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## Modification of the California Securities Act

*A report of the Publicity Committee, Southern Chapter, California Mining Association, in which some constructive suggestions are offered for changes in the California Securities Act.*

In a previous communication we have shown some of the pernicious effects of the California Securities Act in its effect upon mining, and the harm that has resulted to the state. This was followed by a paper offering some constructive suggestions looking to a modification of the act, and which, while fair to the investing public, would greatly benefit the miner in his efforts at financing himself.

The entire question was later referred to the committee on laws for criticism and review with the following result:

The suggestions offered in the paper referred to above were found to be, in many respects either impossible of accomplishment, or impracticable as involving legal interpretations of a doubtful character, or questions of law and constitutionality yet to be decided. No criticism was made as to the ethical soundness of the suggestions offered.

The net result of our joint endeavors is presented in what follows:

Because many friends of the California Securities Act claim so many advantages accruing to the state thereby, our banking and financial institutions in particular, it is deemed wise to confine ourselves to the consideration of changes in the act and measures that may be taken especially applicable to mining.

It has been pointed out that the miner or prospector, with a property which he desires to finance for development, is unable to get anywhere under the act as it now stands, unless he is willing to turn it over to some promoter who can and will finance the expense of organization and securing a permit for the sale of stock. Many a meritorious property has been ruined as to its chances of success in this way. If the miner has already invested his own money in the enterprise, it is either lost or tied up indefinitely because the securities act makes its realization depend on too many factors beyond his control. If he were permitted to work out his own problem, in his own way, as best he could, raising only such money as experience and operative demands suggest, he could control and guide his own enterprise in his own way much as the head of a family must plan and provide. As a rule it is the money needed at the very outset of his endeavors that is the most

vitaly important as progress is made step by step. For the state to impound his funds until such time as, in the judgment of the commissioner of corporations, a sufficient sum has been raised to insure the program arbitrarily set by the commissioner, is to impose conditions which, for the miner, are frequently fatal to his undertaking, if not to himself.

The impounding of funds makes selling difficult or impossible. Salesmen cannot be interested and expense of organization and financing are discouraged or altogether prevented. Such problems do not arise in the mortgage, investment trust, or other similar types of financial structure, but this promotional difficulty is a serious drawback to the miner, and especially the prospector, without whose efforts there would be no mines.

The California Securities Act has placed the small mine and prospect on the same basis as the great financial structure and the small enterprise cannot stand the load as the great financial structure can. The miner requires a more flexible and applicable law. As it stands, the California Securities Act drives every initial undertaking into the hands of the big operators, who alone are able to shoulder its cost and delays.

The Colorado law appears best adapted to the needs of the mining industry, while still furnishing full information and protection to the investor. However, to adopt the Colorado law would entail the repeal of the securities act, and we refrain from raising so broad an issue now.

The state of Washington recognizes the equities of the miner and exempts him from the operation of the law. How well this has worked we are unable to say, but we have heard of no glaring or notorious frauds worked under the very nose of the corporation commission as have repeatedly been disclosed in Los Angeles. The increased mining activity in Washington testifies, however, to its beneficial effects on mining. We may justly ask—Why should not the miners of California enjoy the same privileges as are accorded them in sister states?

The state of Nevada has no Blue Sky Law, yet we hear and know of no glaring frauds in mining in that state, though mining remains its chief industry. Cali-

fornia could easily quadruple its mining industry under a similar condition.

Losses, of course, are bound to occur, but where has the California Securities Act established any record of insuring the investor against loss? On the contrary it has increased them because it has forced thousands to lose the preliminary money invested. This act, as it stands, is a positive fraud against the people who furnish the original capital, unless the money needed to complete the enterprise is permitted to be raised, something very difficult of accomplishment under the restrictions and red-tape imposed by the commission.

New York has no Blue Sky legislation, and if it had, it would be impossible for it to carry on its financing work there so rapidly and effectively demonstrated.

Until recently prosecutions under the act have proceeded under substantive law remedies, but lately the constitutionality of the act has been called into question by procedure under the violations of the act itself. These are now being tested in the highest courts.

The question of what constitutes a security is not well settled, and the difference in rights accruing to an individual selling his personal stock, and those accruing to a company selling its securities is yet to be definitely expounded.

The act appears to be inconsistent with the form and spirit of American law. Meantime all sorts of subterfuges are employed and most of the money raised in California is obtained under these nameless methods. The Securities Act penalizes the man who wants to achieve something, but who hesitates to employ questionable methods, and at the same time opens wide the door to the crook. Crooked promotions flourish under the law; legitimate mining stagnates.

There would be less ground for criticism if the Securities Act could be confined to its original, avowed purpose, namely;—to discover and prevent "fraud inherent in the proposition." But the commission found that few propositions submitted had "inherent fraud," but that fraud developed in the enterprise after organization, and it was in the effort to prevent this that many modifications and amendments were passed. The changes did not work the reform desired, but resulted in a network of re-

make the act burdensome and unreasonable.

It is the height of folly, to undertake to foresee and prevent all the wrongs that may arise in a corporation or industry; as impossible as it would be to examine every man in the endeavor to determine whether or not he had murdered in his heart, and to prescribe rules to prevent him in carrying it out. We would not think of tolerating the exercise of police power to that extent, but we let it throttle and strangle a basic industry with no more reason, and we allow it to build up a gigantic machine for our discomfort and possible ruin.

Our substantive laws against crime accomplish all that can reasonably be asked. The long experience of the past, in its relation to human society, clearly establishes the necessity of restricting the supervision of man's acts to those simple rules and regulations, and their attendant penalties which can be applied when and if he has been proven guilty. The punishment supplies the deterrent to others.

The excessive use of the police power and the wholesale delegation of "discretion" to public officials are matters of very recent development and growth, and should be rigidly restricted to emergencies, employing that term in its narrower sense.

Eliminating the repeal of the act from present consideration, we find ourselves limited to the following suggestions:

1. Substitute the Colorado act in so far as the California Securities Act applies to mining. Or—

2. Exempt mining from the operation of the act. This appears to us by far the better plan. Or—

3. Restrict the application of the act to discovery and publication of "INHERENT FRAUD," without supervision or discretion by the commissioner.

4. In the event the preceding suggestions cannot be obtained, and as a last resort looking towards relief, let us have the privilege of carrying the whole case to the court for review, thus placing an appeal from the discretion of the commissioner in the hands of the people to protect against the abuse of that discretion, and to examine into and determine the equities in each case on its merits.

In closing, we wish to express our thanks to the committee on laws for its able and whole-hearted assistance in the question here dealt with.

#### MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES OFFERS FOUR FELLOWSHIPS

Following a custom established several years ago, the School of Mines and Metallurgy, University of Missouri, and the Mississippi Valley Experiment Station of the United States bureau of mines, will offer four fellowships for the coming school year. These fellows are open to graduates who have the equivalent of a Bachelor of Science degree and have had the proper training in mining, metallurgy, or chemistry, and who are qualified to undertake research work. The income of each fellowship is \$800 for 10 months, beginning September 1, 1931.

For the year 1931-1932 four fellowships will be granted in the following subjects:

Ore dressing; Problems in concentration, including grinding, jigging, classifying, tabling, flotation of sulphides, and non-sulphide ores and magnetic concentration; Dissection of ores by elutriation, heavy liquids, and microscopic study by petrographic and mineragraphic methods.

## Thoughts on Ore Deposition

By JACOB W. YOUNG, Marysvale, Utah. Order and system have governed the formation of ore deposits which have probably resulted from waves or flows of gaseous magmatic mineralizers.

The origin of ore deposits is ever the subject for discussion, this because of the economic importance of the deposits themselves as well as the scientific interest attached to their deposition. There are many hypotheses to account for the origin of the wide variety of ore deposits as we find them, and the confusion of ideas caused by this multiplicity of hypotheses is not ameliorated when the depositional agencies which formed an ore deposit, or group of deposits, are considered unique and made a law unto themselves, as happens in many cases.

Inasmuch as ore deposition and ore mineralization is a world-wide occurrence it would seem that one world-wide principle should control the emplacement of the ore minerals into the bodies of ore as we now find them.

Briefly stated, it is my opinion that an ore deposit is the culmination of events which can be stated to have been a series of flows or waves of gaseous magmatic mineralizers issuing from the interior of the earth, and which produced mineralization effects, ranging from incipient metamorphism over wide areas by the earlier flows to the more intense and also more restricted rock alteration by the next following flows, then on to the formation of the gangue minerals, and lastly the more localized of all the waves of the series, which brought about the deposition of the ore minerals.

The formation of an ore deposit can be likened to the building of a house. Before either can be built the ground must be prepared and the foundation put in; and the greater the building or the greater the ore deposit, the greater must be the preparation. Thus it is, that where the great ore deposits occur, there are usually visible the results of dynamic action, and rock metamorphism in large proportions.

To carry the simile further, the superposition of silicification or other gangue mineralization upon the foundation of the altered rock could be likened to the house on its foundation; the common metallic minerals to the ordinary house furnishings; and the precious metals to the more expensive furnishings and the works of art, etc.

The above is presented to show that an ore deposit is not just a haphazard occurrence, but is the result of order and system. No more does Nature bring in at one time all the materials found in an ore deposit and the adjacent wall rocks, and then start to assort them, than does the man who is building a house bring sand, gravel, cement, lumber, glass, utensils, furniture, rugs, pictures, statuary, etc., and dump them in a pile and then start to erect his building. The trenches or excavations for the foundation are first made; the putting in of the foundation is another separate step; the erection of the structure is another step, and when this is finished and ready, the furnishings are then installed. Usually an interval of greater or less time intervenes between each step.

Thus it would be indicated that an ore deposit is the final result of a series of

waves or flows of magmatic mineralizers each with a special duty to perform, and usually with a greater or less time interval between each wave or flow. Each later magmatic mineralizing wave is dependent for its effective action upon the conditions prepared for it by the preceding wave, just the same as the foundation must precede the erection of the house, and the house must be built before its furnishings can be installed.

Order and system is the law in the formation of ore deposits, the same as it is with other natural phenomena.

#### JOYCE IS OPTIMISTIC OF COLORADO MINING THIS YEAR



John T. Joyce

John T. Joyce, state commissioner of mines, has made an encouraging report on the mines in Colorado for 1930, and further states that, if plans now in the making materialize, Colorado will see more mining activity this year than it has witnessed in two decades. The supreme factors to this end will be modern

metallurgy and the almost numberless tons of low-grade ores which Colorado holds, according to Commissioner Joyce.

He said that he had received more inquiries about mining investments in Colorado from eastern interests since the collapse of the stock market a year ago last October than he had during any similar period in the history of his office. He further predicts an influx of capital to back up a mining revival on a large scale; a rejuvenation of gold mining in Boulder county and at Cripple Creek; and a production of 10,000 tons of ore a day in Colorado within a comparatively short time.

Cripple Creek has to its credit a production of \$400,000,000 and, on the basis of present developments, will produce \$6,000,000 for the next 25 years. Another ore body that is creating considerable interest is a copper-lead deposit in Gunnison county, potentially as great as the one that "made" Leadville. This ore runs from 4 to 7 per cent copper and from 5 to 8 per cent lead.

The federal bureau of mines in its preliminary compilation of the annual production of the mines in Colorado during 1930 shows an increase of about \$150,000 in gold, comparatively a stand off in molybdenum and vanadium, and a heavy decrease in silver and the industrial metals, owing to the heavy decline in the market prices. But, the reports of the four mine inspectors of the state show that 345 mining properties were operated during the year as compared with 351 during 1929, and that actual production was greater than the federal compilation seem to indicate.

handle the market and making the consumers feel that they are nearly through buying bargain metal and that higher prices are in order.

Copper curtailment has now been shown to be world-wide. World production of blister copper in November amounted to 139,914 tons, as compared with 152,544 tons, a reduction of 12,630 tons. The November output is the smallest for any month in several years and compares with the peak of 155,848 tons produced in January last year and 196,820 tons which was the peak reached in April, 1929.

The reduction in output is accounted for principally by the curtailment in the United States, where the output dropped from 70,419 tons in October to 64,816 tons in November. There was also a substantial reduction in output in Chile and Peru, where the November total was 22,580 tons, as compared with 27,836 tons for the preceding month. The Mexican production fell from 5,403 tons in October to 3,955 tons in November. It is generally anticipated that the December total will show a still further decrease.

Newspaper headlines generally failed to show the real significance of the North and South America copper statistics for November. They featured the statement that refined stocks had increase 4,902 tons and did not give particular prominence to the fact that blister stocks dropped 15,614 tons and were lower than at any time since 1923 and that total stocks had decreased 10,712 tons. Total stocks and production figures now indicate what may be expected of the copper market.

Production curtailment is going into effect as scheduled. The latest announcement is from Miami Copper Company, which proposes to make a cut of 33 per cent starting January 16th. Every indication is that the December copper figures will show a considerable reduction in total stocks at the end of the month and that the early months of 1931 will see the figures going downward at fully the rate they went upward during 1930.

#### Anaconda Reports on Business

The declaration of the regular dividend by Anaconda and the statement issued by the officers of that company have done much to steady the market. Summarized, the Anaconda statement says that that company has sold its entire 1930 output and has been buying copper. While the mines at present are running on about a 50 per cent capacity, domestic copper business in 1930 was 71 per cent of the 1929 peak and export business 88 per cent, or an average of 80 per cent.

They also brought out that copper surplus stocks are but a two months' normal supply and are enormously less than in 1921, during which year consumption was only about 50 per cent of what it was in 1930. Copper deliveries in 1930 were about equal to 1926 and more than twice 1921. They made the statement that they "can see no basis for well-founded apprehension as to the future of the industry."

#### Brownell Optimistic

Francis H. Brownell, chairman of the board of the American Smelting and Refining Company, feels the price decline in copper, lead and zinc has probably reached bottom.

In a year-end survey, Brownell says: "As 1929 and preceding years constituted an unusually prosperous era for copper, lead and zinc, mines were operating at maximum capacity, and before the full effect of the rapid fall of 1930 was trans-

lated into reduction of production, abnormal stocks had accumulated in all three metals."

But at the present time Brownell believes it seems probable "that bottom prices have been reached, that current production is not greater than current consumption, and that excess stocks will rapidly vanish before the increase in consumption of all three metals that must inevitably accompany any increase in the construction activities of the world."

Regarding the precipitous decline in silver prices, Mr. Brownell says "the fall in price was not caused by over-production as much as by the sale of government-owned silver formerly used as money.

"The result has been the lowest price of silver reached in the world's history, with the most disastrous effects on the trade of silver-using countries, which contain from a third to a half of the world's population."

#### GOVERNMENT LAYS FOUNDATIONS FOR BOULDER CITY

Plans and specifications have been approved by the bureau of reclamation at Washington, D. C., for one of the greatest engineering projects in history, to be established on the Colorado River, about 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. The project embraces a dam, power plant and All-American Canal, designed for flood control, river regulation, irrigation, silt control, power development and domestic purposes.

Bids on the dam, appurtenant tunnels and cofferdams and power plant will be received at the bureau's office in the Wilda Building, Denver, Colorado, until 10 a. m., March 4, 1931. The government plans to have the dam ready for the storage of water by June 15, 1935.

The proposed Hoover Dam is to be built in upper Black Canyon and to be of the arch-gravity type, the load being carried by both gravity action and horizontal arch action. Its crest will be 727 feet above bedrock and have a length of 950 feet. The dam will create a reservoir with a capacity of 30,500,000 acre feet and the lake thus formed will extend 115 miles to Bridge Canyon and 35 miles up Virgin River.

During construction, the river will be diverted by temporary earth and rock-fill cofferdams through four 50-foot concrete lined tunnels, two on each side of the river, and which will have an aggregate length of 16,300 linear feet. After completion of the dam, the tunnels will be utilized for penstocks and spillways and two of them will serve as main supply tunnels for forty 72-inch needle valve outlets located in the canyon walls.

The power plant is to be located just below the dam, half on the Nevada and half on the Arizona sides of the river, forming a U-shaped structure. Water will be delivered to the turbines through four pressure tunnels, two on each side of the river, each provided with shut-off gates and trash racks. Tentative plans for the 1,000,000-horsepower installation call for 12 85,000-horsepower hydraulic turbines, 12 11x10-foot balanced valves, 12 75,000-k.v.a. generators with exciters, 36 25,000-k.v.a., 220,000-volt transformers, four 250-ton cranes, switchboard, control apparatus and a completely equipped machine shop. The turbines will operate under a maximum head of 582 feet and a minimum of 422 feet. The plant will be operated by the city of Los Angeles and the Southern California

Edison Company, under the general supervision of a director appointed by the secretary of the interior.

The Southern Sierra Power Company is building a power line from Victorville, California, to Boulder City, near the dam site. The crew from the Niland-Blythe line in California has been transferred to the new line to speed up its construction, and it is expected that the line will be ready to deliver power to the contractors at the Colorado River by June 1 of this year.

The All-American Canal will carry water to the Imperial and Coachella valleys in California. Two points for the intake are being considered, namely, the Laguna Dam, 10 miles northeast of Yuma, and a new diversion dam to be built five miles north of Laguna for additional head. The proposed canal will be 200 feet wide at the water's surface, 134 feet wide at the bottom and 22 feet deep. The main canal will be 75 miles long, and the Coachella branch, 115 miles. A part of the course lies through shifting sand, where concrete, spraying with crude oil and the growth of vegetation will play an important part in combating the condition.

At a point west of the dam, the government is establishing the town of Boulder City, including about 300 homes. Streets are being surveyed and sewer and water systems laid to be ready when the contracts of the buildings are awarded. A town hall is to be built at a cost of approximately \$25,000, a school at a similar cost, a garage at a cost of about \$35,000, an auditorium and an administration building. The latter will be of Spanish design and will house all of the government offices.

The low bid on the construction of seven miles of road between the dam site and Boulder City has been submitted by the General Construction Company of Seattle. Construction is well advanced on the railroad from Las Vegas to the dam site.

#### ELECTRIC POWER IS AWAKENING SLEEPING MINES AT BANNACK

After nearly 70 years of darkness, Bannack, the first territorial capital of Montana, is illuminated with electric light. The system was installed by the Montana Power Company, through the untiring efforts of I. B. Haviland, of the I. B. Mining Company, and a group of loyal associates.

Primarily, its purpose is to furnish power for the development of a large tonnage of low-grade ore belonging to the I. B. company; but after the power is regulated there will be a surplus available for the development of other mines in the district. The line carries 50,000 volts and is a little longer than 20 miles, as the crow flies. It goes up and down the mountain ranges from an altitude of 5,400 feet to nearly 8,000 feet, and then down to an elevation of about 6,000 feet at the mill. Record speed was made in its construction, and, 90 days from the first survey work, the current was turned on.

Evidence of renewed activity is visible in the vicinity of Bannack. Work has been started by Butte parties in the New Departure district. New development is under way in the Blue Wing district and several new mining deals are being worked out in the Argenta district. The Beaverhead County Mining Association reports several inquiries regarding the possibilities of mines and prospects in the district, all of which augurs well for the mining industry of that section.

# Pacific Coast Mining Activities

*Concentrated mining news from California,  
Nevada, Oregon and Washington.*

## CALIFORNIA

Gustav Bender of Johannesburg, California, is making a mill run of about 100 tons of ore from the 50-foot level of his Bender prospect on Fiddlers Gulch, near Randsburg. This property has already produced \$3,700 from a 40-foot shaft, and a hoist and other machinery have replaced hand mining.

An appreciable showing in gold ore is reported from the Golden Nugget mine owned by E. W. Minnehan, Box 36, Fenner, California, and associates. The mine is being operated at the 50-foot level.

The Contention and Mable Mining Company, Thomas A. Gannon, superintendent, Fenner, is preparing a shipment of ore. Ore is being mined that carries 5.5 ounces gold, 4 ounces silver and about 15 per cent lead, and development is more than gratifying to the management.

The San Francisco Gold Mines Company is operating five stamps of its 10-stamp mill at Grizzly Flats, Eldorado county, California. The ore averages \$20 a ton and mining and milling costs are running between \$4 and \$5 a ton, thus assuring a good profit. F. H. Neve, 704 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, is president of the company, and Rollins MacFadden is superintendent at Grizzly Flats.

The tunnel in the Bitterwater Creek mine at Llanada, California, is nearing a connection with the upper workings, according to H. V. Underwood of Hollister, one of the owners. Development of this ground was resumed not long ago and hundreds of tons of high-grade cinnabar ore are said to be piled on the dump, in addition to a large possible tonnage in the mine.

William J. McGee, Mills Building, San Francisco, is said to have made the high bid on the old Doyle mine in Amador county, California.

Ed. Herkelrath, Kramer Hills, via Adelanto, California, informs us that the Sherald Mining Company has accepted a first payment for its property. This ground covers a part of the Kramer Hills patented land and it is planned to start activity early in the year. Lack of water has been a great drawback, but a supply has been developed about a mile and a quarter from the property.

The Virginia Mines Company, O. C. Radley, superintendent, Perris, California, is milling about 54 tons of ore daily, with all of its equipment in A-1 condition. Ore for milling has been developed in the No. 1 mine along a length of 250 feet and is said to average \$16.80 a ton in gold. Development has been started in the No. 2 mine and the vein is averaging six feet in width. The ore from the No. 2 mine runs as high as \$100 a ton in gold and will be milled at the No. 1 mine. Electricity is used as power and to light the camp. Thirty-seven men are on the payroll. H. L. Musick, 2236 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles, controls the property.

Ore of sensational value is being exposed in sinking a shaft on the Quartz Mountain property, four miles east of Sutter Creek, California, recently taken over

and being operated by Anderson Callison, oil man of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and James R. Murphy, mining engineer of San Francisco. The shaft, now down 50 feet, is disclosing 13½ feet of shipping ore, with assays running as high as \$1,738 a ton in gold, as well as small silver and lead values. Additional work will be required to determine the importance and magnitude of the discovery.

The Reorganized Carrie Silver-Lead Mines Corporation, operating near Pioneer station, 16 miles east of Jackson, California, is sinking its shaft from the 100-foot level to a depth of 200 feet. The purpose of this work is to open up the downward extensions of three ore shoots, varying in width from two to five feet, which were revealed by a 500-foot drift tunnel connecting with the shaft on the 100-foot level. The three shoots were disclosed by the tunnel within a distance of 250 feet and are almost one continuous ore body. The shipping ore thus far extracted has averaged \$150 and the milling grade has ranged from \$22 to \$58 a ton in gold, according to Manager C. R. Murdoch of Tonopah, Nevada. In addition to its own product, the company's five-stamp mill reduces ores from nearby properties.

The drift tunnel being advanced by John Pierovich, W. D. Tam and Boggs Caminetti, all of Jackson, California, in the St. Julian mine, three miles south of that town, is disclosing four stringers of quartz, varying in width from two to six inches and yielding high gold values. Conditions in the face of the drift indicate that the stringers should make one ore body within a short distance. In the early days, this mine was owned by Mrs. Ella Caminetti and yielded many rich pockets of gold. The present operators are working under bond and lease.

The old Plumas Eureka mine at Johnsville, California, has been acquired under bond and lease by J. R. Brown and associates of Oakland, California. Details of their plans have not been learned yet.

The Rising Sun mining claim in the Pine Grove district in California has been acquired by Paul S. Webb and W. L. Aiken of Los Angeles. Further development is scheduled to start next spring.

The Cherokee Drift Gold Mining Company is hauling timber to its gravel mines, near Oroville, California, and expects to have active development well under way by the middle of January. Electrical energy will be brought in from the lines of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, two and one-half miles distant, and the latest devices in the extraction and reduction of the gravels will be employed, according to Alex. M. Wilson, 1213 Brown Street, Oroville. Jack Sullivan of San Francisco is president of the company, and Jack Johnson is vice-president and general manager. They may be reached at the St. Regis Hotel, San Francisco.

Mining is to be resumed on a large scale at the Tumco mines, five miles north of Ogilby, California, according to President Sidney E. Mayer of the mines division of the San Diego chamber of commerce, in addressing a meeting of several chambers at Seeley. The program includes the establishment of milling facilities.

M. B. Patton, Box 15, Ogilby, is president of Tumco mines.

Financial arrangements have been made for the further operation of the Paragon Placer Mines at Raymond, California, and the development outlined includes an expenditure of \$25,000 for machinery and equipment. The reopening of the mine has come about through the persistent efforts of Charles J. Stoneham, 611 West Fortieth Place, Los Angeles, who is the president and general manager of the organization. When in full force about 30 men will be employed and about 4,000 cubic yards of gravel treated daily.

The Mutual Security Company, Oakland, California, J. E. McDonald, president, has purchased the Gold Blossom mine at Ophir, Placer county, from W. K. Reed of Auburn. McDonald has spent some time at Auburn and with A. D. Frumento, local engineer, has been examining the mine and adjoining claims, which may be acquired later. Frumento has studied the Ophir formations carefully and will be engineer for the new owners. The mine has produced close to a half million dollars above its 400 level, most of the ore going \$9 in gold and silver. The shaft will be unwatered and the levels examined. If the ore is found as reported the 20-stamp mill will be rebuilt at a new location for primary grinding and amalgamation and a ball mill and flotation cells will be added. Automatic conveyors will be installed to dump the ore into the bins.

An ore deposit has been located below the 1,200 level of the Original-Ferguson Mining Company at Clearinghouse, California. It was at this point that a fault had been cut in previous operations and development suspended. J. W. Warford of Mariposa is general manager.

The 2,000-foot tunnel of the Kenmar Mining Company has cut three auxiliary channels running almost parallel to the noted old hard lava channel in the South Fork mine at Forest, California. All three channels show good values and will be worked later. Seventeen men are on the payroll and the crew will be increased as developments warrant. The Kenmar company is a syndicate of New York capitalists and J. Y. Owenby of Los Angeles has charge of their interests. Manager Owenby hastened to the mine as soon as he received the good news of the channel developments.

Control of the North Fork Mining Company at Forest, California, is said to have passed to Los Angeles capital, who intend to develop and equip the ground early in the spring. George B. Stone, who has been superintendent of the mine for the last 17 years, has been retained by the new interests. The ore blocked out in the mine is estimated to be worth \$800,000.

With a full line of equipment and supplies for the winter, a crew of 30 men is pushing development in the Tom and Jerry mine in the Mt. Oro district in California. James D. Stewart of Auburn is managing the mine for the Bickel placer mining interests of New York.

Early in the year the Nevada Monarch Gold Mining Company will start driving a new tunnel in the Bald Mountain mine at Forest, California, to cut known ledges of ore at greater depth. According to President and General Manager F. W. Powers of Los Angeles, who has recently returned from the mine, 10 men are engaged in development and it is intended

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William J. McGee, Mills Building, San Francisco, is said to have made the high bid on the old Doyle mine in Amador county, California.

Ed. Herkelrath, Kramer Hills, via Adelanto, California, informs us that the Sherald Mining Company has accepted a first payment for its property. This ground covers a part of the Kramer Hills patented land and it is planned to start activity early in the year. Lack of water has been a great drawback, but a supply has been developed about a mile and a quarter from the property.

The Virginia Mines Company, O. C. Radley, superintendent, Ferris, California, is milling about 54 tons of ore daily, with all of its equipment in A-1 condition. Ore for milling has been developed in the No. 1 mine along a length of 250 feet and is said to average \$16.80 a ton in gold. Development has been started in the No. 2 mine and the vein is averaging six feet in width. The ore from the No. 2 mine runs as high as \$100 a ton in gold and will be milled at the No. 1 mine. Electricity is used as power and to light the camp. Thirty-seven men are on the payroll. H. L. Musick, 2236 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles, controls the property.

Ore of sensational value is being exposed in sinking a shaft on the Quartz Mountain property, four miles east of Sutter Creek, California, recently taken over

and being operated by Anderson Callison, oil man of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and James R. Murphy, mining engineer of San Francisco. The shaft, now down 50 feet, is disclosing 13½ feet of shipping ore, with assays running as high as \$1,738 a ton in gold, as well as small silver and lead values. Additional work will be required to determine the importance and magnitude of the discovery.

The Reorganized Carrie Silver-Lead Mines Corporation, operating near Pioneer station, 16 miles east of Jackson, California, is sinking its shaft from the 100-foot level to a depth of 200 feet. The purpose of this work is to open up the downward extensions of three oreshoots, varying in width from two to five feet, which were revealed by a 500-foot drift tunnel connecting with the shaft on the 100-foot level. The three shoots were disclosed by the tunnel within a distance of 250 feet and are almost one continuous ore body. The shipping ore thus far extracted has averaged \$150 and the milling grade has ranged from \$22 to \$58 a ton in gold, according to Manager C. R. Murdoch of Tonopah, Nevada. In addition to its own product, the company's five-stamp mill reduces ores from nearby properties.

The drift tunnel being advanced by John Pierovich, W. D. Tam and Boggs Caminetti, all of Jackson, California, in the St. Julian mine, three miles south of that town, is disclosing four stringers of quartz, varying in width from two to six inches and yielding high gold values. Conditions in the face of the drift indicate that the stringers should make one ore body within a short distance. In the early days, this mine was owned by Mrs. Ella Caminetti and yielded many rich pockets of gold. The present operators are working under bond and lease.

The old Plumas Eureka mine at Johnsville, California, has been acquired under bond and lease by J. R. Brown and associates of Oakland, California. Details of their plans have not been learned yet.

The Rising Sun mining claim in the Pine Grove district in California has been acquired by Paul S. Webb and W. L. Aiken of Los Angeles. Further development is scheduled to start next spring.

The Cherokee Drift Gold Mining Company is hauling timber to its gravel mines, near Oroville, California, and expects to have active development well under way by the middle of January. Electrical energy will be brought in from the lines of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, two and one-half miles distant, and the latest devices in the extraction and reduction of the gravels will be employed, according to Alex. M. Wilson, 1213 Brown Street, Aroville. Jack Sullivan of San Francisco is president of the company, and Jack Johnson is vice-president and general manager. They may be reached at the St. Regis Hotel, San Francisco.

Mining is to be resumed on a large scale at the Tumco mines, five miles north of Ogilby, California, according to President Sidney E. Mayer of the mines division of the San Diego chamber of commerce, in addressing a meeting of several chambers at Seeley. The program includes the establishment of milling facili-

ties. M. B. Patton, Box 15, Ogilby, is president of Tumco mines.

Financial arrangements have been made for the further operation of the Paragon Placer Mines at Raymond, California, and the development outlined includes an expenditure of \$25,000 for machinery and equipment. The reopening of the mine has come about through the persistent efforts of Charles J. Stoneham, 611 West Fortieth Place, Los Angeles, who is the president and general manager of the organization. When in full force about 30 men will be employed and about 4,000 cubic yards of gravel treated daily.

The Mutual Security Company, Oakland, California, J. E. McDonald, president, has purchased the Gold Blossom mine at Ophir, Placer county, from W. K. Reed of Auburn. McDonald has spent some time at Auburn and with A. D. Frumento, local engineer, has been examining the mine and adjoining claims, which may be acquired later. Frumento has studied the Ophir formations carefully and will be engineer for the new owners. The mine has produced close to a half million dollars above its 400 level, most of the ore going \$9 in gold and silver. The shaft will be unwatered and the levels examined. If the ore is found as reported the 20-stamp mill will be rebuilt at a new location for primary grinding and amalgamation and a ball mill and flotation cells will be added. Automatic conveyors will be installed to dump the ore into the bins.

An ore deposit has been located below the 1,200 level of the Original-Ferguson Mining Company at Clearinghouse, California. It was at this point that a fault had been cut in previous operations and development suspended. J. W. Warford of Mariposa is general manager.

The 2,000-foot tunnel of the Kenmar Mining Company has cut three auxiliary channels running almost parallel to the noted old hard lava channel in the South Fork mine at Forest, California. All three channels show good values and will be worked later. Seventeen men are on the payroll and the crew will be increased as developments warrant. The Kenmar company is a syndicate of New York capitalists and J. Y. Owenby of Los Angeles has charge of their interests. Manager Owenby hastened to the mine as soon as he received the good news of the channel developments.

Control of the North Fork Mining Company at Forest, California, is said to have passed to Los Angeles capital, who intend to develop and equip the ground early in the spring. George B. Stone, who has been superintendent of the mine for the last 17 years, has been retained by the new interests. The ore blocked out in the mine is estimated to be worth \$800,000.

With a full line of equipment and supplies for the winter, a crew of 30 men is pushing development in the Tom and Jerry mine in the Mt. Oro district in California. James D. Stewart of Auburn is managing the mine for the Bickel placer mining interests of New York.

Early in the year the Nevada Monarch Gold Mining Company will start driving a new tunnel in the Bald Mountain mine at Forest, California, to cut known ledges of ore at greater depth. According to President and General Manager F. W. Powers of Los Angeles, who has recently returned from the mine, 10 men are engaged in development and it is intended

to keep up that pace through the winter. The Nevada Monarch's office is 253 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

A long-term lease on the old Stafford gold property at Georgetown, California, has been granted the Swift Gold Dome Lode Mining Company, Ltd., of Los Angeles. Some good ore is in sight. Equipment has been ordered, to be electrically operated, and arrangements are being made to drive a 700-foot tunnel to the ledge.

Gold values are improving consistently as the Yellow Treasure shaft goes down, according to Anthony DeMayo, Box 104, Randsburg, California. The gold is accompanied by iron, manganese, calcite and some peacock copper. Exceptionally rich ore is expected as the shaft reaches deeper formations.

It is understood that the washing plant of the Aladdin Gold Mining Company, Ltd., C. E. Collins, superintendent, Box 186, Placerville, California, is handling enough gravel to pay the bulk of operating expenses. Three raises from the drainage tunnel have entered the trough of the channel and drifts are being run in the ore, which samples from \$6 to \$8 a yard. This gravel is cemented and its treatment will require breaking in a revolving trommel.

The Wortley Consolidated Mines Company, Frank Lamley, general manager, Randsburg, California, has shipped its first carload of concentrates from the big ore body in the Santa Fe mine. This vein is 28 feet wide and contains streaks of shipping ore along with mill grade. Better values are reported in a winze that is being sunk. The above shipment was accompanied by 100 tons of ore mined from the eighth level of the Kelly mine by Lessees Rust, Fernandez and Andreason. Forty-nine lessees, living mostly at Red Mountain, are working through the Nos. 1, 2 and 6 shafts.

The Treadwell-Yukon Company, Ltd., R. J. Duncan, manager, Bodie, California, is dropping 10 stamps on ore mined from development at the Standard mine and will place its 250-ton flotation plant in operation within a few days. This flotation plant was designed as a test plant and will be run on ore from the Standard and other Northend mines, and on approximately 500,000 tons of dump ore. Several crosscuts have been run to the west into the Noonday mine from the 700-foot level of the Red Cloud shaft. One crosscut struck five veins from 14 inches to four feet wide, with a streak of high grade that carries as high as \$56,000 a ton in gold.

Drifts are being run south on these veins into ground that is virgin below the 500 level.

The 1,550-foot north drift being driven under contract for the Central Eureka Mining Company, A. S. Howe, general superintendent, Sutter Creek, California, has been completed 300 feet of its length. It is being driven between two parallel veins from the 2,540-foot level of the Central Eureka shaft to the 2,300-foot level in the Old Eureka shaft. The objective will probably not be reached until next August, and it is estimated that the level will save the company about \$30,000 annually. About 140 miners and millmen are on the payroll and the 40-stamp mill is handling an average of 4,000 tons of ore monthly.

The Calaveras Development Company, under the supervision of Joseph E. King, Box 64, San Andreas, California, has unwatered and retimbered its shaft to a depth of 300 feet and a mine crew is working in three shifts. The ore bodies will be resurveyed and checked immediately upon the completion of the shaft work. This is a 750-foot single-compartment and manway incline shaft from which about 3,500 feet of lateral development have been completed. The Calaveras Development organization is composed of I. E. Selix, P. J. deFlores and Sol. Silverman, all of San Francisco, and W. L. Merrill, a mining engineer of Sacramento. Cyanide tests have recovered 92 per cent of the ore values and they plan to build a 100 ton plant of this type as soon as the mine justifies that step.

According to A. L. Lidwell, rancher and mining man of Springdale, the gold discovery recently reported from the Grapevine Range at the eastern edge of Death Valley, California, is making good. The discovery was made by Bobby Thompson, Indian prospector, who optioned his find to Benson and Simpson, Virginia coal operators. They have driven a 50-foot tunnel that has exposed 18 inches of talc, carrying \$118 in gold to the ton. Associated with the showing is considerable \$20 gold ore.

The Genii Mining Company, Ltd., at Magalia, California, T. C. Cunningham, general superintendent, has opened gold-bearing gravel said to run \$10. The deposit was opened in drifting from the main crosscut and a substantial tonnage is said to have been proven. Arrangements are being made for steady operation through the rainy season and to later develop its quartz locations. A restraining dam has been built to retain debris from the Sacramento River.

The Consolidated Metal Mines, Ltd., organized at Park City, Utah, a few months

ago, is arranging to finance the development of the Virginia-Belmont gold mine, near Coulterville, California. Consolidated Metal has a lease and bond on the Virginia-Belmont, which comprises five patented and several unpatented claims, fully equipped, and has a substantial tonnage of \$14 ore blocked out.

Fifty stamps of the Yellow Aster Mining Company's well equipped mill are dropping, 10 stamps on lessees' ores and 40 on company ore. As the gold product carries only free milling gold, the recovery is high. The plant is operated three shifts a day. The equipping of the 200-foot two-compartment shaft has been started. Two experienced miners are carefully extracting ore from the 20-inch high-grade strike on the south side of the glory hole, 250 feet above the working level of the plant. W. F. Allen, Jr., Box 341, Randsburg, California, is general manager.

E. W. Callahan of Los Angeles, California, is awaiting the arrival of a carload of machinery from Arizona at his Baltic and Buckboard properties at Randsburg. Actual work will be started as soon as this machinery arrives.

#### NEVADA

Judge George A. Bartlett of the district court has terminated the receivership of the Nevada Packard Mines Company at Lower Rochester, Nevada, which began ten years ago. The claims of supply houses, with interest, totaled \$1,721.34; \$1,000 was paid to Frank Margrave who had been receiver for the company; and Hawkins, Mayotte and Hawkins, attorneys, were paid \$3,500. The balance of the company's funds, if there be any left, will go to the company.

The Dispo Lead Mining Company, Roger Scofield, superintendent, Mina, Nevada, has opened 12 inches of silver-lead ore at a depth of 185 feet in its incline shaft. This shaft goes down on an incline of 35 degrees from a point near the portal of the tunnel and at a depth of 180 feet turns to a nearly vertical position. In the tunnel the vein is in limestone and averaged four feet in width. Shipments have averaged 20 per cent lead, 20 ounces silver and 6 to 7 per cent copper. According to L. B. Spencer of Mina, from whom Dispo Lead is leasing, the largest ore bodies are found at the junction of the vein with cross-fractures and they are from six to seven feet wide.

The Gold Metals Bonanza Mining Company, H. G. Clinton, president, Manhattan, Nevada, has given an option on its prop-



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zona, foreman for the E. J. Longyear Exploration Company. Assessment work and sampling of the old workings is also under way, about 25 men being employed for this purpose.

G. Townsend Harley, geologist and mining engineer, who for the past year and a half has been pursuing special studies in geology and microscopic research at the New Mexico school of mines, in addition to his professional work, is now in full charge of operations of this property at Clifton. He plans to make a detailed geological examination of the area involved.

**KING UNWATERS 700 LEVEL OF OLD FORD INCLINE SHAFT**

Notwithstanding several delays caused by mechanical mishaps, retimbering and dewatering of the 750-foot incline shaft on the Ford mine, on the outskirts of San Andreas, started late last November, is practically completed. The property is being operated by the Calaveras Development Company, controlled by I. E. Selix, San Francisco merchant, and associates, under the supervision of Joseph E. King, (address, San Andreas, Calif.), veteran Mother Lode mine manager. Water is at present being pulled by pump and baler from the 700-foot level, the bottom lateral, on which there are 830 feet of drifts. To expedite operations, a 75-horsepower motor is being connected with the hoist to replace a 50-horsepower motor used in the past.

On the 300-foot level, the main vein, Superintendent King states, shows a width of from 15 to 25 feet for the length of 400 feet opened up, while the foot-

wall vein, 160 feet west of the main vein on the same level, varies in width from four to 10 feet. Both veins pan well in gold. On the 400-foot level, a 117-foot crosscut shows the main vein to be from 10 to 15 feet wide. Samples assayed gave an average of \$8.40 a ton

in gold. All present workings of the mine were run by its early operators. When the 700-foot level is cleaned out, an assay map of all workings will be made in order to check up engineering data which has come into the possession of the present management.

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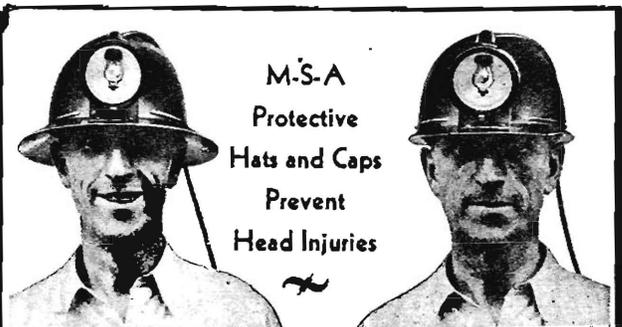
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# Pacific Coast Mining Activities

*Concentrated mining news from California,  
Nevada, Oregon and Washington.*

## CALIFORNIA

Considerable good cinnabar ore has been opened in the Bitterwater Creek mine, according to H. V. Underwood of Hollister, California, and a larger retort will be installed soon. The drift is in 55 feet and a shaft, now down 15 feet, is being sunk below that level. The property is five claims and a millsite, located within two miles of a natural gas pipe line, and has an abundance of water.

Gustav Bender of Johannesburg, California, owner of the Bender mine, intends to sink a 300-foot shaft and drift 200 feet at that depth. Since the development of this mine was started last fall, it has been opened to a depth of 70 feet and about three tons of gold ore are being mined daily. It is equipped with a hoist and hoist house, a blacksmith shop, a three-room house and ore bin. Three men are working.

The drift from the bottom of the 85-foot vertical shaft in the Blue Lead gravels at Bangor, California, has opened the Blue Lead tertiary channel and is within 20 feet of the Grey channel. The former prospected about \$4.50 a cubic yard, and temporary equipment has been installed to test both channels. Pending satisfactory results, electric power and a plant, consisting of an automatic hoist, Krogh mill, Huelsdonk concentrator, etc., will be installed capable of handling as much as 250 cubic yards of gravel in 24 hours. The electricity may be provided either by Diesel engines or by hookup with the lines of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Twelve men are employed.

Negotiations are in progress to finance the purchase and installation of a complete line of new machinery at the Gross-Street Mining Company, Ltd., property on the Mother Lode, between Melones and Rawhide, California. No ore has yet been produced commercially by the company, but it is estimated that 43,820 tons, having a gross value of \$388,650 are developed. The company controls 40 acres, developed by a 312-shaft and 1,350 feet of drifts on three levels. E. B. Cushman and R. W. Bender of 1024 Mills Building, San Francisco, are president and general manager, respectively.

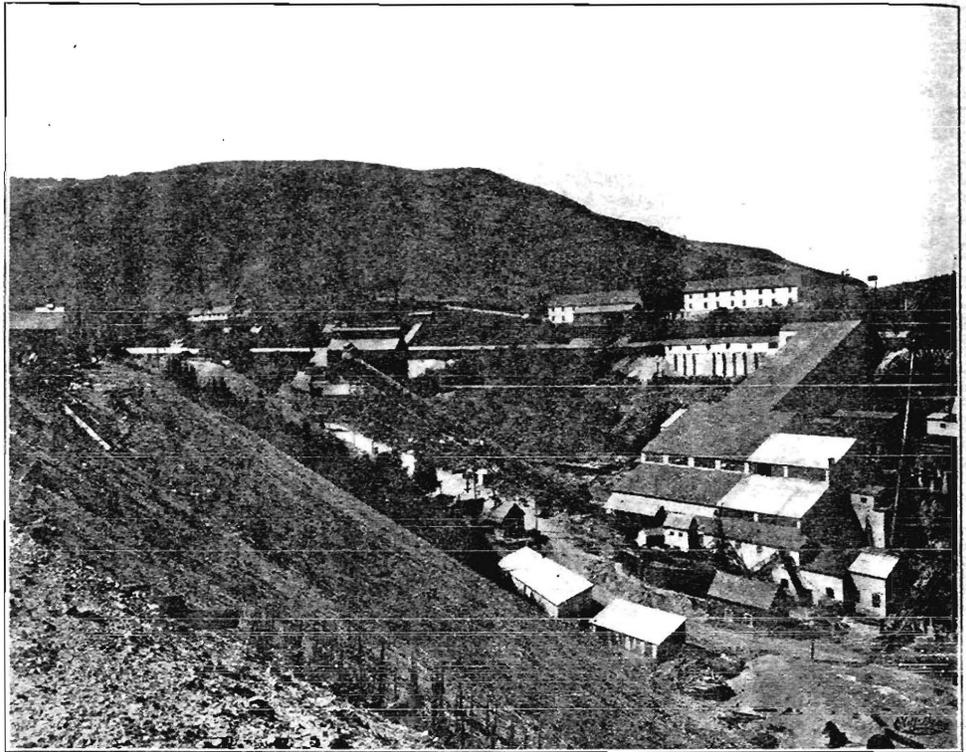
The Mayflower Gravel Mining Company at Foresthill, California, George L. Duffey, superintendent, is asking bids on the driving of 1,400 feet of bedrock tunnel at its Baltimore property. The Baltimore property was acquired by the late W. F. Detert in 1928, when the handling of water and working downstream from the main Mayflower tunnel became prohibitive. The Baltimore property includes a mill and electrical equipment and is developed by a 5,800-foot tunnel.

A deposit of \$5 gravel has been opened by River Placers Co., Ltd., L. A. Smith, superintendent, on the Middle Yuba River. The streak is from two to four feet thick and is being drifted along upstream. Superintendent Smith's headquarters are 53 Granada Street, San Francisco.

Donald Woodrum, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, California, and associates have been granted permission to market stock in the California Mines

Corporation, Ltd., and development will be started as soon as funds are available. Its property is a consolidation of the Arbogast, Rodgers, Layton, Price, Walrath, Reward, Summit, Dodo, Orleans and Mountaineer claims, in all more than 36 mining claims.

The San Francisco Mining Exchange has listed the shares of the Mirabel Mining Company, embracing 1,400 acres in Lake county, California, fully equipped with operating machinery and a 48-ton Scott furnace. The ground is said to have a production record of about 36,000 flasks of quicksilver and, at a depth of 300 feet, a vein as wide as 18 feet in places is being developed.



Silver King Coalition Mines Company main plant at Woodside Gulch, one mile from Park City, Utah. Flotation mill is at right with two hotel buildings just above. Sampling plant is in center, boarding house to left and shaft house and shops at extreme left.

W. P. Hofstetter of Murphys, California, has taken a two-year lease on the Tanner mine, near that town, and is operating one shift. The old dump is being run through the mill, with good returns. The Tanner is developed principally by an 1,800-foot tunnel.

The Valley Lime Company, Ltd., at Lindsay, California, intends to widen its quarry tracks and install cars of greater capacity, according to E. H. McEuen, president and general manager. Twenty-one men are in the employ of the company. The average daily output is 160 tons.

On January 9, the Oversite Mining Company opened very rich ore, one nugget alone being worth \$75, in its gravel workings on Six Mile Creek, near Angels

Camp, California. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 256 feet and approximately 1,400 feet of drifting done. The rich discovery was made while crosscutting from the main drift. The property adjoins the Vallecita Western mine, one of the best producing gravel propositions in the state. E. A. Eames and Victor Lemoge are president and secretary, respectively. The company maintains an office at 281-285 Natoma Street, San Francisco.

During December, the Estelle unit of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Keeler, California, Thomas L. Chapman, general superintendent, shipped 350 tons of ore to the Selby smelter. This was direct smelting ore, assaying 33 per cent lead and from 25 to 30 ounces silver, and is of the general average content which the company has been shipping for several months. Some new ore has been opened and, with further development, may be a faulted segment of one of the famous Cerro Gordo producers. The aerial tramway has been repaired and is carrying its normal tonnage.

The General Kieselguhr Corporation has acquired a number of placer claims and fee simple acreage containing a large body of high-grade in Shasta county, California, near Weed, from the Mt. Shasta Silica Company, M. H. Neimeyer, general manager. The ground is said to contain large deposits of diatomaceous barites, which the new owners will operate.

The Champion Mining Company plans to resume the operation of its property at Hornitos, Mariposa county, California, with a payroll of 10 men. General development and a new mill are included in its program. This is a gold property, developed by approximately 4,000 feet of underground workings, to a depth of 600



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feet. E. Stevens, president; W. A. Noon, secretary and general manager; and George C. Hogg, consulting engineer, all reside at Portland, Oregon, and the company's office is located there at 215 Porter Building. Clarence Jarbeau is general superintendent at Hornitos. This company also owns property in Malheur county, Oregon, and at Kingman, Arizona.

C. H. Massan is dismantling the stamp mills and other machinery at the Picacho gold mines, located about 20 miles from Yuma on the California side of the Colorado River. Twenty years ago the mines were at the peak of their production. A railroad was built to the river, over which the ores were carried and transported to the Gulf of Lower California, thence to the smelters along the Pacific Coast. A large part of this ore found its way to England for refining.

The constructive improvements effected recently by the **Bonanza Gold Mines Company** have cost approximately \$135,000 and enable the company to mine 1,000 tons of gravel daily, according to Charles Moore of Yuba City, California, president of the organization. Thirty men are on the payroll. William R. Price is general manager and consulting engineer.

The improvements made by the **Crystal Silica Sand Company** at Oceanside, California, during 1930 have increased its production 30 per cent, according to President and General Manager J. A. Benell, 716 East Sixtieth Street, Los Angeles. The plant is now equipped to produce sand for all purposes at the rate of 200 tons a day. M. A. Kite, superintendent at Oceanside, has a crew of 10 men working.

Immediate development of the **Roydon Mining Company** on Soledad Mountain in the Mojave district in California will be confined largely to driving a 335-foot tunnel in the Echo mine and crosscutting 225 to the east and about 245 feet to the west. The old milling plant has been taken apart and is being rebuilt with such gold-saving devices as a 100-ton high-speed rotary grinder that crushes to 20 mesh, a Dorr classifier, Marcy ball mill, plates, agitator, cyanide equipment and zinc boxes. This plant will be operated on a 50-ton basis until all parts are checked. The officers of the company are: A. R. McGuire, M. E., president; Littleton Price, vice-president and engineer in charge; and W. J. Pierce, secretary and treasurer. The company receives its mail at Box 127, Mojave.

The Brunswick mill of the **Idaho-Maryland Mines Company** at Grass Valley, California, has been making test runs for several days on silica from the Idaho Maryland mine. The mile of road between the mine and mill are undergoing repair for heavy hauling and as soon as the mill begins regular operation a better grade of ore will be milled. William S. Sheeler of Silverton, British Columbia, who has installed the flotation process in the mill will continue to operate the mill until it is in regular production and probably longer.

The **Smuggler Mining Company, Ltd.**, C. N. Miller, president and general manager, 549 Holbrook Building, San Francisco, has taken over the Brown's Hill channel mine, 45 miles from Oroville, California. A tunnel has been driven 312 feet and is expected to reach the ore channel within 90 days. Buildings have been erected at the mine and supplies are in camp for the winter. This company was formerly known as the Smuggler Divide Mining Company, and still owns the Lim-

erick mine at Rochester, Nevada, where a large tonnage of mill ore is in sight.

The **Mar-John Mines Company** is stopping on three distinct veins, paralleling each other within a distance of 340 feet, at Sheepranch, California. One shift is engaged in the mine and three shifts in the 10-stamp mill. Production is coming from the 350-foot level of the 470-foot vertical shaft. Following two and one-half years of systematic and vigorous development, Mar-John Mines became a profitable operation last summer and has been making a creditable showing since that time. A mile east of the main workings, the company is mining some cobalt and rare metals and shipping them to its plant in San Francisco for special treatment. John T. Martin, 381 Bush Street, San Francisco, is president.

E. W. Callahan of Los Angeles, California, mine operator, expects to begin active work at his **Baltic and Buckboard** leases at Randsburg, January 10. The 10-stamp mill at the Baltic will be reconditioned and deeper development prosecuted in both mines. The Baltic incline shaft is 600 feet deep. Water and power service are available and the mine is close to a paved county highway. The Buckboard shaft has been sunk 400 feet vertically, and, in the bottom, Callahan has located a four-foot ledge of sulphide ore that will return about \$30 a ton.

### NEVADA

Due to the prolonged depression in the lead and zinc market, the **Treadwell-Yukon Company, Ltd.**, at Tybo, Nevada, on January 14 gave notice of a wage cut of 50 cents a day. Superintendent George I. Barnett stated that present rate of production will be continued, and the zinc concentrates will be stored until a better market prevails.

The **Scossa Gold Belt Company**, holding location title to five claims a half mile east of the original strike, intends to start work as soon as the weather permits. This is the first corporation formed on property in the district and it has recently taken over additional ground belonging to the Southern Pacific railroad. Col. W. S. Prosky and F. J. DeLongchamps, both of Reno, Nevada, are officials of the company.

L. R. Robins, former superintendent of the Tonopah Belmont mine, and W. I. Hupp, California mining man, have examined the **Olympic and Warrior** mines, near Simon, Nevada, and may join L. J. Bacoccina in his lease operations on those mines. Gold is the principal metal in both mines and, if an agreement can be reached, the ore from both mines will be treated at the Olympic mill.

The **Como Consolidated Mines Company** at Dayton, Nevada, is making preparations to drive the old Boyle tunnel another 1,000 feet to connect with the Como and North Rapidan veins, which have recently been examined by William Sharp, mining engineer of Reno, and Oscar Monrad of Detroit, Michigan. The Como Consolidated, of which Charles Oster, 111 Broadway, New York City, is president, acquired the ground in 1929 and late last summer finished cleaning out, enlarging and timbering this tunnel to a length of nearly 3,500 feet. This is a gold-silver property.

The **Treadwell-Yukon Company, Ltd.**, has suspended shipments of zinc concentrates from its Tybo plant to the refinery at Kellogg, Idaho. The concen-