

Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts at Trail—Granby Notes—North-Western District Report—Mining Notes.

The following is a list of the ore received at the Trail Smelter during the week ending June 30th, 1919:

Mine	Location	Gross Tons
Centre Star.....	Rossland	1262
Florence.....	Princess Creek	134
Josie.....	Rossland	236
Molly Gibson.....	Kitto Landing	25
Mandy.....	Le Pas	94
No. 1.....	Sandon	46
North Star.....	Kimberley	173
Sally.....	Beaverdell	26
Sullivan (zinc).....	Kimberley	4241
Sullivan (lead).....	Kimberley	468
Total		6705

The Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. produced 25,000,000 pounds of copper during the fiscal year ending June 30. This is a drop of 20,000,000 pounds in production compared with the previous fiscal period.

The annual report shows an apparent surplus of \$27,000 from the 1917-18 operations of the Granby, but this is after maintenance of a ten per cent. dividend rate and the setting aside of over \$2,000,000 for special items.

A one-year renewal contract was given the American Metal Company for handling the product of the Granby. The previous contract was for ten years, and expired on December 31, 1918. The Nicols Copper Company will continue to refine the Granby product, the American Metal Co. acting as agent.

A despatch from Anyox of July 11th says: After more than two years' work in preparation the coke ovens of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company at this point began to produce coke and by-products to-day, and the big plant, the only one of its kind on the Pacific Coast, is in full operation.

Continued operation is expected and the grade of coke being produced is said to be excellent quality. Thirty-two ovens are in operation. Coal for the ovens is supplied from the Granby's properties at Cassidy, Vancouver Island, from which steady shipments have been made to the northern smelter town for several weeks past.

By-products of the coke plant also include coal tar, for which there is a big market, and will provide British Columbia points with a dependable product. The coal tar will be shipped to Vancouver, where it will be fractionated into pitch and creosote. Other by-products include toluol, benzol and sulphate of ammonia, for all of which there is a consuming market.

Word comes from Prince Rupert that work of an exploratory nature has been in progress on the Eestall for two years, and while nothing has been made public in regard to the findings, it is understood that there the ore body is even larger than that at Hidden Creek, Anyox. The deposit contains a large amount of sulphur, but the recent developments in smelting make it possible to extract from the sulphur as well as the iron from the ore. All of which becomes more interesting to most towns when connected with the rumored shipment of the smelter machinery from Grand Forks to a point conveniently near the big copper properties on the Skeena River.

Leading mining engineers state that Nugget has the ore of payable grade, and by acquiring the Motherlode mill the company is now in the position of having one of the best gold milling plants in America for its size. Nearly 500 feet of the tunnel from the Motherlode to the Nugget has been driven, and every indication shows that the downward extension of the Nugget ore bodies will be proved up.

It is the intention of the company to open up the tunnel by stopes from which the mill will be fed, and from the bullion the preference shares will be retired on first profits. When this has been done the common stock will come onto a first-class basis and inside 18 months should be on the dividend list.

Developments in the Salmon River, Bear River District, Alice Arm and north of the Portland Canal calls attention to the entire North-Western district with regard to mineral development. Mr. George A. Clothier, resident engineer of this district, known as No. 1, writes in the Mines Report, 1918, enthusiastically of the mineral possibilities. By way of introduction to his report says:

District No. 1 includes eight Mining Divisions of the Province, namely, Bella Coola, Queen Charlotte, Skeena, Portland Canal, Nass River, Atlin, Stikine, and Liard—and embraces all the north-western portion of the Province from Seymour inlet to the northern boundary of British Columbia.

The Nass River Mining Division is a new one created on September 1st, 1918. It comprises that portion of the Skeena Mining Division from the watershed between the Nass and Skeena Rivers and from the mouth of Portland Inlet just south of Pearce Island, north to the southern boundary of the Stikine Mining Division. The recording office is at Anyox, B. C. A portion of the production from the old Skeena Division will therefore now be included in that of the Nass River Division.

There are many features of this North-western District which make it probably the most desirable one in the Province, from an operating as well as a prospecting standpoint. The most important feature, I think, is the accessibility of the greater portion of the District. A glance at the map will convince any one that the innumerable islands and miles upon miles of waterways cutting into the mainland for a distance of 400 miles from Seymour inlet to the head of Portland Canal, furnish unlimited areas most accessible to the prospector, and eliminates the generally prohibitive handicap of the lack of transportation. Prospecting is therefore not expensive (a gun and fishing tackle will provide 75 per cent. of the prospector's grub) and is attended with less difficulties and hardships than many other districts. It is surprising how little systematic prospecting has been done along the coast and the very small portion of the total area that has been gone over; the majority of claims staked are on croppings accidentally discovered by fishermen, lumbermen, and trappers. Because of the ideal transportation conditions, the large operating companies are always in the market for, and will to exploit, prospects of big, low-grade ore-bodies, while with high-grade smaller bodies the prospector always has the possibility of shipping his own ore.

Geologically, the distribution of the rock formations in the entire district is considered conducive to the deposition of ore. The main granodiorite batholith, constituting the core of the Coast range, extends through the district from Bella Coola to Alaska.

Within this granite range, which varies in width from thirty to one hundred miles, are enclosed many areas of sedimentary and altered rocks which are well worth the prospector's attention. The immense deposit on the Eestall River of iron pyrites, carrying a small percentage of chalcopyrite with small gold and silver values, occurring in a belt of sedimentary rocks about a mile wide, contained in the Coast granodiorite, exemplifies this class of ore-deposit. Also, within the granite are many intrusions or dykes of igneous rocks, along or in the vicinity of which are conditions favourable for the circulation of mineral-bearing waters and the deposition of their contents, such as is found