

Crowsnest collieries adversely affected production in 1911.) It is customary to include the production of Osoyoos Division with that of the others above-mentioned, but, leaving that out for the present, a rough approximation of the output of metals from Greenwood and Grand Forks Divisions in 1912 is as follows: Gold, 68,000 oz.; silver, 380,000 oz.; and copper, 33,000,000 lb. For statistical purposes there will be added about 37,000 oz. of gold from the Hedley Gold Mining Co.'s mines in Osoyoos Division. The total value of the output (including \$760,000 from Hedley) was approximately \$7,750,000, which constitutes a record for the year as compared with that of metalliferous minerals from other districts in the Province. It will not, however, be as high as the Coast District for total value of all mineral production, for there coal and structural materials reached a total value in 1912 of about \$9,000,000, in addition to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 for metallic minerals.

Granby Consolidated.—The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting, and Power Company, Ltd., in 1912 mined and smelted about 1,240,000 tons of ore from its own mines in Phoenix camp. This compares with 606,000 tons in 1911 and 1,075,000 tons in 1910. It is claimed that as much new ore was developed during the company's last fiscal year as was shipped to its smelter, and that there is still in the mines between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons of minable ore "estimated in slight." Development-work in the company's mines was carried on as usual; the total for the year was rather more than 11,000 lineal feet of drifts, crosscuts, and raises. Diamond-drilling runs to about 1,000 feet a month when in full operation, and the cost of this is put down as adding to development costs about 14 cents, bringing mining costs up to about 78 cents a ton of ore mined. Much of the drilling is done in new territory outside of the sphere of present mining operations, with the object of finding new ore-bodies. In the early summer of 1911 a map was prepared of an area to be systematically drilled, and the positions of drill-holes determined upon. Drilling has since been steadily prosecuted, the intention being to continue this work until the whole area has been explored.

At the company's big smelting-works at Grand Forks, an important change made was in the method of disposal of the slag—from hauling it out to the dump molten in trains of slag-pots, to granulating and elevating, by belt-conveyors, to a height of 100 feet, thus forming a new dump on top of the old one. The new system has been successfully developed, and late in 1912 a second set of trestles and belt-conveyors was put in for use in case of interruption of that used throughout the year. The smooth and successful working of the company's blast-furnace operations will be indicated by mention of the fact that all the eight furnaces were run continuously from June 5th to November 9th, a period of 156 days, this constituting a record run for the whole battery at the works. Apart from this, there was very little interruption to the running of the furnaces or the converting plant at any time through the year.

In his report for the company's fiscal year ended June 30th, 1912, the superintendent of the smelter included the following information: "Average smelting cost for the year was \$1.256, as against \$1.172 for 1911 and \$1.187 for 1910." (NOTE.—Tonnage of ore smelted was: To June 30th, 1912, 739,519 tons; 1911, 984,346 tons; 1910, 1,183,624 tons.) "The last five months, leaving out the months when high-priced (Pennsylvania) coke was used, show fairly well, being \$1.20. The ores were more silicious this year than last, and slags were higher in silica. The copper loss was less than in any previous year. . . . Smelting and converting the last five months were \$1.204, being 0.024 cents less than 1911, and the lowest yearly costs the Granby Co. has ever made. Average cost of smelting and converting was \$1.34, and loss of