

Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts and Shipments at Trail Smelter—Large Increase in Zinc Output—The War's Influence on Silver-lead and Copper Mining.

Returns from the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company plant for the week ending August 19th show that 9,341 tons of ore were treated. The Pittsburg and the Charleston mine shipped for the first time this year.

Receipts for the week and for the year to date were:

	Week.	Year.
Rossland.		
Le Roi No. 2, milled	325	10,830
Centre Star	4,004	105,436
Le Roi	2,310	46,277
Le Roi No. 2	195	13,326
Other mines .....	.....	38
Total	6,834	175,907
Nelson.		
Queen, milled	350	11,550
Motherlode, milled	500	10,000
Silver King	249	13,387
Zincton	32	388
H. B.	78	1,847
Emerald	24	1,026
Other mines .....	.....	1,346
Total	1,233	39,544
Lardeau.		
Other mines .....	.....	62
East Kootenay.		
Sullivan	1,444	16,399
Other mines .....	.....	828
Total	1,444	17,227
Slocan and Ainsworth.		
Highland, milled	350	11,360
Bluebell, milled	1,400	46,200
Standard, milled	1,000	33,000
Van Roi, milled	750	24,800
Bluebell	104	4,447
No. 1	315	4,873
Standard	173	8,626
Richmond-Eureka	34	384
Charleston	19	19
Other mines .....	.....	9,334
Total	4,145	143,043
Consolidated Co.'s Receipts, Trail, B. C.		
Ben Hur	243	8,292
Union	40	283
Lanark	58	79
Pittsburg	19	19
Centre Star	4,004	105,436
Le Roi	2,310	46,277
Le Roi No. 2	195	13,326
Silver King	249	13,387
Zincton	32	388
H. B.	78	1,847
Emerald	24	1,026
Sullivan	1,444	16,399
Bluebell	104	4,447
No. 1	315	4,873
Standard	173	8,626
Richmond-Eureka	34	384
Charleston	19	19
Other mines .....	.....	12,137
Total	9,341	237,245

—Nelson News.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-three tons of zinc ore were shipped from six mines of Kootenay and the Boundary to the zinc smelters of the United States during July. In July, 1913, only one mine of the district was on the zinc shipping list, the Utica, shipping 40 tons.

Mines shipping during July just past, with the amounts of their shipments, were:

Standard, 777 tons; Hewitt, 138 tons; Slocan Star, 468 tons; Rambler-Cariboo, 160 tons; U. S., 40 tons; Utica, 40 tons.

According to a report by Mr. J. M. Mackie, managing director of the Hillcrest Collieries, which had recently such a deplorable loss of life, is now operating and producing 700 tons of coal per day, and will in the course of a month be producing 1,000 tons per day. Before the accident, the collieries were producing 1,250 tons per day.

Mr. J. D. MacKenzie, of the Dominion Geological Survey, has just completed a reconnaissance examination of Graham Island, and will spend the ensuing winter in making a geological map. He was engaged in this work for the past two years, and was assisted by Mr. S. E. Slipper, Mr. C. E. Cairns and Mr. Victor Dolmage.

Mr. Lorne A. Campbell, M. P. P. for Rossland, gave out the following interview, in part, to the Colonist concerning the silver-lead and the copper mining industry of the Province:

"Prior to the outbreak of the war, the mines were in good condition and there were few clouds on the horizon. With the war and the immediate collapse of order in the financial markets throughout the world, came the disruption of the metal markets, making it impossible to get quotations or ascertain metal values. This situation only revealed an opportunity, as a result of the war, and it is this new position which is now being surveyed.

"Just prior to the outbreak of the war, Great Britain secured all the available lead supplies open to purchase. It is assumed that she is still in the market for all the lead she can get. The silver-lead mines of British Columbia produce comparatively very little silver, but they do produce a considerable quantity of lead, which can be refined in the Province. It is to this phase of the matter to which Mr. Campbell is now engaged in directing the attention of both the Federal and Provincial Governments. His idea is, roughly, that the Federal Government should purchase what silver is produced in British Columbia and make what other arrangements may be necessary to insure that the mines shall not shut down, to the end that the lead which Great Britain requires shall be supplied in some quantity by the mines of this Province. The question is one which involves many considerations, but Mr. Campbell has received such assurances from Sir Richard McBride as lead him to be hopeful that the problem will be solved satisfactorily.

"Apropos of the suggestions advanced in some quarters that, in view of the situation this winter, it might be desirable for some of the larger employers of labor to work their staffs only half-time, Mr. Campbell said he was opposed to that idea. He thought that the better way to meet the problem of threatened unemployment would be to keep the staffs employed all the time, at reduced pay, if emergency measures of this kind are forced on employers."

Of the copper situation, he states:

"It appears that practically all the copper produced in Canada is sent to New York, and that of the entire quantity produced on the continent of America, sixty per cent. is sent to Germany. The cessation of all industry in Germany therefore implies the closing of this market.

"Until England and the United States have had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions and go in for the manufacture of those articles in which copper is largely used, he fears that the effect upon certain of the mines in British Columbia will be somewhat serious."