

Galice Miners Discuss Needs

GALICE— (FW) —The re-organized miners association in the Galice district held a second meeting this month on Saturday evening at the Galice school house.

W. A. Johnson, county judge-elect, was to be one of the speakers but was absent due to an important Portland engagement. The 35 present heard J. R. Elder, secretary of the Grants Pass association, tell how the name "Oregon Mining association" was decided on for the organization and explained the problem of the amount of dues assessed each member.

Roy D. Smith of Grave Creek who is deeply interested in the association, declared that members of an organization must hang together and fight for what they think is right.

J. E. Morrison of the state geology department, also gave an interesting talk and answered questions asked. He stated that Earl Nixon, state mining director, remarked after reading the article in the Portland paper regarding the reorganization of the Galice miners that "The boys down there are on their toes."

Morrison also stressed the importance of a large membership in the organization as did the other two speakers.

A new secretary and treasurer was chosen, Frank West being unanimously elected.

Next meeting of the association will be on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, at 7:30 p. m. at the Galice school house.

Galice Mining Operations At Peak With Recent Rains

GALICE—(FW)—Mining operations at the present time in the Galice district are at a peak. Ten placer mines are operating under full heads of water for hydraulicking and approximately 45 men are employed at the following mines: Rand Placers, Jim Dean's, Harry Lewis Rocky Gulch, Applegate Placers (a unit of the Old Channel mine), Cal Ore, Fred Leopold's, the Galice Midget, Golden Eagle and Hellgate Placers.

In addition to placer mining there are in the neighborhood of about 45 men employed in sniping up and down the river from Hellgate canyon to Horseshoe Bend.

The recent rains are very welcome and will enable many miners to continue operations longer than they anticipated.

At California Mine

The Galice correspondent had the opportunity last week of visiting the California mine located on Reuben creek two and one half miles from the Grave Creek road above the Grave Creek bridge. A. Walker, superintendent, conducted our party on a tour through the property and the following are some of the interesting facts noted; complete electric light facilities throughout the mine and the numerous buildings located on the property furnished by water power; a building 35x75 with running water and all modern conveniences to be used for a bunk house; a machine shop and garage 45x85; a four room assay office modern in every detail; and a 16x56 cook house and dining room. Mr. Walker stated that 8000 feet of tunnels have been completed at present and 32 men are on the payroll. A little later on cottages will be erected to accommodate the families of the employees.

Dingman Mine Progressing

Claude Dingman and his father W. A. Dingman are progressing with their quartz mine located down the river one half mile south of Grave Creek bridge. They have four tunnels totaling 175 feet and have three 10 foot pay ledges in three different places on their claims. Last week a 100 foot stairs from the main highway to the bed rock at the river was completed. J. Gould is an associate and is helping with the work.

Geologic Survey Of Galice Mine District Sought

The state department of geology and mineral industries has been petitioned by the local chamber of commerce and Galice Miners association for a geologic survey of the Galice district. Larry Manuel, chamber of commerce secretary reported Saturday.

The chamber's mining committee, headed by F. I. Bristol, petitioned the state department to make a survey of the Galice district "for the purpose of determining favorable areas for prospecting; that indications point to Galice district as being mineralized; and to prepare a report that would assist prospectors and others effectively to use their resources for developing the area.

The "Galice district", . . . is the southward extension of the Big Yank, Chieftian and General Grant veins south and west of Rogue river", the petition read which was sent to head of the department, Earl K. Nixon.

*Galile
Josephine*

Grants Pass Courier Oct. 9 1940

Grave Creek Dredge Dismantling Done

GRAVE CREEK—(JK)—Tearing down of the Grave creek dredge has been finished and with it the departure of some of the men employed tearing it down. John Wallace and Jack Lucas to California, Walter W. Reynold to Nevada City, and W. G. Reynold, wife and infant son, to Grants Pass, Mr. Henderson and Ben Harrison are still with us; also Lee Chapman.

Paul Scharingson, who has been employed with the dismantling crew on the dredge, departed for Portland after completing the work. Mr. Scharingson plans on visiting his sister and brother while in Portland.

*Grants Pass
Courier
Nov 20, 1932*

CONSOLIDATION OF G. P. MINING GROUPS MADE

Changing its name to the Western Miners association, the Southwestern Oregon Miners association has completed the consolidation of miners' forces in this part of the state

The group transferred active management from an executive committee of three members to a board of directors of seven or more members. The number of directors depends on the number of additional units organized in other localities.

The board was authorized to secure a state charter.

Issuance of a monthly paper was decided upon. The first issue will appear at any early date.

W. S. Dillenbeck was elected president of the group at the Thursday night meeting at the fairgrounds Mines building while other officers are A. R. McGuire, vice-president; J. R. Elder, secretary and Harold Locke, treasurer.

These officers, along with W. B. Grant, R. E. Kelly and O. Hageburg elected as members at large and one member to be chosen by each local, will form the board of directors.

The group amended their constitution to provide for auxiliary units.

Thursday's session marks the beginning of a definite program for the formation of a state wide organization, officers said.

INVESTIGATION OF MANGANESE ORDERED HERE

A visit to manganese properties in this district will be made soon by F. W. Libby, mining engineer recently employed by the state department of geology and mineral industries, to make a survey of manganese deposits in western Oregon.

According to Albert A. Lewis, assayer for the laboratory here, Mr. Libby will accompany Benjamin Weber, chief geologist of a steel corporation. The two men will examine the economic possibilities of the manganese properties.

Mr. Libby made his headquarters at Medford for a week and spent several days in Grants Pass recently.

CALCIUM PLANT PROPOSED HERE

Glen C. Hunter announced Thursday that with J. Thorburn Ross and J. W. Mays he had filed articles of incorporation of "Calcium Products Company" at the county clerk's office.

The company is incorporating with contemplated sale of 250 shares at \$100 each, or a total of \$25,000.

The company proposes, Mr. Hunter said, to erect its plant in Grants Pass near the railroad and to operate a quarry on Williams creek about a mile and a half from the quarry of the Oregon Lime Products company. The property has been located under a mineral claim about a half mile from the nearest county road. Because of 1,000 foot elevation above the road, more than a half-mile new road will need to be constructed. The quarry distance from Grants Pass by truck will be slightly over 22 miles.

Hunter said an engineer's preliminary report estimated 225,000 tons of marble are on the surface without the necessity of removing overburden. The proposed plant would process stone into poultry grits, agricultural lime, calcium flour, white marble builders sand, and possibly pressed white bricks.

MINE PROPOSALS TO BE DISCUSSED

The Western Miners association meeting, open to the public, Thursday evening at the court house will be featured by the discussion of several matters of interest not only to miners but to every one interested in bringing business to this community.

The adoption of the Fairchild Plan, providing that the United States buy and store large amounts of certain ores of American production would bring large chrome and possibly other orders to southern Oregon, according to J. R. Elder. Miners organizations are sponsoring this measure and the local organization is asked to aid.

Other matters for discussion will be the initiative stream pollution bill to be voted on in November and a legislative program for the coming session of the state legislature when the mining interests will ask several measures affecting the industry.

MEETING TO EYE MINE PROBLEMS

Problems of extreme importance to the mining industry will be discussed Thursday evening when the Western Miners association meets at the courthouse at 8 o'clock. J. R. Eilder, secretary, declared Wednesday.

Subjects for discussion will include a legislative program for the coming session of the state legislature, modification of the mine lien law, and mine engineers law, proposal for a state mine inspector, compensation insurance rates, stream pollution, co-operation with several other miners' organizations to secure national legislation, a means of making further mine assessment Moratoriums unnecessary and adoption of general policies for its future activities.

Miners to Mingle—A call to those of the mining industry in Oregon to meet in Hotel Portland at 10 a. m. December 7 to form a statewide association has been issued by Leverett Davis, vice president of the Cornucopia Gold mines.

Allen's

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SALEM, ORE., STATESMAN

Drager Is Due To Take Stand In Trial Today

923
Judge Seigmund, Hewlett
Testify Shortage Was
News to Them

Drager to Relate Story of Checks Written on Private Business

Three county officials, a former county commissioner, two bankers and a Salem man interested in the Salem Mining company were called to the witness stand at the trial of W. Y. "York" Richardson, former deputy county treasurer, in circuit court yesterday afternoon as the state wound up its direct testimony. Richardson and County Treasurer D. G. Drager are charged jointly with larceny of \$23,520.41 of public money.

"The state rests," Francis E. Marsh, prosecutor, announced at 3:15 p.m. after C. C. Ward, deputy county clerk, had testified that Richardson's salary had ranged from \$3 a day in 1915 to \$100 a month in 1920, \$110 in 1925 and \$115 from 1930 until his dismissal last November. Testimony had been adduced Thursday to show his yearly personal expenditures from 1926 to 1932, inclusive, ranged between \$1,435.95 and \$3335.45.

The treasurer is expected to be one of the first witnesses the defense will call when the trial reopens at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Drager to Take Stand Today

Drager's attorneys agreed yesterday that he should waive immunity and testify at the request of Edwin Keech, Richardson's counsel, regarding checks the treasurer wrote on county funds for what Keech contends was private business.

J. C. Siegmund, Marion county judge since 1927, was the first county official to testify at the afternoon session. He was first led to state that the county court had employed the state auditors who found the treasury shortage and then Marsh asked:

"Prior to about the time they completed the audit did you have any knowledge of a shortage or

... was a law requiring county treasurers to file monthly reports with their county courts.

Hewlett Claims Report Asked

Hewlett said he requested Drager to file these reports sometime in 1935 but none was ever presented.

Asked about the November auditors' conference, Hewlett said "the whole thing was covered minutely . . . questions were fired at Richardson and perhaps every angle of it was covered."

"As I recall Mr. Richardson at the beginning of the investigation said he knew of no shortage until the auditors made the report," Hewlett recounted. "After repeated questions . . . he finally admitted that he did know about the shortage."

"Was he hesitant?" Marsh asked.

"Yes, we had to get it out of him piecemeal."

"Prior to the audit report did you ever have any knowledge of a shortage?" inquired Marsh.

Hewlett answered, "No," and then added:

"I am fully convinced, since the first of the year, that at least one member of the court did know about it."

Neither Marsh nor Defense Attorney Keech on cross-examination asked Hewlett to whom he referred.

Asked by Keech what Treasurer Drager's reaction to the request for monthly reports was, Hewlett said "he said he didn't make that

that the audit disclosed only a \$4900 shortage accumulated from 1932 to 1938 but expressed the opinion it was not possible that the \$18,000 shortage allegedly existing December 31, 1932, was due to book errors.

Drager Is Due To Take Stand

Judge Siegmund, Hewlett
Testify Shortage Was
News to Them

(Continued from page 1)

report because the late Judge Bushey (county judge whom Judge Siegmund succeeded) said it wasn't required and he, Judge Bushey, could come down there and look at the books if he wanted to know anything."

Asked further about Drager's actions when the report request was made, Hewlett said:

"I would say he didn't want to make a report."

Stating he had discussed the report matter with other court members, Hewlett said:

"Judge Siegmund said, 'You couldn't get anything out of that fellow.'"

Staley Interested In Mine Venture

Drager "in the last several years was treasurer and kept the records" of the Salem Mining company but these books do not disclose the original investments made by persons interested in its ventures nor the amount of stock held by each, the jury was told by W. I. Staley, local business college proprietor, who said he had been interested in the company since 1926. He testified that the defendant, Richardson, was interested in the company, as indicated previously by Auditor Floyd K. Bowers.

The company, Staley said, owns a mine at Liberty, Wash. He identified R. E. Bartell, whose name appeared as payee on Marion county checks which the auditor had testified allegedly were drawn by Richardson, as a man employed as watchman to take care of the mining property.

That Richardson was employed in the county treasurer's office before Drager's election in 1915 and had continued as deputy there until last November was testified to by County Clerk U. G. Boyer, who said he had known the defendant since 1907.

After Rex Gibson of Ladd & Bush and L. C. Smith of the United States National bank of Portland, Salem Branch, had established the amount of the balances in county treasury accounts in their respective institutions as of last October 31, date placed on the larceny charge by the grand jury, Marsh and Keech agreed by stipulation as to the sums on deposit in other banks of the county at that time.

Auditor Testifies About Balance

The bankers' testimony, together with the stipulation and statements by Bernard Davis, member of the state auditing staff, as to his count of cash in the treasurer's office, indicated the county treasury had a cash balance of \$217,052.21 on the date in question. Fund balances on the same date aggregated \$240,572.62, according to Auditor Bowers' testimony on Tuesday.

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The remainder of the day's testimony was devoted largely to retelling what transpired at conferences attended by the auditors and county officials last November after the presence of a discrepancy in the treasury accounts had been reported. The witnesses included District Attorney Lyle J. Page, S. W. Starr, chief of the division of audits; Davis, Carle Abrams and C. C. Spears, former federal bureau of investigation executive, now a private investigator.

March directed his questioning toward Richardson's allegedly varying reactions to inquiries as to his knowledge of the shortage.

Abrams, agent for the company that issued Richardson's official bond, said he didn't recall admissions John Lichty, attorney for the company, had told the jury Richardson had made in Abrams' office. Abrams stated, however, that he was not present during all of the conversations between the two men.

Spears, employed as special investigator in connection with the grand jury probe of the treasury shortage, was identified by questions put by the prosecutor as former chief of the Portland, San Francisco and Chicago offices of the FBI, as agent in charge of the Mattson and Weyerhauser kidnaping cases and connected with the Urschel kidnaping investigation in Oklahoma.

Chief Auditor Starr on cross examination admitted the state audit had relied on the treasurer's books for data prior to 1932 and that the audit disclosed only a \$4900 shortage accumulated from 1932 to 1938 but expressed the opinion it was not possible that the \$18,000 shortage allegedly ex-

All That Glisters Is Not Gold



A. A. Dixon collects, cuts and polishes gems for a business as an accompanying story relates. Search for semi-precious stones frequently reward the finders in southern Oregon. A Grants Pass Gem club has been organized here for over a year. (Courier Photo and Engraving.)

COLLECTION OF AGATES, GEMS IS NOW HOUSED

What is one of the finest collections of native western gems and polished agates in the state of Oregon was this week installed in a trim little white building with blue shutters on the Pacific highway a mile east of Rogue River. It is called the Gem Cottage, especially built as a sales shop and workroom for the collection which Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dixon have spent 20 years in accumulating.

The result of what was until now merely a hobby of the Dixons is now a collection of untold value which, to the good fortune of Grants Pass and southern Oregon, they have decided to commercialize for the first time in this area. Examples from the collection will form Oregon's gem exhibit at the Golden Gate exposition in 1939.

There are some 5,000 finished pieces in the shop, varying from tiny gems for ring settings to massive polished specimens of petrified wood from 25 different varieties of trees. In a storeroom at the back are no less than 14 tons of agates in the rough. An agate, incidentally, is defined by Webster as "a variegated chalcedony (quartz), having its colors arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds or showing mosslike forms, etc."

Mr. Dixon is a wholesale salesman in fishing tackle, and on his travels during the last two decades, he and his wife have been finding the agates in the 11 states of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

Until coming here six weeks ago, their home was in Portland. They have now purchased a newly-finished house facing the highway and constructed their attractive little shop next door. The interior walls are of knotty pine. Agates are being used for outside ornament, even being imbedded in a sidewalk to the house.

The beauty and uniqueness of the collection cannot be described. There are petrified redwood, burls, rosewood, palm trunk and the only known petrified wood ever obtained from Death Valley, in California. The Dixons believe that they have the only lavender-colored agates existent in any collection.

Back of the sales room is a complete workshop for the cutting and polishing of the stones. There Carl Herren, an agate cutter for 40 years, makes gems of unbelievably rich colors out of what appear at first to be dull gray rocks. The equipment includes three electric saws, the blades of which are literally encrusted with diamonds, although too small to be seen.

History of Grants Pass Linked With Mines

HAYDEN JOURNAL RECALLS HISTORY

(Continued from page 6.)

Saturday, July 23. Ross laid off today. I worked in tunnel. A warm day.

Friday, Sept. 16. Frank Steward went to work today at \$1.50 and board. He and Ross got out 2800 pounds of ore. I sacked ore and helped about the mine. John Hall went hunting, killed four squirrels.

Sunday, Jan. 8, 1899. Ross dropped the oil can in the arastra tub last night and the drags mashed it. I put in two cans of concentrated lye and about one half bushel of ashes and ground it for an hour very slow and then went on grinding as usual. Can't tell what damage it has done. A bright day. Ross is grinding tonight.

Sunday, Jan. 22. We have taken out 35 tons in 16 shifts. Frank went to Grants Pass via Hugo this morning. Sent the bullion by him for shipment to the mint at San Francisco. Thirty-six and three-fourth ounces. Value about \$589, out of 35 tons. I ran the arastra today, had some trouble getting started as a rock got loose in the bed and had to put in new one. Bill Church was over tonight; paid him \$20 on account for hauling ore. A fair day.

(Note: This entry was a precaution in case of an unwelcome visitor. Sent the bullion by Ross Wednesday, the 27th instead).

Sunday, Feb. 26. Returned from the Pass last night at 6 p. m., found Steve Fink here. Have agreed to lease him one half of the mine for one year at 25 per cent of the gross output of one-half. I have bought John Hall's interest in the Little Dandy mine, buildings, arastra and tools for \$700 and my interest in the Rough Nugget mine. Paid John \$350 cash and note for \$350 due in one year at 5 per cent interest. The man from Grants Pass got here with a load of goods and lumber at 9 a. m. Paid him for hauling \$3.75. Paid Ross Williams \$10 for his share of the grub on hand. He

when he gets his. I fixed up camp afternoon; made a door.

Saturday and Sunday. Worked around the house chinking cracks, etc. Hung the door. Made an elbow out of an oil can as the one I ordered from Leland failed to show up.

Thursday, July 5.

Paid T. B. Cornell in full to date, \$33.15.

Paid Hair Riddle Hdw. Co., \$43.85.

Paid J. Wolke, \$4.25.

Paid S. B. Pettingill, flour, \$6.80.

Got home about 9 p. m.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 16, 17 and 18. All hands worked in tunnel.

Paid freight on rails, \$16.90.

Paid H. L. Wilson and Virtue, Leland, \$2.10.

A hot day, 96 degrees in the shade.

August 2, 3 and 4. We cut a stringer of quartz about 77 feet from the first set of timbers. Got out 1½ tons quartz. Prospects pretty fair. Still warm and dry.

Monday, Aug. 27. Went to Grants Pass in morning. Sent to O. and C. R. R. Co., for land, \$180.00.

Saturday, Oct. 6. I worked on house, framed the joist, rafters, etc. A bright, warm day.

Wednesday, Nov. 7. We worked in stope, mucked out seven cars ore. Mr. R. Virtue was here to look at the mine; wants a bond on same.

Thursday, April 25, 1901. Located a claim on west side of Rat creek above Porter's place. Named it the "Bret Harte" mine.

(He worked for some time in a tunnel at this claim but became discouraged with it. During the time he was working there, he returned one morning to find only the tips of the handles visible of the wheelbarrow he had left in the tunnel. Dirt had caved in from the roof).

Friday, Sept. 13. We worked at old shaft, windlassed out a lot of muck and about 1800 pounds ore. A warm day. Will have to sack the ore and roll same down to track.

Thursday, Jan. 9, 1902. M. Houghton came here this afternoon and is running the arastra tonight for the experience.

Thursday, March 13. Gave Burton \$130. returns on dust shipped with my last lot. The returns on the last cleanup was \$109.31, the

the miner. Hayden noticed it, however, and called to the man, who, unnerved by his sense of the danger, simply jerked the fuse from the hole and tossed it toward the shaft, instead of reaching the shaft, however, it struck Hayden, wrapping itself three times around his neck, with the cap under one ear ready to explode if the fuse was not removed soon enough. He wrenched frantically at it, finally removing it and flinging it down the shaft, hearing the explosion as it fell.)

Wednesday Sept. 17. Got back from the Greenback mine Saturday night. Worked there on the mill, etc., since July 16. Have been three days burning trash around the mine. Cleaned off around the up-raise and burned the brush. Never saw the smoke so thick as it has been for the last week. Made out the bill of lumber for the arastra, flumes, track, etc.. Also the iron for the arastra and ordered them from Portland, today. Paid John Anten in July for one half interest in Bill Nye mine on upper Grave creek. Fought fire night before last for about two hours. Came near burning the shop. There has been no rain for three months and everything is very dry. There has been fire on Sexton mountain for the last two weeks.

Wednesday, Sept. 24. Got here at 10 a. m. from Grants Pass. Found the blacksmith shop burned down. Caught from a stump that was burning up the hill.

Tuesday, Oct. 14. John and I finished the dam, cleaned out the ditch and worked on ditch to get water from the west fork of creek. Sent Wilson Mercantile Co., check for freight on lumber, etc., \$18.80. Sent to First National Bank at Grants Pass \$608.34 for deposit. Cloudy day.

Saturday, Nov. 8. John worked in mine, mucked out five cars ore from shaft. I framed rafters and worked in shaft. It has rained hard for 24 hours. The creek is way up. The largest run of water I have ever seen here in November.

Thursday, Nov. 11. John and I worked on new arastra and ore bin. Put on shakes.

Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903. Al and I worked on the bed of arastra, got it filled up ready for the cement

Saturday, February 4. Have been all the week grinding the ore and tailings. Had to repair the big cog wheel twice and move them closer together. Cleaned up today. Fair weather all the week.

Monday, Feb. 6. We fixed up some boxes to sluice the upper dump. I cleaned out the ditch and put in a headgate, all ready for the next rain.

Monday, April 16. Moved tools and part of car, etc., down to the lower level this forenoon and started to work drifting east on the first stringer in the lower tunnel.

Saturday, April 29. Worked in lower tunnel all this week, put two cars ore, in the bin, (1 ton). Bright and warm all week, the peas and cucumbers are up that I planted last Saturday.

J. R. Elder Guesses Nugget's Weight

By Mrs. Carrie E. G. Elder

Old timers will remember when George Calhoun operated a men's store at the corner of 6th and G streets where the Club cafe is now located. In the summer of 1911 Mr. Calhoun placed in his window a gold nugget hung by a black thread in a round candy jar, filled with water and set in a coal black background.

For each dollar purchase in the store the customer received a ticket entitling him to a guess at the value of the nugget. The one guessing the exact value or nearest to it was to be given the nugget. It was to be weighed by Roy K. Hackett and others connected with the banks and the value determined on the basis of \$20 per ounce.

The interest in guessing was intense, especially by easterners. The nugget, hanging as it was, looked larger than its real size and many wild guesses were registered, some above \$300 and some as low as \$10.

Among recent arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Elder of Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Elder is a native of Josephine county. Mrs. Elder is a Pennsylvanian and was having her first western experience. Her native state was so far away from stage coach days that the only knowledge that state had of them was a picture in a school book or the western part of a circus. So while

Paid T. B. Corneil, \$5.20.

Paid J. Wolke, \$20.75.

Wednesday, March 22. I took up the bed of the arastra, washed off the rocks, scraped up the dirt and partly rocked it out.

Friday, April 28. We worked at mine, got out 1200 pounds of ore. A fair day. Frank Steward was here at noon on his way to the Pass from the Greenback mine.

Monday, June 5. Kasper Nichols and I worked at mine. Got out 1800 pounds ore. Frank is working tonight. George McCormack got here tonight with team to haul ore. A fair day.

Monday, June 14. Frank worked in uprise last night. Kasper and I worked at the upraise, put in a set of timbers afternoon, got out 3500 pounds ore from the shaft.

Monday, July 10. Kasper and I worked in stope, got out 3400 pounds ore. A hot day.

Friday, Nov. 10. Kasper worked at mine. I worked on arastra getting her ready to run. Started to grind ore about 4 p. m. A stormy day.

Thursday, Dec. 21. We cleaned up today after the second run. Got 41¼ ounces out of 42 tons of ore. Averaged just three tons per day. Cloudy, but no rain.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900. We worked on arastra. Church hauled ore, eight loads. Steward got here this afternoon to work in mine. Was sent out by John Hall. A fair day. Got returns from the last shipment, \$497.75 net.

Thursday, March 22. Cleaned up after grinding the tailings pile and got about 34½ ounces amalgam, value about \$150.

Tuesday, March 27. Kasper and I started to level off a place for new tunnel near the creek, 77 feet below the first level.

Wednesday, April 11. I finished grinding tailings at noon, tore up about half the bed and washed the rocks. Showery.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 12, 13, 14. I worked cleaning up; rocked out about one foot of the dirt under the bed, retorted the amalgam getting 7 13-16 ounces. Saved out two ounces for dressing plates.

Sunday, May 6. Sent G. H. Andrews, Portland, \$10. payment on R. R. land. Sent letter to Jno. Ems offering him a job at mine at \$2.00 and board. Cloudy. Went to Pettineills afternoon.

Friday, June 22. Church moved me up to the mine today; had three loads at 50c. \$1.50. Tomason helped three hours, 60c. He borrowed 20 sticks of powder, is to return same

(Burton a neighbor, who ran the "postoffice" midway between Grave Creek and Placer, was quite a character, a typical old miner who kept house in typical miner fashion. A young miner moved in with him temporarily, and being somewhat impatient with the old fellow's lack of order, decided to "sweep out". In doing so, he moved the meal barrel from the corner of the kitchen to sweep away sundry chips and paper collected behind it. Finding that one of the crumpled pieces of paper swept rather heavily, he picked it up and found wrapped in it a nugget worth \$125. Burton, when asked about it, leisurely drawled, "well, I've been wondering where that went to, it's been laying around here quite a while, and come to think of it, there's a little bottle of dust around, too, but I've forgotten where I put it." After some searching, he found it in the base of the clock, and had Hayden send the forgotten gold to the mint for him.)

April 24 Sent report to Department of the Interior. Summary of report.

186 tons produced in 1901.

86 tons treated.

52 ounces gold, value \$920.00.

Silver value, \$3.50.

(While working at the Greenback mine he had one of the narrowest escapes of his mining career. While putting in timbers in a drift leading off from a shaft, he was working near a miner who was preparing holes to blow. The man had attached caps and fuse to the sticks of dynamite and put them in the rows of holes. He was using the light from a candle end placed on the floor as well as from the lamp on his cap. The fuse from one of the holes, curling back to its original roll, passed through the flame of the candle and ignited without attracting the attention of

stormy day. Jim Calvert was here last evening.

Saturday, Jan. 24. I started to grind ore. Got the arastra running smoothly by night. Myers is grinding tonight. Rained hard all day.

Monday, Feb. 2. Myers ground ore last night until about 4 a. m. when the large cog wheel gave out. I pulled it out this morning and turned the cogs end for end. Cleaned out the screens. Everything froze up tight this morning. Clear and cold.

Sunday, Feb. 8. Started to grind ore again today at 2 p. m. Has been frozen up since the second of the month. Myers is grinding tonight. Has been thawing for the last two days.

Monday, Dec. 26, 1904. Got back to the mine from San Francisco this afternoon, found everything all o. k. even the wood rats have trimmed the apple trees. (He was in San Francisco about a year and a half working at the carpenter trade. Had the mine leased for part of that time.)

Thursday, Jan. 2, 1905. Worked in tunnel one half day; went to inspect Bennett's mine afternoon. A good portion of his work had caved in. Could not see much, vein very badly broken up where he could see it. Cloudy day.

Saturday, Jan. 21. Worked in tunnel; the rock is getting harder. A Mr. Doaney was here from Althouse looking for a ledge his brother found 12 years ago. He thinks this is the one that I am working. Showery.

up to the curb. It was quite natural that she should exclaim "Oh, there's a circus in town." Of course it was not a circus but the real thing and to be proved on its merits the next day as she was a passenger the next day en route to Waldo to visit Mr. Elder's brother, George. Leaving Grants Pass in the morning, dining at Love's station and reaching Waldo at 4:30 in the afternoon may seem slow to those of us who consider it just a leisurely drive in a modern car to Waldo in an hour or so. But in those days the roads with their mud holes and ruts were a vivid contrast to the present Redwoods highway.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Elder made some purchases at the Calhoun's store and gave the tickets to Mrs. Elder. Mr. Archer declined to make a guess as to the value of the nugget saying that in its surroundings its size was to deceptive.

Mr. Elder, however, roughly duplicated the Calhoun window and decided the weight of the nugget was about an ounce. He had 16 tickets, on all of which he placed guesses between \$18.50 and \$20.50, winning with a \$19.92 guess. This ticket, however, was in T. C. Archer's name. Mr. Elder having used his name on the others. Mr. Archer, who was out of town when the contest closed, returned a few days later. He claimed the nugget and gave it to Mrs. Elder, who cherishes it as one of her most valued keepsakes. She frequently shows it to friends who call at her home 817 East D street.

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FREEZE DAMAGES NIXON PIPE LINE

(Continued from page 4.)

snow covered the entire site for a depth of several feet.

Mr. Nixon and a crew of men worked night and day during the worst of the freeze, using every available method to prevent the pipes from freezing and bursting. Jumping on the pipe from the bank was one method employed to keep the ice from forming. This served to dislodge the ice formation and keep the water flowing. It was an unpleasant vigil which the party will not soon forget but resulted in saving several sections of the pipe line. Breaks occurred in some places in spite of all the crew could do to prevent it.

To the rear of the attractive Colonial type mansion which marks the Esterly property are the machinery sheds, work shop, chemical laboratory, and drafting room. The buildings are situated on the upper side of a slope with platforms built out a distance of some 30 or 40 feet. A small sawmill is on the property for cutting timbers in building sluices, etc.

There are four pits on the site, all on quite level ground. Due to the regularity, elevators have been installed to speed up operations. Three of the four pits are being sub-leased by Mr. Nixon at the present time. Three men are employed in each pit, making a total crew of 16 to 20 men when the mine is in full operation, counting night crews and the men in the shop. All pits are equipped with flood lights for night work.

The Esterly mine has been a rich placer and a good producer for many years past. It was developed to a high state of efficiency by the late George Esterly who installed a large part of the machinery used at present. A wild life enthusiast, Mr. Esterly would allow no hunting on his property and ducks and other wild fowl used to seek refuge there, also attracted by food which was provided for them. They became tame to an amazing degree and



Re-washing concentrates in sluice box at Esterly mine during past year's operation on Nixon property. Operating crews ready to start again as soon as weather and water permit.

was found in the face of a high bank about 12 feet up in the dirt, under a big stump above the water in the creek. This particular bank was situated in the front of a small flat which lies at the foot of a high mountain on the north side of Althouse creek, according to Mackey's account of the discovery. Collins, who was in constant fear lest some one should rob him of his valuable nugget, cleverly contrived with the help of a fellow worker to pack the piece of gold out of the country to a safe place of shipment on the outside.

Gambling was prevalent in the early mining days, according to Mr. Mackey's article; and the presence of gamblers was a sure sign of prosperity of the mining camps. A brief resume of the story in-

The year 1859 was recalled in Mr. Mackey's reminiscences as one of the most eventful years in the history of mining in the Althouse region. Gold dust was plentiful and money flowed freely, a condition which brought with it much unrest as well as prosperity. Greed and a craving for power were qualities which caused the most trouble among the miners of the early days, although men of sterling character and integrity undoubtedly outnumbered the men of more questionable character.

Rich Bar, one of the mining sections written of by Mr. Mackey, is a part of the famous Leonard, Beach and Platter claim, a deposit of gravel near where Althouse empties into the Illinois valley, Democrat gulch which lies over a

low hill from Rich Bar and empties into the Illinois valley near the Smock store at Holland, in the early days yielded the sum of \$300,000.

By 1870, many of the richest claims on Althouse had been worked out, according to Mackey's article, the result being that the gold excitement was perceptibly on the wane and many of the miners had gone to hunt new fields. Only a few remained, those few probably men who hesitated at the thought of leaving a country they liked even though it would no longer prove profitable to remain.

John Sherman, brother of General W. L. Sherman, was the author of the Sherman silver purchase act and the Sherman anti-trust law.

There were several operators of the Esterly mine, formerly known also as the Llano de Oro mine, previous to Mr. Esterly's ownership. Jim Logan is said to be one of the first to operate it on a large scale with high-pressure streams or giants. Logan was financed by George Simmons, his father-in-law, and an interest was sold to a third man, Cameron. The three formed a company known as Simmons, Logan and Cameron.

ALTHOUSE CREEK ONCE CENTER OF FIGHTS, GAMING

William Mackey, well known in Josephine county, particularly to old time residents, compiled several of the most interesting articles which appeared in the Golden anniversary edition of the Daily Courier in the spring of 1935. Prominent among his stories was the interesting one in which he related tales of the Althouse creek mines—incidents which occurred years ago.

Now a resident of Crescent City, Mr. Mackey recalls many events which in the days of the early and middle parts of the nineteenth century were every day occurrences but which to the people of today seem very daring and almost unbelievable.

The largest piece of gold ever taken out on Althouse creek was discovered by an Irishman named Mattie Collins in the year 1859 on the east fork of the creek. The piece, which weighed 17 pounds,

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gaming tables found in the camps, around which serious and humorous battles were waged between quarrelsome gamblers. Such men as Dan Lanigan, Pony Young, Bill Nicholas and Joseph Wall, whose names now are but a dim memory even in the minds of old residents of the county, were mentioned often in the article. Bowie knives were as commonly used as weapons of defense in those days as were the guns which were brandished without discrimination. In fact, it might be said that "survival of the fittest" was the code of the early mining days on Althouse creek.

One of the most highly mineralized sections mentioned was the ridge between Bolan creek and Althouse. It extends from the east fork of Althouse nearly to Holland, a distance of nearly 10 miles. Especially noted for its large yield of heavy gold was McDonnell gulch which empties into Bolan creek.

GOLD

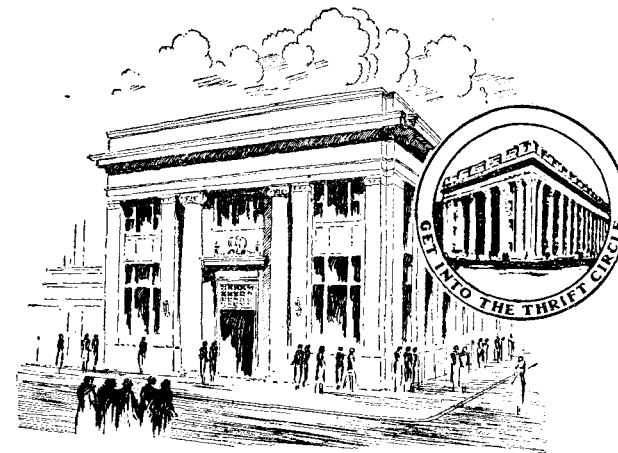
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MINING—A Great and Growing Industry in this Section

Grants Pass has long been the center of Southern Oregon's productive mining area. This bank has long been headquarters for mining men and the business interests that serve mining. Last year we made approximately 2000 purchasers of gold with a value of more than \$100,000.

Mining is one of our leading industries and deserves the public recognition and encouragement that will make it even greater.

We cordially invite the mining interests of Southern Oregon to make full use of our complete banking facilities.

SAM H. BAKER, Manager W. J. BAKER, Asst. Manager

**Grants Pass Branch
of the
United States National Bank**
Head Office, Portland, Oregon
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mining Industry Has Great Future Here

After several weeks investigating the mineral resources of the Grants Pass and Gold Hill districts Dr. Herschel C. Parker, world famous explorer and geologist, declared that when a smelter is located here, this country will become one of the richest gold producing sections in the nation.

Dr. Parker's report follows:

"I have been visiting the Grants Pass and Gold Hill regions for several weeks past, making geological examinations with special reference to whether or not large bodies of ore carrying gold and copper are to be found in the region," he said.

"I have made most careful examination of the geology of the country and many of the mines and prospects, and have found very great bodies of copper ore which may be directly smelted, associated with very great values of gold and platinum, but especially rich ore, which is usually known as arseno pyrite. This ore I believe to be pyrite carrying telluride gold, and it is usually associated with chlorite rather than quartz. An enormously rich deposit of this ore has recently been found in the Grayback mine which has shown actual smelting values of from \$1400 to \$3700 per ton. While this ore has been reported as the telluride, it actually appears to be telluride carried by the white sulphide of iron, known as arseno pyrite. Ores of this nature, in which the Grants Pass and Gold Hill regions seem to abound, I have given the name of "Grantite", after the town of Grants Pass.

"When the deposits of this ore have been developed, it is almost a certainty, from present observation, that it will mean a yield of many millions in gold, with the proper smelting or a chlorination process.

"This ore is found to be well distributed and in extensive veins, and without doubt will be of great extent by the enormously rich lenses being thousands of dollars per ton. These veins carrying the sulphide, which I have named "Grantite" are of large extent and certainly will carry depth, but the very large ore chutes, running thousands of dollars a ton, will naturally only be distributed through these veins.

"Besides this sulphide ore, grantite, there are found very extensively, oxidized ores which, while apparently carrying the values of sulphides, will certainly yield very large returns by the proper methods of treatment, such as chlorination or similar processes. These supplies of sulphide ore appear to be almost inexhaustible, but the values can only be recovered by special methods, concentration by flotation, or other means.

"I am familiar with practically all of Central Alaska, particularly the region opened up by the Alaska Railroad, known as the Broad Pass Region, and I have examined many ores while I was there, and in the whole length of the railroad, I have not known of a single mining region that compares in any way with the Grants Pass or Gold Hill region. If the railroad had traversed any such region as this, it would have proven an enormous success, and there would now be a stampede to that section of Alaska.

"In all my travels of Alaska, I have never located any veins adjacent to the placers that could be described as Mother Lodes.

"I have devoted many years to research work, looking to sources of gold in nature that had to be discovered, and for the last three years my work has been especially devoted to how gold is precipitated in mineral veins and mineral deposits, other than metallic gold.

"The tellurides have already been discovered, but I have discovered that the oxide aurite is probably one of the most, if not the most, plentiful of gold that exists in nature. It requires special methods of treatment to recover

and special methods of assaying to determine its presence.

"The Grantite, also a form of telluride, associated with pyrite, will not be recovered by the ordinary methods of assaying These ores are perhaps the principal sources outside of free golds existing here.

"So none of the values here have been learned up to date, except the free gold, and these veins carrying these unusual ores of gold are the true mother lodes of placers and other forms of free gold.

"As soon as the first smelter is established here and ores are treated, I believe it will equal or surpass any of the gold regions of the country.

"I have examined a region of Jackson and Josephine counties from North to South of nearly 60 miles; that is from Jacksonville—east and west about 30 miles.

"In the study of mineral veins the general deduction is that the wider and longer any vein is, the greater depth you can expect, and I have seen veins here up to 40 feet in width, and I have traced them up and down the side of the mountain from 60 to 100 feet on the same vein."

Cave Junction, Oregon, Thursday, February 2, 1939

Mining Industry Has Great Future

In the interest of the mining industry, The News has been anxious to get reliable information concerning development of the mines in this section. To that end we had an interview with William G. Vance, geologist and mining engineer, now with the Boswell mine, who has interested capital to develop this property.

Vance was glad to give us all the information he had that could be made public, and gave us the following statement under his signature. This is the most reliable report we have had on mining in this section, and we believe is only a forerunner for what is coming.

It seems rather strange to us that the report of Dr. Herschel Parker, which follows Mr. Vance's statement, that it has not been given more publicity. If the section was 500 miles off the railroad and no transportation, there would be a stampede to the district that would rival the Alaskan rush, we believe. Following is

Vance's statement and Dr. Parker's report:
The Editor.

Illinois Valley News,
Sir:

Many are the rumors in circulation regarding the intentions of the new owners of the old Boswell mine, and in order that the exact truth may be known I am requesting you to publish the following in the sincere hope that this really interesting region may have the development its astounding resources deserve.

First, let me state the intentions of the Boswell Operating Corporation, Ltd., of Canada, who have acquired the Boswell properties.

It is our intention to develop this great property in a big way by the construction of a one thousand ton mill, equipped with ball mills and the new Todd Amalgamators, which upon actual tests have recovered 96 per cent of the values.

We do not at the present time contemplate underground mining, but will do all our mining on the surface, inasmuch as nearly every surface pans gold, and, presently, we have decided to use bulldozers and trucks to convey this gold bearing material to the mill, which will be situated upon the banks of Sucker Creek just above its junction with Grayback Creek.

At the same location will be erected a large saw mill with a planing mill addition, also assay office and boarding house for the workmen.

It is planned to erect here also the machine shop, blacksmith shop, garage and general work shop.

It will be our policy to pay the highest wages possible, and every consideration for the welfare and comfort of our workmen.

We hope to have some of our equipment on the ground in two weeks, after which we anticipate putting quite a few men to work grading for the buildings, cutting timber, and road building.

It has been a source of considerable grief that this unusually rich mining country has been given a bad name by unscrupulous promoters; this corporation has no stock for sale, and will not have any for sale at any time; all financing having been arranged through Canadian banking houses.

Had the former promoters attended to the business of mining gold, etc., here, and not tried to get rick quick through selling stock, they would have reaped a harvest many times greater than their stock sales.

The great potentialities of the region have been ably set forth by that eminent Geologist-Engineer, Dr. Herschel Parker, who spent several weeks here, and who pronounces this to be one of the most promising mining districts he has ever visited.

Dr. Parker's reputation is world

wide, what he has to say should interest every resident of the valley, and of the entire state of Oregon. Here is what he says:

GEOLOGIST SEES GRANTS PASS AS CENTER OF GOLD SUPPLY.

Dr. Herschel Parker Declares Development Will Bring Many Millions — Smelting or Chlorination Process Necessary to Secure Paying Values.

After several weeks investigating the mineral resources of the Grants Pass and Gold Hill districts, Dr. Herschel C. Parker, world famous explorer and geologist declared that when a smelter is located here, this country will become one of the richest gold producing sections in the nation.

"I have been visiting the Grants Pass and Gold Hill regions for several weeks past, making geological examinations with special reference to whether or not large bodies of ore carrying gold and copper are to be found in the region," he said.

"I have made most careful examination of the geology of the country and many of the mines and prospects, and have found very great bodies of copper ore which may be directly smelted, associated with very great values of gold and platinum, but especially rich ore, which is usually known as arseno pyrite. This ore, I believe to be pyrite carrying telluride gold, and it is usually associated with chlorite rather than quartz. An enormously rich deposit of this ore has recently been found in the Grayback mine, which has shown actual smelting values of from \$1400 to \$3700 per ton. While this ore has been reported as the telluride, it actually appears to be telluride carried by the white sulphide of iron,

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"I have examined a region of Jackson and Josephine counties from North to South of nearly 60 miles; that is from Jacksonville—east and west about 30 miles.

"In the study of mineral veins, the general deduction is that the wider and longer any vein is, the greater depth you can expect, and I have seen veins here up to 40 feet in width, and I have traced them up and down the side of the mountain from 60 to 100 feet on the same vein."

Respectfully submitted,
William Gilliland Vance, E. M.
Geologist-Engineer,
Boswell Mine.

Mr. Vance told us that Don Kemmerer, mining engineer and his family and Herbert K. Patterson, former head of the Toronto, Canada, Stock Exchange, and his family, both of Toronto, would soon arrive and make their homes here during the development of the Boswell mine.

Mining Industry

(Continued from Page One)

known as arseno pyrite. Ores of this nature, in which the Grants Pass and Gold Hill region seem to abound, I have given the name of "Grantite," after the town of Grants Pass.

"When the deposits of this ore have been developed, it is almost a certainty, from present observation, that it will mean a yield of many millions in gold, with the proper smelting or a chlorination process.

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"In all my travels of Alaska, I have never located any veins adjacent to the placers that could be described as Mother Lodes.

Dredge Planned On Footh Creek

FOOTS CREEK -- (MI.) -- Mr. Murray of Rogue River and Mr. Murphy of Portland who have taken over the Black Channel mine on the left fork of Footh Creek are preparing to install a dredge on the property. Their crew arrived Saturday and are living in tents due to a shortage of houses. Ed Boling from Applegate came over to his placer mine on the right fork above the Lance property Wednesday of last week and is getting his mine ready for the season's work.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baxter

Three Big Gold Operations Start Near Grants Pass; Over 35 Hired

New gold mining operations, put under way the last few weeks in the Foothills and Pleasant creek sections of Jackson county near Grants Pass, promise employment for more than 35 men, not including the crews clearing away the ground for the miners, who number 15 or more.

The C. R. C. Co., Inc., on the right fork of Foothills creek, is mining above the old operations of D. H. Ferry and the Rogue River Gold company dredge. It handles from 40 to 50 yards per hour with a 3/4 P. & H. gline shovel. The water from the dikes is run through numerous dikes before again reaching the creek.

A. W. Hooper is in charge of the work. The corporation has A. M. Cannon as president, Abe Rosenberg as vice-president, and Ralph Coan secretary-treasurer. The company offices are 710 Pittcock block, Portland.

Twelve men are employed by William von der Hellen of Medford, who has mined extensively in Josephine county, at his gold mine on the right fork of the same creek. Like the C. R. C., this operation started in mid-January. But unlike the others pictured, a shovel loads trucks which haul the gold-bearing gravel to a stationary plant and dumps directly into the plant. One thousand yards can be handled in a single eight-hour shift. Von der Hellen expects to change to two shifts, to employ 20 men.

Dump trucks also haul away the larger boulders, as may be seen in the picture. The finer gravel passes over a flume to the right where the gold is separated.

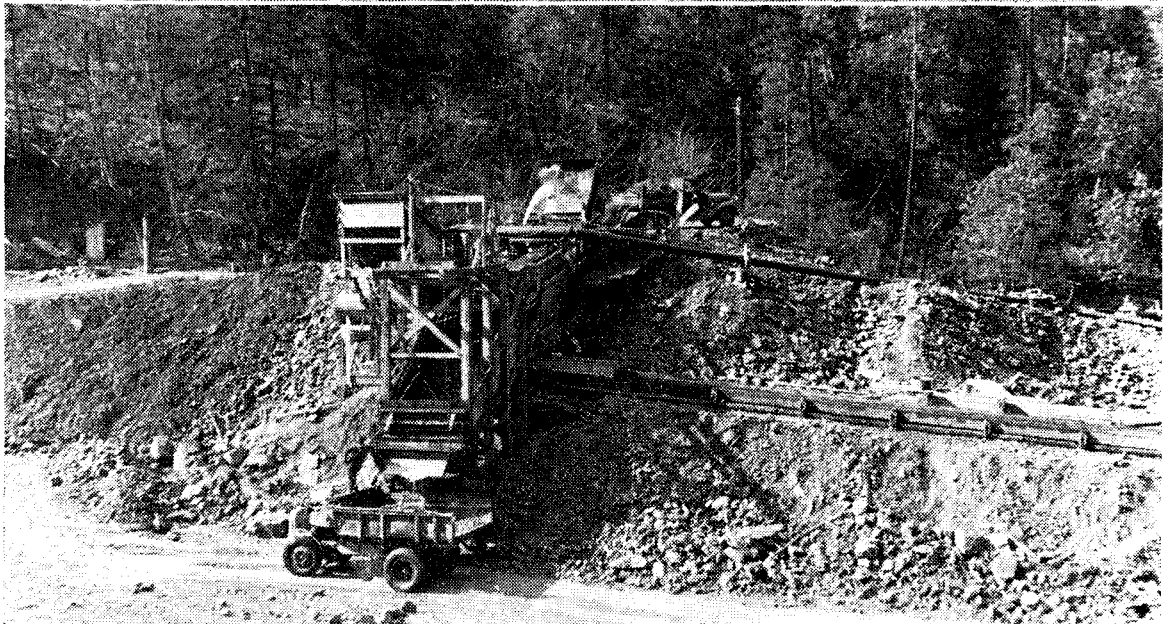
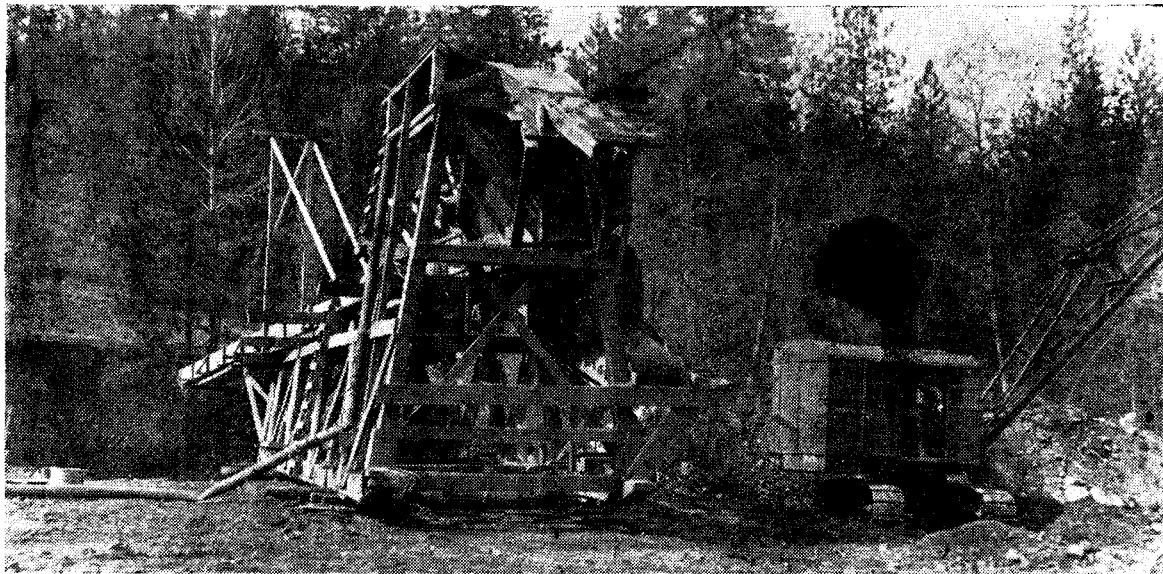
Preparations for starting up the Pleasant Creek Mining corporation dredge were announced recently by the Courier. It is a Seattle company. The dredge ran ten hours last Friday but a defect was discovered in a pump, and the work was shut down for repairs. It is expected to be completed today. There will be three shifts, employing 12 men on the boat. Tom Gariety is in charge.

D. Ford McCormack, vice-president of the Oregon Miners' association, and Jewel E. Morrison, state mining geologist, who visited the three operations Monday, said that they will move a total of about 5,500 yards each 24 hours.

They were checking especially on provision made for settling out mud and debris, because of the long-standing dispute between low-

er river anglers and upper river miners over the effect of mining mud on fish. They reported that each of the new operations was attempting with good prospects of success to settle or strain out the mud. They said that Pleasant creek, running extremely red, might even be clearer below the dredge than above it.

Gold Mining Industry Sees Three Additions —



Copco Running Line to Dredge

FOOTS CREEK— (ML) —Copco has a crew of men putting up an electric line to the new dredge being installed by Murry and Murphy on the Black Channel property on the left fork of Foots Creek. mining operations began Monday morning at the Lance Brothers mine which is leased by the Glide Foundation company of San Francisco and worked on Poormans Creek on Applegate last year with John Bowdish of Medford as foreman and Melton Cotton of San Francisco whose father is secretary-treasurer of the company as assistant.

Grants Pass Courier Aug. 23 1939

Installing Mill—

A three to six ton mining mill is being installed on Dunn's creek at Hell's Hole, Paige mountain, five miles from Takilma, by Peter Brooks. Mr. Brooks said Tuesday he expects to begin operations there by November.

Oregon Miner Hits Pay Dirt

Samples of "picture rock," quartz heavily veined with native gold and assaying \$34,000 a ton, were on display Tuesday in the office of the state department of geology and mineral industries in the Lewis building.

The samples were sent to Earl K. Nixon, director of the bureau, by Robert Hanford, manager of the Oregon Bonanza mining properties south of Grants Pass. Hanford reported that he "banged into a pocket of the stuff" in a quartz mine which he has been operating for the last year.

Rich Ore Sample Value Placed At \$34,333 Ton

Gold and silver content of the phenomenally rich quartz samples turned into the state assay office at Grants Pass Monday has been set at \$34,333.33 a ton, the state department of geology and mineral industries reported Tuesday.

Earl K. Nixon, director, said the samples showed a gold content of 974.3 ounces a ton and silver content of 202.2 ounces. Robert Hanford, manager of the Oregon Bonanza mine near Grants Pass where the ore was mined, said eight ounces a ton had been about average yield during the last two years of the mine's operations.

"This apparently is just one of those 'hot spots' which turn up occasionally," Nixon said. "There may not even be as much as a ton of it."

Hanford Finds High Grade Ore

The eyes of local mining men were shining Tuesday, when Robert Hanford, manager of the Oregon Bonanza mine, on Powell creek, brought a little sack of ore to Medford.

Hanford had just received the assay report, and it assayed \$34,333.33 to the ton. Earl K. Nixon, director of the state department of geology and mineralogy, said it was one of the richest samples of ore he had seen for some time.

The ore contained 974.3 oz. of gold and 202. oz. of silver to the ton.

Hanford, formerly a California lawyer, was a pretty well-pleased chap as he displayed the ore to friends. He said he was anxious to find out how far the particular vein of ore went.

The mine has been in operation about three years under the present management, and has been producing ore about 8 ounces to the ton.

Albert Burch, prominent mining man, said that in that particular type of formation, ore might be found that would run much more valuable than the ore assayed. Nixon said that it might be just a "pocket" with only a ton or so ore, but that it might be much larger.

• • •

Dear Nixon: What expense has your department to offer for passing up this situation?

Wickham

Big Dredge Moving In On Althouse

Year-round operations, 24 hours a day, for the next five or six years, with a plant capable of handling 4,000 yards of gravel a day— those are the plans of the Atlas Gold Dredging corporation for working Althouse creek, near Holland, according to President Frank E. Ford, who wrote from Los Angeles in answer to a request from the Courier for information.

"We have moved in a Bodinson floating washing plant which will handle a maximum of 4,000 yards per day. We feed this with a three yard link-Belt dragline which will dig to a depth of about 35 feet. The whole plant is electrically operated from power which we will get from the California Oregon Power company. They have increased the capacity of their line from Cave Junction to Holland to take care of this, and we have put in about a mile and a half of power line to the dredging area in Althouse creek," Mr. Ford wrote.

"We intend to operate the year round, as the climate is not severe enough in the winter to shut us down. We operate 24 hours a day, in three shifts, using our regular crew—with relief men to give the regular operators a day off each week. Our total crew will amount to around 15 men—which includes the regular operating crew of three men to a shift, and extra men used for welding, clearing, cleanup work, and other miscellaneous jobs.

"We have not completely sampled the property, but we estimate that we will be there around five or six years. We own other dredging property in Oregon, near Canyonville; also in Nevada and Idaho, but are not operating on any of these at the present time. All of this property is in gravel washes, and does not include any farm land.

"Our company has been in the dredging business for about four years, most of the time on Deer creek, near Grass Valley, California, where we operated on a channel very similar to that on Althouse creek.

H. J. Ackley is superintendent of the operation, and will locate in the vicinity of Grants Pass."

The property on which the Atlas dredging company is operating on is the Raphael Leonard claims on Althouse creek about two miles from Holland.

While the information did not come from those in authority, it was intimated from sources reliable that the plant would be in operation about the 15th of February, weather conditions permitting.

Atlas Dredgers To Start Work

The Atlas Gold Dredging corporation, a Los Angeles concern, is expected to begin operations on Althouse creek, near Holland, about the first of the year. It was learned Monday.

Atlas Dredge to Operate Steadily Several Years

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"Our company has been in the

dredging business for about four years, most of the time on Deer creek, near Grass Valley, California, where we operated on a channel very similar to that on Althouse creek.

H. J. Ackley is superintendent of the operation, and will locate in the vicinity of Grants Pass."

Arizona Mining Journal

April 19, 1941

According to reports, the Atlas Gold Dredging Company has suspended operation on Aithouse Creek near Holland, Oregon, and is moving lighter equipment and storing heavier machinery at Grants Pass. H. J. Ackley, 309 West A. Street, Grants Pass, is superintendent and Frank E. Ford, Edison Building, Los Angeles, is president and general manager. The company formerly handled about 5,000 yards of gravel daily without crowding to capacity.

*Louisville Affligate Area
Jas. Co.*

Grants Pass Courier, Dec. 10, 1938

Bill Dingman who is operating a quartz mine down the lower river about one mile south of the Grave Creek bridge, has a new truck. Mr. Dingman has a compressor at the mine and in the near future he intends to install a 10 ton mill.

They who spent three weeks

J. C. L. MINE GETS NEW MACHINERY

GALICE —(FW)— V. E. Hughes and J. B. Fanchini are transporting machinery, tanks, supplies, etc., to the Rogue river trail ten miles down the river from Galice, and from there to the J.C.L. mine, a distance of two miles. Charles McNeill packs the items via pack train. Five loads have been delivered to the mine and about ten more truck loads are due there this week. Hughes and Fanchini are operating a cyanide plant at the Greenback mine on Grave creek, employing six men. Either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Fanchini will remain at the Greenback supervising the work there and the other will be in charge of operations at the J.C.L. mine. Fanchini stated they would employ four or five men to start the work in the near future.

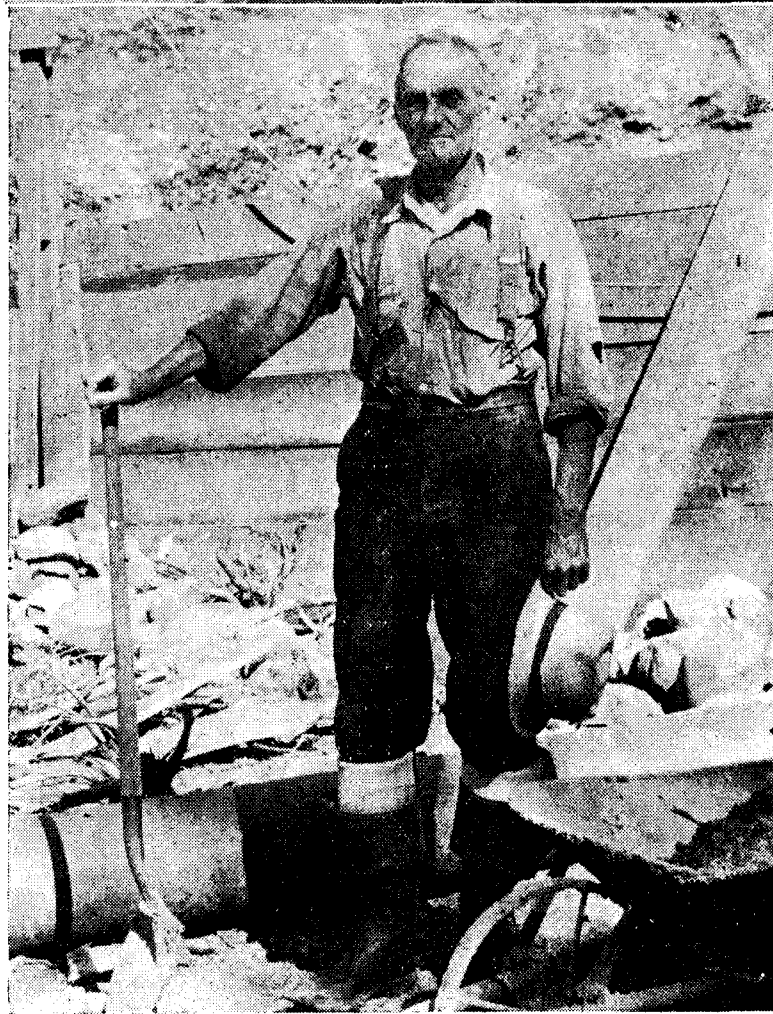
† Lucky Miner — He Has Water in August —

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Here is Homer White, 76, who with his son, Homer, Jr., operate a placer mine on ground leased from the Esterly mine between Waldo and Takilma. They live at Takilma. They operate day and night and when pictured were making their season's cleanup with plenty of water from the Esterly ditch. Mr. White has been a miner for many years and was for 35 years a deep sea sailor. Mrs. White is a botanist and authority on native plants. Hanging in the wall of the White cottage at Takilma is a beautiful portrait in oil of Martha Charlotte Perry, in her youth, Mr. White's Grandmother, painted by the artist on



Drilling Work Completed

CAVE JUNCTION — With 180 churn drill holes made for nickel exploration on Woodcock and Eight Dollar mountain, drilling operations have been completed here for the present, says Alex Skrecky, engineer in charge.

Men who formerly worked on the drilling, will remain to work on the open pit phase of the exploration, now being conducted at Eight Dollar. The test plant will be finished this week.

Although drilling has stopped for the time being, it will probably be resumed in the future. Skrecky says that in most mining operations test holes are made even after the production of metal has started. Enough samples have now been obtained to meet the corporation's testing requirements, he added.

Nickel Content Comparable To Cuban Deposits

CAVE JUNCTION (Special) — Nickel content shown in samples taken from the Illinois Valley is comparable to that of the laterite deposits in Cuba where output is being stepped up to more than 50,000,000 pounds annually.

This is the report from Lionel Simard, of Simard and Knight, Toronto, who is in charge of nickel exploration work here. He added that the percentage of nickel increased with depth of the trenches dug at Eight Dollar mountain.

Assays are being made of materials taken from two open pit trenches on Eight Dollar. Planned are a dozen more trenches, to cover a space of some 2,000 by 3,500 feet. This is only a part of the surface area which will later be developed.

Nickel Corp. President Visits Illinois Valley

CAVE JUNCTION (Special) — Edward White, president of Nickel Corporation of America, arrived by air Thursday from the east. He will be in the valley over the week-end.

In a talk before the Medford Chamber of Commerce this week, Bruce Manley, a member of the board of directors for the Nickel Corporation, said commercial mining of nickel in the Cave Junction area should begin in 1959 or 1960.

The ore will either be shipped to New Orleans, La., where a plant is already in operation, or the Corporation will construct a 25 or 30 million dollar chemical extracting plant in southern Oregon, processing the nickel locally, Manley added.

The extracting plant now in operation at Riddle is not equipped for the type of nickel ore found in the Illinois Valley, he said. At present there is only one plant in the United States which uses the chemical method suitable to local ore.

According to Manley, if a Southern Oregon plant is built, additional capital will have to be obtained by the corporation. He said increased amounts of nickel being used in steel manufacture will insure a good and rising market for the nickel ore here.

Illinois Valley Nickel Ore Plentiful

CAVE JUNCTION (Special) — A body of nickel ore in sufficient quantity and quality for mining on an extensive scale has been found in the Illinois Valley.

This is the word from Simard and Knight, engineering firm of Toronto, Canada, in charge of nickel exploration here.

A progress report furnished to stockholders of New Delhi, the parent company for Nickel Corporation of America, states that the ore body can be profitably worked with present methods and costs.

Trench work is not yet completed on Eight Dollar mountain, and existing excavations will be deepened in further exploration. Twelve trenches in a regular pattern are planned to test an area roughly 2,000 by 3,500 feet, in which churn drilling has indicated nickel enrichment to a depth of 80 feet. In many instances, engineers say, nickel content increases with deeper excavations.

Edward White, president of Nickel Corporation of America and of the New Delhi company of Toronto, says, "If we can hold anywhere near the averages reported as we go deeper, the project is made and the ores will be mined and processed."

White said last week that the situation in Washington remained the same, although the two Oregon senators and Representative Charles Porter are working with government officials to establish nickel markets in the United States.

White was more concerned with establishing the availability of tens of millions of tons of paying nickel ore so that plans can be advanced for a processing plant.

White also said the corporation is seeking use of the government owned and operated Freeport Sulphur plant in New Orleans as a pilot plant. It is the only plant in the United States where ores from this area can be processed by the metallurgical methods worked out. This would save building a pilot plant here to test the metal, and would speed up the final construction of a processing plant.

Oregon Nickel Plant In Negotiation Stage

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 9 — The Office of Defense Mobilization has momentarily stymied efforts to establish a major new industrial plant for nickel production in southwest Oregon—but a new solution is now being sought with some promise of success.

Nickel Corporation of America has plans to build a plant in the Illinois River Valley north of Cave Junction to produce some 30,000,000 pounds of nickel annually from nearby ore. The plant would employ about 750 workers, the firm estimates.



A. Robt. Smith

After the firm began acquiring mineral lease rights in the area, with royalties promised to local owners of the leases, it made churn drillings and determined that the operation would be economically feasible at current market prices for nickel. But it anticipated that ODM would purchase its output for the national defense stockpile, as ODM is purchasing the output of the Hanna nickel operation near Riddle in Douglas County.

ODM, however, has informed the company that it has already bought or committed itself to buy sufficient nickel for the stockpile, so it isn't interested.

Before Nickel Corporation can finance the \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 investment it estimates will be needed to get into production, it must now land a contract for no less than five years' output in order to satisfy investors of the soundness of the operation. Inasmuch as nickel is currently considered to be in short supply domestically, there is a demand which exceeds production at this time.

Domestic users of nickel, such as the large steel companies, are not anxious to enter into a long contract with a newcomer whose production couldn't begin until 1959 because International Nickel company, giant of the industry, has promised to mitigate the shortage by 1960 when it has new productive capacity coming in.

Turning to the foreign market, the firm found willing buyers abroad, where nickel prices range up to \$1.70 per pound, compared with the U. S. domestic price of 74 cents. But the Commerce Department has refused to issue an export license to the company, thereby preventing it from selling its output abroad. Commerce officials point out that nickel is the last remaining metal under government control and exports are banned now because of the domestic shortage.

Caught on the horns of this John H. White, Jr., of Salt Lake City, head of the nickel firm, complained to Congressman Charles O. Porter, Oregon Democrat. Porter called all the officials involved from ODM and Commerce to his office for a conference with White last week in an attempt to resolve the conflict.

Upshot of this confab was that

White was advised to negotiate with a foreign buyer and obtain a five-year contract with which to secure financing for the company's plant. By 1959, when production is expected to start, export controls may have expired, White was told, and he would be granted an export license to ship the nickel abroad. If, on the other hand, controls are still on and no export permit can be issued, it will be because there is still a domestic shortage and the foreign buyer can simply sell the nickel here domestically until export controls are lifted.

Negotiations are now in progress between executives of Nickel Corporation of America and prospective foreign buyers. Upon their outcome apparently rides the question of whether Oregon will get a sizeable new industrial payroll.

June 10, 1957

Nickel Corp. Starts Drilling On 8-Dollar Mt.

CAVE JUNCTION — The Nickel Corporation of America, under the direction of Alex Skrecky, has started drilling operations on Eight Dollar mountain, with the Coleman drill company of Grants Pass doing the excavation work.

Woodcock mountain drilling, under way, for some time, has yielded up so many samples that an assay office is now under construction at Cave Junction. Heretofore samples were sent to San Francisco after being dried first by the sun, then by electric furnace. The Abbot A. Hanks office of San Francisco, which will do the assay work here, has had a pulverizing machine and a rock crusher installed at the new addition to the corporation's office building.

According to Edward White, of New York City, and John H. White of Salt Lake City, officials of the Nickel Corporation of America, it will take approximately 60 days more on exploration before plans for a processing plant will be made public. The two men arrived last week to inspect the work.

June 15, 1957

Directors For Nickel Corp. ^{41E} Announced

CAVE JUNCTION—Directors of the newly formed Nickel Corporation of America, were announced last week by Edward N. White, president of the New Delhi Mines, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. White is president of the company, while John H. White, president of Chemical and Metallurgical Enterprises, Inc., Salt Lake City, is vice-president. The Toronto and Utah firms own the new corporation jointly on a 50-50 basis. It has been formed to explore and develop nickel deposits in the Illinois Valley.

Other directors are, H. H. Heller, Albert S. Perry and Clark Campbell, all of Toronto; John Hopkins of Salt Lake City and Bruce Manley, of Montreal.

Two Grants Pass drilling outfits have received contracts to continue drilling in the nickel exploration work on Woodcock and Eight Dollar mountains. Both companies are operating two crews. One firm is Paquin and Stone and the other is the Coleman drill firm.

April 12, 1957

Nickel Ore Explorations In Illinois Valley Backed By Salt Lake Firms

Reports current here for some time that Salk Lake City mining interests and others are back of nickel ore explorations and numerous mining claim filings in southern Josephine county were confirmed today by an attorney for interested firms.

The mining claims are on Eight-Dollar and Woodcock mountains and adjoining areas of the Illinois valley, near the Redwood highway and within about 20 miles of the California line.

Thirty-six such claims were filed in the Josephine county clerk's office on March 20 and 41 more on March 25. Many more had been filed earlier, bringing the estimated total to well over 100.

The attorney, Bruce J. Manley of Medford, said that many but not all of the claims had been filed by Illinois Valley residents

The result has been to tie up many sections of land in an area which has been known for some years to contain low-grade nickel ore.

Manley's statements today followed an announcement Wednesday by John H. White Jr., president of Chemical Metallurgical, Inc., Salt Lake City, of the formation of the Nickel Corporation of America and that New Delhi, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has joined the Salt Lake City firm in the venture, to explore and develop the nickel deposits in Josephine county.

Manley said that Lionel Simard, of the Canadian firm of Simard and Knight, is in the Illinois valley now and that he will be in charge of core drilling operations to be started soon.

Samples Taken

Earlier, White had been quoted as saying his company has more than 1,000 samples of ore and that they were all "satisfactory."

The explorations will take some months and Manley said today that "everything depends on the results."

It was indicated that if the explorations are favorable, a processing plant will be installed in the Illinois Valley.

Signatures on the claim notices filed on March 20 included those of Richard J. and Audrey Naue, V. and Marie F. Strommen, I. E. Wilbur, Doris, Earl, Oliver and Roberta Boyd, Frank H. Doonan Sr. and Florence M. Doonan, Lois Brink, Evelyn Martin, Jeff Smith, Francis Wilhelm and John and Phyllis Wilber.

Earlier claim filings in the clerk's office here had included number by Harry B. and Alice Ott. Of the 41 claims filed on March 25, 28 were recorded as filed by "Doris Boyd and others" and 13 by "Harry B. Ott and others."

Hundreds of other claims have been located and staked, but not as yet filed in the clerk's office, according to one Illinois valley report. The same report said that the total of claims staked may be over 3,000.

and others under royalty agreements with its clients.

"Association" Claims

All or most of the claims are "association" claims, covering 160 acres, and bearing the signatures of eight locators for each claim. The limit for one locator is 20 acres.

April 24, 1957

Supervisor Arrives For Explorations

CAVE JUNCTION (Special) — To supervise the nickel exploration being started in the Illinois Valley is Alec Skrecky of Toronto, Canada.

With consulting assistance by Lionel Simard of the Toronto engineering firm of Simard and Knight, Skrecky will plan and complete the core drilling necessary to determine the extent of nickel deposits in this area.

A corporation formed of two companies, Chemical and Metallurgical Enterprises Ltd., of Salt Lake City, Utah, and New Delhi Mines Ltd., of Toronto, has hired the Toronto engineering company to carry out the exploring and drilling processes here.

Preliminary surveying of roads on Eight Dollar and Woodcock mountains and other areas has commenced, but no starting date has been set for drilling.

Combination offices and laboratory were opened last week in the Mulvey building, Cave Junction, with Skrecky in charge. According to Simard, the exploration work will take some six months. "We're waiting to see what we find," he said, "before we discuss extraction methods."

"In the last three years, tremendous strides have been taken in metallurgy," Simard added, "making it feasible to mine low-grade ore." He pointed out an unusual feature of the enterprise is that the Canadian money is sitting down to develop a United States area, when more normally this country's money travels to the mining fields in Canada.

The corporation has leased the Ira Hall home in Cave Junction for living quarters for the engineer.

June 22, 1957

Nickel Mining Future In Josephine County Discussed at Meeting

The possible future of the nickel mining and processing industry in the Illinois valley—which, if successful, will be probably the largest single industrial development in Josephine county—was discussed at considerable length Friday night by an official of the Nickel Corporation of America.

The man was John Hopkins, a director of the company, and his remarks were made as guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Illinois Valley Chamber of Commerce, held at the Oregon Caves Chateau.

Hopkins, a geologist who has been in the valley for a year and a half, working on the present exploratory operations and preparations for them, said the company is engaged in a tentative three-year program of exploration, with one year gone, and that within another year the company will be on its way to setting up a plant and starting operations, or that the program will be "fading out."

Optimism Voiced

At another point in his talk, Hopkins said that the present attitude of high officials of the interested companies is one of "controlled optimism."

Asked how much ore the company would have to "see" to be willing to set up a plant, Hopkins replied that it would have to be enough to operate at a rate of 2,000 tons of ore per day, on a 24-hour basis, for at least 10 years. He indicated that it should be 15 to 20 years, depending on the quality of the ore, to justify the company in spending \$20 million to \$40 million for a plant.

One questioner asked if there would be a long delay while the company sells stock, in the event a satisfactory quantity and quality of ore is found, and the company decides to establish a plant.

Financing Discussed

Hopkins replied in the negative. He said that, once the project is proven, most of the money would come from New York "because 50 per cent of the money in the United States is in New York." He described New York as the "financial center of the world, with Toronto (Canada) a close second."

Asked if the Nickel Corporation of America would try to extract any other minerals from its Illinois valley mining properties, in addition to nickel, Hopkins said definite plans call for mining chrome and cobalt and that an attempt will be made to recover magnesia and other minerals.

Questioned regarding a pilot plant, and particularly as to whether it would be located in the Illinois valley or elsewhere, the nickel corporation director

not been decided as yet. He said it is a question of whether it would be most efficient to bring experts to the ore or send the ore to the experts, at a location where the necessary facilities already exist.

Other Talks Made

Before Hopkins spoke, there were talks by Larry Cushing, retiring president of the Illinois Valley chamber, and Jim McDermott, the incoming president, and musical selections by Mrs. Ed Michels and Dick Elson.

Engineer Due To Supervise Nickel Appraisal

CAVE JUNCTION (Special) — Lionel Simard, of the engineering firm of Simard and Knight, Toronto, Canada, is expected in the Illinois Valley late this week to supervise further appraisal work on nickel explorations here.

As the drilling and open pit exploration on Woodcock and Eight Dollar mountains near an end, a summary report is being prepared by Simard and his consultants, to determine from characteristics of the ore which metallurgical process will be most economical.

Alex Skrecky, in charge of local engineering work for Nickel Corporation of America, says during the few recent days of dry weather, work on Eight Dollar mountain was resumed. Twelve open pits or trenches have been dug to date, and samples are still being taken from some of these for drying and assay work at the Cave Junction office. Some of these samples were sent to New York for metallurgical purposes Tuesday. From time to time throughout the exploration work, ore samples have been mailed to various testing agencies in the United States.

With another seige of rain this week, machinery at the sorting and testing plant on Eight Dollar mountain was closed down temporarily, giving the assayers in Cave Junction a chance to catch up with their work. Samples must be thoroughly dried before being tested, which slows down the process during rainy weather.

"We are not yet at the stage where the company can make conclusions on best processing methods for the ore," says Skrecky, who indicates it may be only a matter of weeks until a summary report is compiled by the Toronto firm.

Nickel Corporation Plans To Continue Metallurgical Tests All Winter

CAVE JUNCTION — While the work of ascertaining approximately how many tons of nickel ore, and of what grade, is in its final stages here, metallurgical tests will continue all winter, says Lionel Simard, consultant engineer for Nickel Corporation of America.

On the findings of these tests, to be conducted in Canada and probably in New Orleans, will hinge the future of nickel mining in this locality.

Saying local ore is very similar to Cuban deposits, Simard told of two plants already in operation there. One, using an ammonia leach process, has proved profitable, but a newer acid leach is believed to be even more successful at the Freeport Sulphur plant on Moa Bay.

The acid leach process is the one which will probably be used for Illinois Valley ore, if metallurgical tests give the green light to large scale mining here.

Simard indicated a chemical plant might be built here, so that acid can be made on the site. This would be only a small part of the nickel extracting operation in this area, should ore prove up in metallurgical tests.

The Toronto consultant also stated Edward N. White, president of Nickel Corporation of America, is finalizing arrangements to ship samples to the Freeport Sulphur plant in New Orleans for testing. A request has

already been made to General Services Administration for use of the government-owned plant for a test run.

Van H. Smith, a well known metallurgist, has joined the Toronto firm of Simard and Knight as an associate consultant. According to Simard, he is to direct the testing processes for Illinois Valley ore this winter.

Open pit work on Eight Dollar mountain is nearly completed, and only a few more explorations are scheduled for Woodcock mountain. The amount and grade of ore has been announced as adequate for further tests.

Simard, who has been in the valley since late October making a survey of operations, will leave early next week for Canada. While here he also made a preliminary exploration of nickel mine claims in the High Plateau region in back of Gasquet mountain across the California state line. He was assisted in this work by Murphy Hicks of the valley, who has mining property in this area.

The California exploration has no connection with Illinois Valley work, although the consulting firm of Simard and Knight has been retained in both instances. Exploration is similar to that first done on Woodcock and Eight Dollar mountains, and will determine the advisability of going into a more extensive plan of drilling and taking ore samples. It is believed ore here is much the same as that in the valley.