

THE PORCUPINE ADVANCE

Mining As An Investment Pays High Dividend Rate

A COMPREHENSIVE RESUME ON DIFFERENT MINING VENTURES—THEIR POSSIBILITIES FOR PROFIT OR OTHERWISE—MANY "GOOD PROSPECTS" BUT FEW PAY DIVIDENDS—MANY COBALT PROPERTIES "COME BACK."

Mining in Canada means more today than it did before. Its gold and silver serve to establish our economic system in this time of stress. Its nickel, which constitutes over 75 per cent of the world's total supply, covers Britain's warships. Of its base metals millions of shells are being made.

The industry in Canada has scarcely begun its career. Here and there over its extensive metalliferous surfaces the prospector has scratched to find riches that haunt the imagination. The capitalist has followed, with the public in his train, the engineer has been set to work, and from the rocks of Ontario, British Columbia, the Klondike and Nova Scotia, hundreds of millions of bullion and ingots have been drawn to supply the consuming markets of the world.

In minerals Canada is probably the richest country in the world. In the names, Porepine, Cobalt, Sudbury and Klondike there is magic. During the past eleven years Cobalt has produced nearly 175,000,000 ounces of silver at a value approximating \$95,000,000. Only three years ago New York woke up one morning to find that Porepine gold had arrived on Wall Street. Since then yellow metal worth \$20,000,000 has been produced by the camp.

The value of gold production in Porepine and British Columbia during 1915 was \$14,534,000, compared with \$11,204,000 in 1914 and \$10,696,000 in 1913. The value of silver produced in Cobalt alone in 1915 was \$11,000,000, against \$12,795,000 in 1914, and \$16,579,000 in 1913. In nine months of 1915 Sudbury mines produced \$5,370,000 in nickel, in the matte, or more than during the whole of any previous year. The year's copper output at Sudbury and in British Columbia was worth approximately \$12,000,000.

While dramatic color is lent these otherwise dry figures, because Britain needs all the metals in order that she may triumph, another aspect of the industry has a livelier interest for the man on the street. Are there among mining stocks attractive investments? With mines like Hollinger paying 52 per cent. per annum in dividends, Dome Mines 20 per cent., Porepine Crown 12 per cent., Seneca-Superior 70, Nipissing and Kerr Lake each 20, Coniagas 15, McKinley-Darragh 12, International Nickel 12½, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting 10 per cent., the answer is obvious.

If there is money to be made in mining stocks, what securities are good investments? Which ones are merely good speculative buys? Which are mere gambles and which are plain palpable fakes.

A prejudice against mining stocks has existed. Both the cause and the results of this are unfortunate. A result is that numerous opportunities for profitable investment and speculation are lost. The cause of this prejudice has been largely lack of judgment. It is true that where one mining claim makes good, ten fail. One cannot with any certainty forecast the physical assets of a mining property in the early stages of its development. Promising veins suddenly pinch out, unscrupulous promoters are sometimes successful in "fleecing the lambs." None of these uncertain elements, however, warrant the prejudice that has prevailed. Sound business judgment would counteract adverse possibilities.

A man has, say, \$1,000 to place in some enterprise. If he wishes to invest it in a mining proposition, let him find what security the mine offers in ore reserves, what the capital of the company is, and what it costs to produce the metal. If he wishes to speculate, let him seek out a property with good prospects in the way of location and veins cut. If he wishes to gamble, let him jump in with the crowd, when some new claim is being developed. In this case, if he loses, he will at least have the consolation that he was not victimized. The difference between an investment and a good prospect is that the latter may produce dividends, while the former is sure to do so for a definite period.

Now between mining and industrial or railway stocks definite lines of distinction exist. An industrial may go on paying dividends forever, but the time comes when the best gold or silver mine must close down. This makes mining a special kind of investment. Because of its limited life it must pay a comparatively high dividend rate in order that within a reasonable time the investor may re-

ceive back the capital he put in. Dome and Hollinger have evidently so long a career ahead of them that 7 and 9 per cent returns, respectively at present market values, make them attractive.

A mine has been defined as "a hole in the ground, with a liar on top," but in Cobalt and Porepine the liar was sitting on \$60,000,000 worth of dividends. That amount covers merely the period to date. While Cobalt, which has had a long career of production, has maintained its output, Porepine Camp is only four years old, and is rapidly on the increase. Cobalt paid \$4,000,000 in dividends in 1915 and has ore reserves worth roughly between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. The smaller output of 1915 was due to the poor prices of silver in 1915, which induced mining companies to curtail operations. The normal price of silver is 60 cents per ounce, but during the past year it dropped to 46½ cents. It has since recovered to around 65 cents, and prospects are that the price will advance well above the normal during the coming months.

Porepine is the steady bright jewel in the Dominion's crown. Four years ago, during the "rush" whole townships were staked out in the district. As a result of development work, a score of mines emerged as "good prospects" and of these about twelve have so far proved themselves worthy the name of gold mines. The camp produced gold worth \$8,303,000 in 1915, compared with \$5,530,000 in 1914, and paid dividends amounting to \$2,205,000 during the year, and \$5,000,000 in its short history. The camp produced to date some \$20,000,000 worth of gold, and a mining expert estimates that ore in reserve aggregates \$60,000,000. Much of the camp is still virgin.

Cobalt has been the surprise of the industry in that many of its properties are still being maintained at a high rate of production. Both camps have proved exceptionally rich at depth.

Seventeen Porepine and Cobalt mines were dividend payers in 1915, and thirty have been on the dividend list since operations began. Among the 1915 list are three Porepines, in addition to one at Kirkland Lake in its vicinity, Teek-Hughes. The Porepines are Hollinger, Dome Mines, and Porepine Crown, all of which may be said to rank as investment propositions.

Hollinger, which paid 39 per cent in 1914 and 52 per cent in 1915, is one of the world's great properties. It is like a skyscraper heading thru the bowels of the earth's crust. One can pass thru miles of shafting, drifting and cross-cutting, down to a depth of nearly 1200 feet. The annual statement of the mine, issued early in 1915, showed that the property had \$13,350,000 worth of ore reserves, and since then, these have been almost doubled.

Par value of Hollinger is \$5 per share. Its present market value is about \$30. This means that with the dividend at 52 per cent per annum the stock has a present yield of 9 per cent. A year ago Hollinger stock was worth \$21.

Dome Mines is another stock that ranks as an investment. It pays 20 per cent per annum in dividends. The ore reserves are enormous, although they do not assay as high as Hollinger. Ore reserves approximate 3,000,000 tons, with an aggregate estimated value in gold of between \$16,000,000 and \$18,000,000. The milling capacity of the company is about the same as that of Hollinger.

Par value of Dome Mines stock is \$10 per share. Its present market value is about \$28. This means that with the dividend rate of 20 per cent per annum the present yield of the investment is about 7 per cent.

McIntyre Mines has been in the lime-light since the middle of 1915. It is an active producer, altho it is not a dividend payer so far. It is officially stated that prospects are good for a dividend on the stock before the close of the present year. Much of the development work on the property has been of so recent a date that no definite estimate can yet be made of ore reserves. The mine is efficiently managed and the past few months has witnessed a series of strikes on the property of large body and exceptional values. This, among other favorable factors has given rise to speculative activity in the stock that has made it the feature of the mining market.

DELORO FORMATIONS CONSIDERED BETTER THAN TISDALE TWP.

The Township of Deloro lies immediately south of Tisdale in the Porepine gold area. In Tisdale we have the famous Hollinger Consolidated, the "Big Dome" and other great mines, but as yet there are no steady producers in Deloro. The Coniagas of Cobalt is now working the Ankerite, the LaRose has taken up the Maidens-McDonald, the Premier, formerly the Standard, is in operation, and there are two or three other working on a small scale.

Deloro is regarded by the officials of the bureau of mines as, on the whole, more promising than Tisdale. Fairly favorable formations are general throughout the township whereas in Tisdale exceptionally good ground is sometimes bordered with barren massive rocks.

What is known as the banded iron formation runs across the centre of Deloro in a north-easterly direction and continues strong in the southwest corner of Whitney, which adjoins Tisdale on the east. These quartz-magnetite rocks are common to pre-Cambrian gold fields in all parts of the world. Then there are considerable intrusions of quartz porphyry in Deloro. Though this rock is not the source of the gold, it is considered to have influenced its deposition, probably by creating ore channels or breaking up the original crust of the earth so that the gold laden solutions could come up from the molten mass below.

The country rock at the Porepine Pet is quartz-porphry, which is reticulated with very narrow quartz veins. There has been a small production here and some very spectacular samples have been obtained.

There is very considerable development of the porphyry in the vicinity of the Hollinger Consolidated, McIntyre, Dome, and other mines in Tisdale and yet there are many occurrences of porphyry in Tisdale, Deloro, Whitney and Shaw which have not yet been shown to be genetically connected with important gold deposits. Fracture seems to be the chief function of the porphyry and shearing and fracture must occur before we can hope for big ore bodies.

In Deloro there is also olivine diabase, serpentine and lamprophyre. Though these rocks may not be the source of the precious metal they all spell fracture and consequent facility for its deposition and accumulation. Hessite, a telluride of gold and silver has been found on the Powell claims in Deloro, and the dikes of olivine diabase suggest the possibility of platinum.

The Temiskaming series of sedimentary rocks have all been weathered away in Deloro, though they remain in the eastern part of Tisdale and extend northeasterly through Whitney to Hawk Lake.

Deloro, in a general way, resembles Tisdale, but it has more rock types and igneous intrusions and the second half-dozen leading mines of Porepine are likely to be located here. The township has not yet been properly prospected. It is under the shadow of the great Hollinger and Dome but it has merits of its own and when more capital comes into the country the Porepine mining area will be considerably widened and we will see great activity in Deloro and possibly the township of Shaw.

FUTURE OF PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The world's production of minerals metallic and non-metallic, is over \$5,000,000,000 annually, the metals amounting to about 40 per cent of the whole. The British Empire mines 65 per cent of the gold of the world. The United States leads in iron, copper and silver, with over \$1,500,000,000 in non-metallic products. In fact the republic accounts for half of the annual production of the world. This goes far to show that North America has the greatest mineral resources. The primacy of the United States is due to extensive development, but with adequate capital there is nothing to prevent Canada from becoming the equal of our neighbors as a mining country. In fact, there is every indication that in metal mining we should be more successful than the great republic.

The oldest and deepest gold mine in the world is owned by an English company. This mine is known as the Morro Velho. It has been worked with few interruptions since 1830. It is situated near the equator in Brazil. The workings have now attained a vertical depth of over one mile, and it is planned to continue half a mile further.

Sturdy John Bull has a great penchant for the yellow metal. He operates in nearly every country where either lode or placer gold is to be obtained. But at present there is not much British capital employed in Canadian mines. Until the discovery of Porepine we had nothing very inviting to offer, and just at the time when Porepine was being established as an important camp the great war broke out, and the investment of capital in new enterprises was prohibited by the government. But the turn has come: a victorious peace is now hovering above the horizon. British consols, which are perpetual 2½ per cent interest-bearing annuities, have risen in value over four points since the naval battle of Jutland.

The credit of Britain and of the various units composing the Empire seems destined to emerge unimpaired from the war. If the bonds and other securities can be sold at or reasonably near par, there will, after the war, be ample capital for all mining enterprises, and considering the heroic part which Canada has played in the war, our appeals for mining capital will receive sympathetic treatment from the British investor after peace comes. In fact, it seems probable that there will be an extraordinary movement of British capital to Porepine in less than one year. Many factors will contribute to this result. The most important, however, is that Porepine is now proved to be prospectively the greatest gold camp in the world. We have already two or three big mines with several more in the making, and it is certain that large capital can be employed with safety and profit.

There are about sixty paying mines in the Rand, and we have room for an equal number in the two townships of Tisdale and Deloro, to say nothing as to the other promising districts in northern Ontario.

Furthermore, Africa, India, Australia, and the United States have passed their zeniths. Results at the Crown Mines, the greatest of the producers in the Rand, were very disappointing during the past year, and several other erstwhile big mines there are in a similar condition.

Australia has been falling back for the last seven years. As to India, it is sufficient to say that the mines there have had about 30 years of prosperous life, and single fissures are usually exhausted in that period. Conditions in the United States can be understood from the recent operations at Juneau, Alaska. Enormous sums of money have lately been invested in exploiting ores that run from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per ton, with a profit of about 65 cents.

The many veins and vein systems at Porepine will give the camp an unusually long life, and a very large production. There is volume and value in the ore bodies, and they are so close together, and the rock is so soft, that mining costs are unusually low. The conditions all favor the investment of large capital, and when it comes in after the war, may new mines will be developed, and the values of stocks and properties will be greatly increased. It is indeed hard to estimate the effect of the introduction of English capital on a large scale. It will extend far beyond the value of the money employed, for it will necessarily beget general confidence in the future of northern Ontario as a gold field. Canadians and Americans who have heretofore been pursuing the policy of "watchful waiting" will at once spring to action. There will be no more hesitation or delay. Porepine will be fully developed, and many more mines will be paying dividends and adding to the wealth of Canada.

A Call For Service From Brig.-Gen. Logie

TO THE CITIZENS OF NIPISSING DISTRICT.

Speaking with authoritative knowledge of the immediate need for men, I make this appeal to the District of Nipissing. Nipissing's quota required to complete its Battalions now authorized is 600 men. This District has never in its history failed to rise to its full responsibility. Surely the women, the Churches, the Boards of Trade, the Canadian Clubs, and other Patriotic and Fraternal Societies, and the business interests will, by one, last united effort, give the men so urgently needed.

S. A. Logie
Brig. Gen. (Ret.)
O.C. M.B. No. 2.

228th Win From Timmins

The 228th baseball team conducted a funeral service over the remnants of the Timmins ball team in the Timmins athletic field on Sunday afternoon, with full military honors.

Cook conducted the service, assisted by eight efficient pall-bearers, while their supporters chanted a most impressive requiem from the sidelines.

Jimmie from the movies appeared in the role of chief mourner, losing twenty-five cents on the transaction.

The Timmins aggregation exemplified the feline species in passing from mortal existence with the proverbial nine lives.

The whole team was in a state of coma during the first eight spasms, but showed symptoms of returning consciousness in the ninth. In this last and supreme effort they scored three times; but, alas! it was all Two Two L'Eight.

In charge of Ceremony.
Fitzmaurice, ss.
McCool, cf.
Lockhart, 3rd.
Producers, 1st.
Kert, 2nd.
Reynolds, rf.
McCauley, cf.
Brown, c.
Cook, p.

Victims.
King, lf.
Lessard, ss.
W. Pierce, 1st.
Smith, c.
Hayquist, p.
McEllicott, rf.
Brennan, 3rd.
Carmichael, 2nd.
H. Pierce, cf.

In the seventh Lessard replaced Hayquist on the mound, Hayquist moving to centre field and H. Pierce to shortstop.

Brisson batted for H. Pierce in the ninth inning.

Umpires—Gibson and Gardiner.

The ceremony began at 3:30 p.m., conducted as follows:

1st Spasm.
228th.—Fitzmaurice walked; McCool struck out; Fitzmaurice stole second; Lockhart was safe on Hayquist's over-throw to first; Fitzmaurice went to third and Lockhart to second; Producers walked; Kert singled, scoring Fitzmaurice and Lockhart, Producers reaching third; Producers scored and Kert went to second on W. Pierce's overthrow to third; Reynolds popped to Lessard; Kert stole 3rd; McCauley whiffed.—3 runs, 1 hit, 2 errors.

Timmins.—King fouled to Lockhart; Lessard and W. Pierce each took three gasps and out.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

2nd Spasm.
228th.—Brown went out Carmichael to W. Pierce; Cook got in the way of the ball and moved to first; Fitzmaurice walked; McCool singled and Cook scored when W. Pierce threw wide to get him at 3rd, Fitzmaurice going to third and McCool to second; Lockhart flew to H. Pierce; Producers drove a fast one through 3rd, scoring Fitzmaurice and McCool; Producers stole second; Kert hit to Lessard.—3 runs, 2 hits, 1 error.

Timmins.—Smith out, Lockhart to Producers; Hayquist and McEllicott each gasped three in turn.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

3rd Spasm.
228th.—Reynolds popped to Hayquist; McCauley struck out; Brown hit over second Cook hit through 3rd; Fitzmaurice singled scoring Brown; McCool walked, filling the bases; Lockhart doubled scoring Cook, Fitzmaurice and McCool; Producers singled; Lockhart was caught at the plate.—4 runs, 5 hits, 0 errors.

Timmins.—Brennan collapsed, Fitzmaurice to Producers; Carmichael

popped to short; H. Pierce whiffed.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

4th Spasm.
228th.—Kert dropped one over second; Reynolds flew to H. Pierce; McCauley struck out; Brown raised to Lessard.—0 runs, 1 hit, 0 errors.

Timmins.—King whiffed; Lessard was safe on Lockhart's wide throw to first; Lessard went to third and W. Pierce to second when Fitzmaurice threw wild to get the latter at first; Smith fouled to Producers; Hayquist took three gasps.—0 runs, 0 hits, 2 errors.

5th Spasm.
228th.—Cook and Fitzmaurice performed the fanning stunt; Brennan made a nice one-hand stab of McCool's liner.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

Timmins.—McEllicott popped to Lockhart; Brennan singled but was out when Carmichael popped to Producers.—0 runs, 1 hit, 0 errors.

6th Spasm.
228th.—Lockhart safe when Carmichael fumbled; Producers rolled an easy one past Carmichael; Lockhart reaching third, and scored when McEllicott threw the ball away; Kert fanned; Reynolds popped to Brennan; McCauley walked; Brown rolled to Hayquist.—1 run, 0 hits, 3 errors.

Timmins.—H. Pierce swung three times; King singled and was caught off the bag, when Lessard popped to McCool.—0 runs, 1 hit, 0 errors.

7th Spasm.
Lessard tossing the pill for Timmins.

228th.—Cook fanned; Fitzmaurice lifted to Carmichael and McCool to Pierce.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

Timmins.—W. Pierce rolled to Cook; Smith lifted to Lockhart; Hayquist out on strikes.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

8th Spasm.
228th.—Lockhart flew to Hayquist, Producers out Brennan to first; Kert hit to Carmichael.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

Timmins.—McEllicott waved three times; Brennan imitated; Carmichael was safe on Kerts fumble, but died stealing.—0 runs, 0 hits, 1 error.

9th and Last Spasm.
228th.—Reynolds whiffed, so did McCauley; Brown grounded out H. Pierce to W. Pierce.—0 runs, 0 hits, 0 errors.

Timmins rallied in the eleventh hour; Brisson batted for H. Pierce and went out Kert to Producers; then King got safe when Lockhart threw wide to first; Lessard got a life in the same manner; King going to third; W. Pierce singled scoring King Smith hit for two bags, scoring Lessard and Pierce; Hayquist fanned for the fourth time; McEllicott died, Lockhart to Producers; and so ended the ceremony, score 11-3.

One cynical spectator generously submitted the following epitaph:
Here rests the aspirations on the lap of earth,
Of nine youths to fortune and to fame unknown;
Baseball science smelt not on their humble berths,
And melancholy marked them for her own.
Why further seek their merits to disclose,
Or draw their frailties from their dread abode;
Here they alike in obscurity might hide—
To escape the humor of the multitude THEY DIED.

AN EVENT TO LOOK FORWARD TO 228th DANCE AND TEA

Arrangements have been completed for holding a tea and dance in the I.O.O.F. Hall, South Porepine, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, June 29th. Novel arrangements are planned for serving refreshments and conducting the dance, that are sure to prove of interest to those who attend.

A treat to the camp in the line of music is guaranteed as the six-piece orchestra of the 228th Battalion is making a special trip to the camp for the purpose of furnishing music for the occasion. Local ladies are furnishing refreshments for the occasion and the entire gross proceeds are to be devoted to the Battalion funds, and it is certain that a large crowd will be on hand to avail themselves of this opportunity to have an enjoyable time and to assist in a most worthy cause.

The Timmins Baseball Club organized and put on a running basis last Thursday night, when Homer Gibson and Chas. Auer, were elected joint managers and W. M. Widdifield as the Secretary-Treasurer.