A Note on the Preparation of Monomethyldiethylmercaptoglucose.—Monomethyldiethylmercaptoglucose can be obtained by treating the monosodium derivative of diethylmercaptoglucose with methyl iodide. Emil Fischer[1] treated the monosodium diethylmercaptoglucose with methyl iodide in the presence of methyl alcohol, and thought that he regained the original diethylmercaptoglucose. However, some oily disks were formed which he did not investigate. In the present work the sodium diethylmercaptoglucose was prepared according to Fischer's method by treating the diethylmercaptoglucose with sodium ethoxide. The excess of alcohol was evaporated and the methylation was done in absence of alcohol. The solid residue was refluxed with excess methyl iodide until all dissolved. The excess of methyl iodide was evaporated and to the solid residue water was added. From this solution a substance was extracted by means of ether and chloroform which was recrystallized three times from absolute alcohol. It gave a melting point of 155°. The results of micro-analysis for carbon and hydrogen are given in the following table.

TABLE I

ANALYTICAL DATA FOR MONOMETHYLDIETHYLMERCAPTOGLUCOSE

Sample, mg.	Weighed, mg.	Calcd. for, %	Found %
5.020	H_2O, 3.600	H, 8.05	8.03
	CO_2, 8.140	C, 43.97	44.21

The results seem to indicate that the monomethyldiethylmercaptoglucose as prepared by the above method is the same as that isolated by the present author,[2] as a by-product from the preparation of pentamethyldiethylmercaptoglucose.

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The Bromination of Hexane.—When the vapor of hexane is passed through bromine water, *p*-dibromobenzene and hexabromobenzene are said to be obtained.[1] F. O. Rice[2] has pointed out that such a transformation of hexane to an aromatic derivative seems doubtful. Since hexane spectroscopically free from benzene was available, it seemed desirable to investigate this question further.

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[1] E. Fischer, *Ber.*, **27**, 673 (1894).

[2] P. E. Papadakis, THIS JOURNAL, **52**, 2147 (1930).

[1] Blair, Leabury and Wheeler, *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, **43**, 298T (1924).

[2] F. O. Rice, "The Mechanism of Homogeneous Organic Reactions from the Physical-Chemical Standpoint," American Chemical Society Monograph, No. 39, The Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., New York.