Coal.—A report by Dr. W. A. Bell[1] on the Carboniferous formations of the northern part of the mainland of Nova Scotia contains a detailed description of the lithology and stratigraphic succession. The conclusions are of very direct interest to coal men in indicating the possible extension of known coal fields and in pointing out the futility of carrying on boring operations in certain areas with a view to discovering other seams.

Dr. John A. Allan calls attention in the Sixth Annual Report of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta to the discovery in a boring north of Wainwright, in Eastern Alberta, of a seam of lignite at a depth of between 2,209 and 2,216 feet. It is found below the Colorado marine shales and is probably of the same age as the Kootenay coal occurring in western Alberta. The seam is regarded as a good horizon marker for drillers. In another report of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, Ralph L. Rutherford describes the structural conditions existing in the coal field in the vicinity of Athabaska, MacLeod and Embarras rivers, and offers suggestions with regard to prospecting for the extension of the known seams. A sub-bituminous coal is mined in this area.

Detailed reports by Dr. B. R. McKay, George Wilkinson, and J. D. Galloway on the Hat Creek coal field, British Columbia, are found in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year 1925. The reports present a description of the geology of the field, detailed sections, analyses, and notes on the character of the coal, which is a lignite.

Copper.—According to Dr. S. J. Schofield[7], the copper deposits of Britannia mine are associated with a series of black slates and quartz diorite porphyry sills which have been altered to chlorite schist. The slates and schists are tilted at high angles. Three of the ore-bodies occur in wedge-like masses of chlorite schist driven as offshoots from the main chlorite schist belt into the slates; a fourth lies entirely in the sediments. The gangue consists of quartz, silicified chlorite schist and chlorite schist, and the chief economic minerals are chalcopyrite and pyrite. The Coast Range batholith is younger than the sediments and porphyry sills, and it is thought that the ore minerals were deposited from solutions rising from the batholith along the permeable shear zones and concentrated in the wedges of schist.

Arthur Barrette Parsons[4] presents in an interesting article an account of a visit to the Rouyn Mining Camp in western Quebec. He describes the big problems that are encountered in the opening of a new mining camp, the difficulties of transportation, the obstacles to be overcome in the search for mineral deposits, and the methods of prospecting—trenching, magnetometric and electrical methods of surveying, and diamond drilling. Notes are presented on the character and extent of the ore-bodies on different properties and the extent of development operations. Not the least interesting are his thumbnail sketches of the geologists and mining engineers who are engaged in development work. Papers by Dr. H. C. Cooke[5] and A. O. Dufresne[5] tell of developments in the Rouyn district and describe the character and mode of occurrence of the more important ore-bodies. A paper by W. B. Timm and A. H. A. Robinson[2] presents a description of the ore deposits of Rouyn and gives notes on the methods of treating such ores metallurgically.

Gold.—A paper by Douglas G. H. Wright[6] on the Red Lake gold area, Ontario, gives a rather detailed description of the geological features and of the character of the mineral discoveries of this area which attracted so much attention in 1926. The oldest formations are of Keewatin age and consist mainly of basic lava flows. Resting upon the Keewatin rocks is a series of sediments, probably of Timiskaming