

of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway; notes are also given by STEWART on coal mines at Lovett, Coalspur, Mountain park, Evansburg and Wabamun, Alberta, and by A. MAC-LEAN (1) on lignite in southeastern Saskatchewan.

Considerable interest was taken during the year in the question of carbonising and briquetting the lignite of Saskatchewan, and a report on this subject by W. J. DICK was published by the Commission of Conservation.

A report on "The Coal-fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada: a general survey and description," by FRANCIS W. GRAY (2) appeared during the year 1917. In this the author describes the coal deposits of the Maritime Provinces, the extent to which mining operations are being carried on and the commercial status of the industry. J. F. KELLOCK BROWN, in his report entitled "The Mining of Thin-Coal Seams as applied to the Eastern Coal-Fields of Canada" (2), describes the thin seams of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and offers suggestions as how best to mine these economically.

Copper.—J. J. O'NEILL, Geologist to the Southern Party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, made a careful examination of the native copper deposits of Bathurst Inlet, and a condensed report of the results has been published (1). The copper is found in most of the flows of amygdaloidal basalt which cover about 20 square miles of the mainland and 50 square miles of islands. The sulphide deposits of the Flinflon lake and Schist lake areas, Manitoba, that have recently attracted so much attention, are described by E. L. BRUCE (1). Notes are given by J. M. TURNBULL (5) on a number of mineral deposits at the head of Alice Arm and on Illiance and Kitsault rivers, by J. D. GALLOWAY (5) on mineral deposits in the Hazelton-Telkwa district and by Wm. M. BREWER (5) on the copper-gold-silver deposits of Vancouver and adjacent islands. A description of the different types of copper deposits found in the Sooke and Duncan map-areas of Vancouver island appears in a report by C. H. CLAPP (1). A description by E. L. BRUCE of the gold-quartz veins and gold-copper deposits of Rosslund has also been published (5). The Engineering and Mining Journal of August 4, 1917, contains a description of the Massey copper mine, Ontario, by FRANCIS CHURCH LINCOLN.

Gold.—The gold production of Canada comes mainly from the placer and lode deposits of the western cordillera and from the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Laurentian plateau. D. D. CAIRNES (1) gives a description of the geology of the Klotassin area of Yukon territory, where a number of creeks have yielded a small amount of gold, and of the lode mines of the Windy Arm district, Yukon. Notes by J. D. GALLOWAY on a number of mines and prospects in the Hazelton-Telkwa district of British Columbia, and a report by E. L. BRUCE on the geology and ore deposits of Rosslund, are to be found in the Annual Report for 1916 of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia.

E. L. BRUCE (1) describes the geology of Wekusko lake area, northern Manitoba, where auriferous veins are found, and JOHN A. DRESSER (1) describes certain auriferous veins that have attracted