

Horace Freeman⁶ and others continue a discussion of Mr. Freeman's paper describing the results of experimental work in the fusibility of sulphides of metals and of the double sulphides of sodium and the metals, of the solubility of the double sulphides, their reaction with water, the effects of oxidation and the bearing of these experimental results on the problems of solution and deposition of ore minerals.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

(1) Geological Survey, Ottawa; (2) Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa; (3) Department of Mines, Toronto; (4) Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, Quebec; (5) Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Drummond Building, Montreal; (6) Engineering and Mining Journal, New York; (7) Economic Geology, New Haven, Conn.

3.—The Geological Survey of Canada.

An article dealing with the history of the Geological Survey of Canada was contributed by Wyatt Malcolm M.A., to the 1926 issue of the Year Book, appearing at pages 34 to 36.

III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared on page 30 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading, the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See page 25 of the 1922-23 edition or page 73 of the 1921 edition.

V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See page 32 of the 1922-23 edition or page 82 of the 1921 edition.

VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later, mainly upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their own resources and utilizing those of less developed areas. Canada is distinctly a new country, the resources of which are but now commencing to be appreciated; in recent years numerous surveys and investigations as to their extent and value have been made. A short summary of important details regarding them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to later sections—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water-Powers—of this volume.

Agricultural Lands.—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,332,855,040 acres), it is estimated that approximately 358,162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production. This figure is of course an estimate and is taken to include lands now occupied by agriculturists, including grazing lands, and all lands possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1926 being 56,927,371