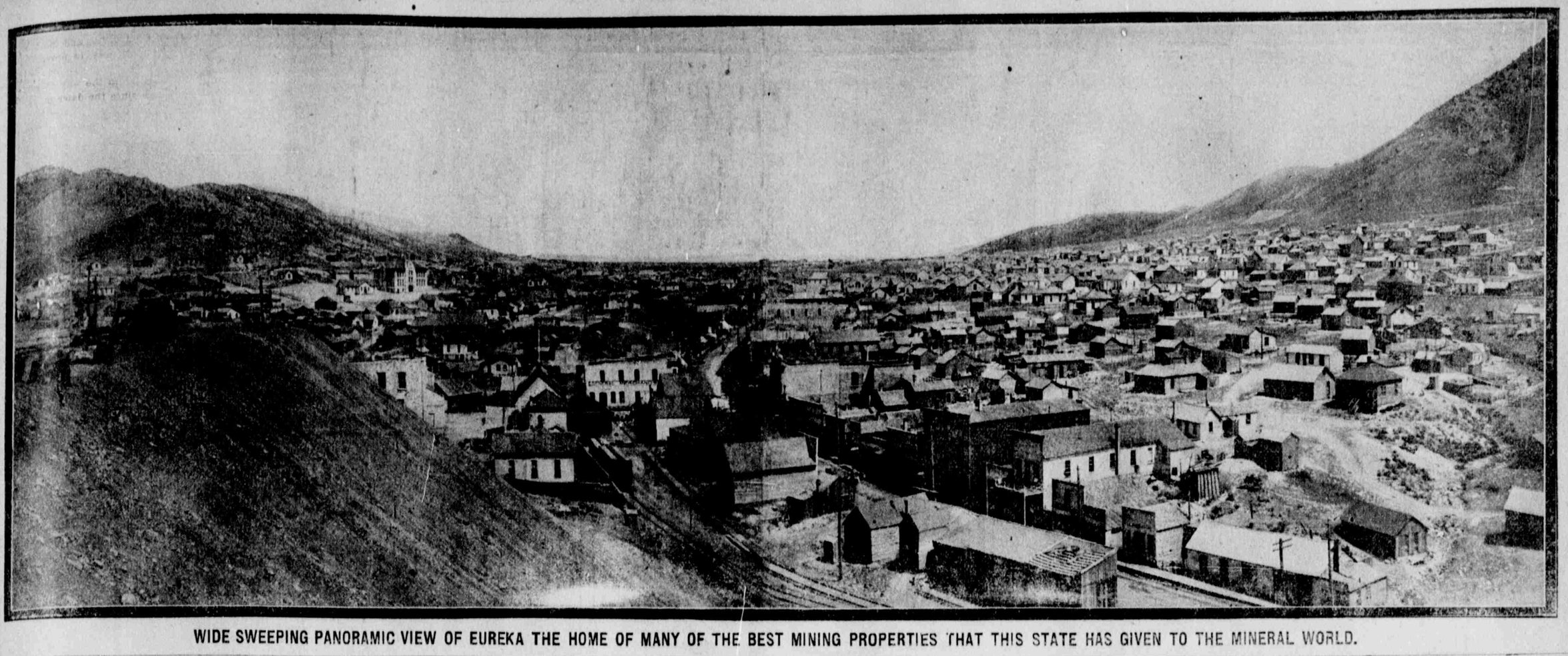
The Half Has Not Yet Been Told *of* Tintic District



WIDE SWEEPING PANORAMIC VIEW OF EUREKA THE HOME OF MANY OF THE BEST MINING PROPERTIES THAT THIS STATE HAS GIVEN TO THE MINERAL WORLD.

Centennial Eureka Continues to Be Tintic's Greatest Producer of Wealth.

MUCH has already been published regarding the resources of the great Tintic district and yet "the half has not yet been told." All other sections of this and other western states may enjoy spasmodic booms, but Tintic plods along with a steady and heavy production such as would cause the wildest excitement could the proper credit be ascribed to the great producers of this district.

It has been said, and truthfully too, that the mines in and around Eureka, Mammoth, Robinson and Silver City employ more men, produce more ore and pay more in dividends than do most of the new and popular camps of the west, which are just now occupying the center of the stage. When it is said that some of the mines of this district have been steady producers for the past 35 years and yet they are not worked out by any means, the reader can get some idea as to the wonderful ore deposits of Tintic.

DEEPEST MINES OF STATE.

When it is said that the deepest mines of the state are located here and yet the deepest workings of these mines have failed to penetrate below the ore deposits, people sit up and wonder how long it will be before the mines of Tintic cease to pour their wealth into the laps of this state. In some respects the year which is just now drawing to a close has been the most important in the history of the mining industry; not only here, but elsewhere.

METAL PRICES HELPED.

The steady advance in the price of the metals to be found in the mines of Utah has greatly stimulated the mining industry and surely the outlook of the Tintic district was never brighter than it is at present. New mines have been opened up here within the past year, new strikes have been made in the older properties and the advance in silver and copper, together with a slight reduction in freight rates from the mines to the smelters has resulted in a greatly increased tonnage. Everything points to even better conditions in the future and as a result the mine owners here and in fact everyone interested in the growth and prosperity of the district are rejoicing over the glowing prospects which the future holds in store for them.

LEASING IN THE MINES.

The "leasing system" has been the means of placing a great deal of money in circulation in the camps of Tintic within the past few years. The first mine to adopt this system upon a large scale was the Bullion Beck at Eureka; one of the very oldest producers of the district which previous to this time had paid out millions in dividends. At the time the leasing system was adopted at this mine the property was passing through what might be termed a "lean streak" in its history. The heavy shipments for perhaps a score of years together with the operation of the company's mill, had left the old workings of the mine pretty thoroughly "skinned" out and the treasury of the company was not in a very healthy condition. The company decided to turn a large portion of the mine over to leasers and within a very short time scores of men were at work upon blocks of ground which have since yielded thousands of dollars worth of ore. Some of these leasers were extremely fortunate in opening up rich ore deposits while following small stringers of ore and whenever this was the case they were able to make a nice piece of money in a remarkably short time. Others found ore of a paying grade which had been passed up by the company years ago when copper and other metals were not demanding such fancy prices as they are now bringing upon the market. Naturally some of the leasers have not been as successful and yet there are but a very few who have failed to make more money than they could have made working for wages. While the leasers are making money the treasury of the company is of course being enriched by the royalties.

AGAIN DIVIDEND PAYER.

This is just what happened to the famous old Bullion Beck and at the present time we find the mine once more among the dividend payers of the state. Of course it must not be understood that the Bullion Beck company has been idle all this time, being content with royalties from ores sent out by leasers, for such is not true. The company has been operating certain portions of the mine, taking out some very nice ore, and spending a great deal of money prospecting in virgin ground, and as a result, magic like, a new mine has sprung up from what many people supposed to be a worked-out property. Supt. L. C. Doty of the Bullion Beck has made some important strikes in new territory during the past few months, and the ore which he is now placing upon the market, together with the royalties from ore being sent out by the large number of leasers, should insure the payment of many more dividends.

OLD EUREKA HILL.

Another mine in which the leasers have been successful is the Eureka Hill, which adjoins the Bullion Beck. This, too, is one of the old mines of the camp from which a few fortunate stockholders have been reaping a harvest of gold for many years. At the present time the Eureka Hill Mining company is doing no work underground simply keeping the hoisting plant in operation for the convenience of the leasers. As a general thing the leasers in this mine are also doing nicely—making money both for themselves and the company.

LEASERS IN OTHER MINES.

Leasing is also carried on extensively at the Mammoth mine at Mammoth, and also upon a smaller scale at scores of other mines throughout the district. Upon many occasions the leasers have been able to work profitably ore which mining companies could not handle successfully. There are various reasons for this, one of which is the great care exercised by the leasers in the sorting of the ore before it is sent to the smelter.

ALL CAMPS BENEFITTED.

All of the mining camps in Tintic have been benefited by the leasing system and today it forms an important factor in the district's prosperity.

COPPER ORE FROM EUREKA HILL

It fell to the lot of F. J. Brinton of Eureka to furnish to the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining company a car of copper ore, which from a smelting viewpoint was the finest ever received by that company. Mr. Brinton is a leaser at the Eureka Hill mine, and the car of ore in question was taken from a block of ground upon the 1,000-foot level. The United States company has of course handled richer ore, but none so free from everything objectionable. This car of ore ran 42 per cent copper, the iron and silica contents neutralizing one another. Mr. Brinton's car of ore is said to have brought a little better than $4,000 over and above all expenses of shipping and smelting. Since that time this same lease has produced another shipment or two which were nearly as good.

RECORD FOR RICH ORE.

It is stated that the Eureka Hill Mining company holds the record for having shipped the richest lot of ore that ever came from Tintic. This lot was consigned to the market several years ago and the chief values were in silver. There were in the neighborhood of 10 cars in the lot, and the entire amount of ore, which brought the company about $125,000, could have been loaded very easily into four or five cars the way they are loaded at the present time.

The ground of the Eureka Hill mine was located in 1870. It was the first mine in the district to be worked to an extent and also the first shipper of Tintic. Upon the Eureka Hill ground the vein of rich ore cropped out at the surface. The Eureka Hill ground end lines with the Centennial Eureka and side lines with the Bullion Beck property. The Eureka Hill ores are in part identical with those of the Centennial Eureka, which are essentially copper and gold ores, and in part they are identical with the Bullion Beck ores, which are essentially silver and lead.

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.

Although the Eureka Hill company was what might be termed the pioneer of the Tintic district the owners made no effort to expand their boundary lines. The ground of the company consists of but 27 acres, but it is conservatively estimated that there are 27 miles of underground workings in the mine. In years past the company solved the difficult problem of handling the ores by a difficult process and not a year has passed without the mine adding to the pockets of those so fortunate as to own stock.

THE CENTENNIAL EUREKA.

Notwithstanding that the famous old Centennial Eureka mine has been producing nearly a train load of ore daily for years past the mine appears to be getting bigger and richer every year. There is apparently no end to the immense ore deposits in the Centennial Eureka which have already yielded ore that has made millions in dividends for the fortunate shareholders. This mine alone is producing more ore than all the mines of Park City combined. While the ore is perhaps not quite as rich as that which is being taken from the Silver King at Park City it is a magnificent grade of ore and it is generally known that the Centennial Eureka is by far the most valuable property owned by the United States company.

A GREAT PRODUCER.

At different times in the past when there was a scarcity of ore at the smelter of the United States company the Centennial Eureka has been called upon to furnish as high as 100 car loads, or nearly 5,000 tons of ore in a single week and this was done without taxing the mine to its capacity. The weekly output of the mine at the present time is about 50 carloads or 2,500 tons of ore. The company has a force of over 200 men continually at work and is just now making arrangements to install one of the largest compressors ever brought into the state. This new compressor will have a capacity of 50 machine drills. The company is also preparing to put up a new steel hoist and this together with the new machinery which has already been ordered, will give the mine a hoisting plant that cannot be beaten anywhere. Being connected with the railroad by a gravity tramway, the mine never experiences any trouble in getting its output to market unless it is due to a scarcity of railroad cars. It is stated upon good authority that before many more months will have passed the boundary lines of the Centennial Eureka will have been expanded taking in a very valuable group of 13 claims adjoining the company's ground upon the west. The company has just secured a bond and lease upon this group and will carry on development work through the lower levels of the Centennial Eureka mine. The price fixed in the bond and lease for these 13 claims is $162,000. By taking over these claims the life of the Centennial Eureka mine will be greatly lengthened.

ON SNOWFLAKE GROUND.

Manager William Hatfield of the Snowflake mine, adjoining the Eagle and Blue bell, says that the drift which is being run upon the 1,000-foot level, is expected to break into the ore at any time. The showing upon this level is improving with every shot and the Snowflake should be able to take its place in the list of producers before many more months will have passed.

HEINZE IN TINTIC.

The Montana copper king, F. Augustus Heinze, is apparently anxious to increase his Tintic holdings. A few months ago this well known operator spent a few days in looking over the Eagle and Blue Bell mine—one of the properties of the Bingham Consolidated company—and after his departure it was given out that an adjoining claim had been purchased. At this time it was also decided to sink the shaft to a greater depth, but the new strike upon the 1,000 foot level resulted in the work being discontinued. Frank P. Swindler, who is upon Mr. Heinze's staff, has taken up his residence in Eureka and is devoting his time to the Eagle & Blue Bell and other property in which Mr. Heinze is interested, mention of which is made elsewhere on this page. The shaft at the Eagle & Blue Bell is now down a distance of over 1,100 feet, and Mr. Swindler says that he has no intention of sinking deeper until the vast territory above this level has been more thoroughly prospected. The most important strike of the year was that made recently upon the 1,000 level. The showing upon this level, as well as the 800 foot level never was better than at present.

ANOTHER HEINZE ENTERPRISE.

Less than three months ago, a company, backed by Mr. Heinze and associates, took over a very valuable group of claims at Mammoth. This group includes the Annandale, Apex, Rover, Space, and several other claims stretching from the south end lines of the Centennial Eureka mine clear across the Mammoth gulch. Without any delay, work was started on this ground, and Frank P. Swindler is authority for the statement that a 1,600 foot shaft will be sunk. The first thing that the company did was to place an order for machinery, which will include a 200 horse power boiler, double drum hoist, air compressor and, in fact, all the accessories that go toward making a well equipped plant in every respect. A wagon road has been built, a 3,500 foot pipe line put in, so that the company can get water from the Mammoth Mining company. After cutting out for a building the sinking of the shaft started. Upon the arrival of the machinery no time will be lost in putting it in place and erecting the necessary buildings. The starting of work in this fashion upon this group of claims certainly means much to the people of Mammoth and Robinson, and the advent of Mr. Swindler, who has a reputation for doing things, certainly means a great deal to the entire Tintic district, and from this it is only natural to believe that the operation of Mr. Heinze in this section have only just begun, and before many months have passed, other important developments can be looked for.

ORE IN LITTLE CHIEF.

The Little Chief mine has attracted a great deal of attention during the past year, and it is the general opinion that the property is soon to take its place among the producers of the district. In September of this year the news that ore had been encountered upon the 800 foot level sent the stock jumping upward, and right on top of this came the announcement that the mine would be closed down until new machinery could be installed. The company purchased the machinery of the Silver King Consolidated mine at Park City, and the shaft house buildings of the old Blue Bird mine in the south end of the Tintic district. The moving and installing of this machinery and buildings was a very difficult task and was only completed last month. With its present equipment the Little Chief mine is in splendid shape to not only handle the ore which is now uncovered upon the 800 foot level, but to continue the search to a greater depth. At several different points upon the 800 foot level, Supt. Joseph Hannifin says that he has encountered a character of rock which lead those familiar with the mine to believe that they are right over immense deposits of rich ore, and for this reason the workings will be put down at least 200 feet farther.

RICH VEIN OF MAGANESE.

What promises to be one of the biggest mining propositions in Tintic is the manganese property of Messrs. Bridges and Parker. This ground is located to the east of Homansville and it was only this year that the owners discovered the presence of the vein of manganese which has now been opened up sufficiently to show that it extends for a distance of 3,000. The lime formation in this part of Tintic extends north and south which the vein of manganese runs east and west which would indicate that it is a cross-fissure. This vein carries as high as 79 per cent manganese. There is perhaps but one place in the state where ore carrying nothing but manganese is shipped. The metal is used principally in the manufacture of steel and as this country does not produce enough to supply the demand there is every reason to believe that the owners of the manganese deposits in Tintic will be able to find a market for the ore.

THE GEMINI MINE.

The Gemini (or Keystone) mine continues to produce an immense tonnage of high grade ore and it is generally understood that the stockholders of this property are receiving in the neighborhood of $50,000 per month, but owing to the fact that it is a close corporation no figures are given out. The Ridge & Valley mine is also being worked through the Gemini, the stock in the two mines being owned by practically the same people. The Ridge and Valley is also a dividend payer but like the Gemini it is a close corporation and the exact amount of its earnings is not known. The same interests which control the Ridge and Valley and Gemini also control the Godiva mine. At this mine a new mill was recently completed for the handling of the low grade ore. The Godiva mine and mill are both doing good work and making money for the stockholders.

UNCLE SAM CONSOLIDATED.

The Uncle Sam mine is in splendid condition at the present time and the mill is also giving a good account of itself. The passing of the October and November dividends has led many people to believe that the underground conditions were not the best but the reason that these dividends were not declared as usual is that the company has experienced some little trouble in the shipment of ore. A number of leasers are now at work in the upper workings of the Uncle Sam mine and according to all reports they are all doing very nicely.

CHANGES IN MAY DAY.

The past year has witnessed several important changes underground at the May Day mine and the property is now in better condition than at any time in its history. Messrs. Keeley and Keitz who have undertaken to remodel the May Day mill so that the low grade ore from this mine can be treated by the dry process are now at work making the necessary changes in the plant. The gentlemen are sanguine as to the outcome of their work and if they are successful it will be a big boon to the May Day company as there are enormous deposits of low grade ore in the mine that could be turned into dividend money with the right kind of a concentrating plant. It will be remembered by readers of the Deseret News that the May Day "dry concentrator," as it was called, was erected several years ago by the Crown Milling company. It was purely an experiment and after several trial runs it was declared to be a failure. The Crown Milling company put up all the money necessary to erect the mill and install the machinery, and those who were back of the proposition felt certain that the dry process would prove a successful means of treating the May Day ore. The process, having failed to save the values, the mill has been idle, the Crown Milling company not even going to the trouble to remove the machinery, some of which had been especially built for this plant and which had cost thousands of dollars. Now Messrs. Keedey and Keitz are of the opinion that they can remedy the defects in the plant and put it in successful operation. The officials of the May Day have confidence in the plans of these men, who are now hard at work, and the May Day mill may yet be the means of placing a great deal of money in the treasury of the company.

THE YANKEE CON.

The surface workings of the Yankee Con. mine were destroyed by fire during the early part of the past summer, and this set the mine back considerable with development work. The company, however, lost no time in putting in a new compressor plant upon a water claim which it owned at Hamonsville, about three miles below the mine. A pipe line was then put in connecting the mine and the new compressor, and the company is now better equipped than ever before. There are several reasons why the Yankee company decided to put this compressor at Homansville instead of at the mine. The compressor plant was located where there was plenty of water, and being upon the railroad, there will be no trouble in getting coal. It is a pretty expensive matter hauling coal to the mines that are located quite a distance from the railroad especially during the winter and spring months when the wagon roads are in bad condition. The Yankee still maintains its heavy shipment of high grade ore and the company will likely take up the proposition of building a mill early in the new year. The Yankee mine, like most of the other properties upon Godiva mountain, contains a great deal of the lower grade ores, and the company should be equipped with a concentrating plant.

BECK TUNNEL SENSATION.

The Beck Tunnel is without doubt the sensation of the year in local mining circles. A year, or perhaps a little more than a year ago, the Beck Tunnel stock could have been purchased at a few cents a share, while at the present time it is selling between $1 and $2 per share. A little over a year ago the company was levying assessments to carry on development work, and today it is a regular dividend payer, with dividends aggregating over $200,000 to its credit. Jesse Knight, the fortunate mining operator who first struck it rich in the Uncle Sam and Humbug mines, is the principal owner in the Beck Tunnel, but scores of local people have made money in this stock. The Beck Tunnel is now shipping over a carload of ore daily and the ore body from which this ore is being taken is of such large dimensions that the company does not find it necessary to hoist more than a few carloads of waste in an entire week. The Beck Tunnel has paid eleven dividends to date. The first was a $10,000, while the November dividend was $40,000, or four cents per share. Mr. Knight is heavily interested in the Black Jack, Colorado, and several other Tintic mines, as well as a large string of claims which have not yet reached the productive stage and according to recent reports, he intends to erect a smelter in Tintic. The Tintic valley is an ideal place for smelters, the only drawback being the scarcity of water. On account of the trouble which the smelters are having with the farmers in the Salt Lake valley, the new reduction plants which are put up in the future will no doubt be located in localities where there is no likelihood of a continual war with the agricultural interests.

AMERICAN, A NEW ONE.

Another company, under the name of the American recently started in to develop some ground adjoining the wonderful Beck Tunnel mine. August and Fred Smith, who were the original owners of the La Reine group, now a part of the Beck Tunnel, organized the American Mining company a few months ago, taking in some well known Salt Lakers, among them O. W. Powers, Thomas Marioneaux and Judge W. H. Dickson. The sinking of a shaft started, and at the present time this shaft is down about 125 feet. A drift has also been started from the 112 foot level. The showing in the American is so good that the treasury stock, which was recently offered for sale at 15 cents per share, is being taken up very eagerly by local people, who think that the Beck Tunnel ore extends into the American ground. It is understood that Uncle Jesse Knight who controls the Beck Tunnel mine, made the Schmidt brothers a very good offer for the ground just a short time before the new company was launched.

THE MAMMOTH MINE.

Perhaps no property in the Tintic district has made a better record for the year 1906 that the Mammoth mine at Mammoth. The mine has been a heavy shipper and with one or two exceptions a regular dividend payer. The Mammoth is the deepest mine in the state today and yet the deepest workings have by no means penetrated beneath the deposits of high grade ore. The main working shaft of the Mammoth is down a distance of 2,100 feet, while there is a winze extending 150 feet below this level making the deepest point in the mine 2,250 feet.

Strikes of a very important nature have been mode upon the lower levels of the Mammoth within the past few months that have virtually made a new mine out of the old bonanza. The showing of copper ore upon the very lowest levels leads the management to believe that with still greater depth, the mine will become a great producer of copper ore. The fact that the company has taken over adjoining territory and is now making preparations to put down another working shaft shows the opinion of the management regarding the future of the mine. The upper portion of the Mammoth shaft is in good solid country but that part of it below the 600 level is not so good. The big worked out stopes on every side make it a very difficult matter to keep the shaft in good condition and for this reason the management has decided to put in another shaft. It is generally understood that this shaft will be located farther up the hill in the solid formation and it is thought this new shaft that the wealth of this famous old produced will in the future find an outlet to the surface.

GRAND CENTRAL.

The Grand Central and Victoria mines have made rapid strides forward this year and have been regular dividend payers. The Victoria is still being worked through the Grand Central and has been opened up sufficiently to show that it will be one of Tintic's great mines.

THE LOWER MAMMOTH.

This company recently voted to increase the capital stock by $40,000 and to issue bonds for this amount. The money will be used in putting in new machinery which is badly needed and in paying off the indebtedness which has accumulated.

VICTOR CON.'S OPERATIONS.

Supt. Joseph Treloar is now engaged in sinking the shaft of the Victor Con. The main working shaft is down a little below the 500-foot level, but in two different parts of the mine the workings extend to the 700-foot level. It is the intention of the management to put the main working shaft down to the 800, level or 100 feet below the deepest workings at this time. A station was recently cut out on the 500-foot level, and a donkey engine installed to carry on this work. A new 80-horse-power boiler has also been ordered for delivery, and some time this month, Mr. Treloar says that in a winze which extends 200 feet below the 500-foot level there is a 3-foot body of ore carrying as high as 15 per cent copper, and there is every reason to believe that the ore deposits, which have made the Carisa such a wonderful mine, traverse the Victor Con.'s territory. There are several places in the vein where ore of a shipping grade can be taken out, and Supt. Treloar may decide to work some of this ore while the sinking of the shaft is going on. The Victor Con. mine was idle a good part of the present year and was only started up in October, after a large block of stock had changed hands.

NORTH TINTIC TO THE FRONT.

At no time in the history of the mining industry in this part of the state has the future of the North Tintic mining district looked brighter than at the present time. When we say North Tintic we mean that vast section of mineral ground which extends to the north of Eureka. Work has been carried on in a desultory manner in North Tintic in years past, but it is only lately that the development of the various groups of claims has been undertaken upon an extensive scale which invites success. Perhaps a score or more of companies are now at work in North Tintic at present and the showing wherever work has been started is highly encouraging. It must not be understood that there is no ore being shipped from North Tintic properties, as the Scranton mine is now sending out about one carload of ore each day. The New Bullion property, formerly the Balbinch, has been upon the market with ore during the past few months, and within the next year other properties which are just now classed as prospects will no doubt have been changed to producing mines.

SCRANTON A BIG MINE.

In passing, it might be well to state that the Scranton gives promise of becoming one of the greatest mines in the entire state. New buildings have been erected at the mine this year and new machinery installed in order that the ore might be handled properly. The ore from the Scranton mine is hauled by team to Delmonte, a loading point upon the San Pedro railroad. At this loading point the company has also erected a large ore house, and no property in Tintic, located the same distance from the railroad, is better equipped for the handling of ore. The property is owned principally by Scranton, Pa., capitalists, who never lost faith in the mine during the several years required to translate it from an uncertain prospect into a paying mine. The Scranton mine was first located over 30 years ago the work at that time being carried on in what is now termed the "old workings" on the opposite side of the gulch from where the present workings are located. It was from these old workings that the ore was taken years ago when the original owners were working the mine which at that ime was known as the Tiernan Iron mine. About 10 years ago the work upon the north side of the gulch was abandoned and a tunnel started into the mountain on the south side. It is here that the rich ore was opened up. Upon the tunnel level the body of ore has been followed for over 300 feet. No stoping has been done upon this level, and all of the ore which has been removed here has been taken out in running drifts. There are two different kinds of ore in the Scranton mine, one carrying values in zinc and the other in lead.

The boundary between the two classes is so well defined that it is no trouble whatever to keep the ores separated. The workings in the Scranton mine extend fully 200 feet above the tunnel level or go through the zinc ore into the deposits of lead above. The highest workings of the mine have not penetrated through this lead ore which appears to be a capping to the zinc and there is every reason to believe that the 300 or more feet between the highest workings and the surface contains ore equally as rich as that which has already been opened up. On the other hand a winze has been sunk for a distance of 100 feet below the tunnel level. For 75 feet of this distance the winze cut through the richest kind of zinc ore and then the foot wall was penetrated. When the winze reached a depth of 100 feet drifting was started for the purpose of tapping this same ore upon its dip. The zinc ore in the Scranton carries between 40 and 50 per cent in this metal and that which is now being shipped to the eastern market, there being no local market for zinc ore, nets the company about $12 per ton. The lead ore runs as high as 45 per cent lead with a few ounces of silver and some of it carries an access of iron to the amount of $4 or $5 per ton. It is a very desirable ore for the smelters and nets the company between $20 and $25 per ton. A well known mining man who visited the Scranton recently said that there were over 100,000 tons of ore exposed and the writer who was recently accorded the privilege of a trip underground, believes that this figure was a very conservative one. It is the general opinion of every one who has visited the Scranton mine that the property will within a very short time be one o fthe richest mines of the state.

NEW BULLION MINE.

Some nice ore was taken out of the New Bullion mine, near the Scranton, this year. Eugene Santchi, C. F. Adams and associates of Salt Lake are the principal owners of the mine and according to all reports they will soon have a bonanza.

THE WASA PROPERTY.

Over 1,000 feet of drifting have been done within the past two and a half upon the property of the Wasa Mining company. This company is controlled by Eureka people who have faith in the North Tintic district. The mine is pretty well equipped with machinery and the stockholders have no intention of giving up the search for ore.

THE FARRAGUT.

Another new company, the Farragut, was founded this year by local people for the development of a very promising group of claims by the same name. The shaft recently reached the 200 foot mark and D. C. Harrington the original owner of the ground who is in charge of the present work decided to stop sinking long enough to do a little prospecting upon this level. It is the intention of the company to start sinking again, however, and put the shaft down to the 500 foot level.

VICTORIA DEVELOPMENT.

The property of the Victoria Gold Mining company is still being developed, the work at present being carried on under the direction of Mrs. R. S. Robertson. This ground has been worked almost continuously for the past six years and could not look more encouraging unless there was ore of a shipping grade in sight.

(Continued on page twenty-two.)

Sensational Developments Were Made in the Bullion-Beck Tunnel Mine.

LEASING A FEATURE OF YEAR'S WORK.

The introduction of the leasing system has resulted in greatly increasing the ore output of the Tintic disirict this year. Many old mines have become active again, notably among them being the famous Bullion-Beck and Eureka Hill. In the former, as well as in the latter, new and rich ore bodies have been found by leasers. Ore not noticed a few years ago, as a consequence of a better metal market, together with more favorable transportation and smelter treatment charges, can and is now being profitably handled.