

In the *British Columbia Miner*, Kerr indicates that the general geology of the Taku and Tulsequah is similar to that found along the Stikine. Replacement deposits of chalcopyrite, galena, zinc blende and pyrite, carrying gold and silver values, were observed. The gold is associated mainly with chalcopyrite and the silver with galena.

The ore bodies of the Stewart-Bear River map area and of the Alice Arm area, as described by Hanson, lie in the belt of mineralization fringing the eastern limit of the Coast Range batholith. Most of the deposits of the Stewart-Bear River area are in vein form; some of the larger are replacement bodies. The majority contain lead, zinc, silver and some gold; a smaller number contain copper and some gold. In the Alice Arm area occur molybdenite veins, high grade silver veins with quartz gangue in argillite, silver-lead veins with quartz-pyrite-calcite gangue in volcanics, sphalerite veins with quartz-calcite gangue in sedimentary rocks and chalcopyrite veins with quartz in volcanics.

Promising deposits of lead-zinc-silver in a quartz-siderite gangue in limestone adjacent to an irregular mass of vein quartz, and deposits of chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue, were observed by Dolmage in the Finlay River area. Schists, sediments and volcanics are intruded by granodiorite. Later sediments and volcanics are also found in the area. Pale amber muscovite in large underformed crystals is found in pegmatite dykes cutting Precambrian and possibly Carboniferous rocks. Development of mica occurrences is encouraging.

Pre-Jurassic granitic rocks, Jurassic sediments, volcanic flows, dykes and sills in the Topley area, are described by Hanson and Phemister. Replacement deposits and veins of sulphides, including chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, carrying gold and silver and veins containing galena and chalcopyrite, in barite and carbonate gangue, are found.

Cairnes and Gunning reported the Slokan-Upper Arrow Lakes area to be underlain by a complex assemblage of Precambrian and Mesozoic rocks. Some lead and silver mineralization was observed but no outstanding mines have yet been developed. A deposit of pyrrhotite and pyrite, carrying zinc and some lead, occurs in the extreme northwestern part of the area and is known as the Big Ledge property.

Altered Precambrian sediments, greenstones and granite intruded by Mesozoic granite were studied by H. C. Gunning in the Big Bend area. Gold-quartz, quartz-tetrahedrite, copper, lead-zinc, placer gold, stannite, asbestos, talc and mica were found. Zinc-lead deposits, which are the most important, are of two types—in one type pyrrhotite occurs with low silver-gold values and in the other type pyrite is developed with the silver values high but the gold values low.

In the Kootenay Lake area, J. F. Walker described the silver-lead deposits which are associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in quartz limestone gangue. The ores occur as irregular pipe-like replacements in limestone.

Vertical and highly inclined irregular masses of galena, zinc blende and pyrite occur in lines parallel to joint planes in Presqu'île dolomite of Devonian age, along eroded shattered axes of low anticlinal folds near Pine Point, Great Slave Lake district. The deposits, as described by J. Mackintosh Bell, show evidence of considerable oxidation to the greatest depth reached in prospecting.