

Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts at Trail—Proposal to use Greenwood Smelter— Development at Hazelton Mine—Prospects for Interior —Mining Notes.

The following is a list of the ore received at the Trail Smelter, December 1st to 7th, 1918:

MINE	LOCATION	GROSS TONS
Arlington	Slocan	102
Emma	Eholt	110
Electric Point	Boundary, Wn.	31
Gallagher	Ainsworth	32
Iron Mask	Kamloops	53
Josie	Rossland	601
Lucky Jim	Kaslo	57
Molly Gibson	Kitto Landing	19
North Star	Kimberley	112
Queen Bess	Sandon	102
St. Eugene	Moyie	37
Sullivan (Zinc)	Kimberley	1856
" (Lead)	Kimberley	183
		3295

The Grand Forks Gazette says:

Diamond drilling of Phoenix mines with a view to demonstrating ore possibilities and a feeder for Greenwood smelter may soon be undertaken by the Provincial Department of Mines under its special appropriation for diamond drill exploratory work. It is understood that Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, and J. E. Thompson, the two Boundary members, are seeking Government aid in the matter and the result will have considerable bearing on the proposed independent smelting enterprise at Greenwood.

What is regarded as the most feasible of the several proposals made by the commercial interests of Greenwood city, through Oscar Lachmund, the former general manager of the smelter, to the Canada Copper Corporation contemplates of the plant by Mr. Lachmund and a corporation of Greenwood interests at a rental of \$10,000 a year. These proposals are to be considered at once by Canada Copper directors meeting at New York and the result is being awaited with much interest.

With the organizing of an independent company a lead furnace would be built and a copper-lead matte derived from customs shipments from tributary territory on both sides of the international boundary. The matte would be refined at the Trail plant of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. and thus eliminate any rivalry between the two concerns.

In anticipation of securing the proposed lease Manager Lachmund is lining up his forces and is already in communication with independent shippers of ore supply and machinery dealers for lead furnace and other equipment.

Mining men from the north bring a report that the diamond-drilling operations by the Granby Consolidated on property on the Ecstall River, about twenty-five miles up from the mouth of this river, which is a tributary of the Skeena, flowing into it at Port Essington, have struck a good grade of copper. The property, which is an immense body of iron pyrites, where exposed, has been held by Victoria interests for twenty-one years. At the time of discovery considerable work was done and two surface trams were built. The pyrites was mined and several tons were shipped to the chemical works at Victoria for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Dalby B. Morkill, mine superintendent for the New Hazelton Gold Cobalt company, a Vancouver corporation owning a large group of claims on Rocher de Boule mountain, near Hazelton, reports that development of the property will be systematically continued.

Two tunnels are being driven, and these will be continued. One of these is on the Victoria gold-cobalt-molybdenum lead at a point 1,100 feet vertically below the apex

of the vein, and 350 feet below the main tunnel. This lower tunnel has now been driven 240 feet, 75 feet being a cross-cut to tap the vein, and the remainder a drift along the vein. In this drift a shoot of ore 100 feet long has been passed through, varying from two or three inches to 16 inches in width, which assayed at the widest part, \$109 in gold and 7 per cent. cobalt. The face of the drift is now into a second shoot of ore.

Three carloads of ore were taken out last winter from the upper tunnel on the same lead, 750 feet below the apex, which contained gold, cobalt and molybdenite, and was shipped to Ottawa for treatment. A 30-ton carload of gold ore from the same workings is now being loaded for shipment to the Granby company's smelter at Anyox.

The purpose of the lower tunnel is to develop and block out the shoots of ore shown in the upper workings, and to provide a lower and permanent entry to the mine. Driving on the vein will be continued during the winter, and definite plans of operation made in the spring in accordance with results of development work.

The other tunnel upon which work is being carried out is on one of the copper veins on the company's Moose claim, adjoining the Rocher de Boule mine. The vein is the extension of that company's upper or main vein. The surface outcrop of this vein is not favorably situated for drifting upon, so a tunnel was started below the showing; and the first portion is a crosscut. It has been driven in loose ground a distance of 140 feet, and has just reached the solid formation and been turned to intersect the vein, which shows very good copper ore where it outcrops on the surface.

The Trail news says of mining and smelting conditions and future at Trail as follows:

When the war broke out in August, 1914, it caught the metallurgical world unawares, of course, and even the most far-seeing ones in the metal markets of the world could not predict what would happen to metals. The immediate result was that several of the smelters in British Columbia shut down altogether, necessitating as well the closing of the mines from which the supply of ore was obtained for the blast furnaces.

One of the smelters that did not close was that of the Consolidated company of Trail. The consequences of an entire closing here are so widespread—with 100 to 150 mines scattered all over the province and in other provinces as well, that were more or less regular shippers—that it was decided to try to keep operating in some way. There was no market for metals, no quotations—the bottom had simply dropped out of everything. But the Trail smelter kept on running, and a few months later, when it was seen what a tremendous demand there would be for metals of all kinds for war purposes, operations were extended here, a zinc electrolytic plant was established at a cost of a couple of millions, a copper refinery added, and the payroll reached as many as 1700 men at times when construction was at its height.

Now that an armistice has been declared, with the certainty of peace being signed in a month or two, comes another enforced re-adjustment of industrial conditions, with this difference: This change has been seen coming for some months, and all over Canada and elsewhere plans have been under way for coping with the situation when it arrived. To change from manufacturing for war purposes at high prices to peace uses at normal figures is the object in view, not only here but elsewhere.

In this part of British Columbia the Consolidated company is the largest enterprise of a mining and smelting nature, and its ramifications are almost co-extensive with the boundaries of the province. It is understood to be the intention of the Consolidated managers to keep operating its mines and smelters on the present basis as long as practicable, and if the market for one of the metals is such that the ores cannot be smelted, refined and disposed of to advan-