

Referring to pins again I may say that as long as you get the largest, or nearly the largest, it matters little where they are made. Let them all be of a uniform length. Always have a bottle of benzine at hand and don't spare it in finally preparing the insects for the case.

Night Trap. A convenient form of trap for collecting, one which may be left out all night, is made in this form. Make a box of pine eight inches square at one end, about sixteen inches long and flaring out to eight by sixteen inches at the other; put a square of glass over the small end; then cut two other pieces to fit the interior, one to run from the top of the trap obliquely downward and forwards, six inches back on the top to one inch back from end of the bottom and allowing space enough (half or third of an inch) for the insects to crawl under; attach the second piece of glass to the bottom, to run obliquely upwards and forwards, leaving space *above*. Place the trap thus made on the ground, fence, shed, anywhere you think captures may be made; now put a small coal-oil lamp near the small end and protect it from the wind by shingles or an old stove-pipe with a piece cut out large enough to let the light through to the trap. After arranging it stand aside and see how it works. The light shines strongly through the end glass and out through the large front. Soon a moth is attracted to it. He flies direct, strikes the glass and falls to the bottom board. He then crawls, *unobstructed*, along the bottom, through the opening left below, until he comes to the second glass. After vainly endeavoring to get through this *at the bottom*, he climbs up the glass, or sides until he finds the opening of the second glass *at the top*; he then is in the second chamber, and plays around on the flat glass, outside of which stands your lamp; he won't

face about to get out, as it looks too dark. In this manner it is surprising how many specimens may be secured, and that without toil.

Cases. Two kinds of cases are in general use—the post or exchange case and the library case. The exchange case is made to hold, when filled, not more than eight ounces, that being the limit for Natural History specimens between Canada and the States. It is made $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times 9$ inches, of light hard wood and costs about six cents. This, lined with thin cork, may have the specimens on pins, or may be filled with specimens folded in small envelopes, then a roll of cotton wool put in, to keep them from shaking, and another roll of wool on the outside, and all covered by thin, light muslin and kept on by two elastic rubber bands. The object of enclosing the box in cotton wool is to prevent damage while in the not too careful charge of the postal authorities.

The Library Case. The size generally adopted here is $17 \times 11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, inside measurements. They are folding cases, and when painted and round-backed present a very good appearance in a library. They are made of well-seasoned wood and ought to have, after painting, a good coat of shellac varnish. They cost about fifty cents each. Both of these have been made for me by Hemming Bros., box-makers, Toronto, and please me very much. This is the size and style adopted by the Natural History Society after many experiments.

A final hint in reference to the setting board. After placing the insect on the board extend the wings, so that the inner border of the front wing forms a right angle with the line of the body. Have this uniform throughout your case, and the effect is much more pleasing; also, before putting the card-board or glass on the wings, lay a thin