Hugh S. Spence provides a description of the character of the pitchblende ore from Great Bear lake, Northwest Territories.[4,2] Spence classifies the vein types occurring in the areas as: pitchblende-quartz veins, silver-carbonate veins, silver-cobalt-carbonate veins, and cobalt-bismuth-quartz veins.

J. A. Reid also provides a statement upon the geology and mineralization of the Echo Bay region, Great Bear lake, Northwest Territories.[4]

Christopher Riley points out some mineral relationships in the Great Bear Lake area, Northwest Territories.[4] Precambrian volcanics and sediments are intruded by diorite, granite, granite porphyry, rhyolite porphyry, quartz veins, and basic dykes and sills. The most favourable prospecting ground is near the contact of the granites and sedimentaries and volcanics.

Salt.—A short article entitled the "Salt Deposits of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick",[1] by G. W. H. Norman, deals with all known deposits of salt in the Mississippian rocks in these provinces. It is pointed out that further deposits may be established by drilling.

Silica.—A bulletin of the British Columbia Department of Mines includes a survey by A. M. Richmond of the possibilities of manufacturing bottles and glassware in the province. Deposits of fuel, lime, and sodium salts suitable for glass manufacture exist; deposits of silica sand suitable for glass-making have not yet been found close to transportation.

Silver.—The geology of the Bowser River area, Portland Canal district, British Columbia,[1] is described by George Hanson. Those in American Creek area are in the main of the silver-lead type carrying gold values. The deposits of Bowser River country appear to contain more gold than those in the American Creek area.

C. E. Cairnes provides studies of Lightning Peak area, St. Paul group of mineral claims, and mineral deposits of Aberdeen mountain, Osoyoos district, British Columbia.[1] Attractive mineralization, containing important percentages of lead, zinc, and gold values in small amounts, is found in the Lightning Creek area. Quartz veins occur carrying in places free gold and in other places high values in silver and some gold in the St. Paul group.

Aberdeen mountain is underlain by dark grey argillaceous beds interbedded with quartzite strata, limestone, tuffs, and beds resembling conglomerates. Overlying this assemblage of stratified rocks is a wide belt of igneous rocks chiefly of volcanic origin. A quartz ledge carries galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

Some notes on Wallace Mountain camp, Beaverdell area, British Columbia[5] are provided by A. W. Davis. Ore deposits, in which high grade silver predominate, occur in shear zones in quartz diorite. In some cases there is an abundance of pyrite and ruby silver, in others much galena, and in still others quartz is the main constituent.

Water.—D. C. Maddox affords a summary of the Darmody-Riverhurst artesian area, southern Saskatchewan.[1] With exception of a few scattered outcrops of Cretaceous shales and sandstones, the area is underlain by glacial deposits. The limits of the artesian area, general structural conditions, and water levels are outlined. A list of wells in the area is appended.

R. T. D. Wickenden submits a study of interglacial deposits in southern Saskatchewan.[1] The interglacial sands and gravels are of importance as a source of ground water supply at many places, for example at Regina, where the city supply is derived from deposits of this character.