

Armstrong Section, Ontario

THE map covers the unexplored section from a point twenty-five miles west of Tashota westerly to within fifty miles of Sioux Lookout. A new interest could very well be taken in this section by prospecting closer to the "height of land," where the volcanic eruptive range crosses the railway west of Armstrong.

The reason why Sturgeon Lake section first received attention from prospectors and mining men was on account of easy access by water. Later, with the construction of the Port Arthur to Sioux Lookout line a renewed interest was taken in this section.

The fact, however, that the St. Anthony Mine produced \$200,000 with an old ten stamp mill is an evidence that this section of country has distinct prospecting merit. Obsolete stamp mills of from two to ten stamps, using amalgamation only, with an old second hand boiler consuming excessive wood supplies, are conditions sufficient in themselves to condemn a property as compared with up-to-date mining and milling methods. This mine is being re-opened.

Sturgeon Lake is a delightful lake and the ease with which the region could be reached and supplies obtained made it a most desirable lake at which to spend a summer, at the expense of some one else, and this led to a foolish expenditure of time and money on what was called "development work."

So far as geological conditions are concerned the formation in the district is Keewatin basalts and diabase, with intrusions of quartz porphyry into the greenstones.

Sedimentary deposits here do not appear to be extensive but, where they do occur, these sediments, commonly known as gold conglomerates, may have acted as a spongy capping to hold mineral values at the time of secondary intrusions with their accompanying depositions and rising heated solutions forced upward under gaseous pressure.

This area of country, particularly where the formations are good, along The Canadian National Railway (which as stated was constructed since early mining was carried on) will not stay unprospected and unworked. It will get attention through continued exploration by prospectors year by year.

A very promising section of schists and keewatins occurs close to the railway north of Fowler, where a canoe route leads to Schist Lake, a few miles west of the District boundary, and also around Island Lake, there is a contact between the granite and keewatin along the water way. (See Red Lake Map.) The extension of this keewatin formation will also be found on all sides of Savant Lake, a few miles north from Bucke Station, and the granite contacts will be found north-west of a portage shown on the map on the west side of Savant Lake, leading into a lake sometimes called Iron Lake. The granite contact will also be found away to the east of Savant Lake—the lake itself evidently lying in a syncline with conditions surrounding it not unlike the Red Lake section.

There is a Hudson Bay outfitting store just east of Allan Water Station. This whole section of country, which is tributary to Sioux Lookout for supplies, is worthy of prospecting.

There is an area of country between the Ogoki and Albany Rivers, thirty to forty miles off the "height of land" that has at different times been reported as very promising. By water, it is best reached from Allan Water Station, but it seems more sensible that the country next to the railway be the first to be prospected.

It is expected that this section will be mapped geologically in detail by the Dominion or Provincial Geological Departments, because geological work performed in conjunction with prospecting and development is recognized as a very valuable aid to the explorer and mining man.