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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<sub>9</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>11</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 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)<sub>2</sub>,4H<sub>2</sub>O 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)<sub>2</sub>, 4H<sub>2</sub>O.—[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 zine 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 alkylanilines, 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.]