

Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts at Trail—Granby Production—Iron Developments —Recent Notes—Sale of Nanoose Collieries—Lode Mining in Bakerville District.

The following is a list of the ore received at the Trail smelter, during the week ending September 7th, 1919:

Mine.	Location.	Gross Tons.
Bell Beaverdell	Beaverdell	79
Bluebell	Riondel	130
Black Prince	Slocan City	32
Centre Star	Rossland	1687
Florence	Princess Creek	129
Iron Mask	Kamloops	261
Josie	Rossland	86
Loon Lake	Loon Lake, Wn.	23
Lightning Peak	Edgewood	4
Molly Gibson	Kitto Ldg.	142
Mandy	Le Pas	571
North Star	Kimberley	106
Ottawa	Slocan City	49
Paradise	Athalmer	77
Quilp	Republic	442
Revenge	Beaverdell	34
St. Eugene	Moyie	38
Sullivan (Zinc)	Kimberley	2440
Sullivan (Lead)	Kimberley	280
Total		6610

The Granby Mining, Smelting & Power Company, at its Anyox plant treated during August, 71,300 tons of ore, recovering 2,210,000 pounds of copper.

Satisfactory results are claimed for the sampling of the iron ores of the Merritt district from specimens taken from Iron Mountain, the Titanic Group, the Porter Claims and from the Nicola district. The assay returns so far available run between forty-eight and sixty-six per cent. hematite iron. It is predicted that this supply will solve the problem of the treatment of the large known deposits of magnetite of the Pacific Northwest by means of the blast furnace. On the other hand, the extensive deposits of limonite in the Bridge River district, carrying an exceedingly small percentage of objectionable impurities, is thought to assure a better flux for this purpose.

Mr. W. M. Brewer, Government mining engineer, and a number of other experts, inspected the latter property this summer. Their reports have not yet been seen, but from what can be gathered this limonite is deemed to be the ideal material for use with the magnetites of British Columbia in ordinary smelting practice. If this is so, it would appear that the problem of the treatment of the magnetite referred to, a problem which has been concerning the Provincial Government and mining engineers for years, and which led the former not long ago to engage Dr. Alfred Stansfield to report on the practicability of the treatment of these ores economically by means of the electric furnace, has been solved.

In view of the fact that capital, in looking to the Canadian West with the idea of establishing an iron and steel industry, has been confronted with the uncertainty as to fluxes for the magnetites which are known to exist in large quantity, now that this point has been set at rest, it is possible that the industry so much sought may become a realized fact before long.

The Electric Point Mining Company, situated south of the international boundary near Maneta, has discovered a new chimney of ore, on which development is proceeding. Located on Gladstone Mountain, about twelve miles from its shipping point, the Electric Point has a carbonate and sulphide ore, practically free of zinc and containing little silver. The mine has been developed for the past four or

five years almost exclusively by sinking with cross-cuts to connect the shafts, the depth of 800 feet being attained. The same lead ore belt is being developed on the Canadian side, where Messrs. Waldbeser & Reeves have opened a large low grade vein on the low divide between the lower Salmon River and the Pend d'Oreille.

Recoveries from the concentrator of the Cork-Province mine, on the south fork of Kaslo creek, have been running 51 ounces in silver and 67 per cent. lead to the ton of ore treated, says a report from Nelson.

Installation of three additional decrepitating furnaces and rotary kilns at the concentrator of the Rock Candy mine of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., near Lynch Creek, is now under way and in the course of a few weeks the big fluorite property of the North Fork will be commencing heavy shipments, there being quite a keen demand for the product.

Since acquisition of the Rock Candy about a year ago various experiments have been carried out with the fluor-spar ore so as to supply fluorite in the quality required by the market. Even since the concentrating plant was built early this spring further experiments have been carried out, and not until about three weeks ago was what is regarded as the final experiment carried out by Supt. A. A. Robertson, who has recently been placed in charge of the property. Signal success appears to have been achieved in the adoption of what is termed as the decrepitating process, something entirely new in concentration in these parts at least—a breaking up of the ore through the aid of a decrepitating furnace and rotary kiln. Crude oil is used as fuel.

One unit of the process was installed some weeks ago and the success having resulted from its operations it was decided to install three more like units. When these are operating it is expected the plant will handle about 100 tons of ore daily, and it is understood that the demand of big chemical plants for the fluorite product is such as insures continuous operation of the plant for a long time to come.

The Nanoose Collieries Company, of which J. J. Grant is managing director, owners and operators of the Grant Mine at Nanoose Bay, have disposed of their interests to the Nanoose-Wellington Coal Company, of which Lewis Williams, of Seattle, is president, and with whom is associated other Washington and St. Paul capitalists, according to statements in the Nanaimo Herald.

While the transfer price of the property could not be learned, it can be stated that a substantial amount is involved, the property being considered a most desirable one with exceedingly bright prospects for future development.

The transfer of the property took place on September 4th. It comprises approximately 1,200 acres, including submarine area, it being the intention of the new company, according to Mr. Williams, to immediately commence operations in the development of the property with the object of largely increasing the output in the near future.

With this aim in view the company will start at once on construction work, the company's engineer already preparing plans for the erection of bunkers, a washer, and other top works, involving an expenditure in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Contemporary with with surface improvements, underground development will be carried on, the new owners expecting to increase the present output to 500 tons daily, and within a month to double the present number of employees, John John, who has been manager for the Nanoose Collieries for some time, being retained in that position by the new owners.

The coal area which the Nanoose-Wellington Coal Company is to develop, was opened by the sinking of the Grant Shaft by J. J. Grant, managing director and part owner, who held the controlling interest.