

A description of the geology of the townships of Janes, McNish, Pardoe, and Dana, Sudbury district, Ontario,<sup>3</sup> is given by E. L. Bruce. Veins containing some gold are found in diabase.

R. C. Rowe describes the geology of the Kenty gold prospect,<sup>4</sup> as consisting of Keewatin lavas, bounded north and south by steeply folded ancient sediments, which have been intruded by a large mass of porphyry. The gold-bearing veins occur in a fracture zone which has an approximate length of 500 feet and a width that has not yet been determined. Visible gold is partly associated with tourmaline or pyrite and sometimes it occurs within the quartz and sometimes in quartz crystals.

"Gold Prospecting, Rouyn-Bell River Region, Quebec"<sup>4</sup> by A. H. Lang, provides a popular summary of existing knowledge of gold deposits in this vicinity.

R. C. Rowe describes the geology, mining methods, and milling practice at the Beattie gold mine, Duparquet township, Quebec.<sup>4</sup>

J. J. O'Neil presents the results of a detailed investigation of the Beattie gold mine, in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. Keewatin lavas and tuffaceous sediments, intruded by syenite porphyry and bostonite porphyry, occupy the vicinity. The main Beattie ore body lies on the north border of the syenite porphyry in a sheared zone which is partly in the syenite porphyry and partly bordering bostonite porphyry.

The geology and ore deposits of Palmarolle and Taschereau map-areas, Abitibi county, Quebec<sup>1</sup> are described by A. H. Lang. Mineral deposits discovered to date are quartz veins, shear zones, and replacements, containing disseminated sulphides. A description of the geology of the Beattie mine is incorporated.

A description of the gold deposits of Pascalis and Louvicourt townships, Abitibi county, Quebec,<sup>5</sup> is given by L. V. Bell. The more important deposits may be divided into two classes as follows: quartz-tourmaline veins carrying pyrite and gold and silicified, carbonated, and pyritized bodies carrying gold.

J. E. Hawley gives a description of the Siscoe gold deposit, Dubuisson township, Quebec.<sup>5</sup> The deposits consist of auriferous quartz-tourmaline veins of the fissure-filled type occurring in altered granodiorite.

A detailed description of the gold and copper deposits of Dubuisson township, Quebec, by J. E. Hawley, appears in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. Gold quartz veins are found in or close to small stocks or tongues of granodiorite or related rocks and in fractures in Keewatin rocks near the intrusive. The veins consist of the following types: quartz and tourmaline, quartz-pyrite-carbonate, quartz-chalcopyrite, and quartz-pyrite-galena-carbonate.

E. A. Goranson describes the mineral deposits of New Ross, Indian Path, Middle River, and Meat Cove, Nova Scotia.<sup>1</sup> At Middle River, auriferous quartz veins occur in metamorphosed, arenaceous, and argillaceous sedimentary rocks which are probably of Precambrian age; manganese mineralization occurs along steeply dipping fissures in a porphyritic biotite granite at New Ross; the Indian Path scheelite deposit occurs in quartz veins near the crest of an anticline. The country rocks are slates and argillites.

**Gold Placers.**—An article by W. E. Cockfield is written upon the geology of placer deposits.<sup>5</sup> The requisites for formation of placer deposits are: the occurrence of gold in veins or lodes in the country rock, a period of erosion during which