strips should not be too tight; under these strips the paper envelopes can be tucked. The advantages of this method are that the flap of the envelope always remains closed. The name may be seen without the trouble of removing the envelope, and with a number of cards species can be filed away in their proper order.

When packing specimens for shipment a thin layer of cotton placed between each sheet will prevent much damage in transit.

The most convenient way to keep paper for envelopes is to get it cut into the shape desired and then put up in pads. These can be carried conveniently in the collector's bag, and are always ready for use.

Trusting that these hints may be of use to some of our collectors.

J. WM. COCKLE, Kaslo, B. C.

PRACTICAL AND POPULAR ENTOMOLOGY.—No. 20. A HOMEMADE AND EFFECTIVE INSECT TRAD

BY JOHN D. EVANS, TRENTON.

For several seasons past the writer has used an insect trap of simple construction, and with such good results that he offers the idea to anyone who may wish to try the experiment the coming season.

The light used is an incandescent lamp of 16-candle power, suspended from the cornice in front of the porch, the entrances thereto being at the sides.

The trap consists of a funnel made of a half-sheet of double elephant drawing-paper (other paper of like colour, strength and stiffness will probably answer), with the light so placed that it is just below the top of the funnel. The paper being translucent, the funnel becomes a large luminous object, and seems to be most attractive for myriads of insects of nearly all the orders. The lower part or small end of the funnel is inserted in the neck of a large wide-mouthed bottle or deep jar, into which it fits tightly and extends down about one-fourth of the depth of the bottle. In the bottle is placed a liberal supply of lump cyanide of potassium, sufficient, in fact, to cover the bottom, and then about one-third of the depth of the bottle is filled with cotton batting. Insects that once enter the bottle very rarely can escape again, and the strong fumes so quickly overpower them that fresh specimens are seldom, if ever, injured.

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