

Silica and Moulding Sand.—A preliminary report on the results of investigations of silica deposits of eastern Canada has been made by L. H. COLE (2). Short descriptions are given of the character of numerous deposits of sand, sandstone, quartzite and quartz of high silica content together with analyses of samples. The results indicate that there are in eastern Canada a number of localities conveniently situated with respect to consuming centres where good grades of silica could be profitably produced. Notes are also given on deposits of moulding sand in eastern Canada.

Silver.—Two silver camps that have recently attracted considerable attention have received detailed study by the Geological Survey. These are the Mayo district, Yukon, and the Salmon River district, British Columbia. The former, where rich argentiferous galena is being mined, has been mapped by and reported on by W. E. COCKFIELD (1); the latter has been studied by J. J. O'NEILL, S. J. SCHOFIELD and G. HANSON (1), short reports have been made and a map prepared.

The ore deposits of Cobalt camp have not lost interest and contributions to the study of the origin of these ores were made in *Economic Geology*, 1920, by A. R. WHITMAN and W. L. WHITEHEAD. The Gowganda camp, which might be considered a satellite of the Cobalt camp, has been re-studied and reported on by A. G. BURROWS (3). A study of the geology of the north shore of lake Superior in the vicinity of Silver islet where a rich silver deposit was mined many years ago was made by T. L. TANTON (1 and 6) with a view to determining the relationship of mineralization to the faulting system, and thus giving direction to further search for silver.

Tungsten.—The final report of the Munition Resources Commission of Canada contains reports by J. C. GWILLIM on tungsten deposits of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Near Burnt Hill brook, New Brunswick, quartz veins carrying wolframite are found in slates near the contact of an intrusive granite mass; 12 miles southeast of Middle Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, scheelite-bearing veins are found in the altered sediments known as the gold-bearing series. Shipments have been made from both places.

Miscellaneous.—Mineral deposits of a great variety are described by L. REINECKE (1) in a report on the mineral deposits between Lillooet and Prince George, B.C. Among the most important of these are hydromagnesite and epsomite or hydromagnesium sulphate, commonly known as epsom salt. The epsomite occurs in commercial quantities in small lakes having no outlet. These lakes are found near Clinton, B.C. Similar deposits occur near Basque and on Kruger mountain. An estimate is made of the amount of commercial material available in the hydromagnesite deposits. Mr. Reinecke also gives interesting notes on the geological occurrence of peridot found in basalt on the summit of Timothy mountain.

Certain deposits of infusorial earth, also known as diatomaceous earth, occurring at a number of points in the western part of Nova