

On the question of making operative his restriction of investment scheme, the judge stated that it was too late to consider applying the rule to the mines now in existence. But the Government should pass an enactment which would restrict investment in mines to be opened up in the future to Canadians only. Then in the tremendous development to come, Canada would get the whole benefit.

A SUGGESTION.

Editor, Canadian Mining Journal:

Sir,—In the editorial in your issue of the 15th you invite suggestions dealing with the removal by, as you term it, united effort, of obstacles encountered by those who have been trying to develop ore deposits and increase production of raw materials.

As you are aware, during the last six years, suggestions have been made, through the public press, through delegations, and through the associated Boards of Trade of Northern Ontario, asking for the removal of these very same obstacles. In 1911 we were told by Hon. Frank Cochrane, that the Government's policy was to protect its forest resources rather than to encourage further encroachment by prospectors, miners or railroads. The people asked for bread and were given a stone.

It is true that the Legislature made an appropriation of money for the purpose of giving the aid asked for. But as long as the Cabinet Ministers are able to ignore the wishes of the House and to use money so appropriated, for other purposes, Legislative action alone does not relieve the situation.

It is evident, from the statement by Hon. Frank Cochrane, that he was acting as Minister of Lands and Forests. There are no indications that he was acting as a Minister of Mines.

In view of past experience, it seems to me that in order to get any assistance that might be needed in order to facilitate increased production of raw material from the mines it will first be necessary that the industry be represented in the Cabinet and I, therefore, suggest that the mining men of Ontario ask for and insist on getting as Minister of Mines one who is not tied to the apron strings of any other industry. West Shining Tree, January 29th, 1917.

L. O. Hedlund.

GRANBY.

Estimated earnings of Granby Consolidated for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, were \$2,533,079, less dividends of \$600,000, leaving a surplus of \$1,933,079.

The report shows that there were treated during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916, at Grand Forks smelter 464,927 dry tons, and at Anyox smelter 446,857 dry tons, a total of 911,784 dry tons.

Production of metals was as follows:—

	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.
	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
Anyox smelter	16,179,521	193,142	4,681
Grand Forks Smelter	6,351,710	78,362	13,228
Total	22,531,231	271,504	17,909

According to the Revelstoke Review, Alberta and Seattle men have organized the Circle City Mines, Limited, and have bonded a group of mineral claims situated in the Lardeau country. It is stated that an adit, driven 80 ft., has cut a 6 ft. lode of ore containing silver and lead.

HOW MOLYBDENUM CONCENTRATES ARE MARKETED.

The basis on which molybdenum ores and concentrates are bought and sold varies according to whether the contained molybdenum mineral is molybdenum or wulfenite. Molybdenum products are invariably purchased on the basis of their molybdenum content, reckoned as MoS_2 , whereas wulfenite is always bought either on the basis of its molybdenum content expressed as metallic molybdenum or as MoO_3 . It is unfortunate that custom should have established these three methods of calculation where one, based on the content of metallic molybdenum, would have sufficed and avoided needless complications and frequent misunderstandings between buyers and sellers. In connection with the use of these three standards it may be of interest to note that 1 part by weight of MoS_2 is equivalent to 0.9 part of MoO_3 and to 0.6 part of Mo, and, inversely, that 1 part by weight of Mo is equivalent to 1.5 parts of MoO_3 and to 1.67 parts of MoS_2 .

In Canada and the United States the short ton of 2,000 pounds is the measure of weight used in buying and selling of molybdenum ore, and quotations are generally based on the number of units of 20 pounds each of pure Mo, MoO_3 , or MoS_2 , contained in a ton. In Europe, on the other hand, the long ton of 2,240 pounds is almost invariably used, and accordingly European purchasers settle on the basis of a unit containing 22.4 pounds. Quotations both in this country and abroad are generally made on a sliding scale to cover various grades of material. Specifications usually state the minimum percentage of Mo, MoS_2 , or MoO_3 in the ore or concentrates that is acceptable to the purchaser, and also the maximum percentage of objectionable elements, such as copper, tungsten, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony that will be allowed. Just what are objectionable elements depends largely on the use to which the molybdenum product derived from the concentrates is destined and the methods employed in treating it. Copper and tungsten seem to be universally objectionable both to the iron and steel and to the chemical trades. Copper is particularly undesirable and its presence in excess of 1 per cent., even in high-grade molybdenite concentrates, is usually sufficient to render the material unmarketable. Some dealers will, however, accept concentrates containing more than 1 per cent. copper, but when 4 or 5 per cent. copper is present the penalties exacted are such as to be prohibitive. Likewise, some dealers have no objection to the presence of small quantities of arsenic and bismuth in molybdenite concentrates, as they state that these elements are readily volatilized when the ore is roasted in the process of treatment. Up to 1914 it was difficult to sell molybdenite concentrates containing less than 80 per cent. MoS_2 , or wulfenite concentrates with less than 25 per cent. MoO_3 , but at present molybdenite and wulfenite concentrates containing as low as 20 per cent. MoS_2 and 18 per cent. MoO_3 , respectively, can be marketed.—F. W. Horton, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Development of the Oregon mineral claim, situated in Camp Hedley, Similkameen district, is to be resumed. Tenders have been invited for extending an adit, now in about 130 ft., for 75 to 100 ft. The claim is owned by Mr. F. H. French, of Hedley, and some associates resident on the Coast.