noted (1) for its trout, (2) for the abundance and variety of representatives of the mosquito tribe. "Insect powder," or pyrethrum, was used with great advantage, and the simple act of burning a small pile of this substance in the room quieted every mosquito and afforded an excellent opportunity of enjoying a good sleep, which it would otherwise have been impossible to obtain. He had just returned from an expedition to the locality mentioned with the eminent American entomologist, Mr. S. H. Scudder. They had gone to collect the eggs of some rare butterflies and had been very successful, having secured eggs of no less than 14 species. An important investigation now being carried on was with reference to the timber-boring beetles. The life-history of these insect enemies, which destroy annually a large quantity of timber, especially that which has to remain in the woods after being cut for a season or two, was not yet fully known, and a link was necessary to complete the chain of our knowledge regarding them. He was of the opinion that if the time and manner in which the beetles laid their eggs, whether on the surface or in crevices and holes of the bark, or in other ways, as had been variously stated, were accurately determined, a remedy might then be found. If the beetle as is supposed by some, gnaws a hole in the bark in which she lays her eggs, it is possible that the old reliable poison, Paris green, as had been suggested to him by Mr. J. M. Irwin, of Peterboro, might be useful in poisoning or deterring the insects from depositing eggs on logs protected by this substance. In a knowledge of the life history of an insect lies the secret of success in the work of an economic entomologist.

At the request of Professor Saunders, Mr. Henry M. Ami, of the Geological Survey staff, and leader in geology of the O.F.N.C., was called upon to give an account of the geological features which characterized the farm, a subject which had engaged his attention for some time past. Mr. Ami began by stating that the rocks which were found on the farm belonged to two great periods or systems in geology, widely separated in time and differing in many characters. The older and underlying series had been deposited in palæozoic times, a period long anterior to the advent of man or even of mammalia upon the earth. The limestones which were seen to crop out in various places contained many remains of fossils entombed in them, such as trilobites, encrinites,