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TIMMINS

Preliminary Report on Swayze Gold Area

Review of the Geological Work Done in New Gold Area During the Summer of 1933, as Reported by H. C. Rickaby, Dept. of Mines.

There is general interest throughout the province in the new Swayze gold area, and naturally particular interest in the Porcupine camp, even though many here may feel that no matter how good Swayze may be there is likely to be better prospects available but neglected in the proven Porcupine camp. However, the report covering the geological work done in Swayze district during the past summer should be of special importance to many. The report is by H. C. Rickaby and has been given out by the Ontario Dept. of Mines. The report by Mr. Rickaby is as follows:—

Introduction
The geological work done the past season in the Swayze gold area consisted largely of a detailed examination of the area, a preliminary study of which was made during the summer of 1932. The area includes the townships of Halcrow, Denyes, Swayze, Raney and Rollo, the west half of Dore township and the north parts of the townships of Tooms, Greenlaw and Cunningsham.

General Geology
The above area is underlain by Keewatin greenstones consisting of basic to acid lava flows, tufts, etc. The greenstones are traversed from east to west by two bands of rocks essentially sedimentary in origin, and known hitherto as the Ridout series and the Swayze series. The main point of interest from the geological standpoint, as shown by the recent work, is the fact that the two series are apparently equivalent in age and that they overlie the Keewatin greenstones. Between the Ridout series and the Swayze series is a band of greenstones forming an anti-clinal fold. In the northwest part of Halcrow township this fold plunges steeply to the west as shown by the fact that sedimentary rocks corresponding to the north side of the Ridout series are followed almost continuously around the nose of the anticline to where they joined similar sediments forming the south side of the Swayze series. It was previously established that the Swayze series is synclinal in structure and it seems quite probable that the Ridout series is also in the form of a closely folded syncline. The axis of the Swayze syncline strikes approximately east and west while that of the Ridout series strikes somewhat south of east. The axes of both synclines dip steeply to the north. Besides these two main structural features there are a number of smaller bands of sediments which probably represent, folded remnants of the same age as the Ridout and Swayze series. All these structures tend to emphasize the magnitude of the folding which characterizes the basement rocks of the Swayze area.

Timiskaming Series
The above paragraph implies that the various bands of sediments in the Swayze area lie stratigraphically above the greenstones. Evidence as to the magnitude of the discordance separating the greenstones and sediments is somewhat conflicting, possibly due in part to the high degree of schistosity and faulting along the contacts. Good conglomerates containing granite pebbles were noted along the north and south sides of the Ridout series and along the south side of the Swayze series. At other points the contact seemed to be gradational one passing upward from flows through tufts to well bedded greywacke or other sediments. However, the general stratigraphic relationship of the sediments to the underlying greenstones appears to suggest the probability that the former are Timiskaming in age.

Algonian Intrusives
A second point of interest brought out by the past season's work is the nature and amount of intrusives of Algonian age which occur in the greenstones and sediments. These intrusives consist of granite, granodiorite, diorite quartz and felspar porphyry and lamprophyre. A series of parallel dikes of quartz and felspar porphyry occurs in a band extending from the northwest part of Halcrow township eastward across the north parts of the townships of Halcrow, Denyes, Swayze and Dore. These dikes show widths from a few feet up to 1000 feet or more, striking approximately east and west. This band of porphyry lies for the most part within the belt of sediments known as the Swayze series, but other dikes of porphyry, granodiorite, etc., are of widespread occurrence in the greenstones and sediment throughout the area. A number of small bosses of granite and granodiorite were noted in the townships of Rolo, Raney, Halcrow and Tooms.

Prospecting Activity
During the past season prospecting has been fairly active in the Swayze area, and a number of new discoveries of gold-bearing veins have been made tending to extend considerably the areas of rocks favourable for gold deposition. In the following a few notes will be given on developments at some of the prospects in a more advanced stage and on a few of the newer discoveries.

Kenty Gold Mines, Ltd.
The general geology of the Kenty property has been described previously. It consists essentially of an east-west belt of Keewatin andesitic lavas forming an anticlinal fold with sediments on both limbs of the fold. The sediments to the south are intruded by wide dike-like bodies of porphyry, and smaller dikes of porphyry and lamprophyre intrude the greenstones. The veins belong to the lode type or depositing, consisting of a series of parallel vein or vein systems occurring in the greenstones, sediments, and intrusives over a distance of approximately 3600 feet in an east-west direction. Two shafts approximately 1800 feet apart have been sunk to a depth of 500 feet and 1100 feet of lateral work including 45 feet of drifting has been done up to date. The underground work so far is entirely in line with what might be expected in view of the promising nature of the surface indications. There appears to be no significant change in conditions as seen on the surface down to and including the 500 foot level, and no information has as yet been obtained below the level. Near No. 1 shaft the contact between the greenstone on the north and the sediments on the south stands almost perpendicularly. The veins on the surface lie mostly well within the greenstones but dip toward the sediments. No. 1 vein passes at depth from the greenstone into the sediments but without any marked change in appearance. This vein is, however, nearer the contact than most of the other veins exposed on the surface. Underground work in the next few months will probably afford some important information on the Kenty veins. The plant, now in use, capable of operating three machines underground along with the hoisting and other equipment, is being continued temporarily. The work is under the direction of Messrs. E. T. Corrick and M. Williams.

Derrough Property.
This property, staked by J. E. Derrough of Halleybury, lies near the east boundary of Denyes township near the 1 mile post. The country rock consists of greywacke and quartzite of the Swayze series cut by numerous dikes of quartz porphyry. The discovery vein is on claim S-22459, about 10 chains south of the No. 1 post and 300 feet from the east boundary. It consists of quartz lenses and stringers along a fault striking north and south and dipping steeply to the east. The quartz stringers and lenses occur over widths up to 10 feet and are mineralized with carbonates, pyrite, chalcopyrite and a little galena. The vein has been stripped for a length of approximately 300 feet. No visible gold was noted but surface sampling is reported to have shown good values over mining width in some sections.

Mogridge Claims.
This property, staked by Messrs. Mogridge, McLeod, Farland and Gaudie lies in the centre of Mallard township on the Opeepeesway river. The discovery vein lying near the N.E. corner of claim S-24798, occurs in an area of schistose greenstone and tufts. The strike of the schist is S. 45° E., and the dip vertical. The gold occurs in a silicified and carbonated zone in the schist, the zone being parallel to the strike of the schistosity. Very little vein quartz is present. The schist is heavily mineralized with pyrite with a little chalcopyrite. The mineralized zone has been traced for a length of 500 feet showing widths to 30 feet. The showing has recently been diamond drilled by N. A. Timmins Inc. Exploration Co. Five hundred feet of drilling in 4 short holes was done over a length of 530 feet. Grab samples of the pyritized schist from the surface showed values up to \$9.00 per ton in gold.

Hermiston Claims.
Half a mile east of the Mogridge discovery a somewhat similar showing occurs on ground staked by Messrs. Hermiston and Hammerstrom, working in the interests of Horace Strong of Halleybury. Near the east side of claim S-24851 a mineralized zone is exposed in two trenches 80 feet apart. The strike of the schist is S. 45° E. The mineralization occurs over a width of 15 feet, showing lenses of quartz with considerable pyrite. In the southeast trench a dike of felsite 10 feet wide cuts the greenstone parallel to the schistosity. Two grab samples of the pyritized schist from this find assayed \$4.20 and \$5.60 per ton in gold.

Horwood Lake
Several new finds have recently been reported from the area north of the townships of Newton and Dale and west of Horwood Lake. A visit was paid to the claims of the Eclipse Airways at the end of the season. The group of claims lies on the Swayze river immediately north of the north boundary of Newton township. The country rock consists of greenstone with some coarse dioritic phases cut by porphyry dikes. A number of fractured zones containing narrow quartz veins and stringers have been exposed by trenching on these adjoining claims. The veins are mostly either flat lying or dip at low angles and are mineralized with pyrite and a little chalcopyrite. One vein from 6 to 8 inches wide and exposed for 30 feet in length showed some native gold and a number of these small veins are reported to show gold in panning.

Conclusions.
The past season's work in Swayze although falling as yet to prove up large deposits of commercial grade, gives considerable encouragement in that conditions favourable for gold deposition exist over a wide area. The country is rather difficult to prospect since the overburden is fairly heavy. Geological conditions both from a

Lee Gold Mines, Ltd.
This property, staked by M. Shunshy, comprises a group of 17 claims lying in the northwest part of Greenlaw township. Near the centre of claim S-23938 a discovery of gold was made early in the present year. The deposit consists of a shear zone in a diorite near the north side of the Ridout series. The diorite is cut by a dike of quartz porphyry from 10 to 25 feet wide striking S. 55° E. and traced for a length of 600 feet. Along the walls of the porphyry the diorite has been silicified and replaced by carbonates and pyrite. Narrow stringers of quartz carrying considerable chalcopyrite occur in the schist and this material shows appreciable values in gold. The mineralization is most marked in the porphyry and the schist immediately adjacent to it. A number of trenches and test pits have been sunk where the ground is favourable, showing a length of approximately 300 feet of mineralized schist. Diamond drilling has been in progress for the last two months but results are not yet available. The property is controlled by J. J. Byrne and associates and recent work has been under the direction of R. E. Miller.

Mallard Township.
Three discoveries of gold have been made in Mallard township which lies 12 miles east and slightly south of Swayze township.

Woman River Syndicate.
The property of the Woman River Syndicate of New Liskeard lies in the northwest part of Mallard township on the Woman River. The showing occurs on claim S-20506 at a falls on the river. It consists of narrow quartz veins and stringers in andesite which is intruded by narrow dikes of porphyry. The

CHAPTERS TO HONOUR GRAND FIRST PRINCIPAL OF CANADA

The Halleybury last week says:—"Temiskaming and Cobalt Chapters, Royal Arch Masons, are arranging a joint banquet, to be held in the Masonic Temple, Halleybury, on November 17th, in honour of Dr. C. W. Haentschel, Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada. Dr. Haentschel holds that high office, together with his post as Supreme Grand Master of the Knights Templar, and has been kept busy during the past few months with visits to Chapters and Preceptories throughout the country. He will be the guest of honour at the event on the 17th, at which it is expected there will be many prominent men of the Craft from various points in the North."

Air Transport in North Shown to be Efficient

It is difficult to realize that it is only 25 years since the first man "took to the air." Today the aeroplane is commonplace to most Canadians, and there are actually a number of mining communities in remote localities whose existence is actually dependent upon aeroplane communication with the railways.

A study of the conditions underlying air transport is presented by W. B. Burchall, of Canadian Airways, Limited, in the November Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy under the title "Freighting by Air." Mr. Burchall points out that some inhibition has prevented people in the settled areas from taking full advantage of transportation by air, whereas in remote regions where there is no convenient alternative the air route is used without the slightest hesitation.

While large freight planes handling up to three tons pay load are used in our north country, most of the freight is still handled in general-purpose planes of smaller size. As Mr. Burchall humorously puts it, "The same aeroplane that today carries a bridal party, tomorrow transports bales of hay or rolls of barbed wire." Still the freighting service by air is already remarkably efficient, provided pay loads can be obtained both ways, and it is only the rather desultory supply of freight in many cases that keeps the cost rather high.

The steadiest air freighting service so far attained in this country is to the Great Bear Lake radium-silver field. During 1932 over 400,000 pounds of freight and express, not including mail, was carried by air in this area. In another case in Northwestern Ontario, 71 tons of cobalt ore was brought by air to the railway, a distance of 45 miles by one aeroplane in 17 flying days. Gold bullion is constantly carried to the railway by air, but this is classed as express, not freight.

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LAST WEEK'S UNITED STATES ELECTION RETURNS NOTED

End of prohibition was assured as Utah became the 36th state to vote for repeal. Pennsylvania and Ohio also voted for repeal. North and South Carolina rejected it.

Florence H. LaGuardia was elected mayor of New York in a Fusion victory over Tammany Hall and the recovery party.

The Vare Republican machine was beaten in Philadelphia by the Democrats.

The Mellon organization lost the Pittsburgh mayoralty to a Democrat.

Bridgeport, Conn. elected a Socialist mayor, the first time in the history of the state.

Buffalo elected a Democratic mayor, the first since 1914.

Frederick W. Mansfield, Democrat, was elected mayor of Boston.

Harry L. Davis, Republican, was elected mayor of Cleveland over Ray T. Miller, Democratic incumbent.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh voted for Sunday baseball.

Republicans retain control of the assemblies in New York and New Jersey.

Cochrane Asking Road Norembeba to LaReine

At a meeting of the Cochrane Board of Trade last week strong representation was made to the Ontario Government to include in the relief work to be done this winter the building of a road connecting Norembeba and LaReine east of Cochrane and thus linking up with the road system of Northwestern Quebec. Such a road it is claimed would be of notable service to both Cochrane and the area of Ontario adjoining Northwestern Quebec. Those who have studied the situation agree with the Cochrane Board of Trade in regard to the desirability of the construction of the road referred to. Its benefit would be obvious now and the advantage would continue after the need for relief measures will have passed. It appears to be the sort of necessary work that should be undertaken to provide employment in place of direct relief.

At the same time it may not be out of place to call attention again to the need for a road between Sudbury and Porcupine camps. Such a road would be of advantage in relieving the unemployment problem, while as an investment for present and future benefit it is also worthy of consideration. Such a road would join up all the North by road. It would open up a new country of unusual promise, with remarkable scenery and game and fish sure to attract large tourist trade. Also such a road would give needed transportation facilities to several new mining camps and would give the whole North a notable advance in development.

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largest of the quartz veins showed widths up to 3 feet and had been stripped for a length of 20 feet. The quartz is heavily mineralized with pyrite. No gold was visible. A channel sample across 31 feet was reported to have assayed \$5.00 per ton in gold. A grab sample from this vein assayed \$6.80 per ton in gold. Across the river, approximately 400 feet west, a trench shows similar conditions, viz., a narrow porphyry dike cutting schistose greenstone with some quartz and pyrite. The property was visited in May of this summer, since which time considerable further work has been done, but the results are not known.

Biological and structural point of view are decidedly favourable and the field will undoubtedly afford scope for intelligently directed prospecting effort for some years to come.

BUCKSKIN VEST BLAMED FOR DEATH OF MAN IN WOODS

Hubert Thompson, 35 years of age, of Toronto, was accidentally shot last week by Wallace Jardine, of Hespeler, about a mile from their camp on McGregor Bay, in the Sudbury district. Jardine and Thompson had separated while hunting and later Jardine noted what he took to be a deer in the bush. He shot at it, but sadly it proved to be his friend, Thompson. The buckskin vest worn by Thompson was blamed for the fatal shooting. Experiments carried out after the fatality proved that Jardine's suggestion of the vest giving the appearance of a deer feeding at a distance was quite reasonable. Jardine shot twice before he heard Thompson call to him. The first bullet passed through Thompson's stomach and he died within half an hour while being carried to the camp the men occupied.

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

Train No. 17—North Bay to Cochrane, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Through Sleeping Car service Ottawa-Moosee.

Train No. 18—Cochrane to North Bay, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Trains Nos. 17 and 18 use Canadian Pacific Railway Station at North Bay.

Trains Nos. 46 and 47—Through service daily between Toronto and Cochrane, carrying through sleepers between Toronto and Timmins, Toronto and Rouyn, Montreal and Cochrane, and through sleeper Moosee to Ottawa. Parlour cafe car service operating between North Bay and Swastika. These trains use Canadian National Railways station at North Bay.

Connections at Earleton Jct. for Elk Lake, daily except Sunday.

Service between Englehart and Charlton Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Connections at Swastika, daily with Nipissing Central Railway, for Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, Cheminis, Ont., Aldermac, Rouyn and Noranda, Que.

Connections at Porquies Jct. daily for Troquois Falls.

Connections at Porquies Jct. daily for Connaught, South Porcupine, Schumacher and Timmins.

Service between Cochrane, Moosee and intermediate points. Train No. 101 Leaves Cochrane 10.00 p.m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Moosee 7.10 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train operates Restaurant Car and through Ottawa-Moosee sleeper.

Train No. 102—Leaves Moosee 6.00 a.m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Arrives Cochrane 1.15 p.m., making connections with Train 46. This train operates Restaurant Car and through Moosee-Ottawa sleeper, which is handled Cochrane to North Bay. Train 46 thence Canadian Pacific Train No. 8. Close connections at North Bay for points South, East and West.

For further particulars, apply to any T. & N. O. Rly agent or A. J. PARR, General Freight and Passenger Agent, North Bay, Ont.


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