strikingly different in physical properties from the corresponding heavy flocculent substance of ox pancreas that we can scarcely believe the two substances identical. The cloudy fluid was partly decanted and the remainder sharply removed after centrifugation. The nucleoproteid which in this compact form resembles a preparation of starch paste, was freed from soluble impurities by alternate solution in a minimal amount of caustic soda and precipitation with the requisite amount of acetic acid. Suspended matter was removed as far as possible from each alkaline solution by long continued centrifugation, and in the same manner the precipitated nucleoproteid was sharply separated from the supernatant fluid. After this operation had been repeated several times a product was obtained which dissolved in a trace of alkali and on precipitation from the alkaline solution by acetic acid left a perfectly clear fluid. The exceedingly gelatinous nucleoproteid thus purified was dehydrated with alcohol and ether, but unless this is done with the greatest care one will finally obtain a brown sticky mass which is unsuitable for the work that follows. It is necessary to begin with dilute alcohol (50 per cent) and to replace this gradually until absolute alcohol is finally reached. The latter should be repeatedly used and the material allowed to stand for several days in well cooked flasks with frequent and violent agitation. We mention the difficulty of dehydrating this nucleoproteid because we encountered no such difficulty in dealing with the nucleoproteid of ox pancreas and we regard this very striking difference as sufficient ground for assuming that the two nucleoproteids are not identical. This is however entirely aside from the question of the identity of the two nucleic acids. From 14 kilos of moist tissue after the sacrifice of relatively large quantities of material in the interest of a pure product, we finally obtained 64 grams of a perfectly dry pale yellow powder.

THE PREPARATION OF GUANYLIC ACID FROM THE NUCLEOPROTEID OF PIG'S SPLEEN.

The nucleoproteid was treated in portions of 12 grams each with 150 cc. of 2 per cent caustic potash and heated for half an hour in a vessel submerged in boiling water. The red fluid was neutralized with acetic acid and while hot filtered from a small