

UTAH MAKES RECORD COAL PRODUCTION

Increase Despite Detering Accidents Six and a Half Per Cent.

PETTIT MAKES REPORT New Mines Doing Well and Outlook for 1914 Is Excellent.

Utah's coal production for 1913 broke the state's record in that time. John E. Pettit, state coal mine inspector, has just submitted his annual report, in which he says:

The coal output for the state of Utah for the year 1913 is 2,285,355 short tons, an increase of 206,599 tons, or 4.5 per cent, over last year. The production of coke is 14,694 tons, compared with 24,354 tons for 1912, or a decrease of 9,660 tons. The main factors responsible for the decrease of the coke output was the disastrous fire which occurred at Sunnyside on May 26, when the No. 2 bridge and coal crushing plant of the Utah Fuel company was burned, resulting in a loss to the company of some \$50,000, necessitating the working of the two mines one day on night shift, and crushing the coal over an improvised bridge. This unhandy manner of handling the coal, and the downing of the Sunnyside mines at least 100,000 tons.

A shortage of railroad cars in the fall also contributed to the small per cent of increase of coal, but during the winter months no shortage of cars has been experienced.

Nearly 5000 Men Employed.

Four thousand six hundred and fifty-nine men have been employed in and around the coal mines of Utah during the year, showing an increase of 611 men.

While a good increase has been shown in the production of the old producing mines, some of the new operations have done very well, notably the Storm mine of the Sunnyside Coal company, with an output of 116,000 tons; the Willow Creek or Castle Gate No. 2 mine, with an output of approximately 84,000 tons; and the American Fuel company, with 59,169 tons.

Seventy-six new coke ovens have been built at Sunnyside during the past year and are now in operation, making a total of 726 beehive ovens now in operation. Seventeen fatal accidents occurred during the year, or 3.41 men per thousand. Twelve accidents occurred in the mines and five on the surface at or near the mines.

This is one less fatal accident than last year, when six men were killed in the mines and two on the surface. As a result of the fatalities this year there were five widows and six fatherless children.

Thirty-nine accidents. There were also thirty-nine serious and sixty minor accidents. The hydraulic mine output was 23,920 tons, a decrease of 967 tons, or 2.8 per cent, due to the limited demand for this product in the eastern market.

The coming year is expected to show a larger increase than ever before in the production of the new Standard Coal company, situated in Spring canyon, expects to begin shipments of coal during the first of the year, and to begin construction of a tram road, tipples and railroad connections being practically completed.

The Carbon mine of the Eastern Coal company, owned by the Sharp interests, has its tram road, tipples and sidetracks 90 per cent completed, and will produce a large tonnage of coal before the end of the year. The Cameron mine, one mile north of Castle Gate, is being worked by the Cameron Coal company, which is being worked through a pair of slopes, driven in rock 120 feet by January 15, and will be a steady producer with F. S. Cameron as owner.

The Ketchum Coal company will also commence operations during the coming year. Some sixty mining machines of the various standard types have been installed in the mines of the state during the year, and over one-third of the output has been undercut by electric and air machines. No labor troubles have occurred during the year, and conditions, as far as can be judged locally, are very favorable for a prosperous coal mining year.

NEVADA MINERS MUST UNDERSTAND ENGLISH Nevada's new mining law, which went into effect Thursday, provides as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ in any underground mine in the state of Nevada, or in the territory of Nevada, any person who cannot understand the English language, or who cannot read and understand any sign, notice or list of rules, or directions, printed in the English language in regard to the rules of safety in the underground mine, or in the handling of said explosives.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This act shall take effect January 1, 1914. The measure was favored by the state mine inspector and the companies in the state affected by it are lining up their forces in accordance with its provisions.

CAR A DAY SHIPPED BY RICO-ARGENTINE

Shipments by the Rico-Argentine Mining company from the mine at Rico, Colo., are being made at the rate of a car of ore a day and the mine has exposed seven feet of ore from which this production is being made. The copper extraction which is shipped to the valley smelters, shows average values of 6.3 per cent. In addition to this the management is getting a large quantity of lead, and this product is shipped to the furnaces at Durango, Colo.

Some idea of the earnings being realized by this company is shown from returns just received from a six-car consignment to smelter returns. This copper ore showed a net profit of \$19.75 a ton.

Clinton D. Ray left here yesterday for the mine, which is owned by Salt Lake.

Nevada Douglas in November. The total income of Nevada Douglas for November was \$35,406, from which was deducted interest, depreciation, etc., amounting to \$6294, making approximately net for November over \$29,000. The company shipped during November 4412 tons of ore, the average assay of which was 6.95 per cent copper.

IRON BLOSSOM PRICE SHOWS GOOD ADVANCE

Stock Sells Up to \$1.20 on the Local Stock Exchange.

Iron Blossom showed strength at an increased price at the afternoon session of the local exchange yesterday, a block of 200 shares selling at \$1.20. For more than two weeks the stock has been hovering around \$1.15 and \$1.17.

The sagging of Silver King Consolidated was the most prominent development of the morning session, when 1200 shares were sold at \$1.15. A block of 600 shares of Prince Consolidated changed hands at 18 cents, and 1000 of Black Jack sold at 7 cents.

Sales for the day aggregated 7600 shares, for which the price paid was \$12,475. The official closing quotations were as follows:

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Alta Consolidated, Thompson-Quincy, Fademod, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Addie, Beck, Bing Am, etc.

IS RECORD FOR STATE ZINC, COPPER AND SILVER MAKE LARGEST PERCENTAGES OF GAIN.

Shows Decrease of About 5 Per Cent From Previous Year.

In 1913 the metal mine output of Idaho was so much increased that the total value exceeded that of the record year, 1908, according to preliminary estimates of C. N. Gerry of the United States geological survey. The value of the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mine production was over \$23,500,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. Record productions were made in silver, lead and zinc, and substantial increases were made in output of all metals but gold, which remained close to the yield of 1912, the figures for 1913 being \$1,373,000. The gold yield from quartz veins, especially in the Snake range, which was closed in the last part of the year, continued to decrease. To compensate for the record zinc output from dredging continued to increase and that from copper ore was greater since the Lost Packer smelter was operated.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from 8,294,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,750,000 ounces. A large increase even over the previous record output of 1908. In silver output the state, which in 1913 had a value of nearly \$6,000,000, was only exceeded by Nevada, Utah and Montana. Nearly all this silver was derived from lead ore and concentrate, shipments of which were unusually large. Another feature which accounted for the record output was the large production from the Greenhill-Cleveland mine near Mace and the Hercules mine near Idaho Springs. The latter district are notable for high silver content.

NEVADA MINES YIELDED IN 1913 FROM ORES SOLD OR TREATED, \$36,374,000 IN VALUE IN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC, ACCORDING TO PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF V. C. HEIKES OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Shows Decrease of About 5 Per Cent From Previous Year.

The Nevada mines yielded in 1913 from ores sold or treated, \$36,374,000 in value in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, according to preliminary estimates of V. C. Heikes of the United States geological survey. Of this total, which is about 5 per cent less than in 1912, the value of copper forms the largest part, or 37 per cent; that of gold, 33 per cent; that of silver, 23 per cent, and the values of lead and zinc each about 2 per cent.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The Nevada mines yielded in 1913 from ores sold or treated, \$36,374,000 in value in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, according to preliminary estimates of V. C. Heikes of the United States geological survey. Of this total, which is about 5 per cent less than in 1912, the value of copper forms the largest part, or 37 per cent; that of gold, 33 per cent; that of silver, 23 per cent, and the values of lead and zinc each about 2 per cent.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and Diamondfield Buck Butte mines. The production of gold ore shipments in the district were made from the Jumbo Extension mine, which produced 2000 tons per month were concentrated at the Boulder mill, thirty-eight miles south of Goldfield, the last half of the year this mill was altered also to produce gold. The Florence Goldfield mine, and in October fifty tons per day were being treated by the average grade and silver productions were made in Nevada Wonder and Nevada Hills companies. In the Searchlight district of Clark county, the production of gold ore was concentrated at the Quartzette mine, but the plant burned in August. Production of gold ore from Seven Troughs was comparatively small.

The mine production of gold decreased about 10 per cent, from \$13,456,150 in 1912 to \$12,072,000 in 1913. The siliceous ores cyanided were the main source of gold, which, in the form of bullion, was shipped to the United States at Fairview, Wonder, Virginia City, Manhattan, Round Mountain, National and Seven Troughs. An increase estimated at 15 per cent for the year over the production of gold, from \$8,123,935 in 1912 to \$9,602,753 in 1913, is due to the large output of gold, 33 per cent monthly reports from the C. O. D. Nevada Eagle, Vernal Belmont, Great Bend and