

NOTES.

Allyl Hexoate and Octoate. By VENANCIO DEULOFEU.

ALLYL iodide (30 g.) was gently boiled for 2 hours with silver hexoate (42 g.). The liquid product was separated from the silver compounds by means of ether and distilled. The fraction (24 g.), b. p. 186—188°, was regarded as *allyl hexoate* and was analysed after redistillation (yield, 75%) (Found: C, 69.3; H, 10.4. $C_9H_{16}O_2$ requires C, 69.2; H, 10.2%). *Allyl octoate*, b. p. 225—230°, was similarly prepared from silver octoate (yield, 71%) (Found: C, 71.3; H, 10.6. $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$ requires C, 71.7; H, 10.8%). Both esters are oily compounds with a slightly pungent odour.—RIVADAVIA 5758, BUENOS AIRES. [Received, December 31st, 1927.]

Composition of Bleaching Powder. By CHARLES T. KINGZETT.

O'CONNOR'S statement (J., 1927, 2700) to the effect that I considered the constitution of the calcium hypochlorite I had prepared from bleaching powder (J., 1875, 28, 404) as $Ca(ClO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ requires correction. The formula in question represented only the composition of the substance as separated in a more or less wet condition and not its *constitution*. That it was a hydrate of calcium hypochlorite there could be little doubt, but I confined my claims to the facts (1) that this compound had not previously been prepared in a solid state, (2) that it had been prepared from bleaching powder in the manner described, and (3) that analysis of the compound, rapidly dried between sheets of filter-paper but mechanically associated with some water, had the composition represented by $Ca(ClO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$.—[Received, December 8th, 1927.]

The Rearrangement of Benzyl Phenyl Ether. By WALLACE FRANK SHORT.

WHEN benzyl phenyl ether is heated to 225° in presence of anhydrous zinc chloride, or to 180° if a stream of hydrogen chloride is also passed through the mixture, a vigorous reaction occurs. The product, on distillation under diminished pressure, yields phenol, *o*-hydroxydiphenylmethane (m. p. 54°; phenylurethane, m. p. 118°), *p*-hydroxydiphenylmethane (m. p. 84—84.5°; identified by conversion into *p*-methoxybenzophenone, m. p. 61—62°), and products of high boiling point. Since phenol is produced, it is probable that the reaction follows a course similar to the Hofmann rearrangement of alkyl-anilines, benzyl chloride being formed as an intermediate. The investigation will be extended to substituted benzyl phenyl ethers containing substituents in both benzene nuclei.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. [Received, December 7th, 1927.]