

"Some Clay Deposits of Willowbunch Area, Saskatchewan",<sup>1</sup> is the subject of a report by F. H. McLearn. Refractory and semi-refractory clays occur at two horizons. The lower is that of the Whitemud formation of late Cretaceous age and the higher that of the Willowbunch member of Palæogene age.

A description of the refractory clays of northern Ontario<sup>5</sup> is provided by W. S. Dyer and A. R. Crozier. The clays all belong to the Mattagami or Lower Cretaceous age and occur within a structural depression or basin, the boundaries of which have never been defined but which appear to cover at least 1,500 square miles of territory.

**Coal.**—B. R. MacKay describes the Corbin coal field, British Columbia<sup>1</sup> and the geology and coal deposits of the Crowsnest Pass area, Alberta.<sup>1</sup> The Corbin field is one of the smallest and at the same time one of the principal producing coal areas in southwestern British Columbia and has gained prominence on account of the great original thickness of one of its coal seams and the remarkable concentration of coal in a small area that has occurred through intense folding and faulting of the measures. The Crowsnest Pass coal area is one of the most important steam-coal producing districts in Alberta. The coals occur on the Lower and Upper Cretaceous ages; they are of bituminous rank and range in quality from poorly coking to strongly coking.

**Copper.**—Reports upon some of the mineral properties of the Taku district<sup>1</sup> and upon explorations between the Stikine and Taku rivers, British Columbia,<sup>1</sup> are made by F. A. Kerr. Practically all observed deposits are in the main replacement lenses of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena in volcanics.

An examination of the Nimpkish Lake quadrangle, Vancouver island, British Columbia<sup>1</sup> is made by H. C. Gunning. The most important mineralization is in Quatsino limestone in the immediate vicinity of intrusives. They are contact metamorphic deposits containing as valuable minerals, chalcopyrite, zinc-blende, sphalerite, galena, with minor amounts of grey copper, and low values in gold.

H. C. Gunning also presents a study of Buttle Lake map-area, Vancouver island, British Columbia.<sup>1</sup> Schistified zones in volcanics are mineralized by pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena with minor amounts of grey copper, and low gold and silver values. Native copper is found in volcanics at Coal creek.

A summary of the geology and mineral resources of northwest Manitoba<sup>1</sup> is furnished by J. F. Wright. Sulphide replacement bodies are found in volcanics, sediments, and sedimentary gneisses; gold quartz veins are found in volcanics, sediments, and in the granites. A detailed description of the geology and progress of development of all important prospects and mines in the area is given.

L. J. Weeks outlines the geology of Rankin Inlet area, west coast of Hudson bay, Northwest Territories.<sup>1</sup> On the south shore of Johnston bay a deposit of copper and nickel sulphides carrying traces of platinum occurs near the base of a lenticular mass of serpentized basic intrusive.

A description of the Cape Smith sulphide deposits, upper east coast of Hudson bay, Quebec<sup>4</sup> is given by W. B. Airth. In the vicinity of a huge mass of gabbro intruding lava flows are found extensive deposits of massive sulphides containing pyrrhotite with minor amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite.

The geology of the southern part of Opimiska map-area, Quebec<sup>1</sup> is described by C. Tolman. The most important deposits so far discovered occur in compara-