

and numerous varieties of shells. These served to tell the age of the rocks in which they were found. There were fossils found which belonged to the Trenton formation, and many rocks, especially those around Prof. Saunders's house, showed evidence of the Black River age. The outcrop last referred to, had been puzzling for a long time, as the dips in the strata exposed, varied very much and went in every direction. A large shell belonging to the genus *Maclura* had been observed that afternoon and other genera which showed that Black River limestone occurred there. Reference was then made to the newer series of rocks, namely, those belonging to the latest periods in the history of this continent. Overlying the old Trenton and Black River rocks could be seen large accumulations of boulders of all sizes, rounded, smooth and polished pebbles, which show in habitable evidence of the action of glaciers, which were prevalent at that period in the world's history. The "great ice age" then prevailed over this part of the continent, and was followed by a great submergence of the continent on account of the superincumbent weight of the great ice sheet. The sea encroached upon the land, and marine deposits were made. Several species of marine shells had been found by the speaker on the farm, which were easily recognized as being quite similar to others now found living in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the Labrador, Newfoundland and Greenland coasts, as well as elsewhere. This period of submergence, or flood, was followed by another of elevation, and the marine condition of affairs, which at one time prevailed on the farm, were changed and dry land appeared—the deposits of this post-tertiary sea—forming the soil, which is now under cultivation. The continent was still rising, as far as could be judged, along the shores of the St. Lawrence. The presence of raised beaches was a good proof of it. The most recently formed beds were caused by the wind and overlaid all the others. These were still going on. The light sandy soil or loam so widely distributed on the farm seemed to contain a good deal of vegetable matter, whilst the underlying clays afforded heavier soil. The geology of the farm was interesting and many points were well worthy of careful study. Mr. Ami thanked the members for listening to him so attentively, after which Mr. Boardman arose and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Prof. and Mrs. Saunders for their hospitality and kindness,