RECORDS

OF

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Part 3.] 1916. [August.

REGINALD COOKSEY BURTON.

Born, March 10th, 1890: Died of wounds, April 9th, 1916.

I greatly regret to have to record the death, on April 9th, of Mr. R. C. Burton, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Mr. Burton joined the Department in January 1912, and was posted to the Central Provinces, where, during his short period of service, he did admirable work in helping to solve the question of the origin of the calcareous gneisses which constitute such an important element of the Archæan group of that area. His investigations into the origin of the bauxite of Seoni and adjoining districts also gave evidence of marked ability and by his death the Geological Survey has lost one of the most promising, as well as one of the most popular, of its younger members.

Mr. Burton joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers early in April, 1915, and after a short training in India, was attached to the 104th Rifles in Mesopotamia, where he died on April 9th from wounds received in action on the previous day. His loss is keenly felt by all his colleagues.

H. H. HAYDEN.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF INDIA DURING 1915. BY H. H. HAYDEN, C.I.E., F.R.S., *Director, Geological Survey of India.*

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I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE method of classification adopted in the first Review of Mineral Production published in these *Records* (Vol. XXXII), although admittedly not entirely satisfactory, is still the best that can be devised under present conditions. The methods of collecting the returns are becoming more precise every year and the machinery employed for the purpose more efficient. Hence the number of minerals included in Class I—for which approximately trustworthy annual returns are available—is gradually increasing, and it is hoped that before long the minerals of Class II—for which regularly recurring and full particulars cannot be procured—will be reduced to a very small number. In the case of minerals still exploited chiefly under primitive native methods and thus forming the basis of an industry carried on by a large number of persons each working independently and on a very small scale, the collection of reliable statistics is impossible, but the total error from year to year is not improbably approximately constant and the figures obtained may be accepted as a fairly reliable index to the general trend of the