

Indian lands and reserves. This Division prepares aeronautical charts and electoral maps and prepares and distributes flight manuals.

The Canadian Hydrographic Service is responsible for the charting of the coastal and inland navigable waters of Canada, the analyses of tides and tidal current phenomena and the investigation of water-surface elevations of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway. The resultant data are published in the form of official navigation charts, volumes of Sailing Directions, Tide Tables and Water Level Bulletins.

The Map Compilation and Reproduction Division prepares, drafts and reproduces maps, charts and plans for lithographic printing in multicolour. The work includes the preparation and photo-reproduction of air chart bases, the reproduction and printing of air information for aeronautical charts, the preparation and printing of topographic maps and the reproduction and printing of hydrographic charts.

*Geological Survey of Canada.*—The primary function of the Geological Survey is to obtain information on the geology of Canada that will be of assistance in the search for and development of mineral deposits. The results of its activities also provide a basis for the appraisal and conservation of Canada's mineral resources generally (including water supplies), for soil surveys and for the solution of geological problems that frequently arise in construction projects. Reports issued by the Geological Survey include: memoirs with fairly complete descriptive accounts of the geology of particular areas, usually accompanied by geological maps; bulletins dealing with problems rather than areas; papers issued as soon as possible after the close of the field season, treating separately of each area and summarizing the information acquired; and the Economic Geology Series dealing in a comprehensive way with mineral deposits of a particular type. Information circulars, issued in advance of the more detailed reports, contain data of immediate interest to prospectors. Coloured geological maps are issued on various scales from one inch equalling a few hundred feet to one inch equalling eight or more miles, the common standard scales being one inch to one mile and one inch to four miles. Preliminary maps showing the geology are issued shortly after the field season ends for those areas where the search for metals or minerals is active. Metallogenic maps show the Canada-wide distribution of known occurrences of particular metals classified according to the type of deposit.

The Regional Geology Division is responsible for mapping and studying the rocks of the eastern and western segments of the Precambrian shield, and the Appalachian and Cordilleran regions.

The Economic Geology Division investigates the geology of specific mineral deposits, applies and develops geochemical techniques, and maps and studies unconsolidated deposits that mantle much of the country and, in several provinces, carries out surveys of groundwater resources.

The Fuels and Stratigraphic Geology Division includes stratigraphic palaeontology, the geology of fuels (oil, natural gas and coal), subsurface geology, and research on coal. Its function is to establish the character, age, thickness and correlation of both exposed and concealed sedimentary formations and to map the distribution and structure of these formations with the object of determining the economic possibilities of prospective oil, gas and coal bearing areas of Canada.

The Petrological Sciences Division makes mineralogical, petrological, and isotopic studies of Canadian mineral deposits and associated rocks. Laboratories provide mineral identifications for the public, supply officers of the Survey with mineralogical and geochronological data, and permit research on the genesis of ores, fuels and rocks. Systematic mineral collections are maintained and mineral and rock collections are prepared for use by prospectors and educational institutions.

The Geophysics Division gathers, compiles and interprets geophysical data relating to the geology of Canada. Fundamental research is carried out in some phases of geophysical work.