

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA

lenticular in form, varying from nine feet to two feet in width. Visible gold occurs in flakes along dark lines in the quartz or on fracture planes, and in places is seen in apparently unfractured quartz. Some notes by J. S. DeLury on the gold deposits of the Rice lake, Gold lake and Long lake areas, east of lake Winnipeg, appear in the *Canadian Mining Journal*, volume 37, pages 362-364, August 1, 1916.

In a paper by J. B. Tyrrell (6) on the gold occurring in North Saskatchewan river a description is given of the geology of the country through which the river flows, followed by a discussion of theories advanced to explain the source of the gold. He concludes that the fine gold in the river is derived from the Cretaceous rocks on its banks, and that these rocks were derived originally from the mountains west of the Upper Columbia valley.

Information regarding various gold deposits of British Columbia appears in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for that province for 1915. Attention might be called more particularly to J. D. Galloway's report on the Nelson mining district. A short report on the Bridge river deposits is given by C. W. Drysdale, and one on deposits in the Mayo and Wheaton areas, Yukon, by D. D. Cairnes in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1915.

**Infusorial Earth.**—A deposit of infusorial earth occurring on Loon island lake, Liverpool river, Queens county, Nova Scotia, is reported on by E. R. Faribault (1). A map showing the areal extent and the thickness of the deposit at various points accompanies the report.

**Lead and Zinc.**—In a report entitled "Lead and Zinc Deposits in Ontario and in Eastern Canada" (3), W. L. Uglow presents in concise form the information that had been previously published on this subject and gives the results of much original investigation. In a report on the "Geology of Parts of the Townships of Montauban and Chavigny and of the Seigniorie of Grondines" (4), J. Austen Bancroft includes a detailed description of the zinc and lead deposits in the vicinity of Notre Dame des Anges, Portneuf county, Quebec. These deposits, which occur in rocks of pre-Cambrian age, are being worked at present.

The lead and zinc deposits of the Slocan, Fort Steele and Windermere mining divisions (5) are briefly described by J. D. Galloway. In a paper on the Ainsworth mining camp (6) S. J. Schofield describes the silver-lead deposits of Ainsworth. The district is underlain by a sedimentary series consisting of mica and hornblende schists with beds of limestone, quartzite and argillite; the sediments have been intruded by granite bodies. The ore is found in true fissure veins or as replacements in the limestone. Some fissure veins are parallel with the bedding planes while others are transverse. It is thought that the ore was deposited from solutions given off by the granite. The silver-lead deposits of the Mayo and Wheaton areas, Yukon, are described by D. D. Cairnes in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1915.

**Limestone.**—Some of the results of investigations made into the nature of the limestones of Quebec are given by Howells Frechette (2). Chemical analyses of a great number of samples are published.

**Magnesite.**—Reference is made by C. W. Drysdale to the occurrences of magnesite associated with serpentinized peridotite in the