

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

Effects of Coal Miners' Strike Beginning to be Felt

Rosland Mines May Have to Close Down - Boundary Smelters Affected by Inability of G. N. R. to Deliver Coke

The chief features of the past week in southeastern British Columbia mining have been the excellent showing made in the half yearly published report of the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company...

The relocation of a property on Six Mile, abandoned some ten years ago, as reported in another column, makes interesting reading, particularly as it is stated that there are several other properties in a like condition...

The output of the various mines and the receipts at the several smelters for the past week and year to date in detail, are appended:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Granby, Mother Lode, Brooklyn, Emma, Rawhide, Mountain Rose, Siskiyak, B. C., and Other mines.

ROSLAND SHIPMENTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, and Other mines.

SLOAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes St. Eugene, Sullivan, Ymir, Ymir, La Plata, La Plata, Eva, Hunter V., Whitewater, Silver Cup, Siskiyak, Patnamgan, Upper Col. Trans. Co., Kootenay Ore Co., and Other mines.

GRAND FORKS, B.C. RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Granby, Skyliak, and Other mines.

B. C. COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Mother Lode, Emma, B. C., and Other mines.

DOMINION COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Brooklyn, Rawhide, Mountain Rose, and Other mines.

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Le Roi No. 2, Eugene, Ron Mask, Patnamgan, and Other mines.

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes La Plata, Ymir, Silver Cup, Whitewater, Siskiyak, Patnamgan, and Other mines.

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Le Roi No. 2, Eugene, and Other mines.

ZINC RESOURCES OF B.C.

COMPILED FROM REPORT OF ZINC COMMISSION. SUMMARY OF MAGNETIC ORE TESTS AT DENVER.

The following condensed summary of the magnetic ore tests, including also the tests with the Blake electrostatic separator and tests of wet concentration, conducted by the commission at Denver, Colorado, under the direct supervision of Mr. Argall, is based on the report by Mr. Argall. All computations of ore values are based on zinc at \$23 (56 per lb.) at London, lead at \$123 at 60c per ounce. In the case of lead ores, the net value is reckoned on the basis of \$12 per 2000 lb. for freight and treatment.

The valuations of the various ores are presented as illustrative rather than as absolute determinations. Not only are the prices constantly fluctuating, but also the prices for ore, and the metal content of the smelters will bid, are subject to never ending and wide variations. Even during the writing of this report the market both for lead and zinc has experienced radical changes. In a general way, however, the following estimates reflect the conditions toward the end of 1906, except that the value of lead has been computed on the new basis, and such errors as there may be in them, or such differences from present conditions, will not materially affect their usefulness for purposes of comparison, or their approximate indication of the results that may be expected from the milling of these ores.

Lot 1.-Jackson mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 35 per cent zinc, 1.4 per cent lead, and 0.27 per cent iron. One ton of ore gives 0.666 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 49.1 per cent zinc, saving \$1.69 per cent of the zinc in the original ore. Treated after roasting, one ton gives 0.675 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 50.75 per cent zinc, saving \$4.37 per cent of the zinc in the original ore. Loss of weight in roasting 13.8 per cent.

A comparison of the above results is as follows: A.-Raw Treatment-0.666 ton zinc ore at \$12.10.....\$8.06 Cost of concentration.....2.30 Net value.....\$5.76 B.-Roasting Treatment-0.637 ton zinc ore at \$13.75.....\$8.76 Cost of concentration.....2.70 Net value.....\$6.06

Lot 2.-Ruth mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 37 per cent zinc, 1.4 per cent lead, and 0.27 per cent iron. One ton of ore gives 0.710 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 48.4 per cent zinc, saving \$4.96 per cent of the zinc in the original ore. Complete tests point to a reasonably successful method of treatment. The ore should be roasted in a wet wash screen and the residue concentrated on a Wilfley or similar table, yielding about 4 per cent of galena, assaying 45 per cent lead and 293 oz. silver. The high concentration of lead and silver in the lead ore product, causing separation to be of somewhat a technical efficiency. The products derivable from a ton of the crude ore are as follows: 0.482 ton of zinc ore at \$30.76 \$14.83 0.446 ton of lead ore at \$77.92...34.75 Total.....\$49.58 Cost of concentration.....2.50 Net value.....\$47.08

Lot 3.-Payne mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 42 per cent zinc, 1.4 per cent lead, and 0.27 per cent iron. One ton of ore gives 0.88 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 47.1 per cent zinc, saving \$8.9 per cent of the zinc in the original ore. The ore goes directly (95 per cent) into the zinc concentrate. Treatment after roasting gives (1) 0.1325 tons of iron ore, assaying 21.4 oz. silver, 5 per cent lead, and 43 per cent zinc; (2) 0.781 tons of zinc concentrate, assaying 52.4 per cent zinc, 42 per cent lead, and 17.7 oz. silver; and (3) 0.0724 ton of lead ore, assaying 20.8 per cent zinc, 10.9 per cent lead, and 22 oz. silver. The loss of weight in roasting is covered. The net of weight in roasting was not stated.

In this case, the crude ore would be marketable as a zinc ore, although its value would be inferior to the result after concentration. The comparative results of marketing crude ore and the two available methods of enrichment are as follows: A.-Raw Treatment-0.88 ton zinc ore at \$15.50.....13.64 Cost of concentration.....2.30 Net value.....\$11.34 B.-Roasting Treatment-0.845 ton iron ore at \$11.45.....\$9.58 0.781 tons zinc ore at \$19.77.....15.48 Total.....\$25.06 Cost of concentration.....2.70 Net value.....\$22.36

Here there is a distinct and important advantage in magnetic separation after a preliminary roasting, which will be increased by further treatment of the zinc-lead middling, disregarded in the above computation. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 26.1 per cent zinc, 8.4 per cent lead, 23 oz. silver. Crushing to 0.02 in size and washing on 120 mesh sieve, the residue, assaying 52.2 per cent zinc and 70.5 oz. silver, and 0.8286 ton of blende-siderite-quartz tailing, assaying 14.6 per cent zinc, 2.3 per cent lead, and 14 oz. silver. Roasting the latter product of separating it magnetically gives from a ton of the original ore 0.5 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 44 per cent zinc, and a middling which is further separated into blende-pyrites-quartz, which is worthless either as a zinc ore or as a lead ore.

In this case a crude ore which is unmarketable gives products as follows: 0.115 ton lead ore at \$61.....\$70.65 0.599 ton zinc ore at \$7.....\$4.19 Total.....\$74.84 Cost of concentration.....\$9.18 Net value.....\$65.66

Lot 4.-Sloan Star mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 33 per cent zinc, 1.8 per cent lead, and 0.27 per cent iron. One ton of ore gives 0.709 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 44.8 per cent zinc, saving \$4.9 per cent of the zinc in the original ore. Roasting and subsequent separation yields 0.34 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 50.6 per cent zinc, and 0.36 tons of iron ore, assaying 35.5 oz. silver per ton. The zinc concentrate assays 48.8 oz. silver per ton and carries about two-thirds of the amount present in the original ore. The commercial results on this ore are as follows: A.-Raw Treatment-0.709 ton zinc ore at \$24.....\$17.06 Cost of concentration.....2.30 Net value.....\$14.76 B.-Roasting Treatment-0.54 ton zinc ore at \$28.65.....\$15.47 0.36 ton iron ore at \$13.00.....4.68 Total.....\$20.15 Cost of concentration.....2.70 Net value.....\$17.45

The commercial advantage of roasting in this case very striking, as also the degree to which the crude ore is enriched. The crude ore is a marketable product (because of its high silver content), but its value per ton is more than doubled by the simple treatment indicated under B. This result is particularly important inasmuch as the Sloan Star mine is among those of the West-Kootenay district that has the largest capacity for production.

Lot 6.-Monitor and Ajax mine. Blende-pyrite-pyrrhotite-quartz-galena-siderite-pyrite. Assayed 45 per cent zinc, 10.8 per cent lead and 22 oz. silver. Crushing to pass a screen with 0.03-in. holes and washing on tables gives, from one ton of crude ore, 0.593 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 48.7 per cent zinc and 15 oz. silver, comprising 97.4 per cent of the zinc in the original ore, and 0.107 ton of lead concentrate, assaying 62.4 per cent lead and 21.8 oz. silver. The zinc concentrate can be further raised in grade by magnetic separation, but the additional gain would not justify the expense. The treatment outlined above is simple, efficient, and satisfactory.

The crude ore is marketable as a zinc ore and the question is as to the gain in value by separation of its constituents. This appears in the following comparison: A.-Crude Ore-1 ton at \$15.10.....\$15.10 B.-Separated Products-0.593 tons zinc ore at \$15.30.....\$9.07 0.107 ton lead ore at \$92.....9.83 Total.....\$24.90 Cost of concentration.....1.00 Net value.....\$23.90

The cost of concentration in this case is low, because it is a simple problem of milling. Lot 13.-Hewitt mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 32.8 per cent zinc, 11.5 per cent lead, and 0.27 per cent iron. Concentration on tables to cut out a galena product, collection of the tailings, roasting and magnetic separation give, from one ton of ore, 0.482 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 54.8 per cent zinc, 41 oz. silver, comprising 83.3 per cent of the zinc in the original ore, and 0.446 ton of lead concentrate assaying 25 per cent lead, 14 per cent zinc, and 20 per cent copper. The zinc concentrate, assaying 40.8 per cent zinc, 20 per cent lead, and 75 per cent of the silver in the original ore. This ore, because of its high silver content, would be marketable in its crude state either as a zinc ore or as a lead ore, but its value is greatly increased by separation into two classes, the high concentration of lead and silver in the lead ore product, causing separation to be of somewhat a technical efficiency. The products derivable from a ton of the crude ore are as follows: 0.482 ton of zinc ore at \$30.76 \$14.83 0.446 ton of lead ore at \$77.92...34.75 Total.....\$49.58 Cost of concentration.....2.50 Net value.....\$47.08

Lot 14.-Emily Smith mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 38 per cent zinc, 8 per cent lead and 24 oz. silver. Concentration on tables to cut out a galena product, collection of the tailings, roasting and magnetic separation, give, from one ton of ore, 0.62 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 47.29 per cent zinc, 3.06 per cent lead, and 18.3 oz. silver, comprising 81 per cent of the zinc in the original ore, and 0.28 ton of lead ore, assaying 54.6 per cent lead, 12.5 per cent zinc, and 68.5 oz. silver; besides various iron products of doubtful value.

As a silver-lead ore, this ore could not be marketed crude. As a zinc ore it would be worth about \$6.84 per ton. Separated into products, as stated above, its value would be as follows: 0.620 ton zinc ore at \$11.....\$6.82 0.078 ton lead ore at \$44.57.....3.48 Total.....\$10.30 Cost of concentration.....\$2.00 Net value.....\$8.30

Lot 15.-Lucky Jim mine. Blende-galena-pyrites-quartz. Assayed 33.2 per cent zinc, 9.3 per cent lead, and 11.5 oz. silver. By washing on tables, producing the zinc product, amounting to 0.105 of the original material, and a slightly enriched zinc product, amounting to 0.6646 of the original. This zinc product is dried and passed over Wetherill separator, and high amperage 0.314 ton of zinc ore assaying 40.8 per cent zinc, besides a small amount of low grade lead ore, which is combined with the galena concentrate from the tables. The zinc concentrate, amounting to less than one-third of the weight of the original material, is then roasted and passed over a magnetic separator of low intensity. It is recommended to be washed on tables, while roasting is required on only one-third of the material. As previously stated the quantity of this material produced by the St. Eugene mill is about 25 tons per day. It is evident that it can be further worked, as herein suggested, for a considerable additional profit.

from one ton of crude ore 0.367 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 40.7 per cent zinc, a saving of 78.5 per cent of the zinc in the original ore. In a region nearer to the markets than British Columbia, this would be considered a fairly good result. The ore is a difficult one to separate. In treating it raw, only a small proportion of worthless material can be picked out as magnetic material, while after roasting the blende and pyrites all become more or less magnetic, and there is no sharp dividing line between the attractiveness of the various minerals.

The result of the treatment of this ore, stated above, does not offer any hope of profitably working this ore on the basis of its present and other conditions as they exist at present, because the gross value of the product derivable from a ton of the crude ore would not amount to the cost of production. The gross value of the products would hardly be more than \$1.35 per ton of crude ore, which could not be expected to cover the cost of mining and milling even if carried out on the large scale that the magnitude of the ore deposit would appear to warrant.

Lot 12.-Goodenough mine. Blende-galena-siderite-pyrite. Assayed 45 per cent zinc, 10.8 per cent lead and 22 oz. silver. Crushing to pass a screen with 0.03-in. holes and washing on tables gives, from one ton of crude ore, 0.593 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 48.7 per cent zinc and 15 oz. silver, comprising 97.4 per cent of the zinc in the original ore, and 0.107 ton of lead concentrate, assaying 62.4 per cent lead and 21.8 oz. silver. The zinc concentrate can be further raised in grade by magnetic separation, but the additional gain would not justify the expense. The treatment outlined above is simple, efficient, and satisfactory.

The crude ore is marketable as a zinc ore and the question is as to the gain in value by separation of its constituents. This appears in the following comparison: A.-Crude Ore-1 ton at \$15.10.....\$15.10 B.-Separated Products-0.593 tons zinc ore at \$15.30.....\$9.07 0.107 ton lead ore at \$92.....9.83 Total.....\$24.90 Cost of concentration.....1.00 Net value.....\$23.90

The cost of concentration in this case is low, because it is a simple problem of milling. Lot 13.-Hewitt mine. Blende-siderite-pyrite-quartz. Assayed 32.8 per cent zinc, 11.5 per cent lead, and 0.27 per cent iron. Concentration on tables to cut out a galena product, collection of the tailings, roasting and magnetic separation give, from one ton of ore, 0.482 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 54.8 per cent zinc, 41 oz. silver, comprising 83.3 per cent of the zinc in the original ore, and 0.446 ton of lead concentrate assaying 25 per cent lead, 14 per cent zinc, and 20 per cent copper. The zinc concentrate, assaying 40.8 per cent zinc, 20 per cent lead, and 75 per cent of the silver in the original ore. This ore, because of its high silver content, would be marketable in its crude state either as a zinc ore or as a lead ore, but its value is greatly increased by separation into two classes, the high concentration of lead and silver in the lead ore product, causing separation to be of somewhat a technical efficiency. The products derivable from a ton of the crude ore are as follows: 0.482 ton of zinc ore at \$30.76 \$14.83 0.446 ton of lead ore at \$77.92...34.75 Total.....\$49.58 Cost of concentration.....2.50 Net value.....\$47.08

As a silver-lead ore, this ore could not be marketed crude. As a zinc ore it would be worth about \$6.84 per ton. Separated into products, as stated above, its value would be as follows: 0.620 ton zinc ore at \$11.....\$6.82 0.078 ton lead ore at \$44.57.....3.48 Total.....\$10.30 Cost of concentration.....\$2.00 Net value.....\$8.30

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(To Be Continued)

and 131 oz. silver; and 0.0205 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 54 per cent zinc, and about 33 oz. silver. In this case, the concentration is only indifferently successful, notwithstanding the production of high grade zinc ore, the unsatisfactory result from the commercial standpoint being due to the low grade of the crude ore and the high loss in the process. The products are as follows: 0.9205 ton of zinc ore at \$27.08...\$25.14 0.0494 ton of lead ore at \$93.45...4.66 Total.....\$29.80

The above estimate is for the gross value of the product per ton of crude ore without any allowance for the cost of milling. Lot 17.-Aurora mine. Heavy zinc-lead sulphide, practically free from gangue. Assayed 35 per cent zinc, 21.5 per cent lead, and 7.3 oz. silver. Separating the raw ore by Wetherill machine, one ton yields 0.455 ton of lead ore assaying 42 per cent lead and 14 oz. silver; and 0.545 ton of zinc ore, assaying 51.4 per cent zinc, \$2.4 per cent lead, and 1.1 oz. silver in the original ore being recovered.

The products are valued as follows: 0.530 ton of zinc ore at \$14.40...\$7.63 0.465 ton lead ore at \$16.48.....7.60 Total.....\$15.23 Net value.....\$12.83

The crude ore is of high grade zinc in the zinc, and the separation is efficient; hence the good commercial result. Lot 18.-Blue Bell mine. Blende-galena-pyrite-pyrrhotite-quartz-galena-siderite-pyrite. Assayed 14.8 per cent zinc, 12.8 per cent lead, and 2.77 oz. silver. By a combination process, one ton of ore yields 0.2 ton of lead concentrate, assaying 55.2 per cent lead, 5.1 per cent zinc and 11 oz. silver; and 0.277 ton of zinc concentrate, assaying 44 per cent zinc, and the latter representing 69.4 per cent of the zinc in the crude ore.

The products are valued as follows: 0.227 ton zinc ore at \$7.....\$1.59 0.200 ton lead ore at \$19.11.....3.82 Total.....\$5.41 Cost of concentration.....\$0.60 Net value.....\$4.81

The combination process proposed for the present case, which consists first in crushing and washing on tables, producing a lead ore as a finished product pyrites middling amounting to 0.5315 of the original ore. This blende-pyrites product is dried and passed over Wetherill separator, and high amperage, whereby 34.73 per cent of the product is removed as worthless pyrrhotite. The remainder, amounting to 0.6527 to 0.5315, or 0.947 of the original ore is roasted and passed over a magnetic separator, the pyrites rendered magnetic by the roasting being picked out at low amperage, while the blende also made magnetic, but less so than the silica, and 121 oz. silver, and a small amount of non-magnetic material (quartz, etc.) very low in zinc, goes over the tail end of the separator as waste.

The process is an ingenious solution of the problem of separating the zinc from the lead in a zinc-lead ore, and it is designed ranks among those of the West Kootenay that are capable of making a moderately large production, and would undoubtedly be equipped with an independent plant capable of producing 100 tons capacity per 24 hours, the process outlined above should be performed for about \$1.20 per ton, direct operating expense; and not more than \$0.40 per ton, interest and amortization; total, \$1.60 per ton.

Lot 19.-St. Eugene mine. Blende-pyrite-galena-garnet-quartz. Assayed 20.2 per cent zinc, 9.7 per cent lead, and 5.7 oz. silver. By wet concentration, and separation by magnetic separation of the zinc product, without roasting, one ton of crude ore yields 0.157 ton of lead concentrate, assaying 33 1/2 per cent lead and 16.3 oz. silver; and 0.214 ton of zinc concentrate assaying 40.8 per cent zinc, 56 per cent of the zinc in the original ore being recovered; while, moreover, the grade of this zinc concentrate can be raised to 50 per cent by roasting and separation. If raised to 50 per cent grade, the product would be 0.218 of the weight of the original ore.

The value of these products would be as follows: 0.218 ton of zinc ore at \$13.....\$2.83 0.157 ton of lead ore at \$15.48...2.43 Total.....\$5.26

The cost of performing the process as outlined above, including the cost of the material, would be as follows: The zinc concentrate, amounting to less than one-third of the weight of the original material, is then roasted and passed over a magnetic separator of low intensity. It is recommended to be washed on tables, while roasting is required on only one-third of the material. As previously stated the quantity of this material produced by the St. Eugene mill is about 25 tons per day. It is evident that it can be further worked, as herein suggested, for a considerable additional profit.

(To Be Continued)

STATEMENT OF FINANCES

CIVIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR NINE MONTHS.

FIRE CHIEF DEASY'S EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY REPORT.

(From Tuesday's Daily) At the regular fortnightly meeting of the city council last evening alderman Hume and alderman Deasy were absent.

The chief of the fire brigade submitted a very satisfactory report showing that there had been no loss by fire during a period of six months. It was decided to call for tenders for the removal of the old court house building, and a lot of routine business was transacted.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the report of the finance committee, recommending the payment of \$171.85 for streets and electric light payroll was approved and cheques ordered to be issued.

The city treasurer submitted the following financial statement for the first quarter of the current year. In the appended statement the first column of figures under the head of receipts represents the total receipts for the first three quarters of the year, and the second column of figures under the head of disbursements the same for the same period. The first three quarters of the current year ending September 30th, and the second column of the council's estimated expenditure of the current year.

RECEIPTS Real estate taxes \$1,770.99 Electric light rates 2,333.73 Water rates 1,556.35 Sewer rentals 1,250.37 Sanitation 1,056.00 Salvaging rates 1,055.58 Miscellaneous 205.59 Burial permits, etc. 149.00 Weigh scales 6,388.29 Power plant 200.73 Electric light supplies 274.47 Police Court fines 8,835.55 Road tax 298.43 School grant 2,140.00 Waterworks Maint. 69.30 Found 2.50 Electric light Maint. 30.25 N.E.T. Co. 1,486.00 Foreshore 15.00 E. Light Const. 4.84 Sewers 2.40 \$73,908.43

DISBURSEMENTS Fire department \$4,772.50 Police department 4,900.00 Sanitation 1,807.60 Legal expenses 598.59 Miscellaneous 413.82 Tramway 1,787.00 Public health 1,345.00 Salaries 4,800.00 Sewers 186.87 E. Light Const. 159.28 W. Light Maint. 119.10 Waterworks maint. 1,074.00 Streets 2,423.72 Sidewalks 1,630.47 Power plant 2,545.22 School 10,783.24 Interest and exchange 126.67 Debenture interest 10,779.44 Public health 637.79 Dog tax, refuse, etc. 8.15 Insurance 507.25 Ground, lat. pay 507.25 Hospital 185.15 Recreation grounds 889.34

ORDER ISSUED RECTIFYING ALL DISCRIMINATIONS.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The Railway Commission in the complaint of the Kaslo board of trade against discrimination of rates by the C. P. R. and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and Kaslo & Slokan railway, in favor of Rosland and Nelson, has made an order rectifying the discrimination.

The order provides that on stations on British Columbia Southern, Columbia & Kootenay, and Columbia & Western railways, east of Nelson, including West Robson, Trail and Rosland, Nelson rates shall apply on C. P. R. traffic, while to stations on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, Nelson rates shall also apply. In traffic originating south of the international boundary, rates of call on Kootenay lake by vessels connected with the C. P. R. or Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Nelson rates, plus certain arbitrary rates, not to be exceeded, on C. P. R. and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway traffic shall apply. Certain arbitrary rates are laid down for C. P. R. traffic to stations on the Kootenay and Arrowhead line and the Nakusp & Slokan line, on C. P. R. traffic originating west of Kamloops and stations on the same line. On westbound C. P. R. traffic, routed by Kootenay Landing and to Columbia & Western stations, west of Castleguard, Nelson rates plus certain arbitrary rates, are to prevail. Nelson rates are also to apply to Halcyon and Nakusp in the upper Arrow lakes. There has been a general reduction in accordance with the views of the board of trade.

At the mining recorder's office on November 13, Henry Reicher for John W. Fuls recorded the location of the east side of Six Mile creek six miles from Kootenay lake.

W. C. Reid recorded the location of the Copper Queen about 7 miles up Midge creek on the north side of the east side of Six Mile creek, 7 miles up.

John Callaghan recorded the location of the Last Chance at the mouth of Whiskey creek.

Certificates of work were issued to R. H. Riddell on Ragall and on Dona Vista, to James A. Tigo on Morning Star, to E. Peters on Amoson, and to the recorded owners on Jessie and on Tyne.

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OUTLOOK FOR FRANKLIN

VIEW OF W. R. BROCK OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BELIEVES CAMP WILL PRODUCE GOOD MINES.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—In 1900 R. W. Brock, of the Geological Survey, whose name is so well known in connection with the geology and mining industries of the Kootenay district, made an examination of the Franklin Camp, B. C., situated up the north fork of the Kettle river, about 45 miles by railway from Grand Forks. After describing the gold-bearing rocks of the district Mr. Brock gave particulars of the more promising claims, especially the Banner and the McKinley, and spoke encouragingly of the prospects and possibilities. At the time of Mr. Brock's visit the camp was considerably hampered by two difficulties, first, that of transportation, being three days from Grand Forks, and second, that big-bear, which is so often the cause of delay in development in mining camps, namely, the ridiculous prices put on their claims by prospectors, who seem to think that because a mine happens to contain a valuable mineral it necessarily contains it in paying quantity.

Mr. Brock has lately returned from a visit to this camp and his views on it will shortly be included in the summary report of the Geological Survey, whose first duty it will be to bring the report out as soon as possible after the return of the field officers, instead of publishing it in June or July of the following year, when it has lost half its interest. It is learned that Mr. Brock is very well satisfied with the progress that has been made in the camp during the last five years. The McKinley mine, which has probably had \$30,000 expended on it, and the Banner are still two of the principal mines and are under development by a company, while the Gloucester, which at the time of Mr. Brock's visit was only down to a small vein, is being worked by the Dominion Copper company.

In general the ore carry only a small value in gold, although the Gloucester is reported to carry nearly \$6, a proportion sufficiently large to be treated as a by-product if there are no chemical difficulties.

Several small companies are doing a little work on the Maple Leaf and other groups, and a number of prospectors are busy on their claims.

The two above mentioned local difficulties have disappeared or at least are disappearing. The camp can now be reached in a day from Grand Forks and a railway is being constructed from that place, which will naturally considerably reduce mining expenses.

Moreover, the prospectors have brought their ideas of prices and values down to a business basis, and have realized that the mine purchaser of today wants something more for his money than a hole in the ground, of the kind that the following words "While none of the claims are yet past the prospect stage (though the McKinley is developing satisfactorily), and none have been proved to any considerable depth, the camp possesses some of the characteristics of a mineral-bearing district. Additional discoveries are extremely probable, and there seems to be a reasonable prospect of something in the camp developing into a mine."

YIMR NEWS NOTES (Special to The Daily News) Ymir, Nov. 12.—Messrs. Lay and Booth, of Nelson, the first mentioned gentleman being the Hall Mining Co.'s engineer, paid a visit to the New Victor group of claims on Wild Horse creek yesterday.

Alexander Oddie and bride returned Sunday from Strathcona, where they were married last week. They were heartily welcomed at the station by their many friends. The bride is well known in Ymir where she resided for some time as matron of the Ymir general hospital. The groom is the proprietor of the Ymir stage line and also conducts a blacksmith business.

John Sinson, who is well known around Nelson and Rosland, and who is interested with M. S. Logan, late of Nelson, in the real estate business at Vancouver, is expected to visit the mine this in addition to the fact that the mine was closed-down for six weeks early in the year.

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Alexander Oddie and bride returned Sunday from Strathcona, where they were married last week. They were heartily welcomed at the station by their many friends. The bride is well known in Ymir where she resided for some time as matron of the Ymir general hospital. The groom is the proprietor of the Ymir stage line and also conducts a blacksmith business.

John Sinson, who is well known around Nelson and Rosland, and who is interested with M. S. Logan, late of Nelson, in the real estate business at Vancouver, is expected to visit the mine this in addition to the fact that the mine was closed-down for six weeks early in the year.

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