

and Thibert creeks. With regard to future possibilities, it is stated that the shallow ground in most of the creek valleys has been tested more or less but that deep ground has been tested in only a few places. The gold placers of the Dogtooth range are briefly described by C. S. Evans¹.

Auriferous-arsenopyrite mineral veins are described by V. Dolmage¹ as occurring in black argillites, dark brown argillites, sandstones and fine cherty conglomerates in the Tatla-Bella Coola area. The showings are large but gold values small.

Iron.—A monograph on the iron ores of British Columbia and the Yukon by G. A. Young and W. L. Uglow¹ contains general notes on the origin, form and distribution of iron ores, detailed descriptions of the most important known occurrences and estimates of the ore reserves. The report is very comprehensive and complete. The titaniferous iron deposits in the vicinity of St. Urbain, Quebec, have been described in detail by J. B. Mawdsley¹. It is claimed that the ilmenite deposits are later than the anorthosite with which they are associated, but are genetically related to it, that they are magmatic in origin, and that they were intruded as a liquid magma of essentially their present composition. The banded iron formation of the Batchewana area, Ontario, which has from time to time attracted some attention, is described by E. S. Moore².

Lead.—The Wright silver-lead mine, a mine of much historic interest situated on the east shore of lake Timiskaming, is described by H. C. Cooke¹. The ore body is a vertical pipe and consists of galena, zincblende and calcite cementing a breccia made up of fragments of Cobalt conglomerate. The country rock is cobalt conglomerate. The ore has a rather definite vertical variation. At the surface and on the two upper levels it is largely argentiferous galena with very little sphalerite. The proportion of sphalerite increases downward to the 179-foot level. Below the 179-foot level both sulphides decrease in quantity to the lowest level at 330 feet. The writer is of the opinion that the galena and zincblende were deposited from descending meteoric waters.

The lead-zinc deposit of Calumet island, Pontiac county, Quebec, has been made the subject of investigation by R. W. Goranson¹. The ore replaces amphibolite along a shear zone. Locally the original mineral and texture of the amphibolite are preserved and the rock is known to be an altered hypersthene gabbro or diorite.

An unusual mode of occurrence of galena and sphalerite is described by E. S. Moore². These minerals are found associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in the iron formation in Genoa township, Ontario. The author believes that the sulphides had their origin in granite quartz porphyry magma.

Notes on the lead-zinc property at Leadvale, Colchester county, on the lead-zinc deposit of Gay River, Halifax county, and on a lead deposit near Glenelg post office, Guysborough county, Nova Scotia, are presented by M. E. Wilson¹.

Limestone.—A body of limestone of rather high calcium content occurring in L'Etang peninsula, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, is described by W. L. Uglow¹. An analysis of a sample taken by F. H. McLearn¹ from a 25-foot cliff of limestone on the left bank of Mattagami river at Grand rapids shows that this is a limestone of rather high calcium content and that the content of insoluble matter and of ferric oxide and alumina is low. Valuable information on the distribution of the limestones of Ontario and Quebec, the locations of the quarries, the quarrying possibilities and chemical analyses of the rock, is to be found in a report by M. F. Goudge² on the limestones of Quebec and Ontario.