

and on Livingstone range, 1 mile east of Lille. The phosphate bed becomes thinner and poorer in phosphoric acid the farther south it is traced, and changes from a more or less massive form to an agglomeration of small nodules of phosphate in a sandy or quartzitic matrix. On Tent mountain it is 3 inches thick and nodular, and the purest material runs only 47 per cent tricalcic phosphate.

Radium-bearing Minerals.—Euxenite, a radioactive mineral that, if found in sufficient quantities, should be of value as a source of radium and uranium, occurs in South Sherbrooke, Ontario. WILLET G. MILLER and CYRIL W. KNIGHT (3) describe it as occurring in a granite-pegmatite dyke cutting banded gneiss of Pre-Cambrian age. The euxenite is sparsely disseminated through the dyke, but is found more concentrated near the middle.

Road Materials.—The results of field and laboratory investigations of road materials have been presented as follows: between Ottawa and Prescott and between Hull and Grenville, by L. REINECKE (1); in a portion of Vaudreuil county, Quebec, and along the St. Lawrence river from the Quebec boundary to Cardinal, Ontario, by R. H. PICHER (1). K. A. CLARK presents the results of laboratory tests made of samples of road materials collected from quarries in the city of Montreal, from other parts of the province of Quebec and from different points in Ontario. A paper by L. REINECKE in *Economic Geology*, volume 13, describes the methods of carrying out investigations of non-bituminous materials for road construction and the laboratory tests to which such materials should be subjected to determine their relative suitability.

Silver.—In a discussion of a paper by E. S. BASTIN entitled "Significant mineralogical relations of the silver ores of Cobalt" J. A. REID points out in *Economic Geology*, volume 13, that the solutions from which the minerals were deposited were deep seated, probably had their origin in the diabase magma, and were probably alkaline in reaction. The observed evidence is against enrichment by descending solutions; there is slight apparent relation of the ore bodies to the surface, either past or present. KIRBY THOMAS in the *Mining and Scientific Press*, volume 117, points to the need of more intensive exploratory work in the outlying parts of what is commonly known as the Cobalt mining district.

A brief description is given by M. F. BANCROFT (1) of the geology of the Lardeau district, where silver-bearing lead-zinc ores form the most conspicuous and characteristic deposits, and by J. J. O'NEILL (1) of the argentiferous lead-zinc deposits of the Hazelton district. Notes on the silver deposits of British Columbia are found in the annual reports of the Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey Districts (5).

Tungsten.—A description is given by J. S. DELURY in the *Canadian Mining Journal*, volume 39, of scheelite deposits found near Falcon lake in southeastern Manitoba. The ore occurs in lenses in a schist that has been intruded by granite and probably had its genesis in the granitic magma.

Miscellaneous.—A description is given by A. MAILHIOT (4) of a zinc-lead deposit of the interior of Gaspé county, Quebec, that