

NOTE.

The Action of Trioxymethylene on the Various Hydrocarbons in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride.—In a paper published by Kokatnur and myself on the "Action of Trioxymethylene on the Various Hydrocarbons in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride" (*THIS JOURNAL*, 36, 1529 (1914)) it was stated that so far as we know, trioxymethylene had never been used with aluminum chloride. Professor Nastukof has called attention to the fact that he published a paper in 1913 in the Imperial Russian Society in Baku in which he mentioned the action of trioxymethylene upon naphtha hydrocarbons in the presence of aluminum chloride. As the article referred to is not abstracted and the publications of the Baku Society do not appear in the general chemical libraries of this country, we had no means of obtaining reference to the article. Attention is called to the introduction of the above-mentioned article in which reference is made to experiments by Kritchevsky and myself which began as early as 1911. Extended experiments were made on the aldehydes, an outline of which was given at the meeting of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry in New York, 1912, in a paper, an abstract of which appeared in the proceedings of the Congress, entitled "the Action of Chloral bromal and Aluminum Chloride on the Phenolethers." Naturally, in testing out the various aldehydes, trioxymethylene was one of the first to be tried. But as chloral gave better crystallized compounds than the other aldehydes, it was taken up first. The above reason for taking up chloral and bromal first was given in presenting the paper at the New York Congress. I also indicated at that time that we were following up these experiments as rapidly as possible. The work is still under way. G. B. FRANKFORTER.

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CORRECTION.

Mr. R. de M. Taveau has called our attention to the fact that Purdie and Lander in 1898 (*J. Chem. Soc.*, 73, 287 (1898)) found that silver malate and silver lactate give, in part, ethers along with esters on treatment with alkyl iodides. We had overlooked this in the statement made in our paper, *THIS JOURNAL*, 39, 2711 (1917). In the cases studied by Purdie and Lander the hydroxyl group was in the alpha position. Ciscamphonolic acid, which we used, has the hydroxyl group in the gamma position.

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NEW BOOKS.

The Chemists' Year Book, 1917. Edited by F. W. ATACK, assisted by L. Whinyates. Two volumes. London: Sherratt and Hughes, 1917. 1030 pp.

A collection of chemical and physical tables does not offer great oppor-