

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES
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Permission is granted to reprint information contained herein. Any credit given the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries for compiling this information will be appreciated.

TO ALL EXCHANGE LIBRARIES

Announcement is made of the release of the following departmental publications:

BULLETIN No. 14-C, Volume I, "Oregon Metal Mines Handbook: Southwest Oregon--Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties".

G.M.I. SHORT PAPER No. 4, "Beneficiation by Flotation of Willamette Valley Limestones of Oregon".

Copies of these publications were mailed from this office during the past month. If not received within ten days, advise this office immediately; otherwise replacement for copies lost in the mail or elsewhere cannot be made.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

During December, the Department issued two reports as follows:

Bulletin #14-C, Vol. I, is the second volume in the mining catalog series to be published. This bulletin describes 194 mining properties in Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties of southwestern Oregon. In addition to the description of the individual mining properties, the volume gives in condensed form information concerning the general and economic geology of the State, together with the value of mineral production of the counties concerned. Also an areal map - 34 inches by 35 inches in size - which outlines boundaries of mining districts in southwestern Oregon, an alphabetical list of properties, and a bibliography are included.

G.M.I. Short Paper #4, "Beneficiation by Flotation of Willamette Valley Limestone of Oregon", by J. B. Clemmer and B. H. Clemmons, metallurgists of the United States Bureau of Mines, gives the result of flotation tests made on samples of limestone from the deposits at Marquam and Dallas. These samples were sent to the United States Bureau of Mines experiment station at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in order to check and supplement testing work done at the State Assay Laboratory at Baker. Results as given in the report are encouraging and show that in treating 40-50% carbonate stone, a concentrate up to 85% carbonate may be obtained.

Both of these reports are for sale at either the head office of the Department at 702 Woodlark Building, Portland, or at the State Assay Laboratories at Grants Pass and Baker. The price postpaid of Bulletin #14-C is 50¢, of G.M.I. Short Paper #4, 10¢.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1940

The year 1940 has been noteworthy in Oregon mining.

Value of mineral production was considerably greater than for any previous year in the State's history.

Gold production, the mainstay of Oregon's mineral industry, showed a 20 per cent increase. U.S. Bureau of Mines preliminary estimate places 1940 gold production at \$3,944,500 compared to \$3,268,000 in 1939.

The number of producing gold properties, both lode and placer, was greater than in 1939.

Quicksilver production - limelighted because of its strategic value - more than trebled in value compared to 1939.

Value of metals produced during 1940 was approximately \$5,800,000. Value of non-metals was in excess of \$5,500,000, making a total production of about \$11,300,000 compared to about \$9,000,000 in 1939.

A growing interest in Oregon mining during the year by outside capital has been shown both by letters received by the Department and by callers at departmental offices.

Metallurgical industries to use Bonneville power have been established in the lower Columbia River area, and the number will be increased in the near future.

The needs of national defense and the demand for Oregon strategic minerals will have a far-reaching effect on the State's industry.

All in all, Oregon's mineral industry is emerging into a new era. The foundation is solid. The structure shows a healthy growth. The future holds great promise.

MERCURY PRODUCTION

The U. S. Bureau of Mines mercury report released January 2nd gives the domestic production of quicksilver for November as 3,400 flasks, 200 flasks below the rate reported for both September and October. Domestic consumption in November increased 200 flasks to 2,900, which was the largest since October, 1939. This is the smallest amount exported since last April. Consumers and dealers stocks at the end of November were reported as approximately 12,600 flasks compared with 13,200 flasks on hand at the end of October. Producers' stocks, as reported, were 979 flasks at the end of November compared with 855 flasks at the end of October.

Companies that were responsible for 98% of Oregon's total in 1939 reported that the November total was 139% higher than the monthly average for 1939 and was 3% higher than in October. According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, there were no imports of mercury for consumption and no

general imports in November or October. Of the exports of 361 flasks in November, 205 flasks went to the United Kingdom, 37 to Canada, and 52 to Australia. Market prices were slightly lower in November. At the beginning of the month they were at \$169-\$171 a flask and \$168-\$169 at the close of the month. Current market quotations are about \$165.

EXEMPTION OF ASSESSMENT WORK FOR THOSE IN MILITARY SERVICE

Regulations governing suspension of work required on public land under the Act of October 17, 1940 (Public No. 861) known as the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940" have been received by the Department from Senator Rufus C. Holman. The Act is to remain in force at least until May 15, 1945.

Sections especially relating to mining claims are quoted below.

"181.22 Claims protected from forfeiture. No right to any public land owned or controlled by the United States, initiated or acquired under any laws of the United States, including the general mining and mineral leasing laws, by any person prior to entering the military service will during the period of such service be forfeited or prejudiced by reason of his absence from the land or his failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon, or for failure to do any other Act required by or under such laws. (Sec. 501, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940).

"181.24 Notice of military service. The claimant must give notice of his military service on Form 4-975, which is attached to and made a part of these regulations, or its substantial equivalent, to the land office for the district in which the land is situated, or, if there is no district land office in the State, to the General Land Office, Washington, D.C., on or before April 17, 1941, or within 6 months after his entrance into the military service, in order to obtain the relief and benefits extended by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, in connection with an application, entry, lease, permit or license, or settlement or other right or claim initiated or acquired under the public land laws prior to entering the military service (except a mining location). The notice should be sent by registered mail, unless it is filed in the proper office personally, by the claimant or his agent. The holder of a mining location must give notice of his military service before the close of the assessment year, which ends at noon of July 1 of each year, in accordance with paragraph (b) of section 181.29. (Secs. 504-507, 509, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940)."

"181.29 Mining Claims. The relief and benefits extended because of military service and the requirement as to notice of such service, made by section 505 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, in connection with mining claims, are as follows:

(a) Claims protected from forfeiture. The provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes, which require that on each mining claim located after May 10, 1872, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, will not apply during the period of the claimant's military service, or until 6 months after the termination of such service, or during

any period of hospitalization because of wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty, to claims or interests in claims which are owned by such person and which have been regularly located and recorded. No mining claim nor any interest in a claim which is owned by such a person and which has been regularly located and recorded will be subject to forfeiture for nonperformance of the annual assessment labor during the period of such military service, or until 6 months after the termination of such service, or of such hospitalization.

(b) Notice of military service. The holder of a mining location who desires to obtain the relief and protection mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section, must, before the expiration of the assessment year during which he enters the military service, file or cause to be filed in the county recording office in which the location notice or certificate is recorded a notice that he has entered such service and that he desires to hold the mining claim under section 505 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. The notice may be given on Form 4-975 which is attached to and made a part of these regulations. (Secs. 505, 509, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940). 1/

1/ If application for patent to the mining claim has been made, notice of the military service must also be filed in the proper district land office, or if there is no such office in the State, it must be filed in the General Land Office, in accordance with Section 181.24."

The Act is given in Circular No. 1481 of the General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. The Table of Contents is as follows:

Sec.	Sec.
181.20 Statutory authority; duration of Act	181.29 Mining claims
181.21 Definitions	181.30 Installment payments for land, under home- stead and other entries
181.22 Claims protected from forfeitures	181.31 Relief under leases, permits, licenses, etc.
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Information concerning the administration of the Act may be obtained from t__ district land offices at Roseburg, The Dalles, and Lakeview.

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(p.b. 5; 2-6) means Press Bulletin no. 5, pages 2 to 6.
 (I:3; 45-56) means Ore.-Bin, vol. 1, no. 3, pages 45 to 56.
 * means out of print.

- * Abbreviations, some mineral industry (II:10;71).
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- *Bulletin 16 (II:8;55)
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CLEARING HOUSE

- 1-A: RECENT DISCOVERY, northern California adjacent to Oregon state line, large body of manganese ore, grab samples assayed 55.8% manganese. Insufficient development work to determine quantity. Owners interested in development with partner in cash, or for sale. L.W.Wipperman, Route 2 Box 314, Grants Pass, Oregon.
- 2-A: H. STEIN & Co., 714 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., desire to purchase the following minerals; black sand or black sand concentrates, chrome, manganese, cobalt, titanium minerals, scrap mica, uranium, and vanadium.
- 3-A: A. M. RIEDESEL, 523 Mining Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo., is in the market for immediate delivery of quicksilver, sulphur, fluorspar, manganese, chrome, tungsten and various rare minerals.
- 4-A: P. L. YARBROUGH, Congress Hotel, Sacramento, Cal., represents a company controlling 14,000 acres of gold placer ground in Jackson County, stated to be about 50 miles north of Medford on both sides of the Crater Lake Highway. This company wishes to lease or sell on favorable terms all or part of the ground. Gold is stated to be finely divided, but no unit values are given.
- 5-A: WILDBERG BROS. SMELTING & REFINING CO., 742 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., is in the market for black sand for precious metals content, gold, iridium, jewelers' sweeps, osmiridium, osmium, palladium, platinum, quicksilver and silver.
- 6-A: FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY, 1609 Summer St., Philadelphia, is in the market for sillimanite and andalusite, and would be glad to have information of responsible sources of supply of these minerals.
- 7-A: Partially developed lode gold property in southern Oregon showing chances of profitable operation according to Department engineers now open to purchase of operating control. Property is in well-mineralized district, adjoining mine having large production record. Title is in possession of non-mining people as result of death of former principal. Inquirers interested in negotiating will be put in touch with the attorney for the property by the Department.
- 8-A: FRANK J. SEINSERI, 1366 So.Mansfield Ave., Los Angeles, is in the market for black sand.

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