

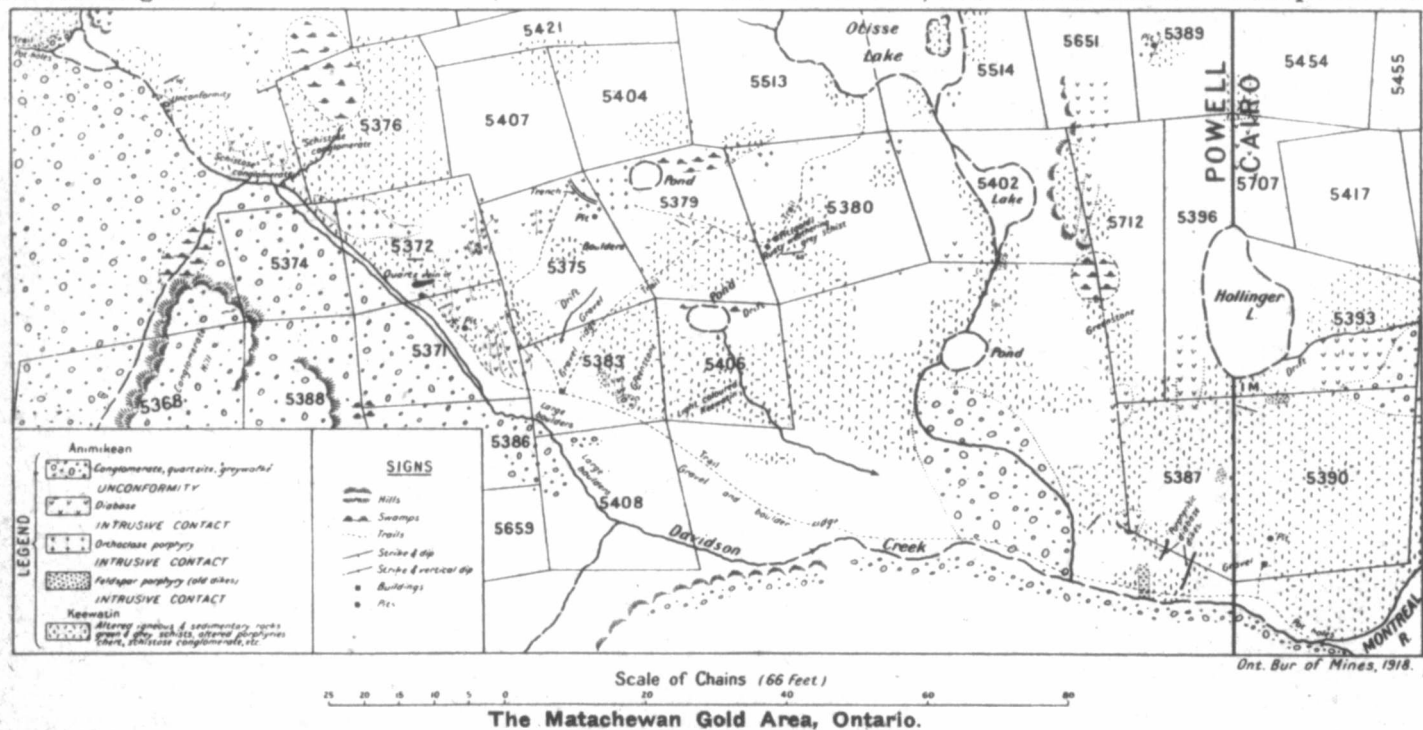
At one point a shaft has been sunk about 60 feet, with short drifts on the vein, and fine visible gold has been reported in the shaft and drifts, and in samples on the dump. No gold, however, was seen by the writer, but samples of material from the dump showed low values in gold. A little iron pyrites was observed in pieces of quartz and syenite, but generally the sulphide is in very minor quantity. The property is equipped with a small steam hoisting plant and has a good set of mine buildings.

Chief Claim.—The Chief claim (17310) is situated about 20 chains west of the two-mile post on the east boundary of Alma. A discovery of gold in a small hummock of syenite, which outcrops in a beaver meadow, was made some years ago. The vein strikes E. and W. and is quite narrow, varying in width from a mere crack to about 6 inches where exposed for 30 feet. A few shallow pits were sunk on the vein, and some samples rich in gold are reported to have been taken from the westerly pit, which was filled with water at the time of the visit. A sample of vein material from the dump, consisting of quartz, chalcopyrite, and a little galena, gave an assay of \$4.40 in gold. Attempts were made by trenching to pick up the vein on the hill to the east, but only mere stringers were found, a sample of which showed no gold.

the summer of 1917, and there were only a few prospectors in Cairo and none in Alma.

Gold in Powell Township.

Davidson Claims.—These claims are situated in Powell township about two miles west of the Montreal river. Gold was found by Jake Davidson in 1916, on the south part of claim 5372, in a mass of quartz and schist. This deposit strikes nearly east and west, and has been traced by trenching for 225 feet. It dips 60° S., is 40 feet wide at the west end and narrows toward the east. The quartz is very irregularly distributed in the schist, and for the most part the veinlets or quartz masses are transverse to the strike. The deposit very probably is lenticular in form. To the southeast there are a number of huge boulders of material from this deposit. The surface of the schist is weathered to a brown rust, largely due to the oxidation of the iron in the ankerite which forms a part of the altered rock. There is also a proportion of bright green serpentinous mineral. Gold in a state of very fine division was noted at a few places in this deposit. The only sulphide observed is a little iron pyrites, but for the most part the deposit is deficient in mineralization. A few chains southeast there is a quartz vein on which a pit had been sunk some years previously by Steve Lafricain, of Fort Matachewan. This quartz vein



Brookbank Claim.—This claim (17801) lies in the southeast corner of Alma township where the rock is a red syenite. Some work has been done about four chains west of the east boundary of the township and just northeast of the cabin which is on the boundary. Here there is a N.-S. vein on which two pits had been sunk. The vein is about 2 inches in width between the pits, showing for 30 feet. The vein filling is chiefly quartz, but contains also some galena, copper pyrites, pyrite, and some barite and fluorite. No gold was observed, but one assay of 2 inches of vein contained \$5.20 in gold and 8 oz. in silver, while another of 5 inches in width from the north pit gave \$7.60 in gold and 8 oz. in silver.

Cooper Claim.—Gold is also reported on the Cooper claim (MR 5645), which lies nearly a mile northwest of the Brookbank.

The above properties were not being worked during

contains small quantities of cobalt bloom, iron and copper pyrites, which first attracted attention, but promising values in gold or silver were not obtained on assay.

The Keewatin rocks accompanying these veins are quite schistose, igneous and sedimentary. To the north of the first mentioned deposit there is a whitish altered porphyry which shows phenocrysts of orthoclase and plagioclase in a groundmass of feldspar and quartz, with much sericite and calcite. Near this altered porphyry there is ashy weathering chert, or iron formation. Part of the south wall of the deposit is schistose quartz-porphry with conspicuous phenocrysts of quartz.

Intruding the schist in the north parts of these claims there is a red orthoclase porphyry that has been referred to previously as gold-bearing. Iron pyrites occurs abundantly in portions of this rock, and there has been considerable oxidation, resulting in the break-