

Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts at Trail—July Production at Granby—Cork-Province Mine Quiet—Reorganization of Canada Copper—Stewart, Alice Arm and Other Mining Notes.

The following is a list of the ore received at the Trail Smelter during the week ending August 21st, 1920:

Mine.	Location.	Gross Tons.
Bluebell, Riondel		314C
Josie, Rossland		171
Mandy, Le Pas, Man.		1080
Molly Hughes, New Denver		23
Monarch, Field		36C
Venus, Carcross, Y.T.		34
Company Mines		7253
Total		8911

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. treated, during the month of July, 1920, 84,786 tons of ore, recovering 2,691,200 pounds of copper, 161,695 ounces of silver and 860 ounces of gold.

The report of the directors of the Cork-Province mine says:

Since June 30, 1919, the end of our last fiscal year, the mine and mill operated one shift per day to September 30th, when shortage of water for power purposes (the earliest of record in the district) closed operations for the winter. These were being successfully conducted at that time.

As instructed at our last meeting, the capital stock was changed from ten million shares of ten cents to one million two hundred and fifty thousands shares of one dollar, and the old stock was called in and converted into new. This left us with 400,000 shares of one dollar par value in the treasury.

A report on the property was made by Mr. R. H. Stewart, consulting mining engineer, who recommended certain additional work and raising of \$100,000 to place the property in good shape.

The president and one of your directors endeavored to place the treasury stock, but without success to date.

In May last, the One Big Union called a strike in the Sandon district, and we have not attempted to operate in the face of conditions and the knowledge that more funds are required for successful operation. The question of the best method of raising these funds will be discussed at our meeting.

It is with regret that we report to the shareholders the death of one of your directors, Mr. John D. Sherwood, of Spokane, Wash.

As a part of the scheme of reorganization of the Canada Copper Corporation, Ltd., which operates extensively in British Columbia, a new company will be formed, which will have a Canadian charter. The old company operated under the laws of Virginia and the new charter will obviate dual taxation, while providing additional advantages as well.

Upon payment of an assessment of 50 cents a share, stockholders will receive a share for share exchange in a new company with the same capitalization, \$10,000,000, of which only about \$4,800,000 was outstanding in the former company.

The reorganization has come as a result of weakening of the company's financial position, following the signing of the armistice and the demoralization of the copper market. As the company was then engaged in a large programme of expansion, which took much of the available funds to finance.

The interest on the \$2,500,000 of ten year 6 per cent mortgage bonds, which fell due on July 1, was deferred until next January for payment.

Operations in the boundary district of British Columbia were completely discontinued some month ago, and preparations were made to sell the Greenwood smelter there.

The company has completed the 2,000 ton mill at Princeton and may commence operations there before the close of the year.

The Canadian Copper Corporation, Ltd., was formed in March, 1914, for the purpose of refinancing the British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd., and formally took over the other company in March, 1917.

Capt. Willman, general manager of the Kleanza Co., at Usk, has returned from a trip into the Cariboo country, where he holds a number of leases on the Cottonwood River. These placer grounds now begin to look very promising. Lately, work has been carried on in a small way, with only a couple of men on the property. Now it has been decided to carry on some extensive development work. Capt. Willman brought back a small bottle of gold that he had panned from several places. The ground, besides running high in gold values, is also reported to be carrying platinum.

R. K. Neill, part owner of the famous Premier mine, which is situated up the Salmon River, about two and one-half miles on the Canadian side of the Alaskan boundary, announces that, in conjunction with the operation of the claim on a more extended scale than formerly, the company will introduce the cyanide process of refining their ore, and are building a cyanide mill of 100 tons per day capacity, the first of its kind to be erected on this coast. In this process the ore is reduced into gold and silver bars at the mine itself, instead of being shipped in its crude state to the smelter at Tacoma. The plant, which is being built at an enormous cost, is expected to be operating by the first of next year. The cyanide process, which is most complicated, includes the crushing of the ore, which is then deposited in tanks and poured over with a cyanide solution. This is drained off, and the ore assumes the qualities of metallic zinc, which, being dissolved, the gold and silver is precipitated in the form of a sludge, an impure product. When this is melted and refined, the product is a bar of gold and silver mixed, and these, by means of acid treatment, are resolved each to their separate components.

The first of regular shipments of coal from the Chuchua mine, near Kamloops, will be made this week, according to Mr. Glenville A. Collins, consulting engineer, of Seattle, who has just returned from a trip into the interior. This mine, which is situated in a new coal area, covers about 5,000 acres of ground, and is capable of producing a large amount of coal of an excellent quality. At present there are 20 men working the mine, said Mr. Collins, and it is expected that the output will be two cars per week, and he added that by the first of November there would be double that number of men, and the output would be increased by one car per day.

The Omineca Herald says: "The deep tunnel on the Babine Bonanza Mining & Milling Co.'s property has reached a portion of its big vein. This known vein lies in a contact of schist and rhyolite. The rhyolite is the formation of the country rock which forms the footwall of the vein. At a certain point on the surface the belt of schist cuts across the course of the rhyolite. It was supposed that the big vein would not be found beyond this point. There is nothing to be seen on the surface to indicate the continuing of its course through the schist, and therefore it was supposed to end or turn with the contact and follow the end of the rhyolite dyke, which is of considerable width. It is now proved that it followed around in the contact. The deep tunnel, which has been following the contact of the quartzite and the schist, and also the contact of rhyolite and the schist for a distance of 350 feet, finally reached a narrow streak of ore. In fifteen feet this streak widened to two feet. For the next sixty feet the vein was followed