

the liquor into the intestines through the anus, by means of a small syringe. After the animal has soaked for some weeks in this liquor, it should be transferred to fresh. Care should be taken not to crowd the specimens too much. When it is impossible to transfer specimens to fresh spirits from time to time, the strongest alcohol should be originally used.

To pack the specimens for transportation, procure a small keg, which has been properly swelled, by allowing water to stand in it for a day or two, and from this extract the head by knocking off the upper hoops. Great care must be taken to make such marks on the hoops and head, as will assist in their being replaced in precisely the same relative position to each other and the keg that they originally held. At the bottom of the keg place a layer of tow or rags, moistened in liquor, then one of the specimens, then another of tow and another of specimens, and so on alternately until the keg is *entirely filled* exclusive of the spirit. Replace the head, drive down the hoops, and fill completely with spirits by pouring through the bung-hole. Allow it to stand at least half an hour, and then, supplying the deficiency of the liquor, insert the bung and fasten it securely. An oyster-can or other tin vessel may be used to great advantage, in which case the aperture should be soldered up and the vessel inclosed in a box. A glass jar or bottle may also be employed, but there is always a risk of breaking and leaking. In the absence of tow or rags, chopped straw, fine shavings, or dry grass may be substituted.

It will conduce greatly to the perfect preservation of the specimens, during transportation, if each one is wrapped up in cotton cloth, or even paper. A number of smaller specimens may be rolled successively in the same wrapper. In this way friction, and the consequent destruction of scales, fins, &c. will be prevented almost entirely.

Should the specimens to be packed vary in size, the largest should be placed at the bottom. If the disproportion be very great, the delicate objects at the top must be separated from those below, by means of some immoveable partition, which, in the event of the vessel being inverted, will prevent crushing. The most imperative rule, however, in packing, is to have the vessel perfectly full, any vacancy exposing the whole to the risk of loss.

It is sometimes necessary to guard against the theft of the spirit employed, by individuals who will not be deterred from drinking it by the presence of reptiles, &c. This may be done by adding a small quantity of tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, quassia, or some other disagreeable substance. The addition of corrosive sublimate will add to the preservative power of the spirit.

Specimens of the embryos of animals and of the soft parts obtained by dissection of specimens, may be preserved in any of the ways above indicated.