spected by Mr. Groh, who proved the best climber, and found it to contain two eggs. The female only left the nest, noiselessly, when the climber was half-way up. The nest was about two feet in diameter, the inner cup about 8 inches, lined with pine twigs, stripes of birch and soft inner bark and down of the bird itself. They use the same nest over and over again, but each year decorate it with green branches of pine, whereby it can be seen at once from below whether it is a used hawk's nest or not.

Insects were beginning to appear in numbers but nothing of special rarity was met with during the afternoon. Mr. Arthur Gibson noted a few nests of the American Tent Caterpillar. These were just beginning to assume a conspicuous size. A few specimens of the small early spring blue butterfly were seen, and one or two of the Pure White. Some beetles and other insects were collected by the entomologists present from under the bark etc., and a small collection of spiders was made.

G. EIFRIG.

CHELSEA, QUE.

The general excursion to Chelsea was held on Saturday, June 5th.

Owing to the uncertain state of the weather, the attendance was not as large as usual. However, despite the clouds and humidity, among those present were Mr. Attwood, Rev. Mr. Eifrig, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Putman, Mr. McGillivray, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Miss Christie, Mr. Shannon, Miss Matthews, Mr. H. S. Winchester, together with a number of Normal lady students in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brown.

On reaching Chelsea the members were divided into groups. Mr. Wilson led the geological branch, while Mr. Attwood and Mr. Eifrig jointly took charge of the botanists and ornithologists. After making a tour through the woods, visiting Gilmour Island and rapids, the second party moved along the west bank of the Gatineau River, till the old boom house was reached, ascended the hill, recrossed into the woods and finally reached the railway, near the Chelsea summit, after gathering flowers and studying the birds, under direction of the leaders, as they passed along.

The geological party examined the rock cuttings along the railroad. A good exposure of garnetiferous gneiss is seen a short distance north of Chelsea Station. The foliation is well shown, the rock being smoothed and polished by ice action. The striae run nearly south at this point. Resting on the gneiss there is a good section of the pleistocene deposits. Boulder clay with striated boulders lies directly on the rock, next there is a mass of Leda clay and on top of this the Saxicava sand. These deposits vary from almost nothing to twenty or thirty feet