ore bodies, especially in lower ground; on high knolls the sulphides may be unoxidised at the surface. Quartz vein fillings carrying gold values occur in central Manitoba, Elbow-Herb Lake area, Ingolf, Lake of the Woods, Island Lake, God's Lake, and Oxford-Knee Lakes areas. The quartz fillings are found in sheared basic and acidic lavas or schistose sediments. Zinc-lead occurs at Herb and Partridge lakes; copper-nickel sulphides north of Lac du Bonnet; and zinc-lead-antimony sulphides at Oxford lake. N. B. Davis[4] examined the Island Lake area. Examination demonstrated that metalliferous mineralization of chalcopyrite and galena occurs in the greenstone and that it is a promising area for intensive prospecting.

Diatomaceous Earth.—An exhaustive study of diatomite, its occurrences, uses, production and markets in Canada, together with a brief review of the diatomite situation and occurrences in the world, is made by V. L. Eardley-Wilmott[2]. The diatom, which belongs to a group of flowerless aquatic plants called algæ, secretes for itself an external case or box of clear silica. Diatomite is a hydrous or opalescent type of silica in the form of countless myriads of microscopic siliceous skeletons of diatoms, of either marine or fresh water origin. It is highly porous, has low apparent density and is chemically inert, since it is composed entirely of silica. It is used as a heat, cold and sound insulator, filtering medium, absorbent, filler, mild abrasive, light weight structural material, bleaching medium, etc. In Canada it is found in certain parts of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. R. W. Burroughs[5] briefly reviews diatomaceous earth occurrences in the world and specifically describes the occurrences in Nova Scotia. These occurrences are small and impure for the most part; are fresh water type and contain postglacial species only. In many instances they are situated at the bottom of lakes; some deposits occur in thin unconsolidated strata in bogs.

Feldspar.—Hugh S. Spence[2] describes feldspar possibilities in the Sudbury region. Most of the feldspar properties lie adjacent to the main line of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. railways. The feldspar is predominantly buff to pale pink-coloured microcline. This area furnishes a considerable proportion of the total feldspar mined in Canada.

Gold.—A sharp revivial of gold-mining interest in Nova Scotia is noted. G. S. Harrington, in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, and J. P. Messervy, in Mining and Metallurgy, review the progress of the mining industry in the province with particular reference to gold. Sir Stopford Brunton in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, compiles all available information upon the gold deposits of Nova Scotia and advances a new opinion[5] with regard to the "so-called interbedded veins". He states that the veins pass through beds of varying composition and therefore cannot be interbedded. The history, geology and development of the Montague gold mine is discussed by S. C. Mifflin[4]. Prospecting for gold is very active in Patricia District, Ont. E. L. Bruce[3] restudied the Red Lake area and J. W. Greig[3] examined the Woman and Narrow Lakes areas. Interbedded volcanics intruded by granite and acidic and basic dykes occupy the area. Quartz veins carrying fine sulphides and native gold are found in shattered and altered porphyry. Silver, lead, talc, and asbestos are also found in the area. M. E. Hurst[4] describes the Favourable Lake area. Here greenstones and sediments are intruded by granite and later dykes. Gold occurs in quartz veins in the greenstones and pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite at the gabbro-greenstone contacts. L. B. Howey[4] made a new gold discovery near Fort Hope. Gold values are found in a fracture zone in hornblende rock. The Oba area, Ontario, was studied by J. A.