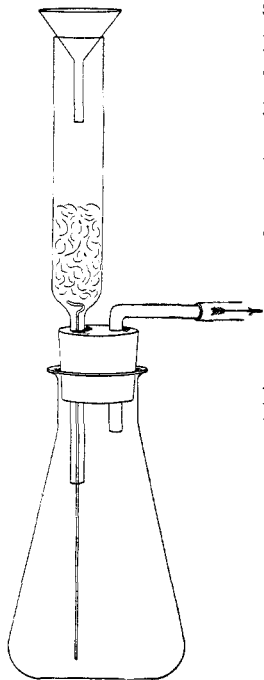


1. The number of reagents used in the digestion is reduced from four to three.
2. Frothing is obviated and the operation requires no attention except turning up the lamps until full heat is secured.
3. The time of digestion is shortened.
4. Potassium sulphide is made to do double work by acting as a reducing agent instead of sodium thiosulphate and then being converted into potassium hydrogen sulphate serving the end secured by adding potassium sulphate in the original method.

THE SEPARATION OF ALKALOIDAL EXTRACTS.

BY CHARLES PLATT.
Received October 20, 1896.

THE writer has found the accompanying simple device of great value in the separation of the annoying emulsions so often met with in alkaloidal analysis, as, for instance, in the petroleum ether and benzene extractions of Dragendorff's method. The filtering tube is nineteen cm. long, the upper 12.5 cm., having an inside diameter of fourteen mm., the lower contracted portion, an inside diameter of three mm. A stout platinum wire bent at the upper end is so placed as to pass through the constricted portion of the tube to the bottom of the eight-ounce Erlenmeyer flask. Washed cotton is firmly packed in the tube to a depth of about four cm. and the apparatus, connected with a filter pump, is ready for use. The filtered liquids may finally be carefully poured into an ordinary separating funnel and manipulated as usual. By this method the most persistent emulsions are separated into their constituent liquids in as many minutes as ordinarily are required hours or days.



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