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MARSMAN MAGAZINE

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

VOL. III

JUNE

1939

NO. 12

June
1939

THE MARSMAN MAGAZINE

Vol. III
No. 12

MARSMAN PRODUCTIONS FOR MAY ARE RECORD

The total gold production for May of the Marsman managed companies was ₱1,560,786.09, an increase of ₱169,412.08 from the previous month. This production is from the milling of 87,930 tons of ore and the dredging of 338,145 cubic yards of gravel.

Coco Grove production rose substantially to ₱143,017.52; as did Itogon with a recovery for May of 379,126.29 an increase of approximately ₱40,000.00.

The balance of the Marsman mines had a good month, with the production registering moderate increases over April.

ITOGON MINING COMPANY

The production at Itogon for May was ₱379,126.29 from 28,647 tons of ore, which represent an increase in recovery of approximately ₱40,000.00 over the previous month. The recovery per ton for May was ₱13.23 while extraction was 87.5%.

The total development advance for the month was 4,599 feet. Of the 2,840 feet of capital development, 924 feet were in ore. Operating development accounted for 1,759 feet with 1,191 feet in ore.

Capital development on the 23 vein Sesame amounted to 630 feet on the 5 levels. 256 feet of this advance was driven on the 500 level Sesame 15 drift west with better than average values.

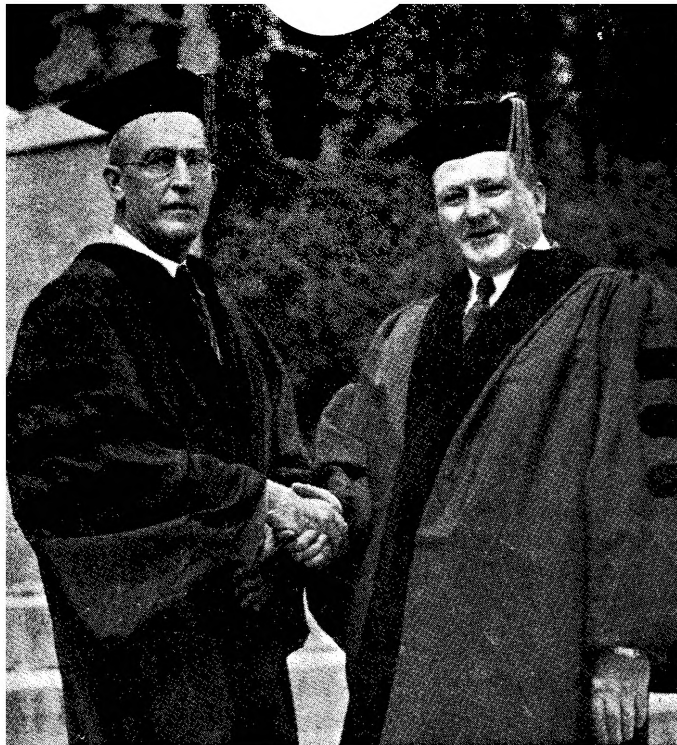
The 23 drift west on the Gilkison split 600 level was advanced 32 feet. On the 4 level, 14 drift west through

the old stoped area has been very good most of the month, and some very good stopes look likely from this area.

The work of lining with concrete the main Taka shaft from the 300 to the 200 level has progressed satisfactorily, there now being only 30 feet left for completion. The cutting of hitches for the I-beams below the 300 level is also progressing satisfactorily.

All mill units operated satisfactorily. In the grinding units routine re-placements of liners were made in No. 2 and No. 5 primary ball mills. Considerable construction work was completed during the month.

The Engineering Department made 3 drift connections, 18 raise connections and 1 ore pass. There were 100 headings running on line or grade during the month.



The president of the Colorado School of Mines, Melville F. Coolbaugh congratulating J. H. Marsman at the conclusion of the commencement exercises.

MARSMAN RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE; DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING

J. H. Marsman was among the four men to receive the honorary degree, Doctor of Engineering, conferred by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, at the Mines sixty-fifth annual commencement, May 26.

President Melville F. Coolbaugh, president of the school conferred the degrees. He said the degrees were conferred upon men in recognition of great services to the mineral industries throughout the world.

Mr. Marsman stated in his opinion the Colorado School of Mines is an international institution of efficiency and good-will. He stated further:

"I have met graduates of the Colorado School of Mines all over the world. Those graduates have the spirit of

leadership, of loyalty, and good friendship that marks them apart from others.

"These men who have been trained at Golden are becoming the real leaders of industries throughout the world."

Mr. Marsman arrived in Denver from San Francisco, May 24 to be a special guest at the annual banquet given by the Colorado School of Mines Alumni Association.

Before Mr. Marsman left Denver, he was host at luncheon to the Filipino graduates and students at the school of Mines.

The Manila section of the Colorado School of Mines Association cabled a congratulatory message to Mr. Marsman in the United States. In appreciation of their message, the Association received a cable of thanks from Mr. Marsman.

Part of the crowd of Filipino students who were on hand to greet Marsman when he alighted from his plane in Denver, Colorado.



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COCO GROVE, INC.

Production at Coco Grove for the month of May was substantially higher than the previous month. The dredges produced ₱143,017.52 from a total of 338,145 cubic yards. The mechanical performances of the two dredges, Anne Petronella and Mary Angus, was satisfactory.

The dredge Mary Angus handled 170,395 cubic yards of gravel from which ₱81,935.69 was produced. This represents a total dredged area of 135,090 square feet to an average depth of 34 feet.

The dredge Anne Petronella recovered ₱61,081.83 from 167,750 cubic yards of gravel handled. It dredged an area of 227,295 square feet, to an average depth of 19 feet.

The Mary Angus operated during May in the beach area north of the Paracale lighthouse. The dredge en-

countered considerable difficulty with light sand which had a tendency to fill the pond.

Dredge Anne Petronella operated north and south of the road which leads to United Paracale Mining Company's bridge. During part of June this dredge will operate for flotation in this area. Test work shows that at bed-rock in this area there is good value.

The Rotterdam started dredging her way toward the shore about the middle of May, with advance slow the first part of the month due to heavy swells. Towards the end of the month the swells subsided and operations were accelerated.

The Jan Hendrik, the 350 horsepower tug which was recently purchased by Coco Grove, Inc., arrived in Paracale on May 28th.

UNITED PARACALE MINING COMPANY

United Paracale treated 9,347 tons of ore during May, for a total recovery value of ₱239,918.80 or an average recovery per ton of ₱25.66. This production represents an increase over the previous month. Extraction was 92.43%.

Total development advance during the month was 1,708 feet. Capital development accounted for 1,377 feet with 89 feet in ore, while of the 331 feet in operating development, 185 feet were in ore.

On the San Antonio 200 level, 207 drift south was advanced 37 feet along the vein 2.8 feet wide in average grade ore.

The 101 footwall counterdrift north, in the Longos 100 level, was advanced 5 feet on the vein 1.5 feet wide with ore

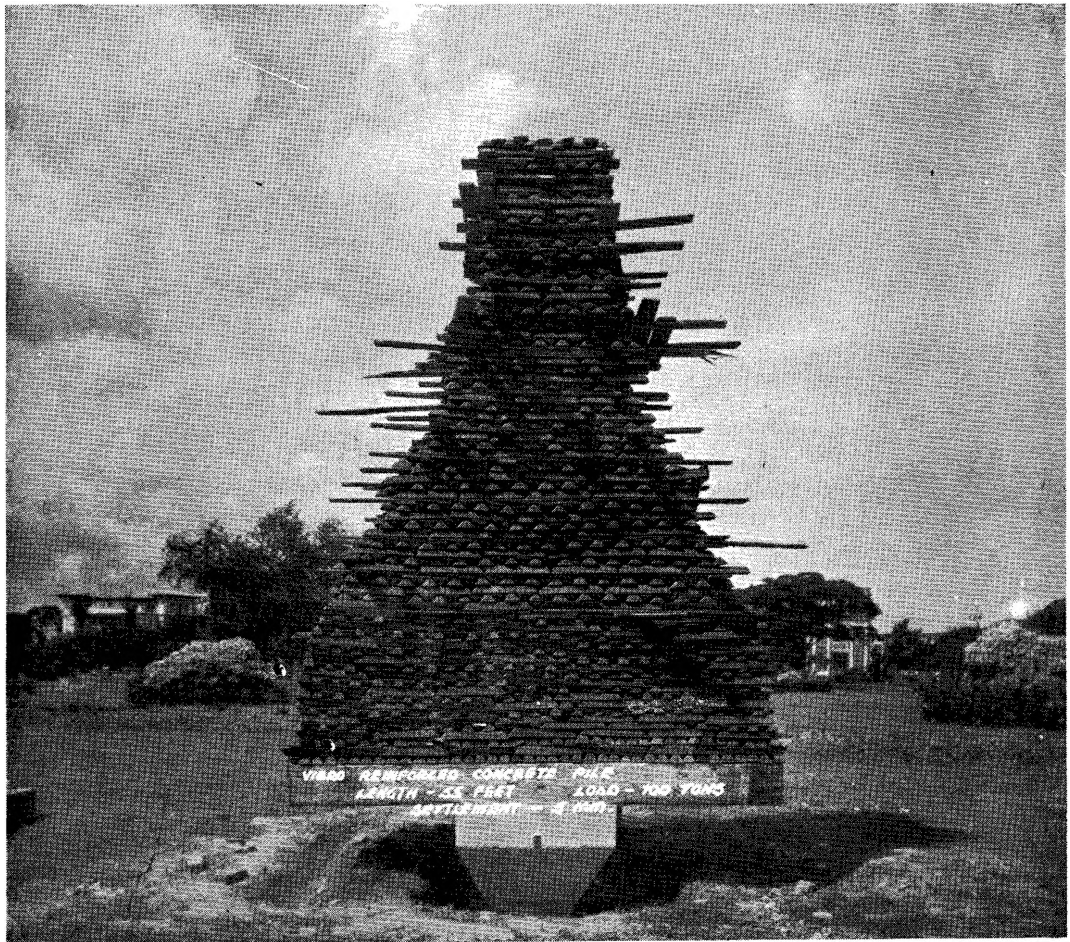
assaying ₱71.40 per ton. The 203 drift north was advanced 28 feet along the vein 4.7 feet wide averaging ₱62.40 per ton.

The Longos shaft No. 3, 200 level, was sunk 49 feet bringing the total depth to 68 feet. The pilot shaft at Longos was sunk 73 feet from the surface. The Longos pilot raise, 200 level, was driven 74 feet and connected with the pilot shaft. The power house is about 85% completed. The foundation of the Allen Diesel at Longos is complete and the installation of the engine is about 40% completed.

Operations in the mill during May were satisfactory. Routine replacements and adjustments were made on the crusher and No. 1 ball mill. A new rotor assembly was installed in the No. 2 Fagergren cell.

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AGENTS

MARSMAN BUILDING CORPORATION

SAN MAURICIO MINING COMPANY

San Mauricio production for the month of May remained steady with a gross recovery of ₱550,618.76. This production is from the treatment of 11,820 tons of ore with an average recovery of ₱46.58. The tonnage is an increase over the previous month, while the average recovery per ton was slightly lower. Extraction was 91.5%.

The total development advance for the month was 1,841 feet of which 1,396 feet were in capital and 445 feet in operating development. Of the capital advance 231 feet were in ore, and of the operating advance 230 feet in ore. Developments for the month of May continued to add to the ore reserves.

The Spokane drift north on the 200 level was advanced 101 feet. Most of the advance was in ore, with the face

at present in ore. Raising was started on the Contact vein on the 200 level.

2230 north drift on the 300 level was advanced 35 feet in ore with an average of ₱50.00 per ton over a width of 4 feet. 2230 south drift on the 300 level was advanced 101 feet in ore averaging ₱99.40 per ton, with a width of 4 feet.

The main shaft was sunk 86 feet during the month in very hard granite gneiss and has reached a depth of 750 feet. Work has started on the cutting of a station on this level.

The Santa Ana shaft was sunk 23 feet in hard granite, and has reached the 550 level, where work will be started on a station.

The mine and mill functioned normally during the period under review.

SUYOC CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

The production of Suyoc Consolidated for the month of May was ₱145,861.07, from the treatment of 1,640 tons of ore. The recovery per ton was ₱22.37, while extraction was 86.2%. This recovery represents an increase over the previous month.

Total development advance during the month was 1,640 feet, of which 907 feet were in capital and 733 feet in operating. Of the capital advance 129 feet were in ore, and of the operating advance 139 feet were in ore.

2201 north advanced 102 feet in andesite. 2242 crosscut east is repaired and drifting on the vein will begin this month. Plans are to start a raise to the 2000 level on this vein to provide better ventilation.

17162 north and south is being started off the 1860-A raise at 100 feet up from 1800. The values on this vein are above average.

Routine repairs were made in the mill during the month, with operations normal.



Herman Yaras at his desk in the Marsman Trading Corporation.

Marsman Trading Corporation, which succeeded the Machinery and Supply Department of Marsman & Company in 1937, has played an important part in the mining industry since 1929.

Mr. Herman Yaras, formerly manager of Getz Brothers in Manila, joined

the Trading Corporation on June 1st. Mr. Yaras has an enviable record in merchandising. His reputation is outstanding in this business.

He recently became one of the vice-presidents of Marsman Trading Corporation.

TUBA PROJECT

The Tuba property of the Northern Mining & Development Company, which is being managed by Marsman & Company, produced ₱36,998.04 during May, from 1,462 tons of ore with an average recovery of ₱25.30 per ton. Extraction was 91.9%.

Total advance in development for the month amounted to 182 feet with 162 feet in capital and 20 feet in operating development.

Drift 209 was advanced 25 feet along

a vein assaying good value. Drift 302 was advanced east 20 feet along a vein assaying average grade ore.

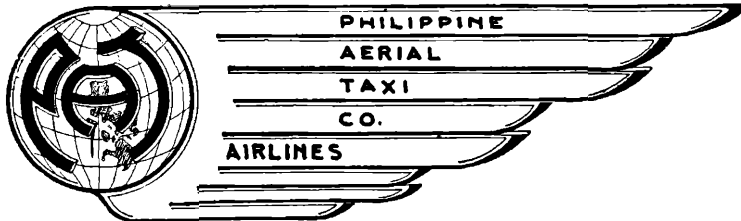
Operations in the mill during the month were satisfactory. The retaining wall behind the No. 1 agitator was completed, and work has been started toward enlarging the mill surge bin.

At the Katakian bridge site, the approach on the northeast bank was completed, with work to be completed soon to allow for trucking facilities.

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Leave Baguio.....	7:40	"
Arrive Manila.....	8:40	"

ONE WAY P25
ROUND TRIP ... P45

PARACALE -

Tues.	}	leave Manila	6:45	a.m.
Thurs.		arrive Paracale	8:00	a.m.
Sat.		leave Paracale	8:05	a.m.
		arrive Naga	8:40	a.m.

Manila-Paracale, one way P35, round trip P70
 Manila-Naga, one way P50, round trip P100
 Manila-Legaspi, one way P65, round trip P130
 Paracale-Legaspi, one way P30, round trip P60
 Paracale-Naga, one way P15, round trip P30
 Naga-Legaspi, one way P15, round trip P30

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SPEED

SERVICE

ROYAL PARACALE MINES, INC.

Royal Paracale production for the month of May was slightly higher than the previous month with a gross recovery of ₱31,922.03 from the treatment of 1,982 tons of ore. The average per ton was ₱16.10, while extraction was 86.6%. Recovery and extraction also represent increases over the previous month.

Total development advance during the month was 683 feet; 413 feet were in capital development and 269 feet in operating. Of the capital, 110 feet were in ore, while of the operating 84 feet were in ore.

Mining operations during the month of May were confined mostly to stoping operations in Nos. 730, 150, 200 and 250

stopes. 530 S. D. E. was advanced 33 feet in ore with a better than average result.

Construction work on the new ore bin and work on the installation of a fine crusher and elevator was continued throughout the month and the additions are expected to be completed on or about June 10th.

Mechanical and electrical departments operated in general routine work with much of the time of these two departments devoted to installation work on the fine crusher and the elevator equipment.

Mine and mill operations during the month under review were normal.

TWIN RIVERS

Twin Rivers treated 28,151 tons last month for a recovery of ₱37,817, with an average recovery per ton of ₱1.34. Extraction was 41%.

Considerable rain hampered obtaining of sufficient sand from the river for operations, making it necessary to

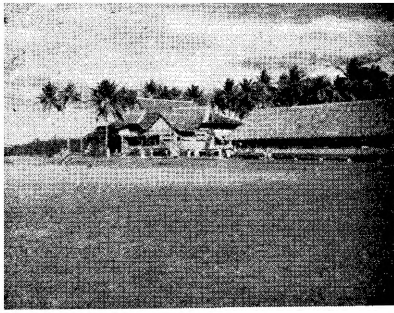
use sand from storage. All the mill units functioned normally.

A two compartment 16" by 24" Denver Mineral jig was installed for experimental work on various materials. A water storage tank for the engines was completed and will be put into service soon.

RECOGNITION OF ANDRES SORIANO

Marsman & Company, and the affiliated companies, congratulate Don Andres Soriano, president of the Chamber

of Mines, on being decorated by the Spanish government with the Grand Cross of Naval Merit.



An excellent view of the clubhouse, showing new building just finished for the bowling alleys.

PARACALE COUN WEEKENI

The Paracale Country Club at Paracale Bay was the scene of a three-day sportsfest, from May 27th to 29th, featuring some of Manila's outstanding sportsmen, alleged and otherwise. The three-day meet marked the annual trek of Manila business men and their wives to the bay at Paracale as guests of the Paracale Country Club.

Over 100 Manilans invaded the mining town. They arrived by plane and by train; and after the meet was over every one acclaimed the event highly successful.

A well-rounded program of sports events was arranged for the visitors and local sportsmen. There were tennis matches, badminton, bowling, softball and a golf tournament.

Hector Maclean of Marsman Trading Corporation was highly complimented on the program and arrangement of accommodations. Guests were placed in private homes, some at the Club, and the remainder placed among the various staff houses of the mines. The mining community spared no effort for comfort and kindness for their guests.

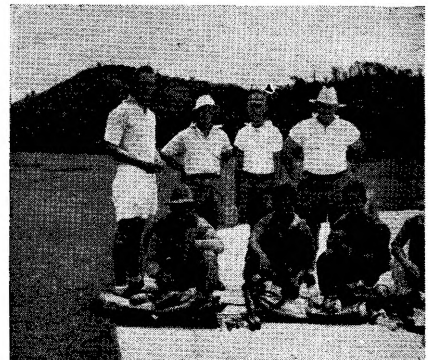
The tennis matches were directed by C. V. Mittelstaedt, and were played on



Sunday morning breakfast in the club.

Mrs. C. Hubbard who did much of the planning for accommodations for the visitors in Paracale presides at a table with Mrs. Brown, Miss June Brown and others.

The caddies are actual proof that Fremont Clark, Charley Hubbard, Charley Hirst, and Clarence Weekley played some golf.



TRY CLUB SPORTS SUCCESS

Saturday afternoon. The games were played late in the afternoon with a draw for the ribbon.

On Saturday night the official reception was held in the clubhouse, as the officers of the club and their wives greeted the guests. Following the reception, dinner was served.

The bowling alleys were busy all Sunday morning with Charley Fletcher and Bert Silen coaching their teams to a win. Silen was unable to cope with the situation, and went down to defeat with the Manila colors.

Late Sunday afternoon: the long-awaited return match softball game was held with Harry Barr pitching and Bill Fertig catching for the Paracale club. The renowned pitcher, Bert Silen of Manila worked hard seven innings to bring Manila a win, 7 to 6. R. E. Roseveare stood the receiving post in fine shape. Manila made the only home-run of the game. Some good material were on the bench in the way of Clarence Weekley, Frank Parter, and Frank Bennett. The game ended with a score of 7-6 in Manila's favor.

Manila visitors left the Paracale country club with sure promises to return next year.

A portion of the crowd watching the baseball game at Paracale between Manila and Paracale.



A rare moment of friendly relationship is this shot of the two bowling team captains — Bert (Flash) Silen on the left, and Charley Fletcher on the right.



Moral and vocal support from the gallery for the bowling match.

Bud Ewing slams a hit into the field for Manila. Bill Fertig of Paracale thought he almost had an out with the catch.



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GOOD EARTH OR PAY DIRT? *

By HERBERT SAWIN

Loose talk, usually from sources uninformed or misinformed, is heard from time to time in connection with mining operations and land surface destruction. A favorite theme is that "good earth" is destroyed and farm lands laid waste. Such a cry has an emotional appeal and has been used by newspaper writers, editors and speakers wishing to play upon public opinion for one reason or another, without care for facts or thought of real harm to many of our citizens and communities. Earth, be it good or otherwise, at times becomes too valuable for farm use even in the face of high land values for specialized farming. Pay dirt is not necessarily gold-bearing gravel although the term seems to have originated with gold placer miners. Pay-dirt is any land which, for one reason or another, returns an income greater than if used for agriculture, grazing or other purely surface production.

Land on which a cross roads store formed the beginning of a large city becomes pay-dirt. City lots are laid out

and sold. Central sections of large cities become pay-dirt in comparison with dwelling areas. High buildings are erected and ground rent mounts creating pay-dirt in a very material sense. Harbor tide flats are filled, becoming pay-dirt as its value for wharfs and warehouses becomes too high to permit more humble uses. Many acres of pay-dirt can be listed including ball parks, football stadiums, railroad, highway and pole line rights of way, and factory and refinery sites.

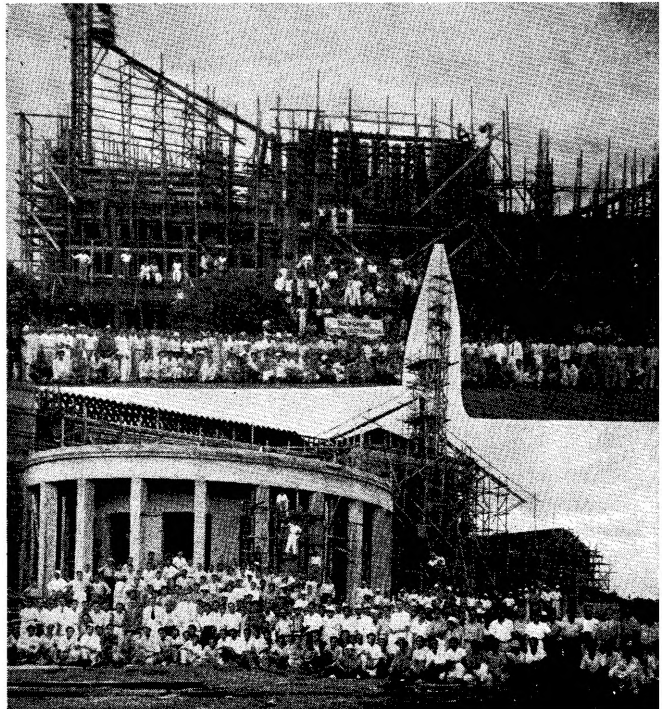
Farm land overlying well-washed and even-sized gravel is pay-dirt. It acquires a value too high to permit farming in the face of demand for aggregate. Our modern concrete structures, highways, buildings, bridges and dams for water storage require sand and gravel in tremendous quantities. Sand and gravel suitable for concrete is hauled many miles to serve our needs, but the land surface is necessarily destroyed.

Farm lands, and city blocks even, with underlying oil sands, become pay-

(Please turn to page 17)

* Reprinted from the Western Mining News.

Marsman Building Corporation Employees participate in Labor Day parade. Top view in front of new Marsman Office Building. Bottom view is the High Commissioner's Residence.



PERSONALS

Miss Anne McConnell of Boyles Brothers Drilling Company, left Manila June 11 for a new assignment in Singapore. Miss Mary Hezekiah has taken the position vacated in the Manila office.

* * *

E. K. Robertson of W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Bedford England, arrived in Manila after an absence of over a year. Mr. Robertson first came to Manila in December 1935. He plans to stay in the orient in the interests of his company for about three years.

* * *

Benj. S. Ohnick, S. J. Wilson, and J. D. Ross made a trip for inspection

purposes to the Paracale district the weekend of June 3rd.

* * *

Miss H. Marian George who has been connected with Marsman Trading Corporation for several years, was married to Mr. R. S. Russell June 17th.

* * *

L. J. Vallerø, mine accountant for Suyoc Consolidated Mining Company, drove down June 11th from Suyoc to discuss matters with the accounting staff in Manila.

* * *

Lawrence Rear, who arrived in the Philippines recently from Los Angeles has joined the Builders Supplies Division, Marsman Trading Corporation.



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Exclusive Philippine Distributors, Marsman Trading Corp.

PHILIPPINE SMELTING COMPANY

The Smelter operated very satisfactorily during May and broke all records for tonnage treated and metal out-turn.

The sintering machines treated the following materials: Concentrates 1,706.15 tons; limerock 300 tons; silica ores 170.3 tons; and smelter secondaries 472 tons.

The blast furnace smelted 2,280 tons of material of which 2,233 tons was sinter and 47 tons crushed slag.

Ratio of concentration was 13.55 to 1.

125.91 tons of smelter products were shipped to the refinery containing 12,939.7 ozs. gold; 28,842.2 ozs. silver, and 124,066 lbs. of copper.

By-products from the Cottrell plant

amounted to 88.56 tons containing 75.02 ozs. gold; 466.3 ozs. silver, and 86,474 lbs. of lead.

The total gross value of all products amounted to approximately ₱987,550.00.

A baghouse has been ordered to further increase recovery and to collect a more highly concentrated lead fume.

Other improvements at the smelter now under construction are the remodeling of the bullion room and installation of a large size Monarch bullion melting furnace. When this furnace has been installed two classes of bullion will be shipped. A high grade lead bullion which will go to Selby, California; and a copper bullion which will be shipped to Tacoma, Washington.

MOUNTAIN MINES, INC.

Following the previous months operations, work at Mountain Mines during May consisted of tunnelling, drifting, crosscutting, and surface work in accordance with schedule.

Considerable prospecting is being

done throughout the claim area. Trails have been brushed out on all the claims along the west boundary of the property.

Development and exploration work is being energetically prosecuted.

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A. I. M. E. MEETING

A meeting of the local section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will be held July 12th at the Bay View Hotel in Manila. This is the second meeting of the newly organized Philippine section of some 185 engineers in the Philippines. The meeting, at which dinner will be served, is for members and their guests only.

A highly informative paper will be presented at the meeting by Harry Barr, and D. L. Gardiner, general superintendent and geologist at San Mauricio, respectively, containing complete data on the San Mauricio Mining Company's property.

The paper will include a general outline of the history of the property, operating data, geological structure, and development at the property.

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GOOD EARTH OR PAY DIRT?

(Continued from page 13)

dirt. Farming nearby stops if an oil or gas well comes in. The land is too valuable for farming. In densely drilled regions producing those essentials of modern life, natural gas and crude oil, the surface is sometimes destroyed by seepage and waste.

Without going into detail, it is easy to think of many other mineral substances contributing to our economic welfare, our material comforts and our national life which cause good earth to become pay-dirt. Iron, ore, copper ore, lead and zinc ores, tin, clay, coal, lime and other stone products are among the basic materials on which our civilization is built. All of these, at least in part, are mined from the surface and the surface is destroyed. Repairing the scars is costly and of little value except to please the eye. In most instances mother nature, in time, repairs the damage done to some extent, making the scars less noticeable, which from an esthetic sense, is all that is necessary. In very few instances is it necessary or even desirable to attempt complete replacement of top soil. In the Orient, from whence the good earth idea seems to spring, land surface is needed to grow food stuffs and has a high value. Much of the land there, disturbed by mining, is of character that can be readily leveled, graded and used again for planting. The fine material therein is of a percentage high enough to support plant life. In many cases, it is periodically flooded and top soil renewed by rivers overflowing their natural channels.

Coming home to our native land, we find much misinformation being constantly spread by people of high ideals who have little actual knowledge of conditions governing an important branch of mining known as placer dredging. In California, Montana and other states, gold dredges destroy land surface within limited areas. In so doing the dredge owners produce millions of dollars in gold which quickly finds its way into channels of trade and, through our credit structure, forms the basis for many times its own value in dollars in

circulation. California dredges, since 1900 have produced over 10,000,000 fine ounces of fine gold from land most of which is river bottom and foothill grazing land of comparatively little worth and on which a farmer could only gain a poor living. The average value per cubic yard of land dredged in California during the history of the industry is under 12 cents. Even on this low grade ore, which is the proper term when mining, the lessors of land dredges, from royalties paid them by dredge owners, have found it possible to make good investments which return a higher yield than the land could have earned as farms. Many of these same landowners and their families have also been employed on dredges at good wages. At present there are probably 2,000 men working on or directly maintaining mining dredges in California and 10,000 to 15,000 more working in manufacturing plants which supply parts for dredges. Dredges themselves are the largest consumers of manufactured material in the mining industry, and dredge owners pay huge sums in taxes of all kinds.

In the final analysis, much material purchased to be consumed in any industry is produced by labor from raw good earth somewhere. Back of the thousands of men working on dredges and supplying parts, there are many more thousands working in iron ore and coal pits, steel mills, limestone quarries, copper mines, foundries, electrical manufacturing plants, rubber and cotton fabric mills and oil refineries. Good earth, so-called, through the magic touch of labor, becomes pay-dirt which can be sold at good prices, providing jobs for a large number of men and women. Pay-dirt keeps families off relief. Pay-dirt sends children to school. Pay-dirt must be moved from place to place and causes need for transportation. In place and ready to operate, say as a dredge, this good earth or pay-dirt now in the form of steel plates and beams, buckets for digging, rubber belts, motors, switches, pipe and fittings, needs the spark of life. Electric power is bought and transported from our California hills to operate the dredge which now becomes another

(Please turn to page 19)

MARSMAN AND COMPANY, INC.

Producing Mines

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type Property</i>	<i>Plant Capacity Daily</i>	<i>General Superintendent</i>
Itogon Mining Company	27 km S. of Baguio	Gold Lode	1,000 tons	L. M. Robinson
Suyoc Consolidated	98 km N. of Baguio	Gold Lode	200 "	C. C. Heinrich
United Paracale	Paracale, Camarines Norte, 200 km Sw of Manila	Gold Lode	300 "	R. H. Canon
San Mauricio	15 km N. of Paracale	Gold Lode	300 "	H. L. Barr
Coco Grove	Paracale	Gold Placer	13,000 cubic yards	F. A. Nowacki
Royal Paracale	Masbate	Gold Lode	100 tons	James Hopkins
Tuba Project	Tayabas	Gold Lode	50 "	L. H. Hinckley

Properties under Development

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type Property</i>	<i>In Charge</i>
Mountain Mines	Kalinga	Gold Lode	Frank Erno
Mangani Mine	Sumatra, N.E.I.	Gold Lode	J. E. Atkinson

GOOD EARTH OR PAY DIRT?

(Continued from page 17)

wheel of industry, and a vital one in California.

There is no way to calculate the ultimate value of a new dollar; a brand new gold dollar recovered from nature and started on its way in an intricate credit structure. Let your mind follow the desirability and continued great need for gold such as dredges produce. Gold flows to the United States almost daily from abroad for safe-keeping. Gold, its inherent value bred into us from ages of training and appreciation, has been the life blood of civilization and its use in arts and trade is known to have existed prior to written records. More than 60 per cent of the world's supply of gold was mined since 1900. Even though gold coins do not circulate in trade, our national store of gold is the source of our confidence in our paper money and our basis for trade.

Coming again to California land surface, in figures which can be understood easily, dredges in this state, according to the last reports available, have turned over about 30,000 acres, only a small part of which was arable. Gold bearing land which can be dredged is prob-

ably under 20,000 acres, of which perhaps 6,000 acres could be classified as crop land. The last available United States census bureau reports show that in 1934 California idle crop lands totaled 1,625,097 acres. This total may be higher today. There were also available in California, according to the same source of information, 2,967,526 acres of plowable pasture lands suitable for crops. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid to farmers for relief and under crop control agencies. The natural question is, why ruin a great industry like gold dredging because of a mistaken conception of the value of land in the form of gold earth for farming? The percentage of land to be dredged, as compared to land low valued enough to be used for farming, is so small as to be negligible. The total acreage of crop lands in California is estimated at 30,437,995 acres. With this large acreage available, it seems little short of ridiculous to be concerned with the surface destruction of a few thousand acres by gold dredging operations. Our state is fortunate in having "pay dirt" as well as "good earth" in vast extent. Let us use both for the welfare of all our people.

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MANILA

EDITORIAL

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STEADY ADVANCEMENT

The gold mining industry is climbing steadily into the ranking position in Philippine Industries, which is of vital interest to the people whether they are stockholders or of the general public.

The total production last month of the mining companies with producing properties was ₱6,250,000 an all time high. The leading companies in the mining picture all registered substantial gains over previous months productions. This in itself coming from an infant industry, which surely the mining business is in comparison to some of the old established entities of many years standing, is concrete proof of its place in the Islands. Every ton of ore mined, every laborer employed, means more taxes and more equipment and supplies purchased. A great portion of the stock in the mines is owned in the Philippines; thus dividends are distributed in the Islands benefiting the general public. In 1938 the 14 producing gold mines which paid dividends paid ₱.344 centavos to their stockholders for every peso of gold and silver produced. Compared with other gold mining companies throughout the world that figure compares very favorably.

Competent engineers who will not prejudice their opinions have definite programs for years of work in the mines. This certainly should dispel the rumblings from the Escolta miners who know on positive information that such and such a mine has just milled its last ton of good ore, and orders are from the main office to high grade the mill to up-hold the equity on the exchange board until an alternative can be found. Such are the rumors which in the main re-late to companies with productions registering gains monthly and development plans calling for years of work.

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Gold remaining the world commodity, for it is a commodity with a fixed price, and the United States holding at present 60% of the world's supply, countries bargaining over foreign conference tables for credit—it is obvious the position of the yellow metal is secure.

With the productions maintained fairly even and ore reserves of record, gold should have but slight cause for slipping back. A moment's reflection on these facts are sufficient to establish the soundness of the industry in the public opinion.

THE MARSMAN MAGAZINE

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The magazine is sent to all stockholders of Marsman managed properties and to all staff members of the companies associated with the Marsman interests.

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RALPH KEELER, *Editor and Business Manager*

DEAN L. SCHEDLER, *Acting Editor*



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The rope has been sliced down the middle and the top half and part of the core removed. The individual wires twist around the helical strand from a crown position down next to the core and then up to the crown again. The cross sections of the strands show that on the surface the wires are laid in the direction of the rope and present a maximum wearing surface and that next to the core they travel diagonally across.

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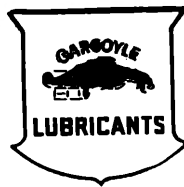
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