

involving volcanics, sediments, and intrusives. Gold occurs in quartz veins in massive sulphide bodies, in schist impregnated with sulphides, and in porphyry dykes.

A preliminary report on Mine Centre area, Rainy River district, Ontario,¹ is prepared by T. L. Tanton. Seine, Keewatin, and Couchiching strata are invaded by small and large igneous bodies of various rock types. Gold quartz veins are found in quartz porphyry and volcanics. Gold values are irregularly distributed and in some cases appear to be located in shoots characterized by a certain association of minerals.

E. L. Bruce describes the geology of the Red Lake area, Patricia district, Ontario.⁴ Precambrian volcanics and sediments are intruded by granite, granite-porphyry, etc. Gold occurs in quartz veins which may have any of the consolidated rocks as walls. Spectacular specimens have been obtained from veins in the marginal zones of the granite.

An examination of the Shabumeni-Birch Lakes area, district of Kenora, Ontario,³ made by George D. Furse indicates that the area is underlain by Precambrian sediments and volcanics cut by a series of later intrusions. Quartz veins with greater or less gold content are found in the basic volcanics, acid volcanics, amphibole-diorite rocks, basic dykes intruding the older granite, and in acid dykes perhaps belonging to the early part of the later Algoman intrusion.

A report upon the geology of the Pashkokgan-Misehkw area, lying north of lake Nipigon is made by W. S. Dyer.³ Interbedded Keewatin greenstones, sediments, and iron formation, cut by stocks and dykes of granite pegmatite and porphyry are of wide extent. This rock relationship is of the type usually associated with gold deposits in the Canadian Shield. The eastern part of the area appears more favourable for prospecting than the western part.

In a preliminary report on the Cat River-Kawinagans Lake area, Ontario,³ W. D. Harding points out a previously unmapped belt of Precambrian greenstones and sediments which extends east from the vicinity of Slate Falls on the Cat river for a distance of at least fifty miles.

Preliminary reports on the Namewaminikan (Sturgeon) river and Little Long Lac gold area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario,³ made by E. L. Bruce contain short descriptions of the general geology and of the most important discoveries made in the areas.

A preliminary report on the Lochalsh-Missinabi area, Algoma district, Ontario,³ is provided by E. M. Burwash. Owing to the great amount of overburden a more detailed survey is necessary to determine the boundaries of the gold-bearing formation accurately.

A summary of the mining geology of the Vipond gold mine, Porcupine district, Ontario,⁵ is written by E. Y. Dougherty. In the region, Keewatin volcanics and Timiskaming sediments extending from the Dome property to the Coniaurum property have been folded into an east-northeast pitching syncline. The principal foci for ore bodies lie in or near carbonaceous zones and especially in or near contortions in these zones, in certain lava flows where these flows are well fissured, and along the sheared east contact zone of the Crown porphyry.

W. S. Dyer presents a preliminary report on the geology of the Matachewan-Kenogami gold area and describes some of the properties east of Kirkland lake.³ The Matachewan-Kenogami area may be regarded as a broad northwestward-trending syncline of Keewatin greenstones bounded by Algoman granite batholiths.