

# Decision Point Nears as Tons Grow at Granduc

There is plenty of room for believing that sponsors of the Granduc copper mine development will have ore-disclosures ample enough by midwinter to permit basing plans looking forward to production on this B.C. property.

Company officials say they prefer not to talk until their ideas are clearer-cut but onlookers gain the impression that the 30 million ton production target is either hit or visibly in sight, and that the drilling that will be carried on until supplies become exhausted — in a month or two perhaps — will yield a figure well in excess. The main drive into the Granduc mountain is in over 3,000 ft., and only a moderate stretch of it has seen drilling done to depth. If deep holes can be run for the whole length, and if they continue to show ore at depth then the tonnage inferences will be very large. And, it should be emphasized that then the ultimate size of the Granduc deposit will not be known, just the "inside" of the body. It may prove with time and probing to be

a very, very large proposition. This is because the ore (even though it is known to have 1,700 ft. of height and over 3,000 ft. of length) has not been given a boundary going down or going up, or along the strike going north into the mountain, or going south under the valley at the mine's portal.

Some enthusiastic westerners are calling it to become Canada's biggest straight copper mine in respect of tonnage. There is nothing else in the deposit except a little gold and silver. An average of one and a half per cent copper over widths of between 100 to 150 ft. is possible. However, the companies handling the proposition, Granby and Newmont, are keeping their feet firmly on the ground and are not making any statements that cannot be supported by evidence on the plus side.

## Various Financing Schemes

With a large ore picture taking shape quite rapidly naturally many tentative ideas are under discussion. Various schemes for financing have been explored in a general fashion. One of them is the issuing of bonds or debentures by Granduc company, with the 750,000 shares in the treasury being employed either as a bonus or as a convertible privilege. This idea seems to receive most attention; it would involve rights to Granduc shareholders. The amount to be raised could be somewhere between \$30 million and \$40 million. This is larger than earlier figures and could be a reflection of the enlargement of the proposition.

Some outsiders are "calling" Granduc for 10,000 tons a day on initial production. No comment on the probable figure can be drawn from official circles. They want to know the ore outlook. All that one can say is that first utterances a year and a half ago were that 5,000 tons a day seemed likely, and that a later statement raised the ante to between 5,000 and 10,000 a day. Gaspé, the largest straight copper mine in Canada, has an initial capacity of 6,500 tons a day. Geco, another new mine, plans to come in at 3,300 tons with a later stepup to 5,000. It has both copper and zinc. These two are mentioned for comparison reasons. The Granby parent mine is working up toward 6,000 tons. The average copper grade is 0.8%. Dividends are made on this grade, which shows what can be done with skilful management and the current copper market.

## Transportation Ideas

Transportation plans, a thoughtful feature in the part of B.C. where Granduc is located, have covered several schemes. For a time the idea of a narrow gauge railway down the Leduc River to the Pacific received attention. This would have involved crossing the Alaska Panhandle, and therefore, added another political jurisdiction. The Northern Miner finds present thought pretty much fixed on a railway to Stewart, B.C. This, which would keep the operation in one political frame, would involve about 15 miles of tunnelling and some surface track. (The country is mountainous, and has many glaciers.) Hundred pound rails, 55-mile an hour speeds of diesel trains, have been talked about but, of course, there's no decision yet. The tunnelling job may to some sound formidable, but not to western ears. It would take two years or more, attacked from various places en route, to complete. It could be proceeding at the same time the concentrator and mining plant were being provided. If desired, a smelter could be erected and operated at Stewart, which is on deep water. No suggestion can be gained. It may or may not come later. A lot depends on what final size the mine takes on.

It is believed possible that a 2,000-ft. internal shaft, perhaps starting from the main adit level, will be sunk to assist in developing the mine for production and to learn more about the nature of the ore throughout the deposit. (A second adit is driving into the mountain 500 ft. above the main adit.)

Power is on the agenda for consideration. There are good sites quite handy so power won't be a problem.

A short time ago it was thought there were enough supplies on hand to permit exploration to proceed until February. Work might stop sooner, or means may be found to keep right on, in order to get as much information as possible as soon as possible.

## MORE TUNNELS FOR GRANDUC

### Next Season's Work to Embrace Big Program of Development

It is on the cards that Granduc Mines' operations next year will embrace a large campaign of development work in order to prove up the big tonnages outlined by diamond drilling to date.

Drilling at this Granby-Newmont copper property, Northern B.C., will carry on to the end of this season and be resumed early next year.

Capital expenditures running into many millions would be involved in putting the property into production and obviously these would not be embarked upon on the basis of drill cores alone.

Development plans are expected to include a new tunnel above the present adit level in order to secure exact knowledge of the ore situation above the adit. At the back end of the adit there is a height of 1,500 ft. to the topside of the mountain, and not enough information can be gained by drilling alone.

Thought has also to be given to deep work below the adit level. The orebodies may have big extensions southward, underneath a glacier. On the other side of the glacier, and a mile south, there are surface copper showings similar to those on the Granduc surface. Chances for very large size are to be considered as existing and it will take more than a couple of years to secure even a partial understanding of tonnage potential. Various depth proposals, including long tunnels, are up for consideration.

No official ore reserve estimate has been made up as yet due to the fact that there are several gaps to be filled in by drilling or development. There are guesses that 20 million tons of 2% ore can be inferred all right but nothing has come out companywise.

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## Engineer Wins Claim To Granduc Interest

The British Columbia Supreme Court will fix damages in favor of Wendell Dawson, Tacoma engineer, in connection with his claim to 75,000 shares of Granduc Mines, according to a Vancouver press report.

Mr. Dawson obtained judgment in his favor in the Supreme Court of Canada following two unsuccessful battles in B.C. courts. He claimed he made a contract with Helicopter Exploration in 1951 to show the company rich copper claims he had staked 20 years before near the Alaska-B.C. boundary.

If the company decided the property was worth staking again, Dawson said he was to get 10%. He maintained Helicopter staked the claims and turned them over to Granduc for 750,000 shares.

## Granduc Reserves

### Estimate 9.5 Million Tons of 1.5% Copper

Minable ore reserves of Granduc Mines Ltd., the Granby-Newmont financed copper project some 25 miles northwest of Stewart, B.C., are estimated to amount to 9,500,000 tons averaging 1.5% copper, J. J. Crowhurst, manager, states in the company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1954. The horizontal and vertical limits of the orebodies have not yet been reached, it is noted.

During 1954 the tunnel was extended in a northerly direction for 1,100 ft. and five crosscuts were driven across or into the orebodies making a total advance of 2,133 ft. From these underground openings and from surface, 62 diamond drill holes were drilled for a total footage of 19,156 ft.

Total expenditures during the year were \$595,239 of which approximately \$100,000 spent late in the year for supplies may be considered as applicable to work planned for 1955.

An increased exploration program has been planned for 1955 (details of which appeared in The Northern Miner, Feb. 3, 1955). Holders of the options on the capital stock have assured the company that adequate funds will be made available as long as continued development is justified.

At the end of 1954, the company had received a total of \$900,000 from the sale

of 800,000 shares. The following options are still in force in favor of The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. and Newmont Mining Corp. in equal amounts: 400,000 shares at \$2 per share on or before July 1, 1956; 400,000 at \$2.50, July 1, 1957; 400,000 at \$2.75, July 1, 1958; 249,995 at \$2.80, Dec. 31, 1958.

In Jan., 1955, Marcus D. Banghart, vice-president of Newmont Mining Corp., was elected a director.

Current assets at Dec. 31, 1954, exclusive of prepaid expenses of \$959, amounted to \$76,156. Current liabilities totalled \$27,456.

# Considering Deep Shaft Program To Confirm Granduc Orebody

In order to secure positive information on the ore at depth in Granduc an internal shaft will be dug from the main adit level to a depth of probably 1,000 ft. Official announcement to this effect, along with general information on ore findings, is expected to appear very shortly in the annual report now being prepared.

Considerable drilling has been done below the adit level, and ore has been reported at depth by the company. The decision to go down, have a look at the ore in place, and carry on a program of deep development, is in line with Granby-Newmont consideration for the complete mining facts. This development program does not mean that plans and operations for production will not go on simultaneously.

In the Granduc situation there is a suggestion that the 30 million tons which has been mentioned as an objective has not yet been completely outlined. This may prove a disappointment to some followers but it is probably only a superficial and transient one, having to do with the fact that time has not permitted the drilling of the close holes the two sponsoring companies would need for the setting up of a positive

ore reserve. The copper deposits continue to hold a very large ore potential, which would be demonstrated if the forthcoming reports carry detail as to the extent of the area in which ore has been found.

Public shareholders will wish to learn whether any of the boundaries of the ore deposits have been located as yet. It is known that two exploratory holes put down on the south Granduc claims, toward Jaye Exploration, brought up no ore values. However, this location is 3,000-4,000 ft. south of any exposed Granduc ore so there is still substantial room for Granduc ore-extension south. And, of course, the knowledge that the general structure carried south toward Jaye leaves space for the chance that the latter may pick up ore of its own.

## Granduc Nears Thirty Million Tonnage Target

It looks as though Granduc Mines is within easy reach of its 30 million ton ore objective.

Once that objective is reached, officials can get down to the serious business of working out the timetable by which the northern British Columbia copper property can become a producer.

A long and deep ore picture is being unfolded.

Persistence of both the West and East orebodies has been established for a handsome 2,800-ft.-length on the lower adit (elevation 3,250 ft.) and a respectable 1,270-ft.-length at the upper adit (elevation 3,750 ft.).

And, most significantly, depth persistence of the ore has been demonstrated by drilling to a new important, vertical depth of 1,160 ft. below the lower adit level. Or, taken from the upper adit, vertical height so far established is now 1,660 ft.

Shrugging the tough winter conditions in the snow and glacier country property — about 25 miles northwest of Stewart, B. C. — Granduc intends to work right through to next spring.

In other words the project is getting the earmarks of a year-round operation.

Adequate fuel and supplies are available to continue the exploration program until early next year, states L. T. Postle, president.

By that time it is anticipated that new supplies will have been delivered by tractor train from Stewart.

### Work This Year

Work done this year includes 3,656 ft. of drifting and crosscutting, 21,645 ft. of underground drilling, and 5,514 ft. of surface drilling.

July 5 the company reported that deep drilling at that time had indicated ore persistence to a depth of 730 ft. vertically below the lower adit.

Obviously, new holes have extended this vertical depth by 430 ft.

One of the first outcrops known on the property was later correlated with the B or East orebody as developed from the lower adit and was estimated to be situated about 600 ft. vertically above the 3,250-ft. horizon. A vertical interval of 1,760 ft. is therefore suggested.

At the end of July, 1954, when the 3,250-ft. adit had advanced 1,300 ft. from the portal, the indicated tonnage per vertical foot in the two orebodies was more than 14,000 using a factor

## Granduc Plans Mill On 10,000-ton Basis

Work for the 1956 program of exploration and development is going forward rapidly, L. T. Postle, president of Granduc Mines, told the annual meeting.

The company is attempting to move in 2,000 tons of freight by tractor train into the property and of this total about half is at the mine site already. Some difficulties are being experienced due to the lack of snow on the lower levels but it is anticipated that the operation will be a success. Main emphasis is on the movement of machinery and heavy equipment since fuel oil and other supplies can be flown in if necessary, Mr. Postle said.

Nothing new was added to the information concerning Granduc's long-range development plans. In answer to a question the president said that the Granduc ore is very easy to treat and refine — "one of the easiest ores we have ever seen."

### Production Plans

Studies of plans and details to bring the property into production, tentatively scheduled to have been completed by Feb. 29, will not now be finalized before the end of April. Preparation of preliminary plant designs and costs are very involved, Mr. Postle told the meeting. They are based on a daily production rate of something in the order of 10,000 tons daily and will involve the driving of two tunnels. Heavy electric railroad equipment will be used for ore and personnel haulage.

No difficulty is expected in meeting the cost of the project as the major financial interests (Granby Consolidated and Newmont Mining) have intimated that the necessary funds will be available.

All directors were re-elected.

of 12. Since this adit now has been extended to 2,800 ft. and both orebodies are officially reported to be persistent, it is obvious the tonnage per vertical foot has been greatly increased.

The 1,270-ft. drive at the 3,250-ft. horizon gives adequate indication of a large tonnage in the "backs" and the deep drilling indicates a great increase in "vertical feet" below the 3,750-ft. entry.

In the company's annual report for 1954, when the 3,250-ft. tunnel was far short of its present advance and the upper adit had not been commenced, indicated ore reserves were estimated at 9,500,000 tons.

Granduc is under the wings of Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. and Newmont Mining Corp., on a 50-50 basis.



## Haul Granduc Supplies Up Snowy Glaciers

The big job of freighting supplies into the Granduc Mines property in northern British Columbia is off to a good start. Word from the West Coast is that tractor trains have successfully negotiated the early portion of the journey and are now advancing on top of the glaciers.

The project is something in the nature of an experiment since large scale tractor freighting under the particular conditions obtaining has not been attempted before. Patricia Transportation Co., with long experience in moving mine supplies over winter roads in Northwestern Ontario and Manitoba, has the contract.

The high glacier route used by Granduc crews in the spring of last year is being followed. Freight is moved from the port of Stewart, B.C., by road for a distance of 11

miles. Transfer is then made to conventional tractors and sleighs for the climb over a short, steep, 500-ft. high hill to the flat at the foot of the Salmon Glacier and thence up onto the glaciers themselves. Farther along, more obstacles in the way of heavy snowfalls and steep grades will be encountered. However, proof that transportation over the snow-covered glaciers can be accomplished quickly and economically will undoubtedly be of great value in the future development of the property.

Final engineering estimates indicate that this year's expenditures will approach \$800,000. Funds are supplied by the parent Granby Consolidated, with Newmont Mining Corporation participating on an equal footing.

The program contemplates extending the present adit at the 3,250 level another 1,000 ft. into the mountain. Some 500 ft. above this, at an elevation of 3,750 ft., a second adit will be started and will be driven in a distance of 2,000 ft. Additionally, 42,600 ft. of underground and surface drilling has been laid out. One drill will be capable of completing holes 2,000 ft. in length and will be used to determine possible continuity to a distance down the dip of 1,200-1,500 ft. below the 3,250 level.

The underground work and drilling will be concentrated on the No. 2 showings. The areas to be explored, together with work previously completed, could conceivably contain a total of 44.5 million tons. Of course, there is no assurance that the ore will be continuous or extend to the limits of the area to be explored but the figure is an indication of the potential of the known orebodies.

This year's work will also spread out into new areas and the No. 1 zone will be brought under diamond drill investigation. Some interesting copper showings were reported here by the early prospectors but no work has been done on them by the present operators. The area is ¾-mile distant and across the glacier from the No. 2 showings. Geo-

logically, it occupies a similar position in relation to the volcanic-sedimentary contact as do the No. 2 showings, but it is closer to the granite intrusive. If encouraging results are encountered the implications could be highly significant as it would open up the possibility that ore mineralization might extend right across the valley under the glacier.

Plans call for conducting the operation with a crew of 60 men. During March and April they will be building suitable camps and assembling equipment. However, it is anticipated that some drifting and drilling will get started by Apr. 1 and by the end of the month the whole crew should be on that work. The program will continue to the end of November. Of course, if difficulty is encountered in getting all supplies moved into the property some adjustment in the program will be necessary.

## MAJOR PROGRAM FOR GRANDUC

Expects to Spend \$700,000,  
Do Twice as Much Work in  
1955 as Was Done This Year

Granby Consolidated and its financial partner, Newmont Mining Corp., are lining up a really big development attack for the 1955 program at Granduc Mines, the major new copper project located 25 miles north of Stewart, B.C., and 550 miles north of Vancouver. Final estimates are not yet all in but it looks as though the program is going to call for an expenditure of something on the order of \$700,000. At least twice as much work will be completed next year as was done this.

The three-pronged attack will include extension of the present adit at an elevation of approximately 3,250 ft. But, another adit will be started to explore the upward extension of the orebodies 500 ft. higher up the mountain. Then, some very deep diamond drilling is proposed, probably by reaching as much as 2,000 ft. below the present adit level.

As a result of last season's work, tonnage indications in the east and west orebodies added up to a total of some 16,500 tons per vertical foot. The bigger east orebody grades 1.66% copper while

## Big Year Looms For Granduc Mines

This will be a really big year for Granduc, the Granby-Newmont copper development in Northern B.C. Seasonal work is starting at once, a month early, all supplies having been got in.

An interesting part of the program — and perhaps most spectacular — will be the drilling of a steep mountainside on the south margin of the glacier valley. (The mine is across to the north). The copper showings are so vivid, so extensive, they can be seen five miles away and are an outstanding feature of local scenery. They assay, but work has been sketchy. Drilling will be difficult. Granduc has plenty of ground here.

In the opened-up areas chief items this year will be:

Continuing of the adit at the 1,300 elevation 2,000 ft. deeper and northward into the mountain, and cross drilling of orebodies.

Driving of a new adit 500 ft. above, with cross drilling also.

Drilling of some very deep holes to learn more about height; this will be done with a big machine capable of

going to 2,000 ft. of depth. The season's end in November, with luck, will find that copper ore exists in a vertical range of 4,000 ft. and to almost the same horizontal extent. This is in the main, north mine. Grade runs between 1.5% to 2%.

The Northern Miner finds officials in an attitude of quiet confidence as the year's work opens.

If the proposed underground development work is successful in proving continuity of ore to 1,000 ft. depth, then approximately 15,000,000 tons will be established within the area presently explored in the No. 1 adit, B. S. W. Buffam, geologist, says in an independent report. It is estimated that a mining reserve of 30,000,000 tons of proven and probable ore will be required before plans can be made to place the property in production.

the smaller west one grades 1.95%. The overall tonnage potential has not been delimited but by projecting known results unofficial estimates have ranged up to 20,000,000 tons. There are showings on the mountainside 1,400 or 1,500 ft. above the face of the adit but the top of the mountain is that much higher again so there could be considerable vertical range, considering only the possibility of extension upwards from the adit.

Granby Consolidated and Newmont Mining are exercising their option on Granduc Mine's stock considerably in advance of due dates, it is reported. The two companies are providing funds for the Granduc project in equal proportions.

The next option on stock covers 300,000 shares at \$1.50 per share, exercisable on or before July 1, 1955. L. T. Postle, president of both Granduc and Granby, is reported to have stated that to date 180,000 of the shares, covered by this option, have been taken up, and that the remaining 120,000 shares will be taken up and paid for by the end of this month.

At its Copper Mountain operation, Granby this week signed an agreement with the Mine-Mill union. It provides solely for a wage increase of 3% across the board, equivalent to 40¢ per shift; no additional fringe benefits were incorporated in the new agreement.



# GRANDUC MINE SETS TARGET OF "ORE FOR A RAILWAY" <sup>5/20/54</sup>

15-20 Million Tons by Summer's End is Aim as Season's Work Gets Under Way — See Chances For Other Orebodies At British Columbia's Big Copper Hope <sup>N.M.</sup>

Granduc Mines, B.C.'s big new copper hope, has a target of 15-20 million tons as the justification for a 40-mile railway to tidewater. This season's work of drilling and driving has already started and there are lively anticipations that the objective will be reached before winter sets in. If not, those behind the project are prepared to work for it next year.

Because drilling has not yet provided vertical information on the two presently-known orebodies, those responsible will not hazard any guess as to tonnage in sight, but outsiders are ready to think of three or four million tons as an inference.

Granduc is the child of Granby Consolidated; it came to them through Helicopter Exploration (Karl Springer). Newmont, which has become a bigger factor in Canadian mining than many people realize, is assisting in the financing.

(Granduc results were mapped Apr. 29, and covered in preceding issues).

This season's work plan embraces driving the adit another 2,000 ft. into

the mountain for a total of nearly 3,000 ft., and 15,000 ft. of diamond drilling, of which 11,000 is to be underground and the rest is slated for surface. Three drills are on the job.

One hole was already finished when The Northern Miner visited L. T. Postle, Granby manager, and president of Granduc, at Copper Mountain, B.C. No results were then known. Later it was learned that copper mineralization had been seen in the first hole but no assays were out.)

Some holes will go deep.

The possibility that other orebodies exist will be investigated by drilling also. This is deemed good. As much as possible of the extensive structure will be probed this season.

The adit is headed northward from the side of a mountain, and from the edge of a glacier which lies at the front door. Float and other occurrences, zinc, lead and copper, have been found on the north side of the mountain, two miles away. The lead-zinc showings are not at present given any great weight. The copper in the drill holes runs low in gold-silver.

### Rough Terrain

Surface drilling is difficult, if not precarious, for the sides of the Granduc mountain are frequently 35-40° and the whole terrain is decidedly rough. There being no wood in the country, metal tripods have to be used. The company is doing its own drilling.

The operation is a highly concentrated one, with 30 men employed in driving and drilling. A geology-mapping party and a claim-surveying party are to be added. Last year the drive made 480 ft. of advance a month; the crew is out to beat this. The company has a small assay office on the ground for securing quick information. Precise core checking will be done outside.

### Route for Railway

Present thinking is that a narrow gauge, 36-in. railroad down the Leduc River Valley 40 miles to Pacific deep-water in Behm Inlet, offers most attractions. It would cut across the Alaska Panhandle, which means a certain amount of negotiating with Alaskan authorities. Other possible routes are not discarded. No route would be easy.

Waterpower sites are not too plentiful in close proximity. This situation is to be thoroughly explored, along with the competitive position of diesels with oil coming up a railway from the sea. Capital hydro costs would likely be heavy. One hydro site, good for 25,000 h.p., has been looked at, along with smaller ones.

An air strip close to the mine, in the Leduc River basin, has been spotted and may be built for wheeled traffic. The supplies for this year's operations, all of which got in in good time and order, were freighted down the glaciers by snow cats, from Stewart. The previous winter Granduc had the distinction of landing heavily-loaded planes, some 160 loads, on water floats, on the deep snow that covers the glaciers in winter time. This caused, it is recalled, some eyebrow lifting in Ottawa air administrative offices. Flying boats landed and took off the same way, off the snow. There was not a single mishap.

### Lots of Snow

Next winter's supply-movement will be over the snow.

The country is rugged. The snowfall is 60-80 ft. per winter, but the snow is soft. The temperature is not particularly cold but the weather is seldom good.

The area is full of glaciers. As an exploration - development task the Granduc job is not an easy one, but if and when mining and milling are established the disabilities should disappear. Canadian mining history shows that where the prize is big enough any obstacle will be swept away.

Mr. Postle, at the April annual meeting of Granby, said by the end of the summer they should know whether they have a major copper deposit. In that event he was thinking of a 5,000-ton mill. As with Gaspe, the size will depend, of course, on tonnage displayed; Gaspe raised its original ante. The Northern Miner can say that a possible mill site at the head of the Leduc River, close to the mine, has been looked at and appears feasible.

One Granduc orebody had a length, at the beginning of this season, of 900 ft., average width, 25 ft., average copper before dilution factor, 2.28%. The other orebody, 500 ft. parallel to the east, was then 300 ft. long, 116 ft. wide, 1.66% copper. Length-limit of neither body is known.

"Granduc" was coined by a Granby staff man, out of Granby and Leduc.

# 30 Million Tons Granduc Target Granby Reports <sup>N.M.</sup>

Satisfactory progress continues to be made at Granduc Mines.

In telling Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. shareholders this at the Granby annual meeting, President L. T. Postle said he hoped to have 30 million tons of ore indicated at Granduc by year end.

"This will enable us to make more detailed plans to bring this mine into production," he said. "One of the big difficulties is transportation." One method would be a narrow gauge railroad which might cost \$4,000,000-\$5,000,000, he said.

Granduc is under the wing of Granby and Newmont Mining Corp., on a 50-50 basis.

Freighting to Granduc, in the northern part of British Columbia, was successfully completed by tractor trains for this season's work. That tough job made it possible to start exploration and development work on the property one month earlier than last year.

### Extend Mine's Life

Granby's producing mine at Copper Mountain, about 12 miles from Princeton, B.C., is one of the lowest grade mines in the world, said Mr. Postle. At current prices for copper — 36¢ lb. on this continent — there is a definite extension of the life of the mine, he said.

If copper's price had remained at 30¢ lb. the life of the Copper Mountain property would have been quite limited. Granby is endeavoring to utilize open pit mining to get out the ore, and it intends to treat about 1,000,000 tons of waste ore averaging about 0.5% copper, it was stated.

This summer Granby also will do a small amount of drilling on a lead-zinc-silver prospect in the eastern part of B.C. It will do additional drilling at a copper property, the Index mine, in the state of Washington, near the B.C. border.

### Showing Near Granduc

Granby also intends to look at a good showing of copper about two miles across a glacier from the Granduc property.

If and when any action is decided upon for any possible financing for the Granduc property Mr. Postle said that a special shareholders meeting will be called.

Whether the financing would be through the sale of Granby stock, or through Granduc shares, or some other form, Mr. Postle did not know.

Granby made a first quarter net profit of \$97,998, up from the \$76,314 made in

the corresponding quarter last year. In addition there was a non-recurring profit of \$162,000 which resulted from the sale of capital assets during the first quarter this year.

Operating profit was \$187,888. From it were deducted \$57,505 for taxes, \$32,385 for depreciation and depletion.

During the first quarter the mill at Copper Mountain handled 488,221 tons, up from 456,252 tons in the first quarter last year. Copper output was 5,622,115 lbs., down from 5,922,153 lbs. in the first quarter of 1953.

At the request of numerous shareholders, Granby has changed its policy of declaring one dividend payable in December, now considers the subject semi-annually. Accordingly, on Apr. 19 a 25¢ dividend payable June 1 to shareholders of record May 12 was declared. It's payable in U.S. funds, is subject to deduction of 15% Canadian tax on dividends paid to American shareholders.