

collecting are lost when one has to make a business of it, and he probably knows better than anyone else the pleasures of the entomologist.

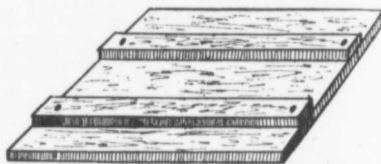
After five years' hard work he has got the haven into very good order, and now only waits favorable summers to reap the reward of his labors. For a matter of 28 years he has made a business of butterfly breeding, and he has now a wonderful collection of between three hundred and four hundred varieties of British and foreign butterflies and moths, and a set-up stock of four hundred thousand, all produced on his farms at Scarborough and Burniston, respectively.

The farm is stocked with all kinds of trees and weeds—indeed, one part is a veritable jungle—for the purpose of providing caterpillars and butterflies with the particular food they require. One species of caterpillar thrives upon one kind of plant and another species upon another; and Mr. Head has taken infinite trouble to provide himself with the rarest plants in order to produce the rarest of moths and butterflies.

In the rearing of hybrids Mr. Head has been remarkably successful. He has raised altogether well on to a dozen, and he recently showed specimens of a yellow form of the green-veined white butterfly, the sale price of which is about \$7.30 each. But what he is always on the lookout for are "sports," i.e., butterflies or moths of well known types, but differently marked from the ordinary. There is a good demand for these, and a single specimen will fetch pounds. It is all a matter of luck. Since he has been in business Mr. Head has tried to breed a black variety of the tiger moth, but he has not succeeded. At the haven live butterflies are not supplied. The live stock does not go beyond the caterpillar, or the fertile eggs of any particular kind of butterfly or moth that may be wanted. Mr. Head's clientele is cosmopolitan and world-wide in extent.

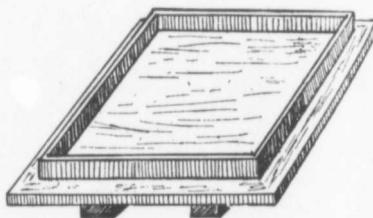
PAPIER MACHE BOARDS FOR THE BEE-KEEPER

When a newspaper has been read and is finished with, its destiny is largely a matter of chance. Very often it spends a part of its latter days, before its final disintegration, as a useless



A. Under side of baseboard.

encumbrance, helping to increase the harboring places for dust and vermin. In some households paper accumulates at a very rapid rate, and frequent bonfires become a necessity. Perhaps the best method of disposing of old newspapers is that adopted by some German bee-keepers, who convert them into pulp and then by means of an easily constructed press into papier maché. This material can be used for many purposes, and the following notes and illustrations, taken from the *Munchener Bienenzeitung*, will enable bee-keepers to man-



B. Frame in position on baseboard.

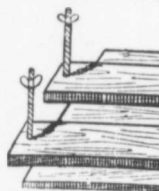
ufacture papier maché for themselves:

Papier maché boards have been used with much success as hive-covers. They have proved heat-retaining, clean and protective against mice. They may be cut to any size with a sharp knife or with a fine-toothed saw.

It is necessary to have a press for

their manufac-
keeper can eas-

Get two stro-
square frame,
thick and as lo-
four thumb-scr-
(See diagrams.)
be fixed the fra-
the latter is firm



C. Cove with the corresponding on the board.

board. The other fastened that the moved when the and ready to take

The second board that will just fit. The illustration will show boards are attached. The frame of greater in length than size of the hive, and the papier maché considerably.

To prepare the paper is cut into small pieces in water for several thoroughly at intervals necessary to put in as the pressing is



D. Closed

The frame is filled the cover put on and If the plate is considered other lot of pulp can In two days the paper be taken out of the frame the sun till quite hard cut into the desired size