ore is complex and was deposited in three general stages. R. C. Rowe[4] briefly describes certain mining properties on the Edmonton-Prince Rupert line of the C.N.R. between Terrace and Endako. The district lies in the contact zone of the eastern limit of the coast range batholith. Mineralization appears to be almost universal and the deposits are mainly of silver-lead or silver-lead-zinc type, though there are some occurrences of gold-copper ore.

Miscellaneous.—S. C. Ells in the Canadian Engineer demonstrates the utility of the McMurray bituminous sands in surfacing roads. Hugh S. Spence[2] reported upon certain operating graphite mines, briefly outlining geological occurrence, milling practice and uses. Recent developments in the gypsum industry in British Columbia are outlined by L. H. Cole[2]. Lithium-bearing pegmatites of south-eastern Manitoba were studied by H. S. Spence[2]. These dykes contain irregular masses of spodumene, lepidolite, quartz and the rare accessory minerals tourmaline, beryl, tantalite, topaz and lithiophilite. Spodumene is probably the most abundant lithium mineral in the deposit. L. H. Cole[4] examined an occurrence of potash salts found in a bore hole at Gautreau village, Westmorland Co., New Brunswick, about eight miles southeast of Moncton. The salts occur at different horizons. An average assay of a number of samples at different depths gives encouraging results. Quicksilver occurrences in Canada and the occurrences, metallurgy and uses of quicksilver in the world were briefly surveyed by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot[2]. Silica in Western Canada, its occurrence, exploration and uses is described by L. Heber Cole[2]. Intimate descriptions of specific deposits now being worked are also given. Mr. Cole also reviews the recent developments in the silica industry in Eastern Canada. H. S. Spence[2] describes the Canadian soapstone industry, outlining the type of stone required by the market and briefly describing specific deposits in Ontario and Quebec. In the Bulletin of the Royal Society of Canada George Hanson discusses zoning of mineral deposits in British Columbia. It is no new theory that where certain types of mineral deposits occur in a given area the different mineral assemblages are products of different stages in the history of the parent source or magma. The theory that different metals and ore minerals occur at different distances from their common igneous source may be of great practical use. Careful geological field work in given areas may lead to definite conclusions regarding the sources of the ores and may also lead to the discovery of some of the factors, if any, which have affected the normal process of ore-deposition. If such results are obtained, it should be possible to indicate places where mineral deposits are likely to occur, and also to predict what metals may be found there. It may even be possible to say what changes there will be in the ore in depth.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

(1) Geological Survey, Ottawa; (2) Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa; (3) Department of Mines, Toronto; (4) Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, Quebec; (5) Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Drummond Building, Montreal; (6) Engineering and Mining Journal, New York; (7) Economic Geology, New Haven, Conn.; (8) Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared at p. 30 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

PART IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading, the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See p. 25 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 73 of the 1921 edition.