

and although very delicate in appearance, would bear pulling and stretching with impunity.

The alluminous fluids I originally designated by the letter A, and I called them 1, or 2, as the same weight of the ingredients were dissolved, either in one quart of water or two quarts; they are thus made.

A, 2	
Rock salt,	4 ounces.
Alum,	2 ounces.
Corrosive sublimate,	4 grains.
Boiling water,	2 quarts.*

The A 1 only differs from the above in having half the quantity of corrosive sublimate, and water. It is very rarely used, being generally too astringent.

B	
Rock salt,	8 ounces.
Corrosive sublimate,	2 grains.
Boiling water,	1 quart.

The corrosive sublimate must never exceed, under any circumstances, two grains per quart of water; otherwise there will be in time a white precipitate on the preparation that cannot be removed, and which will greatly disfigure it.

When the B fluid is made according to the above receipt, its specific gravity at a temperature of 60° will be 1,100, and with it, terrestrial and fresh water-animals can be well preserved. In cases where it is desired to preserve the *redness* of muscle, it is only necessary to add the nitrate of potash to the preserving fluid: about half an ounce per quart of fluid.

For marine animals the strength of the fluid must be increased by the addition of salt to 1.148, otherwise they will be decomposed. A great number of marine animals in the first stages of the preserving process require alum, but it must be cautiously used, and carefully watched, and as soon as it has done all that is required of it, the animal should be well washed in clean water and placed in the B fluid. There is no objection to frequent contact with alum, if necessary, provided the process be conducted on the principle here laid down.

* The imperial quart of 40 ounces is intended to be understood throughout the paper, and the weight, avoirdupois.