

cavities should be distended with absorbent cotton, which, of course, is to be removed when the specimens are changed. Moreover, freshness of the material adds greatly to its chance of good preservation, and soaking in water (whereby the blood coloring matter is diluted) is to be avoided.

Sections should be made with a sharp knife, and the blood which may have been smeared over the surface removed by pressing (not rubbing) a dry, clean cloth upon it. They are then to be submerged entirely in the fluid, best with a layer of absorbent cotton over them. In this manner, portions of the skin showing stab or bullet wounds, or even extensive ecchymosis, could be preserved, a little cotton being inserted to keep the edges of the wound apart.

The preservation of entire large organs is hardly practicable, as careful injection of the bowels is necessary, much of which should be done before their removal from the body.

Bile pigment will diffuse, and therefore the liver and jaundiced organs are the least fitted for this method.

As regards the length of time they will stand, it depends upon how fresh the substances are, and how carefully they are guarded from a bright light. They have stood the test of a year already, and it would be hardly necessary in any legal case to preserve a specimen longer than that.

The following is the method, and the specimens which are shown with this will enable the members to judge for themselves how successful it has been in my hands:

Slices of organs, from three to five centimetres thick, are placed from three to five days in—

Formaline.....	200 C. C.
Water.....	1000 C. C.
Nitrate of potash.....	15 gm.
Acetate of potash.....	30 gm.

They are then removed, the fluid allowed to drain off and the specimens are placed in—

Alcohol 80 per cent. for six hours, then  
Alcohol 95 per cent. for two hours.

From this directly into—

Water.....	2000
Acetate of potash.....	200
Glycerine.....	400

for permanent preservation in a dark place.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*