

collecting at all, they are certainly worth presenting in a manner likely to convince the reader, thereby obtaining the desired results.

The scope of this paper is purely suggestive and the following figures are of the simplest. If one starts only to think of the best way to present his facts, various graphic methods will suggest themselves to him and by placing himself in the position of the readers he is trying to reach, he can decide upon the best method to use. Graphic methods are used by banking houses, corporations, railroad companies, statisticians, engineers and many others in business and professional occupations, and there

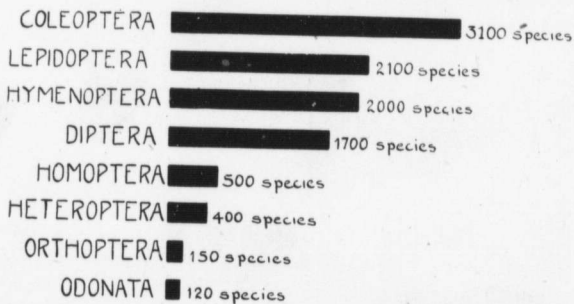


Fig. 29.—A comparison of New Jersey's Insect Orders.

is no reason why all entomologists should not use them wherever possible.

Figure 29 is a graphic comparison of the number of species of insects in some of the orders in New Jersey. Figure 30 is a similar comparison in which each order is represented by the sector of a circle. The bar method as shown in figure 29 is by far the most preferable. It is easier to read and the figures in round numbers at the right hand ends of the bars give the reader a chance to test the accuracy of the comparisons. All titles should be as full as possible and in large enough type to be easily read. Figure 30 is an example of the direct opposite of this. Many entomologists simply number their figures and have an explanation of the plate