

The geological structure of this area is confined almost entirely to the Cambro-Silurian formations. To the north of Hull, the old rocks of the Archæan approach within a short distance of that city, while to the west of Ottawa, in the eastern portion of the township of March and in that part of Nepean adjoining on the east, similar granites, gneisses and limestones are well displayed in a somewhat prominent ridge which extends eastward from Arnprior. Resting upon these are the nearly horizontal strata of the Potsdam sandstone and the Calciferous limestone in their regular order, and in places these graduate upward regularly into the Chazy and the succeeding formations, to the top of the Cambro-Silurian series, which is capped by the soft red shales of the Medina, in the adjacent township of Russell.

Much of the rock structure of Ottawa city is concealed at the present time, and only occasional outcrops are visible at widely separated intervals. Much information concerning these hidden portions has been obtained, principally by Dr. Ami, from an examination of the excavations made for drainage and for buildings, and in this way we have been enabled to obtain a fairly comprehensive idea of the geological structure of the whole city.

The oldest of the Palæozoic formations, near Ottawa, are the Potsdam sandstone and the Calciferous limestone, there being no break between these two series of strata. These can be well observed in the vicinity of Templeton station on the Canadian Pacific railway, where the Potsdam sandstone rests directly upon the Archæan gneiss and limestone and forms an escarpment about thirty feet in height. These sandstones shade upward into the Calciferous strata, which are well exposed in the village of Templeton and along the road to the crossing of the Wabassee Creek. These are the only Palæozoic formations seen in this part of the section. To the west of the city, in the