The Wolfram Mines of Mount Carbine, North Queensland. By LIONEL C. BALL. Pub. No. 251, Geol. Surv. of Queensland, Brisbane, 1915.

The geological formations of the district are sedimentary slates and schists intruded by biotite-granite and muscovite-granite, and the ores are found in pegmatite dikes which are intruded into the schist series. Intrusive granite occurs at the surface within a half mile from the Mount Carbine workings and Ball thinks that granite will be encountered in the workings at the depth of a few hundred feet. The ore-bearing belt has a length of one and a half miles and a width of one-fourth of a mile. The pegmatite ore veins vary in width from mere threads to bodies six feet thick, but those that were being worked in 1912 were mostly less than two feet in thickness.

Quartz is the chief gangue mineral and the wolframite occurs both in the quartz and in orthoclase. Wolframite is the chief valuable mineral with smaller amounts of scheelite and near the surface tungsite, tungstate of manganese and iron and tungstate of lead. Associated minerals are muscovite, tourmaline, beryl, pyrite, molybdenite, and cassiterite. The total product of wolfram concentrate up to 1913 is estimated at 1,000 tons.

H. W. TURNER.