

preserved as casts in relief, giving the reverse of the trail as originally formed upon the surface of the soft mud of the sea.

It appears that the softer and finer materials of the stratum on which the trail was originally made has disappeared and been for the most part washed away and denuded whilst the harder stratum of which the overlying bed consists (made up of coarser materials than the track or trail bed proper) remains to tell the story. There are several distinct forms found upon the underside of the overlying stratum from that on which the track was made. Some are narrow, others are wide, some simple, others are ornamented and some are very tortuous, while others are less tortuous and evidently made by larger and less mobile creatures. These tracks and trails, so far as they afford palæontological evidence of the life which existed during the period when the Chazy rocks were being laid down, may be referred to several genera, such as palæontologists have described and include under such impressions on the rock-formations. The Rockcliff trails and tracks appear to have been made for the most part by worms such as are known to have existed during Odovician times. A more detailed study and report on these will form an interesting paper for THE OTTAWA NATURALIST, when it is hoped that photographs or reproductions illustrating these forms will be forthcoming, without which no written description should be published. On several occasions members of the Club have visited Rockcliff during the past summer season and numerous slabs exhibiting these trails and tracks have been collected.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—SUMMER SCHOOL.

During the Summer School of Science under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, Principal White called upon one of the Leaders of the Club to address the teachers assembled during their outings, and it was with pleasure that he acceded to his request. Four talks were given and a number of specimens examined and described on the spot. The shores of the Ottawa and some of the railroad cuttings along the C. P. R. west of Hull and above the Chaudière Falls gave abundance of fine material for examination and study. Not only did the more ancient rock-formations come in for a share of examination, but also the later deposits forming the ancient river channels and part of the old