

*HINTS for collecting fossil bones.*—The light, friable, porous bones, require great care in their removal from the deposit in which they are imbedded, whether it be clay, consolidated shingle, or limestone; if of considerable size, they will almost invariably break to pieces, and many examples will not admit of repair. It is therefore always desirable, before attempting to extract a large bone, to make a sketch of it; its form will thus be known, should it be destroyed; and if it crack into fragments that will admit of reunion, the drawing will be a valuable guide for the replacing of the separated parts. If only a few pieces remain, those which show any part of the terminations, or joints, should be preserved, as they afford the most precise and important characters. The faithful record even of an imperfect and unknown fossil is not without value; and as the antiquary carefully preserves shreds of ancient manuscripts, in the hope that other documents may come to light, by which he may be enabled to interpret these now unintelligible relics; so the geologist should treasure up every fragment of an undetermined organic remain, for the time may arrive when other specimens will explain its nature, and prove it to possess considerable interest.

The broken, porous bones, may be easily repaired by thin, hot glue; and when the joinings are set, the bone should be saturated with thin glue, well brushed in, and the surface, before the glue congeals, be sponged clean with very hot water: when dry, the