miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide. At the place first examined the banks were chiefly sand with a pebbly beach. We proceeded about half a mile westward. Here the whole shore was strewn with broken rock and fossil remains. These were the debris of an escarpment some thirty feet high, sloping back from the lake, covered with a dense growth of shrub and underbrush.

From the cliff, fragments of the coarse grained sandstone of considerable size were found mixed with the sandy drift which lay on top of the cliff. The remains were evidently of the Cretaceous Age. The cliff had at one time been an oyster bed, and numerous specimens of the genus Inoceramus were found. No fossil wood was observed, and although the fossils were comparatively numerous the species were limited to few forms. A thorough examination of this exposure would likely be well rewarded by the discovery of some interesting fossils.

PENSE STATION.

Here I had the pleasure of examining some boulders of great interest. At this place the drift is very thick. A well has been bored 400 feet and solid rock not yet reached. About three miles from Pense Station on Section 30, Township 16, Range 22, west of the second meridian, a well was dug this summer on the farm of J. H. Poyser, Esq., which has attracted considerable interest. When about 35 feet below the surface, a large oval-shaped stone of a somewhat gray color was encountered. There were no external indications of its being fossiliferous. To large to handle, a sledge was given to the digger who found to his surprise that with but a comparatively slight blow it broke into many pieces, and revealed an innumerable quantity of most beautiful shells. At the time of my visit many had been carried away, but I secured some six varieties, consisting of one exceedingly beautiful Ammonite about three inches in diameter, bearing two rows of tubercles with distinctly marked sutures of the septa, and the shell in a highly nacreous condition. One Baculite two inches in length, one rare univalve with highly sculptured shell, and three varieties of bivalves, most of which belong to the genus Ostrea. The stone, large portions of which I examined, seemed to contain cavities not unlike what are observed in older rocks bearing quartz crystals, seams filled with a yellowish mineral substance also appeared, and these, no doubt, rendered the boulder so easily brok The matrix which contained the fo when compared with the cretaceous li stone of the Rocky Mountains, appea to be much the same in physical ch acters and chemical composition.

This boulder removed far from parent rock, had likely been transpo during the Glacial period when an mense river of ice carried fragments rock eastward and left them upon prairies hundreds of miles from wh they were *in situ*.

These fossils are remarkable, not for their numbers, but also for the be tiful condition in which are found, more nearly resemb the pearly shells of modern seas t the remains of mollusks extinct for a Some of these formed a portion of society's exhibit at St. John and Bost where they were greatly admired.

This isolated fossiliferous boulder i cates that there is a rich fossil field s where along the eastern border or sum of the mountains west, where shells, c acterized by great beauty, are likely t discovered.

About six feet above this stone anot boulder not quite so large was fo This was much harder than the former a reddish color and somewhat of a gra nature. One surface was well polis and distinctly marked with glacial st

This closes a description of the var outcrops visited during my trip to C gary, and from what has been placed fore you for consideration, one m readily infer that our Northwest Te tories offer great inducements for geol cal investigation, and will for many y afford great attractions to the memb of this society who are incli to work in the department of scien

The results of my visit to the places ferred to in this paper may be summar as follows:

SEVEN MILES WEST OF CALGARY—LARA DEPOSITS.

Impressions of leaves belonging to genera Protophyllum, Corylus, Al Platanus, Populus.

Univalve shells of the genera Cam loma, Bulinus, Planorbis, Vivipara.

Bivalve shells of the genus Unio.

MEDICINE HAT—CRETACEOUS DEPOSIT

Petrified wood and coal.

Bivalve shells 200 feet below the pr level, largely of the genus Ostrea and undetermined species.