

ore, R. W. Miffin, secretary-treasurer of Iron Mountain, Ltd., stated to the Nelson News.

As originally designed last fall and built during the early winter by Dr. J. W. Crook, the plant was to have a capacity of 30 tons, but the addition of an extra set of rolls for the crushing, and some alterations in the process, principally in the direction of limiting the percentage of the product sent through the ball mill, makes it possible to run through 50 tons, while the crushing capacity is set at 100 tons.

At present 15 men are employed at the mine and the mill, and this force will be increased to 25 when the mill gets going.

The famous old Emerald mine was the first silver-lead property to be exploited in the silver-lead belt of the Sheep Creek district, and has been a continuous operator, practically speaking since January, 1906, when John Waldbeser started it in operation. In 1919 Mr. Waldbeser and his associates were incorporated, taking the name of Iron Mountain, Ltd.

In 1919 the Emerald shipped 177 tons of ore to the Trail smelter, and so far this year has shipped 404 tons to the same destination.

The Omineca Herald says: During the past week the concentrator on the Kitselas Mountain Copper Co.'s property at Usk has been working very satisfactorily, and a good deal of ore is being handled. At the same time some development work is being carried on at the mine. The property is perfectly located from an operating standpoint, and it has all the earmarks of being a dividend payer in the not distant future. The values are in the ore, and there is lots of ore in the veins, and a number of good stout veins. The policy of the company in regard to development and the treatment of the ore has been a very conservative one and consequently slow. Nevertheless no serious mistakes have been made, and in a short time the company will be able to proceed on a much larger scale and with every prospect of success. A tunnel on the level of the ore bunkers has been run in several hundred feet, tapping the vein. The next development will be a drift and then stoping. Considerable other development has already been done in the way of shafts, cuts and tunnels. The ore carries a good deal of gold, both fine and coarse, and it is not uncommon

to get a good sized nugget. There is native silver, quick-silver, copper and, as the auctioneer would say, other things too numerous to mention. The main feature is that the mill is making a good saving of the minerals.

In memoir 117 from the Dominion geological survey, S. J. Schofield has made a report of the geology and ore deposits of the Ainsworth mining camp. The report is graphically illustrated with maps and charts showing the geology of most of the mines in the division. The structural, historical and economic geology of the camp are fully described and diagraphed.

The Ainsworth camp is one of the oldest in the Province. Since it was first opened in 1896, to the end of 1918, the camp produced \$8,875,000 in gold, silver, lead and zinc, nearly \$3,000,000 of which was produced in lead during the last three years of the war.

The report will be of great value to mining men interested in that part of the Province.

The snow in Alice Arm is rapidly disappearing and the mining industry is becoming quite active. The Dolly Varden Mine again is in full operation and ore shipments are being received at tide water. The La Rose property is to be developed further and a force of men has been put to work. The Moose Prospect also is to be opened up and the McLennan Silver Mines, Ltd., already have started work on the Royal Group adjoining the Dolly Varden. In the course of the last few weeks a great many miners and prospectors have arrived and as the snow recedes prospectors and miners will make their way up both the Kitsault and Alliance Rivers.

The Toric Group of mineral claims, situated on the east side of the Kitsault River, are reported to have been bonded by John C. Pederson, one of the pioneers of the Alice Arm camp. He obtained control from the original stakers and proposes commencing development this summer. It is understood that in addition to further general exploration, diamond drilling is to be started.

The Patricia, Magee and Montana groups of mineral claims situated on the Marmot River, are to be actively developed during the summer. On the Patricia a four-foot lead of good ore has been opened, samples from which have given returns from \$15 to \$35 in gold and as high as \$62 in silver.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada

TO END OF DECEMBER, 1918

Has produced Minerals valued as follows: Placer Gold, \$75,436,103; Lode Gold, \$97,121,786; Silver, \$46,839,631; Lead, \$42,294,251; Copper, \$145,741,060; Other Metals (Zinc, Iron, etc.), \$13,278,058; Coal and Coke, \$187,147,652; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., \$28,843,272; Miscellaneous Minerals, \$651,759; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1918 show an

Aggregate Value of \$637,353,581

Production for Year Ending December, 1918, \$41,782,474

The Mining Laws of this Province are more liberal and the fees lower than those of any other Province in the Dominion, or any colony in the British Empire.

Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

Absolute Titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown Grants.

Full information, together with mining Reports and Maps, may be obtained gratis by addressing—

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES
VICTORIA, British Columbia.