A description of the Montague gold mine, Halifax county, Nova Scotia,[5] is given by J. G. A. Stevenson. Quartz veins varying from an inch to twenty-four inches in width occur in slate belts in quartzite country rock. The veins are situated on the flank of an anticline and their dip is nearly vertical. The chief minerals present are pyrite and arsenopyrite. The gold is free either alone or in physical combination with arsenopyrite.

Placer Gold.—An article on Manson River and Slate Creek placer deposits, Omineca district, British Columbia,[1] is written by F. A. Kerr. Placer operations have been conducted in the area for a great number of years. Some gold has been produced. No important deposits, however, have yet been found in the area.

In the *British Columbia Miner*, Donald D. Fraser provides a description of Tertiary channels of the Cariboo district, British Columbia. Early Tertiary, late Tertiary, and post-glacial channels are recognized.

Lead-Zinc.—The Sullivan mine, Kootenay district, British Columbia, is described by H. G. Nichols in the *British Columbia Miner*. The two big ore shoots in the five thousand feet length of the mineralized zone consist of fine-grained replacement by lead, zinc, and iron sulphides of beds of argillaceous quartzite. Although some contortions occur resulting in certain cases in a width of two hundred and fifty feet measured at right angles to the dip, the footwall at least is regular. With the known structural conditions in the whole extent of the enclosing formation which has a thickness of eight thousand feet, there exists no uncertainty as to where to look for the continuation of the deposit on any horizon.

A study of the geology and mineral deposits of the Rush Lake area, Sudbury district, Ontario,[1] is written by H. M. Bannerman. Lead-zinc, copper, and iron occurrences in the area are described.

Limestone.—A comprehensive work upon limestones of Canada, their occurrence and characteristics, Maritime Provinces,[2] is submitted by M. F. Goudge. The report is based on a survey of limestone resources of Canada made with the object of obtaining data on the physical and chemical characteristics of the deposits, methods of quarrying, preparing stone for the market, the technology of lime manufacture, and on the uses of lime and limestone in the various industries.

Magnesite.—A short article upon magnesite in Canada is written by M. E. Wilson.[4] The only deposits containing magnesite in Canada that have been mined extensively are masses of magnesite-dolomite found near the southern border of the Canadian Precambrian Shield in Grenville and Harrington townships, north of the village of Grenville, in the county of Argenteuil, Quebec.

Nickel.—A description of the nickel-bearing rocks near Choate, British Columbia,[1] is given by W. E. Cockfield and J. F. Walker. The rocks in the vicinity of the ore deposits consist of schistose rocks, pyroxenite, hornblendite, and diorite. The mineral deposits consist of disseminations of sulphides in hornblendite. Pyrrhotite is by far the most abundant sulphide, and is followed by pentlandite and chalcopyrite. The only other metalliferous minerals are, probably, chromite, and possibly, some magnetite. The ore bodies on which work has been done give promise of being of reasonable size, and the development campaign now in progress should quickly test their continuity in depth.

In the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, W H. Collins submits a comprehensive study of the life history of the Sudbury nickel irruptive. Three explanations have been offered to account for the presence of norite and micropegmatite in the nickel irruptive: (1) that the nickel irruptive is a single intrusion