

into a quartz mica schist. Secondary quartz, pyrite, calcite, and hornblende are also common constituents.

In texture, the argillites vary from a hard, fine-grained, compact rock to a granular one in which the grains are distinctly visible. The colour varies with the texture, becoming lighter with increasing coarseness, and in places, the fine-grained, dark and coarse, greyish more feldspathic varieties alternate in thin bands.

The argillites are seldom, and only over limited areas, cleaved into slates. Usually they occur in rather heavy beds from 1 to 6 inches or more in thickness, and in weathering form a talus of angular fragments.

The associated rocks are greyish limestones and beds and wide bands of greenstone. The limestones are not prominent, and only occur in small beds and bands seldom traceable for any distance. The greenstones largely replace the argillites towards the southern edge of the area. They are granular, mostly fragmental rocks.

The beds of what may be called the Goose Bay argillite area are folded into a number of anticlines and synclines, striking approximately east and west, or parallel to the long axis of the area. The dips as a rule are regular and comparatively low, although in places the strata are steeply tilted and strongly distorted. No faulting on a large scale was observed.

The Goose Bay sedimentary beds occupy a depression in the granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith, and are cut by numerous acidic dykes genetically connected with it. Various types are represented, including pegmatite, aplite, quartz porphyry, and granitic dykes. A second system of lamprophyric and basaltic dykes, younger and more basic in character than those connected with the granitic intrusion, is also prominent. The dykes of this system are later than the mineralization of the region.

Dark, sedimentary rocks very similar to those in the Goose Bay area occur along the upper part of Alice arm, east of the main granite area. They consist mostly of fine-grained, dark, slaty rocks often in heavy beds, with coarser feldspathic bands some of which hold small angular fragments. Farther north along the Kitzault valley, in the vicinity of the Red Bluff group of claims, the dark sedimentary rocks are largely replaced by fine and medium grained greenish fragmental rocks tufaceous in character. These rocks include dark argillaceous bands and are much less altered than those in the vicinity of the granite. Their relation to the latter was not ascertained, as in the course travelled along the valley the connecting section is concealed.

No fossils were collected and no evidence in regard to the age of the sedimentary rocks was obtained, other than that they