rocks at different points in the interior, particularly in the southern part of British Columbia in Mesozoic times. Many of the more important mineral deposits of British Columbia, such as the copper deposits of Hidden Creek, Britannia, and Allenby mountain, the gold-silver deposits of Salmon River district and the silver-lead deposits of the Slocan, had their origin in solutions given off by the magmas of these acid intrusives.

The lead-zinc deposit of the Sullivan mine lies in sedimentary rocks of Precambrian age. The Cretaceous and Tertiary formations carry seams of coal and lignite of great importance. There are economic deposits of other minerals in great variety throughout the Cordillera, and British Columbia is one of the leading mineral-producing provinces of Canada. The gold of the once famous Klondike region was found in placers of an unglaciated area and the gold of the Cariboo district occurs mainly in Tertiary placers that were unaffected or little affected by glaciation.

Section 2.—Economic Geology of Canada, 1928.[1]

The purpose of this paper is to call attention to the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada and published during 1928. The particular articles here referred to, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subjects treated; for further information it is advisable to consult the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines. The reference numbers appearing through the text indicate the publishers as listed at the end of this paper.

Anthraxolite.—Hugh S. Spence[2] and R. L. Rutherford describe in the American Mineralogist anthraxolite occurrences in Chelmsford district, 15 miles west of Sudbury, and in the Northwest territories respectively. Anthraxolite is a brittle coal-like material, selected pure samples of which have the composition of pure anthracite. The most favoured theory of its origin is that it represents an alteration product of asphalt or bitumen, possibly distilled out of the enclosing black slates under the influence of heat and pressure, and deposited on fractures in these slates. At Chelmsford its grade considered as fuel is low and the quantity in sight is distinctly limited. In the Northwest Territories it occurs under practically the same geological conditions as at Sudbury.

Asbestos.—Hugh S. Spence[2] describes deposits of chrysolite asbestos in Deloro and Bannockburn Tps., Northern Ontario, and C. H. Freeman[2] briefly reviews the asbestos industry in Canada, describing mining methods and milling practice. The deposits described by Spence occur in narrow, well-defined almost vertical veinlets, in dark green serpentine. The fresh asbestos from depth is a light green colour, while the weathered surface is brown.

Antimony.—The geology and milling concentration of the Lake George antimony ores are briefly outlined by C. S. Parsons[4]. The mineral occurs in fissure lenses in slates and quartzites as stibnite. Masses of intrusive granite and diabase in the vicinity have led to local alteration and fissuring of the sediments. The veins are opened for a distance of a mile in length and a large number of shafts sunk. Stibnite is a friable mineral and it is impossible to save slimes by any known gravity concentration.

[1] Contributed by P. J. Moran, Geological Survey, Ottawa.