

struction of most of the finer buildings of Calgary, Edmonton and other Alberta cities. The report is illustrated with excellent plates showing polished sections of a large number of stones in their natural colours.

China Clay.—The only china clay deposit that is being worked in Canada lies in Amherst township, Labelle county, Quebec. The country rock is Grenville quartzite, tilted so that the strata are vertical or nearly vertical in attitude. The china clay occurs finely disseminated between broken quartz grains, in veins following planes of fracture in the quartzite, and in extensive masses up to 100 feet in width and several hundred feet in length. A short report of this district by M. E. WILSON has been published (1).

Chromite.—J. K. KNOX (1) reports on the geology of portions of Megantic and Wolfe counties lying southwest of Black lake, Quebec. In this area basic igneous rocks are exposed similar to those carrying the asbestos and chromite of Black lake and Thetford Mines. Chromite is found in grains and irregular masses disseminated through the periotite, and a small amount has been mined.

Clays and Shales.—JOSEPH KEELE discusses (6) the present condition of the ceramic industries in Canada and the feasibility of the extension of these industries, consideration being given to the availability of raw materials in various parts of the country, the cost of fuel and skilled labour.

Coal.—Considerable information was published during 1917 on the coal-fields of Canada. Much of this is the result of field work carried on by the Geological Survey during 1916. A description of the coal basin of the upper Elk valley, British Columbia, is given by BRUCE ROSE (1). The coal of this valley is bituminous and is in general a good steam and coking coal similar to that mined at Michel and Fernie in the Crowsnest coal-field. It is estimated that the aggregated thickness of the coal seams over an area of 134 square miles ranges from 6 feet to 182 feet. A description is also given by BRUCE ROSE of a portion of the Crowsnest coal-field of Alberta about the headwaters of the numerous branches of Oldman river, and of the lignite seams of the Wood Mountain-Willowbunch area of southern Saskatchewan (1).

One of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the coal resources of Canada is that made by JOHN MACVICAR (1). He describes the extension of the coal-fields of the foothills of the Rocky mountains northwest of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. These coal areas extend from Brule lake in township 49, range 27, west of the 5th meridian, to township 59, ranges 7, 8, and 9, west of the 6th meridian and beyond. The coal is bituminous and is suitable for steam, metallurgical and domestic use. At least one seam in the Smoky river area may be classed as anthracite; it is comparable with the best coal mined at Bankhead on the Canadian Pacific railway. A short description is given by D. B. DOWLING (1) of the Drumheller coal area where coal is mined that is not a coking bituminous coal, but is superior to a lignite. Notes are contributed by J. S. STEWART (1) on the Brazeau collieries and the Saunders Creek coal mine in the western part of Alberta, half way between the main line