

Keno Hill, Yukon, has in recent years shipped a large quantity of high grade argentiferous galena. W. E. Cockfield¹ describes the ore as occurring in fault fissures. These fissures cut a series of schists and intrusive sills and lacoliths of greenstone which are themselves largely sheared and altered. There are later intrusions of quartz and granite porphyries. It is not thought, however, that these small bodies of acid intrusives caused the extensive mineralization of Keno Hill, but rather that they and the mineralizing solutions had their origin in a large body of magma. George Hanson¹ presents the results of reconnaissance surveys between Skeena river and Stewart, along the eastern border of the Coast Range batholith, the source of numerous ore deposits.

Titanium.—A. H. A. Robinson², in a report on titanium, states that all the known occurrences of titanium in Canada that are of any possible economic interest are in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Ilmenite in commercial quantity and carrying 20 to 30 p. c. titanium is found at St. Urbain and Ivry, Que. There is enough rutile mixed with the ilmenite in parts of one of the St. Urbain occurrences to make it of possible importance for the rutile alone.

Miscellaneous.—The silica sands, sandstones, quartzites and quartz deposits within easy transportation distance of the main centres of industry of eastern Canada have been described in considerable detail by L. H. Cole.³ Hugh S. Spence² describes the bentonite deposits of Canada and makes suggestions as to possible industrial uses of this material. L. H. Cole^{2,5} presents the results of investigations of a number of alkali deposits of western Canada. A mineralogical examination of the rocks from which the Tulameen platinum-bearing placers have been derived was made by Eugene Poitevin¹, who institutes a comparison between these and the rocks of the Ural mountains, from which a large part of the world's platinum has been procured. A striking similarity is observed. The occurrence of radioactive minerals in certain pegmatite deposits of Hastings Co. is described by H. V. Ellsworth.¹

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

¹Geological Survey, Ottawa. ²Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa. ³Department of Mines, Toronto. ⁴Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, Quebec. ⁵Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Montreal. ⁶Engineering and Mining Journal Press, New York. ⁷Economic Geology, New Haven.

III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA¹.

Seismology—the branch of science which treats of earthquakes—has received considerable attention in Canada during recent years. It has been generally recognized that earthquakes are frequent in regions of adjustment of strata and are characteristic of the newer mountain and coast regions where abrupt changes in level are present. Seismological researches, while recording their location, duration and intensity, seek to determine particular causes. They ascertain the physical properties of the earth's crust and interior, as revealed by the peculiarities of the recorded waves after their passage through the earth. Instruments as developed by seismological research for the better recording of earth tremors are being used commercially in many ways, not the least important being for the mapping out of underground densities, in order to locate minerals and oil without frequent and expensive borings.

During the years for which records are available, Canada has been but slightly affected by earthquakes. Historically, a record shows that the St. Lawrence valley was shaken by a great quake in 1663. From time to time other shocks have been felt in that region, notably in 1870 and again on Feb. 28, 1925. In 1899

¹By Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.