diving headlong into the foaming current till they reached some embayment or eddy.

The botanists, as usual, were in the majority and their efforts were amply rewarded with a splendid harvest of beautiful plants.

On reassembling at the rendez-vous the President, Mr. F. T. Shutt, addressed the members present and in well-chosen and happy remarks referred to the success of each department of the Club represented. He then called upon the different leaders present to describe some of the specimens collected and note objects of interest observed.

Dr. H. M. Ami, being called upon as geologist, gave a brief sketch of the history of the district from a geological standpoint. Chelsea was situated just where the two extremes in geology meet, viz., where the Archæan or oldest formation rests up on the Pleistocene or youngest series of rocks.

The Archæan rocks of the district were very extensively and beautifully developed from Chelsea northward to Hudson Bay, and the Gatineau River which flowed at our feet so tortuously and rapidly was one of the oldest streams in Canada—the bed being cut out of the hard gneissoid and granitic rocks of the Archæan system of which the Laurentian is the basal or fundamental formation.

In the newest, or Pleistocene deposits, were to be found: I. Boulder-clays and "till" of glacial origin. These were remnants of the "Great Ice Age" which has left markings all over the Laurentide Hills and on the softer and newer Ordovician limestone strata of Parliament Hill and Ottawa generally. II. Marine clays of the "Leda clay" formation capped by marine sands and gravels, both of which carried sand. From specimens collected by Messrs. W. J. Wilson, D. B. Dowling and the writer in the cutting half-a-mile north of Chelsea station the following species of marine shells were obtained:—

1. *Leda (Portlandia) arctica*, Gray.
2. *Macoma fragilis*, Fabricius.