The country east of Ottawa, and between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, in which the rock formations belong to the several divisions of the Cambro-Silurian system, and are largely concealed by drift, was examined by Mr. N. J. Giroux. The attempt was made to obtain here some reliable data as to the thickness of the several formations, in order that a guide might be afforded for future boring operations for water in this area.

In Quebec also, important practical work was done by Mr. Chalmers in his study of the gold-bearing gravels of the Eastern Townships, more especially of the Beauce and Ditton districts; while in the great area north of the St. Lawrence, the explorations of Dr. Bell resulted in the mapping of the River Nottaway to the north of the height of land, flowing into James Bay, and the finding of a very considerable area of good land of great value both as a source of supply for timber, and for agricultural pursuits.

In the Labrador Peninsula continued explorations were made by Mr. A. P. Low in the hitherto unknown area north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which have already been referred to.

In Nova Scotia important work was done both by Mr. Fletcher, in the coal basins of eastern Cape Breton, and by Mr. Faribault, in connection with the structure of the gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic slope. In both of these areas many questions of great practical interest to the mining community were investigated.

The branches of Palæontology, Zoology, Chemistry and Lithology are closely connected with the work of the field staff. These received a full amount of attention, and good work was done in all. That of Chemistry and Mineralogy is of special interest to those engaged in mining, since the determination of the value of the various ores of gold, silver, nickel, iron, etc, is constantly being demanded.

It is of interest to know that the number of visitors to the Museum increases with every year, and that the total for 1895 was very nearly27,000. From this it is evident that the Museum