

Boiling produced a small precipitate, consisting of calcium carbonate with traces of magnesium carbonate.

Determinations of the oxygen consuming power of these waters showed the absorption, —in the case of water A., to be but slight; in that of water B., quite considerable.

13. Water from a hot spring near Vancouver, B.C.

The sample received for examination was clear, colourless, and bright; inodorous, and devoid of any marked taste. It reacted neutral, both before and after concentration. Its specific gravity, at 15.5° C., was found to be 1.0015. The total dissolved saline matter, dried at 180° C., amounted to 1.155 parts per 1000,—equivalent to 80.92 grains per imperial gallon.

A qualitative analysis, by Mr. Wait, indicated the presence of:

Soda.....	small quantity.
Lime.....	" "
Magnesia.....	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride.....	small quantity.
Chlorine.....	" "
Silica.....	trace.
Organic matter.....	" "

Boiling did not produce any perceptible precipitate.

BRICK AND POTTERY-CLAYS.

1. Clay from what is said to be an extensive deposit occurring on section 28, tp. 12, range XXIV, west of the second initial meridian, Sask.

This clay has, in the air-dried condition, a bluish-greyish-white colour. It contains but a small quantity of siliceous grit; is highly plastic; burns white, or nearly so; and is very difficult to fuse at an elevated temperature.

Its analysis afforded Mr. Wait the following results:—

Silica.....	62.301
Alumina.....	22.24
Ferrous oxide.....	2.07
Lime.....	0.131
Magnesia.....	0.18
Alkalies, by difference.....	3.21
Water (ignition).....	9.40
	100.001