

A number of copper deposits lying north of Lake Huron are briefly described by W. H. COLLINS (1).

Copper deposits on Indian river near Vancouver and in the Hazelton district are described by CHARLES CAMSELL (1) and J. J. O'NEILL (1), respectively. The origin of the Hazelton deposits is discussed by V. DOLMAGE in a paper published in *Economic Geology*, volume 13. Notes on many of the copper deposits of British Columbia are given by the Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey Districts (5).

Gold.—H. C. COOKE (1) and A. G. BURROWS (3) describe the geology of areas in the vicinity of Fort Matachewan on Montreal river, Ontario, where development work has been done on gold claims. On one of the two most important claims gold occurs in a body of porphyritic syenite which is cut by a network of veinlets of quartz; the gold is usually found in or near these veinlets. On the other claim gold is found both in the porphyry and intruded schist. Descriptions are given by A. G. BURROWS (3) of gold discoveries in Benoit and Gauthier townships, northern Ontario, and by M. B. BAKER (3) of the general geology of Long Lake gold mine and vicinity, southwest of Sudbury. The Long Lake ore consists of quartzite impregnated with arsenopyrite and iron pyrites with minor amounts of pyrrhotite, galena, and copper pyrites. The gold is associated chiefly with the arsenopyrite, but the iron pyrites carries a small amount. More detailed information about the Kowkash gold area is given this year by P. E. HOPKINS (3). Numerous quartz veins carrying low gold values occur in the schist in many parts of the area. W. H. COLLINS (1) describes veins of quartz and ankerite carrying arsenopyrite and free gold lying north of lake Huron near the Algoma Eastern railway.

The geology and gold deposits of Wekusko lake area, Manitoba, are described by F. J. ALCOCK (1). The six most important deposits of the Wekusko lake area lie near the contact between an intrusive granite stock and earlier schists. Mr. ALCOCK and R. C. WALLACE both discuss the question of the origin of the gold (6). The results of investigations in an area east of lake Winnipeg and in the Star lake area of southeastern Manitoba are presented by J. R. MARSHALL (1).

W. E. COCKFIELD describes the gold placers of Sixtymile river valley, Yukon. The gold deposits of the Lardeau and Slocan areas, British Columbia, are described by M. F. BANCROFT (1), and CHARLES CAMSELL (1) gives notes on the occurrence of gold, silver and copper ores in the vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern railway. Considerable information regarding the gold mines of British Columbia is contained in the reports of the Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey Districts (5).

Graphite.—The Port Elmsley graphite deposit, Ontario, is one that was reopened during the war owing to the increased demand for the Canadian product. According to M. E. WILSON (1) the graphite ore of this deposit is merely silicated Grenville limestone in which graphite is disseminated. Low grade ores consist mainly of calcite in which silicate minerals are disseminated, and carry 4 to 6 p.c. of