

salt springs occur at the base of an escarpment lying west of Fort Smith on Slave river. These springs were examined by C. CAMSELL in 1916. Samples were collected, but these on analysis failed to give any indication of the occurrence of potash salts in economic quantities. Gypsum beds are exposed in the escarpment, and crystals of sodium chloride disseminated through the gypsum are probably the source of the salt in the brine.

**Pulpstones.**—The results of tests made on some Canadian sandstones to determine their suitability for pulpstones are reported by L. HEBER COLE (2). A sample was taken from a quarry on the outskirts of Hawkesbury, Ontario, and a number of outcrops of the Potsdam formation southwest of Montreal between St. Lawrence river and the international boundary were examined. Samples were taken from a number of quarries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where stone that can be easily worked occurs in beds of great thickness. This stone is comparatively soft when freshly quarried, but hardens rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere. The results of tests made on these sandstones and on a number of imported stones show that several of the Canadian samples compare very favourably with the average imported stones. With a little co-operation between the owners of prospective quarries and consumers of pulpstones an industry in this product could soon be firmly established in Canada.

**Pyrite.**—This mineral is mined for its sulphur content. Sulphur finds its market chiefly in the pulp and chemical industries, and the war has greatly stimulated the mining of pyrite in North America. A number of mines are being operated in Canada. Those being operated in Ontario are described by P. E. HOPKINS (3), who also gives descriptions of all known Ontario deposits of pyrite of prospective economic value. The Royal Ontario Nickel Commission in its report also gives some consideration to the question of the recovery and utilization of sulphur contained in the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury, which is at present being driven off into the atmosphere.

**Road Materials.**—The results of investigations into the character and quantities of material available for the construction of roads along certain routes in eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec are set forth by L. REINECKE and others (1). A. O. HAYES (1) also presents some information about road material in the vicinity of St. John, New Brunswick.

**Silver.**—J. M. TURNBULL (5), in his report on the Alice Arm district, describes some prospects showing silver-bearing ore, and J. D. GALLOWAY (5) describes argentiferous lead deposits in the Hazelton-Telkwa district.

The silver ores of Cobalt have not lost interest to scientific investigators. A paper by H. V. ELLSWORTH (3) sets forth the results of a thorough and detailed investigation of the mineralogical features of the Cobalt ores. EDSON S. BASTIN, CHASE PALMER and F. N. GUILD contributed papers to *Economic Geology*, Volume 12, that are of interest to students of the origin of the silver ores of Cobalt. W. H. COLLINS, in his report on the Onaping map-area, describes the geology of an area south of Gowganda in which some silver finds were made a few years ago (1).