

LATEST FROM COBALT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cobalt, July 19th, 1906.

In a general way the best asset of the camp is the depth of paying ores. I have proved that the La Rose shaft is down 275 feet. At the 100 foot level drifting has been done for 600 feet; and at the 200 foot level, for 300 feet. The ore maintains its values, and the vein varies in width from 4 to 14 inches. There is no reason to suppose that other good veins in the neighborhood are different from this. From another vein on that property many rich nuggets worth from \$200 to \$800 each have been taken.

Great interest has been taken in the hydraulic plant at Peterson Lake, which is now in operation. The powerful streams from the 3 1/2-inch nozzles of the "giants" have already cleared away enough earth to disclose a valuable showing of smaltite near the power house. Within the next few weeks it is expected that several acres will be stripped, and that the expenses incurred by the Nipissing people in establishing the plant will be more than justified.

Mr. W. H. Linney, superintendent of the mines, who has had wide experience in the Western States, expressed himself to me as well satisfied with the work done so far. He tells me that he has found a new vein on the hillside near Ledge 26, which is wider and richer in appearance than 26, from which \$200,000 worth of ore has been taken. A shaft is being sunk on the spot, from which drifting in three directions will be done. The new ore in sight assays at about 8,000 ounces to the ton.

The reported shipments of ore during the last few months do not indicate the extent of the mining carried on. Most of the mines are financially interested in the smelter at Hamilton, which will be ready for work very soon. They have, therefore, been accumulating ores.

While the Buffalo, Nipissing, Trethewey and University have made shipments pretty steadily, the Silver Queen and one or two others expect to send out their first carloads next week.

I have talked over the situation with Mr. John Black, who lately went to Toronto to interview the Government.

He is a native of Montreal, and has had wide experience in the mining camps of British Columbia and the Western States. He regards the outlook here as most hopeful. The camp looms up bigger every day in the minds of United States capital. He knows of many who are looking for properties.

The mining laws of Ontario, as at present administered, give every one a show. Since the recent adjustment by which the first applicant receives privilege of working for a certain length of time the condition is better than ever. The establishment of a branch office at Cobalt is a tardy recognition of Cobalt's importance. Mr. Black predicts that the output for 1906 will run into many millions.

THE SILVER QUEEN.

The Cobalt Silver Queen mining property is fifty-eight acres in extent. It was discovered on June 12th, 1905, by Messrs. D. D. Cameron, J. J. McEwen and James E. Whyte. The first commercial working was in July, 1905, and there is now being worked one vein about 200 feet long. There is one shaft, and drifts, about 200 tons of ore having been blocked out. The tested depth of ore is sixty-five feet. One car has been shipped to be smelted in Newark, N.J. The mining plant consists of a nominal five-drill air-compressor, boiler and hoist. The company has been capitalized for \$1,500,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of \$1 par value. The current price of stock is \$1. It is selling principally in Toronto.

THE DRUMMOND MINE.

The Drummond Mine is owned privately, and is not on the market, so far as its shares are concerned. The capitalization of the company is \$100,000. The mine is in regular operation, is a regular shipper of Cobalt ore, and is in every way satisfactory to those interested. The property is fully equipped with steam power, compressors, drills, etc., and is being worked on an economical basis. Additional plant has been arranged for and will shortly be installed.

PETERSON LAKE.

The property of the Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt Mining Co., Limited, comprises 208 acres adjoining the Nipissing property. Mineral was first discovered in the spring of 1905; and it was first worked commercially this spring. One vein is now being worked in open cut, and three veins have been discovered, but not yet worked. The depth and variations of ore have not yet been ascertained. The company has been capitalized for \$3,000,000, in shares of \$1.00 each, half being still in the treasury. The current price of stock is 50 cents.

THE STAR.

The Star Silver Mine Co.'s claim contains thirty acres, and mineral was first discovered on it in the summer of 1905 by Mr. J. B. Woodworth. Two veins have been worked since the beginning, and one vein, 300 feet long, is now being worked, while three veins are waiting to be mined. There is a shaft 100 feet deep and a tunnel 150 feet. No shipments of ore have been made. The company has a full mining plant, including air drills, boiler, etc. The capitalization is \$2,000,000, and none of the stock is for sale. The working expenses are figured at 10 per cent. on cost of ore. Labor conditions are good.

CROPS NEED THOUSANDS OF EXTRA MEN.

Winnipeg, July 19, 1906.

Crop reports to noon to-day show the general conditions throughout the West to be uniformly fine. Wheat in every district is nearly all headed out. With continued fine weather cutting will be general in the first part of August.

There have been some reports of rust damage, but investigation has shown them to be scare stories to influence the market. There is an occasional field of summer-fallowed where grain is lodged, but no damage has been done. It is estimated by most that 25,000 extra harvest hands will be needed to take in the crop.

GOLD IN TEMISKAMING.

The discoveries of gold along the old Hudson Bay fur traders' route, 75 miles north of Ville Marie, the French Canadian town, which is on the east side of Lake Temiskaming, about twelve miles from Cobalt, are attracting many prospectors.

Messrs. Renaud and Ollier, of Ville Marie, who made the find, exhibit exceedingly rich samples of ore. Areas of large or small size have already been "blanket-claimed," and one company was formed within an hour of the announcement of the find. Under Quebec laws, a man may take up as many square miles of territory as he likes on payment of \$5 per square mile, which gives him possession for three months, at the end of which he can renew.

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