

OUR SPECIAL ANNUAL COBALT LETTER

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Reviews the COBALT SITUATION IN AN UP-TO-DATE AND THOROUGH MANNER. It discusses interestingly many of the leading properties, such as

Nipissing, Montreal Cobalt,
Green Meehan, Silver Leaf,
Cleveland Cobalt, Watts,
Kerr Lake, Foster Cobalt,
University, Cobalt Nipigon,
McKinney, Silver Queen,
Darragh, Trethewey,
Cobalt Contact, King Edward

and many others. Our forecasts on many of the stocks in this section are worth considering. It reports fully all items of interest. THE EDITION OF THIS ANNUAL LETTER IS LIMITED. SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO-DAY IF YOU WISH A COPY OF SAME. Conservative investors in Cobalt Securities should read it.

WILLS & CO.,

Members Standard Stock Exchange, Toronto, Canada,
18 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Can.

STRONG AMALGAMATION OF MINING PROPERTIES

Central Mines Company Will Control Important Claims—Stock Heavily Subscribed For.

The Central Mines Co. has been organized under the laws of the State of Maine with a capital of \$5,000,000, divided into 5,000,000 shares of par value of \$1 each, fully paid and non-assessable. During the past few days these shares have been heavily underwritten in Toronto and many large American cities.

The Central Mines Co. has purchased all the capital stock of several Canadian companies, which thereby makes the Central Mines Co. owner of seven excellently-located mining properties in Cobalt, about 212 acres in all.

Description of Properties.
First—The Big Pete Mine, title by crown grant and two-thirds of the Powell claim adjoining, comprising in all about thirty-three (33) acres, bounded by the Nipissing on the north and the Bailey on the south. Seven (7) veins have been uncovered on this property, including the celebrated Big Pete Vein. This vein has been stripped for 400 feet, showing five (5) feet in width between walls and extending through the entire property.

Second—Lot 38 B, being the northeast part of the north half of Lot 4, Concession 4, containing about 35 acres. Several rich veins have been uncovered on this property, and in the opinion of mining experts, who have examined the same, it is destined to be one of the largest producers in the camp, being surrounded by the Nipissing, Big Pete, Silver Leaf and Foster, all shipping mines.

Third—Lot 70. This lot contains 40 acres and is in the southeast part of the north half of Lot 2, Concession 4. This lot joins the Drummond Mine on the northwest, the Brady on the north, the Shillington and Powell on the east, the Harron on the south and the Harron Mine on the west. Three veins have been discovered on the property, one a very large calcite vein in a thirty-inch fissure. All of this lot is in a diabase formation, and it is within 20 chains of the celebrated Jacobs "South Vein," also in the same formation.

Fourth—Lot 88. This lot is in the north half of the northwest part of the south half of Lot 1, Concession 4, comprising twenty (20) acres and joins Lot 70, upon which a magnificent vein has been uncovered, carrying a large amount of Cobalt bloom, with 125 feet stripped. This lot is all virgin territory.

Fifth—Lot 60 E contains 40 acres. It is in the southeast part of the north half of Lot 3, Concession 3, in the plate and Keewatin formations, and contains a quartz vein twenty-eight (28) feet wide, which has been stripped for a distance of 150 feet. Surface samples show an assay value of \$2.35 in gold in addition to silver values and a considerable amount of galena, copper and Cobalt bloom. This is one of the largest quartz veins thus far discovered in the district. In the Cobalt and silver mines in Austria and Saxony quartz is the chief veinstone. The Rothschild Mine adjoins this lot on the west.

Sixth—Lot 60 F contains about thirty-seven (37) acres, adjoins Lot 60 E on the south and the famous Gilles timber limit, which the Ontario government has withdrawn from the market. Several veins have been stripped and opened up on this lot, carrying a heavy yield of galena, silver and Cobalt bloom. East of this lot is the Columbus Mine.

The formation of this lot, as of Lot 60 F, is the same as the formation of the famous Timmins and O'Brien Mines as to the slate, and the same as the No. 49 Mine of the Nipissing as to the Keewatin.

Experts' Reports.
These properties have been examined and reported on favorably and their purchase advised by Otto Stallman, M.E., H. W. Harding, M.E., and Mr. Howell Hinds, president of the Old Hundred Mining Co.

On the Big Pete claim there have been opened up some six or seven veins, the principal one, Big Pete, being a distinct fissure vein between well-defined vertical walls 5 feet wide, showing high-grade ore 18 inches wide at the shaft's foot, a distance of 60 feet. This very rich ore continues from surface to bottom of the shaft and to an unknown depth.

Phenomenal values have been uncovered, and large quantities of the ore assay better than 7000 ounces to the ton. Large amounts of this high-grade ore are ready for shipment; about 600 sacks, equal to two carloads, will be sent very shortly to the smelter. A holding plant has been completed on the Big Pete shaft, and an air compressor installed, and two power drills are now at work in the shaft sinking about 75 feet a month. At a depth of 100 feet a drift will be started on the ore into a diabase mountain

and when far enough in, stoping will begin which will greatly increase the output of the property.

The shaft will be continued on down and levels and stopes started each 100 feet. Another shaft has been started on a lot of intersecting veins on the edge of Glen Lake, which will open up a large body of ore. Each of the other properties owned by this company will be developed and pushed forward without delay, with a view of making a large production during the year so as to put the Cobalt Central Mines Co. on a permanent dividend basis at an early date.

On the Big Pete claim a well-equipped camp, capable of housing 100 men, is established and the most modern mining equipment is now being installed.

The manager of the properties is J. M. Elmer, a man of large experience and ability, having been engaged in successful mining operations in Oregon, Colorado, and the Klondike for the past eight years, and is well known and highly respected throughout Canada.

The president of the Central Mines Co. is Mr. Howell Hinds of Cleveland, who has been engaged in extensive and profitable mining operations for twenty years. Mr. Hinds first started mining in Arizona; was manager later of the Creston-Colorado Mines Co. at Sonora, Mexico, for seven years, which mines under his management produced \$7,000,000 in gold and silver bullion. He afterwards opened up for his own account the Grand Central Mines Co., also at Sonora, Mexico, and sold out to the Exploration Co. of London, England, for a large amount.

Mr. Hinds then turned his attention to the Klondike and placed on Bonanza Creek the first steam dredge operating in this country, demonstrating beyond peradventure the profitability of such operations in handling frozen gravel.

Mr. Hinds was the pioneer in these matters and since his advent into the Klondike many have followed him successfully, notably the Canadian Portage Mine Co., which has been so ably managed by the Davidson Bros., and Mr. W. J. Smith of J. B. Smith & Sons, Limited, all of this city.

Thomas Nevins & Son, bankers, 45 Wall-street, New York City, financial backers of the Central Mines Co., is a very well-known banking house, with large resources. Mr. Thomas A. Nevins being president of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Newark, N.J., president of the Haverhill Gas Co. of Haverhill, Mass., and also owner of the Cheltenham, England, District Street Railway.

The stock of the Central Mines Co. will be traded on New York and at a ton curb, and in Philadelphia, Toronto and London.

NEW TRUNK LINE NEEDED FROM NORTH BAY TO SOO

Would Assist Materially In the Development of New Ontario.

One of the most important subjects that will claim the serious consideration of the Ontario government and legislature at the approaching session of parliament is that of the further development of New Ontario, and the increasing demands of its inhabitants for more generous treatment, in the way of grants for the much needed public improvements of the district. The people of this part of the province assert that they never have had justice done them by Old Ontario, that their requests for grants for the most elementary requirements of a new settlement are received with indifference, and that they are generally looked upon as inhabitants of a remote corner and consequently of no importance except it be to act as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of the province. The people are determined that this state of things shall cease and that the authorities of Old Ontario shall give heed to their just demands, or serious consequences will follow. Indeed, at the present time the advisability of seceding from Ontario and forming a new province is openly and freely discussed in all parts of the district by the more extreme members of the community. This is not surprising, when it is considered that New Ontario contributes about fifty per cent. of the entire revenue of the province each year from its crown lands, mining leases, woods, forests, timber dues, etc.; and that less than a tenth of this is spent on improvement in return. Another fact to be remembered is, this part of the province has never been a charge on Old Ontario. It has always been more than self-supporting, for since the first dollar was spent upon it by the government it has shown a handsome surplus, which has grown year by year until it has reached its present enormous figures.

Again, whilst the resources of Old Ontario, in the way of crown lands, timber, and minerals are practically exhausted, those of New Ontario are only just being tapped. An incalculable amount of minerals, large tracts of rich agricultural lands and thousands of acres of valuable timber lands await development. Over thirty thousand people have settled in the district within the past few years and there is room for thousands more. Under these circumstances the legislature must see that the demands of the people for good roads, bridges, extension of railways, with better mail, telephone and telegraph services, liberal mining laws and other necessary public improvements to facilitate the progress and further development of this immensely wealthy district receive immediate attention.

To neglect these most reasonable demands would be criminal folly. The quicker the people of Old Ontario recognize what a great and valuable asset they have in this part of the province the better. Want of knowledge of this vast district and its superb resources is doubtless mainly the cause of much of the apathy that exists. The construction of the T. & O. Railway followed by the Cobalt boom has done much to attract attention to and lead to the great exploration and development that has taken place throughout the Nipissing district, and has enabled thousands to visit the Cobalt and adjacent districts and obtain ocular proof of the abundant rich mineral deposits with which it teems, and from which so many huge fortunes have been made. So dazzling has this become that the majority of people are under the impression that this district comprises the whole of New Ontario, whereas it is only a small corner. To the west of it there is a stretch of over 500 miles of country, extending from North Bay to the Soo and along the shores of Lake Superior from the Soo to Port Arthur equally as rich in all kinds of minerals, with thousands of acres of most fertile land, and an almost endless supply of timber, that is contributing immense sums yearly to the provincial treasury. It is the inhabitants of this great and wealthy district that are seeking greater recognition from the government. They want to develop their part of the country, to let the outside world know that they can offer inducements to settlers, miners, capitalists and others, that will equal or excel anything that can be found in any other part of the province. Their immediate needs are the construction of good trunk roads to enable them to travel and to transport their products to the markets in something like safety and comfort, a thing impossible under existing conditions, for what roads they now have are in many places little better than trails, and at times quite impassable. One of these roads should be a main road extending from North Bay to the Soo with another running north from the Soo to the Michipicott to say, White River, from which point at a later date it can be continued westward to Port Arthur. These roads will open up a tremendous area for settlement which is now idle and unproductive and will give a great and much needed impetus to the town-ship and villages already formed. The only objection that has yet been raised against it is that of expense. The approximate cost will be about half a million dollars, but even were it doubled this amount, the benefits that will accrue are so great and the increased revenue that will flow into the provincial treasury from the carrying out of this scheme so enormous, that no time should be lost in starting this beneficent work. It means the opening up of a district teeming with wealth. New Ontario has already surprised the world. Let the government take courage. Carry out this work and New Ontario will show results that will completely amaze and put into the shade anything yet seen.

Murdered Over 6 Centa.
New York, Jan. 9.—Dominic Christie yesterday accused Frank Blaha, a butcher of Jamaica, L. I., of overcharging him six cents on a purchase of meat. A fight ensued, in which Blaha was stabbed several times in the head and shoulder and sustained a fracture of the skull, the injuries resulting in his death. Christie was arrested.

Heading Off the Boycott.
Hongkong, Jan. 9.—The victory of Canton has ordered the arrest of leaders of the proposed anti-American boycott meetings. Pickets on the subject are being destroyed and newspapers prohibited from mentioning the topic.

A. E. OSLER & CO.

Toronto, Canada.

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COBALT

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COBALT

WEALTHY

Who Camped
Now Cel

Cobalt, the area of fifteen miles in the heart of the Larder Lake district, to outlive its country.

Cobalt, tapped a Northern Ontario section partly covered, well-spread with these lakes, a rich silver ore are being sold by the Cobalt Lake at \$85,000. Think of this! A capital of \$85,000, which is expected to return in silver ore.

The rocks of general are of Huronian or extend into the Lake Nipigon. Native silver veins were discovered in 1882 by James Macdonald. These men were the first to open up the mine for them. They happened to the right of small pieces of it. On removal numerous thin veins were found.

From the growing in fast government.

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