

J. E. Hawley described the geology of the Sapawee Lake area, Rainy Lake District, Ontario,³ incorporating notes on some iron and gold deposits of the district. Altered volcanics, granite, granite gneiss, sediments and basic intrusives comprise the bedrocks. Gold-quartz veins, appearing to be related to one major period of Laurentian intrusions, are found in Laurentian granite and gneiss, in greenstones adjoining quartz porphyry intrusions or related rocks, and in these intrusions as well. The Atikokan iron deposits belong to a type that differs markedly from the typical banded iron formation of northern Ontario. The iron, chiefly magnetite and pyrrhotite, occurs as lenses and irregular masses in highly altered gabbro.

In the Beardmore-Nezah area, Thunder Bay District, Ontario,⁷ George B. Langford found Precambrian volcanics, granite, basic and acidic dykes and diabase dykes and flows. Gold accompanied by arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, native copper and tourmaline occurs in quartz veins in iron formation and in some cases in volcanics and sediments. No commercial iron ore bodies are developed although considerable exploratory work has been done.

In the Groundhog River area, Cochrane District, Ontario,⁴ A. R. Graham found Precambrian volcanics intruded by gabbro, granite porphyry and diabase dykes. Gold-quartz veins are found in altered volcanics and porphyry. Chalcopyrite is found in pyrrhotite lenses in gabbro intrusions. Nickel also occurs in the pyrrhotite.

H. C. Laird made a report upon the geology of Germain, Stock, Macklin, Bond and Currie townships, Porcupine District, Ontario.⁴ Precambrian lavas, sediments and diabase dykes comprise the bedrocks of the area. Gold is found in narrow quartz stringers cutting syenite porphyry, in carbonated schists and in narrow shear zones in lavas.

H. C. Rickaby briefly described the Bannockburn gold discovery, Matachewan District, Ontario.⁴ Gold tellurides are found in quartz veins. Results of development work are encouraging.

In the Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines, L. V. Bell and A. MacLean made a detailed report upon the geology of the Bosquet-Cadillac area, Abitibi County, Quebec. Precambrian volcanics, iron formation, sediments and intrusive granite, diorite, aplite, feldspar-porphyry and gabbro occur in the area. Gold-quartz veins, lenses and stringers are found in volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Gypsum.—The gypsum industry of Canada² was comprehensively summarized by L. Heber Cole. Specific occurrences according to provinces, the testing, technology and uses of gypsum and gypsum plasters, and the gypsum industry are described. Production statistics of the world are also incorporated in the report.

A. E. Cameron in the report of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta described gypsum deposits occurring in Palæozoic sediments exposed for fifteen miles on both sides of the lower Peace river from Little Rapids to five miles below Peace Point, Alberta. Overlying the gypsum is a fractured bed of limestone, but since the structure of the bed is undulatory the gypsum is frequently brought up to the top of the cliffs and has no cover except the drift, the limestone being removed by erosion. A considerable portion of the gypsum is favourably situated for mining on account of its location and the thin overburden of drift. Transportation problems have not yet been fully solved.

Lead-Zinc.—The Owen Lake mining camp¹ and the Buck Flats¹ area, Coast District, British Columbia, were examined by A. H. Lang. Volcanics and sediments,