Victor Dolmage presents an interesting paper upon the history, regional geology, and mining development of the Cariboo and Bridge River areas, British Columbia.[5]

The results of an examination of Lillooet map-area, British Columbia,[1] is incorporated in a short report by J. F. Walker. The rocks of this area consist of folded, schistose sediments and volcanics invaded by various types of granite and quartz diorite. Lode gold deposits, which are of prime importance in the area, occur in rocks competent to maintain fissures.

Development and present operations at Bralorne Mines, Ltd., Bridge River district, British Columbia,[5] are indicated by B. Bosustow. Gold is found in quartz veins associated with sulphides of arsenic, antimony, lead, zinc, and copper. The veins usually are banded, but large masses of quartz are found as replacements of the wall rocks. The massive quartz is usually of much lower grade than the vein quartz but it carries sufficient values to make it profitable to mine with the vein.

In the *British Columbia Miner*, members of the staff of the Pioneer mine, Cadwallader Creek area, Bridge River district, British Columbia, including David Sloan, Howard T. James, Paul Schultz, Russell J. Spry, H. K. McKenzie, Ross Thompson, Wylie Grant and H. C. Nichols, publish a comprehensive report upon the history, geology, mining methods, milling, mechanical equipment, cost accounting, social welfare, and transportation in connection with developments at the Pioneer mine.

The general geology, lode deposits, and placer deposits of Willow River map-area, Cariboo district, British Columbia,[1] are described by George Hanson and W. E. Cockfield. The greater part of the area is underlain by quartzites and argillaceous sediments (Cariboo Series). Overlying these rocks in the eastern part of the area are sedimentary and volcanic rocks believed to be of late Palæozoic and Mesozoic age. Overlying the Cariboo Series at the western edge of the map-area are argillaceous and basaltic rocks of Mesozoic age. The mineral deposits are quartz veins, many of which are gold bearing. Placer gold may occur in ancient stream gravels, in gravels on bed rock benches, underlain and overlain by boulder clay, in glacial drift, and in post-glacial gravels.

In the *British Columbia Miner* an article appears upon the mineralogy of the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine by H. V. Warren. A study of the ore leaves no doubt as to the deep-seated origin of the gold.

A short description of the Vidette mine and mill, Kamloops district, British Columbia, is written by George F. Dickson in the *British Columbia Miner*. The principal vein, known as the Tenfold, consisting of white quartz containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, and tellurides, averages about sixteen inches wide. The vein lies in the Nicola formation and has remarkable continuity.

In the *British Columbia Miner*, Angus W. Davis describes the rejuvenation of the Jewell gold mine, situated about eight miles from Greenwood, Similkameen district, British Columbia. The Jewell vein strikes north and south and dips about forty-five degrees to the east. It is persistent and can be traced for a distance of four thousand feet. The filling is quartz with dissemination of pyrite and galena and occasionally a little telluride. The ore occurs in shoots of three to four feet average width.

The nature of Ymir Mine ore deposits, Kootenay district, British Columbia, is outlined by S. S. Fowler in the *British Columbia Miner*. The Ymir ore body is a quartz filling of a fissure in late Precambrian Pend d'Oreille schist and argillite. The fissure cuts both strike and dip of the host rock. The ore consists of lead and zinc sulphides, carrying gold and silver values, in quartz.