

A short article upon the Second Relief mine, Kootenay district, British Columbia, is written by E. E. Mason in the *British Columbia Miner*. A dioritic satellite of the Nelson batholith penetrates a volcanic host rock, in a series of fingers, leaving pendent masses of the volcanic formation. At the contacts of these diorite fingers and the greenstones, on both foot and hanging walls, the veins of the mine occur. Mineralization consists of quartz associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Gold is found in specks and fine flakes associated with the sulphides and quartz.

In a work entitled "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Salmo Map-Area, Kootenay District, British Columbia"¹ J. F. Walker affords descriptions of the general geology of the area and of the intimate geology of various mining developments. Gold is found in quartz veins cutting quartzites. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, and a little chalcopyrite. Zinc and zinc-lead replacement deposits occur in limestone.

A study of the geology of the west half of Amisk Lake area, Saskatchewan,¹ is made by J. F. Wright and C. H. Stockwell. Precambrian volcanics, sediments and various intrusives underlie the area. In the southwest corner of the area examined Palaeozoic strata occur. Gold values are found in schist and rusty capping.

In a preliminary paper upon gold occurrences of Flinflon district, Manitoba and Saskatchewan,¹ J. F. Wright and C. H. Stockwell describe a few of the gold prospects in the area. Investigations have not advanced far enough to warrant presenting a statement of the geological features of the vicinity.

The geology of the Granville Lake district, Manitoba,¹ is described by G. W. H. Norman as consisting of Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusives. Quartz veins with reported assay values in gold occur in the district but none so far have proved of commercial importance.

E. M. Burwash provides a description of the geology of the Kakagi Lake area, Kenora district, Ontario.³ Precambrian volcanics and sediments are cut by a series of intrusives. Quartz veins carrying gold are found in shear zones in gneiss, quartz-porphyry and volcanics.

James E. Thomson submits a preliminary report on the geology of Straw-Rowan Lakes area, Kenora district, and descriptions of recent developments in Lake of the Woods, Saganaga Lake, and Port Arthur areas, Ontario.³ The greater part of the Straw-Rowan Lakes area is underlain by Keewatin rocks. A belt of Timiskaming sediments, four miles in length, is traced from Sucan lake westward through the eastern part of Pipestone lake. Similar sediments are found again along the strike on the northwest arm of Pipestone lake and continue westward through Schistose lake, where they nose out. The Keewatin and Timiskaming series are intruded by granite and associated quartz, feldspar, and granite porphyries, all of Algonian age. In the vicinity of Straw lake, native gold associated with carbonates and sulphides are found in quartz stringers occurring in feldspar porphyry.

The results of geological field investigations in the Straw-Manitou Lakes area, Kenora district, Ontario,³ are incorporated in a report by James E. Thomson. Gold is the only metal that has been found to date in commercially valuable deposits. It occurs chiefly in quartz veins associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, and galena, located in Keewatin lavas and fragmentals and also in porphyry masses.

A study of the geology of Manitou-Stormy Lakes area³ is also presented by James E. Thomson. The rocks found in the area consist of a Precambrian complex