experiment no significant exchange took place. The slightly low initial value immediately after mixing may be attributed to slight contamination or to insufficient time for complete flushing due to rapidity of determinations.

To increase the sensitivity of the method, it is advantageous to determine the enrichment of the oxygen in the nitrate groups in addition to the drop of enrichment in the water used for the exchange reaction. A second set of experiments was performed, using the same weight ratio of cellulose nitrate to solution. After eight hours of contact with the solution at 100°, the cellulose nitrate samples were washed with ethyl alcohol, dried, and treated with sodium iodide in acetone at 115° for twelve hours to form cellulose iodo nitrate and sodium nitrate.[6] The $NaNO_3$ was washed with acetone, recrystallized and heated to incipient fusion. It was then heated with $PbCl_2$ in an evacuated bulb provided with a break seal. An O^{18} analysis of the resulting NO_2 and O_2 from the nitrate groups replaced by iodine in the cellulose nitrate sample showed that within the experimental limits of the measurement less than four oxygen atoms per hundred had exchanged with the O^{18} enriched water. It is reasonable to assume that the unreplaced nitrate groups were also unenriched.

The exchange between nitric acid and water at 30° was investigated by mixing 4.6 g. of unenriched 100% HNO_3 with 6.9 g. of O^{18} enriched water. The exchange was followed in separate experiments, both by reaction of the samples of the solution with mercury to form NO for O^{18} analysis and by the vacuum distillation of the solution to collect small samples of water for O^{18} analysis on the mass spectrometer. These experiments were not designed for obtaining precise data, but clearly showed an oxygen exchange in a 40% nitric acid solution with a half life of the order of thirty minutes.

Discussion

The apparent *p*H dependence of the oxygen exchange between nitrates and water is to be inferred by comparison of the results of Winter, Carlton and Briscoe, and Hall and Alexander, and the oxygen exchange between nitric acid and water in a 40% solution. This dependence and lack of exchange between the non-ionizable cellulose nitrate and water suggest that the mechanism of oxygen exchange between nitrates and water possibly involves interaction of the ion pair NO_3^- and hydrated hydrogen ion, H_3O^+. A more detailed elaboration of the theory would require an investigation of comparative rates of exchange in solutions of several concentrations and *p*H values.

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(6) G. E. Murray and C. B. Purves, THIS JOURNAL, **62**, 3194-3197 (1940).

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Measurement of the Raman Effect with a Small Quantity of Liquid

BY SAN-ICHIRO MIZUSHIMA, TAKEHIKO SHIMANOUCHI AND TADAO SUGITA

In an ordinary measurement of the Raman effect in the liquid state, a Rayleigh tube is used with which the writers have hitherto succeeded in photographing clearly the Raman spectrum of a liquid with a volume as small as 2 cc. For a smaller volume, however, this tube is not practical and we recently constructed a simple apparatus which enables us to photograph the spectrum of less than 1 cc. of liquid.

If we place an electric lamp on the focal plane of the camera lens of as pectrograph (*i. e.*, in the plane of the photographic plate), then the light passing through the spectrograph is emitted from the slit S as monochromatic light. A lens L is placed in front of the slit at such a distance from S that its image formed at I of Fig. 1 is about twice as large as its original size. In the same figure the broken lines indicate the thin beam of light emitted from the slit. A glass plate cut off in part in the form of this beam and held between two other plates is used as the Raman vessel which is placed in the position shown in Fig. 1 in which the shaded part is blacked (or covered with black paper) in order to avoid the entry of unnecessary light into the vessel. The Raman spectrum is photographed in the usual manner with this vessel, with a mercury lamp on one side and a plane mirror on the other.

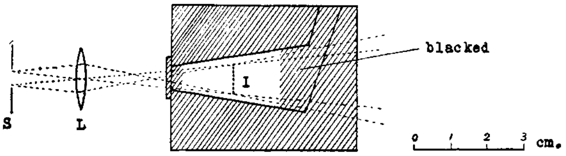

Fig. 1.—The Raman vessel: the vessel is bent upward in the rear to avoid the direct reflection of the incident light.

By dividing this vessel into two parts as shown in Fig. 2, we can photograph on the same plate the spectra of two different substances at the same time and thus the comparison of the two spectra can be made easily and accurately. We can also make polarization measurements with this vessel by covering one part with a polaroid transmitting the light vibrating parallel to the spectrographic axis and the other with a polaroid which transmits light vibrating perpendicular to the axis.

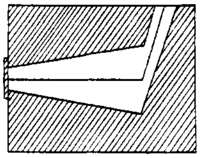

Fig. 2.—The vessel divided into two parts.

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The Synthesis of Some 1-Nitroso and 1-Amino-2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic Acid Aryl Amides

BY ROBERT F. MILLIGAN AND LOUIS KOCH

A series of 1-amino-2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid aryl amides were synthesized by nitrosating[1] some

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(1) Battegay, Langjahr and Rettig, *Chimie et Industrie*, **11**, 453 (1924). The present procedure is a modification of their method for the preparation of 1-amino-2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid anilide.