

Actually there may be and in some places are more than one syncline as in Powell township. The axes of the synclines are marked by Timiskaming sediments. Within the syncline there are numerous intrusive masses of syenite, syenite-porphry, diorite, etc., of greatly varied type and of somewhat later age than the granite. All the foregoing rocks are cut by a series of diabase dykes. Two major faults are found, both striking nearly north and south, and there is some evidence of several other faults with a similar strike. Much shearing was found throughout the area. The Young-Davidson ore body is part of a red porphyry intrusion lying along this belt.

In the Burntbush River area, thirty-five miles north of lake Abitibi,³ Robert Thomson found Keewatin volcanics intruded by batholiths largely of granite composition. The youngest consolidated rocks in the area are diabase dykes. In the writer's opinion, the area of rock exposed is too small to justify extensive prospecting.

A preliminary report on the geology of the Opepeesway Lake area, Sudbury district, with notes on Swayze, Horwood Lake, and West Shiningtree areas, Ontario,³ is submitted by H. C. Laird. The main geological features consist of a broad belt of Keewatin volcanic rocks flanked on either side by widespread areas of granite and traversed along the strike by belts of sedimentary rocks known as the Ridout Series. Algoman intrusives consist of the regional granite, dykes and small bosses of porphyry and lamprophyre, and dykes and sills of quartz diorite. There is reason to believe that porphyry masses underlie the greenstone and sediments at probably no very great depth.

W. S. Savage provides a preliminary report on the geology and most important prospects in Strathy township, Timagami Forest Reserve, Ontario.³ The area examined is underlain chiefly by basic Keewatin greenstones which have suffered intrusion during several later periods. A large mass of quartz porphyry and quartz porphyry schist strikes northeast-southwest across the western half of the area.

A study of the geology of Beattie gold mine, Duparquet township, Quebec,⁵ is submitted by J. J. O'Neill. Keewatin andesitic pillow lavas with some tuffaceous sediments are the oldest rocks which occupy the immediate vicinity of Beattie mine, and are intruded by syenite porphyry and bostonite porphyry, apparently as small bosses and sills. The valuable mineralization at the Beattie mine is of the disseminated sulphide replacement type. Gold, the only metal of economic importance, is closely associated with finely crystalline pyrite and extremely fine arsenopyrite.

A description of the geology of the Senneterre map-area, Abitibi county, Quebec, is given by L. V. Bell and A. M. Bell in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. The area is underlain by a Precambrian complex of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Gold-bearing veins are found within the granite rocks and also in the Keewatin rocks. The deposits in the former type so far prove the most important.

"Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited"⁵ is the subject of a paper by D. A. Smith. Highly metamorphosed Keewatin volcanics are intruded by soda-rich granodiorite or quartz diorite of Timiskaming age. Gold occurs in quartz veins sometimes associated with tourmaline, pyrite, or chalcopyrite. There are several veins being worked at the present time and it has been noted that they show a tendency either to parallel or be at right angles to the granodiorite contact.