

other enthusiast who searched the uttermost corner of the globe for some rarity of which he could know nothing except a scientific name applied by some subsequent taxonomist. Every human being conscious that God gave him eyes with which to see may well start his bookshelf with some volume of Fabre.

Sir John Lubbock kept for many years a little nest of ants between two sheets of glass until he learned to distinguish each individual by sight. His works, although severely scientific, read easily as fiction. Get, then, your library, your two-foot shelf of priceless books. Little by little pass from primer to second and third readers. A few good books are designed for young people, but are fully as interesting to grown-ups. Such a one is Beard's American Boys' Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles. It can easily develop the collecting habit. Then comes a booklet published by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, How to Collect and Preserve Insects. It costs but ten cents. The work of almost every country collector is rendered almost valueless for scientific purposes by ignorance of simple methods of care.

To any one progressing thus far some text book on Entomology becomes a necessity. On the editor's table stand four such, each having some distinctive interest, although covering the same theme,—Guide to the Study of Insects by the late Asa Packard of Brown University, of which there have been many editions; Economic Entomology, by the late John B. Smith, of Rutgers College; Manual for the Study of Insects, by J. H. Comstock, of Cornell University; and Entomology with Reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects, by J. W. Folsom, of the University of Illinois,—Blakinson. There can be no choice between these four leading text books. All are most readable. *Chacun à son gout*. Differing very slightly, perhaps a little less comprehensive, but with more detail in spots is American Insects, by Vernon C. Kellogg, of the University of California. Of the Cambridge Natural History, volumes V and VI treat of Insects, by Dr. Sedgwick and Dr. David Sharp. In this the specific examples given are British or world-wide.

To fill even a two-foot shelf possibly next consideration should