

The party having assembled and taken their places on the comfortable seats arranged in the grove, were called to order by Mr. Shutt, who congratulated those present on the success of the day, and then called on Dr. H. M. Ami, the geological leader, for the first address. The doctor spoke as follows :

The various geologic formations met can all be classified under two heads, viz : I. *Archæan* ; II. *Post-Tertiary* or Pleistocene.

1. *Archæan System.* Crystalline limestones constitute the most prevalent rock at Galetta. They are for the most part light-coloured and coarsely crystalline, oftentimes assuming a decided coarsely saccharoidal texture. This rock weathers dark, chiefly owing to the growth of lichens, &c., and has been considerably used in the manufacture of lime for local use. On examination the limestone is seen to contain minute scales or crystals of mica, which are at times more extensively developed and form masses of rock in which mica predominates. Graphite or plumbago and iron pyrites also occur here and there in small quantities. Chondrodite is also present in the shape of amber-coloured crystals. This limestone thus would be a chondrodite limestone. The limestone is traversed by numerous dykes of what appears to be a true syenite or hornblendic granite. At times this rock occurs as a homogeneous paste with orthoclase felspar, quartz and hornblende, in about equal proportions, at other times the felspar and hornblende are separated and occur in layers, the hornblende forming the line of weakness in a vein, then next to this orthoclase felspar, then the homogeneous combination of the two with a resinous gray-coloured syenite. Galena, wollastonite, graphite, calcite, and mica, are associated with the crystalline limestone.

2. *POST TERTIARY.*—Formations belonging to the glacial epoch, to the later marine period and even to the still later period of elevation are evident at Galetta. Boulder clays overlying the glaciated and rounded hills, which are decidedly "moutonnees," are in turn capped by marine gravels and clays and these to-day afford the rich soil of the farms in the locality. Erratics may also be seen scattered in various directions, some of them nearly ten feet in diameter, these indicate a period when the Ottawa Valley was submerged and floating and shore ice were amongst the agencies at work in transporting the boulders.