

The copper ores of the region are mainly large low-grade sulphide replacements and practically all of the production comes from such deposits at Britannia and Copper Mountain, B.C. Until recently Anyox, B.C., was also a very important producer. The earliest copper production was from the Rossland camp in British Columbia.

Deposits of mercury have been known for many years in the region but they were in general too low grade for profitable mining. Discoveries near Pinchi Lake, B.C., however, in 1938 have led to very extensive and profitable mining.

Deposits of magnetite, molybdenite, tungsten, nickel, antimony, bismuth and other metallic minerals are known in many places in the region. In contrast to the Canadian Shield where prospecting is rightly limited to isolated areas of pre-granite rocks, practically the whole of the Cordilleran Region is excellent prospecting ground. Only the eastern part of the region where intrusive rocks are absent is unfavourable for metallic deposits.

In the Cordilleran Region coal is not found in rocks older than the Cretaceous, but very extensive coalfields are exploited in rocks of the Lower Cretaceous, Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The main Cretaceous coal areas are on Vancouver Island, B.C., in the Crowsnest district both in British Columbia and Alberta and in the Brulé, Cascade and Nordegg districts, Alta.

The oil of Turner Valley, Alta., comes mainly or entirely from the upper few hundred feet of the Rundle limestone, the uppermost formation of the Palæozoic in the district. The Turner Valley oil pool has now been outlined and its possibilities are known. Several other favourable structures have been found and are being tested. It is expected that similar structures will be found at intervals all along the Foothills Belt.

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART VI.—LANDS, PARKS, SCENIC AND GAME RESOURCES OF CANADA

Canada is distinctly a new country and her resources are, for the most part, in the early stages of development. The fur, fishery and forest resources have, it is true, been the basis of trade for two or three hundred years, but exploitation on the present commercial scale is of relatively recent growth. A notable feature, especially in so young a country, has been the effort directed to conservation and,