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able archæological explorations in Chinese Turkistan; and Oscar Neumann's account of his journey in 1900-1901 from the Somali coast through southern Abyssinia to the Sudan.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MRS. ISABELLA BISHOP.—Mrs. Bishop (Isabella L. Bird, before her marriage in 1881), long distinguished as a traveler, died in Edinburgh on Oct. 7, at the age of 72 years. The results of her first great Eastern journey were published in 1880 under the title *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*. After 1886 Mrs. Bishop travelled extensively in Persia, Kurdistan, Tibet, China, Corea, and Siberia, and published a series of books on her observations. In 1901, when she was nearly seventy years of age, she rode 1,000 miles in Morocco, including the Atlas Mountains in her journey. She was an accurate observer, took a wide interest in natural phenomena, was an enthusiastic botanist, and had some knowledge of chemistry, all of which helped to give value to her studies of nature and peoples. She usually chose as the scenes of her travels those regions that were coming into public notice, and thus her accurate and careful descriptions had a timely and practical interest.

NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

CANADA.—Map of the Atlin Gold Fields, British Columbia. Natural scale, 1:380,160, or 6 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report for 1900 of the Geological Survey of Canada* ((Vol. XIII). Ottawa, 1901.

The topography is from the instrumental and track surveys of 1899-1900. The geological indications show that the gold-bearing rocks are confined to the greenstones, serpentines, and slates, and lie chiefly along Atlin Lake and Taku Arm.

CANADA.—Geological maps of the East Coasts of Hudson Bay and James Bay from Cape Wolstenholme to the mouth of the Rupert River (3 sheets). Natural scale, 1:506,380, or 8 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report for 1900 of the Geological Survey of Canada* (Vol. XIII). Ottawa, 1903.

The map embraces the entire east coast of Hudson Bay south of Hudson Strait. It illustrates the report of A. P. Low on his explorations in 1898 and 1899, when he made a log survey of the entire coast, the results of which appear on the map. The colours depicting geologic data extend along the coast and eastward into the Labrador Peninsula, along the Big, East Main, and Rupert Rivers and some other waterways. They show the vast predominance of Archaean and granite, with dikes of diabase trap and the so-called Cambrian, along some parts of the coast and on a considerable number of islands.