

pyrite deposits accompanied by pyrite and chalcopyrite; (3) Galena-sphalerite deposits accompanied by chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, and in some cases, arsenopyrite; (4) Chalcopyrite, bornite deposits; (5) Magnetite-chalcopyrite deposits. Gold values appear associated with arsenopyrite; silver values with lead.

In Eutsuk Lake area, silver-lead deposits were found in sedimentary tuffs associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite.

At Galena hill, Yukon, Precambrian sediments, according to C. H. Stockwell¹, were intruded along the bedding planes by sheets of magma (probably andesite) and the whole folded to its present attitude, when sediments were metamorphosed into quartzites and schists, and the andesites into greenstones. Rhyolite was intruded as a sill along parts of the contact between the quartzite and schist. Areas of granite occur northeast, northwest and southeast, at distances of from 10 to 25 miles. It is probable that the rhyolite represents a later phase of the intrusion and that the batholith underlies the area. The mineral deposits are fissure veins, striking northeasterly and dipping to the southeast, in which heavier mineralization occurs in shoots. The following types are found: (1) Siderite-galena-freibergite with high silver content in manganiferous gangue in quartzite; (2) Galena-sphalerite with subordinate amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite, in gangue of quartz and ankerite; (3) Quartz-arsenopyrite, with subordinate ankerite, calcite and white mica gangue, in quartzite and schist; (4) Quartz-stibnite deposits carrying low silver values and occurring in schist and greenstone.

J. F. Walker¹ studied silver-lead-zinc deposits in the Purcell range, west of Brisco, C. E. Cairnes¹ in the Slokan area, and C. S. Evans¹ in the Dogtooth range, in the Kootenay district, British Columbia. In the Purcell range, west of Brisco, lead silver fissure veins occur principally in limestones and slates of Precambrian age. In the Slokan area highly folded sedimentary rocks are intruded by a granodiorite batholith and large porphyry dykes. Silver-lead-zinc ores in fissure veins and replacement deposits are found throughout the district in the sedimentaries and intrusives, with gangue minerals, calcite, siderite and quartz.

Miscellaneous.—A comprehensive summing up by M. E. Wilson and others¹ of the available information regarding the talc deposits of Canada contains observations on the mode of occurrence and the origin of the talc, and notes on the commercial possibilities and uses.

K. A. Clark and S. M. Blair describe in a report published by the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta measured sections of exposures of the bituminous sands of northern Alberta, and give the results of laboratory analyses—the water content, the bitumen content, the character of the bitumen and the screen analyses of the mineral matter.

Deposits in Canada of minerals suitable for abrasive purposes, such as corundum, garnet, quartz, sandstone, etc., are described by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot². Notes on the uses and consumption of these materials and on the status of the industries are given. Considerable attention has been given recently to certain deposits of lithium-bearing minerals found in eastern Manitoba. One of these deposits is described briefly by L. H. Cole and V. L. Eardley-Wilmot². R. T. Elworthy² discusses the question of the possible sources of helium in Canada and presents the results of analyses made of natural gases produced in Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. The results of a survey by A. Anrep¹ of a number of peat bogs in the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec have been published. The amount of material in the bogs is estimated, and suggestions are given as to the