

NOTICE

the new
Early Closing

agreement which takes effect June 10th, large notice cards in all the store windows. On closed nights the entrance to the Post Office will be by means of the side door until 8 p.m.

GRASS!

GRASS!

Sow your grass seed now, before the season is to far advanced. It adds 110 % to the appearance of a place and is the cheapest and best protection against flying sparks.

The Milton Carr Hardware Co.
South Porcupine
Box 522 Phone 16

FOR SALE

Small Block of
Porcupine Three Nations Stock
E. L. BAUGH & Co.,
Brokers Montreal

INCORPORATED, 1885.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Has the following offices in the Porcupine Gold District,

Aura Lake South End

Branch also at Haileybury

Transfers of money by mail or telegraph can be made through any Branch of this Bank. Travellers going into Porcupine are invited to avail themselves of the advice or services of the managers of the above-mentioned branches.

Capital and Surplus, \$ 6,800,000
Total Assets, \$ 52,000,000

C. H. Day, J. D. Tipton,
Manager Haileybury Manager Porcupine Branches

Head Office - - Toronto

TISDALE LICENSES REDUCED

(Continued from page 1.)

out that they would not have enough money to procure the steam roller. It was agreed that the roller therefore be not obtained.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

"A couple of Italians came to me the other day," said Councillor Dunn, "and told me they had to pay to get a job on the Dome road."

"Who was asking for the pay?" enquired Councillor Kennedy. "I heard it was an Italian foreman on the job. If that was correct I say fire him right at once."

Mr. Heath was asked if he had heard anything about such a matter and replied that nothing has been said to him by men actually working on the job. He had heard it from outsiders but could ascertain no information or substantiation from men working.

Councillor See informed the meeting that three foreigners were in to see him and made allegations as to having to pay money in this way. He told them to return in an hour and intended taking them to the Magistrate's office for an affidavit to be sworn out but they did not show up.

Councillor Kennedy—I think it is up to this Council to get right after the matter good and quick and bring the foreman before the Council.

Councillor Ostrasser—I certainly think that should be done. This matter ought to be thoroughly sifted.

It was decided, therefore, that Chief Brennan make an enquiry into the circumstances and if it was necessary have a warrant issued so that the matter could be cleared up.

NEW FIRE ALARM.

Messrs. Joy, Morgan and Davis comprised a deputation from the South Porcupine Board of Trade asking that the Township Council support the Firemen in obtaining a fire alarm instead of the present system, which was not deemed adequate at all.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Joy in acting as main spokesman for the deputation, "that the Council should look after this. Of course we realize you are interested in the larger field of the Township and we represent South Porcupine only. There seemed to be some little misunderstanding when the Firemen's committee waited on the Council before and we hope to have anything like that straightened out and a proper alarm installed."

Mr. Morgan in adding his support said the statement was made at the Board of Trade meeting by the Firemen that they had raised enough money for the equipment of a bell and they were informed that they would not be allowed by the Township Council to ring it.

"Were informed by whom?" asked Councillor Kennedy, to which there was no reply.

"I take it," said Mr. Morgan, "that their opinion is they would not be allowed to instal such a bell."

Coun. Dunn—Well, that was just what they perhaps thought. We never thought of any such thing as that.

Mr. Morgan—Of course something ought to be done now. They claim they have enough funds to furnish a large bell.

Coun. See—The firemen had a dance some time ago which was supposed to go to help furnish a bell, but nothing more was heard of it after the dance, while before it was all fire alarm and most of the business men in town supported it.

It transpired that when the Firemen's deputation waited on the council it had been decided to go in for a whistle and it was in order to see how this worked that a fire bell was not installed. Some further discussion on details as to cost and weight of a bell to answer the purpose, followed and it was decided on motion of Messrs. Dunn and See that the Firemen give what they have toward the bell and the Council supply the rest and that a bell be got as inexpensively as possible and placed in a suitable position. This was to be a bell of 32 inch diameter.

The seriousness of the different lots of stumps to be seen around the Township and outskirts was a question for attention when Mr. Heath brought up the matter. The Engineer was eventually instructed to obtain the services of three men and on some suitable day, when rain would prove a safeguard to spreading, have the stumps burned up.

In regard to laying corduroy on Brown street from Bruce Ave. for a certain distance to be decided by the Engineer it was agreed on motion of Messrs. Dunn and Ostrasser that tenders be asked for the work.

By-law number 24, which authorized the Council to borrow \$10,000 from the Bank of Toronto was ordered to be executed by the Reeve and Clerk and notes issued accordingly, the motion being moved by Coun. See and seconded by Coun. Ostrasser.

One of the points most discussed in regard to the recently decided fees for licenses was in reference to \$25 for tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

It was intimated by the Reeve that the original intention was not

to have any licenses on tobacco and in turning out the list the fee on tobacco went on as well.

Coun. Kennedy—Well, if that was the intention we can change it.

Coun. Ostrasser—The question came up whether there would be many people handling tobacco alone and it was thought there would be very few.

The Reeve intimated that two or three parties had approached him in the past week regarding licenses. Their argument was that in cases where they paid a business tax as well as a general tax it was hard to pay licenses also.

Councillor Dunn—There seems to be general dissatisfaction about the licenses all through.

Councillor See—I think it is hard for a man to pay a license right now with present conditions of affairs.

Coun. Kennedy—It certainly is, but you have to consider all the works right now.

The Reeve—Of course it is a matter of revenue now.

Coun. Kennedy—Then if there is such all round objection close everything down and don't spend any more money.

The Reeve—While we want the revenue we also want to be as reasonable as possible with our people. Of course if we don't get the revenue we cannot carry on the public works.

The above conversation took place following on a letter received from Mr. Joy asking if the Council could not see their way clear to make a small charge on tobacco alone to apply in cases such as his where no cigars or cigarettes were sold and the plug tobacco only as a convenience to customers in other ways.

The discussion was raised again later when the query cropped up, "why should a man pay business tax and licenses as well?"

"We are not doing this for fun," pointed out Councillor Ostrasser. "It is to raise money which is greatly needed."

The Reeve—Last year many people did not pay any taxes and I think there should not be any objection to paying licenses this spring.

Coun. Dunn—I don't think the people ought to kick on licenses this year.

Coun. See—Well, I think they should.

At this juncture an effort was made to re-adjust some of the fees. Councillor See suggesting that the tobacco, cigars and cigarettes be placed at \$15 instead of \$25. The different members continued to air their views, but it appeared that a deadlock ensued on almost every notion for amendment which cropped up.

"Cut off all the licenses and shut down the works," was the slogan repeatedly utilized by Councillor Kennedy while Councillor See gradually worked forward his contention that the licenses should be cut in half and immediate settlement insisted upon.

In the end Councillor Dunn agreed to Councillor See's views, but qualified his action by saying "My stand is because of the conditions existing just now."

"My stand is that a man who has the big investment should not have to pay a proportion of taxes and make up for a reduction on the man who is doing a big business with only a small investment."

The Reeve—As chairman of the meeting I don't wish to give a casting vote because I would like to see the whole council unanimous on whatever is done.

Coun. Dunn—You have a casting vote on the matter because there is a deadlock.

The decision without the Reeve's vote was in the hands of Coun. Ostrasser, who hesitated considerably before agreeing. He pointed out that his fellow members had practically given him no option in the matter, however, while Councillor Kennedy strongly intimated his objection to the motion, which by majority therefore goes into effect.

AUDITORS WANTED.

Reeve Cook reminded the Council that two auditors were appointed by the last Council. One had left the district and the other had declined to act. He thought, therefore, that appointments should be made of two others and two names of well known local men occupying responsible business standing were mentioned as very suitable if they would carry out the duties. They will be approached on the matter and if one or neither decline the offer others will be considered.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

The question of sanitary inspection and the clearing away of garbage occupied some time in discussion when a suggestion was made that an inspector be appointed to see that the work was done and a tariff fixed by the Council for different establishments.

"Would it not be better for everybody to look after their own garbage?" asked Councillor See, "and the town to look after the dump, then we would have to appoint an inspector to see the work was done."

The Reeve—And that would cost us a lot of money, of course.

Coun. Ostrasser—Why not call for tenders for collecting and disposal of

MINING INSTITUTE MEETING

(Continued from page 1.)

For the convenience of those attending the gathering a special train was run from Pearl Lake at night. The social side of the proceedings was greatly enjoyed and thanks expressed to Col. Stevenson for his generous invitation and capacity as host.

The paper by Mr. Hatch was on "A theory advanced for the determination of the economic veins of the Porcupine area from their physical characteristics," and that by Mr. Skavlen was "The ore deposits of the Miller-Middleton." Some interesting discussions followed the reading of the papers, those principally taking part being Messrs. Bateman, Henroten, Col. Stevenson, J. H. Rattray, Poirier, and Alex. Smith.

In reference to the next meeting of the local branch which will be held in about six weeks from now at the Dome Mine on the invitation of Mr. Meek, it has been suggested that it be about the same time as the Cobalt branch meeting, with probably two days between the gatherings.

The President of the Mining Institute, Dr. Alfred E. Barlow, F. R. S. C., is expected to be in the north country for the Cobalt meeting and the idea is to endeavor to have him pay a visit also to the Porcupine branch.

Some interesting papers are expected and although nothing definite can yet be announced it is confidently hoped for that Mr. J. C. Watson will present some interesting statements on milling.

The paper by Mr. Hatch last Saturday was as follows:

"During the early stage of development in the Porcupine area, the writer had the opportunity of being in close touch with assay results from numerous properties. The erratic character of these results was the reason for the endeavor to work out a theory which would help to determine the economic possibilities of a vein from its physical characteristics.

Geologically the Porcupine gold fields in New Ontario are situated in the oldest country in the world. The vast majority of the outcroppings are of Archean age, and what sedimentaries are present are entirely of the Huronian series. The topographical manifestation of dynamic forces in this region have all been practically obliterated by the processes of erosion during great ages, the only evidences remaining being confined to the great quartz filled fissures which are extremely numerous. The vein matter and walls of these fissures show evidence also of great disturbance, in many places being cracked, twisted and sheared out of all semblance to the form in which they were originally deposited. These processes of erosion have proceeded until practically all topographical features of the entire district have been obliterated and the country has reached the erosion limit—the peneplain.

The veins in this district are of two ages anyway, and may be of three or four. They may be classified simply as old and new. The old veins are those which formed previous to the great period of erosion. The new veins are those which have been formed subsequent to or during this period.

It must be understood that the old veins themselves may be of two or three different ages, but it is impossible to subdivide them.

The determination of the veins of some disturbance which while insufficient to open up a distinct fissure, was sufficient to fissure or shatter the schist mass along certain lines of weakness. The quartz in these veins follows both the schistosity and across it and is seldom wider than from two or three inches. It is extremely unlikely that these numerous small stringers of quartz in the schist will at depth merge into one strong quartz body. This would only happen if the disturbance which caused this slight shattering on the surface, affected the formation at depth to the extent of opening up a fissure of some size. Veins of this type have been exploited on the ground that at depth these small stringers would merge into one large economic quartz vein. The fallacy of this reasoning for the exploitation of these veins is apparent, and therefore veins of this type as a rule should be disregarded.

This discussion has therefore resulted in the following conclusions:

1. The veins most likely to be economic are the outcropping and the blind veins which carry visible primary gold and which show evidences of subsequent fracturing. The majority of the veins of the class called "old" in this discussion have these features and are proving up wonderfully on development.

2. Veins of the second-class should be passed up. At present there are none of these which are proving up to any extent in spite of the fact that highly mineralized ore shoots have been encountered in many of them on the surface. In practically all cases values over the whole vein area are insufficient to make the

blind veins." These "blind veins" are those which do not reach the surface of the country rock, and are found only by underground prospecting. There is no evidence on the surface of their presence. They have been formed in underground fissures or in fissures which subsequent disturbances have completely enclosed in their country rock. Lenticular veins are largely of this type.

The gold-bearing veins in the Porcupine district embrace both classes of veins heretofore described. In all veins so far discovered the gold is either primary or subsequent, or both. By primary gold is meant that gold which was deposited simultaneously and from the same solution as the quartz itself. Subsequent gold is gold which has been precipitated from solution in the cracks of the quartz veins, these cracks being due to some disturbance subsequent to the formation of the vein. Solutions accompanying or subsequent to this disturbance found their way into these cracks and deposited their gold content. Subsequent gold will therefore extend in depth to as far as the subsequent disturbance affected the quartz body. That is, there is practically no definite limit to the depth of the subsequent gold. There have in this region, been probably several of these subsequent disturbances, and therefore several of these so-called subsequent enrichments.

It has been determined by close study by the writer that the veins of the first class in the majority of instances carry visible primary gold. This primary gold gives the quartz body a constant value factor. By this is meant that the whole quartz mass in any given ore shoot will carry values and while this primary gold may not be in sufficient quantity to give economic value, it will as has been said, ensure a constant value factor throughout.

Of the veins of the second class examined no evidence of primary gold has been found. This, of course, does not prove that these veins contain no primary gold. It may be in such a finely divided state that it is not visible even under the microscope, but it may be definitely stated that of the veins examined no visible primary gold has been encountered. All visible gold in these veins is of subsequent origin.

We may now consider that the majority of the veins of the first-class carry primary gold together with subsequent gold and it may be said that as a rule the subsequent enrichment of these "old veins" has been greater than that of the new veins. Of the old veins so far discovered the presence of the primary gold taken together with the subsequent gold has made the majority of them economic.

Of the veins of the second-class, so far known by the writer, there is not one which gives promise of developing into a mine. Some of these veins show rich subsequent gold in spots, but these values are more than offset by wide barren stretches. It is probable that there are ore shoots in some of these veins which are of economic value, but it is highly improbable that a mine of any importance will be developed in any of them. Several of the veins of this class show rich subsequent gold on the surface which has been the cause of their exploitation.

Scattered through the Porcupine area are several deposits or veins which show schist and small stringers of quartz in alternate banded form. These veins belong to the "new class." They are the result of some disturbance which while insufficient to open up a distinct fissure, was sufficient to fissure or shatter the schist mass along certain lines of weakness. The quartz in these veins follows both the schistosity and across it and is seldom wider than from two or three inches. It is extremely unlikely that these numerous small stringers of quartz in the schist will at depth merge into one strong quartz body. This would only happen if the disturbance which caused this slight shattering on the surface, affected the formation at depth to the extent of opening up a fissure of some size. Veins of this type have been exploited on the ground that at depth these small stringers would merge into one large economic quartz vein. The fallacy of this reasoning for the exploitation of these veins is apparent, and therefore veins of this type as a rule should be disregarded.

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the night soil?

The suggestion followed that instead of appointing a sanitary inspector have the Township Police act in this capacity as was done in many other towns in Ontario.

The matter was decided by a motion of Councillor Ostrasser, seconded by Councillor See, as follows:

"That the Township Council appoint the police sanitary inspectors, that a man be engaged to look after the dump burning at a cost of \$100 per month; those removing night soil to use cans with tight fitting covers and the work to be put in hand on Monday, the 17th. The list of maximum charges to be as follows each month, and if householders or others can procure the work at less than this be their own option: Private houses \$1.00, stores \$2.00, stores with tenement above \$3, saloons \$2, large boarding houses \$4, small boarding houses \$2, restaurants \$4, and hotels \$5."

In another column will be found details of special train service at reduced fares on the occasion of the Mighty Haag Shows visiting the north country.