

Lead and Zinc.—The argentiferous lead deposits of the Mayo district, Yukon, that have recently attracted much attention have been described by W. E. COCKFIELD (1). These are sufficiently rich in silver to bear the heavy transportation charges from the interior of Yukon.

The geological features of the Slocan area, British Columbia, are described by M. F. BANCROFT (1), and papers by J. C. BEIDELMAN and A. MAILHIOT in the Canadian Mining Journal and the Transactions of the Canadian Mining Institute respectively give descriptions of a zinc-lead deposit of considerable promise near the head of Cascadia river, Gaspé, Quebec.

Manganese.—The final report of the Munition Resources Commission of Canada presents the results of investigations made by J. C. GWILLIM, G. C. MACKENZIE and W. L. UGLOW into numerous manganese deposits in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. The lack of shipping available during the war for the transportation of manganese ore from foreign sources rendered it imperative that North American deposits of sufficiently high grade material be opened and exploited to the utmost, and attention was thus directed to the possibilities of Canada's resources in manganese.

Molybdenite.—Owing to the demand during the war for molybdenite, examinations were made for the Munition Resources Commission of Canada by J. C. GWILLIM of a great number of molybdenite deposits in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. Descriptions of these appear in the final report of the Commission. Papers on the molybdenite deposits of La Corne township, Abitibi, Quebec, and in the lower Ottawa valley by A. MAILHIOT (4) and M. E. WILSON (6) respectively, have been published.

Nickel.—The nickel deposits of Canada continue to demand considerable attention from geologists, not disproportionate, however, to their economic importance. One of the most valuable contributions made in recent years bearing on the question of the origin of the Sudbury ores is that made by the staff of the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited (6), in an article describing the mining and smelting operations of the company. The article contains a description of the Creighton ore body and is illustrated by a cross section showing in an illuminating manner the geological relations existing between the ore body and adjacent rocks. It is claimed that facts have been disclosed that indicate that the ore was introduced in a molten condition along a plane of shearing in the footwall rocks adjacent to the norite after the norite had solidified. The question of the origin of the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury is also discussed by W. LINDGREN and J. W. YOUNG in *Economic Geology* and the *Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* respectively.

Although Canada produces over three-quarters of the world's consumption of nickel much interest is taken in any discoveries that