

THE famous four and twenty blackbirds pie of nursery rhyme fame isn't the only pie that's fit to set before a king. Probably the runner-up for that distinction is an oyster pie—a savory, steaming oyster filling hidden beneath a tender pie crust. The very dish to make weary bread winners on a cold winter night whistle with conviction that grand old air. "Home Sweet Home"



Oyster Pie

2 cups sifted flour, 2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 6 tablespoons butter or other shortening, ¼ cup milk (about), 2 cups drained oysters, ½ teaspoon salt, dash of cayenne 4 tablespoons melted butter

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually, stirring until soft dough is formed. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead 30 seconds, or enough to shape Roll ½ of dough ½ inch thick, line a 9-inch pie plate, allowing dough to extend ½ inch beyond edge of plate. Fold inward even with rim of plate. Fill with oysters. Sprinkle with salt, cayenne, and butter. Roll other half of dough ½ inch thick, with sharp knife make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over oysters, pressing edges together with floured fork. Bake in hot oven (450° F) 30 minutes. Serves 6.

RECIPES for coffee cakes are legion! There are family coffee cakes—second best coffee cakes—all the way up to very de luxe coffee cakes dressed up with nuts or raisins or candied cherries and other delectable ingredients. This particular coffee cake is coffee cake all dressed up in its "Sunday-go-to-meeting" best and worthy of any occasion.



Cherry and Almond Ring

2½ cups sifted cake flour, 2½ teaspoons double-acting baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons sugar, 5 tablespoons butter or other shortening, 1 egg, slightly beaten, 7 tablespoons milk.

Melted butter; 4 tablespoons sugar; 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ cup chopped blanched almonds, candied or maraschino cherries, cut in rings.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt, and sugar, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Combine egg and milk, add all at once to flour mixture and stir until all flour is dampened. Then stir vigorously until mixture forms a soft dough and follows spoon around bowl. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead 30 seconds. Roll into oblong sheet, ½ inch thick, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with mixture of sugar and cinnamon, almonds, and cherries. Roll as for jelly roll, bring edges together to form ring and place on ungreased baking sheet. With scissors, cut 1½-inch slices, almost through ring, turning each slice cut-side up and pointing outer edge. Brush with melted butter and place a whole cherry on every other slice. Bake in hot oven (400° F) 25 minutes, or until done.

Getchell Mine Starting Soon

(From Nevada State Journal)

With structural work completed, but films available too late for an illustration to accompany Manager Getchell's description, the all-new 600-ton combined cyanide leaching and sulphide roasting plant of the Getchell Mine, Inc., at the east base of the Osgood range in eastern Humboldt county will begin processing gold ore by the first of the coming month, subject to customary and inevitable adjustments.

Most noteworthy development in the precious metals field in Nevada within late years, the Getchell mine is of recent origin, in a section that old-timers declare was once known as the Potosi district, although it has no recorded production of any metal, situated around nine miles west of the Kelly Creek ranch and with no nearer landmark.

Rather late in 1934 two prospectors, Eddie Knight and E. M. Chase, were attracted by the wide outcrop that caps the huge Getchell orebody.

Pannings of the quartz showed no gold in the strings of pyrite, but a few assays stimulated interest and the prospectors enlisted the interest of Noble H. Getchell, then president-manager of the Gold & Silver Circle Mines, Inc., formerly the Gold Circle Mining Co., operating mines and 75-ton cyanide mill at Gold Circle, on the north rim of Squaw Valley, over the line in Elko county.

The two prospectors thereafter were advanced a monthly stipend by Getchell, who, before the final corporate setup and acquisition of property had been effected, had invested very substantial sums from his own resources. Late in 1934 he bought Knight's interest and later, upon gaining the cooperation of George Wingfield of Reno, the interest of Chase was purchased and the present corporation was formed.

In the meantime, Getchell had become convinced, from weekly and exhaustive sampling, that the deposit of gold ore, although from the limited surface work apparently of low grade, was of uniform value and of great magnitude, its position and topography such as to facilitate low-cost extraction, the metallurgy also rarely advantageous with modern treatment facilities.

Following the reputed enlistment in the project of nationally prominent financial interests associated for many years with Pres. Wingfield, a contract was awarded to the Western Knapp Engineering Co. for construction of a cyanide mill of 600 tons daily capacity, with supplementary calcining furnace plant for primary treatment of the sulphide ore. The ore-roasting unit will be in commission within a fortnight after the crushers begin supplying the cyanide plant.

The vein of the Getchell mine, a wide fracture zone composed of quartz and altered, highly shattered schistose limestone, has been opened by 10 tunnels and numbers of open cuts and trenches for a length of 2600 feet and has a width, exposed by crosscuts, raises and winzes, ranging from 30 to over 100 feet.

Tunnels have opened the wide ore zone to a vertical depth of something over 280 feet.

With completion of its new plant, the Getchell mine will have the most advanced mill equipment that has been devised, the largest-capacity plant for gold recovery that has operated in Nevada since the 100-stamp, 1000-ton per day cyanide mill that paid nearly \$30,000,000 to stockholders of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., under the capable and astute direction of President George Wingfield, known in that memorable period as the "young Napoleon of mining," and apparently well in the way to repeat those early achievements in his later years.

The mill structure at the Getchell mine, 281 by 240 feet, is unique in this region, with no timbering, definitely fireproof, with structural steel frame and enclosed throughout by a corrugated compressed asbestos composition sheathing, by which it is largely insulated against excessive heat and cold.

Ore from the series of tunnels will be delivered to the coarse-ore bins both by an electric haulage system, employing storage battery locomotives of the 4-ton Westinghouse type, and by 11-ton motor trucks, loaded by Caterpillar Diesel gasoline-powered shovels operated under contract by the Dodge Construction Co., of Fallon. Delivery of ore will be to three 500-ton coarse-ore bins for oxidized ore, one 500-ton sulphide ore bin, while a fifth bin is provided for processed lime, shipped by rail and used in the cyanide circuit.

Primary crushing is effected in a separate building, accessory to the main plant and 25 by 110 feet in ground area. Power is provided by a high tension line that has been extended from the line serving the Nevada - Massachusetts Co., Inc., near Mill City, with transformer stations at Winnemucca and thence around 38 miles to the Getchell mine. Immediate air requirements are supplied by a 1200-cubic foot I. R. compressor, powered by a 200-h.p. motor, housed in the mill building.

Crushing units comprise primary 18x36-in. Blake type jaw crusher, followed by a 2-foot by 4-inch Traylor gyratory, for the oxidized ore circuit. Sulphide ore is crushed or disintegrated primarily in a hammer mill, high speed revolving hammer motion breaker of 30-inch action, that in practice has proved highly effective.

Flow-sheet of the cyanide mill, after secondary crushing, includes in sequence three 7-foot Hardinge conical ball mills, operated in closed circuit with Dorr bowl classifiers, rated a notable improvement in this type of metallurgy over the old rake classifiers; four solution tanks four sand tanks, four thickener tanks, and nine agitators, all of steep construction and of top capacity used in cyanide practice.

Treatment of the sulphide ore, mined from underground stopes and estimated at present development around two-fifths of the available mill supply, involves a primary furnace roast at relatively low temperature prior to introduction in the cyanide circuit.

Equipment of the roasting plant, handling a coarse-crushed product from the hammer mill, includes as its main unit a Gould type rotary furnace, oil fired and similar to the Gould rotary employed in quick-silver recovery. This rotary cylinder is 100 feet long and with 7-foot inside diameter measurement.

It was shipped in two 50-foot sections which were riveted to-

gether after installation on the support-wheels within the accessory furnace building, adjoining the main mill and 30 by 125 feet in size, all of steel construction.

As the roasted or calcined ore flows from the lower discharge end of the furnace, it enters another cooling cylindrical revolving unit of less length, discharging to a belt conveyor from which it passes to calcining tanks and thence enters the regular cyanide circuit, properly apportioned with the oxidized product. Sulphuric fume from the furnace plant is discharged through an 80-foot stack.

Water for milling is provided from a well drilled in the wide flat six miles east of the mine. The pipeline is served by a six-stage Western Engineering centrifugal pump, driven by a 125-h.p. motor, and a secondary standby pump unit is available for emergencies.

Scheelite deposits on the company's property, which comprises some 18,750 acres, have been prospected and sampled with encouraging results.

Veins carrying tungsten were found to extend on a line parallel with the main gold channel, some 300 feet to the west in the foot wall area, and farther south, around four miles from the main workings and higher in the Osgood range, deposits were found on claims owned by Joe Fayant of Goleonda and B. H. Kirby of Winnemucca and these claims have been acquired under option by the Getchell corporation.

In construction of the new Getchell mill, plans have been included for the separate installation of tungsten concentrating equipment that will include magnetic separation and all details of most advanced practice in tungsten processing.

Getchell Mine, Inc., was organized last year with a Nevada charter and with authorized capital of \$1,500,000 in shares of \$1 par value. Main offices are in Reno, where the officers and directors reside.

George Wingfield is president, Noble H. Getchell vice president and general manager; T. L. Wilcox secretary and treasurer. J. J. McCormick and George Wingfield, Jr., are assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. Roy A. Hardy is consulting engineer and Fred Wise is mine superintendent.

DR. CLARK GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Dr. Walter E. Clark, president of the Nevada State University, has been given a leave of absence until the beginning of the fall semester. He and Mrs. Clark have gone to La Jolla, Calif., a favorite seaside resort, and later may go to Honolulu.

Dr. Clark, who completed his twentieth year as president of the university last September, was granted the leave of absence by the regents in order to enable him to take a rest.

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