Camphoric Acid: Reduction of the Neighboring Xylic Acid.

By W. A. Noyes.

[Abstract.]

An account of the preparation of the neighboring xylic acid has been recently given by the author in the American Chemical Journal. The acid has now been reduced to the corresponding hexahydroxylic acid. The latter boils at 250°—252°, while dihydrociscampholytic acid boils at 244°. The *a*-brom derivative has also been prepared and treated with alcoholic potash. The resulting acid is not ciscampholytic acid. This proves that Collie's formula for camphor cannot be true.

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a-Hydroxy-dihydro-ciscampholytic Acid. By W. A. Noyes and J. W. Shepherd.

[Abstract.]

After many ineffectual attempts to prepare the acid by usual methods, it was finally obtained by shaking the ethyl ester of *a*-brom-dihydro-ciscampholytic acid for a long time, at a temperature of 40°—50°, with a strong aqueous solution of barium hydroxide. When the hydroxy acid is warmed with phosphoric acid and lead peroxide (a reaction for *a*-hydroxy acids, recently developed by Baeyer), it gives a ketone which is probably identical with that prepared by Mr. E. B. Harris, under the direction of one of us some years ago. We hope to secure the ketone in larger quantities and that a study of its derivatives will throw new light on the structure of camphor.

Iodine Absorption of Linseed Oil.* By P. N. Evans and J. O. Meyer.

The following statement concerning the necessary excess of iodine and the duration of the reaction, in determining the iodine absorption of oils, occurs in the 1897 edition (German) of Benedikt's "Analysis of Fats and Waxes" (page 152):

*This paper is an abstract of a thesis presented by Mr. J. O. Meyer, for the degree of B. Sc., and placed in the library of Purdue University.