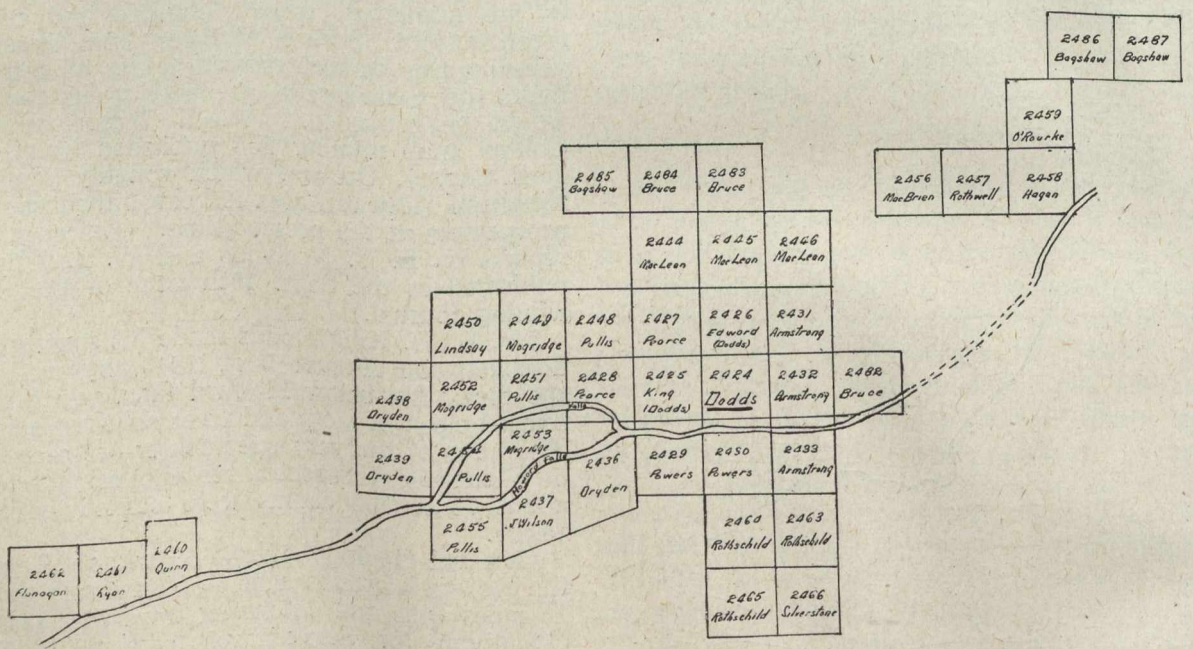
cupine, Goodfish lake and north of Schreiber. The main exposures seen extend for a mile eastward from Howard falls and around O'Sullivan lake. About two miles below Howard falls and one chain from the left bank is a large hill which has been recently burned. The south fringe of the exposure is a slate and conglomerate similar to the Timiskaming sediments in Porcupine, Kirkland lake and Munro township. The sediments dip vertically and strike 25 deg. north of east. The slate is very cherty. The pebbles of the conglomerate are drawn out and consist of chert, quartz porphyry, amygdaloidal basalt and gneiss. North of the sediments is a large volume of massive pillow lava. Judging from reports the rocks near Redmond may be old sediments. Around the centre portage between Abamasagi and O'Sullivan lakes is a fine slate-like biotite and chlorite schist striking 35 deg. east of north and dipping from 50 to 80 deg. south-eastward. These may be of sedimentary origin. At the last portage into O'Sullivan lake is an actinolite rock, below which are numerous massive serpentine exposures. A gabbro and diabase, probably the youngest rock in the area occurs about 300 yds. north of the Dodds gold find. Dikes a foot in width also cut the basalt on the Dodds claim. The direction of ice movement was 35 to 40 deg. west of south.

E. W. King Dodds' Gold Discovery.

Dodds' gold quartz vein, which is the only reported discovery up to the present, is five-eights of a mile below Howard falls and 800 ft. north of the river. The vein strikes 8 deg. south of east and appears to dip 75 or 80 deg. to the north thus conforming in strike and dip with the country rock. The vein which is somewhat lenticular is up to 4 or 5 in. in width and can be traced about 40 ft., ending in drift on either end. The quartz is glassy and largely free from sulphides. Spectacular gold was seen in place over an area about five inches long and one inch wide. This showing extended five inches along the hanging wall side of the vein. Similar and richer specimens were reported to have been taken from the four or five feet adjacent to the showing. On the hanging wall side of the vein is a rusty schist band six inches wide and heavily mineralized with fine pyrite. The wall rock is pillow lava (basalt) which is altered to schist in places. A mineralized quartz-porphyry dike occurs about a chain south-east of the gold showing.

Other Resources.

The timber is mostly second growth some of which has been recently burned. The trees consist of small spruce, poplar, balm of gilead, pine, birch and cedar, some along the river attaining a diameter of two feet. There is some good agricultural land. Whitefish, pickerel, pike, suckers and brook trout up to two feet long are plentiful in the Kowkash river. W. J. Wilson



Dodds' and Surrounding Claims, Kowkash District

Conclusion.

The geological formation of the Kowkash district is somewhat similar to that of the Big Duck lake area north of Schreiber,* 100 miles south, Goodfish lake (Morissette township) and to Tisdale township in the Porcupine gold area. Numerous small glassy quartz veins some of which are mineralized with pyrite occur over the whole area, the Dodds vein containing a very spectacular gold showing. This would suggest the advisability of a thorough prospecting of the Keewatin area.

All the information on the area is being compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, and a map will be published about October 1st.

*See Map No. 24b, Part I, Vol. 24, Bureau of Mines, Report, 1915.