The ore deposits near the north shore of Lake Huron, Ontario,[3] between Thessalon on the west and Worthington on the east and southward along the Algoma Eastern Railway were described by E. S. Moore. Most of the veins are found in, or adjacent to, diabase intrusions. It is possible that gold occurrences may have been derived from the granite magma. The most promising sections for gold deposits lie in the southeastern part; copper deposits are more abundant farther north, and nickel occurs southwest of the Sudbury nickel region but it is doubtful if large deposits of this metal will be found far from the Sudbury nickel intrusive. Metal deposits are widely distributed. Many of them are small and of little economic importance.

Precambrian schists, iron formation, sediments and basic and acidic intrusives including granite were found in the Boston-Skead area, Timiskaming District,[3] by L. V. Bell. Gold which is genetically associated with acid intrusions of Algoman age usually occurs native in quartz veins in Keewatin lavas, diabase, and andesite and in later intrusions of granite and porphyry. The veins are of the fissure type and the vein walls may or may not be well defined. Replacement deposits of chalcopyrite and bornite are found in iron formation along the granite contact. Narrow veins of galena and sphalerite also occur in Keewatin schist and serpentine.

The Aldermac mine, Rouyn District, Quebec,[4] was described by Cooke, Alderson and MacKay. Sulphide bodies occur as replacement deposits in Precambrian rhyolites and breccia flows near the southern margin of a large mass of porphyry. Alderson and MacKay state that by using the Freeman burner the large tonnage of sulphides in this mine may be employed for the derivation of sulphur for use in connection with the paper industry. Cooke concludes that the pyrite-pyrrhotite bodies probably emanated from the underlying magma from which the various porphyries were also extruded.

H. C. Cooke also described the intimate geology of the Amulet mine, Quebec.[5] The sulphide bodies occur as replacements of fault breccias or tuff breccias and are seldom found in proximity to the more massive lavas. The rocks around the ore bodies are profoundly altered. The deposits lie near the crests of anticlines approximate to the dacite-rhyolite contact. It would seem as if the highly flow-textured amygdaloidal and spherulitic top of the rhyolite flow might have afforded a channel for the uprising solutions, while the massive base of the overlying dacite prevented further egress once the summit of the anticline was reached. The formation of dalmatianite (spotted dog) seems to have depended entirely upon the structure. It is found only in connection with those ore bodies that lie at the summit of the anticlines and not near spots of ore found elsewhere.

In the annual report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines, J. A. Retty described the geology of McKenzie township, Chibougamau region, Quebec. Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusives are found in the area. Deposits containing pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite carrying gold values occur in shear zones in altered anorthosite and volcanics.

The geology of the nickel-copper deposits near St. Stephen, New Brunswick, was described by Bela Low.[6] Silurian schists and altered impure sandstone are intruded by a stock-like mass of gabbro. Along shatter zones in the gabbro and in proximity to the gabbro-schist contact deposits of pyrrhotite carrying copper and nickel are found. Investigations indicate that if sufficient ore could be developed to justify an adequate scale of operations profit would be made.

The history, geology and ore bodies of the Coxheath copper mine, Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia,[5] were outlined by W. W. Beaton and F. J. Sugden. The rocks