

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA

**Islands.**—The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north are mostly within the Arctic circle. On the west, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and most important. On the east, besides the separate island colony of Newfoundland, there are the Cape Breton Island, forming part of the province of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, forming one of the nine provinces of Canada, the Magdalen Islands and the island of Anticosti. To the south of Newfoundland are the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belonging to France. In lake Huron is the island of Manitoulin and the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. In the St. Lawrence river, just below lake Ontario, are the picturesque Thousand Islands.

## ECONOMIC GEOLOGY IN CANADA, 1916.

By WYATT MALCOLM, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The purpose of this paper is to present a brief review of the most important reports and articles published during the year 1916 that treat of the economic geology of Canada. It is hoped that this review will serve also to indicate to the reader where detailed information regarding different ore deposits may be obtained. The numbers appearing in brackets throughout this paper refer to the names of the publishers as listed at the end.

**Antimony.**—Brief descriptions of antimony deposits in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon appear in the Summary Reports for 1915 of the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

**Chromite.**—A few notes on the occurrence of chromite in British Columbia appeared during the year (1 and 5). These are of interest because of the increased demand for chrome iron ore occasioned by war conditions.

**Clay and Shales.**—The results of investigations into the commercial value of clays and shales of Ontario, of the Moncton area, New Brunswick, and of southern Saskatchewan are described by J. Keele and N. B. Davis (2). Most of the shale deposits of the Moncton area are suitable for the manufacture of building brick, face brick, hollow blocks, roofing tile and field drain tile. In southern Saskatchewan there is an abundant supply of high-grade clays suitable for the manufacture of refractories, stoneware, Rockingham ware, white earthenware and materials for structural purposes. The occurrence of workable seams of lignite in the vicinity of these Saskatchewan clays is of great importance in their commercial development.

**Coal.**—The coal deposits of Graham island and of the Flathead area in British Columbia are described in two memoirs (1) by J. D. MacKenzie. On Graham island bituminous coal of Cretaceous age is found in two basins; in one basin there is a seam 8 feet thick and in another a seam 4 to 18 feet thick. In a portion of the Flathead area bituminous coal of good coking quality occurs. Seams 4, 7, 8, 25 and 36 feet thick are found in the Kootenay formation.