

mation to the southeast. While attending an excursion at Blueberry Point a few obscure fossils were found in the Chazy shales which are exposed on the shore of the lake; and at Hull near the Cement Works the Trenton limestone was studied and some fossils collected. The erratics and clay deposits of this place present an interesting field for study.

Several of the members attending the general excursion to Chelsea joined the geological party and had a good opportunity of studying the garnetiferous gneiss and other Archæan rocks exposed in the railway cuttings, also the boulder clay, Leda clay and Saxicava sand and the marine shells found in the two uppermost formations. About two miles west of King's Mountain Mr. Joseph Keele discovered a pot-hole in the gneiss near the edge of the cliff which faces the south. This cliff is at about the same height as King's Mountain and is therefore 1100 feet or more above sea level. The pot-hole is perfect in form and is eighteen inches in diameter and about the same depth. How this was formed at that height is a very interesting problem. A kettle hole near the east end of Meach's Lake has also been noted. It can be easily found as a hotel has been erected on its southern rim. This is no doubt an old valley of erosion.

BESSERERS, ONT.

On the 26th of October, a party of ten, in conjunction with the Geological Branch of the Club visited Besserers Grove, down the Ottawa river some eight miles, and searched the shore for concretions containing fossil organic remains. A fire was built and the concretions collected were heated and opened, some of which revealed the well-known and much-prized fish, *Mallotus villosus*, Cuvier, the modern capelin of the Lower St. Lawrence. Fragments of stems of plants, of leaves of deciduous trees, of algae or sea-weeds, of water-plants, were also obtained, besides a number of shells, *Saxicava rugosa*, Linnæus, and *Macoma Balthica*, Linnæus, being the most prevalent. There was an unusually large number of concretions visible on the clay shores of the Ottawa river along that portion of the south bank between the Grove and the mouth of Green's Creek. These concretions occur at different horizons in the clay formation skirting the south shore of the Ottawa at this point and four distinct layers containing