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If you want to make an investment in a mining enterprise, Investigate Ours. There is no system more fair and equal for all concerned than we have adopted.

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YOU need not fear that the large interest will swallow up the small interest. All stand on the same footing and share alike in the product of the mine. Our company is conducted on the most economical principles to insure good returns. No man shall receive a salary unless he performs service beneficial to the company. Better pay two miners three dollars each for a day's labor than to pay six dollars for the services of a needless manager or superintendent. We can place you where the investment of a small amount of money will bring you large returns. We ask an opportunity of explaining to you our system of conducting a mining enterprise. We want to prove to you why and how we are bound to be successful. We want to tell you how to secure good mining stock at a low figure. We would not ask you to place your money where we would not place our own. Taking all things into consideration, we can offer you the best opportunity for investment that you can find anywhere. It does not require a fortune to become interested with us, where the indications point to speedy and most profitable returns. We are in this business to make it a success, and will do it by systematic development and good management. We invite the strictest investigation of our properties and our company. Write to us for full particulars how you may become interested in a good mine for small investment, and we will convince you that every word we advertise is true. We can furnish you the best of references. Address

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NEW TREATMENT FOR ZINC ORE

Converted into Fumes and Collected in Long Bags.

Much interest has been aroused in the development of the zinc smelting business and the promises which are held out for the treatment of Slocan zinc-lead ores, if favorable duties into the United States can be secured.

It was only a short time ago that zinc was penalized by the smelters, and the constant effort of the mineowners in the Slocan was to get as small a percentage as possible in their output. With modern methods of smelting it is possible to recover practically all of the zinc and the lead from the same ore. Some interesting particulars about the method are given by C. E. Bruff, manager of a mining machinery house here, who is back from a visit to the plant at Canyon City, Colorado. The plant is owned by the United States Reduction company, which is controlled by the same interests as the American Smelting & Refining company. The plants there are managed by D. C. Jackling, late manager of the Republic mill, who has some business interests here. He has been making a great success of the institution.

"Mr. Jackling has adopted a system of smelting the zinc-lead ores that is a radical departure from the general practice" said Mr. Bruff yesterday. "Instead of trying to make a matte which carries the metal, Mr. Jackling fuses both the zinc and the lead. The metals are carried off in the fumes, which are afterwards collected in bags.

The furnace is not a smelting stack of the ordinary type. It more resembles an ordinary heating furnace, except that it is fitted with blowers, which have power to turn on a terrific blast. The ore as it comes from the mine is crushed

until it passes through an eighth of an inch screen. Then it is mixed with the waste from coal mines and is shoved into the furnace, the blast is turned on and the business starts. The heat generated is something terrific. The furnace gets so hot that one can hardly approach it. The temperature is helped along by the fact that there is generally sulphur in the lead ores, which ignites and serves as fuel. In the heat thus generated the zinc and the lead are carried off in fumes. The coal smoke is collected in the settling room and the gas from the furnace is forced by immense fans into the bagroom. The room is filled with long cotton flannel bags, about 10 inches in diameter and perhaps 20 feet long each. The gas is forced by the pressure from the fans into the bags and the air passes on through the fiber of the cloth, but the metallic zinc and lead are collected in the bags. They are drawn off from the bags into hoppers and calcined before being put on the market.

"The finished article is known as zinc-lead white and is used by paint makers to serve exactly the same purpose as white lead. In fact, it can not be told from white lead, and as it can be produced at perhaps 50 per cent of the cost of white lead, it is making great inroads into the paint market. It is shipped all over the country. When it finally comes out of the calcining furnaces it is a fine, impalpable powder than in color and fineness resemble talcum powder, such as is put up for toilet purposes.

"The process seems completely successful, and Mr. Jackling is making a phenomenal success of the plant. There are untold quantities of zinc-lead ores which formerly were almost useless because of the penalty laid upon zinc by the smelters. This new treatment is proving the salvation of mines carrying such ores.—Spokesman Review.

No headaches from Giant powder.

MINING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Greatest Activity at Present in Chila and Peru.

The special commissioner of the London Economist, whose reports on the mining district countries have shown a great deal of discrimination and careful observation, in a recent issue of his paper takes a pessimistic view of mining in South America. While some of his remarks are undoubtedly just, it seems to us that in other respects he has gone too far. With regard to metal mining in South America, he characterizes the metal deposits as small and scattered, a remark which might apply in some instances, but it is far from being true in others. He has undoubtedly taken little account of the important deposits of gold and silver and other ores in the mountain regions of Peru and Bolivia, while he has made very little account of the still comparatively unknown resources of Brazil and also of the possibilities of further discoveries in the Guiana.

It is true, as the writer remarks, that mining in Colombia and Venezuela has been seriously disturbed by the political troubles in those countries, while the exploitation of the gold placers of Ecuador has been far from successful. In Venezuela no large mine has been opened since the exhaustion of El Callo. It is not by any means impossible, however, that other mines may hereafter be opened in the same district, which has not been explored or prospected with any approaches to completeness. In Brazil it is true that the Ouro Preto and St. John del Rey are the only metal mines of importance, but it must be remembered that a large portion of the country is hardly known as yet, and that great opportunities for metal mining in the future are presented by the deposits

of iron and manganese ores, which have been so far explored as to assure their great extent, although their actual workings have been very small.

In the Argentine Republic it may be said that mining has hardly begun. The mineral deposits so far as known are in the extreme western portion of the country, bordering on the Andes, and it will take some time before even their approximate value is ascertained.

The greatest activity in mining at the present time is found on the western slope of the Andes, in Peru, and Chili. A number of gold mines are being opened—chiefly by foreign capital—and some of these promise very well. The most important work now in progress is the exploitation of the Cerro di Pasco mines, which have for many years been operated as silver mines, but have developed with depth into a great copper deposit. They are now controlled by capitalists from the United States, and are to be worked on a large scale.

There is some promises that on the eastern slope of the Andes the gold and tin mines of Bolivia may be more actively exploited than they have been recently. Certainly, there are great opportunities for the future to be found there.

South America as yet is a region rather of possibilities for the future than of present achievement. There are signs, however, that a change in these conditions may be looked for before long.—Exchange.

Timber and Homestead Filings.

Timber and homestead filings, as well as final proofs, can be made before Charles H. Chance, United States commissioner, office in First Bank of Sumpter building, Sumpter, thus saving applicants expense of a trip to La Grande.

T. G. Harrison, agent for Giant powder company.