

## One of North America's Greatest Mines Big Dome Mine Becomes Dividend Payer

Dome Mine Has Risen From the Ashes of Big Fire of 1911 to a Position in the Front Rank of the World's Gold Mines—Over \$120,000 in Bullion Produced During the Month of June.

The Dome Mines, Limited, is one of the most highly developed gold producing properties of the Porcupine Camp. It is located about one and a half miles from South Porcupine, being connected with that town by an exceptionally good macadamized road.

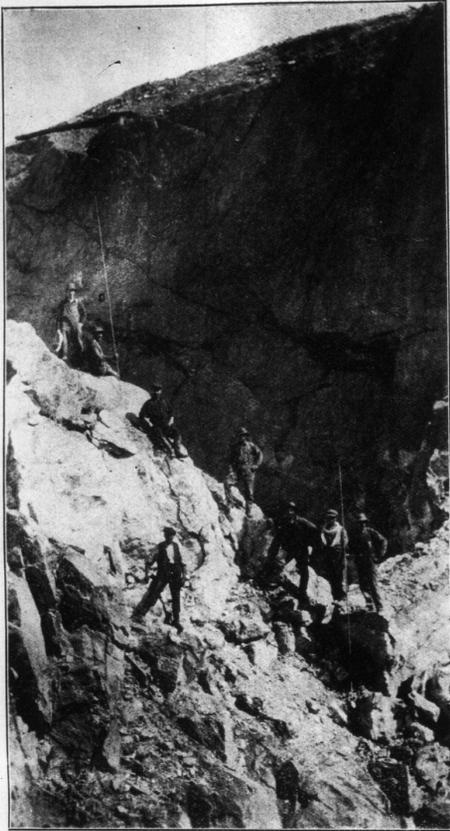
The original plant on this property was completely destroyed in the disastrous fire of July, 1911, at which time the whole of the town of South Porcupine was wiped out. The wonderful value of the property having been proven, however, no time was lost in rebuilding, and today the Dome may be classed as one of the greatest producing gold mines on the American continent.

When the new mill was erected 40 stamps were installed, but as these were not sufficient to handle all the ore that could be supplied to them from the mine 40 more stamps were added, thus bringing the number up to 80, the present size of the mill.

A visit to the Dome plant is a revelation to anyone who has not visited the Porcupine camp. It is a self-contained centre of industrial activity, and as well as a complete mining plant of large proportions, comprises a fully equipped machine shop, boiler shop and blacksmith shop. The plant is supplied with electric power by the Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., but in order to prevent the accidental shutting down of the ore-treating mill for any length of time, should the power for some unforeseen reason be cut off, a delay of this kind being disastrous, an emergency steam power equipment of sufficient capacity to operate the whole plant is provided. This can be put in operation within twenty minutes, the loss of this time would not give rise to any serious results in connection with the operating of the mill, which is kept running night and day, only a few hours being lost each month.

Many of the workmen, totaling in numbers about 350, reside right on the property, suitable dwellings being provided by the company. A general store is also provided where the men and their families may purchase almost anything required at cost. There is also a recreation hall, and one of the latest adjuncts to the general conveniences is a barber shop. An idea of the permanent nature of the Dome properties may be gathered when it is stated that all of the buildings are solid brick with the exception of the mill, this latter being of steel construction throughout, the only mill of its kind in Northern Ontario.

Much of the ore at the Dome has been, and is still being taken out in a way entirely different from the methods used at other properties in the Porcupine camp. One of the interesting features of the mining operations is the "glory hole." This is practically a large excavation in the "dome," the rock formation that gave the property its name. The gold ore from this immense excavation, instead of being raised direct to the surface is allowed to tumble down into the underground workings, where it drops directly into cars that carry it up an incline into the mill. In this way much labor is saved, and the cost of mining in consequence is reduced considerably.



"The Glory Hole" on the Dome.

A prominent mine manager of Porcupine is reported to have said that "Dome is the biggest gold mine out of doors in North America today." On each of three levels one hundred feet apart it is estimated that there are 250,000 tons of ore, and on the lowest workings still richer ore is being taken out. It may be safely said that the ore at present in sight is sufficient to keep the present mill running for twenty years or more, and as the major portion of the property has yet to be developed no one would even think of making an estimate of the life of the mine.

During the year 1914 development at the Dome Mines consisted of 115 feet of shaft sinking, attaining a depth of 551 feet, and 637 feet of cross cutting, drifting, raising, and bolting combined. This work was almost entirely confined to the 3rd, 4th and 5th levels, while the ore was supplied mostly from the 2nd level from the open cut workings above. Diamond drill work was amounting to 5247 feet.

The record of this mine for the eighteen months ending December, 1914, is as follows:

Month.	Tons Milled.	Gold Produced.	Value \$ c.
1913			
July	11,150	75,958	6 81
August	10,729	87,660	6 81
September	10,730	70,135	6 50
October	12,370	118,000	9 58
November	13,520	131,150	9 76
December	13,470	108,604	7 93
1914			
January	13,500	111,500	8 02
February	12,010	89,000	7 74
March	14,979	87,657	5 83
April	14,770	97,454	6 60
May	18,133	62,109	3 83
June	18,230	83,421	4 51
July	22,500	82,844	4 12
August	20,170	80,893	4 50
September	21,940	99,302	4 52
October	22,500	95,830	4 28
November	22,040	96,770	4 39
December	22,090	81,660	3 53
Total	291,929	\$1,618,437	\$5 54

At the end of last year the mill was treating 23,000 tons per month, but since that time changes and improvements have been made, and in the month of this year the record run of 27,200 tons was made. June was also a record month in the way of bullion production, there being nearly \$10,000 of an increase over the month of May. The grade of ore has not been so high as some of that treated last year, the ore put thru in June being of less value by \$3.58 per ton than that put thru in January of 1914, which month showed the highest bullion production prior to June of this year, although only 13,900 tons were milled as against 27,200 during the latter month.

As will be seen from the table showing the production for the first six months of this year, the grade of ore is improving, having increased from \$2.56 per ton in January to \$4.44 per ton in June.

The record for the first half of this year is as follows:

Month.	Tons Milled.	Gold Produced.	Value \$ c.
January	23,220	82,727	3 56
February	21,690	84,412	3 90
March	23,220	97,831	4 31
April	23,630	94,863	4 01
May	26,133	111,261	4 28
June	27,200	120,821	4 44

During the year it is the intention to bring the quantity of ore treated up to 30,000 tons per month. When this record is reached it is understood that the mill will be enlarged, considerably, and that other changes will be made to allow for a much greater output.

It is interesting to note that the Dome Mines, Limited, have just got into the list of dividend payers, the company having last month declared a dividend of five per cent. for the quarter year, thus putting the stock on a twenty per cent. per year basis.

## Early History of the Camp Name Porcupine Suggested

Appearance of Log Jam Gives Name to Gold Mining District—Large Amounts Paid to Prospectors for Claims in Early Days of Camp.

The term, porcupine, suggests the presence of these animals, but none have ever been seen there. In fact, they rarely appear north of the main line of the C. P. R. In the river outlet of Porcupine Lake some poles had been carried by a freshet and lodged in a large round rock, the heavy ends in the water, the smaller ends pointing up above the rock, the whole having the semblance of a porcupine. This was noticed by a party of surveyors and gave the present name to the whole district.

On the 6th of October, 1903, the "Hollinger" was staked on Lot 10, in the 2nd Concession of the same township. On the 8th of December following it was sold to the Timmins' Brothers for \$330,000. This was a very large price considering the then state and apparent prospects of the country. The outcrops of gold-bearing rock were almost lost in wide expanses of spruce swamps and sand plains between the Mattagami and the Frederick House Rivers, the latter issuing from Night Hawk Lake and both heading for Hudson's Bay. In fact, it seemed as if nature had effectually hidden away her priceless stores of gold. But government experts, in passing along the trails of the fur traders had noted the existence of a great mining region and the hardy prospector was not to be denied. The fortunes then being issued from Night Hawk Lake and both heading for Hudson's Bay. In fact, it seemed as if nature had effectually hidden away her priceless stores of gold. But government experts, in passing along the trails of the fur traders had noted the existence of a great mining region and the hardy prospector was not to be denied. The fortunes then being issued from Night Hawk Lake and both heading for Hudson's Bay. In fact, it seemed as if nature had effectually hidden away her priceless stores of gold. But government experts, in passing along the trails of the fur traders had noted the existence of a great mining region and the hardy prospector was not to be denied. The fortunes then being issued from Night Hawk Lake and both heading for Hudson's Bay.

In the winter of 1911 a deal was made for the "Dome Mines." Mean-

the 11th of July following there was an extensive conflagration, involving total losses of \$1,000,000. Under the impetus of a tremendous hurricane from the south-west, fires were carried rapidly across to then partially cleared country. The splendid mill at the "Dome Mines" then nearing completion was burned to the ground. Plant and buildings also suffered at the West Dome, Dome Extension, North Domes, Preston East Dome, Vipond and Standard. The whole town of South Porcupine then having a population of 1,200 was consumed and through the district there was a loss of life finally found to total 71 persons.

But at this time fires were general in the northern forest region and very exaggerated accounts of death and destruction prevailed. This had a serious effect in Britain where a number of capitalists had become interested. The big London mining house of Bewick Moreing and Co., had purchased altogether 2000 acres mostly in Deloro Township south of Tisdale and were preparing to start mining on an extensive scale. The MacArthur, former people who first applied cyanide of potassium to the extraction of gold from quartz had also acquired valuable properties. But the dread of a recurrence of similar disasters prevented the further investment of capital by these and other British interests and up to the present has to some extent retarded the progress of the camp, the owing to the removal of the adjacent forests all danger of fire from that source had ceased.

Prior to the fire Bewick Moreing and Co. had purchased 50,000 shares of "Hollinger" stock at \$5.00 per share

and an additional 50,000 at \$10.00. They afterwards threw the lot on the market and the process of absorbing it reduced the price from \$14.00 to \$3.00, or one-third of its present value. Their profit, however, was \$500,000, which covered the outlay for the 2000 acres which they still retain.

Owing to the fire, Canadian capital received little support from outside sources in the development of Porcupine and had it not been for the "Dome Mines," "Hollinger" and "Porcupine Crown" the camp would even now be in a very backward state. A great "boom" in real estate had been for some years obsessing the entire population of Canada and sufficient capital for mining purposes was not obtainable. Besides operators had not fully sensed the marked difference between Porcupine and Cobalt, the former requiring a larger initial outlay but giving in the end much greater returns.

Then occurred mistakes in the method of mining, due to imperfect knowledge of the nature of the ore deposits. Funds were exhausted and the properties were compelled to close down. This, however, does not necessarily mean that they are valueless. It means inadequate financing, want of mining skill or bad management of some kind. Without large capital, the "Dome Mines" would have been a failure, whereas it is now one of the greatest properties in the world. Capital is absolutely necessary to success in our new gold camp; but in addition to capital, men with an accurate knowledge of the formations are required.

There are geologists, experts on ore deposits, and mining engineers, all with varying functions and capabilities. The geologist may not know how to mine and treat ore and the man who is skilled in this work, may know very little about ore deposits or their modes of occurrence.

Fortunately Porcupine entirely has been free from the epidemic of litigation which swept over Cobalt. There have been no contests over titles either between individuals or on behalf of the government. Patents in fee have been issued by the Crown and the claims are now registered under the Land Titles act. Titles are therefore indisputable and very satisfactory to capitalists.



The Dome Mill.

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## How Best to Invest Your Money

Recent underground development throughout the Porcupine Camp has been of such a spectacular nature as to attract the most influential interests on this continent and already the influx of large capital for investment has started.

Negotiations are now on for the re-opening of several well located properties in the Hollinger and Dome sections, and aggression development will shortly begin.

While not wishing to excite investors as to what is likely to transpire in the Porcupine Camp within a very short time, it is my candid belief

## A Real Old-Time Boom is Coming

As I was one of the first pioneers in the Cobalt and Porcupine Camps and kept in close touch with activities since that time, there is no doubt in my mind, the revival of property buying—located within the rich mineralized zone—forecasts a brighter future than ever was anticipated for this camp.

Not being a stock broker, but confining my entire time and attention as

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## PORCUPINE CAMP

A PROVEN PROPOSITION

Note Hollinger, Big Dome and Porcupine Crown paying dividends. Vipond and McIntyre should enter the dividend class soon, according to our best information. They are likely to follow. Write for information. Many of the lower-priced stocks offer opportunities for speculation.

**Lorsch & Co.**  
56 & 58 King St. W.  
TORONTO  
Tel. Main 7417.