

A paper by Ellis Thompson upon tellurides at the Moss mine, Thunder Bay district, Ontario, appears in the University of Toronto Studies. The rocks in the immediate vicinity of the mine consist of basic and acid volcanics of Keewatin age intruded by feldspar lamprophyre and diabase. A mile to the east is the westerly end of a large boss of syenite with which the porphyry dykes are presumably genetically connected. The gold-quartz veins occur in shear zones striking northeast in the basic volcanics, in intimate association with narrow feldspar porphyry dykes. The gold is accompanied by petzite.

The geology of the Heron Bay area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario,³ is described by J. E. Thomson. Precambrian volcanics are intruded by a number of rock types, including granite and diabase. Gold associated with sulphides in quartz veins occurring in schist has been reported to occur in the area.

A. R. Graham reports upon the Groundhog-Kamiskotia area, Cochrane district, Ontario.³ Precambrian volcanics and various intrusives of different ages occupy the area. Gold-bearing quartz veins are found in Algomian porphyry dykes or in greenstone and gabbro adjacent to them. Pyrrhotite lenses containing chalcopyrite and nickel are found in the gabbro masses.

An account of the geology of Germain-Currie area, Cochrane district, Ontario,³ is presented by H. C. Laird. Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusive dykes of different ages are found in the area. Gold-quartz veins mineralized with zinc blende, galena, chalcopyrite, bornite and garnet are found in shear zones in volcanics and in dykes of albite, syenite porphyry and quartz and feldspar porphyries. The gold mineralization appears to be connected with some phase of the Algomian intrusive. Nickeliferous pyrrhotite occurs along the contact between serpentine and andesite.

In the *Engineering and Mining World*, R. D. Hoffman outlines geological indications at Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Hoffman states that the "main break" of the area is a pivotal fault hinged at great depth to the west and dying out and coming to the surface at the Tough Oakes mine. This accounts for the rich ore at the surface at Tough Oakes mine, with subsequent impoverishment at depth and lack of real ore at the Teck Hughes until below the 500 foot level. The same idea of pitching of Kirkland Lake ore to the west in depth was advanced by J. B. Tyrrell.

Following a discovery of gold in Swayze township, Sudbury district, Ontario, examination of the locality and vicinity is made by H. C. Rickaby³ and G. D. Furse.³ In the area are found Precambrian volcanics, iron formation, sediments, granite diorite, porphyry and diabase. Deformation and faulting have taken place in part of the area rendering it more favourable prospecting ground. Gold-quartz veins have been found along fractures in the greenstones.

H. A. Laird describes the geology and economic possibilities of Chester and adjoining townships, Sudbury district, Ontario.³ A strong belt of Keewatin sediments is flanked on either side by Keewatin volcanics. The continuity of this assemblage is interrupted by later intrusives of economic importance. Gold-quartz veins are found in fracture zones in quartz-porphyry. A noticeable feature of the veins carrying gold is the presence on the hanging wall or the foot wall of a mica lamprophyre.