box. Put in this box some larva, say a potato worm; feed it daily with the leaves on which it was found feeding; keep the soil moist, and, if no change takes place before cold weather, remove to a cellar and keep till spring. Any good-sized glass jar will serve as a breeding cage, as a candy jar, fruit jar, or battery jar, with a piece of tin laid on as a cover. A jelly glass makes an excellent breeding case for eggs and young larvæ.

APPENDIX TO INTRODUCTION.

THE old-fashioned candy-jars serve admirably as aquaria to be used in class work for the frog, minnows, clams, snails, etc. It is very desirable to have one for every student, or, at least, for every group of four at a table.

For dissecting-pans, glass candy-trays with plain sides and level tops are excellent. Some trays have knobs at the corners; these prevent close covering of the tray with a piece of glass, when a dissection is to be kept. For a bottom, to which specimens may be pinned, use pieces of shingle weighted by lead strips wrapped around the ends.

Instead of using mucilage, *sew* the parts of the grasshopper, crayfish, frog skeleton, etc., to cards. Many animals that are not to be dissected under water, such as the pigeon, rabbit (or ground-squirrel, which serves well as a type of mammals), may be most conveniently dissected on a shingle. To it they can be pinned or tacked. If pin-