Ashcroft, B.C., where finely crystalline chromite is found in serpentine. J. C. GWILLIM reports on the chromite situation in Quebec. A description is given by L. REINECKE (1) of the deposit discovered about 20 years ago on Chrome creek, a tributary of Scottie creek.

Clays and Shales.—Among the most important clays tested and reported on by J. KEELE (1, 2, and 3) are the fire clays of Mesozoic age on Mattagami and Missinaibi rivers, northern Ontario and some residual clays from British Columbia. Residual clay from central British Columbia is reported as suitable when mixed with more plastic clay for the manufacture of firebrick, or for sewerpipe. The Mesozoic clay deposits of northern Ontario were examined in the field by J. KEELE. Laboratory tests show that they are suitable for the manufacture of a wide range of products such as stoneware goods, sewer pipe and other vitrified products. Some of the clay is of very high grade and would be suitable in the crude state for retorts, crucibles or fire brick, and if washed could be used for the manufacture of electric or sanitary porcelain and floor and wall tiles. MARY E. YOUNG (2) contributes the results of interesting investigations on the pottery clays of Canada.

Coal.—A description of the coal fields of the upper Highwood river, Alberta, is given by BRUCE ROSE (1). There are no working mines in the area, but the coal measures have been well prospected on Cat creek. Fourteen seams ranging from 4 feet to 38 feet in thickness are here exposed in a distance of about three quarters of a mile across the Kootenay measures. From these it should be practicable to mine coal with a carbon content of 70 per cent and an ash content of less than 15 per cent. The geology of the upper Elk River basin has been described by J. MARSHALL (1). Here also the Kootenay measures have been found to carry a number of thick seams of bituminous coal. The coal fields of the Crowsnest pass, British Columbia, where very thick seams of Kootenay coal have been mined for many years, are described in a paper by ROBERT STRACHAN (6).

In a paper by A. MACLEAN (6) information is given in concise form regarding the lignite seams of southeastern Saskatchewan, their thickness, areal extent, depth and estimated reserves. The question of the extent and character of the lower seams is also discussed by D. B. DOWLING (1).

A short report by A. MCVICAR (1) contains information regarding a number of coal seams found in an unprospected area northwest of Brulé lake, Alberta; investigations into the stratigraphy of the Sydney coal basin, Nova Scotia, are presented by W. A. BELL (1); and G. A. YOUNG (1) presents a consideration of the possibilities of the occurrence of a commercial seam of coal in Gloucester county, New Brunswick, and offers suggestions on the method of prospecting the area.

Copper.—A number of papers appeared during 1920 and 1921 descriptive of copper deposits of British Columbia and Manitoba. The copper produced in Ontario is derived from the nickel-copper deposits of Subdury and papers on these will be referred to under the heading "Nickel."