nel has already left for the petroleum district of the lower Peace and Athabasca region, to the future importance of which so much attention has lately been drawn. Mr. T. C. Weston will continue to collect in the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds along the Red Deer River, N. W. T.

THE SASKATCHEWAN INSTITUTE.

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We learn with pleasure that a new Literary, Historical and Scientific Society has been started at Prince Albert, N.W.T., under the above caption, "for the purpose of pursuing such literary studies as may be deemed interesting and instructive; of prosecuting original researches, within the District of Saskatchewan, of a historical and scientific nature; of collecting and preserving the early history, mythology, and folklore of the local Indian tribes; and of cultivating and encouraging the study of the Natural History and resources of the country." As stated in their circular, the Natural History and resources of that section of the Territories are practically untouched, and offer a large field of work for the Institute. We wish the Institute every success, and trust that it may grow rapidly, and succeed in the important work it has undertaken.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTORS AWAY FROM HOME.

Frequently inquiries are received from members who are about to take a journey, as to the best way to collect specimens of insects and plants. The following short instructions have therefore been drawn up at the request of the Council:—

INSECTS—Moths, Butterflies and Dragon-flies may be killed in the ordinary "cyanide bottle" and then placed in three-cornered envelopes made by taking small squares of paper and folding them across, almost in the middle, so as to make a triangular form with one flap a little smaller than the other, when the insect is placed between the two flaps, the two edges of the larger one are folded over the lesser, and the specimen is then ready to have the date and locality written on it and to be packed away, where it will not be disturbed. After a day or two the