

News of Western Mining Activities

Flood Control Will Reclaim Wide Area

FALLON, Apr. 15. — The \$16,000,000 flood control program for the Carson, Truckee and Walker rivers is admitted by its sponsors, the U. S. Army Engineers, to be incomplete, and it will require a considerable amount of study and explanation of many details before an opinion of the project can be accurately formulated. A. L. Haight, attorney for the Truckee-Carson irrigation district and member of the Lake Tahoe water conference formed in 1930, Monday night told the Churchill County Economic Conference during one of its quarterly sessions.

Before any plans can be taken up for use of waters in the Carson and Truckee rivers, even for a flood control scheme, Haight said, they must have the approval of the bureau of reclamation which has an interest in the Lahontan valley and in the Washoe valley due to its storage facilities in the Boca reservoir.

Explaining that the local district is first entitled to a review of the plan, the attorney said that all other interests must be satisfied before it can materialize.

Army Engineers' Plan
Proposals for storage in Washoe lake first came from the Army Engineers a few years ago, it was recalled by the speaker, when it was suggested that water be dropped from Lake Tahoe through a tunnel. At the suggestion of E. P. Osgood, engineer for the local district, the Army Engineers brought out the Lemmon valley storage proposal as the major part of a flood control and storage project. This was tentatively approved by the Fallon board.

The present scheme, it was said, resulted because Lemmon valley was taken over by the U. S. army for an air base.

The proposal now involves reducing the storage capacity of Tahoe by 164,000 acre feet, building a long canal from the Truckee river to the Washoe lake reservoir site of a capacity of 1,050 second feet, abandoning present power plants along the Truckee and building a plant at the Washoe lake canal outlet of three times the present capacity, and reducing the storage allowances of Lahontan reservoir.

Haight said that in answer to his questions asked concerning the canal losses in water and the greater evaporation losses through the Washoe reservoir storage, the U. S. Engineers replied that these details had not yet been worked out.

"They said their plans were subject to changes, but they also said they had made their plans not to damage any of the interests."

Reclaim Vast Area
New lands to be placed under irrigation, the proposal shows, includes 15,000 acres in the upper Carson valley at very little cost to the water users due to the flood control aspect, 7,000 acres in the Washoe valley and 12,000 acres on the Newlands project, development of which, it was indicated, would be charged in part against this district.

A plan for irrigating more lands here, Haight explained, had already been under consideration by the local board for which this district already has the water and storage rights.

Radial gates placed on top of Lahontan dam at a cost of only a few thousand dollars would accomplish the irrigation without additional storage, it was said, without involving local water rights.

Director F. C. Erb of the local irrigation district board said that the new plan would accomplish only a part of its main object of flood control with only 1,050 second feet of water withdrawn from the Truckee, which reaches several times that runoff during high water periods.

George Shuey recalled the Spanias Springs reservoir plan of many years ago as impractical, and indicated the present one as having similar features.

L. W. Cochran, indicating the Washoe lake reservoir plan, said that if it should prove too shallow the evaporation losses would equal the gains from additional storage.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines already has conducted experiments in a small plant at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Regular Shipments From Summit Mine
KINGMAN, Ariz., April 15. — Shipments of ore have started from Summit mine in Mohave county, taken over recently by Ralph R. Langley and associates following surrender of lease on the property by El Dorado-Rover Mining company. New group will sink winze in one shaft from which ore was shipped by El Dorado-Rover company, and develop and mine that shaft of ore as well as upraise to surface, providing new working shaft. Old shaft is collapsed above the 160-foot level.

Summit mine was opened by the El Dorado-Rover firm under \$40,000 RFC loan, and 27 cars of ore were shipped to Midvale, Utah, smelter. Failure to get premium payments authorized in time and unwieldy terms of the RFC loan, were said to be responsible for surrender of lease. Mr. Langley is reported to have succeeded in getting premiums authorized and terms of RFC loan revised on workable basis.

Options Mill
Same group, which is already operating Golden Gem, Alpha, Cashier and Idaho properties in Mohave county, has also taken lease with option on Keystone mill and will endeavor to obtain federal financing to recondition and operate mill, not only on their own ore, but on that of some of neighboring mines.

Del Sanderson is in charge of operating Golden Gem, Alpha, His address is Kingman, Arizona. Mr. Langley's address is 1045 South Bedford street, Los Angeles.

Good progress is reported from Juno lead-zinc mine located in Hualapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, one mile west of Chloride, according to James H. Beauchamp, operator. Ore in new shaft now down past 200 feet is of good quality, and five men are working. Juno property was made accessible for sampling with Reconstruction Finance corporation loan funds. Property is held under lease by Mr. Beauchamp from the owner, Hallet Thorne of Pasadena, California.

Manganese Ore in Arkansas Is Mined With Hydraulics

MOUNTAIN HOME, Ark., Apr. 15. — Manganese is now being mined by hydraulicking by one of the companies in the Batesville-Cushman field in northern Arkansas, marking the first instance of the use of the method for this purpose in the district. The operator employing it is the ParMar Engineering Co. of Batesville, which is working a property of approximately 600 acres in the Lafferty Creek area five miles west of Cushman. Maxin Cohen is manager of the company, James Wood operating engineer, and Stanley Hanford superintendent. The company also has a jiggling plant for beneficiating the manganese ore.

The deposit under exploitation has been known for years but it could not be mined successfully with pick and shovel. Mr. Wood came into the field a year ago and worked out the plans for hydraulic mining. Some delay was experienced in getting the equipment but eventually mining was started.

Uncover Large Deposit
Most of the slopes in the manganese bearing area show the Fernvale limestone, locally called gray rock. The ore occurs in a residual clay weathered from this limestone and consists of pieces that vary in size from fines to pebbles an inch in diameter. Occasionally larger pieces are found. The ore bearing clay lies close to the tops of the hills and ridges and is present in most of the area. The company has provided by pit and hydraulic tests a 4500 foot stretch of this clay on the hillsides within their property lines.

ParMar Engineering Co. also has holdings in Bone Cave Hollow, three miles northeast of Batesville, on which they have done preliminary work. The ore on this property is in hard rock and carries about 75% carbonate and 25% oxide.

Favors Billion Dollar Stockpile
A billion dollar stockpile of war materials would be none too big for the United States to have on hand when it shifts to peace. That's the conclusion of Herbert Bratter, silver expert formerly with the treasury department, writing in a recent issue of Nation's Business.

Only now is American beginning to learn the value of strategic and critical materials. World wars have twice found the country confronted with confusion and shortages. But now the government is formulating a policy on postwar stockpiling of materials which observers believe will prevent a recurrence of the old mistake.

ARABS GET SILVER COINS
CAIRO, Egypt. — It has been announced that 98 tons of new silver coins minted by the U. S. Treasury and valued at approximately \$1,250,000 is about to be delivered to the Saudi Arabian government.

Natives of India Stampede In Buying Gold from Banks

LONDON, April 15. — The developing Japanese invasion of India has stimulated the already heavy hoarding demand for gold and silver among the native population of that immense Asiatic nation. Reuter's news agency reports from Bombay that silver on that uncontrolled market has set a new wartime high equal to 60 pence an ounce—139 rupees per 100 tola. This compares with the London official (control) price of 23½ pence.

The Orient again is becoming a sinkhole for gold and silver, and the amounts that are being absorbed are limited only by the supply. Gold in the free markets of Turkey and India rose sharply Tuesday. Fear of invasion is stimulating the desire to get rid of paper money and secure something that will always have value—gold.

At Bombay about a thousand persons formed a queue at the entrance of the Reserve Bank of India, clamoring for small gold bars, the sale of which has become a profitable business venture.

Demand Is Broadening
The Reserve Bank of India, it is estimated, has sold about 750,000 ounces of gold to private buyers within the past eight days. The demand is broadening and sales are made up to eight days ahead. It is understood the bank has restricted sales to 175,000 ounces a day.

Reuter's dispatch from Teheran states that the National Bank of Iran has sold 500 tons of silver to the Indian government, lending support to reports that the government intends to intervene in the silver market which, as yet, it has made no attempt to control.

The buying of gold in the free market of India has reached great proportions. In the latest week reported the public bought over \$40,000,000 of gold and paid prices of double the official London price. The buying has been increasing in extent and is ob-

Enormous Output Reported By Kennecott Co., McGill

Largest industrial enterprise in Nevada during many years and producer of 90 per cent of the state's output of copper, the Nevada division of the Kennecott Copper corporation, formerly the Nevada Consolidated Copper corporation, is reported to be treating upwards of 22,000 tons of ore per day in its flotation concentrator at McGill, 22 miles north of the Ruth mine and open pit, reports the Nevada Mining Record.

In addition to the products of its huge excavation and underground mine at Ruth, the company treats 9,000 tons of copper ore per day that is shipped from the underground mines at a newly opened surface pits of the Consolidated Copper Mines corporation at Kimberley, a short distance from the Ruth mines.

"Ore of both companies is delivered in standard-gauge gondola cars that are dumped to storage bins by a huge wheel device that inverts each car, dumping from the side."

Mechanical Operation
From this point every operation is mechanical, the ore transported by belt conveyors and elevators to the various stages of flotation and the concentrate similarly conveyed to the separate smelter buildings, three in number, for calcining, reverberatory smelting and converting, all of steel and corrugated iron construction.

At the open-pit mine, benches are maintained at approximately 50-foot intervals and ore is broken ahead of the power shovels by drilling 8-inch holes with Key-stone-type drills. Standard-

Shoup Sees Signs Of Higher Prices For Yellow Metal
DENVER, Colo., Apr. 15.—Gold mining stocks, both listed and unlisted, were strong on Tuesday and continued to push ahead in the Denver market and on Wall Street Wednesday as speculators began to give increasing attention to the situation of world gold holdings and movements.

Merrill E. Shoup, president of Golden Cycle Corp., largest gold company in Colorado stated to the Denver Mining Record Wednesday that when the United States price of gold was raised from \$20.65 an ounce to \$35 in 1933, one of the causes was the fact that world prices of gold had been mounting and had reached \$34.45 an ounce. Prices were advanced to keep our gold from going out of the country.

Shoup pointed out that the United States had been losing gold for months and the price of gold in India's markets had looted to around \$70 an ounce or more.

Shoup, who just returned from an eastern trip, said the general opinion among financiers he met was that gold prices would rise.

"Our store of gold has been declining and something must be done about it," he said.

Famed Placer Mines Round Mtn. to Start

RENO, Apr. 15. — Large scale operation of formerly productive gold lode and placer mines at Round Mountain, 60 miles north of Tonopah in Nye county, was assured when an agreement was signed in Reno this week, under the terms of which Guy M. Standifer of San Francisco, president of the Dayton Dredging company, assumes possession for that company of lode and placer properties of the Nevada Porphphy Gold Mines, Inc., including all the principal mines of the district.

Test drilling of the placer ground has been conducted by the Dayton company during the past year, with the announced result that 40,000,000 cubic yards of "pay" gravel has been proved. This drilling, accompanied by extensive sampling, has been completed and the Dayton company will now proceed to drill the lode sections of the property, from which the bulk of production, placed at considerably more than \$6,000,000, has been made.

To Install Plant
As soon as WPB restrictions permit the resumption of gold mining, or when essential priorities can be obtained, it is the purpose of the Dayton management to provide a gravel washing plant of at least 10,000 cubic yards daily capacity, together with belt conveyors, power shovels and other earth-moving equipment.

It was pointed out that the Round Mountain placer area is not suited for dredging. Earlier placer operations by the original Round Mountain Mines company were conducted by the hydraulic method and during several years, according to Weed's handbook, recovery of gold averaged 30 cents per yard.

Dayton Dredging company, until compelled to close down by WPB order, operated the nation's largest dragline gold dredge on the bed of the Carson river at Dayton, Lyon county, handling over 10, 00 yards of gravel daily.

Its "walking" dragline unit, with 120-foot steel boom, was dismantled, but equipment of the washing plant is reported ready for use elsewhere and electric power is available at the Round Mountain property. President Standifer also is undertaking a thorough sampling of the Con. Virginia and adjoining mines on the Comstock lode at Virginia City.

Discovery of Lode
Round Mountain was discovered and its first mine opened in 1906 by L. D. Gordon, who organized the Round Mountain Mining company, acquired several other mines for that company and under whose management the operation continued during its productive period.

In 1907 Thomas (Dry Wash) Wilson discovered and worked placer ground with some success by dry washing and in later years the Round Mountain company worked the placers on a large scale with a washing plant and water brought by pipe lines from Jefferson and Jett canyons, on

the east and west sides of the valley at the north. This water supplied a hydraulic giant under a 600-foot head and the main tail race was a mile long.

Washed Large Yardage
In 1940 a washing plant handling around 2000 yards daily was operated for a time by the Dodge Construction, Inc., of Fallon, and later the Natomas Company of California, which operates the Manhattan dredge, conducted extensive test drilling on the Round Mountain placers, proving a reported 30,000,000 cubic yards of paying gravel. Earlier the lode mine had been sampled by heads of the Smith Engineering Works of Milwaukee, leading manufacturers of mine and mill equipment. The Nevada Porphphy Gold Mines, Inc., was organized in 1928 by the late Thomas F. Cole and Charles V. Bob as a merger of all the Round Mountain mines of importance and with the announced plan to build a 2500-ton mill. The new company has never been active and control appears to have passed into other hands. At latest report, E. S. Sullivan of San Francisco was president. Harry G. Mayer, secretary and treasurer for more than 35 years, died a few months ago at his San Francisco home.

Expect New 300 Ton Mill Ready Within 60 Days
WINNEMUCCA, April 15. — Excavation and most of the concrete work has been completed for the new 300-ton crushing plant at the Nevada-Massachusetts tungsten mine near Mill City and the officials hope to have the plant running within 60 days, it was revealed in Winnemucca this week. The new crushing plant will replace the 250-ton gravity mill which burned at the mine last November 11.


The tailings plant at the mine has been taking up the slack in production of the mine ore since the original mill was destroyed by fire. Work at the mine has been carried on under a development schedule with encouraging results, according to reports.

The Toulon plant, which is operated by the Rare Metals corporation, 14 miles west of Lovelock, has been milling ore to the full capacity from the Alpine mine. One product is shipped to the Metals Reserve and the low grade ore is shipped to the Goldconda division of the Nevada-Massachusetts company mill by rail.

The Nevada-Massachusetts company, Inc., and Rare Metals corporation are both headed by Charles Segerstrom, sr., of Sonoma, California. Ott F. Heizer is general manager of the Nevada-Massachusetts company.

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