

a gold area on the upper Harricanaw river, Quebec, were published by A. MAILHIOT in volume 40 of the Canadian Mining Journal. The Wasapika gold area, Ontario, attracted considerable attention in 1919, and descriptions of the geology of the area are given by R. E. HORE in the Canadian Mining Journal.

Interesting papers appeared in the Mining Magazine by F. C. LORING on the Porcupine field and H. H. JOHNSON on Kirkland Lake goldfield, and a paper by E. Y. DOUGHERTY discussing the origin of the lode fissures of Porcupine appeared in volume 118 of Mining and Scientific Press.

Hydromagnesite.—Deposits of hydrated carbonates of magnesium at Clinton and to the north of Clinton, B.C. are described by L. REINECKE in the Canadian Chemical Journal, and in the Bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute. It is estimated that the amount of high grade material at Clinton is 7,000 tons, at Watson lake 25,000 tons, and at Meadow lake 180,000 tons.

Iron.—Information about newly explored or little known parts of the country is always of interest, particularly if there are economic possibilities worth considering. Very little information about the Belcher islands of Hudson bay had been available to the public until after the visit of R. J. FLAHERTY and E. S. MOORE. E. S. MOORE (6) presents a consideration of the iron ore possibilities of the islands. The geological formations consist of a sedimentary series of graywacke, arkose, slate, sandstone, quartzite, jasper, limestone and dolomite with sills and flows of basalt and diabase, all probably of Precambrian age. Iron ores are found on the islands, but it was not proved that they were of commercial quantity and quality.

The geological formations including some of the iron ranges of the Michipicoten district of Ontario have been described by W. H. COLLINS (1). The iron ore in these ranges consists of hematite and siderite, the iron formation being composed of a stratified association of banded silica, iron oxides, pyrite, and siderite or limestone.

Lead.—Silver-lead deposits of Mayo district, Yukon, that have attracted considerable attention, have been described by W. E. COCKFIELD (1). The geology of a part of Lemieux township, Quebec, in which some exploration work on zinc-lead deposits has been performed was studied by A. MAILHIOT (4). The ore occurs in well defined veins and consists of zincblende and galena in a gangue of quartz and dolomite. A. O. HAYES (1) presents notes on a galena vein near Musquodoboit Harbour, Nova Scotia. The vein is two feet six inches wide and fills a fissure in granite. The same author presents the results of investigations of the zinc, lead-copper deposits near Stirling, Richmond county, Nova Scotia.

Magnesium sulphate.—A number of small lakes carrying deposits of epsomite, a natural hydrated sulphate of magnesium, are found in the south central part of British Columbia. Descriptions of those near Basque are given by G. C. CRUX in the Canadian Chemical Journal, and of those near Clinton by L. REINECKE in the Canadian Chemical Journal and the Bulletin of the Canadian Mining