

the lower parts and cut their way through the softer ridges. At one time in the past a river has rushed wildly along through a rugged and adamantine channel. Now, in the later ages of the world, the same river lashes itself into fury as it passes through a channel one hundred feet below.

Some beautiful and clearly outlined old channels of the Ottawa are easily seen not far below Aylmer.

The Paquette's Rapids, at the head of the Coulonge Lake, are composed of harder rock than the bed of the Allumette. The result will be that the Upper and Lower Allumette Lakes will eventually form one navigable stretch, limited at the western extremity by the "Narrows," and at the eastern by the Paquette's.

At one time the ridges back from Westmeath *connected* with the ranges on the Quebec side of the river. Over these ridges the mighty Ottawa River Lake hurled itself into a vast abyss of seething waters at least two hundred feet below. From this fact, and also from many observations at scores of points westward along both shores and for hundreds of miles up the river, we have concluded that there was once a mighty and expansive inland lake of fresh water, as previously stated.

In the interests of science and natural history, this and other science associations should memorialize the Government to aid in accumulating vast stores of facts and observations. The present meteorological system is good, but needs extending and perfecting. More work needs to be performed. Not only should the general geology of Canada be studied on an extensive plan, but the ten thousand points of minutest details should be secured and placed within the reach of the earnest students of nature.

NOTE.—The above article, which was read for the author (Mr. E. Odium, M.A., Pembroke), by Rev. James Allen, was followed by an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Odium's views were accepted and endorsed by many members of the Ottawa Field Naturalist's Club.