

### Copper.

Over twenty years ago, at Dalhousie East, Kings County, situated 10 miles northeast of Springfield station, on the west side of Crossburn Road and three-fourths of a mile north of Old Dalhousie Road, a shaft was sunk to a depth of 165 feet on a copper-bearing vein in granite. At the surface the vein appears to strike S 25 deg. E magnetic, and dip vertically. Samples picked up at the mouth of the shaft show the ore to be chalcopryrite and chalcocite in a gangue mostly composed of granite and quartz. An analysis of the samples made at the Mines Branch gave 1.05 per cent. of metallic copper, but did not show the presence of gold, silver, nickel, tin, or tungsten, for which elements they were tested. Irving Smith, who occupied the farm on which the shaft was sunk, and also worked at the mine, furnished the following information: The vein was discovered about the year 1876 by Ainslie Wilson, and the shaft was started in 1890 by a Bridgewater company. The shaft measures 14 by 8 feet, is 165 feet deep, and is timbered to a depth of 100 feet. At the cropping the vein was 12 inches wide, and proved rich to a depth of 20 feet, where large crystals of quartz were found, after which it decreased in size and value, and at the depth of 100 feet it began to dip towards the east, and its size became less than 2 inches. At a depth of about 20 feet, a drift was driven 12 feet one way and a few feet the other. The vein has not been traced at the surface, because its outcrop is probably of very limited extent; as in the case of the King vein at Lake Ramsey, near New Ross. Drift of similar ore is reported, however, to have been found half a mile farther north in the direction of the vein, half way between Irving Smith's present house and Sixtymile Lake, where also traces of copper were found on an outcrop of granite.

### Iron Ochre.

A deposit of yellow and red ochre was found at Auburndale, along Heckman Brook, on the west side of Lahave River, and 4 miles north of Bridgewater. The deposit is said to be 1 to 2 feet thick, and 50 tons taken from John Penney's farm were shipped to Halifax in 1908.

### Whetstone.

A quarry of slaty rock suitable for the manufacture of whetstones was opened in 1901 by George McFaden, of Bridgewater, at Parkdale, Lunenburg County, at the outlet of Whetstone Lake, 9 miles northeast of New Germany. The rock is composed of beds of hard, greenish, grey, siliceous and argillaceous slate, occur-

ring at the base of the Halifax slate division; the strata dips south at an angle of 75 deg. After about two years' operation, McFaden sold the quarry to a Maine company, which continued operation for a short time, and erected a building for machinery, which, it is said, never reached the quarry on account of financial difficulty. The quarry is now 3 to 6 feet deep, 12 feet wide, and 25 feet long.

### Tin and Manganese at New Ross.

At New Ross, Lunenburg County, some distance east of the district surveyed last summer, two important veins, one bearing manganese and the other tin and copper, were opened last summer.

A vein of manganese recently discovered by Ernst Turner in granite, 2 miles to the north of Wallaback Lake, and 8 miles north of New Ross, has been opened by a Windsor company, under Dr. H. W. Cain's management, with a shaft to a depth of 145 feet; and it is reported, with very satisfactory results. The vein varies in width from 4 to 18 inches and dips nearly vertically. The ore, which carries streaks of red hematite near the surface, is found to be exceptionally free from iron at a lower depth. An assay of some samples gave only 0.1 per cent. of iron, with 5 to 6 per cent. of carbonate of baryta. A similar vein of manganese, occurring at a distance of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the south, was exploited a few years ago by Dr. Cain, but has not yet been reopened.

A tin-bearing vein, also recently discovered by Ernst Turner, at Mill Road, 4 miles north of New Ross, has been prospected under the management of A. L. McCallum. It has been proved to a depth of 20 feet, and for a length of 250 feet, while the float has been traced half a mile towards the north. The vein is 24 inches wide, mostly made up of quartz, merging with granite at the sides, and carries at the middle a streak of rich ore from 3 to 5 inches wide. Several assays of the ore made by Mr. McCallum have given from 10 to 30 per cent. tin, and 8 per cent. copper, present in the form of cassiterite and chalcopryrite, with association of tungsten-bearing and zinc minerals. Several other veins occurring in this vicinity, and showing copper, molybdenite, etc., have not yet been prospected.

### Tungsten.

A new discovery of tungsten ore, in the form of scheelite, has been made by W. H. Prest, at Middlefield, Queens County, near the Fifteenmile Brook gold mine, and prospecting was started last fall in order to trace the float to the parent vein.

## International Geological Congress

12TH SESSION, CANADA, 1913.

### Coal Resources of the World.

OTTAWA, May, 1911.

For some years the attention not only of geologists and mine owners, but also of the general public, has been directed to the question of the coal reserves of the world. The very large increase in the consumption of coal in recent years makes this question of the world's supply of great importance to almost every country. The Eleventh Congress dealt with the iron ore reserves of the world, calling attention to the fact that, along

with coal, the iron ore supply is one of the most important factors in industrial development, and to the radical importance of the relation between supply and demand in these materials to the industry of the future.

The Executive Committee of the 12th Session of the International Geological Congress, to be held in Toronto, in 1913, has, therefore, decided to make coal the chief subject for discussion at that session. In order to obtain a sure basis for the discussion and to secure a profitable result, the committee would like to have