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DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES
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GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE GRANTS PASS QUADRANGLE ANNOUNCED

Announcement is made of the publication by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries of the geologic map entitled: "Preliminary Geologic Map of the Grants Pass Quadrangle", by Francis G. Wells.

Geologic mapping of the quadrangle was begun as a part of a project by the United States Geological Survey to study manganese and chromite deposits in southwest Oregon. Mapping was completed under a cooperative arrangement between the Survey and the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. The Department paid for publishing the map.

Survey parties under the direction of Dr. Wells mapped the quadrangle during field seasons of 1938, 1939, and 1940. Because of the value of such a geologic map as a guide in studying ore deposits of the area it was the desire of the Department and the Survey to make the map available as promptly as possible.

The map, 26 inches by $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is in colors and forms a 30-minute quadrangle. The scale is 1:96000. On the back is printed a condensed description of the petrology and geology of the area covered. A list of 134 mining properties with locations is given.

The price of the map is 30 cents postpaid; it may be obtained at the State Assay Laboratories at Baker and Grants Pass, and at the Portland office.

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OUR RELATIONS WITH THE LATIN AMERICAS

by Earl K. Nixon

If I were to greet you as "Fellow Yankees", or as "Fellow North Americans", you would not take it as a matter of course, but you would suspect that I had some especially queer quirk of mind, or that I was a forgetful ex-member of a famous baseball club. Neither is the case. I would, as a matter of fact, have been addressing you with a degree of precision and accuracy.

I was considerably embarrassed once last summer on this matter of human classification. While in a certain South American capital, I was introduced to a Spanish gentleman, native to the country in which I was working. He said to me, "Are you English?"

I replied, "No, Senor. American".

His answer was, "I believe you mean 'North American'", and he emphasized the word north. It was a very stupid slip on my part. I should have known better.

I do not need to tell you that a Mexican peon, a Brazilian coffee-picker, a Chilean nitrate worker, or a Chollo Indian of the Peruvian Andes is just as much an American as you or I. And those chaps are proud that their country is one of the Americas.

Some Yankee tourists, especially male travellers making a trip below the equator on a cruise boat, occasionally exhibit the propensity - and I say this from personal observation - of making for the nearest bar or saloon on docking, and taking on a number of the alcoholic drinks that are most popular in the country in question. When, sometime later, a policeman has to intervene - and he usually does so apologetically since there is a foreign visitor involved - the Yankee tourist is apt to protest loudly, "Hey, funny-face, you can't push me around. I'm an American". You would be surprised how much influence the tourist has on the Latin American's conception of the average Yankee - unfortunately.

Sometimes I feel that our relations with the Latin Americas - and other countries - might be more cordial, and the average Yankee more highly regarded if our passport authorities had a two-weeks mandatory night school for prospective tourists where they taught courtesy and the appreciation of fellow human beings.

Look up your encyclopedia - if that is necessary - and you will find that "America" refers to the New World - the countries of the Western Hemisphere. We in the United States have acquired the unfortunate habit of thinking that anything American belongs to our United States; we seem to feel that we have some kind of copyright on the term American. We have, perhaps unfortunately, begun to take a national pride in what we call the "American Way". Even the President, I believe, in some of his fireside chats, has used the term loosely. We go the extreme length of singing "God Bless America" when we know that we refer to nobody else in the world than us here in the United States, our selfish selves. By inference, we are singing, "To hell with the other Americas and South America, we want all the blessings here, O Lord". The difficulty is not with the song. It's a great song, a stirring one; but it's what we think it means, or what we

mean by it. To a visiting citizen from another America, or to a southern listener at the short wave radio there is nothing obscure about our intent; we are misappropriating for ourselves a term commonly shared by all the Americas and all Americans.

We say "American" when we mean "Yankee", or "North American", or "We in the United States". In the Latin Americas we are called "Gringos", not "Americans", and they have their own ideas about the term gringo. Anyway, in our use of the term "American" we take too much for granted, we take in entirely too much territory, and in our somewhat conceited but unconscious arrogance, we pour salt into the open wounds of our less fortunate Latin American brother. Our attitude has a bearing on our relations with the other Americas, too.

Before going further, may I say this? My intent is to give you an analysis of conditions, to point out salient facts that seem important in connection with some of our foreign relations. I wish really to give you a story - both sides of a story, an exposition, rather than to try to convince you or convert you to my way of thinking. I have no axe to grind. I shall give you my own conclusions, yes - and call 'em as I see 'em, but only as a part of the story. The story requires frankness, and I shall be frank, but I ask, please, that you construe none of my statements as a reflection of my views on personalities or politics.

The subject uppermost in the minds of most adult North Americans now is national defense - both military and economic. No one will deny that our relations with the Latin Americas fill the upper right-hand corner of our national defense picture. If you are not interested in Latin American affairs just now, you should be, because you are beginning to have a financial interest in Latin America - that is, the Federal Government is with money you have paid for taxes. As to whether or not you agree with the administration on its making of substantial loans to the South and Central American republics, you may want to form your own opinion. We in the United States fortunately can still form our own opinions, and thank God, we can still express them.

My own interest in Latin American relations dates from ten years ago. In July, 1930, I went to a country on the east coast of South America, and lived and worked there for nearly two years. Since April of last year, 1940, I have had occasion to make two round trips to the west coast of South America, and to spend about three months in Peru. My work was technical and pertained to the possible starting of two new industries within the republic - an iron and steel industry and an export coal industry.

My perspective since spending a part of the season on the other side of the equator, and mainly "on the go", differs substantially from what it was a year ago. Particularly, the military defense angle of our "back door to the south" is much clearer. This is perhaps because I made three passages by air between points in the United States and Peru. I am not proud of flying these thousands of miles; I'd somewhat rather go by slow boat, it is more fun. But I am deeply conscious of the possible significance from the military viewpoint of having dinner in Portland, Oregon, and lunch in New York the next day; or breakfast in Mexico City and breakfast 24 hours later in my home in Portland. I refer to the schedules of our regular commercial airliners rather than to the feats of modern 300- or 400-miles-per hour military fighting planes.

One conclusion I have reached is that our Panama Canal probably could not be successfully defended from attack by a strong enemy air force with military

bases in the northern countries of South America. The Canal, I think, is too vulnerable; I refer to its exposed locks, generating stations, and water supply dam, - not to mention the various points along the Canal where bombs or explosions would cause serious earth slides, the present incipient condition of which is obvious even to one not a geologist. In my opinion it is too much to expect that we can hope to defend those forty miles of big ditch and all its vital facilities. I say that after flying over the Canal from end to end several times, and after passing through it once by boat in the last several months.

To me the condition emphasizes forcefully the necessity not only of a two-ocean navy, but also of our taking whatever reasonable and peaceful steps may be necessary to guarantee that no strong enemy power shall obtain bases in the northern countries of South America.

Now I wish to touch on the two main divisions of our relations with the Latin Americas. I refer to (1) the Human and Cultural relations, and (2) the Political and Commercial relations. I want to say a little about what we think of them, something about what they think of us, and to dwell on and give some reasons for these reciprocal impressions. For in them may lie the remedies for many unfortunate misunderstandings.

Not infrequently, we hear or read the statement, "We should maintain close and friendly relations with our Latin brothers because we have so much in common". Horse feathers! We do not have many things in common, I am sorry to say. About the only common bond we have is geographical; we all happen to live on the same island. And if it had not been for old Balboa, and about 40 miles of Panamanian jungle, and a little geological slip back in Tertiary time, we would all live on the same two different islands - like England and France, only more so. - Wish I had space to discuss in some detail the ways in which Latins and Yankees - peoples and countries - could benefit by reciprocal donations and subsequent adoptions of selected characteristics. An understanding of the things which we do not have in common with our Latin friends is essential to a proper understanding of our relations.

In what ways do we not have things in common with our Latin American friends? Take the following: -

a. Literacy. In the southern countries, with exceptions that are local, there are great majorities of the peon class that are illiterate; in the United States, illiteracy, for all practical purposes, may be said to be negligible.

b. Classes. There is virtually no middle class in Latin America. There is the great lower, or peon, class, and the small upper or ruling class, composed mainly of relatively wealthy people of old-country stock - landed gentry. In the United States the "dwellers on Main Street" - the great Middle Class, is the United States of America.

c. Culture. In the United States it is widespread and it is denied almost to no one. - And it is very young, a few generations. In the Latin Americas it is confined to a few spots only, mainly capital cities; it is available to but relatively few, and it is very old. There was some real culture in some of the Latin Americas before the Yankee tourist was invented.

d. Democracy. The United States is a democracy with all that implies. The Latin Americas are republics in form but their presidents in some cases are

virtually dictators so far as their power to rule is concerned. I am personally inclined to think that in the case of a great sprawling country such as Brazil - larger than the United States, containing Portuguese, Spanish, German and Italian people, each kind more or less segregated as to location - a really strong man and one of average righteousness like President Getulio Vargas, is preferable, and certainly more effective in holding the country together, than would be a fuddy-duddy, professional politician type of executive properly elected in a typical democracy.

e. Living. The average standard of living in the Latin Americas is relatively low. In the United States it is the highest of any country in the world - if that is something worth bragging about. I think the question is debatable. When we confuse our standard of living with culture, and frequently judge both on the basis of the length of our automobile, or the amount of our worldly goods; when the basis of our standard of living is the matter of "keeping up with the Jones's"; when, if Bill Jones is sent to college, our youngster must go too - whether or not either has enough brains to absorb what he is taught; when, under our standard of living and education everyone is looking for white-collar jobs and there are not one-fourth enough to go around - and when 90% of college graduates have no conception of how to do anything useful with their hands; when we live in a psychological mire in which we are more concerned with the possibility of buying a dollar article for 89 cents, than with whether the article has honest value; when craftsmanship is almost an obsolete form, and is being replaced by a get-it-by-the-inspector complex -- when this very high standard of living in which we take such pride, is the basis of our inability to carry on a normal foreign commerce with any countries in the world with depreciated currencies - it seems to me that our very high standard of living becomes a diminishing asset.

f. Industry. The United States is truly an industrial country; the Latin Americas are mainly agricultural, with mining (mainly under foreign control) important, and manufacturing negligible.

g. Wealth. The United States is a very wealthy country; the Latin Americas are poor, when measured by the same standards.

h. Products. The products and exportable surpluses - the real basis of world trade - of the United States are very numerous and diversified; the principal products and exportable surpluses of the Latin Americas are very few - about a dozen. They are: bananas, coffee, copper, cotton, gold, nitrates, tin, meat, hides, sugar, wool and oil. Five are minerals and seven are agricultural.

i. The Latin Americas represent old system like the parent countries. In many ways they are replicas of the old countries transferred to a new world; the United States represents a new system, or the slowly evolved outgrowth of a new political and economic system.

(to be continued)

CHROMITE IN SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

In the fall of 1939 a field party under Francis G. Wells, of the United States Geological Survey, studied and mapped chromite deposits in the Sourdough area in Curry County and the Briggs Creek area, Josephine County. A report of the studies has just been issued as Geological Survey Bulletin 922-P, CHROMITE DEPOSITS IN THE SOURDOUGH AREA, CURRY COUNTY, AND THE BRIGGS CREEK AREA, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, by F. G. Wells, L. R. Page, and H. L. James. The bulletin contains 36 pages, several figures, and tables of chemical analyses, together with two geologic maps in a pocket. The report will be of great help to anyone seeking information concerning chromite in these districts. The price is 30 cents; it may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

OREGON'S FOUNDATIONS SOLID

C. C. Chapman, in the OREGON VOTER, page 5 of issue of March 8, 1941, presents a strong, clear-cut statement of Oregon's progress, based on sound public policies, in comparison with her sister states to the north and south. Under the heading "State Belittled, Yet Oregon Leads Neighbors", Mr. Chapman writes:

"Judged by every index of employment, unemployment, applications for relief, applications for old-age pensions, WPA certifications, volume of business, volume of production, volume of sales and other indices of economic change, Oregon has done better during the last ten years than either of her sister states. Temporarily, with defense programs placed in Washington and California in tremendous volume, those two states are making relatively a greater showing, even as they did during the World War, but in the permanent peace-time occupations Oregon has been making real and substantial progress in excess of its enterprising neighbors; it has avoided their deficits; its fiscal affairs are in good shape; it has avoided the heavy taxes which in those states have been necessary in their attempt to finance their huge expenditures."

The facts that Oregon's financial standing is so excellent and her reputation for sane handling of fiscal matters is so good should be given due weight by those investigating locations for industrial sites in the Northwest.

QUICKSILVER STATISTICS

The U. S. Bureau of Mines Monthly Mercury Report released March 8th gives statistics on quicksilver production as follows:

Approximate production in January was 3100 flasks compared to 3700 flasks in December. Domestic consumption was 2900 flasks in January, compared to 2100 flasks in December. It is pointed out that operating conditions, due to the winter season, were largely responsible for the drop in production, but indications are that the decline was due in part at least to exhaustion of ore reserves at some properties. Consumers' and dealers' stocks at the end of January were 14,100 flasks, the same figure as was on hand at the end of December. This amount is equivalent to nearly 5 months' requirements. Producers' stocks of 412 flasks at the end of January would amount to less than another week's supply.

The principal producing states, California, Oregon, and Nevada, all showed declines in output as compared with the preceding month. The reduction in California output amounted to 22% below December, 1940. Oregon's production was 10% lower than in December. Exports of quicksilver amounted to 455 flasks in January, compared to 566 flasks in December. 326 flasks of the January exports went to the United Kingdom and 65 flasks to Australia. Because of the decrease in output and increase in consumption, the market prices have continued to show an advance. At the beginning of January the quotations were \$164-\$166; at the end of the month quoted prices were \$167-\$169. Present price quotations are \$176-\$178.

NEW CHROMITE RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AT OREGON STATE COLLEGE

Two machines of particular interest have recently been installed in the Chemical Engineering Laboratory of Oregon State College. This equipment is to be used in testing ores to determine if they are amenable to concentration because of their magnetic and electrostatic properties, and will be used particularly in testing work on low-grade chromite. Such work may point the way to commercial concentration of chromite sands in certain back-beach deposits of the southern Oregon coast.

The first unit is a Stearns four-inch, three-roll, high intensity magnetic separator. It is equipped with a variable ore feed and generator for D.C. power. The generator is mounted direct-connected to the driving motor. Rheostats and meters are carried upon a separate control panel to regulate current and voltage. The rolls and feed mechanism are driven from the motor through a variable speed drive. Spacing of the magnetic poles with respect to the laminated rolls and the position of the splitters complete the variables upon the machine.

In operation, the magnetic field at each roll can be varied by spacing and the separation varied by the splitters so that a concentrate of different permeability is obtained from each roll. Generally, after scalping the highly magnetic material (magnetite) on the first roll, the second and third rolls are set so that material from the second roll is concentrate and material from the third roll middlings which can be recirculated. The tailings pass entirely thru the machine to be collected in a pan at the bottom. Due to the magnetic particles adhering to iron pans, it was necessary to make all collecting pans of copper.

Operating at 4 amps. through the magnetic winding at 110 V., the machine has separated classified material at a rate of 100 lb./hour. Since it is only a laboratory unit, it is not to be expected that the capacity would be high; however, relatively large samples can be treated without the expenditure of any appreciable amount of time.

The second machine is an electro-float (electrostatic) separator made by Sutton, Steele and Steele of Dallas, Texas. The unit is entirely encased except for the 0 to 20,000 volt D.C. power source which is a vacuum tube, full wave rectifier. The machine is equipped with both needle and gas electrodes which can be adjusted to space from the grounded roll over which the ore passes. The roll is fed from a vibrating feeder and over a heated plate so that the surface moisture is eliminated from the ore prior to charging. Regulations upon the machine include voltage, feed, roll speed, electrode spacing and position of slices. The latter are so arranged that a concentrate, middlings, and tails are produced. Practice has been to recirculate the middlings fraction.

The equipment cost \$1953.00. The purchase was made possible by a gift of this amount to the Department of Chemical Engineering by the Martin Dennis Company of Newark, New Jersey.

In the investigation of back-beach chromite sand deposits to be made by the State Department of Geology & Mineral Industries during 1941, samples obtained by drilling will be tested in these machines under a cooperative arrangement with Oregon State College. Professor George W. Gleeson, head of the Chemical Engineering Department, will have charge of this testing work.

STRATEGIC MINERALS

Recent inquiries at the State Assay Offices show that there is a widespread misunderstanding of the Federal government's policy in regard to strategic mineral deposits.

The Strategic Minerals Investigations Enabling Act passed by Congress in 1939 provides for the common defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces and the civilian population in time of national emergency and to encourage, as far as possible, the further development of strategic and critical minerals within the United States.

Following is a list of strategic and critical materials issued by the Army and Navy Munitions Board Commodities Division.

LIST OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Aluminum	Mica	Rubber
Antimony	Nickel	Silk
Chromium	Optical Glass	Tin
Coconut Shell Char	Quartz Crystal	Tungsten
Manganese, ferro-grade	Quicksilver	Wool
Manila fiber	Quinine	

LIST OF CRITICAL MATERIALS

Asbestos	Hides	Platinum
Cadmium	Iodine	Scientific Glass
Coffee	Kapok	Tanning Materials
Cork	Nux Vomica	Titanium
Cryolite	Opium	Toluol
Flaxseed	Phenol and	Vanadium
Fluorspar	Picric Acid	
Graphite		

In the above tabulation, "strategic materials" are defined as those "essential to the national defense for the supply of which in war, dependence must be placed in whole, or in part, on sources outside the continental limits of the United States, and for which strict conservation and distribution control measures will be necessary". "Critical materials" are defined as those "essential to the national defense, the procurement problems of which in war, while difficult, are less serious than those of strategic materials because they can be either domestically produced or obtained in more adequate quantities or have a lesser degree of essentiality, and for which some degree of conservation and distribution control will be necessary".

The United States Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey are not charged with any duties whatsoever in connection with such purchases. Producers in a position to supply minerals for stockpile purposes, therefore, should address inquiries to the Treasury Department, attention of the Procurement Division, or to the Metals Reserve Corporation of the R. F. C., Washington, D.C.

The Director of the United States Bureau of Mines in discussing this act stated: "It should be noted that the Act does not authorize loans or grants to owners of deposits of strategic minerals. This is emphasized because of an apparent general misunderstanding on this point. The intent of the Act is that certain facts regarding such deposits be determined by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey as they relate to the needs of the United States and that the Government is not concerned with the development of the property of any individual or corporation for his or its benefit. On the other hand, it is hoped that, as a by-product of the investigations, private enterprise may be stimulated".

Government loans for development and other purposes are handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In December 1940 the Mining Congress Journal printed an article entitled "Development and Production of Domestic Supplies of Strategic and Critical Minerals" by Samuel L. Dolbear, consulting mining engineer of New York.

This paper gives an up to date, concise and very instructive report of present position of strategic minerals in relation to government buying as well as complementary matter relating to government loans and other government activities.

Originally, only one government agency, that of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, had jurisdiction over the purchase of strategic minerals for stockpile purposes as specified by the Army and Navy Board. Under the law which gave authority for these purchases, materials acquired by the Government for its emergency stockpile may not be sold when the present emergency passes. The stockpile must be held indefinitely unless supplies in private hands have become exhausted. In that case, provision is made so that industry could then requisition a supply from the Government stockpile. The result is that only high grade supplies which are available normally only from foreign sources were considered desirable.

In order to make available certain supplies of domestic strategic minerals which means relaxing to some degree the rigid specifications set up by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, the R.F.C. organized the Metals Reserve Corporation for the purchase of the following:

Manganese

Tin

Tungsten (and under certain conditions chromium in grades below metallurgical and domestic metallurgical if the producer is unable to conform to terms of the Treasury Department)

Asbestos (foreign amosite and Blue fiber) and graphite may be included.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is not bound by the regulations which govern Treasury purchases and may therefore purchase specified minerals below the grades required by the Army & Navy Munitions Board. Also the R.F.C.

is not required to hold these stocks any specified time; they may be liquidated when the emergency is over. Purchases authorized are chrome ores classified as "chemical" and "refractory".

The plan advocated in some quarters to establish purchasing agencies at various western points conveniently located to potential producing areas, at which locations quantities from a truckload to a carload would be sold, has not so far met with favor.

The point of delivery for ore purchased by the Procurement Division of the Treasury are at New Cumberland, Penna., for chromium; at Columbus, Ohio, for tungsten and quicksilver; at Baltimore, Md., for manganese. Points of delivery for ore purchased by the Metals Reserve Corporation (R.F.C.) have been established at Baltimore, Md., for manganese, and at Columbus, Ohio, for pig tin. The Metals Reserve Corporation may, however, take delivery at any point deemed expedient. It is stated that neither the Treasury Department nor the Metals Reserve Corporation make available schedules or prices which will be paid for the various ores. "The intended operator is advised to estimate his cost of production and submit a fair offer based on this estimate". It is obvious that there are obstacles in the way of negotiations conducted along these lines.

The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department is authorized to pay somewhat higher prices for domestic minerals than for those of foreign origin. Government specifications of the various minerals which both the Procurement Division and the Metals Reserve Corporation may purchase, will be furnished by these agencies upon request.

CLEARING HOUSE

Herbert W. Smead, 15th & Highland Ave., Clarkston, Wash., wishes to sell or lease Eureka Mine, located in Wallowa County, on Snake and Imnaha Rivers, about 54 miles south of Lewiston, Idaho. Property consists of 46 patented claims. Large amount of work done 35 years ago. Owner states that dumps contain between four and five hundred thousand tons of ore containing gold, silver and copper.

C. D. Reeves, 10257 SE Pardee St., Portland, wishes to do assessment work or to obtain a lease on a mining property from which he could ship ore.

C. C. Weidemann and associates, 911 SE 26th Ave., Portland, are endeavoring to interest capital to operate their placer claims on Indian Creek, Siskiyou County, Calif. The property is in a good producing section. Would like to discuss same with parties who have idle equipment or wish to become financially interested.

E. L. Moyer, Canyonville, Ore., wishes to sell his talc property or to contract for the sale of the product. Deposit is located about a mile from Canyonville.

J. W. Goggin, 111 NE 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla., states that he has buyers for beryl-lum ore, antimony ore, and chalk.

Minor Blythe, 1003 West 35th St., Los Angeles, is in the market for tonnage shipments of the following ores of good grade: ferberite, wolframite, scheelite

in the form of either mine run or concentrates, and andalusite.

R. H. Russell, 227 Hutter Bldg., Spokane, Wash., states that he has for sale a number of placer properties suitable for either dragline or bucket line dredges. Two of these properties are stated to be extensive. Several deposits are suitable for hydraulic operations. A list of properties is available.

C. S. Smith, 2114 SW 1st Ave., Portland, telephone BE 3536, desires to sell 8 unpatented mining claims showing chromite assaying 42% to 47% chromic oxide. Location is between the North Fork of Smith River and Bald Face Creek in Curry County. 28 miles of Forest Service road connect property to Redwood Highway at O'Brien, Oregon.

Pyrophyllite is a soft mineral and occurs in fibrous, lamellar and foliated masses. The colors are white, greenish, grayish yellowish, and brownish. It is similar in appearance both to talc and asbestos. The fibrous variety is composed of curved and distorted often radial fibers. Some varieties are distinguished by the ease with which small fragments when heated spread out into fan-shaped fibrous forms several times the size of the original fragment. Pyrophyllite is in demand, and anyone having a deposit for sale should submit samples to Department offices.

The Oregonian of March 8th reported an AP dispatch as follows:

"Nickel was placed on the mandatory priorities list to assure defense production of first call. Unprecedented demand for the metal forced imposition of the priority system despite estimates that imports from Canada were running at nearly 15,000,000 pounds a month, at least double any previous monthly rate on record.

The United States bureau of mines announced it would start experiments in Pullman, Wash., which it believed would lead to the commercial production of magnesium. A new process was under consideration to pad out present manufacturing methods, which extract the light-weight metal from sea water.

From Washington came word a zinc pool would be started in April by setting aside 5 percent of production for allocation in case shortages occurred in defense work. Statistics showed stocks in the hands of producers at the end of February had dropped below 5000 tons, equal to less than three days' supply.

Another blast of buying forced lead sellers to resort to foreign mined pig lead.

Information in the trade indicated details were virtually complete for release to domestic consumers of copper purchased in Latin America to bolster inadequate domestic supplies.

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