

the ore shoot is continuous for this vertical distance. The horizontal boundaries of this ore body have not been clearly defined, but it is probably some 600 feet in length by 20 to 25 feet in thickness, carrying 3 to 4 per cent. copper.

"At the 'Cabin Bluff' showing there is a considerable depression in the ground, which appears to have been caused by oxidizing and dissolving out of the pyrites ore body, and there is a large deposit of hematite in a small flat of 10 acres south of the ore showings, where this dissolved ore has been redeposited. Samples of this deposit gave the following assay: Iron, 60 per cent.; gold, 0.10 ounces; copper, 0.2 per cent.

"The country rock in the vicinity of the ore body is made up of altered argillites or shales, traversed by felsite, diabase and porphyrite dikes, these dikes being of later origin than the ore. In some parts of the deposits there is a vein filling of quartz, but the main body is composed of solid sulphide ores.

"There is an 87-foot waterfall on a small creek 1 3-4 miles northward of the main tunnel, where 600 horsepower is developed by an impact wheel of Pelton type. This runs an 8-drill Rand compressor; also a small saw-mill capable of cutting 7,000 feet a day of rough lumber.

"Transportation facilities are being provided by the installation of 2,500 feet of gravity tramway and one mile of an electric tramroad on a seven-tenths of one per cent. grade. This will bring the ore to deep water, where it can be shipped to any of the coast smelters.

"The property is under the general direction of Mr. M. K. Rodgers, American Bank Building, Seattle, Washington."

Last summer I was given the following information relative to this property by one who claimed to be well

informed concerning it: "The developed ore zone has been opened for a little more than 2,000 feet in length, and from 200 to 500 feet in width. Beside some 1,500 feet of open-cut work, about 1,000 feet of tunnelling has been done. This work has opened a large body of copper sulphide ore, running from 4 to 8 per cent. (with some as high as 12 per cent.) in copper, and \$1 to \$3 per ton in gold and silver. It is a very favourable ore for smelting, carrying an excess of iron over silica. Much of it is pure copper and iron sulphide, high in both iron and sulphur, so making it a desirable smelting ore, less coke being required for its reduction than for other ores having constituents less favourable from a metal-liferous point of view.

"The ore has been cut for a width of 125 feet and down to a depth of between 400 and 500 feet, and it is known to be good to below the 400-foot level. The quantity of ore blocked out is more than 300,000 tons, and the mine is sufficiently developed to warrant the erection of a 300-ton smelter."

The foregoing information will serve to give a general idea of the property the Granby Company has taken under bond. It is probable Mr. Graves is not quite correctly quoted in the statement attributed to him, in effect that the Hidden Creek property is "one of the greatest mines on the Pacific coast." It is likely that his comparison was intended to be restricted to the British Columbia coast district. If not, then the opinion may be expressed that it is premature to express any such opinion in the present state of development of the Hidden Creek mine. Nevertheless, there seems some good reason to believe there is in that mine a large tonnage of copper ore, but of general average grade somewhat lower than the stated 3 1-2 per cent. copper.

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Interests in Canadian Affairs—The Asbestos Trouble—The Tin Market and the Coming of Nigerian Tin—Oil Developments—The "War" With Some Further News of Maikop—Russia's Abounding Copper Production—Copper in Asia Minor and China—Rand Conservatism—Important New Reduction Works on the Rand.

(Exclusive correspondence of CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL.)

Despite the interest that things Canadian on the whole excite in Great Britain that interest does not extend to the Dominion's mines as a rule. In the days of Whittaker Wright there was a boom started by the forming of the British American Corporation and somewhere about \$25,000,000 were raised with the utmost ease and companies like Le Roi and others were floated, the shares going easily and big premiums being secured. A few years passed by and there came the Whittaker Wright smash with the suicide of the promoter on the eve of his conviction for fraud. The companies that owed their origin to his skilful manipulation dragged on during the succeeding years and have gradually faded away one by one, Le Roi being practically the last to disappear. This company is now being wound up.

Turning to one Canadian matter that deeply interests English investors the news was definitely published on October 20th here that the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation was in an unsatisfactory position. This corporation endeavoured to place \$15,000,000 in 5,000 first mortgage bonds in London some seven months ago

but the response was very small and so far as concerns this country interest in the affairs of the corporation centres in the effect which its fortunes may have upon the United Asbestos Company which is an English undertaking. I understand that no ill effects are anticipated for this English company and that in so far as there is likely to be some alleviation of the intense competition which has prevailed recently the position of the United Company may possibly be improved.

The fierce competition in the asbestos industry has reached a level where it is almost impossible for matters to become any worse. During recent years the English United Asbestos Company, like its predecessor, has adopted a very conservative policy, and the directors have made every endeavour to husband their resources. It seems likely, therefore, that in the event of any revival in business the company would benefit substantially. On this side the position of the Amalgamated Corporation is rather obscure.

The tin market to which I made some reference in my last letter continues to provide plenty of excitement on the London Stock Exchange and in the metal market. Just prior to the date of writing there has been another jump in the price and the cash figure of the metal is practically \$100 higher per English ton than at the beginning of August. The Nigerian alluvial tin propositions to whose origin I have in an earlier article made some reference are getting more numerous on the London market. The most advanced company in production amongst them is the Naraguta, which has al-