

In the North Mountain area,¹ Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, T. D. Guernsey found a pre-Carboniferous (possibly Precambrian) complex of ancient sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded and metamorphosed by granite, basic and acidic dykes, together with a thick series of Carboniferous sediments, composed of conglomerate, limestone, gypsum, sandstone and shale in ascending order. The economic minerals of the area are limestone and gypsum.

W. A. Bell completed a stratigraphical and palæontological study of the Carboniferous-Windsor series of the Horton-Windsor area,¹ Nova Scotia. Bed rock ranges from Precambrian through Palæozoic to Triassic age. Bell outlines the derivation of and localizes the horizon in which gypsum and rock salt appear. A. R. Chambers discussed the genesis and uses of rock salt and the saline deposits of Nova Scotia.⁵

Gold.—In the *British Columbia Miner*, the staff of the Hedley Gold Mining Co. described the geology, ore deposits and mining and milling practice of the Nickel Plate mine,⁵ Hedley mining district, Similkameen mining division, British Columbia. Contact metamorphic deposits of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in a gangue of lime-silicates occur in limestone near the junction with sills of white gabbro.

E. L. Bruce studied the Woman, Narrow and Confederation Lakes area,³ Kenora district, Ontario. Highly metamorphosed Precambrian acid and basic volcanic flows with minor sediments are intruded by basic and acidic dykes and granite. Spectacular showings of gold and gold tellurides occur chiefly in lenticular quartz veins, with little impregnation of the wall rocks. In one or two cases, however, large low-grade zones, with gold in the walls, were observed.

The Pickle Lake-Crow River area,⁴ Patricia district, Ontario, was described by M. E. Hurst. Keewatin greenstones, basic intrusives, schists and some sediments are intruded by granite and in places by tongues and irregular bodies of sheared quartz porphyry. Some gold-bearing quartz veins, mineralized with small amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and tourmaline occur in the vicinity of, and cutting, iron formation.

In the Thunder Bay district, Ontario, E. S. Moore studied Savant Lake area,³ G. B. Langford the Beardmore-Nezah area,⁸ and R. J. Watson the Huronian gold mines,³ Moss township. Acidic and basic volcanics, sediments and iron formation are intruded by granite and related porphyries. Iron, gold, copper, lead, zinc and nickel are found in the Savant Lake area. Gold is found in quartz veins, disseminated in schists and in masses of sulphides in the iron formation. No economic deposits of iron have yet been discovered. The distribution of gold in the Beardmore-Nezah area is widespread. It is found in quartz veins, in greenstones, sediments and iron formation. The associated minerals are arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, native copper and tourmaline. Graphite and asbestos also occur in the greenstones. At the Huronian mines, quartz veins follow a shatter zone paralleling a small porphyry dyke and carry chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tellurides and a little native gold. Generally the gold appears confined to the quartz and the wall rock is barren.

E. W. Todd made a comprehensive study of the Kirkland Lake gold area,⁸ Ontario, outlining the general geology, structure, ore deposits, and mining operations. The bed rocks of the area consist of Keewatin volcanics and iron forma-