

the gold is set free from the country rock, concentration of gold by some agency, but chiefly that of running water, and freedom from glaciation. The last requisite although not absolutely essential is at least highly desirable.

The mining industry in Yukon and parts of northern British Columbia in 1930<sup>1</sup> is summarized by W. E. Cockfield. Dredges are operating in the Klondike district and Sixtymile area, Yukon; placer developments are continued on Otter creek, and Pine creek, Atlin district, British Columbia and the Mayo district, Yukon, furnished the only production from lode mining during the year. An account of a number of operating lode deposits in the Yukon and Atlin districts is given, including latest developments at the Engineer and Ruffner properties.

In a report by H. S. Bostock upon the Livingston placer camp, Yukon,<sup>1</sup> a description of the various creeks and factors that led to the formation and preservation of the deposits are provided.

Douglas Lay in a bulletin of the British Columbia Department of Mines, makes some comments upon the McConnell Creek placer area, British Columbia, in which fine gold and platinum are found. The placer ground at present receiving attention is a concentration of glacial deposits.

Placer and lode gold deposits at Barkerville, Cariboo district, British Columbia, by W. A. Johnston and W. L. Uglow<sup>1</sup> provides a summary of information concerning known gold deposits in the vicinity.

The geology and placer deposits of Quesnel Forks area, Cariboo district, British Columbia,<sup>1</sup> are described by W. E. Cockfield and J. F. Walker. Placer gold is found in ancient stream or pre-glacial gravels, in glacial gravels, in interglacial deposits, and in post-glacial gravels. A description of deposits occurring in the various streams is given.

A study of the geology of the Brisco-Dogtooth map-area, British Columbia,<sup>1</sup> is submitted by C. S. Evans. Late Precambrian to Devonian strata are exposed within the map-area. The only igneous rocks observed are thin flows of Lower Cambrian age and several highly altered beds of volcanic origin occurring in late Precambrian strata. Placer gold and lead-zinc deposits are found in the vicinity.

Articles upon the mineral possibilities of northern Okanagan<sup>1</sup> and the Monashee Creek placers<sup>4</sup> are written by C. E. Cairnes. Placer gold values are found in several creeks; developments upon bench leases on Monashee creek have been encouraging.

An examination of some mineral occurrences in the vicinity of Cranbrook, British Columbia<sup>1</sup> is made by C. E. Cairnes. Placer gold, gold-quartz, silver-lead-zinc, and copper-gold deposits, magnesite, and ornamental stone occur in the area.

**Iron.**—A study of a deposit of titaniferous magnetite near Burmis, Alberta, by J. A. Allan, appearing in the Annual Report of the Research Council of Alberta, indicates that the quantity of iron rock is relatively small and that the occurrence cannot be regarded as a commercial deposit at the present time.

W. M. Goodwin describes the results of a magnetic survey of Steeprock lake, Ontario,<sup>4</sup> made by Julian Cross. The evidence of the survey appears to indicate that two bodies of hæmatite lie beneath the surface of the lake.

M. E. Hurst provides a description of a deposit of titaniferous magnetite in Angus township, Nipissing district, Ontario.<sup>3</sup> The body of diabase in which the deposit lies is a "Y" shaped mass about four miles long and from one half to one and a half miles wide. It is surrounded by granite gneiss.