

4. The change from diethyl oxalate to potassium methyl oxalate is represented as, first, the change of diethyl oxalate to dimethyl oxalate and, second, the change of dimethyl oxalate to potassium methyl oxalate.

5. The presence of potassium ethyl oxalate in the solution of diethyl oxalate in methyl alcohol does not cause the formation of any dimethyl oxalate.

6. If the solution of potassium hydroxide in methyl alcohol be said to contain potassium hydroxide and potassium methylate, the potassium methylate is a stronger factor than the potassium hydroxide in causing the change from diethyl oxalate to dimethyl oxalate.

These experiments were done under the direction of Professor F. B. Allan and it is proposed to continue them using solutions of other alkalies.

TORONTO, CANADA.