

between the granite and the basic schists. Many showings are in the schist but some are in the granite itself. Visible gold and silver, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and tellurides have been reported.

The geology of Shoal Lake (west) area, Lake of the Woods, is indicated by L. Greer as consisting of Precambrian volcanics, sediments and granite and related intrusives. Gold occurs in rather narrow quartz veins in greenstones. Some sulphide-bearing fracture zones also carry gold.

A description of the geology of Kakagi Lake area, Lake of the Woods, is given by E. M. Burwash. Precambrian volcanics, sediments, gneisses, intrusive granite and associated dykes, and diabase occur in the area. Gold-quartz veins are found in schistified areas close to the granite and also in the granite.

J. G. Cross describes in detail the geology of the Sultana mine, Lake of the Woods, as consisting of Precambrian greenstones and basic Keewatin rocks intruded by an almost circular boss of granite with a central core of porphyry. The contact between the granite and porphyry is very decided and abrupt although it is apparent that both have a common origin. Along the westerly contact, in shear zones in the porphyry, gold-quartz veins containing pyrite, galena and zinc blende are found.

Preliminary reports are made upon Pipestone Bay section³ and MacKenzie Island area,³ Red Lake, Kenora district (Patricia portion), Ontario, by H. G. Young and E. L. Bruce. Gold-quartz veins carrying variable amounts of pyrite and occasional streaks and needles of tourmaline are found by Young in the Pipestone Bay area. In the MacKenzie Island area, E. L. Bruce reports gold-quartz veins as being found in sheared and altered granodiorite which is considered a marginal phase of the Howey granite boss.

North of the Albany River the Shonia Lake area,^{5, 3} the Pickle Lake-Crow River area,³ and the Fort Hope gold area³ are described by H. C. Laird, M. E. Hurst, and L. F. Kindle. The rocks of the Shonia Lake area are found by Laird to consist of Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusives. Native gold occurs in a stockwork of quartz veins in altered granite. Hurst's study of the Pickle Lake-Crow River area reveals Precambrian volcanics, sediments, iron formation, and various intrusives including granite and allied rocks, and also diabase. Mineralization is associated with openings formed as a consequence of the folding and buckling of Keewatin rocks. Deposits so far discovered consist of gold-bearing quartz veins or silicified zones carrying auriferous sulphides. According to L. F. Kindle, the bed rocks of the Fort Hope gold area comprise Precambrian volcanics, sediments, quartz biotite, garnetiferous schist, and two ages of granite. Mineralization, consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, is found in sheared greenstones usually where there is crystalline limestone.

Precambrian greenstones and sediments bordered on the north and south by extensive areas of granite and gneiss are found in the Sioux Lookout-Hudson area, Kenora district, Ontario,² by M. E. Hurst. Quartz veins carrying sphalerite, pyrite, and in some cases arsenopyrite and yielding interesting values in gold and silver were observed.

The results of an examination of the geology of the Sturgeon Lake gold area, Kenora and Thunder Bay districts, Ontario², are presented by A. R. Graham. Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusives occupy the area. Gold-quartz veins occur along lines of weakness in greenstones near the contact with and also in the granite.