

S. R. Kirk studied the Cretaceous stratigraphy of the Manitoba escarpment.¹ Cretaceous sandstones, limestone and shales are found. A good deal of drilling for oil has been done but without favourable results. Refractory clay is found in the area.

W. A. Parks in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines reviewed the oil and gas resources of the province of Quebec. The general geology and structure of the Gaspé oil area are stated, occurrences of petroleum in the Trenton limestone in the province are indicated, bituminous shales and sandstones are described and natural gas occurrences are noted.

Radium.—The Wilberforce radium occurrence, Haliburton County, Ontario,⁵ was examined by H. S. Spence and R. K. Carnochan. Granite and sedimentary gneisses, nepheline syenite, gabbro, diorite, amphibole and white crystalline limestone occupy the district. Many pegmatites invade the rocks adjacent to the granite masses. The pegmatite with which uraninite is associated contains little or no free quartz and is regarded as syenite. Uraninite is found scattered through the rock in small quantities. At the Richardson property it is found in a miarolitic cavity of unusual form and extent in pegmatite at its contact with the enclosing gneiss. It is disseminated in the form of large crystals and lumps in a lead of calcite and fluorite which also carries large crystals of apatite.

Cyril W. Knight described a discovery of pitchblende at Echo Bay, Great Bear lake, Northwest Territories. Bedrock geology consists of Precambrian volcanics, sediments, limestone, granite and basic sills. Pitchblende, cobalt and native bismuth occur associated with quartz veins.

Tin.—J. F. Wright⁴ and Duncan R. Derry⁷ described the tin-bearing pegmatites of southeastern Manitoba. Wright states that cassiterite and lithium-bearing minerals are localized in lenses and irregular shaped masses within albite-bearing pegmatites. Cassiterite is present sparingly in several of the quartz-muscovite phases of the pegmatite. Beryllium deposits at present known are too small to be profitably worked. Derry describes the geology of the area as being underlain by Precambrian volcanics and sediments intruded by an igneous series ranging from ultra-basic to acidic rocks, and including pegmatite dykes, sills and masses. All cassiterite seen occurs as segregations at the apices of dome shaped masses or near the hanging wall of flat-dipping dykes and sills of pegmatite. These segregations appear to occur at the contact of a pink feldspathic phase and a quartz muscovite phase of the pegmatite. No economic deposits have yet been developed.

The *Mining Magazine* affords a study of the geology of the Mill Road area, near New Ross, Nova Scotia, by E. H. Davidson. It is stated that the geology is similar to that of west Cornwall. Veins of greisen with central quartz veins carrying cassiterite are found in muscovite granite. The values of the lodes so far opened up vary from 12 pounds to 28 pounds of black tin per ton.

Water.—Howard E. Simpson studied the ground water resources of Regina, Saskatchewan.¹ The area is occupied by Cretaceous sandstone and shales and Pleistocene till, gravel, and lake clay. Appendices containing analysis of water and logs of test holes are incorporated. There appear but two available sources of water supply for Regina: (1) The south Saskatchewan river, a surface water supply; (2) The shallow artesian water having its source in glacial drift of the Moose