

ted during the different geological epochs were next discussed, and the origin, mode of occurrence and distribution of some of the commoner ones, such as coal, petroleum, lead, silver, copper, iron, gold and phosphate were touched upon. Mr. Ami showed that the study of Geology was useful, healthful and interesting, and that it was not so difficult as to deter any of his hearers from entering its attractive fields. In investigating the geological features of any locality, a few fundamental principles alone were necessary for the beginner. The leading rocks occurring about Ottawa were then considered, with the different formations exhibited. There were two well defined series of rocks; those of igneous and those of aqueous origin. The Chelsea hills afforded examples of the former, whilst the Parliament Hill belonged to the second, being of sedimentary origin. The various ways in which such stratified rocks were formed were briefly outlined, and the sequence given of the formations found at Ottawa, with the forms of life which characterize them. In conclusion Mr. Ami referred to the extensive fields open for study at Ottawa, and made an earnest appeal to those present to become workers.

A number of specimens were exhibited, amongst which was one of "mountain cork," a mineral of rare occurrence, which had been sent to him by Mr. Warwick, of Buckingham. Several interesting points were discussed by Messrs. Stewart, Fletcher, Whyte and the lecturer.

FOURTH.—On Monday, 30th January, a valuable address was given by Mr. F. R. Latchford on Conchology. Shells, he stated, were portions of certain animals called Molluscs, and were objects in many instances both of utility and beauty, while the softer portions of many species, such as the oyster, mussel, and clam, furnished large supplies of palatable and nutritious food. They might conveniently be divided into two great groups, viz., univalves and bivalves. The latter were represented more largely in America than in any other part of the world. In the basin drained by the Ohio River for instance there were found about three hundred species of Unionidae, whilst all Europe furnished only seven or eight. While freshwater shells of some families were well represented in Canada, the land shells diminished greatly both in species and individuals as these northern latitudes