

earlier "grey granite" is known to have extensive associated mineralization and the "brown granite" is believed to have little. Mineralization is found in the granite, in "roof pendants" in the granite, and in the sediments and volcanics adjacent to the contact.

Prospecting attention is lately focused upon the Great Bear Lake and Coppermine River areas, Northwest Territories, where interesting finds of silver, pitchblende and copper have been made. J. P. Norrie,⁵ Gordon G. Duncan^{5 4} and G. Gilbert⁷ submit reports upon these areas. Granite, sandstone containing thin layers of carbonaceous shale, dolomitic limestone, basalt interbedded with sandstone shale, and limestone exist in the Coppermine River area. Disseminated native copper is found in the basalt, amygdaloidal copper occurs in the tops of some of the flows along joint cracks and slips, sheets of native copper are common, high grade chalcocite and bornite occur in fissure veins and replacement deposits and chalcopyrite is found in cracks and disseminations in minor amounts. (See radium).

John Drybrough describes a nickel-copper deposit on the north shore of Rankin inlet, Hudson bay.^{5 6} Precambrian volcanics, sediments, and intrusive granite and associated rocks occupy the area. The deposit is associated with a sill of pyroxenite, intrusive between the sediments and upper volcanics, which can be traced for three quarters of a mile. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite and traces of pyrite. The nickel probably exists as pentlandite finely divided in the pyrrhotite.

An article upon prospecting in northwestern Manitoba⁵ is written by J. F. Wright. The bed rocks of the area consist of Precambrian volcanics, sediments, sedimentary gneisses, granite gneiss, and intrusive granite and allied rocks. The known mineral deposits of importance are in the lavas, sedimentary gneisses, bodies of quartz gabbro, and granodiorite phases of the granite intrusives. The main type of deposits is sulphide replacement bodies containing copper and zinc. Gold-bearing quartz veins are also found. No reason is known why the mineralization at some localities will not continue in depth below the levels explored at present.

Robert S. Moehlman presents a paper upon the geology of the Opemiska district, Quebec, in the *Pan American Geologist*. The rocks of the region are Precambrian. Between two large masses of granite on the north and south, lies a thick body of volcanic flows with some interbedded sediments extending east and west. These flows and sediments are intruded by numerous basic dykes, sills, and stocks, and by a few acid dykes. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and in places quartz.

Rodgers Peale describes the geology of the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery ore deposit, in the townships of Duprat and Dufresnoy, Quebec.⁵ Precambrian volcanics are intruded by Keeweenawan diabases and quartz porphyry. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite occurs as replacement deposits in crushed zones in andesite.

During the past nine years, various members of the Geological Survey of Canada have made geological studies of portions of that area in Quebec extending from the Ontario-Quebec provincial boundary line east to Bell river and south of the National Transcontinental railway to latitude 48 degrees. The results of these investigations are incorporated in a report entitled "Geology and ore deposits of Rouyn-Harricaw region, Quebec",¹ by H. C. Cooke, W. F. James and J. B. Mawdsley. Keewatin volcanics, pre-Huronian sediments and intrusives, Huronian sediments and later diabase dykes form the bed rocks of the area. Copper-zinc deposits are found in rocks of the Keewatin series; considerable quantities of silver