The Mobbs property in the Lardeau district, has been bonded to a Vancouver syndicate for a consideration of \$35,000, payable over two years. A contract has been let for 250 feet of drifting from the bottom of the present shaft, which is 80 feet deep. The vein at the bottom of the shaft is one foot wide and averages 250 ounces of silver per ton.

Word from Salmo indicates that the concentrator which has been under construction at the Emerald Mine, Iron Mountain, near Sheep Creek, during the past four months, is practically complete. The new plant was designed by W. J. Crook, of San Francisco, Cal., and erected under his supervision. It has a capacity of thirty tons a day on a double shift basis, and stands at the mine site. The new plant is described as being more or less experimental as it is the intention of the Iron Mountain, Ltd., if the ore developments warrant it, to erect a large plant on Sheep Creek, possibly of the hydro-electric type. This, however, is a matter for the future, and meanwhile the new concentrator is experted to give entire satisfaction. The history of the Emerald Mine started in 1906. It was the first in the silver-lead belt of the Sheep Creek camp, and has shipped between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of ore to the Trail smelter.

Three feet of high-grade ore has been exposed between the seventh and eighth levels at th Queen Bess mine at Three Forks. The Queen Bess has produced more high-grade ore than any of the Clarence Cunningham group of mines, and it has been mainly from the returns of ore from this mine that Mr. Cunningham has been able to undertake his extensive mining operations.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company treated during the month of January, 1920, 65 191 tons of ore, recovering 1,640 000 pounds of copper. The value of the gold and silver recovery is approximately 55 to 60 cents per ton of ore.

Since the closing down of the Phoenix mines of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.. with the result that the formerly bustling little town of Phoenix is now deserted, there have been reports from time to time

that the company has plans which, in their development will rehabilitate Phoenix to some extent, as well as bringing a larger measure of prosperity to the contiguous section.

The assertion now made is that the company proposes the installation of a concentration mill at or near Phoenix for the handling of the low grade ores of the mines. The volume of water necessary is said to be available. Such action, it is pointed out, might lead to the resumption of smelting at the Grand Forks smelter. In this connection, however, it is to be borne in mind that there is no assurance that the concentrates would not be shipped to the smelting plant at Anyox. The mines at Phoenix are said to contain a large quantity of low-grade ore.

Dan Chisholm and W. O. Johnson, of Telkwa, were in Smithers recently, says The Interior News, having just come in from the Big Four Group, where they have been carrying on operations for the past few months. The Big Four consists of four claims and is located on the north fork of the Telkwa river, some forty miles from Telkwa. Work by three men has been continuous during the summer and the work of a development nature has been chiefly a shaft, which they have sunk about forty feet. Reports made on the property by reliable authorities describe the vein as a fissure, and while they are still in the capping they expect to break into the vein ten feet down. The ore runs high in silver and lead, with fair values in copper.

Diamond drilling is being used to a larger extent in British Columbia in mining development than heretofore. The Provincial Government is carrying on operations of this character on the Snowstorm group of copper claims in Highland Valley near Merritt, B. C. The work was started last January and five borings have been completed. The sixth is now down over 600 feet.

A. J. Currie has received an order from the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co for a couple of cars of manganese from the local deposits. Just what the stuff is to be used for by the smelting company is not quite clear, but it is stated that manganese ore has been found to have some fluxing value under certain conditions. It is most likely that the shipment is for experimental purposes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada

TO END OF DECEMBER, 1918

Has produced Minerals valued as follows: Placer Gold, \$75,436,103; Lode Gold, \$97,121,786; Silver, \$46,839,631; Lead, \$42,294,251; Copper, \$145,741,060; Other Metals (Zinz, Iron, etc.), \$13,278,058; Coal and Coke, \$187,147,652; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., \$28,843,272; Miscellaneous Minerals, \$651,759; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1918 show an

Aggregate Value of \$637,353,581 Production for Year Ending December, 1918, \$41,782,474

The Mining Laws of this Province are more liberal and the fees lower than those of any other Province in the Dominion, or any colony in the British Empire.

Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

Absolute Titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown Grants.

Full information, together with mining Reports and Maps, may be obtained gratis by addressing—

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES VICTORIA, British Columbia.