

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting January 5, 1883.

Meeting called to order at 8:50 P. M. Mr. Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr., in the chair. No quorum being present, business was dispensed with.

The following papers were then read by Dr. A. R. Leeds.

1. "On Xylidine-Acrolein."
2. "Cryptidine."
3. "On Oenanthol-Aniline; Oenanthol-Xylidine, and Oenanthol-Naphthylamine."
4. "On the Products of Distillation of Castor Oil in Partial Vacuo."

After several questions by Dr. Friedberg and Mr. James H. Stebbins, Jr., a paper by F. B. Venable, Ph. D., "On Heptylmalonic and Heptylacetic Acids," was then read.

After proposal of several new members, the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS S. GLADDING, Cor. Secretary.

XYLIDINE-ACROLEIN.

BY ALBERT R. LEEDS.

In the Ber: d. D. Chem. Gesell. Vol. XV, p. 1158, I have shown that diphenylamin unites with acrolein to form the compound $(C_{12}H_{10}N)_2$, C_7H_6 , one molecule of water being eliminated. Since that time I have examined the action of acrolein upon xylidine, the method of procedure being somewhat different. The acrolein was distilled directly into an alcoholic solution of xylidine, when a dark red precipitate was formed together with a large amount of a sticky resinous material. This precipitate is soluble in alcohol, ether and bisulphide of carbon. Finding that the resinous by-product was more soluble in dilute alcohol than the principal substance, the attempt was made to purify the latter by repeated washings with alcohol. It failed entirely. The entire removal of the adherent resinous material being impossible by this method.

When to an alcoholic solution of the impure mass, bromine is added in slight excess, a precipitation takes place of what is apparently a bromine compound of xylidine-acrolein. This compound is