

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 OF CANADA, 1917.

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The purpose of this paper is to present a brief review of the most important reports and articles published during the year 1917 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.

Artesian Water.—It has been demonstrated that artesian water of good quality can be obtained over a large area in southern Alberta. A porous sandstone formation forms the bed of Milk river for a part of its course and dips at a low angle northward beneath impervious shales. A number of wells that have been sunk to this sandstone have struck good flows of water. D B. DOWLING (1) gives the results of a number of borings and describes the geology of the southern part of the province.

Asbestos.—The question of the origin of asbestos veins has not been answered to the satisfaction of all. Contributions to this subject are made by R. P. D. GRAHAM and STEPHEN TABER in *Economic Geology*, Volume 12, and by R. P. D. GRAHAM and JOHN A. DRESSER in Bulletin No. 123 of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Building Stones.—A report by W. A. PARKS (2) on the building and ornamental stones of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta presents the results of investigations made on the stones that are being quarried in the Prairie Provinces for building purposes and on other stones that might be suitable for these purposes. The only building stones that have been quarried to any great extent are the mottled limestones of Tyndall, Manitoba, and the Paskapoo sandstone of Alberta. The Tyndall limestone has a characteristically mottled aspect, is easily worked, and is to be regarded as one of the most desirable building stones produced in Canada. The Paskapoo sandstone is from blue to yellow in colour and enters into the con-