

of fossil remains ; in fact the limestone strata are entirely of organic origin. Each of the several formations presents its special fauna, composed of creatures all of which have been long extinct, and which are therefore, for the most part very different from the forms of life now inhabiting our globe. Before a thorough knowledge of each of these several faunas can be obtained and their relations to one another satisfactorily established, large collections of fossils must be made from the several formations, so that we may have as nearly as possible all the forms which are present in these successive oceanic deposits. For these purposes complete collections should be made of all the fossils to be found in the various quarries about the city, as, for instance, the Mile End quarries, and those at Pointe Claire and St. Martin's Junction. In this connection the small occurrences of limestone at the water edge on the south side of St. Helen's Island are of especial interest, as being very much more recent than any of the other limestones in this part of the Province, and a thorough knowledge of these fossils is for this and for many other reasons of the greatest interest.

The principal fossils occurring in the quarries about the city are figured and described in the *Geology of Canada*, published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1863, a copy of which is to be found in the library of the Society, while lists of the fossils found up to the present time in St. Helen's Island rocks are given by Mr. Donald and Dr. Deeks in two papers which have already appeared in the *CANADIAN RECORD OF SCIENCE*.

For those members of the Society particularly interested in the ancient volcanic phenomena displayed in the vicinity of Montreal, Mount Royal affords abundant opportunity for work and study. The "Mountain," as is well known, is the root or remnant of an old volcano, wasted and worn down through successive long geological ages, by the continuous action of rain, frost and the other