

The geology and ore deposits of Island Lake and Oxford House areas^{1,5} and of Amisk Lake area, Manitoba¹ are indicated by J. F. Wright. Quartz veins carrying free gold and small quantities of sulphides and schistose rock carrying disseminated sulphides are found in the areas.

The vicinity adjoining Rice lake, Manitoba, is occupied by an irregular wedge-shaped roof pendant of metamorphic sedimentary and igneous rocks, enclosed within granite and granite gneiss, all of Precambrian age. A description of the San Antonio mine⁵ in this area is given by J. A. Reid and D. J. Kennedy. Free gold associated with pyrite is found in quartz stringers, lenses, and veins in carbonized greenstone.

Available information upon metalliferous possibilities of the mainland portion of the Northwest Territories, outside of Great Bear Lake area,¹ is summarized by C. H. Stockwell and D. F. Kidd.

M. E. Hurst provides a description of the geology of the Sioux Lookout area,³ Kenora district, Ontario. Sediments and greenstones are invaded by small bodies of quartz porphyry, syenite, and diorite. Mineralization occurs in the form of quartz veins or pyrite replacement zones occupying fractures or shear zones in the greenstones and sediments.

A preliminary study of the Kowkash-Ogoki gold area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario³ is made by L. F. Kindle. Gold is found in sheared veins of quartz occupying fissures passing through Keewatin greenstones in which rhyolite and iron formation are commonly interbedded, and in mineralized quartz veins which impregnate quartz and feldspar-porphyry dykes. The deposits are generally a combination of these two types. Silver, copper, and iron are also found in the vicinity.

E. S. Moore reports upon the Goudreau and Michipicoten gold area, Algoma district, Ontario.³ Quartz and sometimes carbonate and quartz fissure veins carrying gold values occur in sheared portions of greenstone and acid lavas and in sheared and brecciated parts of Algoman intrusives.

The geology of the McIntyre mine, Porcupine area, Ontario, by H. G. Skavlem is incorporated in an article entitled "The Story of McIntyre".⁶

The outstanding features of Hollinger geology⁵ are indicated by L. C. Gratton and H. E. McKinstry.

A study of the Tyrell-Knight area, Timiskaming district, Ontario,³ is made by A. R. Graham. Gold-quartz veins are found filling shear zones in volcanics adjacent to granodiorite or dyke rocks.

Bannockburn gold area, Matachewan district, Ontario^{3,5} is the subject of papers by H. C. Rickaby. Quartz veins of the fissure type carrying gold values are found in fractures and faults of small displacement mostly in greenstone and close to intrusives.

The geology of the Swayze area³ and its westward extension^{3,4,5} are described by G. D. Furse and H. C. Rickaby. The essential features of all discoveries appear to be favourable structures in form of fractures or shear zones in lavas or sediments combined with the proximity of porphyry or granite intrusions. Gold-bearing quartz veins mineralized with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and molybdenite are found in the vicinity. Some gold showings are spectacular.

In a report entitled "The Geology of Three Duck Lakes Area, Sudbury District, Ontario",³ H. C. Laird states that narrow gold-bearing quartz veins occupy well-defined fractures or 'breaks' in the younger granite, or in quartz veins along the contact between an acid intrusive and a basic dyke, commonly lamprophyre.