

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
Northwest Territories—concluded.	Square Miles.	Yukon—concluded.	Square Miles.
Schultz.....	123	Kusawa.....	56
Thoalintoa.....	184	Laberge.....	87
Todatara, part.....	52	Marsh.....	32
Yathkyed.....	858	Tagish, part.....	48
	34,521	Teslin, part.....	123
Yukon—			649
Aishihik.....	107	Canada.....	120,924
Atlin, part.....	12		
Kluane.....	184		

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 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.

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The purpose of the writer in presenting this paper is to give a brief review of the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada, published during the year 1919. It is hoped that this will also serve to indicate to the reader where detailed information regarding the mineral resources of the country may be obtained, since the articles reviewed, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subject. The numbers appearing in brackets throughout this paper refer to the names of the publishers listed at the end.

Asbestos.—A report privately published by J. K. KNOX describes in detail the geological features of the serpentine belt of the Coleraine area of the Thetford-Black Lake mining district. It is in the serpentine belt that the asbestos and chromite deposits of Quebec are found.

Clay.—The Canadian Chemical Journal of March, 1919, contains a succinct description by J. KEELE of the clay deposits of northern Ontario, with suggestions as to how they should be treated to obtain the best results in their utilization. L. REINECKE (6) describes the occurrence of fire clay at Chimney Creek bridge, west of Fraser river, British Columbia.