

tively narrow zones of shearing traversing volcanics and sediments or the intermediate and basic rocks intruding them. The metallic minerals are mainly chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite.

E. L. Bruce presents a study of the geology and ore deposits of the Arntfield-Aldermac map-area, Beauchastel township, Quebec, in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. The consolidated rocks of the northern part of the township are chiefly volcanic flows which are intruded by masses of quartz diorite, granitic rocks of various types, and diabase. In the southern part, occupied by the Kekeko hills the rock is conglomerate of the Cobalt series. Deposits of metallic minerals are of two kinds: (1) replacements of shear zones by gold-bearing pyrite and quartz; (2) massive sulphide bodies consisting chiefly of pyrite and pyrrhotite but containing some chalcopyrite and a little gold.

A study of the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery property, Duprat and Dufresnoy townships, Quebec,⁵ is made by J. E. Gill and N. R. Schindler. The known ore deposits occur in volcanics and consist of sulphide lenses arranged in a stack near a high angle fault.

H. W. Fairbairn briefly describes some recent developments in southern Quebec.¹ At South Stukeley, bornite and chalcopyrite are found disseminated in marble; at the Memphremagog mine, four miles east of Bolton, a massive sulphide body mostly pyrrhotite but containing a small amount of chalcopyrite, lies between a black slate and a fine grained igneous rock and copper-lead-zinc sulphides occur in the vicinity of Leadville on the west side of lake Memphremagog.

Gold.—The search for gold in Canada, which has been actively prosecuted for the past few years, is increasing in intensity as the demand for the metal becomes greater on account of the premium in currency which obtains for gold.

H. C. Cooke and W. A. Johnston present a concise résumé of the geology of lode and placer deposits in the Dominion,¹ and the gold industry of Canada is comprehensively reviewed by A. H. A. Robinson.²

H. S. Bostock provides a brief statement of the mining industry of Yukon, 1932¹ and upon a gold strike northwest of Carmacks, Yukon.¹

Lode gold developments in British Columbia are summarized by J. D. Galloway and others in a bulletin of the Department of Mines of British Columbia.

A description of Whitewater gold belt, Taku River district, British Columbia,¹ is given by F. A. Kerr. In replacement zones in volcanics are found pyrite, stibnite, and arsenopyrite. Gold appears to be intimately associated with arsenopyrite.

An examination of the Zeballos River area, Vancouver island, British Columbia¹ is made by H. C. Gunning. Contact metamorphic deposits in sediments and volcanics carry copper and zinc; free gold is found in quartz or quartz and calcite veins associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, zinc-blende, chalcopyrite and galena.

A report upon an examination of part of Cadwallader Creek mining area, Lillooet district, British Columbia¹ is written by W. E. Cockfield. Quartz veins containing minor amounts of sulphides, tellurides, and free gold are found in augite-diorite. The Pioneer and Bralorne properties are located in this area.

A summary of the gold deposits of Manitoba¹ is afforded by A. H. McLaren. The known mineral deposits of importance lie in schists close to granite bodies and consist of sulphide replacement bodies and gold-bearing quartz veins.