

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE ORE.-BIN

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OREGON ITEMS OF MINING NEWS

The hottest thing in the State just now in the way of mining--and that would be of course in line with strategic mineral production--is exploration of chromite, and the hottest chromite area is in the Coos Bay district. Between Marshfield and Gold Beach in Coos and Curry Counties, there are no less than seven groups, big and little, developing the chrome-bearing sand. None of them is advertising what he is doing because they don't want to be pestered by salesmen, book agents, and beach combers. Five or six drills have been operating in the district. One geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey has been mapping and giving particular attention to the beach deposits.

Geophysicists (Geophysical Division of the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries) have been doing magnetometer work in the area a few miles back from the present beach--extending known chrome-bearing lenses. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has had two men in the district for a brief investigation to plan a drilling campaign which should start after July 1st. Out of all this, we anticipate that two or three chrome concentrators will be in operation well before the end of this year.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has been exploring and drilling the Scappoose iron deposits in Columbia County, 25 miles northwest of Portland, for the last three or four months. Completion of the job will require another month or six weeks we understand. The results are expected to indicate the presence of a few million tons of minable grade limonite iron ore.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines is carrying out a diamond drilling exploration at the Black Butte quicksilver mine east of Cottage Grove. This started recently, and we have not been informed as to the length of the project.

The U. S. Geological Survey is understood to be ready to place a party of geologists in the State under Dr. A. C. Waters within the next month. The party will confine its attention to quicksilver and center activities in the beginning near the larger producing mercury mines.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines with cooperation of the U. S. Geological Survey has for the past month been investigating high-alumina clays in the Willamette Valley and along the Columbia where such clays were investigated and reported on by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries five years ago, then engaged in its refractory clay studies. The purpose of this work, we are informed, is to have advance information on the location, tonnages, and alumina content of deposits that may be worked when, and if, a commercial process is developed for the manufacture of metallic aluminum from such materials. Exploration and drilling, we are informed, started on this project, at a deposit of high-alumina clay near Castle Rock, Wash. For the last month, however, the Survey has been working principally in the Molalla area southeast of Portland, where we understand drilling activities will follow.

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries is making a reconnaissance study in the Snake River canyon area near the mouth of the Imnaha River.

A Department junior geologist is completing the mapping of the Ironside quadrangle near Unity, Oregon for his doctorate thesis. Geological mapping of a 15-minute quadrangle southeast of Baker will be undertaken about July 15th with particular attention being paid to the economic possibilities of a known tungsten occurrence in the Chicken Creek district.

Two geologists of the Department recently made a reconnaissance study and geological map of the newly discovered locality of nepheline syenite at Table Mountain in Lincoln County near the coast. The particular point of this work was to determine whether there might be deposits of true bauxite or aluminum ore that might have developed from weathering of the syenite. The answer seems to be "no".

Pat O'Brien and associates are developing the Kohler Mine, located three or four miles east of Baker. They expect to ship a car of ore late this month.

Mr. Grabner is actively developing the Cliff Mine about seven miles northeast of Baker. This is a gold-tungsten-antimony property. Preliminary sampling by Department engineers indicate a fair possibility that the old dumps may warrant retreatment, and that the deeper workings of the mine contain possibilities for sheelite production.

A group from San Francisco has recently undertaken the exploration and possible development of the Tyrrell manganese property on Lake Creek, about fifteen miles east of Medford. This is a property that produced metallurgical grade manganese concentrate during the first World War. The manganese mineral is mainly manganite occurring in brecciated tuff. The deposits are low-grade, but may be large. The ore appears to be amenable to mechanical concentration.

Messrs. S. J. and E. P. Merrick are continuing development and mining of antimony ore at the Blue Jay property twenty miles southwest of Medford.

A number of hardrock chromite operators are beginning to truck ore into the Metals Reserve-R.F.C. retail stockpile at Grants Pass. A series of late spring snowstorms and rains has delayed shipments materially.

The Government purchasing depot at Coquille was ready to receive ore on May 25th. A fair tonnage of hardrock chromite is expected to come to this depot mainly from the Powers district and to a lesser extent from down the Oregon coast, south of Bandon.

The Whiting Number One and Blue Ridge quicksilver properties in the Ochoco district are being operated by Col. J. A. Maller as Cinnabar Mines, Inc. After some delays caused by bad weather and transportation difficulties the operation is now getting into production.

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has been delayed by bad weather in starting a project to study the geology and possibilities of vanadium occurrences. The presence of this highly strategic element was recently discovered from samples tested in the Department's new spectrographic laboratory.

RETAIL CHROMITE STOCKPILES

Three purchasing depots in Oregon--one at Seneca, one at Grants Pass, and one at Coquille--and a fourth at Yreka, Calif. have been established by Metals Reserve Co. for the purchase of chromite ore. Although truckload lots will be sampled as delivered, minimum lots to be paid for is 10 tons. This arrangement was designed to assist the smaller operators who could not make large contracts with the Government. The program was approved in Washington the last week in February, largely because of the efforts of the Director of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. We wish to make it perfectly clear that after formal approval of this program was given by the Board of the R.F.C. and Metals Reserve Co. in Washington, all details and mechanics of buying, sampling, and assaying, as well as settling with the producers were left to the engineers of the R.F.C.; the Oregon Department of Geology had no part in the setting up of the program after it was once approved. It has taken three months for the R.F.C. engineers to put the program into effect, and there are still difficulties in the arrangement that should be straightened out. The Oregon Department has been severely criticized by producers because of delays and poor handling of purchasing, sampling, and assaying details with which the Department had no connection. We would like to make it perfectly clear that, after getting the program approved in late February, the Department for obvious reasons washed its hands of the program setup in order not to embarrass Metals Reserve and R.F.C. We must therefore deny any responsibility for the mishandling of the various details of the arrangement as alleged by chrome producers. We have, as a matter of fact, from time to time made suggestions and constructive criticisms direct to Washington intended to alleviate some of the difficulties, but we must deny responsibility for any failure on the part of R.F.C. and Metals Reserve to make good on their promise to carry out "promptly" the program of retail chromite purchasing.

In spite of determined efforts on the part of at least three parties working together--Senator Holman in Washington, the Bonneville Administration, and the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries--it appears that "forces" in Washington are determined to block the program for a Pacific Northwest electrolytic zinc smelter. A new tack is now being followed, but in the light of the present objection to approval by the Government of any plant development that cannot be finished and operating by mid-year, 1943, the possibility of obtaining Federal approval of this smelter issue seems somewhat unlikely.

MINING PRIORITIES

The War Production Board has established a so-called "Mining Section". This apparently will be devoted almost exclusively to matters relating to priorities on mining equipment and supplies. The Section is under Dr. Wilbur A. Nelson who is head of the Priorities

Division. It appears that mining priority service offices are being established in several of the western states with headquarters centralized at Denver. Mr. Lee Hinkley of the Denver office, which has just been set up, visited Portland recently, conferred at length with Earl K. Nixon, mainly in regard to mining priorities, and expressed his intention of assigning a mining engineer to an office to be set up in Portland within the next few weeks. Office space, it is understood, will be taken in the offices of the War Production Board's general priority office in Portland.

Under the new set-up matters concerning inventories of mining equipment purchased under priorities will be referred to the field engineer who also will make physical inventories at the mining properties where it is deemed necessary. He is expected to give direct service on acquisition and transfer of mining equipment under the current rules and restrictions to mining operators. Thus considerable detail will be taken from the various State Emergency Coordinators who nevertheless, we understand, will retain their status and be in a position to assist producers in obtaining serial numbers and special consideration in cases of urgency.

COAL FOR OREGON ARMY CANTONMENTS

United States Bureau of Mines has recently advised the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries that the War Department is disposed to use coal from Washington and Oregon for the Army cantonments at Medford and Corvallis, Oregon. Shipping facilities to Pacific Coast points are understood to be desired for other commodities if coal can be supplied locally. The question now is whether or not Oregon and Washington can supply the necessary quantity of coal, namely 140,000 tons annually - 70,000 for each cantonment. It is believed that Washington could supply probably 50,000 tons of such coal. Mines in Washington are in a better state of development than are those of Oregon. How much Oregon could supply is uncertain. The most likely point of production is the Coos Bay district where a few properties are in small production only. They are turning out only a matter of 7000 or 8000 tons annually.

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries immediately took the matter up with local leaders in Marshfield and Coquille to try to devise ways and means of increasing the production of this relatively undeveloped field. We believe that no great difficulty would be met in obtaining R.F.C. loans for the development of some of these coal properties if competent operators are disposed to start the ball rolling. One difficulty is the time element which allows little delay, and another is that operators are somewhat loath to develop their mines without first having a satisfactory idea of the price they could obtain for their product. The War Department presumably will buy whatever coal they use on straight bids. Coos Bay operators, not having thoroughly developed properties so that advantage can be taken of low unit cost on the basis of substantial production, cannot accurately anticipate their costs, especially in the light of the present scarcity of labor and difficulty of obtaining promptly the necessary mining equipment and supplies.

Governor Sprague assigned his Executive Secretary, David Eccles, whose duties recently have been in connection with the War Industries Board, to work with the Oregon Department in trying to help the operators in the Coos Bay district with problems presented by the Army's need for coal. It is too early yet to see what the outcome of these efforts will be.

SUSPENSION OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK

H. R. 6604 passed by Congress and approved by the President May 7 reads as follows:

" (Public Law 542--77th Congress)
(Chapter 294--2d Session)
(H. R. 6604)

AN ACT

"Providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires on each mining claim located, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and the same is hereby, suspended as to all mining claims in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, during the years beginning at 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1941, and ending at 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1943: Provided, That every claimant of any such mining claim, in order to obtain the benefits of this Act, shall file, or cause to be filed, in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, on or before 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943, a notice of his desire to hold said mining claim under this Act: Provided further, That such suspension of assessment work shall not apply to more than six lode-mining claims held by the same person, nor to more than twelve lode-mining claims held by the same partnership, association, or corporation.

"Approved, May 7, 1942."

It is noticeable that the specified maximum number of claims which may be exempted appears to apply to lode-mining claims only. Authoritative opinions have been expressed (1) that there are no restrictions on the number of placer-claims which may be exempted, and (2) that placer-claim owners would have the same restrictions as lode-claim owners. Probably the safe procedure for placer-claim owners would be to file within the same limitations as those given for lode-mining claims.

NEW BULLETIN ON STEENS MOUNTAINS QUICKSILVER
AREA IN SOUTHEASTERN OREGON

The U. S. Geological Survey has just issued as Bulletin No. 931-J a bulletin entitled "Quicksilver Deposits in the Steens & Pueblo Mountains, Southern Oregon" by C. P. Ross covering reconnaissance survey carried out last summer of the quicksilver possibilities of the Steens Mountains in southern Harney County, Oregon. As no topographic maps have ever been made of this area, the Geological Survey had the area "flown" and photographed by plane. The photos were reduced to a mosaic and this used for a ground control for the Geological Survey. A number of very interesting air photos of the area appear in the bulletin. Because of the arid nature of the country and general lack of heavy forests, the air photo "map" afforded sufficient control for the geologic mapping. This could not be done in most of Oregon west of the Cascades because of the heavy forests which obscure details of topography and physiographic features.

Ross gives an excellent description of the geology and in his coverage of economic possibilities expresses the opinion the area is worthy of further investigation.

MINE SURVEYS VOTED FOR OREGON

Expanded mineral exploration work is expected to result from earmarking \$32,000 by the senate committee on appropriations for geophysical work in Oregon.

F. W. Lee, chief of the geophysics section of the geological survey, said work could be carried on simultaneously in several parts of the State. Four exploration field parties and an office in Portland are expected to be added.

Grants Pass Courier, May 26, 1942.

STATE MAY LEASE CHROME SANDS

The state highway commission agreed today to confer with the state land department to decide who has jurisdiction over chrome-bearing sands on southern Oregon beaches and who can turn them over to mining interests on a royalty basis.

Prof. G. W. Gleeson of Oregon State college testified that from Marshfield south the beach sands carry between five and six per cent chrome; that with development of the centrifugal mining machine it can be extracted profitably.

He wanted the commission to arrange to make the sands available to mining interests between high and low water.

The commission promised to try to determine whether it has jurisdiction before its next meeting.

Grants Pass Courier, June 4, 1942.

HEARINGS ON SMALL MINE LOANS ARE SET

Hearings before the senate banking and currency sub-committee on S-1388, sponsored by Senator McFarland of Arizona and 16 other western senators, have been postponed to June 9 because of the absence of several of the sponsors in the west.

This bill would authorize the Reconstruction Finance corporation to lend, upon the security of a lien upon ore or mineral development and an agreement to apply 10 percent of returns to repayment of the loan, not to exceed \$5000 to any one borrower, for the purpose of financing the unwatering, retimbering, making accessible or preliminary development of mine workings, or the sampling or assaying of ore therefrom, when, in the opinion of the RFC, the expenditure may make accessible, or reveal, sufficient mineral showings to warrant.

Baker Democrat Herald, June 2, 1942.

How to know Minerals

"How to know Minerals" is a most interesting course in elementary mineralogy that amateurs and collectors should not overlook. It is a correspondence course by Dr. A. J. Walcott, 4029 N. E. 79th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Write to him.

From Mineral Notes and News, the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies.

CLEARING HOUSE

- 64-CH Alfred A. Wright, 135 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, states that he has several inactive mining properties in Oregon and desires to sell.
- 65-CH P. L. Yarbrough Company, Congress Hotel, Sacramento, Cal., presents the following:
For Sale: Large placer field, glacial formation, 88 claims, testing 70¢ to \$6.55 per ton, no clay or adobe, no boulders, abundance water and wood. Located between Medford and Crater Lake on Crater Lake Highway, southern Oregon.
- 66-CH Powell Creek Mining Co. - Leon C. Osteyee, secretary, 580 Market St., San Francisco, wishes to sell mine equipment consisting of 160-c.f.m. portable G-D compressor, drifter, stoper, 3/4 yd. mine car, blasting machine, blacksmith outfit, 8" galv. ventilator pipe, 2000 feet mine rails, 2000 feet of 3/4" and 1" iron pipe, ore sacks, and miscellaneous tools and mine appliances.

The following release contains the latest specifications and rules for Government purchase of chrome and manganese ores at Metals Reserve Company purchasing depot.

METALS RESERVE COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 1, 1942

INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASES OF SMALLLOTS OF CHROME AND MANGANESE ORESSuperseding Circular dated March 5, 1942

In order to stimulate production of chrome and manganese ores from small deposits located in the United States and to provide a ready market for such ores, Metals Reserve Company (herein sometimes called "Buyer") has arranged to purchase from the producer (herein called "Seller") chrome or manganese ores in lots containing a minimum of ten tons. The terms and provisions of this Circular will be effective until April 1, 1943.

PURCHASE DEPOTS: Such lots (not less than ten tons to each lot) of chrome or manganese ores may be delivered in one or more than one load and, subject to the provisions of this Circular, will be accepted at Purchase Depots established by Buyer. Payment will not be made until an entire minimum lot of ten tons (or more) has been delivered and accepted. Ore or concentrates delivered to Purchase Depots under the terms and provisions of this Circular will not be accepted as delivery under, nor will same be applied against, contracts entered into by Metals Reserve Company. Purchase Depots, where Purchasing Agents will be available, are listed on sheet attached to this Circular.

A. SPECIFICATIONS OF CHROME ORES: Purchases of such ores will be limited to three grades of the following specifications:

	<u>"High Grade"</u>	<u>"Low Grade A"</u>	<u>"Low Grade B"</u>
Chrome (Cr_2O_3) - Minimum	45.0 %	40.0 % (*)	40.0 % (*)
Silica - Maximum	11.0 %	13.0 %	No Maximum
Phosphorus - Maximum	0.20%	0.50%	No Maximum
Sulphur - Maximum	0.50%	1.00%	No Maximum
Chrome (Cr) - Iron (Fe)			
Ratio - Minimum	2.5 to 1	2.0 to 1	No Minimum

* Under "Low Grade A" and "Low Grade B", chrome will be accepted to 35.0% minimum under penalties hereinafter prescribed.

1. CHROME CONCENTRATES: Are acceptable under the schedule of prices, terms and conditions herein.

2. SIZE OF ORE: None in excess of 12 inches.

3. PRICE: Effective June 15, 1942, purchases will be made in accordance with the following schedule (all prices quoted being per long ton - 2,240 pounds avoirdupois - dry weight delivered at Purchase Depot):

"High Grade" - Base price, \$40.50 per long dry ton for ore containing 45.0 % Cr_2O_3 , and with a ratio of chrome (Cr) to iron (Fe) of 2.5 to 1; with an increase of ninety cents (90¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of Cr_2O_3 in excess of 45.0% Cr_2O_3 ; with an increase of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) per ton for each tenth increase in chrome-iron ratio to a maximum of 3.0 to 1. (The chrome content of any ore is 68.4% of its chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content.)

"Low Grade A" - Base price, \$28.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 40.0% Cr_2O_3 , and with a ratio of chrome (Cr) to iron (Fe) of 2.0 to 1; with an increase of ninety cents (90¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of Cr_2O_3 in excess of 40.0% Cr_2O_3 ; with an increase of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) per ton for each tenth increase in chrome-iron ratio to a maximum of 3.0 to 1. Chrome ore containing a minimum of 35.0% Cr_2O_3 but otherwise meeting the specifications set forth under "Low Grade A" will be accepted with a penalty of \$1.40 per long dry ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of Cr_2O_3 under 40.0%.

"Low Grade B" - Base price, \$24.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 40.0% Cr_2O_3 , with an increase of sixty cents (60¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of Cr_2O_3 in excess of 40.0% Cr_2O_3 . Chrome ore containing a minimum of 35.0% Cr_2O_3 will be accepted under this schedule with a penalty of \$1.20 per long dry ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of Cr_2O_3 less than 40.0%.

B. SPECIFICATIONS OF MANGANESE ORES: Purchases of such ores will be limited to three grades of the following specifications:

		"High Grade"	"Low Grade A"	"Low Grade B"
Manganese	Minimum	48.0 %	44.0 %	40.0 % (*)
Alumina	Maximum	6.0 %	10.0 %	No Maximum
Iron	Maximum	7.0 %	10.0 %	No Maximum
Phosphorus	Maximum	0.18%	0.30%	0.50%
Silica	Maximum	10.0 %	15.0 %	No Maximum
Zinc	Maximum	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %

* Under "Low Grade B", manganese ores will be accepted to 35.0% minimum under penalties hereinafter prescribed.

1. MANGANESE CONCENTRATES: To be acceptable under this schedule must be nodulized or sintered.

2. SIZE OF ORE: None in excess of 12 inches and not more than 25% to pass a 20-mesh screen.

3. CARBONATE ORES: Manganese carbonate ores will be accepted under this schedule only if calcined.

4. BLACK OXIDE ORES: The schedule of prices and the terms and conditions herein refer to black oxide ores of manganese.

5. PRICE: Effective June 15, 1942, purchases will be made in accordance with the following schedule (all prices quoted being per long ton - 2,240 pounds avoirdupois - dry weight delivered at Purchase Depot):

"High Grade" - Base price, \$48.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 48.0% manganese with an increase of one dollar (\$1.00) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of manganese in excess of 48.0%. "High Grade" ore containing not less than 48.0% manganese but otherwise falling below specifications but within the limits hereinafter set forth will be accepted subject to the following penalties:

Iron - Up to 10.0% maximum with a penalty of 1¢ per unit of manganese for each per cent of iron in excess of 7.0%;

Silica - Up to 15.0% maximum with a penalty of 1¢ per unit of manganese for each per cent of silica in excess of 10.0%;

Alumina - Up to 10.0% maximum with a penalty of 1¢ per unit of manganese for each per cent of alumina in excess of 6.0%;

Phosphorus - Up to 0.30% maximum with a penalty of 1¢ per unit of manganese for each 0.03% of phosphorus in excess of 0.18%.

"Low Grade A" - Base price, \$35.20 per long dry ton for ore containing 44.0% manganese with an increase of eighty cents (80¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of manganese in excess of 44.0%.

"Low Grade B" - Base price, \$26.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 40.0% manganese with an increase of sixty-five cents (65¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of manganese in excess of 40.0%. Ore containing a minimum of 35.0% manganese but otherwise meeting the specifications set forth under "Low Grade B" will be accepted under this schedule with a penalty of \$1.30 per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) of manganese less than 40.0%.

C. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PURCHASE OF BOTH CHROME AND MANGANESE ORES:

1. Fractions prorated in all cases.
2. Each minimum lot (or more) delivered will be graded in accordance with the specifications heretofore set forth (all elements to be within the range specified for the applicable grade) and the price paid for such ore shall be governed accordingly.
3. Seller must, at his own expense, deliver all ore or concentrates to and unload same at Purchase Depot.
4. Buyer will pay the cost of weighing, sampling and analyzing.
5. WEIGHING: The weight of each load will be determined by a Metals Reserve Company weighmaster on scales which will be provided by Metals Reserve Company at or in the vicinity of the Purchase Depot. A weight ticket will be furnished Seller for each lot.
6. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS: Each lot of chrome or manganese ore or concentrates will be sampled at the time of unloading by a Metals Reserve Company sampler. Analysis will be made by a Metals Reserve Company analyst.
7. PAYMENT: As soon as analysis, including moisture determination, is obtained, settlement sheet, together with check in payment, will be mailed to Seller. Weighing, sampling, analysis and classification by Metals Reserve Company shall be final and conclusive.
8. REJECTION: Buyer will reject any ore or concentrates which do not conform to the applicable requirements and specifications set forth above. Any and all ore or concentrates rejected by Buyer must be removed by Seller within 15 days after mailing of notice of rejection. Any and all ore or concentrates not removed by Seller as above provided may, at the option of Buyer, be removed or otherwise disposed of by Buyer without any liability therefor.

DEPOTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SMALL LOTS
OF CHROME AND MANGANESE ORES

Arizona: Phoenix

California: Yreka
Anderson
Auburn
Tracy

Colorado: Salida

Montana: Butte

Nevada: Battle Mountain

New Mexico: Deming

Oregon: Seneca
Grants Pass
Coquille

H. R. 7055

A bill, H. R. 7055, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Scrugham of Nevada, "To promote research on minerals in the United States, to establish mining and metallurgical stations in universities and colleges in the several States to aid prospectors and small operators, and to promote utilization of the natural resources of the Nation".

The bill authorizes the appropriation of \$50,000 annually to any State mining and metallurgical station established in connection with a land-grant college for the purpose of "acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with mining and metallurgy and to promote scientific investigations and experiments respecting the principles and application of mining and metallurgical science".

The act would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The grants of money authorized by the Act are made subject to legislative assent of the State to the purpose of the grants.

The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, the Oregon Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Oregon Mining Association have requested Oregon senators and representatives to support this measure.

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