

described by ARTHUR L. PARSONS (3). Samples were taken and the results of the analyses are given.

Lead.—J. D. GALLOWAY'S report (5) on the Hazelton-Telkwa district contains some information on lead deposits of that district; D. D. CAIRNES (1) also presents some information on a galena prospect near Winding Hill, New Brunswick, and on a zinc-copper-lead deposit at Stirling, Nova Scotia.

Magnesite.—This is one of the minerals which Canada was fortunately able to supply in lieu of the magnesite that had formerly been imported into America from Austria and Greece. It is used largely as a refractory lining for furnaces. Magnesite deposits are worked in the States of California and Washington, but the Canadian deposits are more favourably situated with respect to the market. The deposits occur in Argenteuil county, Quebec, and are being extensively exploited at the present time. They are described in a memoir by M. E. WILSON (1). The geological relations of the deposits are set forth and their origin discussed. Detailed descriptions of the various properties are given, and an estimate is made of the quantity of material available.

Molybdenum.—This is derived from a metallic mineral known as molybdenite, a compound of molybdenum and sulphur. Molybdenum enters into the manufacture of a special kind of steel, and the demand created by the war rendered possible the mining of a number of molybdenite deposits in Canada. The most important of these are in southwestern Quebec and eastern Ontario. A description of one of the Quebec deposits has been written up by C. CAMSELL (1). Notes on occurrences in British Columbia appear in the Annual Report for 1916 of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, and notes by J. S. DELURY on some deposits at Falcon lake, Manitoba, are to be found in the Canadian Mining Journal, Volume 38. The Mining and Engineering Record, Volume 22, contains a compilation by E. A. HAGGEN of information regarding the known Canadian occurrences.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—There has been considerable activity in recent years in prospecting for petroleum and natural gas in the Prairie Provinces. The Geological Survey has conducted investigations over wide areas with a view to rendering assistance to those directing the prospecting operations. S. E. SLIPPER (1) has written a concise and fairly comprehensive account of the results attained in boring operations throughout Alberta. He has presented much detail regarding the locations, the logs and the capacities in oil or gas of the wells drilled. Notes are also given on the commercial application of the products of the wells. F. H. McLEARN, who in 1916 studied a section of the sediments exposed along Athabaska river, particularly with a view to ascertaining whether conditions exist that are favourable for the accumulation of oil, has presented the results of his examination (1). A brief statement has also been given by A. E. CAMERON of the results of his survey of the shore of the western half of Great Slave lake where rocks of Devonian age are found in which there are some indications of the occurrence of petroleum. A memoir (1) by D. B. DOWLING describes the geology