

**Manganese.**—Manganese minerals both primary and secondary occur on the northeast side of the valley of Kaslo creek in the Ainsworth mining division, British Columbia. A vein carrying rhodonite cuts the group of rocks known as the Kaslo volcanics. The secondary deposits are found on valley terraces and slopes. They consist of wad of very good grade. M. F. BANCROFT (1) describes four different types: (a) Unconsolidated wad forming the surface soil, in places covered by a thin layer of wood ashes from forest fires; (b) Layers of partly consolidated wad associated with other deposits derived by chemical precipitation from mineral-bearing solutions; (c) Hummock-like deposits, found near mineral springs and having abrupt lateral limits; (d) Concentrating or lumpy ore consisting of nodules and concretions of wad in beds of unconsolidated detrital material.

**Mineral Springs.**—The results of investigations of the mineral springs of Canada were published in 1918. JOHN SATTERLY and R. T. ELWORTHY (2) report on the radioactivity of the springs and R. T. ELWORTHY (2) reports on their chemical composition. The radioactivity of all the Canadian springs examined is lower on the average than that of the greater proportion of European springs that are celebrated for their curative properties. Until considerable experimental work has been done on the therapeutic value of waters of low radioactivity, it is difficult to estimate the precise value of most Canadian springs from a radio-therapeutic standpoint. Many are undoubtedly valuable, however, on account of their mineral constituents. Papers by JOHN SATTERLY and R. T. ELWORTHY on mineral springs were also published in volume 11 of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

**Molybdenite.**—Molybdenite occurs in the vicinity of Big Squaw lake, Huddersfield township, Quebec. J. AUSTEN BANCROFT (4) finds that the occurrences were developed under the influence of intense contact metamorphism. They are the result of mineralizing fluids and probably gases which emanated from a cooling granitoid magma and permeated crystallizing sedimentary rocks. The deposits are extremely irregular and erratic. E. L. BRUCE (1) describes molybdenite deposits found near Falcon lake, Manitoba. These occur in pegmatite dykes, in equigranular granitic dykes and in quartz veins. Information regarding the known molybdenite deposits of Ontario is presented by A. L. PARSONS (3). Many of these were examined personally and are described. As a guide to prospectors it is pointed out that the most favourable locations are near the borders of granite masses, particularly when these are in intrusive contact with crystalline limestone. A study of the modes of occurrence of molybdenite deposits was made by E. THOMSON and the results are presented in *Economic Geology*, volume 18. Three types are recognized:—

1. Associated with slightly more basic segregations in the granites, syenites, or gneisses of the Laurentian.

2. In intimate association with pyroxene in the "contact pyroxenite" of the Grenville series, or in the partially digested rock of this process of silicification.