

little gold, but this has been derived from the solutions which introduced the quartz. The appearance of ankerite in large proportions is not always a favourable

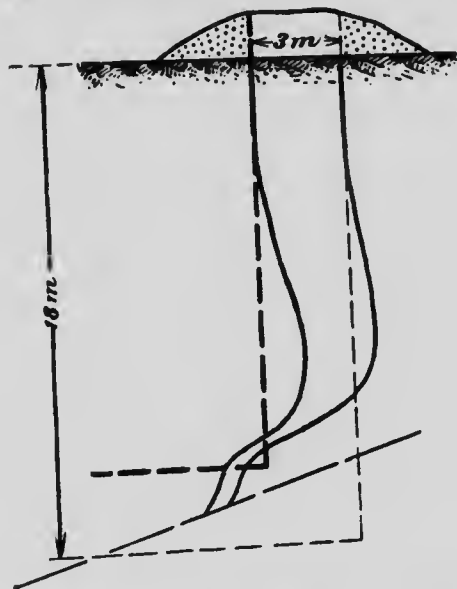


Fig. 3.—Faulting as shewn in Shaft No. 2, McIntyre Mine.

sign for the occurrence of gold values evenly distributed through the vein.

The chief metallic minerals are pyrite, marcasite, magnetite, calcopyrite and occasionally a little galena and zinc blende. In the veins in Bristol Township arsenopyrite plays an important role.

More than half of the gold contained in the veins and stringers occurs as native gold. This appears as a rule in the form of fine plates within the quartz, especially along the lines of contact between the quartz and the country rock. The remainder of the gold is combined with the sulphides and arsenides which form large mineralization zones in the country rock.

It is interesting to note that in the northwestern part of Tisdale the native gold occurs in serpentine asbestos, which along with actinolite and calcite is found as veins in serpentine. According to Dr. McLaren, this type of gold occurrence had been previously observed in only one locality—Western Australia.

Gold telluride occurs in small amounts in a quartz ankerite vein to the east of Larder Lake. Up to the