Ground water resources of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan[1] is the title of an article by W. A. Johnston and R. T. D. Wickenden. The surface deposits of the area are the unconsolidated, chiefly glacial deposits which overlie consolidated or partly hardened rocks. The water resources of the clay plain were investigated to some extent as well as those in the vicinity of Moose Jaw. It was found that these were limited in general, but that there is a large artesian water area lying between Moose Jaw and the southern Saskatchewan river. This area may prove to be of importance as a future source of supply not only to Moose Jaw but for the clay plain in general.

A study of artesian water areas of the west half of Rush Lake and the east half of Elbow quadrangles, southern Saskatchewan[1] is provided by D. C. Maddox.

Miscellaneous.—J. P. Messervey, in the report of the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines, surveys operations up to date in the exploitation of antimony deposits in Nova Scotia.

The results of an examination by J. A. Allan of a Paskapoo sandstone at Oliver quarry in the vicinity of Cochrane, Alberta, appearing in the Annual Report of the Research Council of Alberta, indicates a satisfactory building stone.

"Feldspar"[2] by Hugh S. Spence, affords a recent study of the occurrences, and production of feldspar in Canada and foreign countries.

In the Annual Report of the Research Council of Alberta, J. A. Allan describes the gypsum deposits near Mowitch and Rock creeks, Jasper Park, Alberta. The gypsum occurs in lenses in steeply dipping Triassic strata.

B. R. MacKay describes phosphate as being found in several localities in the Crowsnest district, B.C., and Alberta[1] at or near the base of the Fernie formation, Jurassic age. The deposit has its greatest development on the borders of the Fernie coal basin and near Crowsnest station has been opened up by a tunnel over 2,000 feet in length. The grade of the deposit, however, is too low to warrant development at the present time.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.—[1]Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario; [2]Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario; [3]Department of Mines, Toronto, Ontario; [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