Frac.	B. p.	d_{22}	n_{22}	Vol.	α_{D22}
1	200–05°	0.8936	1.4535	8.8 ml.	....
2	205–10	0.9020	1.456	30.0	+21.15°
3	210–15	0.8975	1.461	7.0	....
4	215–22	0.9204	1.4701	4.4	....
5	222+	residue			

Ten mils of fraction 2 were converted into the semicarbazone. The reaction product was resolved into two fractions. The higher melting fraction showed a melting point of 183–84° C.; mixed with *l*-menthone semicarbazone the result was m. p. 183° C.; 0.5 g. of the semicarbazone dissolved in 100 mls. of absolute ethanol showed $\alpha = -0.25°$ in a 10 cm. tube, whence $[\alpha]_D = -50°$.

Three grams of the semicarbazone were mixed with 10 Gm. of oxalic acid and distilled by steam. The regenerated ketone was separated mechanically from the aqueous distillate. One Gm. in 10 mls. of 95 per cent ethanol showed $\alpha = -0.67°$ in a 10-cm. tube, whence $[\alpha]_D = -6.7°$.

The regenerated ketone was reconverted into its semicarbazone, m. p. 184°, thus proving that isomerization had not occurred during hydrolysis.

The lower melting fraction of the original semicarbazone showed a melting point of 99° C. One Gm. dissolved in 20 mls. of chloroform showed $\alpha_D = +1.57°$ in a 10-cm. tube, whence $[\alpha]_D = +31.4°$. The ketone was regenerated in the same manner as the preceding. One Gm. in 10 mls. of 95 per cent ethanol showed $\alpha_D = +2.57°$, whence $[\alpha]_D = +25.7°$.

The semicarbazone obtained from the regenerated ketone melted at 175–176° C.

Fraction 3 was examined for menthol by means of phenyl-isocyanate in the usual manner. Crystals separated slowly and were filtered out at the end of three days. They proved to be diphenylurea, m. p. 234° C.

SUMMARY.

d-Pulegone obtained from the oil of the "Japanese Peppermint" grown at the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Experiment Station was reduced by palladium and hydrogen. The reaction product consisted essentially of saturated ketonic material. The semicarbazone prepared therefrom yielded a levo-rotatory fraction similar to *l*-methone and a dextro-rotatory fraction which was not identified. No positive evidence of the presence of menthol was obtained.

EXTRACTION OF ALKALOIDS FROM ANIMAL MATTER.

For the extraction of alkaloids and other organic compounds from viscera or other animal organs, R. Fabre suggests submitting the tissues to the action of pancreatin. The organs are pulped and then mixed with 5 parts of water; the mixture is heated to boiling, and on cooling to 50–55°, it is transferred to a wide-mouthed flask, adding 1 gram of pancreatin for every 50 grams of pulp. The flask is maintained for 10 to 12 hours at a temperature of 50–55°, at the end of which the proteolytic action is complete. The contents of the flask are now heated to boiling and filtered; the resulting clear liquid is then treated with the usual solvents to extract the alkaloid. The author found that by this method strychnine, narcotine, veronal, and sulphonal are not altered by pancreatin.—R. FABRE in *Répertoire de Pharmacie*, August 10, 1925; through *Chemist & Druggist.*