isaacs:

"You expect the time when a subscriber can have a telephone in his house by which he can telephone all over the world?"

Mr. Isaacs answered that he would not like to go so far as that. Many difficulties first would have to be overcome. It might be possible to go to a particular station in London and telephone to New York. There were great things yet to be revealed in the wireless business."—*Boston Transcript*.