

Institute. In the same publications MR. REINECKE also describes the occurrence of sodium carbonate in solution in small lakes north of Clinton. In some of these a bed of the salt is deposited during the dry season.

**Manganese.**—The lack of shipping facilities during the war created a brisk demand for manganese produced in Canada and the United States. A great number of Canadian deposits were examined to ascertain their commercial possibilities, and reports were made in 1919 by A. O. HAYES (1) and E. R. FARIBAULT (1) on certain deposits in Nova Scotia and by G. C. MACKENZIE (6) on a deposit near lake Cowichan, Vancouver island.

**Mercury.**—Deposits of cinnabar, a sulphide of mercury, were worked at one time on the north side of Kamloops lake, British Columbia. The deposits, which have been described by CHARLES CAMSELL (1), occupy fissures traversing sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The cinnabar is frequently associated with stibnite in a gangue of quartz, calcite or dolomite.

**Mica.**—L. REINECKE (6) reports muscovite mica as occurring in pegmatite dykes in the Clearwater mountains north of Canim lake, British Columbia. Crystals range from one inch to twelve inches across. Only actual development work will prove whether marketable mica is present in paying quantities.

**Molybdenite.**—Brief notes are given by A. O. HAYES (1) on certain molybdenite occurrences in Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia. L. REINECKE (6) describes the occurrence of a deposit of molybdenite on Timothy mountain, thirty-five miles northeast of Lac la Hache, British Columbia. Fissure veins carrying molybdenite, gold and cobalt occur on a claim adjoining the Rocher De Boule properties of the Hazelton district. These are described by J. J. O'NEILL (1).

**Peridot.**—Peridot, the precious form of olivine, is found on Timothy mountain, British Columbia. L. REINECKE (6) describes it as occurring in coarsely crystalline masses in a basaltic matrix. The stones are of a yellowish green to pale and dark green colour, and certain of them that have been cut have made very fine gems.

**Petroleum and Natural Gas.**—Much has been published that is of interest to geologists engaged in the search for petroleum. D. B. DOWLING (1) describes the general geological conditions of Alberta and Saskatchewan and presents the logs of the most important wells drilled in the prairie provinces; S. E. SLIPPER (1) describes in greater detail the geology of southern and central Alberta; F. H. McLEARN (1) makes correlations of the Cretaceous formations of the Peace and Athabaska valleys; and J. S. STEWART (1) presents the results of his investigations in the disturbed belt of southwestern Alberta. Our knowledge of the geological conditions existing in Mackenzie River basin has been set forth in a report by CHARLES CAMSELL and WYATT MALCOLM (1). It is near Norman in the Mackenzie basin that oil was discovered in the Devonian formation by the Imperial Oil Company.