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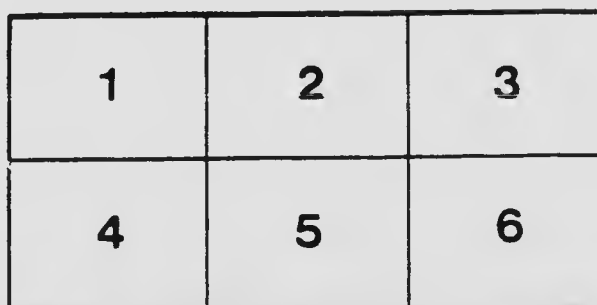
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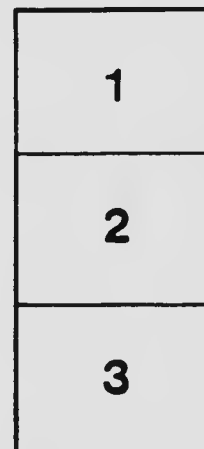
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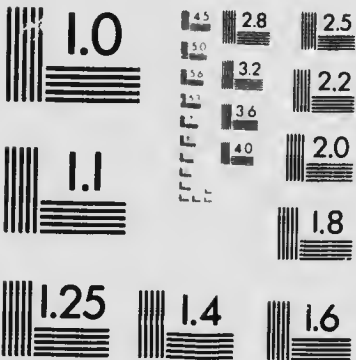
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*A. M. Campbell*

**COBALT**



**WILLS & CO.**  
**COBALT**

**"Rossland was a theory, Rat Portage  
and the Seine River Country was a de-  
lusion; Cobalt is a fact, an incontrovert-  
ible, stupendous fact."**

*—Toronto Globe.*

# COBALT

The Richest and Most Wonderful  
Mining District the World  
has Ever Known

PRODUCES

SILVER

NICKEL

COBALT

ARSENIC

Fortunes Made Rapidly

In presenting this booklet to the public we are doing so with the  
conviction, of setting forth the facts of this wonderful Cobalt  
field as seen by other eyes than our own.

We have endeavored to give due credit to such persons and  
newspapers whose articles we herewith reproduce. We have also  
endeavored to verify every statement made and to a large extent  
have done so, so that we thoroughly believe that the facts herein  
presented are absolutely true.

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## THE ROMANCE OF COBALT

ROMANCE near home for some reason yet unexplained, loses half its zest, else it would be possible to weave some pretty stories about the strange happenings of the opening up of Cobalt, the new land of silver. Because the railroad runs in the midst of the mines, and conservative old Ontario settlements are only a few miles away, the new strike has been robbed of the picturesque.

Thus the rigors of the Klondike winter and the thirst devil of the southern placer fields, are lacking to make a proper prelude to the exultant find, and the desert death is not there to claim the prospector as he returns homeward with his hard-gotten wealth.—*The News*.

## FACTS OF COBALT

The Cobalt camp is now shipping ore at the rate of over seven million dollars per annum, with only about fifteen mines in operation. These mines do not cover one-quarter of the ground where we know silver values lie, and when you take into consideration that this is more than the Klondike is producing per annum, or has ever produced, you will have some idea of the great results that will come out of this camp when fully developed. The estimated values of the producing properties are enormous, the Timmins mine having over three millions of dollars' worth of ore in sight. It is the unanimous opinion of the experts that this ore will go to a great depth and that the values will increase per ton as the depth increases. It is impossible for anyone to estimate the probable value of any property in this camp. The veins lying, as they do, so close to the surface makes it possible to work these properties on very small capital, thereby enabling the owners to pay enormous dividends on comparatively small investments. For example: The stock of the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Co. in March last was selling at less than par, or \$1.00 per share, and is now being sold readily at \$65.00 per share.

### BLACKSMITH SAW IT FIRST 'OLD HIS CLAIM FOR \$25,000

It was in October, 1903, that a blacksmith named La Rose noticed the peculiar ore that was coming out of some of the cuttings. La Rose was working on the construction of the T. & N. O. Railway and showed a sample to Foreman McDonald, who in turn showed it to the Timmins Bros., of Mattawa. The samples were sent to New York and a favorable report came back. Some of the contractors of the road and others at Haileybury heard of it, as the assayers' report gradually leaked out.

R. K. Russell, a brother of the chief engineer, W. B. Russell, was engaged in construction work and he, together with William C. Chambers, another contractor, R. Furland, a hotel-keeper at Haileybury, and others became interested, and a syndicate was formed. One member of this syndicate was W. B. Russell. They staked out eight claims in the Township of Coleman, which was not then a mining division, and each claim was for 160 acres. These the government allowed, and this syndicate received government grants of 1,280 acres, and from the fact that one member, W. B. Russell, was the chief engineer, has arisen the blanketing charges.—World, July 17, 1905.

### COBALT GIVES BLUE TINT TO PORCELAIN AND GLASS

A good deal has been written about the Cobalt discoveries in the Township of Coleman, on the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, but very few people have any idea of what the uses of cobalt are.

Cobalt is a metal belonging to the iron group and very much resembles nickel in its properties. It can be used for many purposes for which nickel is used. Its principal use is not in its metallic form, but as an oxide, in imparting a brilliant blue color to porcelain, glass, tiles and other things of like nature.

Cobalt occurs in the ores taken out in this district as an arsenide; that is, in chemical combination with arsenic, in the form of the compound smaltite or chloanthite. It must be separated from the arsenic in the treatment of the ores.

### SMELTED IN EUROPE.

It is stated in The Mineral Industry that "cobalt, which is used in the arts, chiefly in the form of oxide, is obtained from New Caledonia, Australia and Germany, and smelted in France, Germany and Great Britain, the Messrs. Vivian, of Swansea, being the chief buyers in the last-named country." Cobalt oxide is produced at one plant in the United States.—Toronto World.

### RUSH TO COBALT FIELDS

**Within 350 Miles of Toronto There is a "Poor Man's" Mining Area Which is Attracting Prospectors From all Parts of the Continent.**

Just a trifle over 300 miles from Toronto, there appears to be developing such a mining boom such as Ontario perhaps, has never known before. Cobalt, the mineral, closely akin to nickel, and from which the well known cobalt blue is obtained, is the lode-stone that is dotting the lakes in the Haileybury district with the tents of prospectors. They have come from all over the continent, and they are still coming. It is around Cobalt Station that the trail is the hottest. Cobalt Station is 103 miles north of North Bay Junction, on the C. P. R. transcontinental line, and is five miles to the south of Haileybury, a name that has become tolerably familiar. The area, which flau's the Temiskaming Railway, and which is yielding returns that are declared by competent experts fairly startling, is only about 10 square miles in size and is contained almost wholly within Coleman Township, though, on the southern edge of Buck Township, to the north, there are auriferous signs that point to deposits of the silver, cobalt, nickel and arsenic combination, to which the general name of cobalt has been given.

"It is what might be called the poor man's mining proposition, for the mineral, where found, can be dug out with ease. It lies close to the surface always. In many spots it juts boldly out of the earth. There is no smelting or milling process for the finder. He simply puts his ore into bags as it springs from mother earth, and his market is a ready and waiting one. It doesn't require much capital."—F. B. Chapin, Toronto World, July 1.

## EXPERTS ON COBALT

### Expert Opinion of Prof. W. G. Miller

Prof. W. G. Miller, geologist in the provincial crown lands department, who has come back to Toronto after three weeks in the Cobalt region, asserts that the deposits are unique for the continent. Only in Saxony and Bohemia are their like to be found. The main findings had been about three miles east of Cobalt Station, on the shores of the small Kerr and Glen lakes, although in the district running between a number of deposits were being worked. New and valuable ones were being found almost every day on the older as well as the more newly-owned properties. There were few sales, as the owners were content to do their own working, and were asking almost prohibitive prices.

### SECOND ONLY TO KLONDIKE

As to the value of the find to Ontario, Prof. Miller did not care to make an estimate. The deposits thus far found were very rich, so rich in fact that only the great "placer" strikes in the Klondike would bear comparison. A number of individuals would undoubtedly become very wealthy. There were signs of cobalt 30 miles to the north of Cobalt Lake and 15 miles to the southwest in Ingram Township, also in the forest reserve south of the Montreal river, which gave a hint of a wide deposit area, extending 75 miles to north and south and a long way west.

There was a busy inrush from the Western States, and if the find had been there, Prof. Miller is of the opinion that a mining town of 10,000 would have mushroomed up.—Toronto World, July 1.

### ONLY ONE SIMILAR MINERAL DEPOSIT IS KNOWN

**It is on the Borders of Bohemia and Saxony, and Mines There Have Been Worked for Four Hundred Years.**

At the Timmins mine last night, I met two French mining engineers who left Toronto some ten days

ago to visit the Cobalt camp. One of these is Albert de Romen, Paris, who has been commissioned by the French government to investigate the field in Canada for certain minerals, and the other Adolphe Chalas, of Paris and London, who has had a large experience with the nickel mines of New Caledonia. After their ten days' sojourn in Cobalt they speak very highly of the camp. Mr. Romen does not speak English, but Mr. Chalas is quite proficient in it. The opinion expressed here is the joint opinion of the two experts.

In answer to my question as to the extent of the ore bodies in the veins and the permanency of the camp they said:—"It is difficult to have any positive information about that, especially as there is only one shaft that has reached a depth of one hundred feet. When you have no experience of any given mining district you can only form your opinion by comparing it with a similar district somewhere else; but in this case the only similar district is in Germany, which is too far away to allow an exact comparison to be made at the present moment. The district I refer to is in Bohemia and Saxony. The Cobalt and German fields are not exactly the same, but they are somewhat analogous, containing as they do the same metals, but in different and varying percentages and compositions. The German mines were discovered four hundred years ago, and they are being worked at the present time. There is no reason to lead one to believe that the veins in the Cobalt camp will not continue in depth or that they will change materially in their metal-bearing characteristics. As yet we have not seen a vein passing from one rock formation to another, and we do not know how the fissure and the vein will act when we come upon such a transition. The only deep work done hereabouts is still through the same kind of formation as exists on the surface, viz., the lower Huronian. We have not yet reached the lower formation, known as the Keewatin. As far as they go, the veins in the lower Huronian are found to be very regular and well defined. It will be interesting to learn what occurs when greater depth is reached, and when

the fissures pass from one formation to another. There may be a change in the fissures themselves and in the ore bodies of the veins, or in both of these simultaneously. This can only be determined by experience, which we shall have when a sufficient depth has been reached.

#### MANY YEARS' WORK ASSURED

"As to the extent of the Cobalt mines we may say that even if the veins should not extend to a great depth (although there is no evidence they will not) there is a large number of them in the proven territory, and they will not be exhausted for a long time. Mining will go on in Cobalt for many years."

Asked as to their itinerary through the Cobalt mines, Mr. Chalas said they had visited practically all the working mines. He spoke very highly of what they had seen, and referred particularly to the Timmins, Foster and Drummond mines. The Timmins and Foster veins, he said, were near the contact of the lower Huronian and diabase, and they are very rich. It is supposed, said Mr. Chalas, the richest veins will be found in the neighborhood of the contact of these two formations. The parallel veins in the Drummond mine contained fine and rich ores.

Speaking as to the effect of the output of Cobalt on the markets of the world, Mr. Chalas said that as to silver, the quantity produced here would not change the condition of the market, as the output at Cobalt would be small compared with the production in the world generally. The price of nickel, said Mr. Chalas, was now fixed arbitrarily by those controlling its production, and a reduction in price depended more on breaking up a monopoly than by the discovery of new mines.—Wallace Maclean, Globe, Sept. 9, 1905.

#### RICH IN SILVER COBALT Prof. Miller Tells of Rich New Veins in New Ontario.

Prof. Miller, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, returns from a three weeks' inspection of the Temiskaming mining district with a story of the richness of the Silver-Cobalt mines at Kerr Lake, three miles east of Cobalt.

He says they are as rich and important as those at Cobalt. Ore to the value of \$3,000 per ton—more than the richest yield from any of Ontario's gold mines—is being shipped from the old and new districts and rich veins are constantly being discovered.

Mr. Miller says some new veins were found while he was there. Prospectors are coming in rapidly, many from the States.—Toronto Telegram, July 7, 1905.

#### ENORMOUSLY RICH IN SILVER Kingston Prospectors Enthuse Over New Ontario's Wealth.

Kingston, July 19.—(Special.)—Prof. Knight and C. W. Dickson, Ph.D., of Queen's, have returned from a six weeks' prospecting tour of New Ontario.

Dr. Knight reports the district as enormously rich in silver, the vein covering a circle of four or five miles in diameter.

Last week eight men took out twenty tons, averaging \$2,000 to the ton.

Others had similar experiences.—Toronto World, July 20.

#### SMELTERS

#### SMELTER FOR NEW ONTARIO Canadian Copper Company Erecting One to Cost \$75,000.

Sudbury, July 31.—(Special.)—The question of the treatment of the cobalt and other rich ores throughout the entire district of New Ontario is one that has received much attention. Many arguments have been advanced in favor of the establishment of a government smelter. The Canadian Copper Company has taken the matter up and will erect a customs smelter for the treatment of all these ores. The buildings will be at Copper Cliff, and will be ready for business on Oct. 1. President Turner made this announcement to your correspondent yesterday. The company has been experimenting for some months, and the results have been successful and warrant the erection of a smelter costing \$75,000.—Toronto World, Aug. 1, 1905.

### United States Capitalists See Possibilities in Ontario.

The New Ontario Ores Reduction Company, capitalized at \$500,000, was granted a charter yesterday. The prime movers of the enterprise are Mr. A. D. B. Van Zandt, of the Detroit and Panama Mining Company, and Mr. Alf. C. Garde, one of the prominent Canadian mining engineers and a director of the famous Anaconda Copper Company.

The company intends to prospect for, develop, operate and manage gold, silver, copper, iron and other mines, also to amalgamate and treat the ores extracted therefrom.

The company will establish a large plant and proposes to begin with machinery permitting an output of 160 tons per day. Four towns are being considered for headquarters—Toronto, North Bay, Cobalt and Sudbury.

Mr. Garde has been in Cobalt and Sudbury for several months studying mineral conditions and has furnished extensive reports.

In order to facilitate its operations it is possible that the corporation will petition the government for special legislation to tax the exportation of rough ore.—Toronto Globe.

### AS WALLACE MACLEAN SEES COBALT.

**Rossland was a Theory. Rat Portage and the Seine River Country was a Delusion. Cobalt is a Fact—an Incontrovertible, Stupendous Fact.**

In Rossland and at Rat Portage they used the assayer's crucible to prove values. Cobalt proves values by putting carloads of ore through the smelter. If you had a lively imagination you could discern the course of leads and veins in the Rossland camp. The stupidest man in the street can recognize the silver veins at Cobalt, running as they often do with the straightness of a railway track. It will not take five or ten years for Cobalt to prove itself. It has proved itself already. As yet, however, few outside of the camp itself know about Cobalt. As a matter of fact, it is only six weeks ago that mining practically began at Co-

balt. The original discovery dates back from November, 1903, but it took a year for those who were conversant with the discovery to realize its importance, and it was only in May last that the camp began to get busy.

Cobalt is to-day the scene of at least thirteen shipping mines. Nine of these have started up within the past three months, some of them within a month. And other mines will begin operations at no long intervals from now on. The mines which have been started within the past three months are known as the Foster, Lawson, Silver-Cobalt, Canada Iron & Furnace Company, Buffalo, Hudson Bay, Violet and O'Brien, a total of eight. The mines that have been shipping longer than three months include the New Ontario, Nipissing, La Rose and the McKinley & Darragh, four in all.

### A Bewildering Proposition.

Who can estimate the money value of the Cobalt camp? It is a bewildering proposition. No one is bold enough to make an estimate. A statement by Mr. Redington, manager of the New Ontario mine, fairly well indicates the indefiniteness of the problem as to the value and possibilities of Cobalt. He said all he knew for certain was there was at least two million dollars' worth of ore in sight in their claim, but it would not surprise him if the total production of the mine reached fifty or one hundred millions. He was speaking of one property of eighty acres. According to the smelter returns received by the La Rose Mining Company, there must be three million dollars in sight in a portion of a single vein 125 inches in length by ninety feet in depth. And the company has several other veins equally rich.

Who, then, is wise enough to estimate the richness of Cobalt?

The metals produced are silver, cobalt and arsenic. These occur in widely varying proportions at the various mines. It is in silver alone, however, that Cobalt pins its faith. The price of cobalt may dwindle away on account of the increased production, and the value of the arsenic is

only nominal. Silver is the valuable product of the Cobalt camp, and in silver the camp is magnificently rich. Some are optimistic enough to say that the cobalt territory is the greatest repository of silver in the world. It may be so.

#### LA ROSE MINING COMPANY

This is locally known as the Timmins mine, and consists of two claims of 40 acres each, JS14 and JB4. The principal parties interested are: Messrs. McMartin Bros., contractors, Cornwall; Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, Mattawa, and the Timmins Bros., merchants, Mattawa.

Up to date some twelve veins have been discovered. The principal work is being done on what is known as the First Discovery. Here two shafts have been sunk each to a depth of 90 feet. One hundred feet of drifting has been done between these two shafts at the 90-foot level, and this drift has been extended 50 feet further north. The ore is taken from three parallel veins, which vary in width at different points from 2 to 10 inches. The veins are well defined and are holding their own in width and richness at the bottom of the shaft. If anything, the ore is richer with depth. In all twelve cases of ore have been shipped. The first shipment was in November and the last a week ago. All this ore was obtained from the shafts and 150-foot drift on the First Discovery. The returns average \$1 per pound, or \$2,000 per ton, with twenty tons to the car.

#### McKINLEY AND DARRAGH MINE.

This claim is known as J. B. I. and consists of forty acres. The mine has been worked since September, and up to date thirteen cars of ore have been shipped. The cars averaged thirty tons each. The returns netted \$500 to \$1,100 per ton. Fourteen men are employed. There are two veins, but work is being done on one only. This is from eight to ten inches wide and six hundred feet long. It has been opened for 400 feet to a depth of six feet. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of sixty feet, the ore at the bottom being as rich as at the surface.

#### THE FOSTER MINE.

This mine is situated on the east side of Glen Lake, and comprises 40 acres of which 15 acres are covered by the Lake. Some 12 veins have been located, and the claim is not half prospected as yet. Work is being done on two. The first vein was discovered June 6 last, and work started June 16. Twenty tons of ore was shipped on June 21. Its value is estimated at \$60,000.

#### THE LAWSON MINE.

The Lawson claim lies between Kerr and Giroux Lakes, and adjoins the Foster mine. When I visited the mine work was at a standstill, as the property was in litigation. Mr. Lawson was said to be in Toronto, looking after his legal rights. The mine was in charge of two workmen. This is another very rich property. The first vein was discovered June 10th. It is a well defined vein, and at the point where the work has been going on rich stringers ran into the vein from all directions, forming what they call a honeycomb. One car load has been shipped. This ore was very metallic and said to be as rich as any found in the district. A six-inch vein was found last week and another vein four inches wide was come upon later. At the time the mine was tied up by the injunction ten men were at work. From the values obtained in the adjoining properties and from the sample of ore seen at the mine, I have, in the absence of Mr. Lawson, estimated the value of the car load shipped to the smelter at \$60,000.

#### SILVER-COBALT MINING CO.

This company's claim, described on the map as No. 269, is situated at Kerr Lake, and to the east of the Foster claim. It comprises 52 acres. The discovery was made about three months ago.

#### HARGRAVE MINE

This adjoins the Jacob property. The No. 2 Jacob's vein runs into the claim. Work was started on July 5th last. On the day I visited the camp (July 24) nine men were at work and two more were to be added the same day.

## CANADA IRON &amp; FURNACE CO.

The claim consists of the northwest corner of lot 2, concession 4, Coleman, forty acres. The company also has the southwest corner of lot 2, concession 5, forty acres. Work was started a month ago. Twenty-one men are now employed. Work has been principally confined to the erection of buildings, opening roads, etc. Two car loads of ore are ready to ship. The ore will run from 3,000 to 10,000 ounces of silver to the ton, 41 per cent. arsenic and 24 per cent. cobalt. Mr. Wright, the manager of the mine, thinks the ore is very rich. He never saw its equal. There are six veins already located.

This company has probably the best showing, that is for a single opening, in the camp. At this point two veins are disclosed, running parallel to each other, 10 feet apart. The veins are each seven inches wide, and at five feet down the ore shows up just as strong and as rich as at the surface. This is the ore that produces from three to ten thousand ounces of silver per ton. With silver at 60 cents, this means \$1,800 to \$6,000 in silver per ton, not counting the cobalt and arsenic. Estimated value of the two cars, \$200,000.

A view of these two parallel veins with their ores of such uniform richness, cannot help but convince one of the enormous richness of this mine and of the whole district.

## BUFFALO MINE

Work was done on this mine last year, although it was only May last when the owners started to take out ore. Five veins have been disclosed. The one from which ore is being taken is described by Mr. Denison, the manager, as first class, being sulphide of silver. It is high grade, and runs more than \$2,000 per ton. One carload of ore has been shipped and two more are on the dump ready to be shipped. Hereafter they will average one car per month. On the day before my visit, from one and one-half to two tons were mined. The ore has been taken along the vein for 150 feet, and to a depth of ten or twelve feet.

## TEMISKAMING AND HUDSON'S BAY.

This company has several 40-acre blocks under lease. The one in which work is being done is the southeast part of the north half of lot seven, concession five, Coleman. Over a carload of ore is ready for shipment. The officers of the company, including three directors, informed me that this ore assayed \$8,000 per ton. The following is the assay in detail made July 11 last:—

Silver, \$7,996.33 per ton.

Cobalt, 4.78 per cent.

Nickel, 5.01 per cent.

The ore is generally admitted to be away the richest in the territory. It is expected that the first carload will return in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Only one vein has as yet been discovered. Two stringers run into it. The vein averages five inches in width. Only forty feet has been exposed, and all the ore that has been mined came from this opening, which has an average depth of ten feet. If the ore taken from this small opening is worth \$75,000, an idea may be had of the great value of the vein, provided it holds out in depth the same as the vein on the Timmins' property. The vein has not been traced more than fifty feet, no effort having been made in this direction. Surface prospecting on this claim is difficult on account of the deep vegetable capping. There is eight feet of wash above the vein at the upper end of the forty-foot opening. The first mining on the property was done on June 12 and six men are at work.

Mr. Cameron, superintendent of the mine, is very enthusiastic over it.

## NIPISSING MINING CO.

This is what is locally known as the Earle property. It includes some 1,500 acres, and on account of its extent is undoubtedly the most valuable claim in the district. The superintendent at the mine was not disposed to give the writer any definite information, but from his statements and from the statements of others who are conversant with the property the following may be accepted as facts: Twenty-two veins have been discovered, some of them being small

stringers, while several of them are wide and very rich. More than \$600,000 worth of ore has been shipped, and the company continues to be the largest shipper in the camp. Seventy men are employed, many of them being engaged in the work of prospecting the company's big claim. The policy of the company at present is to prospect rather than mine. The production of ore is incidental to the work of prospecting.

#### NEW ONTARIO MINE

This consists of two claims, J. B. 6 and J. B. 7, eighty acres in all. The former is on the town site of Cobalt and the mine is within seven or eight minutes walk from the station and post-office. It is known as the Trethewey Mine. Ninety per cent. of the claim is covered with vegetation, and only ten per cent. is exposed rock, or about eight acres on the two claims. These eight acres have been fairly well prospected, but none of the remaining property has been stripped and consequently nothing definite is known about it. The veins already discovered are as follows:—

**Vein No. 1**—This is the vein from which ore shipments are being made. The work done consists of a stope averaging thirty-five feet in depth and extending to a distance of fifty feet. The stope will average ten feet in width and the vein of ore eight inches. In some places it divides into two branches, which together make up the same width as the undivided vein. From this stope and from a shaft made at one end of it extending to a depth of 70 feet over \$250,000 worth of ore has been taken. The vein is as strongly marked at seventy feet down as at the surface, although it is not as rich at the lower point.

**Vein No. 2**—One hundred feet to the north of No. 1. About two inches wide at the surface and very rich in silver. No work at all has been done on this vein.

**Vein No. 3**—About 50 feet to the south of No. 1. A small amount of work has been done here. Over \$25,000 worth of ore has been produced from the vein, but no machinery has been installed to work it. On Sunday, July 23, when the writer visited the mine, Mr. J. O. Trethewey was killing time and the monotony

of the day by picking up nuggets from the waste. He estimated he had collected \$100 worth in the course of two or three hours, although he was only working in a leisurely way. While the writer was on the spot Mr. Trethewey sat down before what appeared to be a heap of black loam and muck, and in the course of three or four minutes he accumulated anywhere from \$5 to \$10 of native silver in the shape of nuggets, varying in weight up to an ounce.

**Other veins**—Six other veins have been located, but practically nothing has been done to prove their value. These are on J. B. 6. Two of them are known to extend for 140 feet at least on the surface.

Asked as to the value of the Trethewey mine, Mr. Redington said it was a conundrum. He knew that there was at least two million dollars' worth of ore in sight. That was all he knew for certain, but he would not be surprised if it should turn out that the mine produced 50 to 100 millions. He was speaking of one property of eighty acres.

#### THE VIOLET MINE

This consists of the northwest quarter of the south half of lot 3, concession 6, Colerain. The owner is Mr. J. O. Handy, from Cleveland. He informed the writer that two veins had been discovered on his claim. One was a silver vein which had been stripped for seventy feet and varied in width from 1¼ to 1½ inches. He described it as very rich in silver. At a depth of twenty feet it was just as rich as at the surface. As to the cobalt vein Mr. Handy could give no particulars. Only from five to ten per cent. of the property is exposed and little or no prospecting has been done on the rest. Ten men are employed. The first shipment consisted of a part of a car, which had just left Cobalt. Work started only a few weeks ago.

#### O'BRIEN MINE

This is known on the map as R. L. 403, containing 158 acres. Work started on June 1. Twenty men are at work, ten mining, five building and clearing, the remaining five being foremen and office hands. Six veins have been located, four small and



two large ones. Work is confined to the two large ones. One of these veins has been exposed for 300 feet. A shaft has been sunk twenty-five feet. The vein averages four inches. One carload of ore was shipped the last week in June. The ore returned about \$1,000 per ton.

#### IN THE FORBIDDEN LIMITS

While walking along the boundary of the Gillies & Booth timber limits (in which prospecting is prohibited) I came across two different locations where prospectors had been at work sacking the ore from veins within the limits. At each of these locations some fifty bags of ore were piled. The men had been warned off the limits by the fire rangers, and the work bore the evidence of having been finally abandoned. These 100 bags of ore are undoubtedly of great value, but they seem to belong to no one, and there they lie in the timber limits, too heavy to carry off in bags without detection, and apparently not worth the trouble of taking away by the pocketful.—Wallace Maclean, *Globe*, Aug. 2, 1905.

#### THE HALF IS NOT TOLD

#### PROSPECTORS ESTIMATE OF TEMISKAMING SILVER MINES.

**Believe That \$25,000,000 Worth of Ore Will be Taken Out of the Cobalt Region Inside of a Year—Some High Assays.**

"The *Globe's* excellent story of the district may have seemed strong, but the half has not been told."

In support of his assertion Mr. McMillan referred to the new Savage claim, on which three first class veins have been uncovered, which assay \$5,000 to the ton. With practically no mining appliances, Mr. Savage has taken out fifty bags of ore of the highest grade.

"With the value of the output of thirteen claims working without machinery, for there is not \$5,000 worth of machinery in the district, exceeding two million dollars, what will

be the wealth of the district when modern mining conditions apply?" asked Mr. McMillan. "Here and there along the railroad, and in the woods, as we crossed by the new road from the Canada Furnace properties to Cobalt, we would see small piles of bags filled with ore where the owners of claims were mining in a small way, pending a greater development."

"On the Lawson claim the silver is exposed, but on the majority it will be necessary to uncover the calcite before the silver, which its presence indicates, is exposed."—A. McMillan, *Globe*, August 5, 1905.

#### TRUSTS TO GRAB COBALT

#### SAYS MINING MAN

**Will Depreciate Property and Price of Ores Through New York, the Shipping Point and then Buy.**

That an almost open and concerted move to depress and then secure the richest cobalt, arsenic, nickel and nickelite deposits of the Cobalt region for themselves is being made by the great Canadian Nickel Trust, backed by the Steel and Standard Oil group, was the statement made today by a mining man from Cobalt, Mr. J. F. Black, formerly of Morrisburg, Ont.

#### RICHER THAN LEADVILLE

"If ore similar to what is being taken out about Cobalt had been found in the States there would be forty thousand people digging away by this time. Leadville in its palmiest ore-producing days did not begin to equal the richness of this district. The trouble is that people don't believe the stories they hear of the finds made and the actual minerals taken out. I met people in Montreal who simply looked wise when any one attempted to give them facts concerning it."

"Is there any indication of a speculative movement designed to exploit the reported wealth of the region in a stock selling proposition?"

### TRUSTS ON HAND

"I believe there is a deeper movement than that. There are men there working openly as agents of the Nickel, Steel and Standard Oil trusts, and others on the spot, ostensibly there is a private capacity, whose connection can be traced directly to the trusts. I heard to-day that at New York, where all the ores go, they were refusing to receive it, and at the same time agents of the trust are buying it in Cobalt. They offer 32 cents, the regular price being 60 cents. They are simply 'bearing' the whole region, as if they were dealing in stocks. When they get everything to a minimum they will buy up everything in sight. This can be largely offset by the Government doing away with the blanketing of claims, and refusing to issue title to a section unless the owner can show that he has taken mineral from it."—J. F. Black, Toronto Telegram, Sept. 12, 1905.

### HON. J. P. WHITNEY HAS RETURNED

#### Impressed with Prospects of Cobalt District.

Premier J. P. Whitney returned yesterday from Cobalt, where he had been on a trip since Thursday last, and where he has had a chance to estimate the future of that mining district. He only spent a few hours in the Cobalt neighborhood, but in that short time he saw enough to convince him of the importance of the country and of the necessity for having good, workable mining laws.

"I did not see a great deal of the place," he said to a representative of The Mail and Empire. "but, like anyone else who goes up there, I could not help being greatly impressed. Of course, it is almost too soon to say what the mining interests will come to, but that is the only thing left to be decided. If it is permanent, it will be of the greatest possible advantage to the country."—Mail and Empire, Sept. 13, 1905.

### SMALL VEINS AT COBALT RICH ENOUGH TO PAY

#### Every Indication That the Ore Will "Go Deep."

"Small veins have come into prominence for the first time at Cobalt, because such veins are not workable at a profit unless very rich," says S. R. Clarke, who has returned from that section. "For this reason, small veins in other districts have not received any attention. They are not rich enough to pay. It is, however, not to be inferred that the veins at Cobalt are all small. They are, in fact fully as large as those of argentiferous galena in British Columbia, and they are many times richer than the richest mines of precious metal now working in any part of the world.

"The camp is unique, not only in the value of its ore, but also in the mode of its occurrence. The metals are usually found in well defined fissures, but there seems to be something more than mere fissuring. There has been a very extensive shattering of the rocks, for the most part on regular lines. This is due to the eruption of diabase, and through this came the mineral laden waters and the deposition of silver and other metals.

"Though in the present state of development it cannot be stated with certainty that the ore will go deep, there is no apparent reason why it should not. In fact, everything seems to favor the theory of continuity in depth.

"We find the silver now in a stratum older than the diabase and overlying it. There is no conceivable way in which it could have penetrated this unless by coming through the diabase. If so, the ores must go down. They are apparently of igneous origin and occupy well defined fissures formed during the eruption of the diabase."—Toronto World.

#### Mr. W. R. Smythe, M.P.P., Thinks Well of Cobalt.

"The Cobalt ore is certainly very rich. It is away beyond the ordinary. There have been miners up there from all over the world, Nevada, Colorado, British Columbia, Yukon and South Africa, whom I have met and

talked with personally, and they say they have never seen silver mines as rich as these." So spoke Mr. W. R. Smythe, of Rydalbank, Conservative M.P.P. for Algoma, a man who has been pretty well through all parts of New Ontario, and is well known in the north where, besides having a mercantile business at Rydalbank, he is also interested in the pulp industry and sawmilling.

"I suppose you are interested in the Cobalt mines?" the reporter asked.

"Only slightly. I have just one property, but I have been all over the district tramping through the bush till I had blisters on my toes as big as your thumb. There is the same formation and geological layout all through that district, and it is very probable that the country will be found to be full of minerals.

#### FUTURE OUTLOOK

"The Cobalt silver ore, as I said before, is very rich, and it is also found in a very nice formation. Along Lake Superior it is found in the galena, that is, a mixture of silver and lead, but at Cobalt it is either fine silver or silver and cobalt, and this is much better. Capital will not be slow to perceive the advantages of the Cobalt region, and you can look for wonderful developments and a rapidly-growing population, with rising towns which will make an astonishing transformation in the hitherto primeval forest inhabited by the red man or visited by the trapper and hunter."

#### MR. GAMEY SHOWS SAMPLE OF ORE.

"What do you think of this for a find?" said Mr. Gamey, at the Walker House last night, as he showed a very rich sample of free silver ore. "This is the kind of article we find in the northern part of our fair Province, once thought to be a useless rocky wilderness."

"How is the work of development proceeding?"

"The whole camp is doing splendidly. New finds are being made, and good substantial development is going on, and there are heavy shipments of ore to New York every week."—Toronto News, Aug. 18, 1905.

## COBALT REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED

Now Shipping Ore at the Rate of  
\$7,000,000 a Year

#### TONNAGE IS INCREASING

Some New Properties That Have Reached the Shipping Stage—  
Trethewey People to Prove the Mine as to Depth—Optimism Prevails.

The Globe's presentation of the facts in regard to the Cobalt camp has exercised an appreciable effect in several directions. Two banks have made arrangements for a permanent location, and Mr. Marsh, local manager of the Imperial, and Mr. Morrow, of the Commerce, speak confidently of the future of their own institutions and of Cobalt as a town. Buildings are now in course of erection for all the most important branches of trade and three or four weeks will make a great difference in the physical appearance of Cobalt. A firm will open up to deal in mining machinery. The mines at Kerr Lake and thereabouts are already connected with Cobalt by telephone.

#### A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE

When my article sizing up the Cobalt camp appeared in the Globe three weeks ago I felt that I had possibly exaggerated the facts. Some people said I had. I am glad to find on my second visit to the camp that I have not exaggerated the facts. In fact, my estimate was a very conservative one. I understated rather than overstated the extent, the richness, and the possibilities of Cobalt. Development at the mines is bringing to light greater discoveries than I had anticipated or referred to in my first article. The actual shipments are greater than my preliminary estimates.

During this my second trip to the camp I did not visit all the mines, but I have learned sufficient from those I did visit to satisfy myself that Cobalt is a bigger proposition than I had ventured to assert three weeks ago. I will refer to a few facts concerning the later developments of the camps.

#### SEVEN MILLIONS PER ANNUM

The first statement is significant. Cobalt camp is now shipping ore at the rate of seven million dollars per annum. Mr. Black, superintendent of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario, is my principal authority for this statement. He knows exactly what the mines are shipping. He told me that the average now was three cars a week, and that there would be more except for the litigation that has tied many of them up. The average tonnage per car is twenty-three tons. He placed the average value per ton at \$2,500. In order to be on the safe side and to make it tally with the estimate of some of the conservative mine owners, I place the value at \$2,000 per ton. Three cars consequently bring into camp \$148,000 a week, which is at the rate of \$7,500,000 a year! And the tonnage is increasing!

Another significant fact: Since my former visit to the Trethewey Mine two new veins have been discovered, each of them as strongly marked and as valuable as any that have been previously discovered. It takes some time before we can thoroughly grasp the importance of this fact. The low grade ore is to be milled and there is sufficient of it to go ahead with the work at once. It was first thought they would allow this low grade material to accumulate, but now it becomes evident that they will have enough to keep a plant going right along. The rock contiguous to the ore veins is impregnated with free silver and it is believed that a large tonnage of such rock can be profitably crushed and good values in silver recovered.

#### TO TEST THE DEPTH

Another point of interest in connection with the Trethewey mine is the decision of the owners to prove the mine a. to depth. This winter's work includes the sinking of a shaft

to a depth of three or four hundred feet. The outcome of this experiment will be keenly watched in the camp, as the only uncertainty in regard to Cobalt is the depth of the veins.

When I visited the Hargreave mine three weeks ago there were only a handful of men at work. Now there are sixty, one-half erecting buildings, the other half mining. It is proposed to install machinery at once and keep sixty men at work mining during the coming winter.

The Hudson's Bay Company, who were working leisurely along with five men a couple of weeks ago, have doubled their force and are working two shifts. On Thursday last they struck a new vein crossing the one on which they were working at an angle of about thirty degrees. This new vein is of solid ore, seven inches wide, and rich in silver and nickel. The company will at once put a force of thirty men to prospect the several claims held by it. Mr. Taylor, the president, is in New York looking after the car of ore that was recently shipped.

In regard to the other producing mines mentioned in my previous letter, it may be said generally that the greatest optimism prevails. The veins are showing up better and preparations are under way to work the properties on a larger scale.

I made particular inquiries among those in a position to know whether The Globe's estimate of Cobalt was exaggerated. The universal verdict was that it was not only not exaggeration, but that it didn't tell one half of the truth about Cobalt.

#### NEW PROPERTIES SHIPPING

Since my previous visit some new properties have reached the shipping stage. I visited two of these in Cross Lake. One is the claim of Messrs. McLeod and Glendenning the southwest corner of lot 3, concession 6, Coleman. Nine veins have been discovered, three and four inches wide. The exposure of veins totals 500 feet. Following a blast lately a chunk of almost pure silver was found. It weighed 90 pounds. This rich specimen I saw at the mine.—Wallace Maclean, Toronto Globe, Aug. 24, 1905.

## GROW BIGGER AND BETTER

Mines of Cobalt Are Not an  
Experiment

### MR. MACLEAN TO CRITICS

**Practically the Entire Product of Cobalt up to the Present Time Lies in Sacks in New York Awaiting Discovery of a Smelting Process.**

A man who probably knows more than anyone else about the composition and value of the ores of the Cobalt mines is Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, of 10 West 50th Street, New York. Dr. Ledoux is the head of the firm that has done all the sampling of the ore sent from Cobalt to New York. Practically the whole of the output of the camp has passed through his works at New York. He, therefore, ought to know something about the Cobalt ores. Dr. Ledoux arrived at Cobalt last Saturday, having come here partly to spend his holidays and partly to see the camp. Regarding the final destination and treatment of the ore that has been shipped from here there exists a great deal of ignorance, which Dr. Ledoux has at last cleared up.

I saw him yesterday, and during an interview with him got the information that follows: When a car of Cobalt ore that has been shipped to New York arrives there it is immediately sent to Ledoux & Company's sampling works in Jersey City. The whole of the ore in the car is crushed to the fineness of chestnuts. It takes about a week to crush a car of ore, because it is necessary to put Cobalt's rich ores through the machinery two or three times. After being crushed the ore is divided into four parts, and a sample is taken from each of these quarters. These samples are assayed, and if the assay agrees pretty closely they take the average of the four and call that the assay of the car. If there is much of a difference in the assays further steps are taken to make the assay thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned. After the sampling is done the ore is put back in the bags it came in and sent on to the smelter.

The ore is paid for on the certificate of Ledoux & Company. The Cobalt producers are generally represented by an agent during the sampling while the purchasers of the ore leave it entirely in the hands of the company. Dr. Ledoux said the certificate of his firm had never been questioned by either side, so far as the Cobalt shipments are concerned.

### A HUNDRED CARS ALREADY

Asked as to the amount of ore that had been shipped from Cobalt to New York, Dr. Ledoux said he could not remember accurately, but there must have been one hundred cars at least.

The ore is sold as ore and paid for as soon as the certificate of the sampling company is given. The principal purchaser for cobalt ores up to date has been E. P. Earle, a New York broker in metals and ores.

Some week or two ago several leading officers of the company that is to erect the new smelter at Sudbury visited the camp and inspected the mines. One of the officials made the statement that about three million dollars had been paid over to Cobalt mine-owners for ores shipped to New York. If one hundred cars have been shipped, as Dr. Ledoux says, then the average per car would be \$30,000, which seems to be no extravagant estimate, according to local valuation. These figures agree with my previous estimate of \$2,500,000 as the returns of the camp up to that date.

### THE ESTIMATE CONSERVATIVE

I noticed the Canadian Mining Review takes exception to my estimate of the production as given in a recent article. It states the estimate is about 50 per cent. too high. Everything, including the figures quoted above, points to my figures as being correct. No one connected with any of the mines has disputed the accuracy of my estimate. In fact it is the almost unanimous verdict that The Globe's estimate of the Cobalt camp has been quite conservative.

In a recent issue of The Globe appeared a letter signed "James D. Lewin," minimizing the Cobalt field and controverting the accuracy of

the Globe's estimate of it. In his letter Mr. Lewin stated that the veins were not deep. Mr. Lewin proves his unreliability by making such a statement. No one knows to what depth of veins here extend. That is one of the problems the camp is now working on. Wherever any depth has been obtained the veins are holding out as wide, as rich, and as strongly defined as ever. In the Timmins mine they are down one hundred feet, and on Saturday last I saw a block of vein matter, almost square, weighing 600 pounds. Mr. Trethewey is not satisfied that the veins are without depth, because he is preparing to sink his shaft during the coming winter. It is now down over seventy feet. If Mr. Lewin would only tell the mine-owners how he arrived at his information as to the shallowness of the veins, he might be handsomely rewarded—that is, provided his information were genuine, and not merely guesswork. Mr. Lewin

deprecates guesswork, but his estimate of Cobalt seems to have been built upon guesswork altogether. There is no mistaking this great fact: the mines at Cobalt are becoming bigger and better the more they are worked.—Wallace Maclean, Toronto Globe, Sept. 15th, 1905.

#### What a Railroad Man Thinks of Cobalt.

"Are the Cobalt mines all that they are said to be?" was asked.

"I think so," answered Mr. Cecil B. Smith, chairman of the Temiskaming Railway Commission. "There is a lot of ore at Kerr Lake, about two miles away, which will probably turn out just as rich as that at Cobalt. Systematic trenching will uncover a lot more veins, which must exist under the soil, which covers a lot of the ground in that region."



**"Cobalt reports not exaggerated. Now shipping ore at the rate of seven million dollars per year, tonnage increasing."**

*—Toronto Globe.*

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