

In an article entitled "Structural Relationships to Ore Deposition at the Britannia Mine", appearing in the *British Columbia Miner*, Frank Ebbutt indicates the relation between structure and economic deposits. He points out that the all important factor, prior to ore deposition, is the development of folds in the incompetent footwall rock and the resultant brecciation or fissuring that takes place adjacent to these folds.

A description of the geology and ore deposits of Copper Mountain, Similkameen district, British Columbia,¹ is published by Victor Dolmage. Volcanic tuffs and breccias are intruded by augite diorite stocks and later pegmatite and other dykes. The copper deposits fall into the following well-defined groups: (1) bornite deposits associated in position and origin with a diorite stock, (2) chalcopryite-hæmatite deposits related to and situated in a diorite stock, and (3) chalcopryite-pyrite deposits occupying a wide belt of doubtful affiliations. Gold and silver are present in the copper ore in small but important amounts.

A description of the sulphide deposits at Cape Smith, east coast of Hudson bay, Quebec,¹ is presented by H. C. Gunning. The vicinity is underlain by altered lavas and some sediments cut by diorite dykes. Lenticular replacement bodies of fine-grained pyrrhotite, cut by veinlets of coarser pyrrhotite some of which carry chalcopryite and pyrite, occur in the sediments and occasionally along contacts between the lavas and diorite. So far no commercial values of metals have been found in the sulphide bodies.

The geology and ore deposits of the Horne mine, Noranda, Quebec,⁵ are described by Peter Price. The rocks in the immediate vicinity of the mine, with the exception of some intrusives, are of Keewatin age. Determination of the age of mineralization is a problem that presents many puzzling features. The most logical interpretation is that the ore bodies are post Later-Diabase in age.

M. E. Wilson provides a comprehensive report on the Amulet mine, Noranda district, Quebec.¹ The rocks of the region, in which the Amulet mine is situated, except for a quartz diabase dyke of late Precambrian age, belong to the early Precambrian complex consisting chiefly of Abitibi (Keewatin) lavas cut by numerous intrusive rocks of various ages. The ore masses are for the most part tabular in form, the highest grade ore in the case of deposits associated with the rhyolite breccia-andesite contact lying directly beneath the andesite cover. The ore consists chiefly of sphalerite and chalcopryite.

Gold.—The search for gold throughout the Dominion continues with undiminished zeal. Old prospects are receiving attention; abandoned mines are being reconditioned and opened up; and a number of recent finds are developing favourably.

A short article upon the mining industry of the Yukon Territory, 1933, and notes on the geology of Carmacks map-area¹ is written by H. S. Bostock. The Carmacks area is underlain by granite, syenite, and basic intrusives, separated by belts of older rocks and by areas of younger volcanic rocks that lie unconformably upon them.

A short paper upon the Nahanni-Francis River district, Yukon and Northwest Territories⁴ is prepared by F. A. Kerr.

The *British Columbia Miner* contains a description of the Norgold Mines, Limited, holdings, Atlin district, British Columbia, by J. E. R. Wood. The main deposit is a true fissure vein, varying in width from three to eight feet and about three thousand feet long, cutting schistose and gneissoid members of the St. Stephens group of rocks which are Pre-Devonian in age.