

Medford, Oregon
as a Mining Center



A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VAST UNDEVELOPED
MINERAL RESOURCES OF

THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY AND TRIBUTARY COUNTRY

1912
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THE FAMOUS STERLING PLACER MINE

Three Lodes Mining Company

MINES AT GALICE,
Josephine County, Oregon

Office: 215 East Main Street
MEDFORD, OREGON

The Three Lodes Mining Company is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of Oregon. Capital stock One Million (\$1,000,000.00) Dollars, divided into 1,000,000 shares, at par value of One (\$1.00) Dollar each, fully paid, non-assessable.

This property is located in the heart of the Galice Mining District, has a good wagon road from Merlin, a station on the S. P. R. R., a distance of 16 miles. There are large mines on all sides of the Three Lodes property, such as the Alameda, Oriole, Golden-Dream, Black Bear, Spokane Group, etc.

This Company owns nine Quartz Claims, of 20 acres each. In addition to this, the Company acquired nine additional claims, called the Golden Pheasant Group. This group of claims adjoin the Three Lodes property on the north and east, this making a total of 360 acres of Mining Land.

This Company contemplates installing a 100 ton (daily capacity) mill. They have had this property thoroughly sampled, and the assay values show: Gold \$2.75, platinum \$20.00, tin \$16.00, and copper \$5.20, making an average of \$43.95 per ton. We hold a certificate from Prof. Boyn, of Salem, which gives us 11 oz. in platinum per ton.

There is all told about 600 feet of tunnel work on these properties.

On account of the enormous large lodes or veins, the ore can be mined in QUARRY METHOD. No tunneling or shafting is necessary.

So it can be seen that as soon as the mill is installed, it is bound to pay very high returns, and the stock of this Company will be one of the best investments ever offered to the public.

The Company offers a small block of Treasury Stock for sale, at 25 cents per share. All promotion stock is pooled. The Company needs only the small sum of \$15,000.00 to install the mill as outlined, and the Directors of the Company are expecting a quick sale of this block of stock, which would put the Company on a paying basis, and would remove the ground for selling more stock.

For further information call on or write A. T. Brown, Secretary, P. O. Box 53, or 215 East Main Street.

THREE LODS MINING COMPANY

By C. E. Wikstrom, President.

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PALMER CREEK GOLD MINES, Inc.

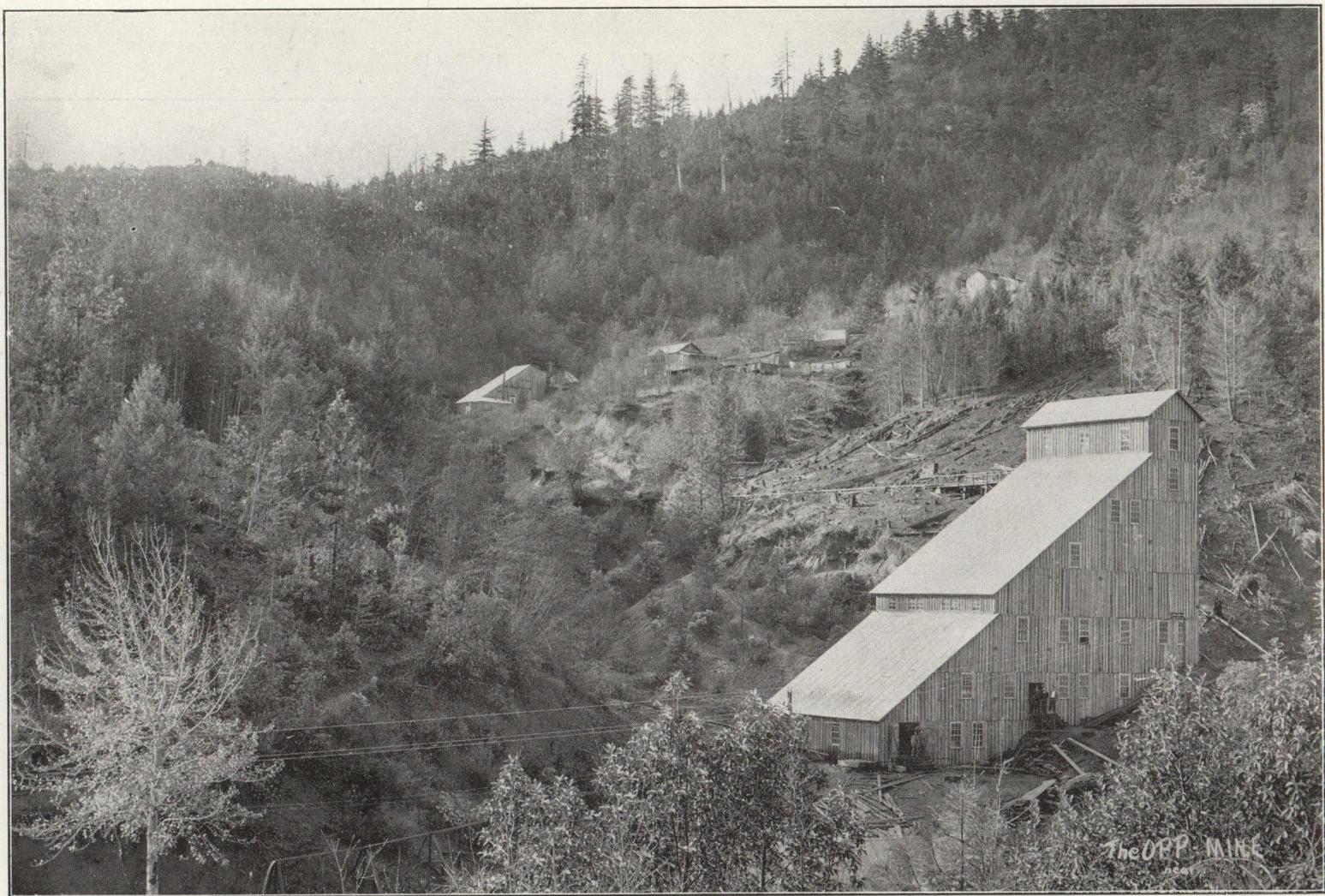
Situated in southwest corner of Jackson County, on Palmer Creek, a tributary of Applegate River, 26 miles southwest of Medford, on a county road. The huge surface deposit is gold-bearing quartz and slate and decomposed vein matter. This deposit contains between two and three hundred thousand tons of an average value of \$12.00 per ton in gold.

For additional particulars address:

PALMER CREEK GOLD MINES, Inc.

J. R. Whitmire, Secretary and Manager

Room 212 Fruitgrowers Building, Medford, Oregon



OPP GOLD MINE—NEAR JACKSONVILLE

Benj. F. Forbes

M. P. Schmitt

Medford Mining and Stock Exchange Mines and Mining

If interested in mining in Southern Oregon or Northern California it will be to your advantage to get in touch with us. One of the mining properties promoted by us is that of the Medford Mining and Milling Co., one of the richest mines of this section and more particularly referred to in another part of this book. We have associated with us mining men of lifelong experience whose reports on mining properties are considered thoroughly reliable by the prominent mining men of this country. Our aim is to handle only such properties as will bear the most rigid examination.

219 West Main Street

Medford, Oregon

PROGRAM

Southern Oregon and Northern California Mining Congress

MEDFORD, OREGON, FEBRUARY 2 and 3, 1912

FIRST DAY—FEBRUARY 2

Forenoon

Committee Work
 Inspection of Exhibits
 Address of Welcome by Mayor Canon of Medford, Responses
 by Mayors of Yreka, Ashland and Grants Pass.
 Address—Mining Generally R. S. Taylor, Yreka, Cal.
 Address—"Genesis and Deposition of Ore Bodies"
Hon. T. K. Murray, of Grants Pass
 Address—"Conservation of State Resources"
Hon. C. B. Watson, of Ashland

Afternoon

Address—"Early Mining Reminiscences"
 Judge W. M. Colvig, of Medford, and E. K. Anderson, of
 Ashland.
 Address—"Prospecting"T. M. Anderson, of Kerby
 Address—"School of Mines"Prof. H. M. Parks, Corvallis
 Address—"Mining Resources of Galice District"
James Nesbit, M. E., Grants Pass
 Address—Subject to be chosen . . Geo. E. Boos, Tolo, Oregon
 Address—"Our Building Stone" . . Elmer E. Hicks, Medford
 Address—"The Bohemia District"
M. O. Warren, Cottage Grove
 Address—"Siskiyou Mining, Past, Present and Future"
Chester L. Proebstel, Yreka, Cal.

Evening—7:30

Address—"What's Doing in Mining" in
 First, Josephine CountyC. L. Mangum, Grants Pass
 Second, Jackson CountyE. W. Liljegram, Medford
 Third, Siskiyou CountyOtto Hoses, of Sisson, Cal.
 Address—"Identity of Interests of Northern California and
 Southern Oregon"R. J. Nixon, Yreka, Cal.
 Address—"Our Congress"F. J. Newman, Medford
 Business Meeting.



ROGUE RIVER PLACER—NEAR GOLD HILL

PROGRAM—Continued

SECOND DAY—FEBRUARY 3

Forenoon

Committee Work.

Automobile Ride About City.

Address—"The Hungary District".....
.....G. I. Bennett, of Hornbrook, Cal.

Address—"Capital vs. Mining in Southern Oregon".....
.....W. J. Wimer, Grants Pass

Address—"Encouragement for Future Development".....
.....I. J. Luce, Etna Mills, Cal.

Afternoon

Address—"Should Our Public Lands Be Sold or Leased".....
.....G. C. McAllister, Ashland

Address—"Mine Promotion and Development".....
.....Hon. R. G. Smith, Grants Pass

Address—"Organization".....L. D. Mahone, Portland

Address—Subject to be chosen.....
Mrs. L. B. Bartlett, President State Miners Assn., Portland

Address—Subject to be chosen..L. A. Hammersly, Woodville

PURPOSES OF MEETING

To arouse interest in mineral resources of Southern Oregon and Northern California and aid in their development.

A general invitation is extended to the public to attend.

MEDFORD AS A MINING CENTER

LARGEST AND FINEST
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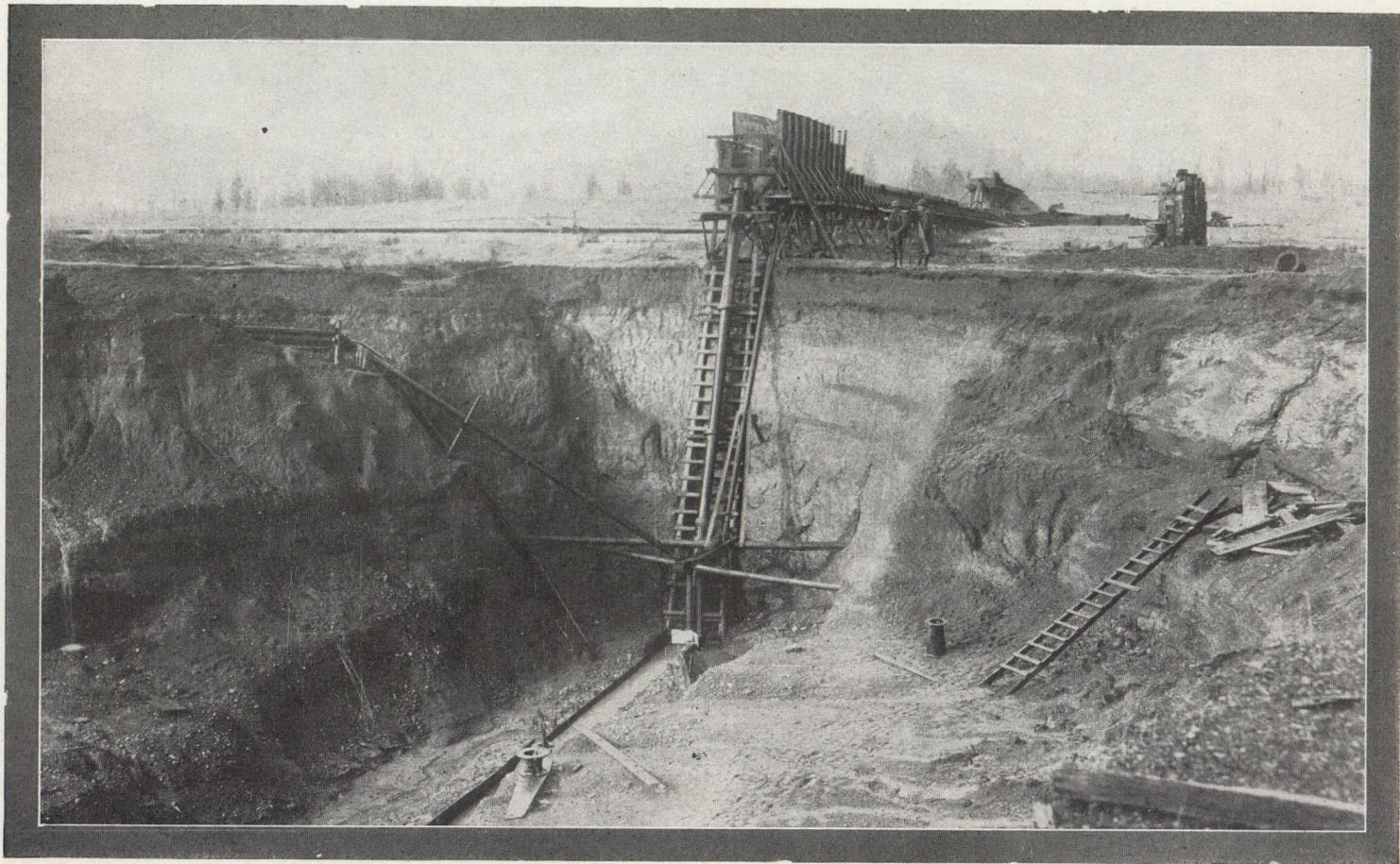
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Exquisite dining room in which are furnished the most superb meals at reasonable prices

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Opportunities for Capital

By C. W. PATTERSON

TO THE TRAVELER idly gazing from the car windows of the Southern Pacific trains as they daily traverse this beautiful valley of the picturesque Rogue, there is but little to indicate that ultimately mining is to become the paramount industry.

In the beds of the numerous streams, on the gently sloping bench lands, the low lying foothills and in the lofty timber clad mountains that hem it in on all sides are vast hidden metallic wealths of many kinds of minerals, chief of which are copper, gold, coal and iron.

Here, in sunny Southern Oregon and Northern California, is a strongly mineralized territory embracing fully seven thousand square miles, all of which is heavily timbered and blessed with an almost unlimited supply of pure water from the hoary headed mountain peaks.

Any effort to describe in detail the numerous prospects and proven properties in this and tributary districts would require several months of careful investigation. Because of that fact, and the lack of space, the writer will do as did the sturdy pioneers, just skim the surface sufficiently to give the reader an inkling of the possibilities offered by this almost virgin field.

From the discovery of gold in the vicinity of Medford in 1851, placer mining has been much in evidence. The production of gold from that source is simply immense. Truly, this has been a marvelous district. What it has done under adverse conditions is but the promise of what it will do in its revival under modern conditions with its vast electric power and perfected methods of modern metallurgy.

Many years ago quartz mining was inaugurated in this section and the number of ore chutes, carrying fabulous values in gold, close to the surface, seems almost beyond belief. It

appears that it was the custom in the early '70s—and many still cling to it to this day—to extract from the rich quartz stringers only such gold that showed to the naked eye. And when it was no longer visible to hunt for another ore chute on the surface. It was too laborious in those days to “go down” on a vein to any great depth. In most every instance the ground was condemned as being utterly worthless and abandoned. Such methods have retarded quartz mining and acted as a drawback in inviting the attention of capital. But little deep mining has been done here and it is only recently that the fact has been demonstrated that where the contact ledges have attained depth good values have invariably been found.

Owing to the heavy forests covering the surface, but little prospecting has been done for new ledges or outcrops of copper and deposits of iron.

On many of the innumerable streams throughout the district hydraulic mining is carried on successfully. Gold dredging is not confined to any particular locality. The field is a broad one. It is not uncommon to find copper, quartz, placer, hydraulic and dredge mining being simultaneously conducted all within rifle shot of each other.

Here in Jackson county, at the present time, there are not less than fifty hydraulic mines in operation. Quartz mining is as yet in its infancy, but success is crowning the efforts of those who have engaged in it. One may here find gold, silver, iron, coal, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, graphite, mica, zinc, asphaltum, asbestos, lead, tellurium, antimony, kaolin, besides many kinds of precious stones, as well as fire clay, oil shale and sands, marble and sandstone, granite and other building stones.

Limestone, shale and coal are the three essentials for the



PLACER MINE IN JOSEPHINE COUNTY

successful manufacture of Portland cement, and we are particularly fortunate, as Dame Nature has given us an abundance of these materials in close proximity to each other. The limestone is almost pure carbonate of lime, carrying but 49-100 of one percent of magnesia. The shale is very rich in silica, alumina and iron. Near by are thousands of acres of coal land. The Medford coal is high in volatile matter and carbon, and carries but little ash. In addition do not forget that all of this material lies close to a transcontinental railroad, and two of the largest electric plants in this portion of the northwest, which will furnish all the electrical energy needed for power and other purposes.

Space will not permit of the telling of the history of the finding of gold on the Applegate and its tributaries, nor even of a detailed description of its many producing mines scattered throughout the region drained by its waters. In passing permit me to say that from the surface of this well-known district many millions of dollars in gold was taken during the pioneer days of gold mining in Oregon. On the headwaters of the main stream the sensational Higgins strike was made about a year ago. In this section are some of the foremost placer and quartz mines of the state. Here one finds the historical Steamboat placers, the famous Sterling placers, whose season cleanup is not less than thirty thousand dollars of pure gold. Above the Sterling placers lies the property of the Sterling quartz mine, mention of which is to be found elsewhere in this book, and undoubtedly its rich ledges have contributed largely to the output of the placer fields below.

One of the greatest helps to the mining industry is now afforded by the development of the water power of the Rogue river, the plants at Prospect and Gold Ray having a combined horse power of eighty thousand, ample for mining and smelting operations for some years to come. In order to encourage the mining industry the electric company has signified its willingness to assist the prospector engaged in developing his prospect to make a special rate, thus putting the power within easy reach.

The time is rapidly approaching when the mining industry

in the west will no longer depend upon the working of bonanzas. The rich ore bodies of the early days of the Comstock, the free gold of Tonopah, Goldfield and other camps, the millions washed from the gold-bearing gravels of California and Southern Oregon which builded the city of San Francisco, as well as brought peace and plenty to the farms and orchards of Oregon and our sister state, have passed into history. The future development of the mineral resources of this section will naturally depend on the lower grade ores which are to be found here in abundance. Many fortunes await the investors who will work the low-grade placers as well as the immense deposits of copper and iron which Nature in her lavishness has exposed to view.

Taking the conditions as they actually exist today, it may be confidently said that the wise investor is as safe in this district as anywhere in the west, and far more so than in many of the mushroom camps of the desert. However, the fact must be borne in mind, of course, that there are poor as well as good properties here. The intending investor is invited to go over this matter very carefully, use his best judgment in the selection of such ground as he needs, and then he may rest assured that his chances for winning out here are far more favorable than anywhere else on the Pacific coast today.

BLUE LEDGE COPPER MINE

With the recent advance in the price of copper, much interest will naturally center here in Southern Oregon, close to the border of Siskiyou county in California. In this district, which is about ten miles square, are some of the greatest deposits of the red metal in the west. Already fifteen hundred claims have been located and the annual assessment work has been kept up for the past several years. The latent possibilities of this section are almost inconceivable. Here, in the center of this copper zone, is the noted Blue Ledge copper mine, embracing twenty-six mining claims. The ledge is a true fissure with an iron gossan capping, the surface croppings of which are simply immense. The vein strikes a little east of



PANNING GOLD IN A JOSEPHINE COUNTY FLUME

north and has a dip of about fifty degrees to the west. This property is developed by numerous tunnels, winzes, upraises aggregating thirty thousand linear feet, much of which is in solid ore.

Aside from its remoteness from a railroad, the situation of the property for economic mining is simply ideal, no other word can express the situation. Timber and water facilities are unsurpassed, and the topography in that immediate vicinity is of such a character that great depth may be attained in many portions of the property. Owing to numerous tunnel sites it is possible to tap the ledge at a depth of over two thousand feet from the surface by means of a tunnel not exceeding four thousand feet in length. From a reliable source it is learned that the tonnage now in sight, actually blocked out in the mine, is two hundred and fifty thousand tons. The matter of obtaining title to the property from the federal government—the Blue Ledge district being in a government forest reserve—was taken up with the department a few days ago. This move, it is said by those in a position to know, is but a preliminary step toward the building of a railroad from Medford to this virgin territory. With the advent of the railroad to these enormous ore reserves it is but natural for one to presume that it would be the beginning of some of the most gigantic mining enterprises on the Pacific coast. As we go to press it is learned that the title has passed from the federal government.

ST. ALBANS GROUP

While the Blue Ledge mine is by far the most extensive property in the district, there are numerous others in various stages of development, chief of which may be mentioned the St. Albans group of twelve claims. This is also a very important property and most advantageously situated, as it is but 1000 feet and just across the creek to the east of the Blue Ledge, covering an immense parallel vein which in general character and values is almost identical with the former. There are several tunnels in this property and it is but recently that large ore reserves have been disclosed in the lower

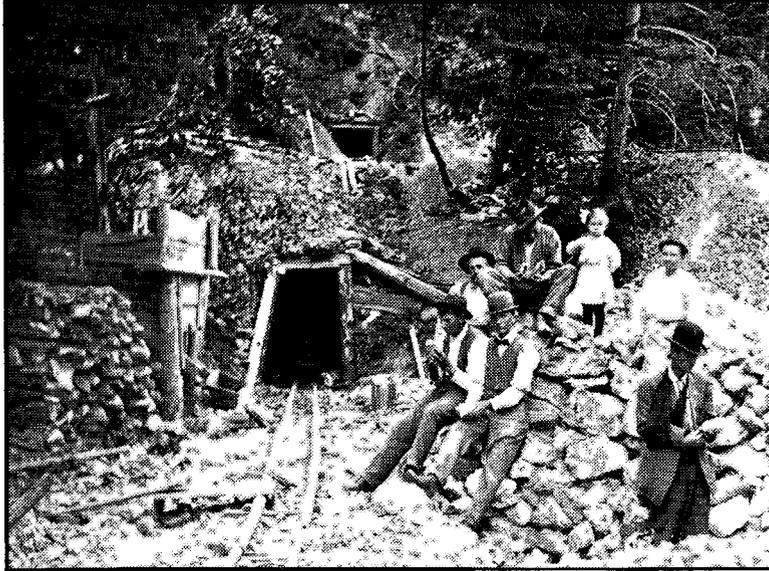
ROWLEY COPPER MINE

Two hundred acres of ground are embraced in the holdings of the Rowley Copper Company, in the Drew Creek section, which at present is very much handicapped for the lack of transportation facilities. On this group there are two very distinct and well defined ledges. The gigantic surface crop-pings of the first show it to be fully two hundred feet in width. It is a light colored schistose, strongly impregnated chalcop-yr-ite and has been prospected by a number of open cuts its full width. On the north end a tunnel has been run in on the ledge for a distance of one hundred and twenty feet. This ledge is easily traceable on the surface for a distance of three thousand feet. Parallel and some five hundred feet to the west an iron gossan, or oxidized outcrop fifteen feet thick, covers a ledge of heavy sulphide copper ore. This ledge is developed by a tunnel on the north now in one hundred and thirty feet, its breast being in solid sulphide ore, while on the south a tunnel has been in fifty feet. Owing to the natural flux found in the sulphide ore its treatment will become an easy matter when the question of transportation is solved. Like many of the other low-grade propositions in this section, this property is well supplied with water from Drew Creek, which crosses it, and the entire surface is covered with a heavy growth of red fir, cedar, yellow and Oregon pine.

THE BUZZARD MINE

At the Buzzard mine, which is located on a ridge or "hog-back" between Elk and Lickloge Creeks, north of Medford, a veritable mountain of low-grade ore is being developed. Thirteen full mining claims are embraced in the holdings, which are all in a porphyry formation, the entire hill being quite heavily mineralized. The development work upon the surface, as well as underground being quite extensive, the latter aggregating something over one thousand linear feet of tunnels, drifts and cross-cuts, all in ledge matter which carries values the general average being a trifle less than four dollars in gold, several ounces silver and a large percentage of zinc. In

Sterling Gold Quartz Mining and Milling Company



TUNNEL ENTRANCES—STERLING QUARTZ MINE

THE property of this company is situated in the Sterling mining district and on the contact vein recognized as the main source of \$4,000,000 in placer gold mined from the gulches tributary to mineral hill.

A series of veins have been prospected by several hundred feet of drift and winze and high values in gold demonstrated, the quartz averaging \$6.00 per ton and running as high as \$3755.00 per ton in rock where the gold is readily visible.

A large body of ore is now in sight and in order to handle this tonnage along more economic lines a tunnel has been driven for a distance of 450 feet and has intersected two of the main veins at a vertical depth of 200 feet showing the large body of gold bearing quartz in place. This lower tunnel will be connected with the surface when main contact is reached, thereby adding a large tonnage to the several thousands of tons already in sight. A suitable mill will then be erected. The policy of this company is broad and conservative and is under able management.

The officers and owners are composed of the following well-known mining and business men:

W. H. Canon, president; E. C. Ireland, vice president; G. L. Davis, treasurer; F. J. Newman, attorney; R. L. Ray, general manager; H. H. Lorimer, secretary.

Capitalized at \$1,000,000; 1,000,000 non-assessable shares.

Main office of company, Fruitgrowers Bank Building, Medford, Oregon.

MEDFORD AS A MINING CENTER

some of the lower workings values as high as fifty and sixty ounces gold have been returned. Owing to the base character of the ore body in general, and the present inadequate equipment for treating it on the property, it is a difficult matter to save the values and much of it is lost in the tailings dump. In the opinion of the writer this property will some day become one of the largest low-grade producers in the state. The tonnage is here, the values are proven and the two creeks mentioned have an available water supply of three thousand miners' inches, while on the surface of the mining claims it is conservatively estimated that there is not less than three million feet of standing fir timber, thus making all conditions favorable to economic mining whenever it passes to men who have the capital necessary to its proper equipment.

GALICE

At Galice hydraulic mining is being prosecuted on an extensive scale. One property there is now working ground that is from one to two hundred feet thick, and covers fully fifteen hundred acres. This ground is known to produce at the rate of not less than 8 cents per yard. Twelve miles of ditch conveys five thousand inches of water to the property. This is but one of the many placers that are now in active operation in that immediate vicinity.

The Alameda Consolidated Mines and Smelter is also located in this district. This property is in a most satisfactory condition. A large force is employed in the mine extracting a heavy tonnage every twenty-four hours. This ore carries splendid values, which are steadily increasing as depth is attained. The ore is run from the several tunnels, by gravity, to the smelter. The matte is conveyed to the Southern Pacific railroad on wagons. The average shipments are two carloads each week.

For years this district was considered an exclusive placer country, but its quartz mines are now reckoned as its greatest asset. The Oriole, another producing mine here, is developed to a depth of over six hundred feet by means of a nine hundred foot tunnel which taps an immense vein from one to two

hundred feet in width. Here, as in other sections of Southern Oregon, the contact of the slate and porphyry indicate the permanency and values of the quartz ledges.

CHAMPLIN DREDGING COMPANY

One of the most successful dredging operators in the district is the Champlin Dredging Company, on Footh Creek. This company has gone to great expense in building a large dredge and equipping the property with all of the latest modern appliances. The work is being prosecuted continuously with very gratifying success to the owners.

THE GREENBACK MINE

The Greenback mine on Grave Creek is no misnomer, as from the day of its discovery, in 1897, it has enabled its owners to pile up the greenbacks of Uncle Samuel in exchange for its rich ores. It is by far the most modern equipped mine and mill in the state, also a very large producer, and the end is not yet in sight.

OREGON BELLE MINE

The Oregon Belle, on Forest Creek, with its eight levels, is living evidence of the prophecy of the writer that it is necessary in southern Oregon, as elsewhere, to go down on the ledge. This property is developed to a depth of three hundred feet. Up to date fully two thousand feet of development work has been performed and paid for from the proceeds of the mine.

THE OPP MINE

Another mine in this immediate vicinity is the Opp. For years its stamps have steadily added to the gold output of the state. While it is not extensively developed it has made an enviable record for itself and has the ear marks of continuing to be one of the heavy producers of this section.

Curry county to the west lays claim to vast, undeveloped deposits of copper bearing ores and gold bearing quartz ledges all indicated by the showing of mineral on the surface at

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OFFICE AT SIXTH AND FIR STREETS

MEDFORD AS A MINING CENTER

points far apart throughout the county. There are immense base as well as free gold propositions awaiting the advent of capital.

THE BRADEN MINE

The Braden mine is located about two miles from the town of Gold Hill, Oregon, and has been operated almost continuously for the past thirty years. It is equipped with a ten stamp mill, concentrators, rock crushers, etc., all operated by electric power, and is one of the best developed mines now in operation in Jackson county. It is estimated that this mine has produced over \$750,000.00.

THE GOLD HILL MINE

The Gold Hill mine is located about one mile from Gold Hill, Oregon. The town of Gold Hill, on the Southern Pacific railroad, derived its name from this quartz mine, which was one of the first quartz mines discovered and operated on the coast. It was discovered in 1860, by a farmer looking for his stock, and within one year, it is estimated, over half a million dollars' worth of gold was extracted from it. Then the pay shoot was lost, either by faulting of the vein or the pinching thereof. Afterwards the property was in litigation for a number of years, and since then has only been operated in a small way, with varying success.

THE LUCKY TOU VELLE

If size of ledge and quality of ore be taken as a criterion, there is a property under development in the northern part of Jackson county that pertains to the colossal. For about the entire length of three mining claims runs a ledge that seems to have a width varying from 40 to 150 feet.

The capping of the ledge varies from a light colored gossan carrying small values in gold, to a heavy iron oxide that is replaced by copper pyrite, copper carbonate and native copper.

Five feet of ore carrying 25 percent copper and \$4.00 in gold per ton is one striking feature of the property. Fourteen feet of ledge material carrying copper sulphide and native copper gives assay values of from \$11.00 to \$30.00 per ton in copper and gold.

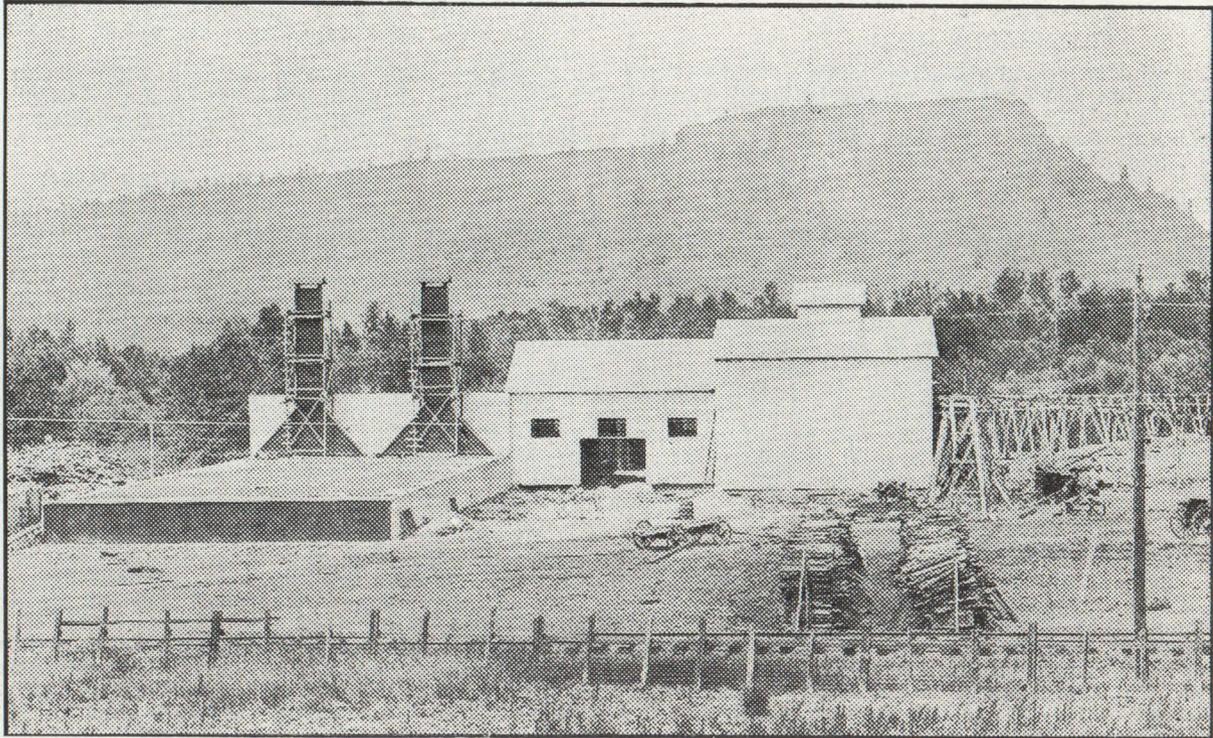
The property is so situated as to offer almost ideal facilities for the cheap mining and transportation of ore and the grade is such that with a sufficient quantity a large profit can be assured by shipping to a smelter.

PALMER CREEK GOLD MINE

On Palmer Creek, a tributary of the "Big Applegate," and north of the Steamboat mine, which produced a fortune a number of years ago, is located the property of the Palmer Creek Gold Mines, Inc., and this property is considered by experts second to none in Southern Oregon. In addition to its rich placer ground there are several well defined veins having good gold values, as well as two veins rich in cinnabar. On the surface of several of the claims is a huge deposit of crushed quartz slate and decomposed vein matter which is from two to thirty-five feet deep, and the values in gold range from three to thirteen hundred dollars per ton. This property is now being developed and in the spring a modern mill will be erected to treat at least one hundred tons per day.

NORLING MINE

The Norling mine is situated nine miles west of Medford and four miles west of Jacksonville, and consists of a group of seven claims with a series of parallel ledges. The formation is porphyry and "quartzite" (locally known as greenstone), and diorite. Out of two hundred tons of ore extracted none netted less than sixty-four dollars per ton, according to smelter reports, and the deeper in the ground they went the better the values. Mining men predict a great future for this property. A good wagon road goes right up to the mine, and the railway is inside of two and a half miles of same.



BRICK AND TILE FACTORY AT TOLO—LARGE DEPOSITS OF FINE
CLAYS ABOUND THROUGHOUT THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

Activities in Siskiyou County, Cal.

By J. LUCE, of Etna Mills

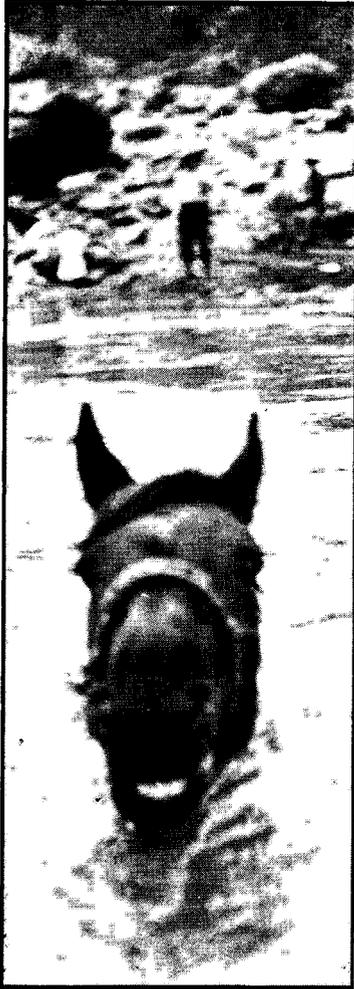
SISKIYOU COUNTY has produced nearly two hundred million dollars in gold. A large portion of this came from its placers and yet there has been a large output also from the free milling quartz mines. In the Salmon district alone the quartz mines have yielded from six to ten millions of dollars from free milling ores. The famous Black Bear has a record of over three millions, the Gold Ball group over a million, the Highland, Advance, Overton, Homestake and a few others have produced several millions

Quartz mining in this district is only in its infancy. Like in Southern Oregon capital is needed for the further development and equipment of the numerous prospects and partially developed mines and the encouraging situation just now is that capital is coming into Siskiyou county. Just last November that half section of mineral ground including the famous Highland mine was taken over by European mining capitalists at a quarter of a million dollars spot cash; and what is still more encouraging these people are making good. To the north of the Highland lies the Overton group and rich ores are being extracted and milled at a neighboring mill. To the northwest of the Highland group the Cub Bear mine, owned by the Sis-

koyou syndicate, is yielding ores which are plentifully sprinkled with free gold. Just north of the Cub Bear lies the Homestake, which is also yielding rich ore. Adjoining the Highland on the south is the Blue Jeans group with a strong, rich shoot of ore waiting for capital to develop it. The Harris brothers' property in the same district is at the present time yielding some good ores. This is true of many of the partially developed mines in that vicinity too numerous to mention by name.

The Yreka district is also active. The Mono Mining Company is operating, so also are the Osgood Mining Company, controlled by F. H. Osgood, of Seattle, and others, such as the Eliza mine, owned by DeWitt & Shear, of Yreka. The Blue Lead and the Spring Gulch are also being developed by local people.

In Trinity county the Haywood Mining Company is installing a mill on its property in the Haywood district. At Carville at the Headlight mine there are 20 stamps dropping day and night and it is reported that there is sufficient ore blocked out at this mine to keep them busy for eight years. Up on the north fork of Coffee creek the Siskiyou syndicate is installing a free milling plant on its property known as the Keating mine.



TELEPHONE MAIN 1591
HOME 189-K

DOC.
Ryan

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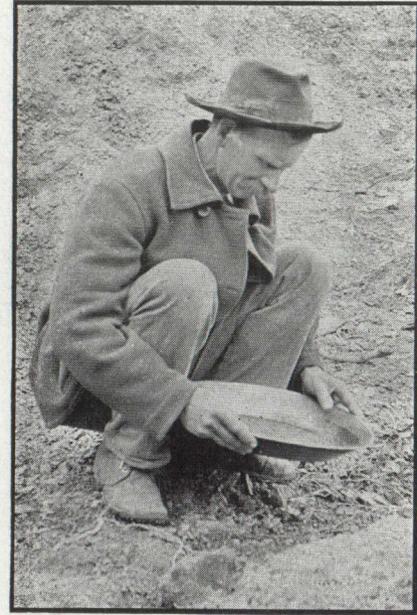
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KENNETT, CALIFORNIA

Dec 20th, 1911 VOUCHER NO. 2582 CHECK NO. 2575

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UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING & MINING CO.
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BOSTON, MASS.

NOT OVER TWELVE HUNDRED \$1,200.00

DOLLARS CENTS
1044.52

DOLLARS

D. J. Smith
CASHIER
APPROVED FOR PAYMENT AND COUNTERSIGNED
J. M. Kamin
MANAGER

NOT GOOD UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED

GR. GOLD PER TON	GR. SILVER PER TON	PER CENT COPPER (Wt.)	PERCENT
3.03	5.10		
3.03	5.10		

Weight of Entire Lot	41640	Lbs.	Gold	% @ 19.25	\$ 58.83
Less Weight of Sacks	537	"	Silver	95 % @ .55 3/8	2.68
Net Weight of Ore	41103	"	Copper (Dry Assay Equals Wet Loss)	% @	\$
Less Moisture 2.4%	986	"		@	\$
			Total Paid for		\$ 61.01
			Less Smelting Charge	@	\$ 4.85
Dry Weight of Ore	40117	Lbs.		@ \$ 56.16	Per Ton \$ 1186.49

Freight Advanced @ 3.50 \$ 72.87
Advances R. R. Valley Ry. \$ 9.10 81.97
Sampling - Date 12/15/11 \$

Assays \$ \$

Approved _____ Net Amount of Settlement \$ 1044.52

A New Producer for Southern Oregon

THE NORLING MINE

The first shipment made from this property showed net smelter returns of \$113.51 per ton in gold.

Second shipment made, the returns of which are shown in accompanying photograph, showed net smelter returns of \$61.01 per ton in gold.

Third shipment made showed returns of \$59.26 per ton in gold.

Further shipments of the same class of ore are at present in transit to the smelter.

This property has been sufficiently developed to demonstrate that it is an extremely rich mine and destined to become a large gold producer. The mine is located seven miles from Medford and three miles from railroad.

Directors:
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J. A. Norling, V. P.
M. P. Schmitt, Secy.
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B. F. Forbes.

Medford Mining and Milling Co.
Medford, Oregon.

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Per 2582

Geology and Mineral Resources of Southern Oregon and Northern California

By GUY T. THRESHER, Geologist

LOCATION

THE region under consideration is covered by Curry, Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties, Oregon, and Siskiyou county, California.

Three distinct mountain ranges intersect the area. The Coast range, the Cascades and the Klamath mountains.

The district lies midway between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district represents three distinct topographic features. The first is the Bear Creek valley, and the lower regions and valley lands along the Klamath and Rogue rivers, ranging in elevation from 100 feet to 1800 feet above the sea level.

The second feature represents the summit area where the highest peaks reach an elevation of from 6000 feet to 9000 feet, revealing a surface of marked relief and rugged contour.

The third feature covers the greater portion of the area with an average elevation of about 3000 feet, a surface composed in greater part of steep slopes produced by the erosion of many streams and suggests a dissected plateau of a former surface of uniform relief.

Several rivers drain the district, the principal ones being the Rogue and the Klamath. They flow westward across the region to the Pacific ocean.

The topographic feature referred to as the Bear Creek valley divides the pretertiary rocks of the Klamath mountains from the valley sandstones, which are entirely different both in structure and lithological character. The deformation of

these sandstones presents an irregular monocline, caused by the sinking of the sediments to the east and designated as the Antelope depression.

The principal rocks of the series consist of sandstones and conglomerates. Associated with these are coal beds of variable thickness from a few inches to several feet. The thickest portions occur near the middle of the series where the aggregate thickness is between thirty and forty feet. Basalt, tuffs and breccia cap the sandstones.

West of the Bear Creek valley rise the Klamath mountains, whose rocks form a crystalline complex in which schists, gneisses, limestones and slates are cut by granitic intrusives. These older sediments have been folded and contorted until their stratigraphy is nearly eligible. The general trend of these rocks is northeast and southwest and dip to the east. A series of faults traverse the region in a north and south direction, but their attitude is not perfectly known. There is much evidence of regional metamorphism and the chronological order of a great portion of the older rocks is unknown.

The deformation of the Klamath mountains may be accounted for roughly in three epochs, as follows.

The first, known as the Pre-Cretaceous uplift, when the greater portion of the Klamath mountains were uplifted above the sea in a great anticlinal fold.

The second epoch, designated as the Cretaceous subsidence, when the partially eroded older formations subsided entirely or in part beneath the sea. The third epoch is known as the Tertiary uplift, when the whole area was again raised above the sea.

There is evidence that after partial erosion of the Creta-

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ceous, the water again covered large portions of Oregon and deposited the Tejen formations upon the upturned edges of the Chico series.

In a way the mineral deposits of Southern Oregon seem to be identified with some one of the three epochs mentioned before.

Prior to the Jurassic age the Klamath range represented a stratified area of limestones and sediments, marls, shales, and magnesian rocks, with the metals finely disseminated throughout the mass.

The Jurassic and Cretaceous were periods of long continued folding and faulting, a condition sufficient to leach the metals from the sediments and deposit them along the contacts.

The oldest mineral deposits of the region are probably Pre-Jurassic in age and are pretty well distributed over the district, especially well developed in the vicinity of Waldo and the Preston peak.

The deposits are characterized by gossan outcrop that is usually replaced by chalcopyrite.

The more recent quartz veins often intersect these older deposits and show secondary enrichment near the points of intersection.

The quartz veins of the region carrying gold, free and in combination with pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena are probably Cretaceous and cotemporaneous with the diorite dikes of the upper Mesozoic age.

The elder Paleozoic rocks consist of dark siliceous and locally banded slates and greenish slates interbedded with tuffs and lentles of limestone and near contacts metamorphosed to fine grained mica schist.

There are four belts of limestones traversing the region, probably of Devonian and Carboniferous age.

It is probable that the micaceous schists in the vicinity of Squaw lake are older than the Paleozoic rocks of the same

region. These schists cover a large area in the upper Applegate country and are associated hornblende and chlorite schists, probably derived from older igneous rocks.

The copper mines of the Blue Ledge district occur in this formation.

The succession of sediments included in the four belts of limestones and associated rocks to judge from attitude and distribution appear to be conformable and unconformable with the underlying schists and overlying Jurassic rocks.

The Mesozoic rocks consist of shales, thin bedded sandstones, and fine siliceous conglomerates and are classified as Jurassic.

The Cretaceous rocks consist of soft conglomerates, sandstones and shales and originally covered a large portion of the area, but are now isolated and confined to small local patches. These conglomerates are usually gold bearing and often known as old channel deposits, but are in reality marginal sea beds and are usually capped by soft sandstone.

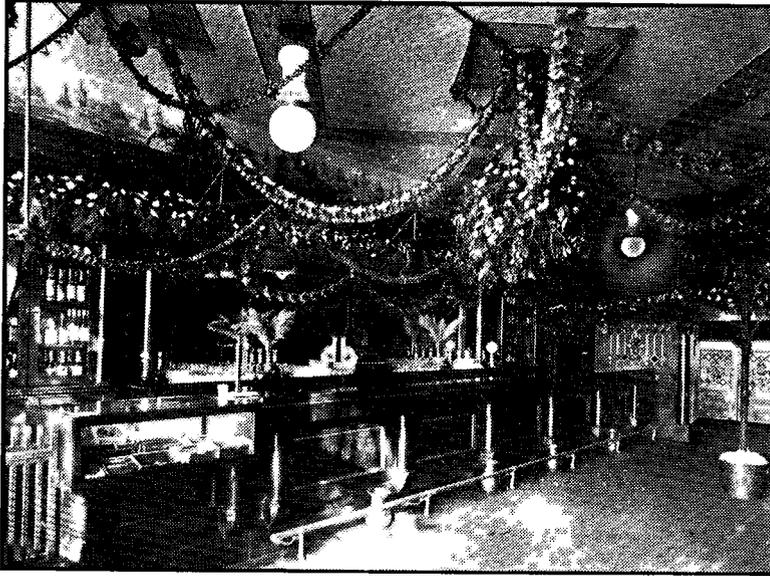
These old gravels furnished much of the placer gold of this region.

Of the igneous rocks the greenstones and peridotites in their various forms cover the greatest area. They are for the most part altered and present various phases of texture and conditions of alteration.

Along contacts the greenstones reveal a schistose structure caused by contact metamorphism and is often the repository of gold and copper ores.

The dikes of the region are diorite, andosite, basalt and dacite. The district can duplicate nearly every form and physical feature in which mineral is found in the United States, from the true fissure to the locally rich pocket.

The region is rich in mineral springs, cement material, kaolin, iron, lime, talc and semi-precious stones. The northern portion of the Rogue River valley is a field especially rich in moss agates and is a favorite locality for collectors.



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Gold Hill Mining District

QUARTZ MINING in Southern Oregon has had many adverse conditions to overcome. Not that nature has not been lavish and even prodigal in her contribution of all of the accessories that go to make a successful mining country. Our formations, climatic and natural conditions are all that could be desired.

The results of the first mining in Southern Oregon were the prodigious output of placer gold, adding many millions of new "untarnished" money to the wealth of the country. This was quickly, cheaply and easily mined.

During this time the famous Gold Hill ore body was found producing some four hundred thousand dollars in gold. This was the first quartz gold found in Oregon. Following this was the Steamboat discovery, producing some five hundred thousand dollars in gold.

Such values as these being found at a very shallow depth naturally started the quest for more. This was the inception of pocket hunting in Southern Oregon, which has given this country an undesirable black eye. Since then many so-called pockets have been taken out ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars in value. Many of these pockets if followed to a conclusion would have proven well defined ore shoots in paying ledges. But pocket hunting was too easy.

Within the radius of a few miles of Gold Hill are found the following mines, which have produced from \$20,000 to \$400,000 each. The Gold Hill mine, Whitney, Ross, Blackwell, Johnson, Revenue, Roaring, Gimlet, Braden, Bill Nye, Gold Standard and Lucky Bart, with dozens of others that have produced from a few hundred to a few thousand from surface ores. These are all well defined ledges, and not pocket propositions.

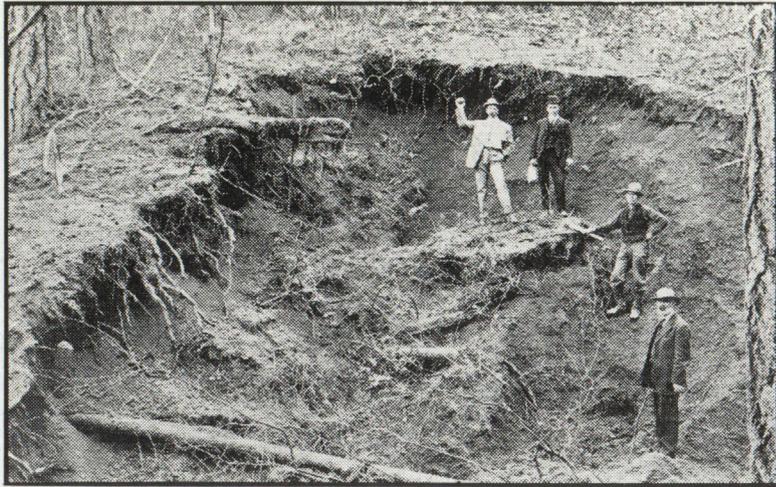
It is known to but few outside of local miners that two miles north of Gold Hill is the beginning of an iron belt

extending several miles north and from a half mile to a mile in width, which will yet make a record for Southern Oregon mines.

In the early '70s, before the advent of the railroad, a Portland organization with an iron smelter located at Oswego, on the Willamette river, bought and located a portion of this iron outcrop, secured large tracts of lime and timber, and began operations on a large scale for the mining of both iron and lime. During this time the Oregon & California railroad was built through the valley. After shipping several hundred cars of lime and iron and demonstrating conclusively the value of both, which was entirely satisfactory, they endeavored to get more satisfactory rates from the railroad, rates at that time being practically prohibitive. This reduction they were unable to get. Hence they closed down their work, awaiting the time when more equitable rates could be procured, and the property has lain dormant from that day to the present. Rates on this iron can be procured today that would make this a shipping product, to a profit if mined and handled on a sufficiently large scale.

This iron is pronounced a magnetite and limonite, two of the principal iron ores of commerce carrying but a small percentage of sulphur, phosphorus, silica, titanic acid, or other refractory minerals. That this is a valuable iron ore has been proven by working tests on a large scale. That there are many thousands of tons of it near the surface and easily accessible is a self-evident fact to any practical mining man who looks the field over. That this iron is but a capping to a more valuable copper, gold and silver bearing ore is a much mooted question. Even so, there is enough iron ore on surface to keep an iron furnace running for years before this ore would change to a sulphide and require a copper smelter.

This iron is found in a system of practically parallel veins,



PALMER CREEK GOLD MINE

BUILDINGS AT
PALMER CREEK GOLD MINE



MEDFORD AS A MINING CENTER

with a north and south trend, cutting through and coming in contact with granites, diorite, lime and serpentine, and in places banded strata of slate and mica schist are found following the vein material. Also veins of quartz andesite carrying good values in gold, freed on surface by the oxidization of the iron contents of the veins. When it is realized that this iron is so solid that five cubic feet of it will make a ton it can readily be seen that a five foot vein of this will make tonnage very rapidly.

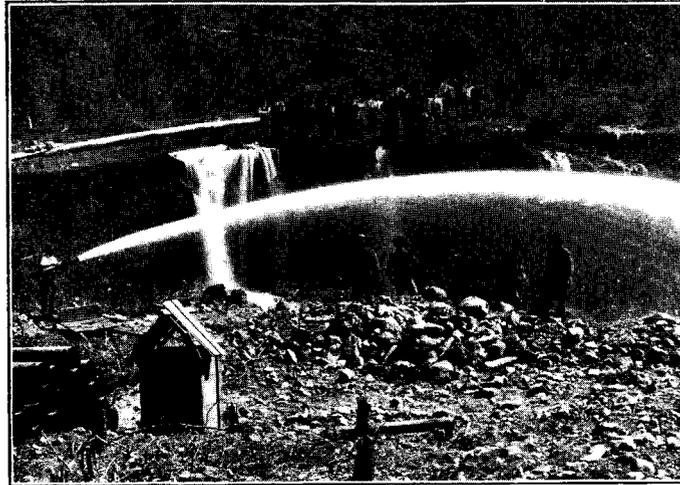
Unlike the Alameda, Blue Ledge and Big Yank and other large bodies of ores, lying from twenty to thirty miles from

railroad and awaiting the building of roads. These veins are but a short mile distant from the railroad, and with aerial tramways established ores can be delivered to the tracks for a few cents per ton.

Space forbids a further enumeration of the resources of this district. Sufficient to say that the opportunities that are open today, ere the present year closes will all have been taken up.

That the mining industry is bound to forge ahead and become one of the leading industries of Southern Oregon is a foregone conclusion.

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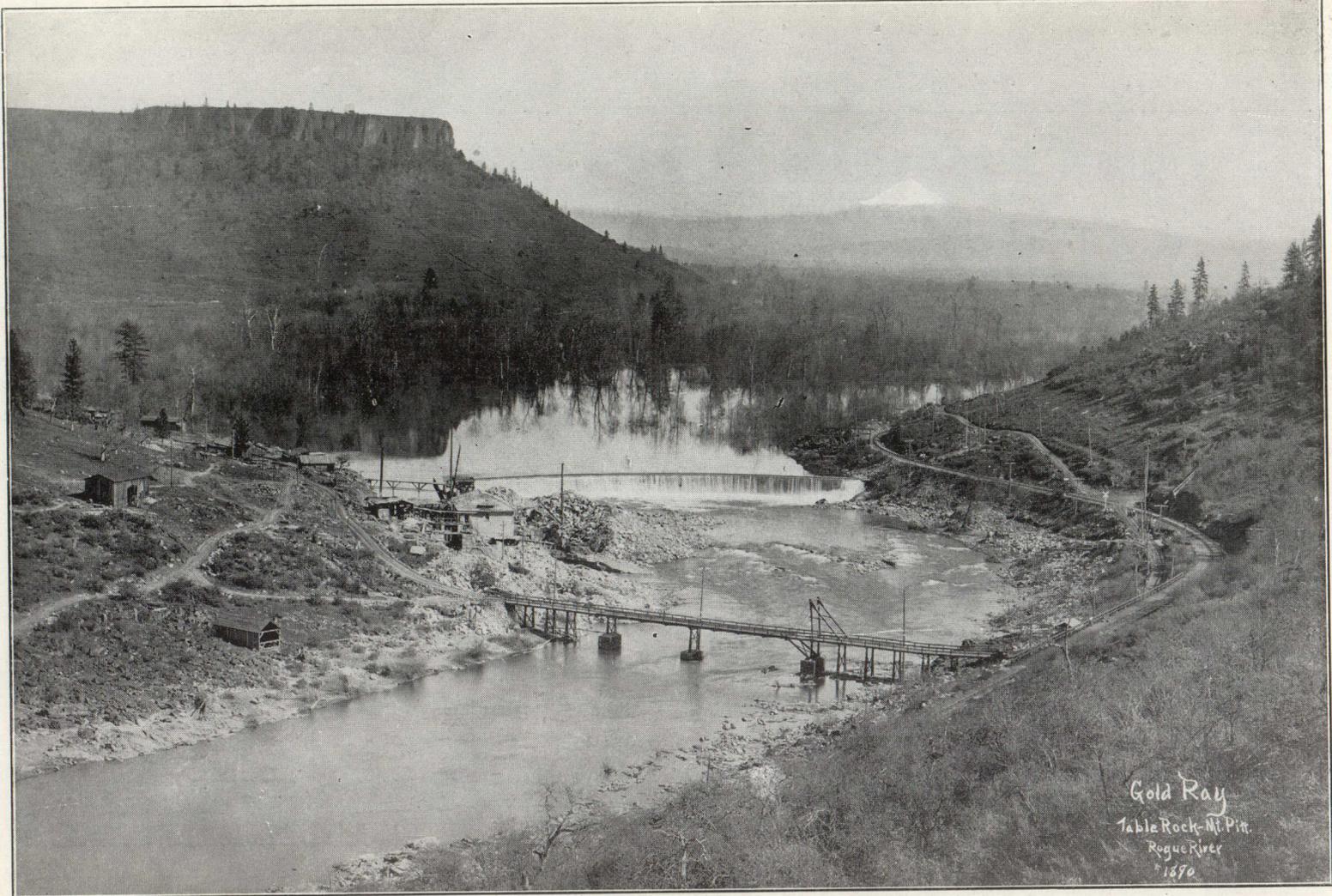
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Southern Oregon Mining Bureau

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Southern Oregon Mining Bureau

Sixth and Fir Streets

Iron and Cement in Southern Oregon

By G. T. THRESHER

LIMESTONE has always played a prominent part in human progress. Like iron, which is the most useful of all metals, lime is the most useful of all rocks. And being most useful, nature, or all wise Providence ordained that they should be the most abundant.

Geologically, both lime and iron are deposited organically. Iron, by coming in contact with organic matter in process of oxidation, is deoxidized to ferrous oxide and so on by several chemical changes is deposited as hydrated ferric oxide.

There are some very large deposits of commercial iron in Southern Oregon that will no doubt in time be developed.

While the subject of lime formation is of great scientific interest, suffice to say that the minute coral animal, one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom and composed of soft gelatinous tissue, extracts carbonate of lime from the sea water and deposits the frail coral stems that make up the great reefs and atolls of the tropical and semi-tropical seas. They are an old family and have been working along the same lines since the organic world began. Through all geologic ages we find these old reefs of limestone folded and crumpled into complex mountain systems.

And we find the nummulitic limestone like that used in the building of Egypt's pyramids, 19,000 feet above the sea level in the Asiatic Himalayas.

While limestone differs little in physical features, an analysis is necessary to determine their economic value. Limestone is soluble and on the flanks of Grayback mountain, in Josephine county, percolating waters have dissolved the limestone and have formed vast caves, mysterious subterranean passages, that lead downward into regions unexplored and are known as Oregon's Marble Halls and are as unique and interesting in their way as Crater Lake.

There are also large areas of crystallized limestone, or marble, that compare very favorably with the best marble in the west. However, the chief use and value of our limestone will be found in the manufacture of cement.

Limestone carrying 55 percent calcium oxide and 44 percent carbon dioxide with less than .03 percent magnesia is found in large quantities in the vicinity of Medford and Gold Hill. This grade of lime rock burned with shale or other suitable rock and crushed to fine mesh makes the product known as Portland cement.

There is also a strata of hydraulic limestone in Southern Oregon that affords, besides lime, magnesia, silica, alumina and iron oxide.

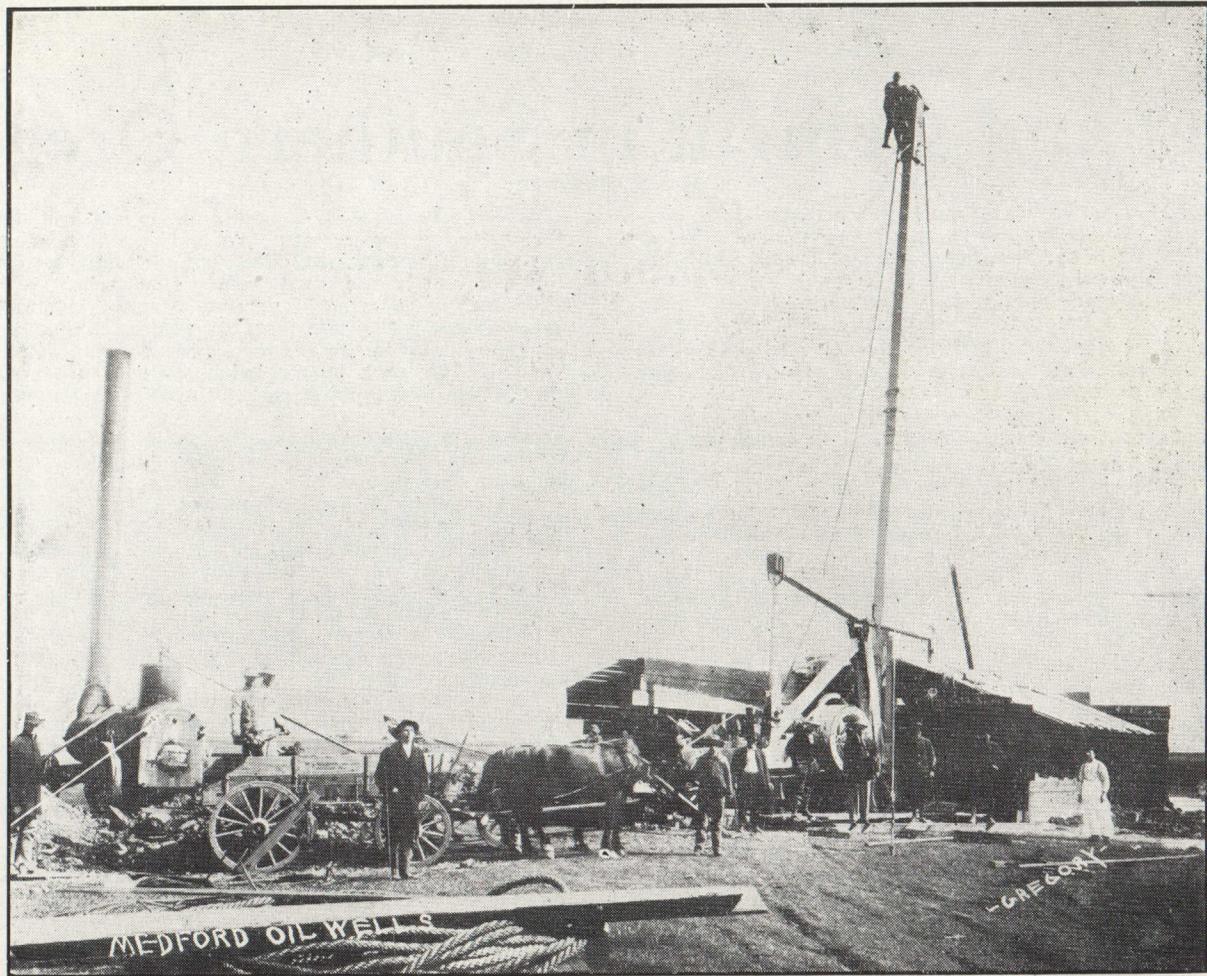
The manufacture of cement has, within the last few years, been of great commercial importance and it is the opinion of many building experts that cement and broken stone used in the making of concrete will become the world's leading building material; in fact it always has been the most substantial material used in construction.

The milestones of civilization are built of concrete and back beyond the scope of history the adaptability of this material was known.

The pyramids of Egypt, four thousand years old, the lookout towers of Ireland six feet in diameter and one hundred feet high, are testimony to the lasting qualities of cement.

The walls and aqueducts of Rome and the great wall of China are built of concrete.

Modern science has produced a superior product to that of the ancients and it is fast driving out all other material of construction. In Southern Oregon are found large quantities of the finest cement material. The lime and shale contacts present ideal features for the economic production of this material and only awaits the magic touch of capital.



BORING FOR OIL ON DESERT NEAR MEDFORD



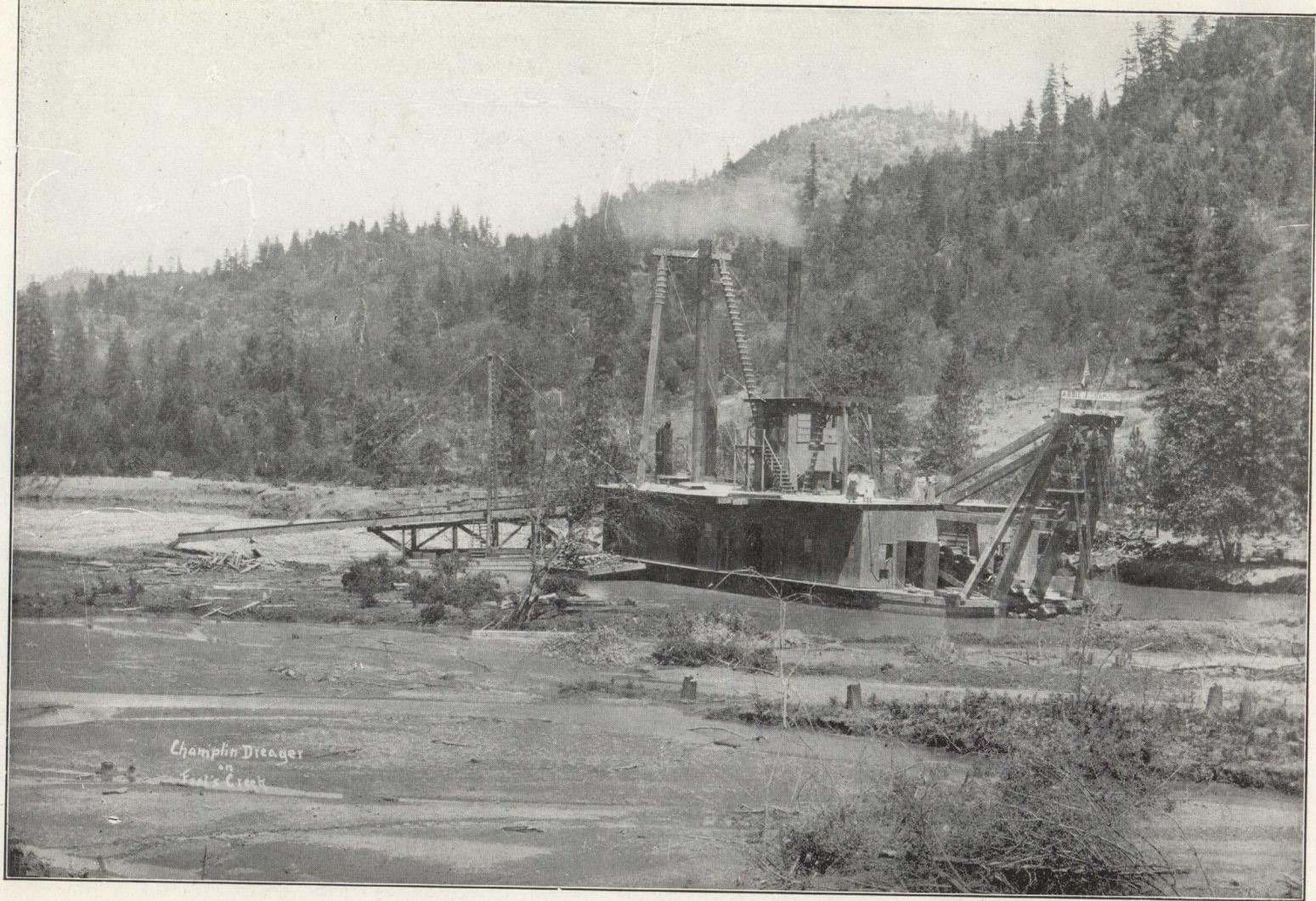
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CHAMPLIN GOLD DREDGE ON FOOTS CREEK

Possibilities of Dredge Mining

By R. C. REAME

THE old saying, "Gold is where you find it," remains undisputed, and nature in her provident way seems to have left a sufficient quantity of the precious metal where it was easy for the frontiersman to find, in order that he might have the means at hand with which to develop this new country, and to search for still greater wealth.

It is claimed that Southern Oregon and Northern California form the greatest almost virgin field in the world for the operation of quartz mills and smelters, and the same is true of the placer fields of this district. While they have produced millions of dollars during the past sixty years, they are still in their infancy.

Naturally this question arises: Why are these great fields of wealth untouched? The answer lies in the fact that year after year, at the beginning of the wet season, our miners have gone back to their cabins among the foothills and mountain gulches; and there, following the same crude, primitive methods of the forty-niner, they have been able in a few months to place enough nuggets in their buckskin purses to supply their needs for the rest of the year. These men have taken little or no interest in the vast acreage of gravel bars which lie in the valleys below; of course they know that with the disintegration of the many lodes, and veins, that have supplied their "diggings" with the yellow nuggets, came the floods of ages which have swept the major part of this great wealth on down to these same gravel bars where the finer dust has found a resting place.

The following is offered to illustrate the attitude and conception of the old-time prospector for our modern mining facilities and their future possibilities: Answering the questions of a young engineer, who was representing capital to be invested, an old-timer, a true representative of that sturdy

class who blazed the trail for our present day civilization, volunteered this information: "Young man, there ain't no use in you a-wasting your time on that flat ground down there, where you've been surveying. Why, if there were any way under the sun that that land could be mined, there would be no land there today for you to look at. Me and my pard tried it out in '63. It's too deep to bedrock and there ain't no dump for tailings." "Did you find any values?" was the engineer's query. "Yes, we made about five dollars apiece every day, but it was fine gold and we were looking for nuggets, and besides, in a couple of weeks we had dug so big a pit that we couldn't handle the water any longer."

Today plans are being prepared to float several large dredges upon this same piece of land. These dredges, the result of modern ingenuity and progress, will float upon the waters of ponds dug by the dredges themselves, and then with their ponderous bucket-line and electric shovel will bring forth the wealth of these lands which the old prospector thought were beyond the reach of man. The capital back of these dredges does not ask for nuggets. What it wants is dividends, and dividends it will have, because the conditions are right. The values are there, and with millions of yards of gravel the success of the enterprise is assured.

So we say to you, Mr. Capital, come to this virgin district where there is an abundance of cheap electric power with which to drive your machinery, and we will show you not only hundreds but thousands of acres of placer ground varying in depth from ten to sixty feet, with values of from ten cents to one dollar and fifty cents per cubic yard, extending from the very grass roots to bedrock. Not only will we show you greater values than are to be found in other localities, but the character of the gravel, and the bedrock conditions, are

GUY T. THRASHER

Phoenix, Oregon

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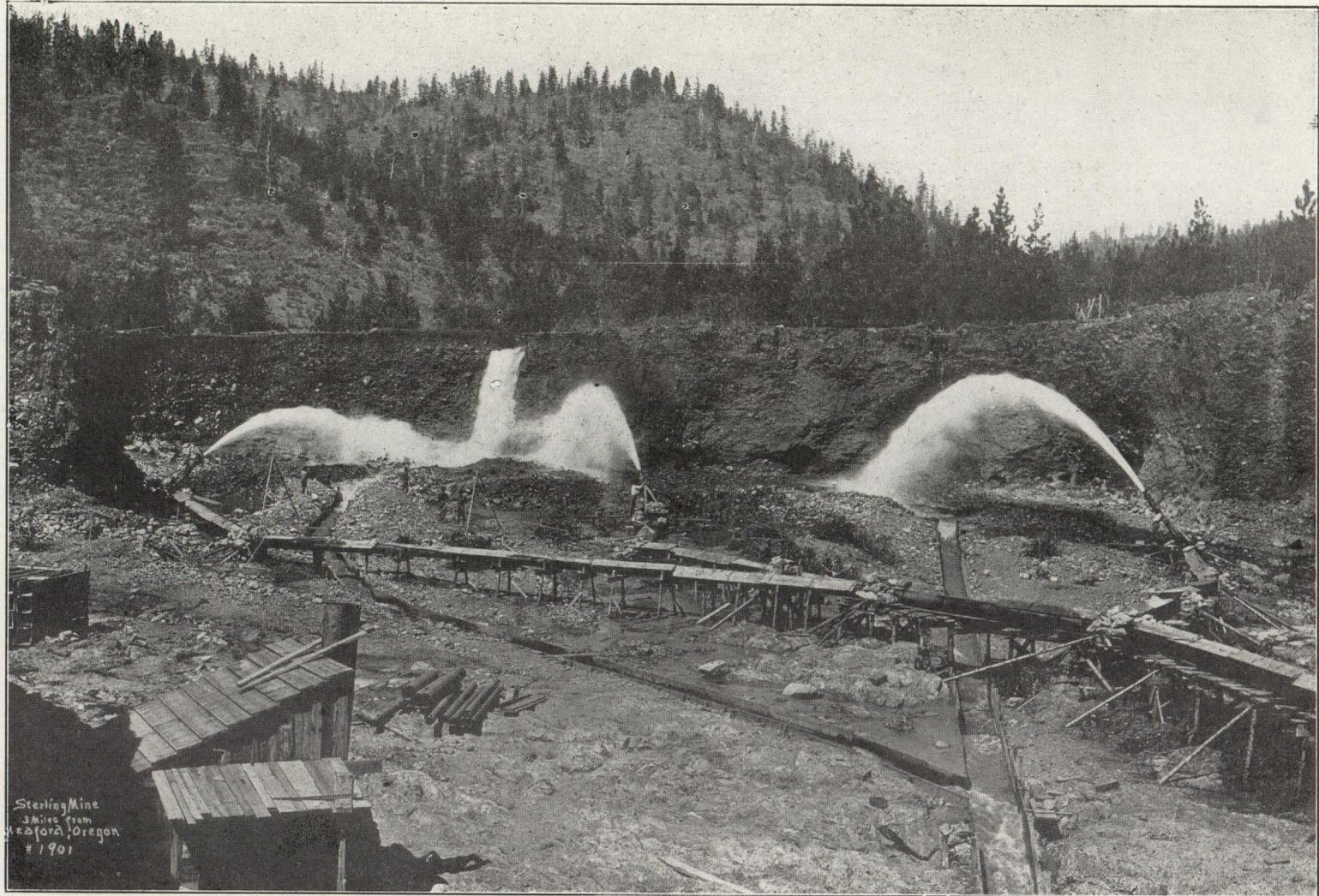
acknowledged by experts to be the best ever known, the bed-rock being invariably of a soft granite, porphyry, sandstone, slate or shale formation, together with the fact that there is a noticeable absence of large boulders and the much dreaded cement beds of other fields, makes this the most ideal dredging field of America.

The placer beds of this district not only furnish the possibilities for a great fleet of "gold ships" which will send, year after year, millions of dollars to our mints, but we also have acres upon acres which are peculiarly adapted to hydraulic mining, and still other fields upon which to operate the electric

shovel and pumping plant, commonly known as the dry land dredging process.

Yes, come Mr. Capital, for the time is ripe, the opportunities are here. With the expenditure of any amount, from a few thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars, you can secure the most gilt edge investments the world has ever furnished. We have witnessed the passing of the arrasta, the mortar and the blowpipe, and have watched the improved quartz mill and smelter take their place. So shall we note the exit of the pick and shovel, the longtom and rocker, and we will welcome the advent of the electric shovel, the pumping plant, and the miner's greatest achievement, the "gold ship."





Sterling Mine
3 Miles from
Madford, Oregon
1901

PLACER MINING IN SOUTHERN OREGON

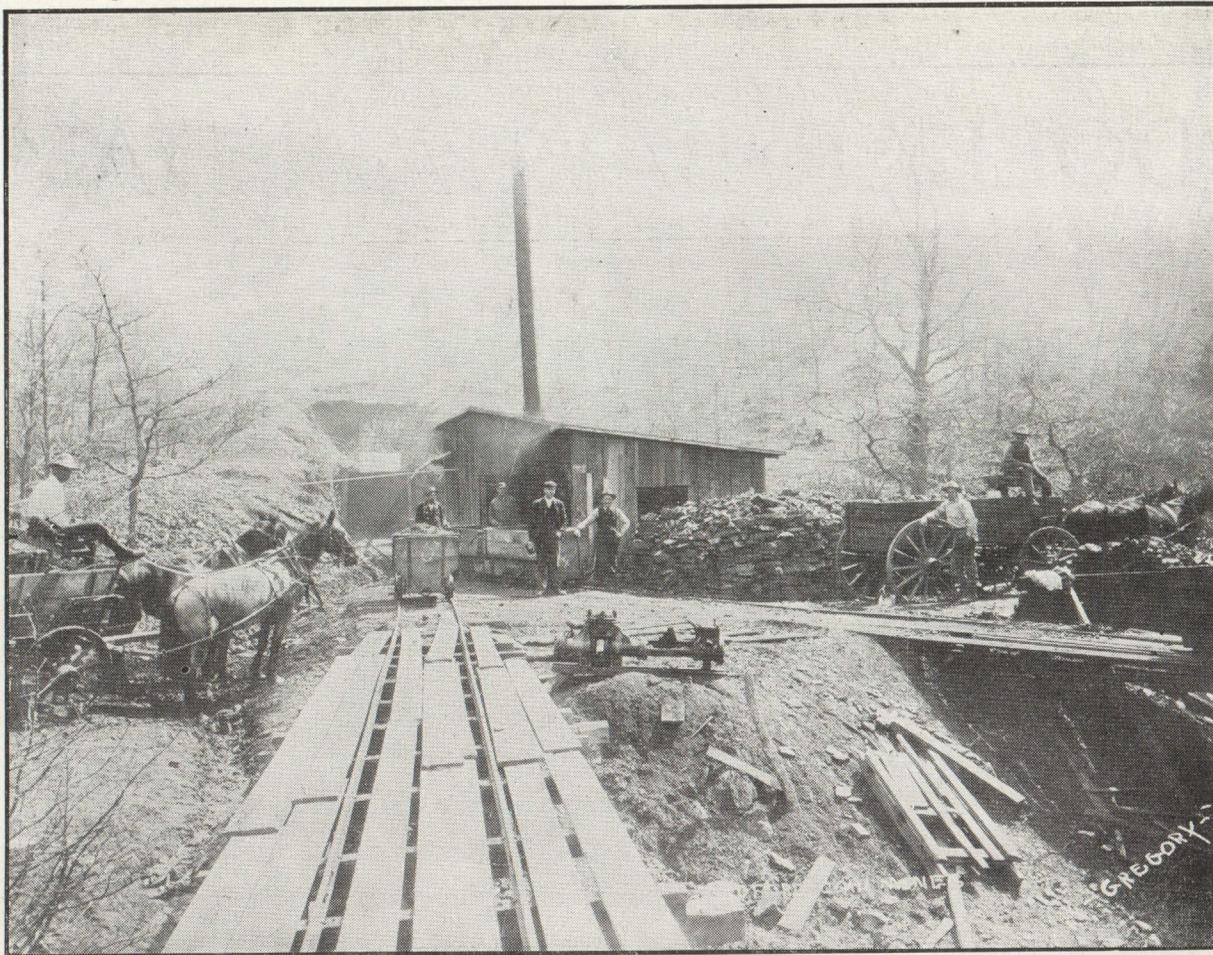
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MEDFORD COAL MINE—AN EXCELLENT QUALITY OF COAL IS SECURED WITHIN A FEW MILES OF MEDFORD, NOW BEING DEVELOPED

Iron Deposits in Southern Oregon and Northern California

By O. L. YOUNG

WHILE the attention of the reader has been directed to the development of the precious metals, such as gold, silver, copper, tin, etc., it is not well to overlook the importance of the iron deposits of this district. In this age of commercialism, the iron trade is the pendulum that more nearly indicates the financial condition of the country than any other commodity.

With the rapid development of the Pacific coast states, and the increased demands for the manufactured products of iron, it has become a live question to know whether we shall continue to procure the supply from the eastern mills and transport across the continent, or to establish manufacturing plants along the coast, as is now being attempted, and procure the raw material from the orient; or shall we develop the great iron deposits within our district.

The quality of this ore has no superior, as evidenced by the following assays. There are two distinct deposits, equal in quality and unlimited in quantity.

Assay by Duluth Testing Laboratory, by C. A. Graves: Iron 69.91 percent, Phos. 0.002 percent, sulphur, none; titanium, none.

Other assays run from 54 percent to 69 percent, with Phos. about the same, with no sulphur or titanium.

The number of investors in this field will increase at a much more rapid rate if the proper publicity is given this much neglected region.

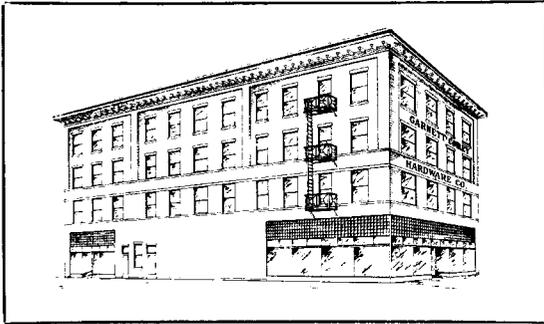
Many of the early day prospects will become strong and permanent producers by the application of present day methods.

The outlook for the mining industry in Southern Oregon and Northern California is far brighter than ever before—the brilliant prospects ahead for copper; the increased interest in gold mining.

There is no mining that brings quicker returns and pays larger dividends than the rich placer mines of Southern Oregon.

Conditions are shaping for a greater production in the near future.

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By honest business methods we have been able to build a home for our growing business, where we carry the largest exclusive hardware stock carried in the state outside of the large cities. Mining supplies are one of our big specialties and we are in a position to serve your wants. We would take it as a special favor for the miners to call and look over our stock.

GARNETT-COREY HARDWARE COMPANY

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