

A. D. Campbell described the geology, faulting and veins, vein minerals and ore shoots of the Gowganda silver area, Ontario.⁵ Milling practice at the Castle-Trethewey mines is outlined. The silver shoots are in the comparatively small areas of extensive calcite veins. Most of the silver has been found in diabase rock under the Keewatin. Some silver has been found in Huronian rocks above the diabase sill.

The officers of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario, compiled a work entitled *Prospecting in Canada* which should prove of interest to the prospector, geologist and mining engineer. The subject is treated under the following heads: elements of geology and mineralogy, formation and destruction of mineral deposits, types of mineral deposits, outline of the geology of Canada, physical phenomena of ore deposits and field practice.

The First Annual Report on Mines and Minerals was published by the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources. This publication affords a comprehensive résumé of the general geology, power development, physiography and mining development in the province.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

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

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared at p. 37 of the Canada Year Book, 1931.

PART 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 p. 25 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 73 of the 1921 edition.

PART 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 p. 32 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 82 of the 1921 edition.

PART 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 remaining resources and utilizing those of less developed areas.