

# RP 190-I(A)

MINING PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT IN ABITIBI AND TEMISCAMINGUE COUNTIES DURING 1944, PART I

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MINING PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT  
IN ABITIBI AND TEMISCAMINGUE COUNTIES  
DURING 1944

by

W.N. Ingham

QUEBEC  
1945

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Part I (A to D)

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MINING PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT  
IN ABITIBI AND TEMISCAMINGUE COUNTIES

DURING 1944

Part I (A to D)

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TOWNSHIP MAPS

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MINING PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT  
IN ABITIBI AND TÉMISCAMINGUE COUNTIES

DURING 1944

by W.N. Ingham

INTRODUCTION

During the field-season of 1944, the writer visited numerous mining properties in Abitibi and Témiscamingue counties. Although data were secured on developments at seventy properties, it was impossible to obtain the results at all of those actively engaged in exploration. The number of properties under active exploration during the year was the highest in the region's history. Attention was confined to prospects and properties which were in the early stages of exploration, no attempt being made to record new developments at producing mines. In each case, the location, size, means of access, geology, development work and mineral deposits are briefly described. In many instances, diamond drilling was in progress at the time the property was inspected, and the information from holes completed subsequently remains to be compiled.

Published maps and reports of the Geological Survey of Canada and of the Quebec Department of Mines, as well as plans, drill-logs and reports of the various mining companies have been freely consulted in the preparation of the following descriptions. One or more specific references to published information are cited with the reports on those properties which have been previously

described. Frequently, these contain additional or more detailed information on earlier development work.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the excellent work of Fernand Cloutier, who assisted the writer throughout most of the field-season. The whole-hearted co-operation of the geologists, engineers, and prospectors in charge of operations at the properties is gratefully acknowledged.

Appended to this report are twenty-seven township plans, dated July, 1945, showing the outlines of claim-groups held at that time by companies in each township. These plans have been compiled in the Mapping Division of the Quebec Department of Mines. It will be noted that in many instances there are discrepancies between the descriptions of the properties, as given in the report, and the outlines, as shown on the township plans. There is more than one possible explanation for these differences, quite apart from any errors that may have found their way into either the text or the drawings. In the first place, the company may have acquired or abandoned claims between the date of the preparation of the individual reports and July, 1945; secondly, it may happen that, in virtue of private agreements with the registered owners of claims, a company may be doing exploration work on claims which are not registered in its name; finally, the same company may be the registered owner of more than one claim-group, whereas the report may be limited to one of these.

All assays of samples taken by the writer were made in the Laboratories of the Quebec Department of Mines. All gold values given are calculated on the basis of \$35.00 per ounce.

In the descriptions that follow, the properties have been grouped in alphabetical order in their townships, which in turn are alphabetically arranged.

For printing and distribution, the report has been divided into three parts. The first part includes the townships beginning with the letters A to D, inclusive; the second part covers the group from E to L; and the third part covers the group from the letter M onwards.

BEAUCHASTEL TOWNSHIP

Bazooka Property

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., Part B, 1931,  
p.55.  
" " " P.R. No. 116, 1937, p. 15.  
" " " Unpublished report by S.H.  
Ross.

This property consists of a group of nineteen claims covering an area of nine lots in the southeast quarter of Beauchastel township, astride the Pelletier river. The claims are in range IV, the north boundary extending from lot 49 to near the middle of lot 57, and the south boundary from lot 49 to the centre of lot 58. Motor roads lead south and west from the south side of Rouyn for seven miles to the property and one of these crosses it diagonally.

Before becoming Riverside Gold Mines, Incorporated, the northeast part of the property was known as the McDonough Claim, and the adjoining claims were staked in 1943 by A.W. Derby for Moneta Porcupine. Under an agreement with Siscoe

Gold Mines, the property is being developed jointly by the two companies.

The northern limits of the property are underlain by east-west striking volcanics which dip 60-70° north. Temiscamian sediments extend north to within 500 feet of range-line IV-V in lot 56, and 1,400 feet in lot 49. The southwest part of the claim-group is underlain by flat-lying Cobalt sediments. The important 'break', known as the Cadillac-Bouzan Lake fault zone, strikes east-west in greywacke across the property, 2,000 feet south of range-line IV-V. It does not outcrop and the western part is buried under Cobalt strata.

Earlier work on the property consisted of exploring and testing a curving quartz vein 3 to 6 feet wide in a fault and shear at the range-line IV-V, lot 56. Surface bulk sampling of the vein yielded both high and low values in gold. Twelve diamond-drill holes were put down to test the structure at depth in 1935.

In the current drilling programme, six holes aggregating 4,217 feet, all located in lot 56, had been completed in September. Two of these, collared 200 feet south of range-line IV-V and drilled south, cut through 63 to 113 feet, respectively, of andesite, then re-entered overburden, which apparently fills a deep valley along the volcanics-sediments contact. Two holes, one drilled north and the other south for 1,225 feet, are located 1,500 feet south of the range-line. They intersected chiefly interbedded greywacke and slate. The hole, directed north, yielded numerous low gold values and one 4-foot core length assaying \$2.45 per ton; and, near the bottom, the one drilled south cut 200 feet of talc-

carbonate rocks of the Cadillac 'break'. One section of core showed visible gold and assayed \$9.80 per ton for 4 feet. The fifth hole, 2,500 feet south of the range-line, is drilled north. It entered the Cadillac 'break', then intersected a N.15°E. cross-fault at a low angle. Erratic, very high to very low, values in gold were found locally across 360 feet of altered rocks in the main fault zone. The sixth hole, 200 feet west of the fifth, did not cut the main fault zone as the cross-fault found in hole 5 had displaced the western extension north. Holes 5 and 6 cut through 71 and 56 feet, respectively, of Cobalt beds beneath the overburden before entering Temiscamian formations.

Exploration of the property is under the direction of A.W. Derby.

Durbar Gold Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., Part B, 1931,  
pp. 52-55  
" " " P.R. No. 116, 1937, p. 15.

The property of Durbar Gold Mines consists of nineteen claims close to the middle of the east boundary of Beauchastel township. The claims are numbered T-2098-99, R-38827-37, and R-38839-44. They form a block covering most of lots 57 to 61, range IV, and a narrow strip of the southern part of these lots in range V. Motor roads leading southwest from the highway at the south side of Rouyn may be followed for seven miles to the property.

The north third of the claim-group is underlain by basic volcanics striking east-west, dipping and facing north. These contain pillow and variolitic structures, and numerous irregular

carbonatized areas cut by curving, lenticular quartz veins. The southern two-thirds of the claim-group is underlain by greywacke and conglomerate. The Cadillac-Bouzan Lake fault zone strikes east-west across the property 2,500 feet south of range-line IV-V, 1,000 feet south of the volcanics-sediments contact.

The ground was first staked in 1922 by the Huronian Belt Company, who carried out extensive trenching, pitting, and some drilling until 1925. One pit was sunk to an inclined depth of 44 feet, and about 2,370 feet of drilling was carried out in vein No. 12. During 1933-34, Normont Gold Mines completed 3,000 feet of drilling on vein No. 12 and sank an inclined shaft to a depth of 95 feet with 470 feet of lateral workings. This shaft is on lot 60, range IV, 1,000 feet south and 150 feet west of the northeast corner of the lot. In 1936, Durbar Gold Mines began an exploration programme, consisting of eleven holes drilled into vein No. 12 and seven holes into the south Cadillac fault zone in lots 60 and 61, range IV. This drilling aggregated 1,850 feet. In 1943, Siscoe and Moneta jointly took an option on the property. It was mapped in detail and 3,057 feet of drilling, in seven holes, was directed into the Cadillac fault zone in lot 60. At the end of September, 1944, these Companies had completed an additional twenty-three holes, twenty-one of them in the Cadillac 'break' across lots 57, 58, 59, and 61.

Altogether, thirty-six diamond-drill holes, distributed along 3,500 feet, have either crossed the fault zone, entered it, or are collared in it. They indicate that the 'break' is a zone of shearing and alteration from 100 to 250 feet wide marked by the development of carbonatiza-

tion, talc-carbonatization, and lesser silicification. The southern limit of more intense alteration, or the footwall of the 'break', is characterized by a sharp fault producing graphitic schist 4 to 9 feet wide. In most places, this is adjoined on the south by a horizon of argillaceous greywacke followed by greywacke and conglomerate. At several points, cross-faults with horizontal displacements of about 50 feet strike N. 15°E. across the main zone. Gold values occur for the most part north of the south graphitic schist, but, in two holes penetrating south of it, low and high assays have been secured across narrow widths. Visible gold is not uncommon, and in general the distribution of values both along and across the zone is quite erratic with the occasional high assay, but normally ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per ton. Quartz stringers, some with free gold, are numerous. Although arsenopyrite and pyrite are typically only sparsely present in the core, a few sections are heavily impregnated with these sulphides. This makes no difference in the tenor of the gold content.

Exploration of the property is under the direction of A.W. Derby of the Siscoe staff.

#### Wakeko Mines, Limited

This Company is doing exploration work on thirty-eight claims in the southeast quarter of Beauchastel township. The claims are south, east, and west of Helen and Adeline lakes and include parts of lots 36 to 52 of range V, the south-half of lots 29 to 58, except parts of lots 32 to 34 of range IV. This ground comprises a portion of the former Orlando Gold Mines claims and the Kekeko Gold Syndicate. At Evain Station, five miles west of Rouyn, a motor road from the high-

way leads one mile and a half south to range-line V-VI, and it is a mile on foot from there to the core-house at the north end of lot 48, range IV.

The claims are underlain chiefly by Blake River volcanics, intrusive masses of diorite, and blanketing sediments of the Cobalt series. The volcanics occupy most of the northern part and range from andesite through dacite and trachyte to rhyolite. Some are pillowed and amygdaloidal or variolitic, and discontinuous horizons of flow breccia and agglomerate occur. Temiscamian-type greywacke is exposed in the southeastern part of the property in lot 44, range IV, and probably extends to the east boundary, but does not crop out again. Sub-horizontal Cobalt sediments, consisting of conglomerate and greywacke, unconformably overlie the older formations along the southern margin of the claim-group. The most important structural feature is the Cadillac-Bouzan Lake fault zone trending east-west along the southern claims beneath the Cobalt strata. One thousand to fifteen hundred feet north of it, a second, strong shear-zone strikes N.80° to 85°E., being exposed in lots 42 to 45 and cut by drilling in lot 38. It is marked by the development of carbonatized, silicified, and pyritized schists, and locally by narrow quartz veins with low gold values. A third fault zone, exposed in lots 43 and 44, occurs along the contact of the volcanics and tuffaceous sediments.

Previous development work on the ground consists partly of considerable stripping, trenching, and test-pitting in the north section of lots 41 to 46, range IV. These expose irregular zones of quartz stringers in carbonatized greenstone schists and narrow, white to smoky, quartz-tourmaline veins. In lot 42, at a point 625 feet south

of the range-line, an old pit nearly 40 feet deep is sunk in pyrite-bearing quartz stringers in a sulphide replacement zone in moderately sheared andesite. Gold values up to \$6.30 per ton are reported from selected samples. Other veins of dull white quartz with tourmaline, carbonate, and pyrite occur in this vicinity in lots 43 and 46. Assays indicate they do not carry important gold values.

A shaft was sunk to a depth of 32 feet in diorite at a point 400 feet south of the range-line at the east side of lot 38. It is reported to have encountered a few high-grade inch-wide quartz-carbonate stringers. About 250 feet east of the shaft, a carbonatized shear trends N.10°E. in diorite for 400 feet. It is sparingly mineralized with pyrite, and the reported gold content is low. Surface work south of the shaft reveals quartz-carbonate stringers, some containing free gold.

During 1937-38, various areas of the central part of the property were explored by fourteen drill holes put down by Orlando Gold Mines. The majority are collared at the north end of lots 37-39, range IV, near the old shaft. These intersected narrow auriferous veinlets, pyritic shears, and one low-grade 4-foot quartz vein.

In a large programme of drilling planned by the present company, two long holes had been completed in October. The first hole is collared in the middle of lot 46, 1,325 feet south of the IV-V range line. At a depth of 915 feet, it entered the Cadillac 'break' and proceeded through 200 feet of carbonatized sediments with graphitic slip-zones, fine sulphides, and low values in gold. In some sections, talc-carbonate alteration is

developed; horses of but slightly carbonatized rock occur; and stringers of vein quartz are found in places. The upper part of the hole intersected thin bedded greywacke with both argillaceous and arenaceous horizons. The upward projection of the fault is 2,000 feet south of the range-line, probably underneath the Cobalt.

The other hole, No. W.1, had reached a depth of 1,200 feet when the writer was at the property. It is also drilled south, from a point 1,700 feet south of the range-line in lot 48. Four hundred feet of Cobalt beds was intersected before Temiscamian greywacke and conglomerate were encountered. Apparently, the upper part of the hole in Cobalt strata passed above the fault zone, as these rocks overlie it unconformably.

J.E. Gill reported on the 1937-38 drilling, and A.C. Lee is in charge of the contemporary exploration programme.

Wasa Lake Gold Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Geol. Rept. No. 5, 1940,  
p. 18.

Wasa Lake Gold Mines controls a block of twenty-eight claims distributed in a northeast-southwest block in the middle of Beauchastel township. The claims are numbered: T-432-35, R-26621-22, 26973-75, 30977-79, 29287-88, 29460-61, 29739-46, 29766 and 29782-84. In range IV, the claims cover parts of lots 24 to 26, in range V, parts of 24 to 37, and in range VI parts of 29 to 36. A side road runs along the range-line V-VI, and highway No. 59 skirts the northwest section of the property eight miles west of Rouyn. The property includes that of the former Champlain Gold Mines and the Pennaquet Mining Corporation claims.

Archaean rocks consisting of basic and acidic flows and fragmentals trend north of east across the property in alternating belts. A band of acidic lavas and pyroclastics, intruded by a mass of quartz diorite, occurs at the north end of the property. This is flanked to the south by a belt of basic volcanics 2,000 to 3,000 feet wide. To the south of it, lies a second horizon of acidic lavas also invaded by a mass of quartz diorite at the south end of Wasa Lake. Basic volcanics outcrop again at the southeast limit of the claim-group. These formations are cut by dykes of quartz diorite, quartz porphyry, syenite porphyry, and lamprophyre. Cobalt conglomerate outcrops in the extreme southwest section of the property. The Horne Creek fault, or a branch of it, strikes N.50° to 60°E. across the jagged northwest boundary. The newly explored Wasa Lake shear trends N.75° to 85°E. from 1,300 feet south of range-line V-VI in lot 27, to 600 feet south of it in lot 31, and almost along it in lot 36 at the east boundary of the property.

In past years, numerous minor mineralized areas have been explored by surface work at various localities on the property, and one zone of more importance was discovered by diamond drilling in 1936-37. This lies in lot 30, 1,900 feet south of range-line V-IV. Seventeen holes distributed along 1,300 feet have outlined the north contact of a small body of diorite trending N.45°E. Most of the holes intersected auriferous mineralization at and near the contact, with one continuous section averaging at least 10 feet wide and 250 feet long which is high-grade. Reported gold values range from \$3.50 per ton for 2 feet to \$18.75 per ton for 10 feet. In 1937, a shaft was sunk to explore this ore shoot and adjacent zones

of mineralization which could not be adequately correlated from the drilling data. Two holes drilled north from collars just south of the shaft have been drilled in the current exploration campaign.

Drilling of the Wasa Lake shear by the present Company began in April, and to date (October) sixteen holes totalling 8,433 feet have been put down. These are located in lots 28 to 31, except for two in lot 34, and all of the former but one have intersected the zone along 2,200 feet. The shear attains a maximum width of 200 feet near lot-line 29-30, to the west it splits and narrows, and to the east it narrows to about 75 feet. In general, it lies along the contact of a belt of trachytes on the north and andesites on the south, and dips 50° north. The rocks within the fault zone are chloritized, sericitized, carbonatized, pyritized, and silicified. Two auriferous sections are recognized in the broad part of the shear. The shorter of these lies along the hanging-wall extending for 500 feet west of lot-line 29-30. Its average width is 11 feet and the average grade, as determined from four drill-intersections, is 0.15 oz. of gold per ton. The other gold-bearing zone is near the foot-wall of the shear, separated from the hanging-wall shoot by up to 100 feet of schist. As it has been traced 1,400 feet laterally, it extends considerable distance east of the eastern termination of the hanging-wall zone. The average of nine drill-hole intersections indicates a gold tenor of 0.14 oz. per ton, and a width of 27 feet. One of two holes put down in lot 34, 3,000 feet east of the concentrated drilling, cut two shear-zones: one 23 feet wide with a 9-foot section assaying 0.22 oz. in gold per ton; the other, thought to be the extension

of the main zone, 45 feet wide and with 3.6 feet carrying 0.10 oz. gold.

J.E. Gill is consulting geologist for the Company, and J.W. MacKenzie from the Francoeur mine is in charge of operations.

Wingait Gold Mines, Limited

The property of Wingait Mines consists of six lots, numbers 37 to 42, of range VI, Beauchastel township. The main highway passes close to the northwest corner of the property, seven miles west of Rouyn, and another road leads along range-line V-IV at the south boundary of the claim-group. Most of the ground is underlain by intermediate to acidic lavas with minor tuffaceous horizons. Basic volcanics occur along the south margin, and diorite outcrops in the northwest area. The Horne Creek fault probably trends across the northwest corner of the property, and drilling has encountered the eastern extension of the Wasa Lake shear along the southern part.

Early in October, four drill holes totalling about 2,500 feet had been completed. Two of these have cross-sectioned the south part of lot 37 and the southern one, No. 2, located the Wasa Lake shear. Holes No. 3 and No. 4 are drilled 400 and 800 feet east of No. 2 in south lot 38. They also cut the fault zone as indicated by a width of 75 feet of highly sheared and altered rocks. No gold values have been obtained from the cores as yet, but 800 feet of the western continuation and 3,000 feet of the eastern strike of the shear-zone remain to be tested.

BLONDEAU TOWNSHIP

Blondor Quebec Mines, Limited  
(See Guillet Township, Part II)

BOURLAMAQUE TOWNSHIP

Annamaque Mines, Limited

The property of Annamaque Mines, Limited, is located close to the centre of Bourlamaque township. It consists of nine claims numbered A-90545-52; C.1457, cl. 3; C. 5727, cl. 5. There is a two-building camp at the north side of claim A-90552. The property may be reached from Val d'Or by travelling the main highway five miles east to the Lavalie camp beside the road, then following a trail south for one mile.

In 1943, P. D'Aragon, who is directing the present drilling programme, covered the ground with a dip needle, and, in the spring of 1944, an electric (ratiograph) survey was carried out by Hans Lundberg. Ten drill holes had been completed on the property in July, 1944, and further drilling was in progress. Only two small outcrops occur on the claim-group, but the geophysical surveys, together with the drilling, indicate that the western and central portion is underlain by the eastern end of an intrusive body, which is approximately two miles in diameter. Drilling in claims A-90551 and A-90552 indicates that the north contact of the intrusive trends irregularly across the northeast corner of the former claim and the southwest corner of the latter. Magnetic anomalies suggest the southern margin curves southwest from the northwest corner of C.1457, cl. 3. The southeast claims appear to be underlain by basic to intermediate flows. Cores from drill

holes, penetrating andesite porphyry adjacent to the north edge of the main intrusive, are diagnostic of considerable alteration including epidotization, silicification, carbonatization, and sericitization. The portion of the intrusive mass underlying the Annamaque claims, like other parts of it, is variable in mineral composition and texture. An interior facies of porphyritic granodiorite or quartz diorite appears to grade into a marginal zone of basic syenite and diorite.

The drilling to date has not intersected any zones of concentrated mineralization, although frequent quartz stringers and the occasional one-foot vein carrying pyrite and sparse chalcopyrite have been found. The existence of gold within the main intrusive is shown by a \$6.86 Company assay from a 6-inch quartz veinlet. One of two holes, drilled in the fall of 1943 from a collar on the west boundary of claim 90552, cut a shear zone which is on the strike of a pronounced east-west shear traversing the Colombière property.

Aumaque Gold Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., 1934, Part B,  
p. 52.

Geol. Surv. Can., Preliminary Map 43-2B.

The property of Aumaque Gold Mines is located near the centre of Bourlamaque township, four miles east of Val d'Or. The highway crosses the northeast corner of the claim-group 300 yards north of a newly erected camp. An old camp is situated one mile south of the road in block 32. The property consists of a compact group of thirty-eight claims covering a length of two miles and a width of one mile, bounded on the east by the north-south centre-line of the township, and adjoined on the west by Lamaque Gold Mines, Limited.

The claim numbers are: A-84319-33; blocks 31 to 33; C.216; 217; 219; 5251, cl. 1-5. Part of the ground has been under exploration by the Herbin Lake Gold Syndicate, and by Lamaque Contact Gold Mines, Limited.

The property is underlain by a series of volcanics which trend east-west except in the southeast area where their strike is deflected to the northeast by an acidic intrusive. A band of sericite and chlorite schist over 2,000 feet wide and containing masses of schisted diorite porphyry extends across the northern part of the claim-group. Outcrops in the central portion consist of agglomerate, tuff, and breccia, and these are adjoined to the south by a group of acid and intermediate flow breccias and intermediate flows.

Considerable surface trenching has been carried out on the property chiefly by previous holders of the claims. This is concentrated mainly in blocks 31, 32, and 33 where several zones of more intense shearing contain veinlets of sulphides and quartz that are gold-bearing. The principal one has been traced on the surface from block 32 westerly into block 31 for a length of 1,200 feet. Test-pits and trenches also have been sunk on mineralized shears and small veins carrying low values in claims A-84321, A-84322, and A-84331. In 1935, the Herbin Lake Gold Syndicate carried out about 7,000 feet of diamond drilling, the holes being directed to explore the main vein zone and its vicinity in blocks 31 and 32. In 1934, Lamaque Contact Gold Mines began an extensive campaign of surface work and diamond drilling which probed the block-vein 32-31 as well as silicified and mineralized shears in the northern part of block 33.

When the writer was at the property at the end of June, six holes, totalling 5,233 feet, of the present Company's drilling programme, had been completed. Five of these are distributed 100 feet apart along an east-west direction about the centre of block 32. All have intersected more intensely sheared zones in the chlorite and sericite schists containing sulphide mineralization, chiefly pyrite, but also small amounts of sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite, as well as gold values. Each of the holes revealed several gold-bearing sections at various depths making lateral correlation difficult, but, in general, there appears to be a southern zone of schist carrying low values in gold and a northern zone where low-grade sections contain sufficient high-grade stringers to provide up to 20-foot widths averaging about \$15.00 in gold per ton.

The field-staff of the Company includes J.P. Norrie as consulting engineer, J.H. Norrie as resident engineer, and E. Goranson as geologist.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting of Quebec, Limited  
(Gale Claims)

Ref.: Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 43-2, 1943, p. 12.

The Gale claims are located in the north-east quarter of Bourlamaque township, one mile east of the Bourlamaque river. The main highway leading east from Val d'Or crosses the claims six miles from the town, and the Noranda-Senneterre branch of the Canadian National railway passes within a few feet of the northeast corner of the property. The group consists of six claims numbered A-59170-71, A-59893-96. Exploration work

is being done on the group by Consolidated Mining and Smelting, drilling being directed by L. V. Bell. Most of the terrain of the claim-block is low and swampy, except for a hill of granodiorite to the north and groups of small exposures of tuff, agglomerate, and schists to the south. The two northern claims of the group are underlain by granodiorite of the Bourlamaque batholith, and the south contact of this mass extends across claim A-59895. East-west striking tuff and agglomerate outcrops in claims A-59893 and A-59895, and highly schisted volcanics are exposed to the south on the west line of the former claim. An east-west trench, 150 feet long and up to eight feet wide, with narrow strippings extending at right angles up to 50 feet, is located close to the south boundary of claim A-59895. This exposes a zone of en échelon shearing which contains lenses of vein quartz trending S.80°E., dipping steeply north and mineralized with chalcopyrite. There are several vein lenses up to 10 feet long and 2 feet wide in the western portion of the trench and, although the eastern end is filled with water, some of the quartz lying on the dump contains an estimated 2 per cent of copper. Stripping for 100 feet in a north-south direction across an outcrop of tuff and breccia, 125 feet west of the above zone, shows narrow shearings but no quartz veins.

At the time (June) the writer visited the property, a drilling programme was just getting started, the main object of which was to probe for the western extension of the Golden Manitou structure and to cross-section the claims. Hole No. 1, directed south from an east-central point in claim A-59894, intersected mainly highly schisted tuff interbanded with more massive horizons, the core showing fine sparse pyrite through-

out most of its length, occasionally sparse chalcopyrite, and a few narrow quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veinlets. Hole No. 2, drilled south at 35° from a collar on the transmission line midway across claim A-59895, cut schistose, massive, and porphyritic tuff, porphyry, and sericite schist. From footage 138 to 142, a breccia consisting of vein quartz and tuff was cut which is probably the extension of the vein showing in the surface trench a few feet west of the collar, and a further 8.5 feet of barren-looking white vein quartz with tourmaline and carbonate was found at a depth of 312 feet. Hole No. 3 was started north from a collar adjacent to hole No. 2. On July 7th, a bush fire swept across the property burning the core shack and all the numbered core boxes.

Goldora Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, P.R. No. 154, 1940, p. 6  
Geol. Surv. Can., Preliminary Map 43-2A,  
1943.

The property of Goldora Mines consists of a group of thirty claims in the northeast part of the southeast quarter of Bourlamaque township. The southern claims are adjacent to the Bourlamaque-Louvicourt township line, and the northern claims are bounded by the Bourlamaque east-west centre-line. A pole track built from the old Fleming camp (now headquarters for Louvicourt Goldfields and East Sullivan Mines) extends in an east-west direction across the northern claims. The southern claims may be reached by a trail from the camp of Obaska Lake Mines, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The claims are numbered A-59720-22, 61308-12, 62480-81, 75103-12, 80751-59 and C. 213, cl. 1.

Outcrops are not numerous on the ground, but the northern portion appears to be underlain by a group of intermediate to basic lavas and flow breccias. These are intruded by a diorite dyke with a maximum width of 800 feet extending across the property in a direction N.80°E. for slightly more than a mile. The central and southern claims are characterized chiefly by andesite and tuffs, also invaded by dykes of diorite. The main sedimentary (Kewagama)—volcanics (Blake River) contact trends east-west across the southeastern corner of the property, and the Cadillac-Bouzan Lake fault zone probably lies a few hundred feet to the south. Feldspar porphyry dykes cut the older formations at numerous localities.

The property has been surveyed geophysically and surface work has been carried out mainly on a shear-zone in the large diorite dyke. Auger reports: "Several persistent shear-zones traverse both the diorite and the volcanics. Free gold was found in a narrow, flat quartz vein 30 feet north of the main shear along the northern margin of the mass of diorite. Material from the shear-zone at the western end of the diorite body is reported to have assayed up to \$80.00 in gold per ton. The general strike of the shear is N.73°E., with a dip at about 60° south, and the width varies from 2 to 6 feet. The zone consists of sheared, chloritized diorite with a silicified portion either in the centre or at one side or other. Locally, the zone is composed of massive, sugary quartz containing fine pyrite. No gold has been reported from the other shear-zones".

When the writer was at the property in July, a diamond-drilling programme designed in part to test magnetic anomalies was just beginning. The first hole, collared 350 feet northwest of

post No. 3, claim A-75107, had reached a depth of 349 feet. In addition to andesite, porphyritic andesite, and flow breccia, several feldspar porphyry dykes were intersected and nearly all of the core showed disseminated sulphides with some sections well mineralized.

Exploration of the property is under the direction of T.H. Koulomzine.

Harricana Gold Mines, Incorporated.

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., Part B, 1934,  
p. 23.

Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 43-2, 1943, p. 7.

The property of Harricana Gold Mines straddles the Bourlamaque-Dubuisson township line at Val d'Or, the western part of the townsite lying on their claims. The ground held by the Company consists of lots 59 to 62 of range VIII, Dubuisson township, and blocks 13 and 14 of Bourlamaque township. A shaft and an office are located adjacent to the road leading north from Val d'Or towards Barraute.

The southern margin of the Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith lies close to the northern boundary of the claims in Dubuisson township. Outcrops occur only in the northern section of the property and expose east-west striking, massive, ellipsoidal, and porphyritic andesite lavas with narrow bands of rhyolite and dacite flow breccia. The volcanics are intruded by a sill-like mass of peridotite about 600 feet wide and both are cut by feldspar porphyry dykes.

The principal gold-bearing zone on the property lies in block 13. It was discovered in 1933 and explored during 1937-38 by a 325-foot shaft with 1,800 feet of lateral work on three

levels. A dyke of feldspar porphyry is followed by quartz lenses and veinlets mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and gold. The zone is shaped like the bow of a canoe with the two sides dipping inward and plunging west. Previous drilling on the property during the past fifteen years consists of about forty holes, half of which are concentrated in block 13 with others serving to cross-section the ground from north to south. A drilling programme was started in 1944 and, at the time (June) the writer was at the property, four holes totalling 3,568 feet had been completed. Two of these are collared on the north boundary line of the property in lot 62 and intersected mainly basic to intermediate flows cut by porphyry dykes and one 20-foot chlorite-quartz-carbonate shear-zone. Another hole, 1,100 feet to southwest in lot 61, cut three sulphide-bearing quartz veins, 0.5 ft., 2.0 ft., and 1.2 ft. wide. The fourth hole, located 170 feet southwest of the shaft, cut a well mineralized quartz vein assaying an average of \$31.00 in gold per ton for a core-length of 2.5 feet. The hole is vertical and cuts the vein close to underground workings following it southwest from the shaft.

Lavalie Mines, Limited

The property of Lavalie Mines, Limited, lies near the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Bourlamaque township. The main highway from Val d'Or crosses the claims at the Bourlamaque river, six miles east of the town, and the Canadian National railway passes 1,000 feet north of the north boundary. The ground held by the Company consists of a contiguous group of nineteen claims numbered A-59748, A-59949-51, A-54647-49, A-59891-92, A-68857-58, A-58757-60, and A-56420-23. The terrain is characterized by

small scattered outcrops protruding from low, swampy ground except for an east-west, low ridge extending partly across the central section of the claim-group. A camp of five buildings is erected in claim A-59748 beside the main road at the point where it is crossed by the power transmission line to the Golden Manitou mine.

The south contact of the Bourlamaque batholith traverses the northeast limit of the property and adjacent masses of porphyritic diorite also intrude tuffs and agglomerates at this locality. The latter extend for some 2,000 feet to the south before passing into a thousand-foot width of chlorite and sericite schists containing a dyke of diorite porphyry, which is 400 feet wide and extends for a mile east of the Bourlamaque river, terminating in claim A-59892. The few rock exposures in the southeastern portion of the property consist of tuffs underlain to the south by sericite schist and trachytic lavas. In claim A-58760, the latter are intruded by a dyke of feldspar porphyry 300 feet wide. A zone of highly schisted volcanics exposed across 200 feet at the falls in the Bourlamaque river, in claim A-54647, is thought to be the western extension of the Golden Manitou zone of shearing, and if so, this structure traverses the property for nearly 8,000 feet. At the river, it contains narrow quartz veins reported to be gold-bearing and exposed for 100 feet.

Considerable, shallow, surface trenching has been carried out at various times at scattered localities, work being done mainly in claims A-56420, A-58758, A-58760, A-59891, A-54649 and A-54647. These expose contacts between tuff formations, sheared dyke boundaries, zones of

concentrated schistings, and an occasional narrow quartz veinlet. In a trench in claim A-58760, a narrow, lensing quartz vein with carbonates and sparse sulphides is exposed for 120 feet along the north contact of a feldspar porphyry dyke. Company samples from this zone have yielded gold values varying from trace to \$3.85 per ton across 14 inches, and one assay of \$18.20 per ton across 6 inches of quartz adjoined by \$7.00 per ton across 14 inches of wall-rock.

Several hundred feet of drilling was done in 1937 under the direction G.F. Flaherty in claim A-58760 and near the post common to claims A-59892, A-54649, and 68858. This explored the north contact of the dyke of feldspar porphyry in the southern part of the property and probed the south contact of the diorite porphyry dyke in the central area of the claim-group. One of the holes cut a 18-inch section assaying \$1.05 in gold per ton and 0.7% zinc. In 1940, further drilling amounting to 1,833 feet in six shallow holes was carried out in claim A-59892. This disclosed the eastern termination of the diorite dyke, narrow shear-zones with some bearing vein quartz, a few gold values of up to \$3.50 per ton along 3-foot core-lengths, traces of chalcopyrite, and one vein of barren quartz with a core-length of 4.6 feet.

A third drilling programme is in progress, and, at the time of writing (July), five holes have been completed in the northeast quarter of claim A-59949. Two of these holes, directed north from collars 300 feet apart, cut a zone of vein quartz up to 28 feet wide in sheared porphyritic diorite, 20 feet south of the margin of the Bourlamaque batholith. Most of the vein material is barren, white quartz containing only sparse pyrite and chalcopyrite and, according to Company assays,

a few very long values in gold. A third, vertical hole penetrated a 9.5-foot schisted and silicified zone with fine disseminated pyrite carrying gold values amounting to \$2.70 per ton for six feet adjoined by \$5.78 per ton for a 3.5-foot core-length.

Colin Johnston is directing the drilling at the property.

Mylamaque Gold Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., 1934, Part B,  
p. 47.  
" " " " P.R. 150, 1940, p. 6.

The property of Mylamaque Gold Mines, Limited, consists of a block of twenty-one claims in the southwest part of the northwest quarter of Bourlamaque township. The claims are numbered A-90311, 12, 13; A-40554-67; 60994, 96, 98, 99. The property was formerly known as the Bourlamaque Gold Syndicate Group, and the three northern claims were held by Lamaque Contact Gold Mines, Limited. The north boundary of the group lies one mile south of the Lamaque Mine shaft, and is reached by a trail leading south from Bourlamaque. Rock outcrops occur only in the western and northern part of the property. Schisted tuff containing a narrow trachyte flow and the northern part of a wide dyke of diorite are exposed in the western group of outcrops. The northern exposures consist of agglomerate and breccia.

Prospecting and development work on the claims consist of considerable trenching and test-pits, and extensive diamond drilling carried out during 1936-39, followed by a programme of drilling started in the spring of 1944. The principal showing lies in claim A-40557. Here, the tuffs

adjacent to the northern contact of the diorite dyke are marked by sheared zones striking N.70°W. and dipping 80° north. One hundred and fifty feet north of the diorite, a narrow, impersistent quartz vein has been traced along the strike for 300 feet. It contains sparse pyrite, rare chalcopyrite, tourmaline, and low values in gold. Surface work in claims A-40561-63 has exposed several narrow, barren-looking quartz lenses, and a carbonatized shear-zone mineralized with pyrite in claim A-40559.

During 1936-39, fifteen thousand feet of diamond drilling, in twenty-six holes, was completed. The greater number of the holes are collared in claim A-40561, and both the eastern and western parts of the property were cross-sectioned. One core-length of 14 feet is reported to have carried \$22.40 in gold per ton. In the current drilling campaign, 2,790 feet has been completed (July 1st) in nine holes distributed mainly at 200-foot intervals across claims A-40556 and A-40557. This drilling has explored the northern margin of a dyke of diorite along an east-west direction for half a mile, and has shown that it is a carbonatized sheared zone, in places 100 feet wide, containing quartz-carbonate stringers and lenses and disseminated sulphides.

#### Norseman Mines, Limited

Norseman Mines is doing exploration work on a group of twenty-four claims in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Bourlamaque township. The north boundary of the property is half a mile south of the highway five miles east of Val d'Or. The camp is located on the east side of the Bourlamaque river in claim 2, C. 3465. The claims are numbered C. 3463, cl. 1 to 5; C. 3464,

cl. 1 to 5; C. 3465, cl. 1 to 5; C. 3455,  
cl. 1 to 4; C. 5305, cl. 1 to 5.

The property is underlain almost entirely by the northeastern part of a composite stock of syenite, porphyry, granodiorite, and diorite. This is cut by dykes of aplite and andesite. The north contact of the intrusive occurs on the northern claims, and the north part of these is underlain by acidic lavas and schists.

Outcrops are very scarce on the property, but a few scattered areas of trenching expose bed-rock which is variable from granitic to dioritic. A geophysical magnetometer survey was carried out in 1940. Diamond drilling was started in March, 1944, and five holes totalling 3,533 feet had been completed in June. Three of these are located near the corner of claims 2 and 3, C. 3464; the fourth, in north central claim 1, C. 3455; and the fifth, in southwest claim 5, C. 3465. The latter penetrated north to a depth of 807 feet and cut the northern intrusive-volcanic contact, the last 173 feet of the hole yielding acidic lavas and sericitic schists. Considerable pyrite mineralization occurs in the intrusive and a vein zone of quartz and schist with a core-length of 8 feet was intersected in the volcanics 143 feet north of the intrusive contact in hole No. 5.

#### Poulmaque Gold Mines, Limited

This Company holds a group of seventy-five claims which cover a block of about six square miles in the northeast corner of Bourlamaque township. The property may be reached from the Perron motor road by a trail leading west, and starting one mile south of the Pascalis cor-

ner at the turn into the Cournor Mine. From this point, it is about two miles to the main showing in claim 4, C. 5050.

The claims are underlain entirely by the granodiorite of the Bourlamaque batholith, the southern and eastern boundaries of the group lying within the intrusive, from one to two miles from its margin. Andesite and a few aplite dykes cut the granodiorite.

Surface work has been carried out on a quartz vein in claim 4, C. 5050, one mile south and half a mile west of the northeast corner of the township. One hundred feet south of the trail, stripping and trenching expose the zone along 300 feet. It consists of a vein of white quartz varying in width from two to fifteen feet in a sheared zone. The strike is N.65°W. and the dip steeply south to vertical. The quartz contains tourmaline and scattered patches of pyrite mineralization. Furthermore, it is reported that some samples have yielded values in gold. Another vein, 0.5 to 4 feet wide, is exposed in trenching along 60 feet in claim 1, C. 5050.

In October, eight diamond-drill holes, distributed along 450 feet, had been completed into the main zone. These are drilled north, averaging 200 feet in length and totalling 1,680 feet. Most of them intersected several schisted, altered, basic dykes with quartz stringers and veinlets across up to six feet. One of these assayed \$1.40 in gold per ton for 2.5 feet of core. In hole No. 1, a 0.3-foot section of core in four feet of vein quartz carried \$9.60 in gold per ton. Very low or no gold values were recovered from the other holes.

J.C. Honsberger is acting as consulting geologist for the Company.

Rocdor Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., Part B, 1934,  
p. 48.

The property of Rocdor Mines, Limited, is in two groups of claims. The first or western group of claims straddles the Bourlamaque-Dubuisson township line and comprises sixteen claims: twelve in Bourlamaque township numbered A-42938-41, A-43162-63, A-90334-38, and A-82971; and four in Dubuisson township which cover lots 59, 60, 61, and 62, of range VII. The eastern group of claims is in Bourlamaque township and lies two miles east of the western claim-group. The east group consists of three claims, A-43164-65-66.

Low ground, part of which is muskeg, characterizes the Bourlamaque portion of the property, and the four lots in Dubuisson township are largely covered with sand and gravel. No outcrops occur on the property, except two small exposures of volcanic breccia in the southeast corner of claim A-42941.

In the fall of 1934, camp buildings were erected in the northeast corner of claim A-42940. Following soundings, made over much of the property to a depth of eight feet, which revealed no bed-rock, diamond drilling was commenced. Four vertical holes totalling 2,642 feet were put down and a fifth was abandoned at a depth of 87 feet in overburden. Hole No. 1, located at the north boundary of the property in claim A-42940, 220 feet east and 20 feet south of the northwest corner-post, was drilled to a depth of 800 feet. Hole No. 2, 1,000 feet east of No. 1, was drilled to a depth of 1,000 feet. Two shallow holes, No. 3 and No. 4, were drilled from collars at the

north edge of claims A-42939 and A-42938, 1,000 and 2,000 feet west of hole No. 1, and steep shearing, diorite porphyry and several quartz-tourmaline stringers were cut.

In the spring of 1937, drilling was resumed near the north boundary of claim A-42938. Two of the holes, directed northward, intersected massive volcanics, porphyries, mineralized schists, and narrow quartz-tourmaline vein stringers, but no gold values. According to Company assays, the other two holes encountered gold-bearing formations with encouraging values, but in each case the drill had penetrated the adjoining property of Lamaque Gold Mines when these intersections were noted.

In 1939, Mining Corporation of Canada optioned the property and carried out a further 5,341 feet of drilling. One deep hole (No. 13) was drilled in the west side of claim A-42938, and five other holes were spotted along a north-south line in lot 61, range VII, Dubuisson township. These provided a cross-section 3,000 feet in length of the northern part of the property, and although no additional gold mineralization was discovered, holes No. 13 and No. 9, which are 800 feet east-west apart, intersected a strong zone of shearing with an indicated trend of N.70°E. across the south end of lot 62.

Surface prospecting has been carried out on the eastern group of three claims. Much of claim A-43164 is swampy. Two outcrops occur in claim A-43166 and a third in claim A-43165. These expose trachyte and andesite flows interbanded with tuff, striking N.75°E. and dipping steeply south, and are cut by narrow dykes of feldspar porphyry. Considerable trenching in the north

side of the southern outcrop in claim A-43166 traces a shear-zone up to ten feet wide for several hundred feet along its strike. The shear contains discontinuous lenses and stringers of barren-looking bluish vein quartz adjoined by schist sparsely mineralized with pyrite. It is reported that selected Company samples assayed from trace to \$6.20 in gold per ton, but that values from channel sampling were all low.

A third drilling programme was started in 1944 and at the time of writing (July) three holes totalling 2,500 feet have been completed in claims A-42938 and A-43163. These have intersected mainly tuff, agglomerate, and breccia with schisted facies and local quartz stringers, but no veins or mineralization of any significance. H.S. Wilson is in charge of the present drilling.

#### BOUSQUET TOWNSHIP

#### Thompson Bousquet Gold Mines, Limited

Ref.: Geol. Surv. Can., Mem. 231, 1941, pp. 100-102.

The Thompson Bousquet property consists of fourteen claims situated about the centre of the northeast quarter of Bousquet township. At the present time exploration is under the direction of Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited. The claims are numbered A-57823-26, A-61480-87, A-62354, and A-74469, forming a block about one square mile in area east of the Bousquet river. The camp is on the east bank of the river on Westwood-Cadillac ground, and is most conveniently reached by travelling down the river for three miles from the Rouyn-Vâl d'Or highway. The projected motor road to the Indian Molybdenite mine passes less

than a mile to the east of the west boundary of the property.

The claim-group is underlain by formations of the Blake River group which form an east-west band a mile wide between Kewagama greywacke on the north and Cadillac sediments on the south. A horizon 600 feet thick, consisting chiefly of rhyolite and sericite schist, strikes across the middle of the property. North of this, andesitic flows predominate and, to the south, a mixed assemblage of lavas ranging in composition from rhyolite to andesite and containing numerous tuffaceous to agglomeratic bands is exposed. About 600 feet north of the south boundary of the property, a zone about 500 feet in width of highly-sheared volcanics occurs. These consist of carbonatized, silicified, and pyritized sericitic to chloritic and slaty schists, mainly of tuffaceous origin.

Previous to 1937, when Thompson Bousquet Gold Mines was formed, other companies had carried out surface exploration on the claims. After completing further trenching and test-pits, the new owners, in 1937-38, put down twenty-nine drill holes totalling 9,000 feet. During the summer of 1939, eleven holes aggregating 6,161 feet were drilled by the Teck-Hughes company. Under their present agreement, Siscoe Gold Mines had completed 6,800 feet of drilling in twenty-two holes between March and October, 1944.

Mineralized deposits on the property consist of several auriferous quartz veins and pyritic schist zones. The main surface showing strikes slightly north of west midway across the claim-line between A-57824-25. It consists of

a zone of green, grey, and greenish-grey, tuffaceous to slaty, sericitic to chloritic, schists up to 100 feet in width. These are carbonatized, silicified, and pyritized, the last occurring chiefly along foliation planes and serving to emphasize the banded or bedded nature of the rocks. It is reported that gold assays of from 0.02 ounces to 0.30 ounces per ton have been obtained from 2.5-foot channel samples across a continuous width of 87 feet, with one section 10 feet wide carrying an average of \$7.00 per ton. It is also reported that re-sampling of this section indicated gold values of \$4.25 per ton, which points to erratic distribution of the gold in the zone.

A second zone of carbonatized chlorite and sericite schist lies 150 feet south of the east end of the above zone. It is heavily mineralized with pyrite, contains sparse grains of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, small stringers of sphalerite, and veinlets of drak-coloured quartz. It is from two to six feet wide and the eastern portion consists of two 5-foot sulphide zones separated by very sparingly mineralized, grey schist. Assays of up to \$8.00 in gold per ton across widths of two to five feet are reported.

Numerous trenches in claims A-57826, A-61485, and A-61486 expose groups of lensing quartz veins containing tourmaline, slight sulphides, and low values in gold. In the centre of A-61486, a quartz vein up to 12 feet wide and traced for 100 feet occurs in rhyolite and a series of veins at the south boundary of this claim extend into northern A-57824 along 1,300 feet.

Previous diamond drilling, in southern claims 57824-25, outlined mineralization along

2,000 feet with a gold content of marginal grade across 45 to 50 feet. The recent exploration is concentrated mainly along 700 feet in the narrowing western extension of the main deposit. Three holes directed into the second, more southerly zone in the eastern part of claim 57825 cut low gold values across seven feet. The gold occurs in greyish-green, sericitic to chloritic, silicified tuff schist with thin laminations of fine pyrite and veinlets of bluish quartz. In general, the deposit is characterized by assay walls, richer shoots grading out into material with low values in gold.

S.V. Burr of the Siscoe staff is in charge of exploration of the property.

Westwood Cadillac Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, P.R. 150, 1939, p. 11.  
" " " Season of 1941 reports  
Geol. Surv. Can., Mem. 231, 1941, p. 106-109.

The property of Westwood Cadillac Mines consists of six claims near the centre of the northeast quarter of Bousquet township. The claims, numbered A-56952-53 and A-59409-12, form a block astride the Bousquet river, which affords the easiest means of access from the Rouyn-Val d'Or highway three miles to the southwest.

During 1933-34, the property first received extensive surface work followed by four diamond-drill holes while under option to J. H. Waite. O'Leary Malartic Mines carried out surface work in 1936, and late in the year the Westwood company acquired the claims. In 1937, twelve

drill holes totalling 5,000 feet were completed. Before operations were suspended in 1938 a prospect shaft was sunk to a depth of 250 feet with about 800 feet of lateral work, and several exploratory drill holes. During 1940-41, while under option to O'Brien Gold Mines, three drill holes aggregating 1,334 feet were put down. Early in 1944, Siscoe Gold Mines secured an option on the property and in September one 475-foot hole had been completed with a second in process of drilling.

The property is underlain by the southern part of a band of Blake River volcanics which are in contact with Cadillac sediments a few feet south of the south boundary. A wide, strong shear-zone, marked by the development of mineralized, carbonatized sericitic and chloritic schists with lensing quartz veins, trends slightly north of west across the property. This contains several highly pyritic sections cut by narrow veinlets of quartz, some impregnated with free gold. Details of the geology, mineralization, and previous development work are given in the references cited.

The first drill hole completed by the present option holders is drilled south from a collar in the southeast part of claim A-58411. It entered the large quartz-gabbro dyke which cuts across the southeast claims. No gold values were found. The second hole was being drilled north from a collar in the southeast corner of A-56953 in October.

S.V. Burr of the Siscoe staff is in charge of operations at the property.

DUBUISSON TOWNSHIP

Harpers Malartic Gold Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, P.R. No. 161, 1941.

The property of Harpers Malartic Mines covers the north-half of lots 1 to 15, range VII, and the south-half of lots 1 to 8; range VIII, Dubuisson township. A bush road leads south from the Val d'Or-Rouyn highway at the gravel pit six miles east of Malartic; for one mile and a quarter to the north boundary of the property.

Kewagama sediments appear to underlie almost the entire property, although exposures occur only in the northern portion in range VIII and in northern lot 15, range VII. These trend N.80°W. and dip steeply north. Drilling indicates that about 100 feet of Blake River volcanics extend southward into the northern margin of the property in lots 6 to 8, range VIII. The older formations are cut by narrow dykes of feldspar porphyry, small quartz stringers with pyrite and a little gold, and a late Precambrian dyke of quartz gabbro.

Preliminary surface work, which began in 1936, and previous diamond drilling, consisting of eleven holes put down in 1938 by Deane Cadillac Mining Corporation, have been described in the reference cited and need not be repeated here. Since then, twelve more holes have been drilled, nine inclined ones totalling 4,088 feet during July to October, 1943, and three vertical ones during March to May, 1944, aggregating 1,619 feet.

Seven of the 1943 holes are collared along the northwest boundary of the property a

short distance within Malartic Goldfields ground, but, as they are directed south, ledge was cut close to or directly below the Harpers Malartic boundary. The holes explored the volcanics-sedimentary contact along some 1,400 feet at 200-foot intervals. In addition to shearing and alteration, sparse pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite mineralization was found. Gold values in the core ranged from trace to \$1.05 per ton. The eighth hole was drilled south from a collar in the northeast corner of lot 15, range VII, for 505 feet to determine if the Blake River volcanics entered this section of the property. Only greywacke was intersected which gave a few low gold assays. The last hole of the group, drilled south along the lot-line 7-8, range VIII, explored the drift-covered ground south of a greywacke ridge. The rock cut was entirely greywacke, yielding local traces of gold.

The three vertical holes drilled in 1944 are collared 100 feet apart, five feet south of the property boundary at the north end of lot 8, range VIII. The first one went to a depth of 1,202 feet, but had flattened southward to 28° at the bottom. At a depth of 177 feet in bedrock, the contact between volcanics and sediments was cut. In the upper part of the hole, samples from volcanics and andesite porphyry in the vicinity of a quartz veinlet carrying free gold, but not including the latter, assayed from \$0.35 to \$1.75 in gold per ton. Six inches of quartz occurring in the greywacke at a depth of 1,124 feet yielded a gold value of \$2.45 per ton. Of the other two short holes, both of which bottomed in greywacke, one cut garnetized andesite porphyry (intrusive?) at a depth of from 83.5 to 95.7 feet, and a section of this material, 1.3 feet in core-length, assayed \$3.55 in gold per ton.

E. Goranson, who is geologist in charge of exploration of the property, very kindly provided the writer with the above data on the diamond drilling, taken from his own report to the Company.

Harricana Gold Mines, Incorporated

(See Bourlamaque township)

Marbenor Malartic Mines, Limited

Marbenor Malartic Mines holds twenty-five claims, seventeen of which are in the northwest corner of Dubuisson township and these are adjoined by eight claims in the northeast corner of Fournière township. In Dubuisson township, the claims cover lots 1 to 12 of range X, and in Fournière, lots 59 to 62 of range X North, and the north part of lots 59 to 62 of range X South. The property lies immediately north of the Val d'Or-Rouyn highway, five miles east of Malartic.

The property is heavily dirt-covered except for areas of outcrops in the central portion of lots 2 and 3, range X, Dubuisson township; and lots 59 to 62, range X North, Fournière township. The northeastern part of the claim-group appears to be underlain mainly by Blake River andesite. This is flanked to the south by a band about 3,000 feet wide of northwest-southeast trending tuffs and agglomerates which are intruded by numerous wide sills and dykes of diorite and albitite granite. The southwest part is underlain by Kewagama greywacke.

The discovery in lots 6 and 4 of two large boulders of highly auriferous diorite and albitite float instigated a diamond-drilling pro-

gramme designed to explore the drift-covered areas north of them. In the fall of 1941 and spring of 1942, fourteen holes aggregating 8,558 feet were completed in lot 6. Ten of these form a cross-section line 100 feet west of lot-line 6-7 extending for 3,250 feet south from the north boundary of the township. The rocks intersected were mainly greenstones with numerous carbonatized, chloritic schist zones particularly near the southern end of the section line. About 900 feet at the north end of the section consisted chiefly of granodiorite. Gold values were found in a schisted diorite dyke with quartz veinlets lying 2,300 feet south of the township line, and locally for 500 feet south of the dyke. One 4-foot section of core assayed \$13.30 in gold per ton and 0.75 per cent copper, and another 3-foot section gave a gold value of \$8.05 per ton. Other shorter core-lengths varied from 0.10 to 1.06 ounces of gold per ton. One hole 100 feet to the east and three holes 100 feet to the west established a length of at least over 200 feet for the gold-bearing zones.

In 1943, a second cross-section was drilled 2,500 feet west of the first one, extending in a direction S.18°E. for 1,000 feet from a point 400 feet west of the southeast corner-post of Malartic township. The line of section was comprised of ten holes, the southern ones cutting mainly diorite, and the others volcanics and greenstone schists intruded by granodiorite and diorite dykes. Occasional, low gold values were found and one core-length of 1.5 feet carrying \$3.85 in gold per ton was taken in a sheared diorite dyke which may be the extension to the north-west of the diorite zone intersected in lot 6; the surface projection of this intersection is 100 feet south of the Malartic-Fournière

township line. Two of four holes drilled to explore the southeastern strike cut gold values over narrow widths and extended the length of the zone to 600 feet. Two more holes drilled at this time to locate the northwest extension of the lot 6 gold-bearing zone did not encounter any significant values. Altogether, ten holes totalling 6,801 feet were drilled in 1943.

A third drilling campaign was started in 1944. In October, one 800-foot hole had been completed and a second had reached a depth of 500 feet. The first hole is drilled into the southeast extension of the lot 6 auriferous diorite zone, and, as 3.2 feet of core carrying \$6.00 in gold per ton was obtained, its length is extended to 450 feet and in this direction it is open. Two other gold-bearing sections were cut 180 and 330 feet below the diorite zone. Altered albitite, as well as quartz, carbonate, tourmaline, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, is associated with the gold mineralization in the diorite.

E. Goranson, geologist in charge of exploration, kindly supplied the information on the drilling. J.P. Norrie is consulting engineer for the Company.

Rocdor Mines, Limited

(See Bourlamaque township)

Seventh Malartic Mines, Limited

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., Part B, 1935,  
p. 52.

" " " Unpublished report by S.H.  
Ross.

Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 42-9, 1942, p. 11.

The property of Seventh Malartic Mines, Limited, consists of a large block of claims in the southeast quarter of Dubuisson township extending for a length of three miles west from the Dubuisson-Bourlamaque township line and for a north-south width of up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This ground constitutes the south-half of lots 44 to 49, range VII; lots 44 to 62, range VI; and lots 47 to 62, range V. The main highway leading west from Val d'Or passes half a mile to the north of the northern limit of the property. The Lemoine Beach road branches from the highway one mile west of the town, and this may be followed for two miles south along lot 54 to the camps at the south end of lot 53, range VI. Outcrops are numerous in the northwest portion of the property, and the eastern end of a high ridge of greywacke terminates in the southwestern claims, but all of the eastern part is covered with a thick deposit of sand and gravel.

The northern section of the claim-group is underlain by members of the Blake River Group (Keewatin-type) consisting of andesite, dacite, and rhyolite flows interbanded with tuff and agglomerate. Detailed mapping by G.W.H. Norman shows these to be displaced by a series of north-west trending faults. Rocks of the Kewagama Group (Temiscamian-type) underlie the southern part of the property. The intrusives represented include sill-like bodies of diorite and peridotite, and dykes of diorite, quartz diorite, andesite, and feldspar porphyry. One of the important geological features is the eastern extension of the Cadillac fault zone for three miles across the east-west length of the property.

Lots 44 to 49, range VI, were formerly held by Amity Gold Mines and, in 1934, this Company carried out surface trenching as well as diamond drilling chiefly in the vicinity of an old 27-foot shaft sunk on a narrow gold-bearing veinlet at the north edge of range VI, on lot-line 46-47. A diamond-drilling programme was started in July, 1941, and continued until April, 1942, when twenty-eight holes were completed totalling 13,500 feet. Thirteen of these holes were put down at the south side of range VI and the north side of range V in lots 46 to 53. These cross-sectioned the Cadillac fault zone along a distance of 6,300 feet, the western holes indicating a width of up to 500 feet of talc-chlorite-carbonate schist in greywacke, and a number of feldspar porphyry dykes paralleling it to the north. The eastern holes of this series suggest that the main zone of movement splits into a number of intensely sheared zones separated by bands of less schistose greywacke. The highly schistose rocks constituting the main fault zone are cut by a few narrow aplitic dykes, small bodies of altered diorite, narrow quartz-carbonate veins, and streaks of disseminated sulphides. Most of the assays of the core for gold gave low values varying from nil to trace to 0.01 ounces per ton, with one two-foot section in a hole collared at the south end of lot 50, range VI, yielding a value of \$3.85 in gold per ton across two feet.

The other part of the drilling done in 1941-42 consisted of twelve holes spaced along a northwest line for a distance of 1,700 feet in lots 50 to 48, range VI, and lot 47, range VII. These traced a continuous shear-zone of chlorite schist lying for the most part along the contact between intermediate and basic lavas to the northeast and tuffs to the southwest. The hanging-wall

of the zone is followed almost continuously by a dyke of feldspar porphyry up to 50 feet wide. The chlorite schist is from 12 to 50 feet wide and dips steeply northeast. It contains scattered pyrite mineralization, and gold values and widths are in general erratic. Some core sections, such as from hole No. 15, gave assays of \$6.16 in gold per ton across 17 feet, and hole No. 22 yielded \$5.60 in gold per ton across 3.5 feet, whereas core-lengths of up to 4 feet from other holes, such as Nos. 19 and 20, assayed about \$1.00 in gold per ton, and Nos. 18 and 21 gave assays of nil.

In 1943, Perron Gold Mines optioned the property and diamond drilling was resumed in the spring of 1944 under the supervision of Harold Aimes. When the writer was at the property at the end of June, two holes had been completed totaling 1,092 feet. These are located at the north end of lots 51 and 52, range VI, 650 feet and 1,600 feet, respectively, east of the previous drilling. The first hole, No. 29, intersected a shear-zone and the continuation of the feldspar porphyry dyke, although here the former is separated from the latter by 15 feet of tuff and 20 feet of diorite. This drilling indicates that the strike of the shear-zone swings considerably to the west.

#### DUFRESNOY TOWNSHIP

#### Randoma Quebec Gold Mines, Ltd.

The property of Randoma Quebec Gold Mines consists of nine claims on the west side of Lake Dufault at the south boundary of Dufresnoy township. The claims are numbered C. 6502, cl. 1 to 4; C. 6503, cl. 1 to 3; C. 7482, cl. 5 and 6. The Macamic highway lies immediately west of the property, four miles north of Rouyn.

Scattered outcrops indicate that most of the ground is underlain by rhyolite flows and breccia. One small mass of pillowed andesite occurs at the centre of the property. A dyke-like body of diorite about 1,000 feet wide trends north-east-southwest across the northwest corner. In 1940, while under option to the American Smelting and Refining Company, a diamond-drill hole, 350 feet long, was drilled in diorite in claim 1, C. 6503.

In mid-1944, a drill hole was started at the northwest corner of the property near the north edge of the diorite body. It is drilled vertically and is planned to extend to a depth of 4,000 feet. At the end of September, the hole had reached a depth of 1,325 feet. Except for a few feet of more acidic marginal facies, the hole remained in diorite to a depth of 1,050 feet before passing into rhyolite. Small amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization have been intersected.

H. Butterfield is consulting geologist for the Company.

#### DUVERNY TOWNSHIP

##### Authier Claim

The Authier claim covers the north-half of lot 10, range VIII, Duverny township. The property may be reached from Amos by motor road north-east via St. Maurice de Dalquier, a distance of 16 miles. From the road on range-line VIII-IX, a trail leads east for 3,000 feet to an old camp and the main showing. Outcrops occur at the north end and consist of andesite, carbonatized andesite, and rhyolite.

The mineralized showing on the property is exposed in a prospect pit sunk at a point 575 feet southeast of the northwest corner of lot 10 and in trenching extending for 70 feet along the general east-west strike. It consists of a vertical fracture in rhyolite containing a quartz vein of variable width and strength of mineralization. At the most westerly end of the trenching the vein is from eight inches to one foot wide and is offset slightly by two flatly dipping veinlets four to six inches wide. Samples from the vertical vein and one of the flat ones assayed \$0.21 per ton in gold and nil, respectively.

The principal zone of mineralization along the vein is exposed in an excavation at the eastern limit of trenching. Here the vein is from twelve to eighteen inches wide and is bordered by numerous transverse and parallel veinlets and intervening sulphide-bearing rhyolite, making a total mineralized width of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A well mineralized section is exposed for a length of seven feet in the bottom of the pit, but this passes into sparsely mineralized quartz and rhyolite, a few feet to the west. A sample consisting of chips of quartz and rhyolite across  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet and representative of the 7-foot well mineralized section assayed \$7.35 in gold per ton and a similar sample four feet west of it across  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet of the sparsely mineralized section assayed \$0.52. Samples from small lenses of quartz and streaks of mineralized rhyolite constituting the central section of the zone yielded gold values of \$0.35 per ton.

A speck of visible gold was noted on a piece of vein material which was lying among the debris beside the excavation.

All the samples mentioned above were taken by the author.

Soma Duvernay Gold Mines, Ltd.

Soma Duvernay Gold Mines has been doing exploration work on lots 44-51, range VIII, Duvernay township. The site of operations may be approached to within one mile by motor road from Amos via St-Maurice de Dalquier and Lac Castagnier, a distance of 32 miles. The property may be also reached by motor road from Barraute on the Canadian National railway, 20 miles to the southeast. In general, the ground is underlain by Keewatin-type basic flows, irregular sections of which are highly carbonatized.

The principal zone of mineralization straddles lot-line 49-50, 3,000 feet north of the range-line VII-VIII. Five other showings are exposed on the property. At the main showing, a number of en-échelon and sub-parallel zones of shearing occur in carbonatized andesite. These are exposed at intervals along 800 feet in numerous trenches and test-pits. The shearings trend north-west. They are of variable width and strike, and contain narrow quartz veins and streaks of schist mineralized with cubes of pyrite and sparse chalcopyrite. At the eastern end of the zone, several narrow, short, quartz veins occur across 100 feet, both within the shear-zones and in flatly dipping, tension fractures. A sample selected by the writer of vein quartz and mineralized country rock from a pit exposing a vein 10 inches wide and dipping 40° north was found to assay \$0.75 in gold per ton. Two to four hundred feet to the northwest, quartz again appears in the form of narrow gash veins, one of which persists for 125 feet along the strike and, according to the assay of a grab sample, contains low gold values. Several quartz-tourmaline veinlets, four to six inches wide, which

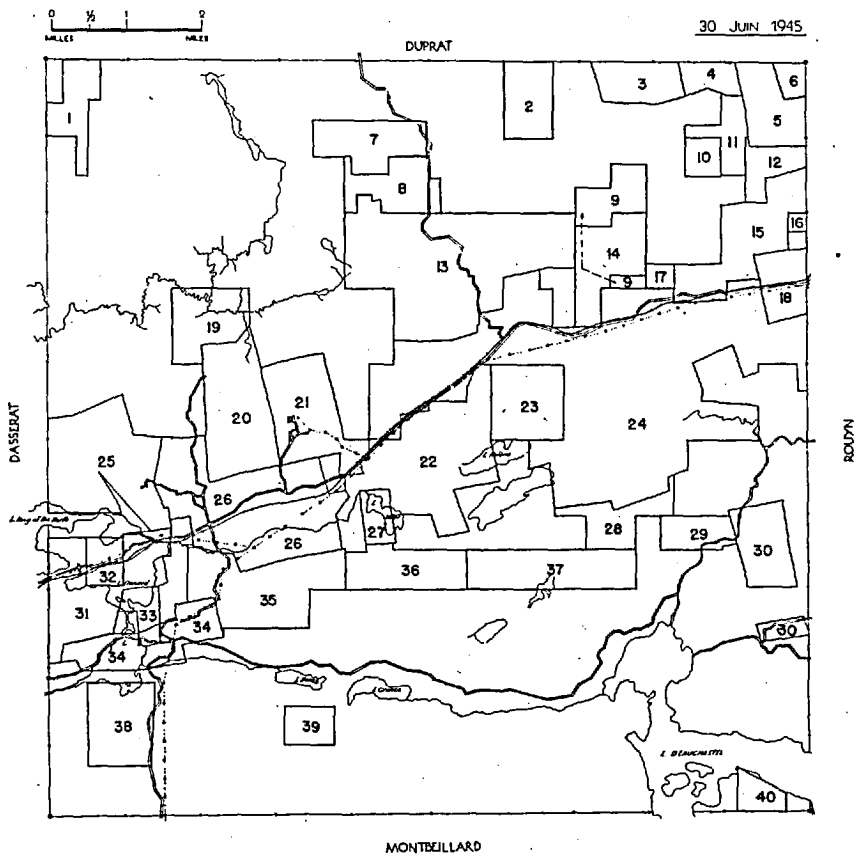
pinch out within 50 feet along strikes of N.10°W. and N.50°W., were observed at the western end of the explored part of the zone. Sulphide-bearing, carbonatized andesite schist from this section assays \$2.45 in gold per ton.

In lot 50, fifteen hundred feet north of the main zone, thin veinlets of quartz occupy short north-south fractures in altered andesite. Fourteen hundred feet south of the main zone in lot 49, two quartz veins, four to ten inches wide and with sparse pyrite along their edges, have been traced along 150 feet. Two hundred and twenty-five feet south of these, lensing veinlets of pink and white carbonate with minor sulphides are exposed.

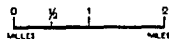
In lot 49, 400 feet north of the range-line, two strong, vertical, parallel shear-zones, two feet wide and separated by eight to ten feet of partially schisted rock, are uncovered for a length of 350 feet in a direction N.80°W. Three sets of quartz veinlets occur, two in the vertical plane, and a third more or less horizontal group. Those oriented in the plane of schistosity are discontinuous and up to a foot wide in places. The vertical and horizontal cross-veinlets are less than three inches wide. The latter project short distances into the country rock beyond the width of the sheared zone. The vein material is white quartz with rare sulphides. A sample from one of the veins, aligned with the shearing at a point near the western part of the zone, where the mineralization is strongest, assayed \$0.14 in gold per ton, although free gold is reported from this section.



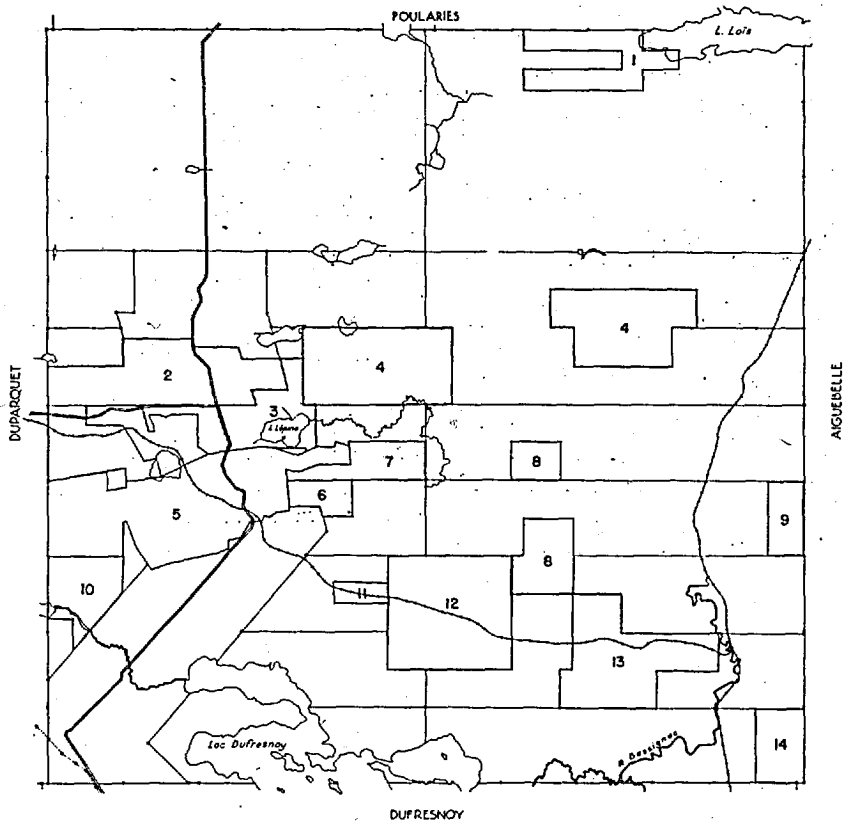
# BEAUCHASTEL



# DESTOR



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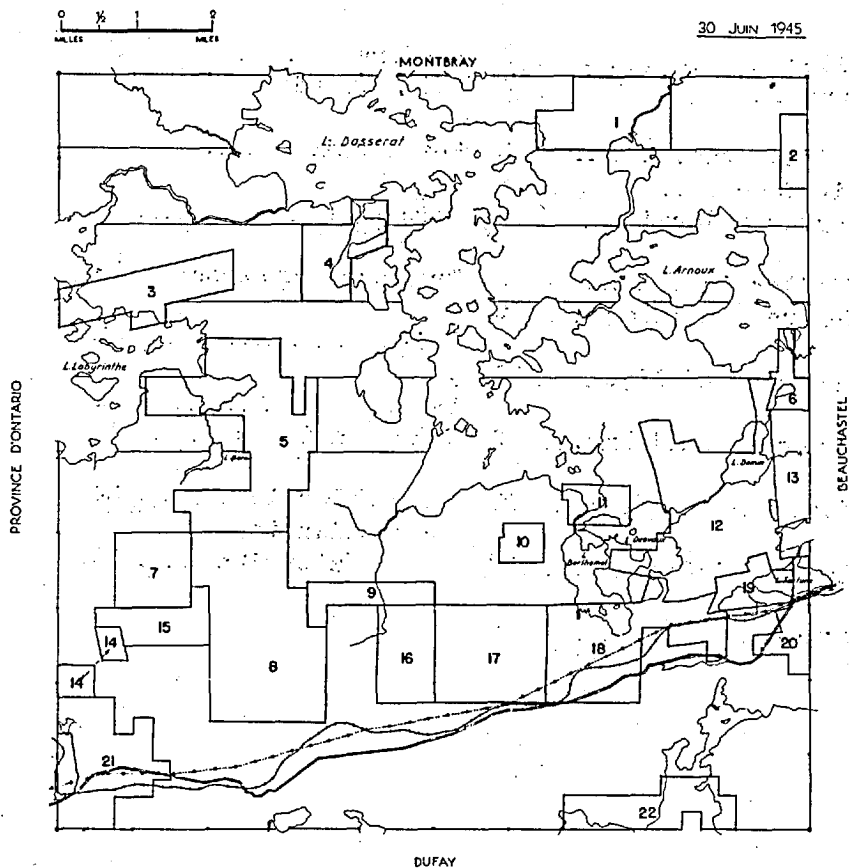


DA'SSERAT

Arncoeur .....	12	Mainbreak .....	14
		Metro .....	17
Bordulac .....	3	Moneta Porcupine .....	15
		Mount Cheminis .....	21
Cons. Mng. & Smelt....	10		
		Radisson .....	13
Da-Kerr-Add .....	8	Raylartic Cons. ....	7
		Renfort .....	20
Flynn-Bar .....	5		
		Sedalia .....	4
Geometal .....	22		
Germain Demers Expl. 1,6		Toburn .....	18
Golconda .....	2	Trans-Canada .....	9
Golden Valley .....	16		
		Upstream .....	11
Macfort .....	19		

# DASSERAT

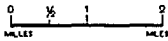
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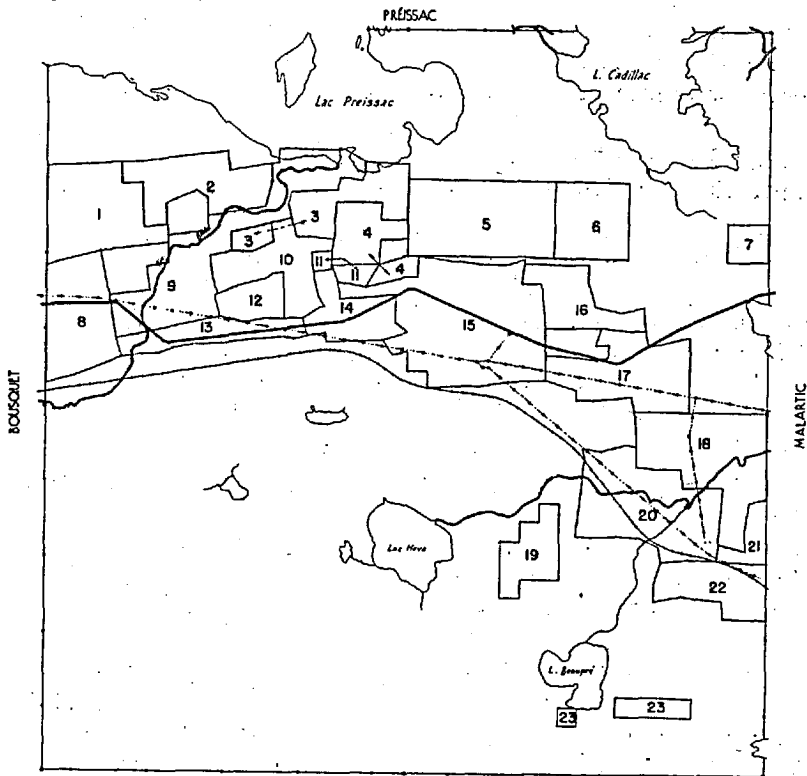
CADILLAC

Alger .....	8	Pandora .....	15
Amm .....	4	P.M. Fleming .....	14
Balboa Expl. ....	3	Revalartic .....	7
Big Game .....	16		
Border Malartic .....	18	Siscoe .....	1
Cadilartic .....	5	Transcan Investors ..	19
Central Cadillac .....	10	Unigo .....	2
Dempsey Cadillac .....	21	Valco .....	11
International Mng. ....	6	Valco Cadillac .....	13
Kewagama .....	12	West Malartic ....	22,23
Lapa Cadillac .....	17	West Malartic Extension .....	20
O'Brien .....	9		

# CADILLAC



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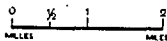


SURMAU

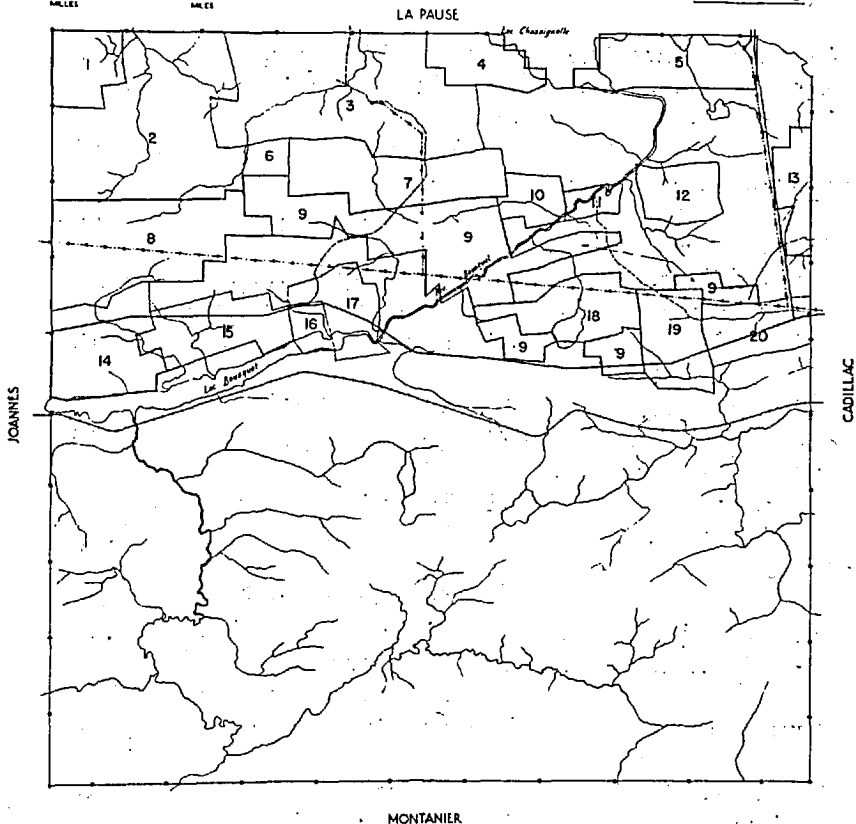
BOUSQUET

Big Game .....	4,5,8
Bouscadillac .....	20
Brown Bousquet .....	19
Calder Bousquet .....	15
Cons. Mng. & Smelt. ....	9
Dome Expl. ....	2
Magnum .....	1
Mic Mac .....	3
Mooshla .....	7
Norgold .....	6,16
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Saturnyte .....	17
Siscoe .....	13
Sudbury Contact .....	18
Thompson Bousquet .....	12
Warrenmac .....	10
West Wood Cadillac .....	11

# BOUSQUET



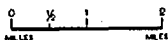
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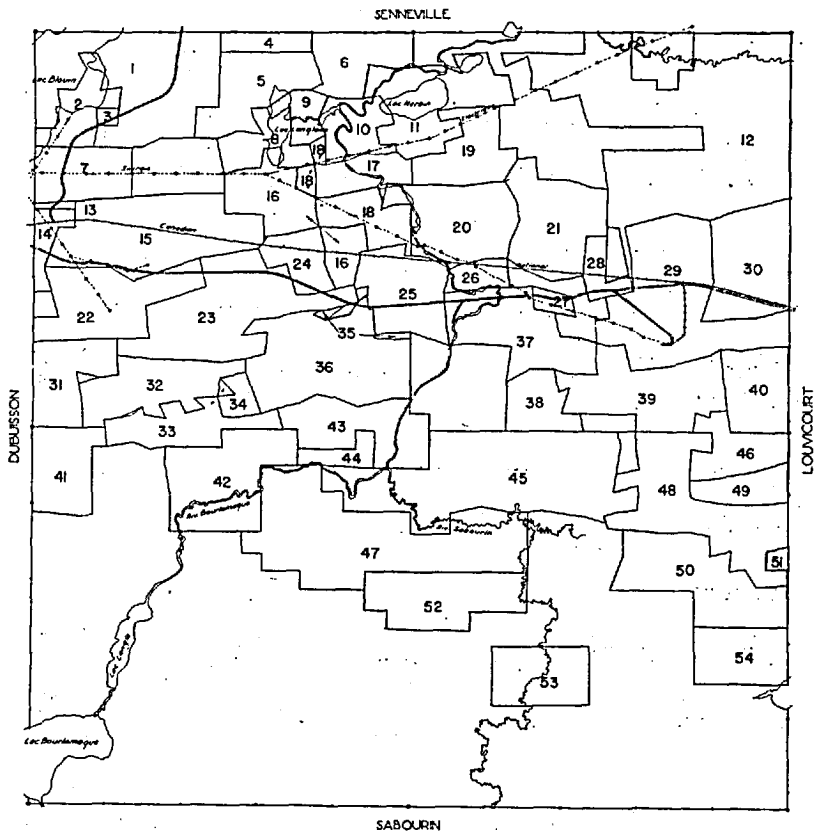
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Alcan Yellowknife.....	6	New Bidlamaque.....	18
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		Obaska Lake.....	51
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Centremaque .....	42	Parent Davis Expl.....	4
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D'Aragon .....	44	Quebec Manitou .....	30
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Drouin McLeod Mng.....	28		
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		Sabourin Creek .....	50
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		Sullivan Bourlamaque..	41
Formaque .....	11	Sullivan Cons. ....	1,35
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Goldora .....	48	Transcan Investors	53,54
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		Union Mng.....	16
Lamaque .....	22		
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Lavalie .....	37		
		Wildor .....	25
Macdor .....	17		
Mylamaque .....	32		

# BOURLAMAQUE



30 JUN 1945



BLONDEAU .

Blondor.....	3
Bontena Mng.....	5
Canateenah.....	13
Cluny.....	7
Cons. Mng. & Smelt.....	6, 14
Dorterra.....	1
Eudo.....	10
Girard Lake.....	2
Guillet.....	11
Louvore.....	9
Murbell.....	4
Parterre.....	8
R.H. Development.....	12
Walterra.....	15



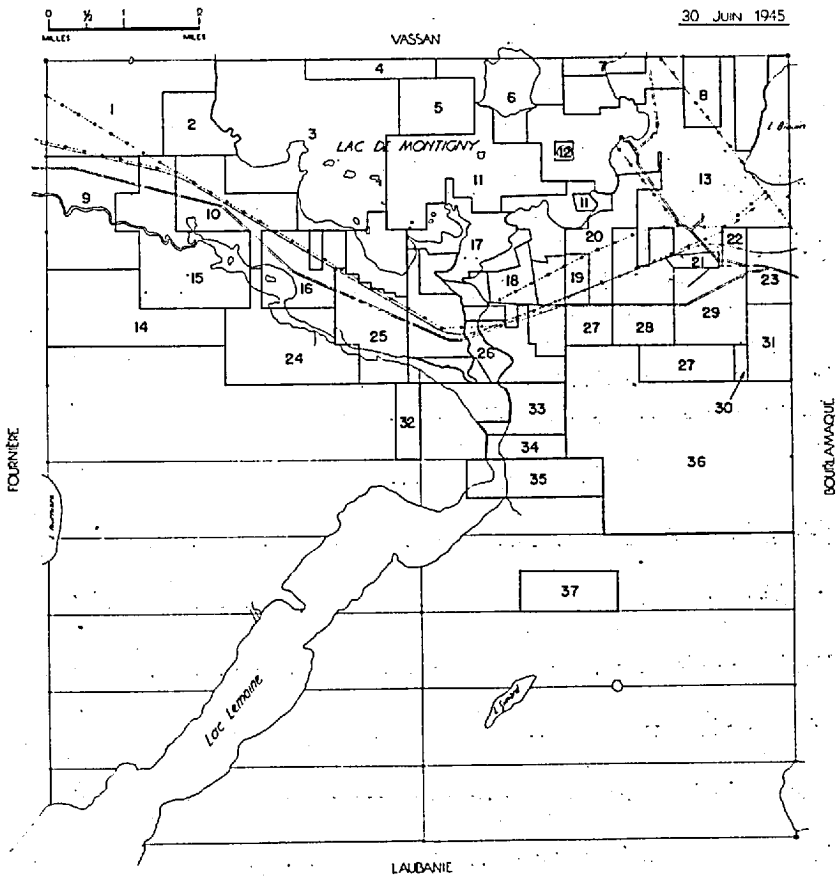
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Chibmac.....	10	Raylartic Cons.....	17
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Despina.....	6	Redmond Quain.....	34
Dupresnoy.....	4	Renfort.....	31
Durbar.....	30	Ribago Rouyn.....	5
Elder.....	3	Siscoe.....	29
		St. Lawrence Mng.....	11
Francoeur.....	25		
		Waite Amulet.....	18
Gan Copper.....	19	Wakeko.....	28
Germain Demers Expl.....	39	Wanru.....	35
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Golconda.....	1	Wasamac.....	27
Governor.....	2	Wasanor.....	36
Guinard.....	33	Wavo.....	14
		Wingait.....	23
Horne Fault.....	24		
Kenikonda.....	38		

DESTOR

Bagamac .....	14
Beattie .....	11
Cons. Mng. & Smelt .....	4
Cook Copper & Fluorite .....	1
Destor Valley .....	12
Duquesne Mng. ....	5
Duquesto .....	7
Golconda .....	2
Independent Mng. ....	10
McWatters .....	3
Northbreak .....	13
Pitt Gold Mng. ....	6
Thurbois .....	8
West Shore Malartic .....	9

# DUBUISSON

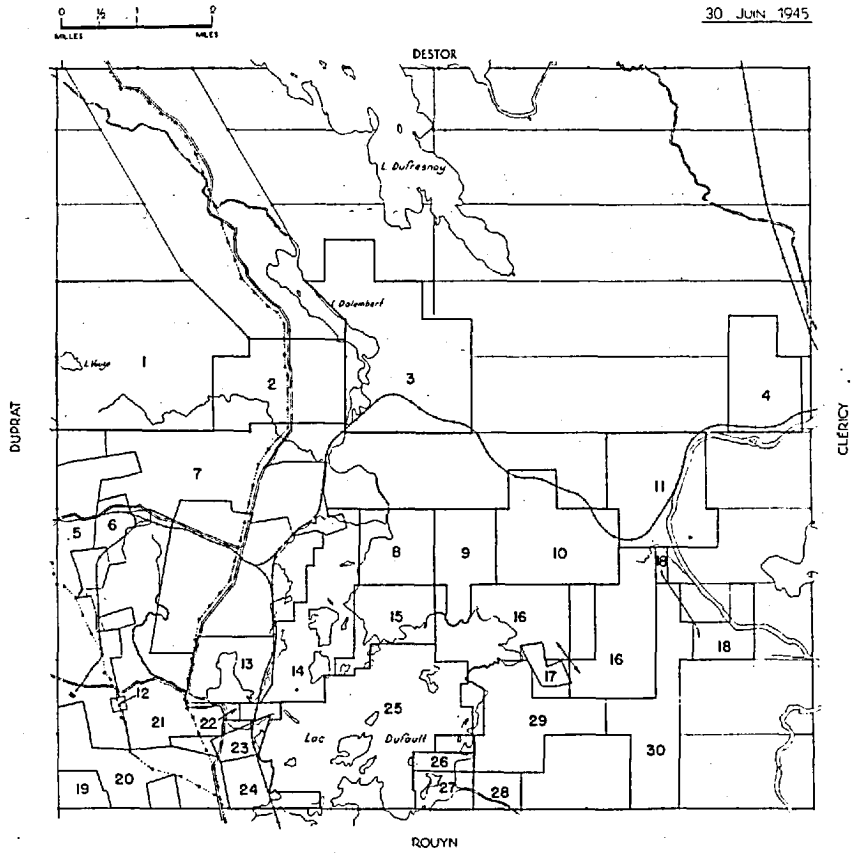


DUBUISSON

Central Mng. ....	16	Norman Malartic .....	10
Clairnor Malartic ...	2	North Siscoe .....	7
Danrod .....	32	Ricanow .....	8
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Malartic Goldfields	9	West Siscoe .....	5
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# DUFRESNOY

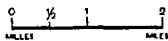
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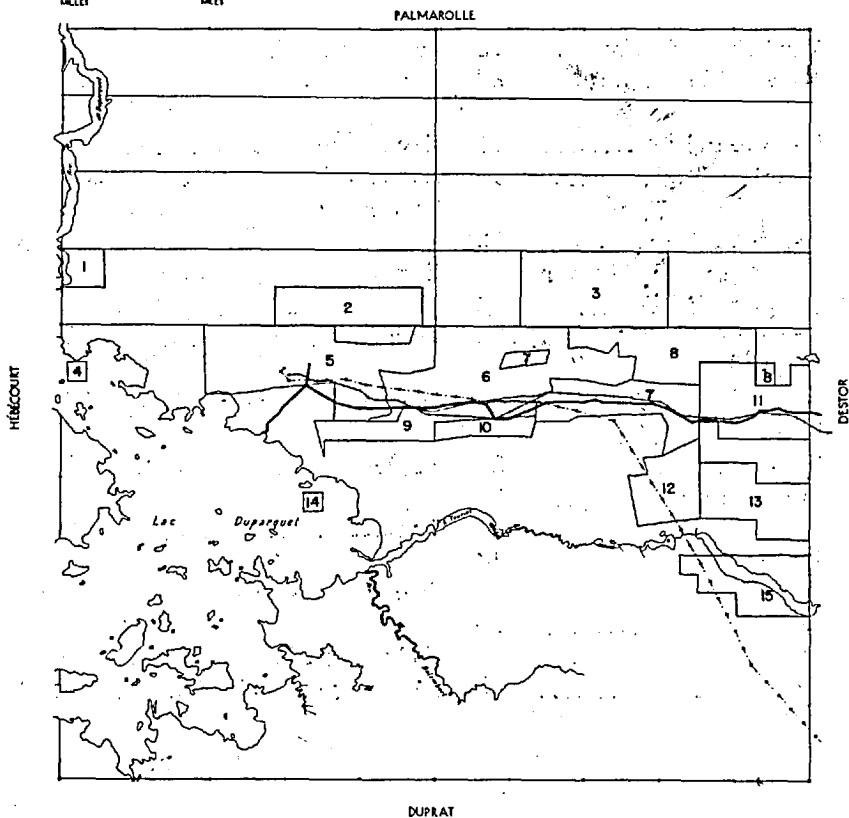
DUFRESNOY

Amulet Dufault.....	12	Lake Dufault .....	21
Apex Oils.....	26	Lapex Co.....	27
Beaudelair.....	14	MacClare .....	11
Bourbon.....	18	MacDonald .....	16,22
		Mintrock .....	8
Central Mng.....	2		
Continental Copper... 9		Norbec Copper .....	7
Copper Hill .....	4		
Croydon Rouyn..... 17,23		Ordala .....	3
Cyprus .....	30		
		Randona Quebec .....	24
Despina .....	19		
Don-X .....	28	Sepha .....	15
Dupresnoy .....	20		
		Tromac .....	10
Fresnore .....	13		
		Vauze Dufault.....	1
Gubby .....	29		
		Waite Amulet .....	5
Insco .....	25	Wiltsey-Coghlan .....	6

# DUPARQUET



30 JUN 1945



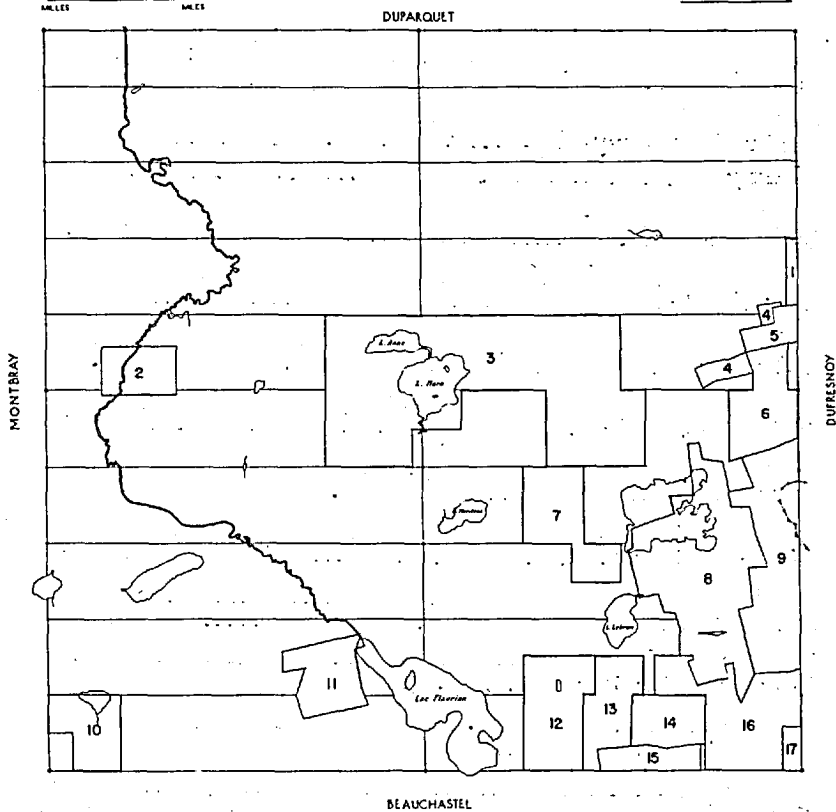
DUPARQUET

Beattie.....	5
Central Duparquet .....	6
Clarry .....	2
Duquesne Mng. ....	13
Eastchester .....	8
Golconda .....	11, 14
Independent Mng. ....	15
Ottmann .....	7
Pitt Gold Mng. ....	12
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Yellowstone.....	3

# DUPRAT

0 1/2 1 2  
MILES MILES

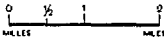
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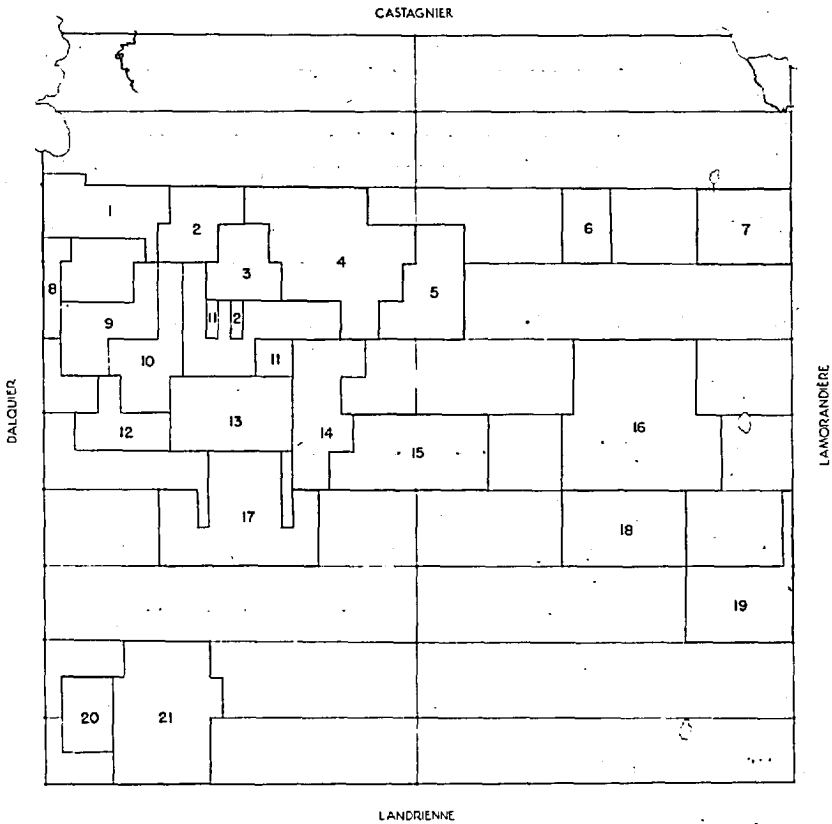
DUPRAT

Big Game.....	3
Despina.....	17
Dupresnoy.....	16
Elder.....	15
Emory.....	12
International Mng.....	10
Phelps.....	13
Quebec Copper.....	5
Stadacona.....	4
St. Judes.....	11
Teck Expl.....	7
Thorn Hill.....	14
Union Abitibi.....	2
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# DUVERNY



30 JUN 1945



DUVERNY

Claverny .....	14
Comet Duverny .....	9
Cons. Mng. & Smelt .....	10
Duvay .....	1,20
Fontana .....	13
Germain Demers Expl. ....	11
Goldore .....	5
Goldvue .....	4
Gothic .....	7
Grosse Pointe Expl. ....	2
Kiska .....	15
Louvore .....	19
Malbec .....	8
Mildale .....	16
Murbell .....	18
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