

The Department of Lands, British Columbia, published a report by John A. Dresser on the results of borings made by the provincial government for oil near Peace river northwest of Hudson Hope. Five borings were made, but only a trace of oil was obtained. Suggestions are given in the report as to locations for further exploratory drilling.

*Silver.*—The Salmon River area, British Columbia, has recently been forced upon the attention of the mining public by the big dividends paid by the Premier mine. The ore deposits, which have been described by S. J. Schofield and G. Hanson,<sup>1</sup> are rich in silver and gold. The ore was deposited in fissures and shear zones from solutions emanating from the intrusive granite magma of the Coast Range batholith. The deposits were afterwards to some extent enriched by secondary action.

The results of a re-study by C. W. Knight of the Cobalt mining district were published in the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press. In summing up, the writer states that it is not likely that operations in Cobalt will ever again reach their past magnitude, but maintains that mining will doubtless be carried on for generations in or around Cobalt, or in the outlying areas of Gowganda, South Lorrain, Casey, Montreal river and elsewhere in the district. In this connection it is interesting to know that work in South Lorrain has been revived and very rich silver ore is being mined. Another point of interest is the evidence presented by J. M. Bell in the Bulletin of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of oxidation having taken place to a depth of at least 420 feet. A further contribution to the geology of Cobalt is made by A. R. Whitman in the University of California publications; it is claimed that the ores were deposited in joints developed as a result of folding subsequent to the solidification of the diabase and that they were derived from the diabase sheet itself, transported, and deposited through diffusion in relatively stagnant water. A consideration by E. S. Bastin of the nature of the silver-depositing solutions at Cobalt appears in Bulletin 735 of the United States Geological Survey.

Further studies by W. E. Cockfield<sup>1</sup> in the Mayo district, Yukon, show that the argentiferous lead ores of Davidson mountains are very similar to those of Keno hill although not quite so rich in silver. Other reports on silver producing areas are made by A. G. Burrows on Gowganda,<sup>3</sup> by G. Hanson on Upper Kitzault river,<sup>1</sup> and by A. L. Parsons on the Thunder Bay area.<sup>3</sup>

*Miscellaneous.*—F. J. Alcock<sup>1</sup> describes in considerable detail the geology of the lead-zinc deposits of Lemieux township, Quebec. The lead and zinc minerals occur in veins cutting Devonian shales and limestones and are thought to be genetically related to deep-seated intrusives. The feldspar deposits in the Ottawa district are described in a paper by N. B. Davis<sup>5</sup>, who directs attention to a deposit in Derry township where a fine grade of cream or buff coloured feldspar is produced.

H. S. Spence is the author of two valuable monographs published in 1922, one on talc and soapstone in Canada, and one on barium and strontium in Canada.<sup>2</sup> These monographs contain descriptions of the known occurrences of the minerals in Canada, of the methods of mining and preparing the minerals for the market, and of their uses. A report by J. Keele and L. H. Cole presents the results of investigations into the character and extent of the structural materials to be found along the St. Lawrence river between Prescott and Lachine.<sup>2</sup>

Preliminary statements regarding investigations on the alkali deposits of western Canada and mineral pigments in eastern Canada have been made respectively by L. H. Cole and H. Frechette.<sup>2</sup> J. Keele describes in the Transactions of