

# LARGE RESERVE IN BUNKER HILL

Ore in Sight Sufficient for Seven Years and More Being Developed.

## OUTLOOK GOOD FOR 1923

Loss in Silver Value More Than Compensated by Higher Lead Price.

The production of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining and Concentrating company in 1922 was 421,532 tons, or 5000 less than in 1921.

"The better price received for lead resulted in earnings much larger than those of the previous year," says the report of Stanly A. Easton, general manager. "There has been some decrease in production costs, which still remain comparatively high.

"The Bunker Hill smelter and refinery operated continuously and successfully throughout the year and received an increased amount of custom ore. It produced substantially more lead and silver bullion than in any former year of its operation. Our Bunker Hill brand of pig lead sells readily and is highly acceptable to all branches of the trade. It is now difficult to fill all orders for it.

### Good Ore in Deep Level.

"Development of the lower levels of the mine has proceeded uninterrupted throughout the year. Extensions of the No. 16 level have been pushed with very gratifying results, and sinking of the main shaft has been resumed for the opening up of the No. 17 level, which will be 1600 feet vertically below the Kellogg adit tunnel level. The ore occurrence and structural conditions in the lower levels are found to be entirely normal, and the ore bodies disclosed are equal in size and grade to the bodies found by the upper, or older, levels of the mine."

According to an official estimate, the ore reserves were 3,808,716 tons at the end of 1922, a decrease of 418,292. The quantity of ore drawn was 535,429 tons, but ore was developed on the 16th level. Of the ore blocked out, the Stewindler contains 13,365 tons; Sullivan, 123,191 tons, and Bunker Hill, 3,672,160, sufficient for seven years at the rate of production maintained in 1922. This does not include ore developed in other properties and interests in others.

The metal in the ore delivered to the mill was valued at \$6,334,923 and the net recovery \$3,434,653, showing an extraction in excess of 54 per cent. The mine run ore contained an average of 9.63 per cent lead and 3.62 ounces of silver to the ton.

### Mined \$108,134,298 in Ore.

Since May, 1886, to December 31 last the Bunker Hill & Sullivan company has mined 9,927,659 tons of ore, from which it recovered \$108,134,298 and obtained a net smelter return of \$64,374,275. In that period the mine operating profit before reductions for depletion was \$36,174,682, the profits from other sources \$3,268,421 and the dividends \$27,237,000.

If the average price of lead is 7 1/2 cents this year, as compared with a lower price last year, Bunker Hill will make more in 1923 than in 1922, even with the price of silver 35 cents an ounce lower for the remainder of the current year.

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# TUNNEL AIMS AT DEEPER ORE IN MOHICAN GROUP

## Downward Extension of Rich Early Day Shoot Is Sought

Development work on the Mohican group of Ferguson, in the Trout Lake district, is proceeding at a gratifying rate, and tunnel driving is proceeding on two levels, according to word received from the Mohican Mining company, organized following the acquisition of the claims last June.

After preliminary work consisting of repair of trail and of buildings, the company let a contract to C. L. Loop, a Lardeau old-timer, to run 450 feet of tunnel with the object of picking up the downward extension of a four-foot ore shoot, 20 years ago exposed in the upper tunnel over a length of 85 feet, from which large shipments were made at that time.

### Original Shoot Rich

A smelter return of 1903 shows the final shipment ran 56.30 ounces of silver and 27.80 per cent lead, but on the latter only 1 1/2 cents per pound was received, and with freight and treatment from Trout Lake amounting to \$16 per ton, the early owners were not able to continue operation at a profit.

The tunnel being driven was at one time in 220 feet, and the 450 feet extension being made will, it is estimated by O. B. N. Wilkie, cut the ore shoot at a depth of 300 feet. Good progress is being made with the driving, 40 feet having been made between October 16 and November 1.

# NEWS BRIEFS FROM ACROSS THE BORDER

# FAMOUS ROSSLAND CAMP AWAKENED

Find On Old I.X.L. Has Caused Great Rush For Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

NELSON.—Great interest in mining has been created in the famous old camp of Rossland where a syndicate of eight—six of them miners—recently unearthed from the old abandoned I.X.L. mine gold ore so valuable that it was not considered safe to send it out by railway, and it was transported to the smelter at Kellogg, Idaho, by auto truck under armed guard. The find and the richness of the ore is fully confirmed by the Bunker Hill Smelter at Kellogg.

The find immediately started activity in surrounding properties, as a result of which another rich strike, though not as yet as valuable as that on the I.X.L., was made on an adjoining property, the Gold Drip.

Now all the old famous mines in the Rossland district are being looked over. The Snow Drop, owned by James A. Wolfe and Andrew Garvey, of Gary, Ind., is to be worked at once. Mrs. (Dr.) McKinnon, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who owns the Gold Drip, has arrived at Rossland. A syndicate of Rossland business men has been formed to secure a number of properties. Samuel Forteach recently made a rich gold ore find in the South Belt which has been confirmed.

These finds, with the fact that The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has started its concentrator at Kimberley, rendering its Trail smelter available to handle Rossland ores, is regarded as an assurance that this old town which, in its time, produced millions in gold, is soon to experience a revival of mining.

The I.X.L. syndicate of eight received \$3,000 each for the first truck load of ore taken out.

The Consolidated, now ready to work its properties at Rossland, is absorbing all available miners.

## British See Value in Developing B. C. Iron Ore

The development of British Columbia's iron ore deposits may be financed in England. Hon. John Hart, B. C.'s minister of finance, recently took the matter up in England. He is optimistic. The London Times puts its finger on the situation in the following:

"This project which has engaged the close attention of the industrial authorities on this side of the ocean because of the possibilities which the scheme offers of securing within the Empire a new source of supply of high grade iron ore has latterly become of considerable importance. So far as the home industries are concerned the establishment in British Columbia of a great new iron and steel undertaking would mean the placing of large orders here for the plant.

"A stimulus would thus be given to improve at home and it would have an important counterpart in the opportunities which the new enterprise would give British labor willing to emigrate to the Dominion, and of course the should eventually make for a most important extension of Imperial trade relations."

News from the Miner 1011  
Sullivan Mining Co.  
July 16, 1928



1011  
**Lucky Jim Mill  
is Now Crushing  
225 Tons per Day**

Capacity of 300 Tons With High  
Earnings Expected by Fall — In-  
creased Shipments of Concentrates  
to Smelter Anticipated

The mill on the Lucky Jim is now crushing 225 tons of ore a day and it is expected that it will be stepped up to its capacity of 300 tons a day before the end of the summer, when it is estimated that the mine will be earning approximately \$1,000 a day. This will represent a tremendous earning power for the mine, as the capitalization of the company is only \$300,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares, par value 10 cents, all of which have been issued.

The mill commenced operations on March 15 last and up to the present operations have been speeded up on tailings from previous development work to ascertain the best process for concentration of the ore. Net smelter returns on ore shipped during previous operations on the mine were \$8.07 a ton.

Actual mining operations on the property were practically stopped about the middle of last year following an inspection of the property by Dr. J. J. O'Neill, internationally-known geologist, who recommended construction of a modern mill. Until March 15, work was concentrated on construction of the concentrator.

With the mill now crushing regular ore, instead of tailings, the property will undoubtedly show a marked increase in the amount of concentrates shipped to the smelter.

**MINES AND PAPER  
PLANTS AT COAST  
SHORT OF POWER**

Dry Autumn Has' Forced  
Power Plants to Use

Nov. 16/23

VANCOUVER.—An abnormally dry autumn throughout the province is reported to be causing considerable trouble among large mining and pulp and paper plants. If several weeks of rainy weather do not intervene between now and the frosts of winter it is feared that the hydro-electric situation in many districts will be serious.

During the past month the B. C. electric railway has found it advisable to operate its steam auxiliary plant to supplement the plants at Buntzen Lake and Stave Falls and conserve water. Usually in October heavy rains occur, and the company is able to operate solely with water-power.

At Ocean Falls recent light rains have relieved a condition which was threatening to make operation of the Pacific mills practically impossible. The situation is reported to be fairly satisfactory, and the officials are hoping for Ocean Falls' weather again. Under normal conditions the precipitation at Ocean Falls is as high as anywhere on the coast.

**Mine May Shut Down**

Powell River is reported to be more fortunate than most portions of the coast. It has an abundant water supply, and operations have not been threatened by a shortage.

Britannia is reported to be harder hit than almost any other locality. The Britannia mine is dependent for its water power on the surrounding creeks, the creek originating within a short distance of the dam. Lack of rain is quickly felt, and it is stated that if snow falls on the mountains and cold weather sets in, the mine will be decidedly short of power. The company has been operating its steam plant for several weeks.

Anyox is reported to be equally short of water, although the north has had more generous rainfalls than the central and southern portions of the coast.

**B.C. MINERAL  
WEALTH BEGINS  
TO BE REALIZED**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 19.—Until quite recently the remarkable progress that has been made in recent years by the mining industry in this province has almost passed unnoticed but within the last few weeks the public have suddenly awakened to what is going on and from now this industry is likely to receive the attention that it deserves.

The explanation for this seeming neglect is to be found in the fact that British Columbia's two leading mines the Premier and the Sullivan have received practically no publicity owing to the fact that the former is practically a close corporation, while the latter being controlled by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has more or less lost its identity among the numerous properties controlled by that important corporation. It is only in professional mining circles that the real importance of these two properties is properly appreciated.

Of the two the Premier has the most spectacular record having in a little more than two years paid back its entire capital stock in dividends. The Sullivan on the other hand is only coming into its own as it was only about three years ago that a process for treating its complicated ores was discovered. However it is only a matter of a few weeks before its output will be increased to 3,000 tons a day and it will then take its place as one of the greatest mines in the world with reserves and earning power comparable to the great American copper companies.

While the Premier is the outstanding producer of gold and silver in the province other properties in the Portland Canal District are showing considerable promise. The Indian, which is controlled by Eastern capital, is developing very satisfactorily, having recently opened up several very large bodies of high grade commercial ore and is expected to become a large producer, while the Dunwell which is owned locally, has already opened a considerable tonnage of high grade ore. While this district is still in its infancy it has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that the mineralized zone is of considerable extent and in mining circles it is predicted that it is only a matter of time before a number of other important mines are opened up. An indication of this is afforded by the fact that the Big Missouri, which lies just north of the Indian is being developed by Premier interests, while other properties in the vicinity have been secured by important English mining interests.

A point that has been rather overlooked in connection with the mining industry in this province is that in the United States most of the big precious mines have been located in the Rocky Mountains and if the same is found to hold good for British Columbia this industry is likely to lead all others in the province from the standpoint of value of product.

## DEAL COMPLETED FOR THE KIRKLAND

New York Concern Takes Over  
"Tommy" Kirkland's Mine;  
He Is Millionaire

VICTORIA, Nov. 19.—The deal whereby the Kirkland Gold Mine, near Atlin, B.C., will be turned over to a group of New York financiers, was completed here this afternoon when "Tommy" Kirkland, Alaska pioneer, who has held the property for quarter of a century, signed an agreement with Major A. R. Ross.

Under the agreement the New York bankers will put between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 into the mine, which adjoins the world known Engineer Mine, now owned and being developed by a New York and Philadelphia group.

A small number of Victoria friends associated in the Kirkland with Mr. Kirkland under the terms of the agreement are guaranteed par value for their holdings which they obtained at small fractional prices.

Major Ross said the deal practically made a millionaire out of Mr. Kirkland, who is one of the pioneers of '98, in the north and has spent almost all his active life on the trail and in prospectors' camps.

## BIG BRITISH SMELTER ENTERING B. COLUMBIA

Vancouver, B.C., May 29. — One of the biggest British iron and steel concerns, operating in nearly every part of the world, has decided to enter the British Columbia field and plans to establish a smelter at some place on the coast, according to Humphrey Jones, who was at the parliament buildings to-day commissioned by the corporation to buy up iron properties in this province.

"We are seeking magnetic ore, not hematite, and black sand, titanium ore," Mr. Jones said. "We are also seeking a zinc or silver lead property which will give an output of 50,000 tons a year of pure metal, or 350,000 tons of ore a year over a period of five or ten years. Our principals are seeking a supply of ore under their own control which will be sufficient to keep our smelters going for years."

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## ADVANCE CLAIM AT BEAVERDELL IS BOUGHT UP

Spokane Man Purchases Wal-  
lace Mountain Property  
for Sum of \$15,000

GRAND FORKS, Nov. 23.—Acquisition of the Advance mineral claim, in the high-grade belt of Wallace mountain, by R. H. Hutchinson of Spokane for a cash consideration, said to be about \$15,000, from James Sutherland, owner and resident of the Carmi district, was the feature of the week's activities at the Beaverdell camp, the deal being consummated Friday.

The Advance is adjacent to the Sally group, for which the Guggenheims interests recently paid \$500,000, and has but little development work done, though assays show it to possess high-grade silver ore similar to other shippers of the camp.

The deal was put through by William Strom of Grand Forks, a former mine operator of Idaho, who expects authority to organize a crew and start active development work on the property.

Mr. Hutchinson made a survey of boundary mining camps on behalf of Spokane capital a fortnight ago, and it is also understood that negotiations are pending for some north fork properties.

Population of Kitchener shows an increase of 757 over last year.

## Pat Stewart <sup>202</sup> Starts Work on Hudson's Bay

SALMO, Nov. 22.—Pat Stewart, the well-known mining man, has started development work on the Hudson Bay mine, one of the oldest zinc properties in the district. At present there are about 12 men employed, but expect to increase the crew in early spring.

## THOUSAND MUSH TO GOLD FIELDS

### Breaking of Ice Signal for Exodus to British Columbia

SEATTLE, Wn., May 11 — (Associated Press.)—A thousand men have mushed through from Wrangell to Cassiar, B.C., since Christmas, to seek gold in that region, Oscar Sither, Petersburg lumberman, declared today. Cassiar is 150 miles up the Stikine River from Wrangell.

"Hundreds of sourdoughs camped at Wrangell when I left, April 29, were waiting for the river to clear of ice, so that they could make the dash by boat," Sither declared.

"Wrangell stories were that 1,000 men mushed through since Christmas in spite of snow and ice. No reports have come back and no one knows what is there, but last fall rumors came out of Cassiar that a 25-mile strip of rich placer gravel had been found on a bar in Cassiar Creek."

WRANGELL, Alaska, May 11 — (Associated Press.) — Breaking of the ice in the Stikine River and the consequent opening of water travel was the signal for the exodus of many gold seekers who have gathered here on their way to newly discovered fields in northwestern British Columbia.

Three boatsloads of prospectors, the first to leave, started for Telegraph, B.C., yesterday. From Telegraph they were to travel by automobile to Dease Lake.

Dec 14-25

### RESULTS OF CASSIAR GOLD RUSH THIS YEAR

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—About \$7,500 in gold was produced, according to W. A. Johnston of the geological survey of Canada, from placers on Goldpan creek, Cassia, British Columbia, during the summer of 1925. It was on Goldpan creek that the find was made in the autumn of 1924 that led to the rush into this district in the spring of 1925. This creek is a tributary of Little Eagle river, and lies eleven miles in a direct line due east of the head of Dease lake.

All the mining was done by hand as in the seventies, when the Cassiar district was the scene of considerable activity. Nearly all the gold was obtained on the lower part of the creek from the Discovery claim, 1,000 feet long, and from claims No. 1 above and No. 2 below, each 250 feet long. The creek was mined out for a length of 565 feet, the ground averaging three to five feet in depth. Some gold was found in the upper parts of the creek, which is nearly four miles long, and on its tributaries, but apparently not in sufficient quantities to pay for working by hand methods.