

MUSEUM BULLETIN.

The second of a series of publications by the Museum of the Geological Survey has been issued. This contains papers on petrology, physical geography, anthropology, geology and paleontology. Mr. S. J. Schofield discusses the origin of the granite in the Purcell sills. Mr. E. M. Kindle writes on "Columnar Structure in Limestone"; Mr. J. W. Goldthwait on "Supposed Evidences of Subsidence of the Coast of New Brunswick Within Modern Time"; Mr. Paul Radin, on the Ojibwa; Mr. S. J. Schofield, on Pre-Cambrian Rocks of British Columbia; Mr. L. D. Burling, on Early Cambrian Fauna, and Mr. A. E. Wilson, on Parastrophia Hemiplicata.

CLAY AND SHALE DEPOSITS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Geological Survey has published a memoir, No. 47, by Heinrich Ries on Western clays. Mr. Ries concludes from his examination that several formations carry a variety of clay resources, which it will pay to develop. The clays of several regions are described and their uses stated. Copies of the publication may be obtained on application to the director of the Geological Survey.

KIRKLAND LAKE AND SWASTIKA.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines has published a report on the Kirkland Lake and Swastika Gold Areas, by A. G. Burrows and P. E. Hopkins. The report is based on field work done in the past three years and contains much useful information concerning the gold deposits and the general geology of the district. It is well illustrated and accompanied by detailed geological maps.

During part of 1911 Mr. E. L. Bruce examined an area in the vicinity of Swastika in which are situated the Swastika and Lucky Cross mines. In 1912 and 1913 further geological work was done, special attention being given in 1913 to the region around Kirkland lake, where numerous gold-bearing quartz veins had been discovered. A great part of the area around Swastika and eastward to Larder lake was staked during the rush into Larder lake in 1906, during the boom days of Cobalt. Most of these claims were, however, abandoned before much work had been done.

Gold was first found in a vein on the north shore of Otto lake on a claim which is now part of the Swastika mine group. In 1911 the metal was discovered in several veins to the north of the railroad and just east of Amikouami creek. These discoveries were later developed by the Lucky Cross Mining Company. Beyond these two properties there has been little development in the Swastika area apart from prospecting on a number of claims. The claims which were staked in the Larder lake rush and abandoned have been restaked, and important gold discoveries made. The first discovery in the Kirkland lake area was on the Wright-Hargrave claim to the east of the lake. Gold was found in the reddish feldspar-quartz veinlets which traverse the porphyry. In January, 1912, gold-bearing veins were found in the porphyry and the conglomerate on the Tough-Oakes claims, three-quarters of a mile northeast of Kirkland lake. However, very little interest was taken in the Kirkland lake area in 1912, but the development of No. 2 vein of the Tough-Oakes group and the shipment of high-grade gold ore from this property caused great interest in the area in 1913, and much surface trenching was done. At the Tough-Oakes two shafts have been sunk.

THE BELGIANS

"*Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae.*"—Caesar's Gallic War, Book I.

"The bravest of these are the Belgians,"
So Julius Caesar said;
The bravest of all are the Belgians,
Again is written in red.

Hearts Gallic and gallant, unchanging
Through centuries between,—
No more than in days of the legions
Do they fear a war machine.

'Twas forests and fens and marshes,
'Tis gardens, factories, now,
But never a change in the spirit
Disdaining to cringe or bow;

'Twas swords, spears, skins and bucklers,
'Tis shell and machine guns here;
Both odds on the proud invader,—
Yet never a shrink of fear.

Shrewd Caesar adjudged they were valiant
Since far from the softening things
Of luxury, peace and comfort
The smooth-voiced trader brings;

Now long have they been purveyors,
Bland, busy, adroit and gay,
Of things to adorn or amuse us,—
But theirs the same soul to-day.

And theirs the same soil, war-ravaged,
Now drenched with a deeper dew
Than e'er in Brabant's old squabbles,
Than crimsoned at Waterloo,

The soil that they die to keep sacred,
And now with their blood retrace
The ink of a broken treaty,—
What glory, and what disgrace!

Aye, vote to pin ribbon of honor
On Liege's battered wall,—
Learns Kaiser, as Caesar, that these are,
Though beaten, the bravest of all!

—Boston News Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL HYSTERIA

Canadians are showing symptoms of an acute attack of economic neurosthenia. No one can accuse us of being afraid to fight. Show us a German and we will tackle him, without hesitation. What we are afraid to do is to go on living. Instead of composedly and cheerfully taking up each day's task as the day appears, we are trembling in anticipation of unimaginable scarcity and poverty. It is not hard times that we expect, we have them already. It is not simply hard times made harder by war. We could understand that and meet it. It is times so stark and inflexible that iron is in comparison as a sponge and the traditional poker pliant as a thread. More prosaically, it is something formless, vast and ghostly, the more dreadful because our reason gives it no shape. If we were all to be doomed to death by slow starvation we should scarcely be more frightened.

We may admit that the war will disturb trade, remove bread winners from their homes, pile up private and public debts, and generally mitigate the prosperity of the recent past. It is well to be prudent, to eschew