

## MUCH TO LEARN IN PORCUPINE YET.

The latest report on the Porcupine gold area is from Mr. A. G. Burrows, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines. He deals with the situation of the camp, its topography, and gives some details of the early examination of the area and early prospecting. A long chapter is devoted to the geology of the camp and something is said of the relation of quartz veins to granite. Information is given respecting the Dome, West Dome, Preston East Dome, Hollinger, Rea, Armstrong McGibbon, Scottish Ontario, Vipond and Foley-O'Brian mines and the Powell claims. A short summary is given of the waterpowers in the Porcupine region.

Dealing with the character of the gold bearing deposits, Mr. Burrows states that the occurrence of gold at Porcupine is associated with the quartz solutions which circulated through the fissures in the Keewatin and Huronian series. "The irregular fissuring has produced a great variety of quartz structures, varying from the tabular, though often irregular or lenticular, vein which may be traced several hundred feet, to mere veinlets, often only a fraction of an inch in width and a few feet in length, which ramify through a rock that has been subjected to small irregular fissuring. This latter variety is well illustrated in the fissuring of ankerite bands, so characteristic of many of the gold deposits of Porcupine. Irregular and lenticular bodies of quartz often occur which may have a width of ten or twenty feet, but which die away in a distance of fifty feet. Again there are dome-like masses of quartz which are elliptical or oval in surface outline, but whose underground extension has not been examined closely.

"In some parts at least these masses can be seen in contact with underlying rocks at a low angle, which would suggest that they are broad lenticular masses which have filled lateral fissures in the country rock. The most conspicuous dome masses are those of the Dome property where the two largest are about 125 feet by 100 feet. A fissure may be vertical and regular at some points. At others it may incline at a lower angle to the horizontal or take on a more or less lenticular form.

"The relationship of the strike of the veins to that of the enclosing rock is often difficult to determine, since generally along the veins there has been shearing of the country rock which may conform to the general direction of the strike of the veins. However, by determining numerous strikes in the schist away from the veins, it is seen that the majority of them are inclined to the direction of strike of the enclosing rocks. In dip the veins vary from vertical to nearly horizontal. In No. 1 shaft of the Hollinger the vein is practically vertical, while a series of narrow quartz veins, 6 to 18 inches wide on the Lindburg claim, have a dip at the surface of only 20°. The prevailing dip of the schist in the Porcupine area is to the north at a high angle, and frequently the veins dip distinctly to the south across the cleavage of the schist. While it is apparent that most of the deformation of the country antedates the vein formation, nevertheless there is a decided tendency in many cases for the fissuring to be influenced by the direction of schistosity, which is also a direction of weakness; hence we find veins having a more or less lenticular structure the strike of which closely corresponds to that of the country rock.

"While gold-bearing veins occur over a wide area and are often isolated, it is seen, from a number of those already discovered, that they occur in groups along certain lines. For instance, in Tisdale township there are at least three distinct areas where the fissuring has been most pronounced. One such area extends from the southeast end of Miller lake, on lot 11 in the first concession, in a northeasterly

direction for three miles, and includes such veins as the Miller-Middleton, Hollinger, McIntyre and Connell or Rea, and in addition many others with visible gold. The average strike of the veins here is northeast-southwest. Another series, including the Davidson, Crown-Chartered, Armstrong-McGibbon, and Bannerman (in Whitney), occurs in the northeast part of the township in the fifth concession. The general direction of the veins is east and west. Again in the southeast part of the township is a group including the Foster, Dome and Dome Extension, with general strike somewhat south of west. Similar groupings could be mentioned in other parts of the area.

"In these disturbed zones the country rock is generally schistose in character. At the Dome mine the disturbed area has a width of about 600 feet, in which there are numerous narrow quartz veins in addition to large irregular quartz masses.

"Well defined, disturbed zones occur in the fifth concession of Tisdale. In this locality the main rock is a light greenish, fine-grained, rather massive greenstone. This greenish rock is itself not much fissured, but here and there through it are bands of rusty-weathering carbonate, which is generally schistose, striking east and west. I think that much of the carbonate associated with this greenstone is of secondary origin. It is possible that the shattering and fissuring of the greenstone in an east and west direction may have caused a deposition of migrating carbonate solutions, partly filling fissures and partly replacing the greenstone. These carbonate bands were later fissured, and gold-bearing quartz solutions deposited in them. The fissuring of the carbonate is generally irregular, and hence we find veins with steep or low dip striking with the schist and across it. This irregular series of veins is seen at the Crown-Chartered and Armstrong-McGibbon properties. Where the veins are small, it becomes necessary to mine both the carbonate and the intersecting quartz veins. Gold often occurs in the carbonate near the contact with the quartz veins, as well as in the quartz.

"While the quartz is considered to carry the gold, it was noted at many properties that the metal occurs in greatest quantity along certain lines which give a streaky character to the ore. On the surface these streaks are rusty due to the oxidation of pyrites, while at depth they are dark gray or greenish in color.

"Thin sections of quartz from the main Hollinger vein show grains of quartz with irregular outline, which often contain liquid and gas inclusions. There has also been much secondary pressure, indicated by strain shadows or wavy extinction, and along lines of slip or fracture planes there has been much crushing of the quartz to finer grains. In these crushed areas are secondary minerals like calcite, sericite, etc., while iron pyrites is also present in cubical form and has evidently crystallized, subsequent to the crushing.

"Some thin sections from the Rea mine main vein also show much secondary crushing along lines. Calcite and sericite are present in the crushed quartz generally in linear arrangements, and in addition there are several rough crystal outlines of free gold which were formed subsequent to the crushing.

"These fine dark streaks may have resulted from a solidification and shrinkage of the quartz forming filmy cracks which may have become slip or crushing planes along which the richer gold-bearing solutions were deposited at a later period.

"These minute dark streaks in the quartz are frequently slickensided, and this character may often be seen in hand specimens, as from the Rea or Vipond mines.