

smelter, and the fact that the company is apparently more interested in the development of big ore bodies than in immediate realization on shipments seems to point to the possibility of a smelter on Vancouver Island.

The supply of coke on the island is assured and the attention being paid to not only the copper ore deposits but to the coal and coke supplies leads to the belief that the Consolidated are seriously contemplating the establishment of a smelting operation on the island.

The Trail News says: It is anticipated that the copper plant of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. will resume operations about July 1st. It is likely that only one furnace will be blown in for the present and others added as the smelter feed increases. The converter plant will likewise be started to convert the copper matte into blister copper and the first division of the copper refinery will also resume.

It is expected that the Canada Copper Corporation of Copper Mountain will commence the shipment of its copper concentrates from its big 2,000 ton capacity concentration mill to Trail and the smelter and refinery here will be kept busy taking care of the company's own ores and those of the big Copper Mountain properties.

The new addition to the copper refinery is about completed and the combined plants will have a capacity of about 100 tons a day of refined copper. The concentrates from Copper Mountain will run about 25 per cent pure copper, which will give the copper plant a large output with a correspondingly small smelting operation.

The big new copper rod mill, which is estimated will cost \$250,000, is assuming proportions, and the work of pouring concrete is moving along nicely. This mill will convert the refined copper into what is known commercially as "rods," in which form a large proportion of the copper is sold in the open markets of the world.

The Sullivan magnetic test mill, which has been in operation for some time in competition with the Sullivan flotation mill, both mills being under one roof, has been closed down and is being dismantled. This process, while in a way satisfactory, was not considered by the company as well adapted to the economical handling of the Sullivan ore as their improved flotation process, so was abandoned. This little mill was unique in many ways and for a time

looked as though it would revolutionize the methods of treatment of Sullivan ore.

On the site of the old magnetic mill a new concentrator is being added which will double the capacity of the present plant.

Frank M. Hawkes, president of the Donohoe Mines Corporation, arrived in Merritt from Seattle recently and proceeded to the mines at Stump Lake, to be present, with the general manager, Chauncey A. Moon, at a conference with a number of distinguished mining engineers and geologists of the United States, who were called in by Mr. Hawkes for consultation as to plans for immediate opening up and working of the rich ore bodies of the Donohoe mines on a large scale.

The following composed the party of engineers and experts taking part in this important conference at the mines, which was expected to last for days: William J. Shedwick, Jr., mining engineer and geologist, of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York, representing one of the principal stockholders of the Donohoe Mines; Lewis A. Levensaler, consulting mining engineer and geologist; Frank M. Myers, Seattle, consulting engineer and mine manager, Donohoe Mines, with Joseph Knoll, assistant.

Machinery has been ordered in the States, and is now being assembled for shipment to the mines, for a modern concentrating plant for the treatment of the ores. The flotation process, which saves over 98 per cent of the ore values and obviates a very large wastage by other methods, will be used. The foundations for the heavy concentrating machinery are now being built, and it is anticipated that actual concentration will commence August 15.

## FRANCIS GLOVER MINING ENGINEER

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