

stone, of diorite, granites and gneisses were seen imbedded in an arenaceous matrix and associated with the remains of marine shells above enumerated. At Moore's Corners, a little to the south-east of Galetta, the Geological section examined an interesting sand and clay terrace which was found to hold also remains of sea shells. *Macoma fragilis*, Fabricius and *Saxicava rugosa* Linnæus were the only two species observed but they occur in great abundance. In the bottom of the valley of the Mississippi river, the Archaean rocks are beautifully striated and glaciated wherever a fresh outcrop occurs. These glaciated Archaean rocks are themselves overlain by "boulder clay" or "till." Over the "boulder clay" we found stratified sands, probably of marine origin, and these sands in turn overlain by marine clays. No fossil remains were found in the clays or underlying sands but in the uppermost sands the marine shells occurred. Below the village of Galetta the glacial striae were observed by Mr. Wilson to run in a general north-west and south-east direction. The drift boulders were all Archaean.

On behalf of the section of botany Principal Honeyman followed and in the course of his remarks stated how pleased he was to be a member of the Club. It was the first excursion which he had attended as yet but he had enjoyed himself and obtained quite a series of plants which he had not formerly in his herbarium. His former field of botanical studies was in the Richmond district of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. The plants observed this day, were most interesting and comprise the following :

Ranunculaceae.

Anemone Pennsylvanica,	Ranunculus acris,
R. Pennsylvanicus,	R. Flammula var. reptans.

Compositae.

Artemisia vulgaris,	Bidens cernua,
Helenium autumnale,	Erigeron Canadense,
E. Philadelphicum,	Achillæa millefolium,
Anthemis Cotula,	Taraxacum dens-leonis.