

Idaho County Mining

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small custom cyanidation plant constructed in Dixie by Alexander Conrad. There were also two new placer mining companies which constructed ditches and installed hydraulicking equipment.

In the Elk City district, Cal-Idaho Mining Co. continued to be the largest operator. This company constructed a new bedrock flume at a lower elevation and conducted hydraulicking during the high-water period. The Ohadi Mines a Corporation, which acquired the Deadwood Gulch placers under option in 1931, early in the year installed a gas-driven shovel and portable sluicing equipment and washed a small amount of gravel. One prospect in this district which has an excellent showing of ore, and which has lain dormant for many years, was acquired under lease and option by a large operator, who installed portable gas-driven equipment and commenced work; however, because of over anxiety on the part of the owners for an immediate payment on the purchase price, the option was forfeited and the equipment removed.

The Orogrande district witnessed a big revival. This was in large part due to the activities of the Gnome Gold Mining Co., which in July installed a sawmill, let a contract for sawing lumber and started work on constructing a new cyanidation mill of 25-ton capacity. The building was erected, equipment delivered and installed, and milling commenced late in November. The first clean-up which was reported as very satisfactory, was made in December. Mine development work was also maintained and a number of new camp buildings were constructed. Press reports in the early part of the year were to the effect that the contractor at the property of the Penman Mines Corporation had obtained the

Frank Peck property, a new discovery made in 1931, on Crooked River, had commenced development. There was also a large influx of prospectors. The Una Mine Co. did a large amount of surface work.

The continued operation of the Central Idaho Mining and Milling Co., the new cyanide custom mill constructed by Alexander Conrad, the work done by the Mammoth Mining and Development Co., and the large influx of prospectors seeking both placer and lode mines greatly stimulated and increased mining in the Dixie district over that of 1931. Central Idaho Mining and Milling Co. completed its mill, which was started in 1931, enlarged its power plant, did a small amount of mine development road work, and produced and marketed a few tons of high-grade gold-copper concentrate.

The continuous dredging operations of the Idaho Gold Dredging Co., the construction of a new dredge by the Warren Creek Dredging Co., and the rebuilding of the electric transmission of the Unity Gold Mines made Warren one of the most prosperous communities in the State throughout the year. The size of the dredge constructed by the Warren Creek Dredging Co. indicates that a large expenditure, was made. This amount, the type of dredge, and the size of the bucket lines are unknown to the inspector as this company refused to file the reports required by law and were discourteous enough not to reply to any correspondence addressed to them from the inspector's office. The Idaho Gold Dredging Co. installed a new bucket line and sluice on the dredge; and its production gave it the standing of one of the largest and most successful gold-producing enterprises in the state.

In March, control of the Golden Anchor Mining Co., owning the Holte mine, in the Marshall Lake district, was

obtained by the United Verde Extension Mining Co. of Jerome, Ariz. As soon as supplies could be taken into the mine, development was started. This consisted of drifting in the lower tunnel and raising on the ore therefrom. This work progressed without interruption throughout the year and greatly increased the known ore reserves. This company also obtained the power plant, mine buildings and mill of the Sherman Howe Mining Co. under lease. The power plant was used as a supplemental source for power and a substantial tonnage of ore was put through the mill to ascertain the best methods of treating it. The amount of development work done by this company was the largest in Idaho County. Another active company in this district was the Long Tom Mining Co., which advanced its principal tunnel on the Cuban group during the summer. New camp buildings were erected to replace those destroyed by a snowslide in February; a small gas driven compressor was installed and sufficient supplies laid in to permit work throughout the winter.

The largest expenditure made in the Ten Mile district was that of F. O. Miller and son at the Lone Pine Group. Early in the year a small tonnage was mined and milled in the old mill and work in driving a new lower tunnel progressed without interruption. In July construction and installation of a new mill was started and conducted until completed in October. The new mill was placed on the same elevation as the lower tunnel and consists of ore bins crusher, Hardinge mill, amalgamation plates, and Wilfley tables, with a capacity of 30 tons per 24 hours; all being driven by individual motors from a generator driven by a 110 horsepower Diesel engine. This mine continued to be one of the largest gold producers in the county, and the new work greatly in-

creased the ore reserves. The Associated Gold Mines Co., a new organization controlling the Cœur d'Alene group, was active throughout the year in reopening a long tunnel, which had fallen into bad repair. The old camp buildings were also repaired and some new ones constructed. Buffalo-Idaho Mining Co. operated its mill for a short period and produced a small amount of bullion. The Key Placers Corporation, a new hydraulic mining enterprise, constructed a new ditch and did a small amount of mining.

The Sentinel Mines Corporation and the Gilt Edge Mines Co., the latter unknown to the inspector, each employed a few men throughout the summer.

The placer resources of the Newsome, Florence and Burgdorf districts received more attention than in 1931 from those holding properties and from new prospectors. A large amount of shaft sinking in the flat lands which are suitable for dredging was also done.

The alleged presence of rare metals and gold in the black graphitic lime shales and 'Dike' rock in the Salmon River or Simpson District near Lucile continued to be used as a lure for the sale of stock. Those promoters of these enterprises profess having secret methods by which rare metals and gold are recovered. No work of any consequence was done by any of these companies.

Work on a new geologic survey of all that part of the county lying north of the Salmon River, including the Buffalo Hump, Dixie, Elk City, Ten Mile, and Orogrande districts, which was commenced in 1931, by the Idaho Bureau of mines and geology, in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, was continued in 1932. The bureau considers these districts to possess favorable possibilities for the
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