

THE MCKIERNAM TERRY  
Class "B"

# Hammer Drill



## Three "Busy Bees" at Work on the New York Excavation

Are you sinking a Shaft? Would you like to do it faster? If so, follow the method used by the contractors in New York, who are putting down the big shafts for the Subway excavation.

They use Class "B" Hammer Drills  
Will bore either wet or dry  
There is no time wasted

They call them "Busy Bees"  
They use half as much air  
They are BUSY all the time

These Drills will put down 3ft. in 10  
They require no setting up  
They are the last word in a shaft sinking tool

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References on Application.

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TRADERS BANK BUILDING  
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Porcupine Stocks

BOUGHT and SOLD

## Steamer Minto For Hudson Bay

The Government steamer Minto has been selected for the expedition to Hudson Bay, to be undertaken this summer, in connection with the selection of a terminal point for the Hudson Bay Railway.

Capt. Anderson will probably command the Minto, having with him Capt. Bartlett, of Newfoundland, both being experienced navigators in Northern waters.

A land party of engineers has already started for Port Nelson and Fort Churchill.

A clergyman in London, Ont., has been condemning the public schools of Quebec because, he says, they are really Roman Catholic Sunday schools operating five days in the week. From one point of view this may be held to be justified by the facts. Ontario people discussing it, however, will not change the situation. In a democracy the schools, like other institutions, are what the people who support them desire them to be. Moreover, this is as it should be. The Quebec schools will be changed when the Quebec people change, and only then.

## PROMINENT MINING MAN VISITS PORCUPINE CAMP

J. B. Tyrrell, so Well and Popularly Known, Spends a Few Days in Camp

J. B. Tyrrell, the well-known and competent mining engineer, spent a few days in camp this week.

Mr. Tyrrell was appointed, a few weeks ago, a special commissioner to the provincial government to define the boundaries of Ontario, in that part of the province given by the Dominion government in the settlement of the Manitoba boundary question.

Mr. Tyrrell will leave on his trip just as soon as the northern lakes and rivers are free from ice, which he expects will be in two weeks time. He will make the start from Winnipeg, go to the northern end of Lake Winnipeg and down the Nelson river to Hudson Bay. His companions will be two white men and six Indians and supplies will be taken on sent in to last for a five months' trip.

The idea of the trip is to define the boundaries of Ontario in that section. When settling the Manitoba boundary question, the Dominion government gave Ontario a five mile strip of land, within 50 miles of Hudson Bay, through Manitoba. At the Nelson river, a long strip has been granted for a terminal point to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, while, if necessary a 100-yard strip for a right of way, with a terminal on the Churchill river will also be given, if the road decides to continue its line to that extent.

Mr. Tyrrell, who will also report as to the geology of the country which he will explore, is probably the best qualified man for work of this nature that the provincial government could have selected. He knows Northern Ontario as few other men know it, and his report on the new section is bound to be interesting when published.

## TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Immense Hydroplane Will Carry  
a Thousand Passengers 150  
Miles an Hour

Mr. A. V. Roe, one of the best known aviators in England, makes the startling prophecy that the hydroplane of the future will carry one thousand passengers and revolutionize ocean travel.

He says the speed obtainable will be enormous, exceeding one hundred and fifty miles an hour, and as the hydroplane will soon be as safe as any human invention can be, it will do away with seasickness. There is little doubt that ocean travellers would choose it in preference to a steamship.

If Mr. Roe's startling prophecy is ever realized, passengers from New York can be in London within twenty-four hours after their start.



TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for lock-up," addressed to the undersigned will be received at this Department up to Wednesday, the 22nd May, for the erection of a Lock-up at South Porcupine. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of Cook & Mitchell, Barristers, in South Porcupine and at this Department.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Hon. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, for five per cent. of the amount of the tender and the bona fide signatures and addresses of two sureties or the bond of a Guarantee Company approved by the Department must accompany each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order

H. F. MacNAUGHTEN,  
Secretary Public Works Department,  
Department of Public Works, Ontario.

Toronto, 1st May, 1912.  
Newspapers publishing this advertisement without authority will not be paid for it.

## GREAT WATER POWER OF MATTAGAMI RIVER

Brief Description of Huge Plant  
Nearly Completed to Develop  
at Least 12,000 H.P.

Wawatit Falls are situated about twenty miles southwest of South Porcupine, in the Township of Thornloe.

To the southward and up stream, stretches Lake Kenogamisse, an expanse of the Mattagami, forming a natural storage reservoir.

The dam across the Mattagami just above the first falls is 1000 feet in length, built of solid concrete with eight sluiceways fourteen feet long, the full depth of the dam. The dam has a maximum depth of about twenty-seven feet for 200 feet, the larger part of the remainder averaging ten feet in depth.

A canal 1500 feet in length, forty feet wide, with a depth of water of seventeen feet, has been cut out of the rock mainly with some overburden. As the rock walls are not continuous, concrete walls have been built in several places to retain the water.

Headworks are situated at the end of the canal, where the water enters a twelve foot penstock of steel construction and fifteen feet long.

A twelve-foot penstock enters a surge tank forty feet in diameter and forty feet in height.

The bottom of the pipe is two feet below the canal to ensure keeping the pipe covered even at low water, so as to keep up the head of water.

The water leaves the surge tank in two eight-foot penstocks thirteen feet long, which takes the water to each turbine. Pipes are anchored on the hill face by concrete anchor blocks.

Each pipe or penstock supplies a Morgan Smith turbine, which drives a 2500 KW, 25 cycle, 12,000 volt

Westinghouse generator. There being no transformers in the power house, the transmission line carries a current of twelve thousand volts. There is a head of 120 feet over each turbine.

The expansion joint on each eight foot penstock enters the power house, and there are also two solid concrete thrust blocks between the expansion joints and the power house.

Two exciter units are supplied with water from either or both of the two eight-foot penstocks by an eighteen inch steel pipe.

The transmission line is a double circuit line, carried on cedar and jackpine poles thirty-five feet long and having a minimum top of eight inches.

The canal has been constructed large enough to allow for the installation of a second generating unit, depending upon the demand for electrical power. If it should ever be necessary to install the second unit, storage dams would have to be built on lakes farther up stream to insure a sufficient supply of water all the year round.

It is understood that the power from Wawatit Falls will be available in about two months' time. The Dome Mining Company, which has taken an interest in the syndicate purchasing the grant, will take 3,000 horsepower daily. With additions, the Porcupine Power Company will have 4,000 horsepower available, so that Porcupine camp will be served with nearly 12,000 horsepower from the Mattagami River.

## Traders Bank Announces Terms

The following official announcement of the directors of the Traders' Bank of Canada was made at a meeting of the Board, held Friday morning, and given to the press, by the general manager:

A proposition was submitted by the Royal Bank a few weeks ago, having for its object an amalgamation, and as the terms appeared to be favorable to the shareholders and customers of this bank, the directors decided to consider the matter, and discuss the terms and conditions upon which the proposal was based. A thorough investigation of the whole situation was made by each board. Terms were discussed and subsequently agreed upon as the basis of an agreement to be submitted to the shareholders of each institution.

By the proposed agreement, a copy of which will at once be sent to all the shareholders, and a meeting called for submission and approval, the Royal Bank will take over all assets and assume all the liabilities of the Traders' Bank and will give to each shareholder of the latter bank three shares of Royal for four of Traders' Bank stock. This is on a value of \$180 per share of Traders and \$240 per share of Royal. The net result, having regard to the respective dividends, will be in future 9 per cent. instead of eight to the shareholders of the Traders' Bank.

The staff of each bank will be continued and the business conducted substantially along the lines heretofore followed. There will be no interference with the legitimate banking business of customers of either bank. The interests of the former shareholders and customers of the Traders' Bank will be amply represented by at least three of its present directors, who will become directors of the amalgamated institution.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Traders' Bank will be held on July 2, and the Royal shareholders' meeting will be on the day following, for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. Owing to the necessary legal preliminaries, requiring considerable time, the actual merger of the two banks cannot, under any circumstances, take place until Sept. 1.

£15,000,000 has been lent in New Zealand to settlers and workers through the local authorities.

Landlord—You owe me now for four months' rent, and the first three months you paid so promptly. Tenant—Yes, I know, I shouldn't have done it.—Boston Transcript.

## Output of Rand Will Decrease

When the world talks about the increased production of gold, it is apt to overlook the fact that all the ore from which this gold is produced was practically in sight many years ago, says The Wall-Street Journal. The trouble was that it was too expensive to mine it. There is perhaps no metal so widely diffused as gold. It is not only found in all the earth, but in the waters under the earth, although it is likely to be long enough before Wall-street finances any scheme to extract gold from seawater.

The cyanide process of extracting gold, and the hydraulic method of washing away river sand, where the metal occurs in that formation, have together produced the most remarkable economic stimulant and problem of modern times. It was known twenty-five years ago that there were deep-level reefs in the Transvaal containing gold, if it could only be extracted. It required the cyanide process to show how the trick could be done.

There comes, however, a point where economies of production cease to be effective. That handicap would be apparent to the adventurer who tried to extract gold from sea water, early in his operations. The water depleted would go back to the water he would treat in the future, thereby constantly diminishing the small percentage of gold.

The output of gold from the Transvaal last year was larger than ever; but it is highly significant that the dividends paid from the mines in the district known as the "Witwatersrand," or, shortly, the "Rand," declined from £8,887,185 to £7,763,065. It should be remembered also there was a decline in 1910, and it is almost amusing to find that the British financial papers are asking if there is anything wrong with the Rand mines.

There is nothing radically wrong with them except that some are suffering from old age. They had a merry life while it lasted; but no mining property is inexhaustible; and they show signs of coming to the end of their strength. The process may be a relatively slow one; but bringing ore from a depth of four thousand feet and crushing it for a yield of six pennyweights to the ton must necessarily reduce dividends, if only because of the increasing cost of labor and of living.

The Transvaal gold production is near the down grade, even when the output shows an increase for the past year. Dividends cannot be indefinitely reduced, and what must follow is contraction of the output.