

been quarried to a small extent for local use. A white and blue-banded marble is quarried north of Kootenay lake and a very similar stone has been procured from Nootka sound. Dark basic rocks of Rossland and Ymir have been mentioned as sources of monumental stone. Sodalite and sodalite-bearing syenite from Ice river, slates from Queen Charlotte islands and basic rocks of the Coast range are of possible value for decorative purposes.

Clays and Shales.—The results of tests made by JOSEPH KEELE (2) show that the china clay produced at St. Remi, Quebec, is of high grade, comparing favourably with the standard brands on the market, and that the silica found associated with the kaolin is, when washed free from the latter, suitable for the manufacture of acid refractory brick of the gannister type. Valuable notes are given by Mr. KEELE on deposits of materials in Canada suitable for the manufacture of refractory goods. He also presents the results of laboratory tests made on samples of clays collected at many points, among the most interesting of which are fire clays from Missinaibi and Mattagami rivers, Ontario. A report by N. B. DAVIS (2) presents the results of field work in southern Saskatchewan and of laboratory investigations of the samples of clays collected. Clays of very fine quality are found. Very excellent grades of brick are made and material is shipped to Medicine Hat for the manufacture of sewerpipe and stoneware pottery. A first class refractory clay is also found that should produce firebrick equal to the standard firebrick imported from the United States. Mr. DAVIS has a paper (6) also setting forth the occurrence, properties and uses of refractory materials found throughout Canada. A deposit of semi-refractory clay occurring in Swan river, Manitoba, is described by W. A. JOHNSTON (1).

Coal.—BRUCE ROSE (1) describes the Crowsnest and Flathead coal fields of British Columbia. The coal occurs in the Kootenay formation. Sections measured on the west side of the Fernie basin of the Crowsnest fields show that at Morrissey there are 23 seams with an aggregate thickness of 216 feet of coal, and at Fernie 23 seams with an aggregate thickness of 172 feet of coal. A. MACLEAN (1) gives a section of the lignite-bearing formations of southeastern Saskatchewan. Analyses of Canadian coals have been compiled by EDGAR STANSFIELD and J. H. H. NICOLLS (2). The results of experiments on the carbonizing of lignites are described by EDGAR STANSFIELD and ROSS E. GILMORE in the Canadian Chemical Journal, volume 2, and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, volume 11.

Copper.—The discovery of copper deposits in northern Manitoba has attracted a great deal of attention to the possibilities of large mineral resources in that part of Canada. A deposit of chalcopyrite on Schist lake was found to be rich enough to yield a profit after paying for difficult transportation to the railway and a long rail haul to the smelter at Trail. An enormous body of low-grade ore at Flinflon lake has been proved by diamond drilling. These deposits are described by E. L. BRUCE (1 and 6). They occur in a highly metamorphosed series of volcanic rocks and are genetically related to granitic intrusions.