

six townships of the Gowganda sheet of the Bureau of Mines, include the township of Van Hise in this area; and the Gowganda sheet of the Geological Survey includes also the townships of Rankin, Raymond and Knight. The tier of townships east from Wawaian Falls are shown in outline on the map of the Porcupine Gold Area; and during the past season the work of the Bureau of Mines has been continued to include the township of McArthur where recent gold discoveries have been made. The intervening forty miles of the sixty in a direct line between the two objective points is the part chiefly dealt with in this report.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

The easiest route is by gasoline boat on the Mattagami river from the Landing to Wawaian Falls, thence the Grassy river is reached by a three mile portage from the creek which joins the Mattagami two miles above the falls. The Mountjoy creek has been cut out and used by prospectors during the past season for bringing in their supplies from the same starting point. From Porcupine the township lines form the readiest means of access for those not too heavily laden, and the best toboggan trails in the winter.

In the eastern part of the area, Night Hawk lake and river have been used to reach Kitchimine lake and points on the District Line. The southern part is reached from Duncan lake and the Montreal river by portage routes across the height of land to the different branches of the Grassy river, or from Mattagami Post by a six mile road to Sinclair lake and the Grassy river. From the North branch of the Grassy in the south of Zavitz township a lake and two portages connect with the Redstone river; and from the latter stream in the south of Bartlett a chain of seven lakes provide a good canoe route in a north-north-westerly direction across that township to the Mountjoy creek. From Papakomeka lake in this stream, six miles north, a portage route leads to two lakes in Fripp township and to the Grassy river near the High Falls. From Mushkasenda lake, the source of the stream, another cross route through Telluride lake connects with Kapiskong; while from the south end of the lake a chain of clear water lakes form a route to Sinclair lake.

EARLY SURVEYS AND RECENT PROSPECTING.

Previous to 1867 the region may be considered an Indian hunting-ground, traversed only by fur-traders going to and from Matachewan. In that year a line was surveyed by P. L. S. Duncan Sinclair from the forks on the Montreal river, five miles below that Post, to Kenogamisse Falls on the Mattagami river. Ansten's Canadian Pacific Trial Line in 1880 crossed the area further to the north by way of Mushkasenda and Kitchimine lakes to the Great Northern Bend on the Montreal river. In 1896 the Nipissing-Algoma boundary line,—now the Sudbury-Nipissing line,—was run in this part by O.L.S. Alexander Niven, and the report of the accompanying geologist, Mr. E. M. Burwash,¹ accurately describes the rocks occurring along the line. In 1900, Messrs DeMorest and Sylvester of Exploration Survey Party No. 3, made a micrometer survey of the Mattagami river down to Niven's Base Line of 1899, and of the Grassy river from its mouth to Peter Long's lake, continued a canoe and log survey up the Grassy from Kapiskong lake to connect with the District line at Little Hawk lake, and from

¹ Bureau of Mines, 6th Annual Report.