

Soils.—A report by W. A. JOHNSTON, entitled "Pleistocene and Recent Deposits in the Vicinity of Ottawa, with a Description of the Soils" (1), was published in 1917. The soils which are derived from superficial deposits of Pleistocene and Recent ages are classified according to their origin, and the classification of the soil material is based on mechanical analyses.

Tungsten.—This is another substance for which war conditions have created a great demand. Canada's deposits of tungsten-bearing ores are not large and very little has been marketed. One of the most promising deposits is that situated near Burnt Hill brook on Southwest Miramichi river, New Brunswick. The tungsten-bearing mineral, wolframite, occurs in quartz veins cutting argillites near their contact with intrusive granite. This deposit has been described by C. CAMSELL (1) and by D. D. CAIRNES (1). CAMSELL also reported (1) on scheelite deposits near Moose River Gold mines, Nova Scotia. The scheelite occurs in interbedded veins in the gold-bearing series. The discovery was made a number of years ago, the property was developed, a mill was erected and put in operation and some shipments of concentrates were made.

The occurrence of scheelite in Dublin gulch is described by D. D. CAIRNES (1). Dublin gulch empties into Haggart creek, one of the principal tributaries of McQuesten river, north of Mayo, Yukon territory. Scheelite collects as a grey sand in the sluice boxes of the placer gold miners. About two miles of Dublin gulch that is adapted to placer mining is still virgin ground.

Exploration.—One of the most important results accruing from exploratory and reconnaissance surveys is the delimiting of areas of the country where prospecting for economic minerals may be carried on with reasonable chances of success.

J. D. GALLOWAY (5) gives observations made on a pack trip from Houston on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to Alexis creek in the Chilcotin country, British Columbia. The Geological Survey has published the results of reconnaissance surveys made by A. E. CAMERON on Great Slave lake, by F. J. ALCOCK on the north shore of lake Athabaska, by T. L. TANTON along the Canadian Northern railway between Gogama and Oba, by H. C. COOKE in northern Quebec and by J. KEELE in the northern portions of Pontiac and Ottawa counties, Quebec. The results of a reconnaissance survey along the National Transcontinental railway between Hervey Junction and Bell river, Quebec, by J. AUSTEN BANCROFT (4) are also available.

SOURCE OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN TEXT.

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