

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

Islands.—The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north are mostly within the Arctic circle. On the west, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and most important. On the east, besides the separate island colony of Newfoundland, there are the Cape Breton Island, forming part of the province of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, forming one of the nine provinces of Canada, the Magdalen Islands and the island of Anticosti. To the south of Newfoundland are the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belonging to France. In lake Huron is the island of Manitoulin and the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. In the St. Lawrence river, just below lake Ontario, are the picturesque Thousand Islands.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY IN CANADA, 1915.

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The purpose of this article is to call attention to a few of the more important matters arising in Canada during the calendar year 1915 that may be of interest to economic geologists. The limited space at the disposal of the writer is not sufficient for a complete and comprehensive presentation, so attention will be drawn to only a few of the important contributions to the literature bearing on the subject of economic geology, and to some of the newer developments in the mineral industry.

A number of government reports appeared during the year that contain much matter that will be welcomed by engineers and capitalists engaged in the development and exploitation of the mineral deposits of the country. Because of the widespread interest in petroleum and natural gas deposits, a publication that will serve the needs of a large public is the report by F. G. Clapp and others on Petroleum and Natural Gas Resources of Canada. This was published by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, in two illustrated volumes of 378 and 404 pages. Volume 1 describes general features pertaining to petroleum and natural gas deposits, technology, and methods of exploitation. Volume 2 treats of the various provinces of Canada in detail. The history of prospecting and development work is given, the geological features are described, and conclusions are drawn as to the future prospects. In spite of certain defects, due probably to a division of responsibility of authorship, the work is very valuable and fills a much felt need.

To the metal miners, C. W. Drysdale's report on the "Geology and Ore Deposits of Rossland", published by the Geological Survey, is of particular interest. On account of the importance of the Rossland ore deposits, the Geological Survey has devoted much attention to the camp, and the report embodies the results of investigations carried on by R. W. Brock and G. A. Young in 1905 and 1906 and by C. W. Drysdale in 1913 and 1914. The ore, which consists chiefly of massive