

setting the pin so that the pin itself shall keep the wing from moving forward or backward, so regulate the height of the three-cornered papers that the wing may be held at the proper height. A setting board may be made as follows: two boards, sloping toward each other, and half an inch apart, are fastened to a wide board as a base. The channel, or groove, between them should be half an inch deep, and a strip of cork fastened to the bottom for holding the pins. Pin through the body of the insect, and, the body extending along the groove, let the wings rest on the smooth, upward-sloping sides. Place the wings as desired, lay narrow strips of paper over them and pin the strips down. As the wings extend slightly upward, and dry in this position, they will be less likely to droop after permanent mounting. Draw the wings of butterflies forward, in setting, till the hind margins of the fore wings form a straight line. Let this rule apply to any spread insect. Pin a beetle and a grasshopper side by side to show the difference in the position of the wings, both folded and expanded, and the different manner of folding the wings. The name of the insect, date, and place of capture, should be written on a small slip of paper and kept on the pin below the insect.

In each box of insects place a piece of camphor to protect from injurious insects.

BREEDING CAGES.

Take a starch box or chalk box with a sliding cover; cut off three inches from one end of the cover; slide this short piece of cover into the farther end; set the box on this end and put in three inches of soil; insert a sliding glass cover which projects a little above the top of the