

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
MINING DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1931

MS 85-100
2002

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THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY

ORE MINING DEPARTMENT

MANAGER'S ANNUAL REPORT
YEAR 1931

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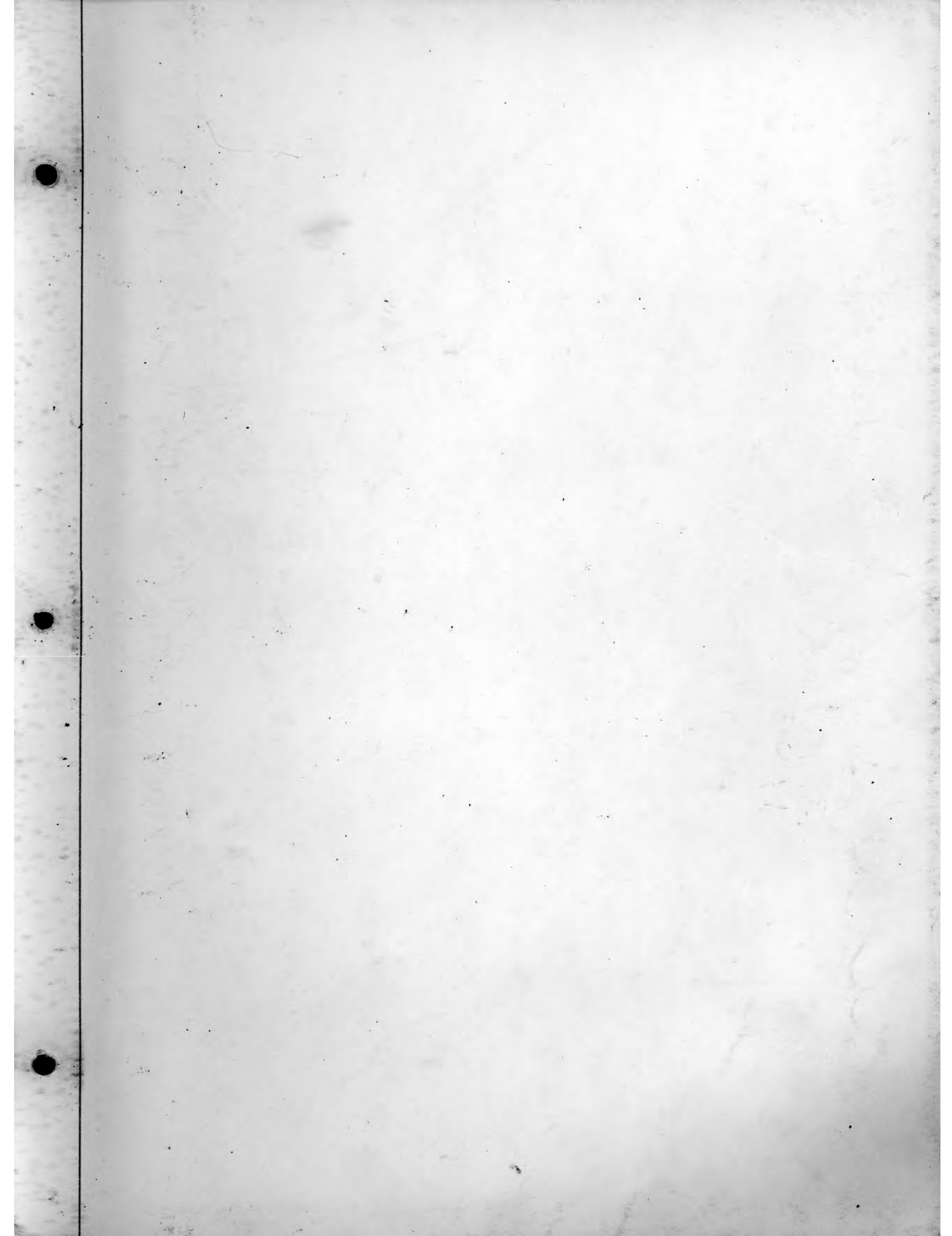
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Ishpeming, Michigan
February, 16th, 1932

Mr. Wm. G. Mather, President
1460 Union Trust Bld.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:-

I beg to submit the report of the operations of the Mining Department for the year 1931.

The inventories, maps and statements relative to the 1931 report have gone forward to you under separate cover.

The colored portions of the maps show the work for the year. The reports of the different mines of the Company were made by the Superintendents in charge and the Reports of the Engineering, Mechanical, Electrical, Geological, Safety and Welfare Departments by the heads of these Departments.

During the year a depression has been upon us and work has been continued on a greatly reduced basis. Everyone realized the seriousness of the situation and has co-operated to the fullest extent in order to put into effect every possible economy.

The accident record for 1931 shows progress made in the promotion of safety and the elimination of accidental injury to employees. Severity and frequency rates are being lowered with each passing year. There was a total of 27 accidents in 1931 compared with 83 in 1930. The surface work at all the underground mines did not sustain a single lost-time accident. We had three underground fatalities, which is the third lowest in the history of the Company since 1898. The severity rate for the year was 10 percent lower than the 1930 rate and 30 percent lower than the rate for 1929.

Many unusually good accident records have been made during the past four years by individual mines and plants. Most of them have already to their credit a perfect record for one year and a number have passed or are approaching a two year perfect period. We have already been honored with the award of three certificates of merit from the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association in recognition of records established prior to 1931 and our accident record for the past two years has been cited frequently by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the most outstanding safety record in the entire mining industry of the country.

On December 27th, a safety program was broadcast from the 8th Level of the Cliffs Shaft Mine. The safety message was addressed especially to the wives and children of our employees. It was well received and we have every reason to believe good will result from it.

Each of the Superintendents report the time when the operating schedules at our various mines were changed. They also report the reduction in wages. It is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat this.

The only outstanding lease is the Empire Iron Company covering the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19,47-26. This property has been sub-let to the C. K. Quinn Company. It was idle during 1931.

Respectfully submitted



Manager

SRE:DP

COMBINED COMPARISON OF ATHENS, MAAS, NEGAUNEE AND MORRIS LLOYD MINES
1931 and 1930

	AVERAGE SHIFT BOSSES RATE				AVERAGE CONT. MINERS RATE				TONS OF ORE PER MAN PER DAY STOPPING AND DEVELOPMENT			
	1931	1930	Inc. Dec.	%	1931	1930	Inc. Dec.	%	1931	1930	Inc. Dec.	%
	Athens	\$5.58	5.62	.04	.7	\$5.68	5.87	.21	3.6	21.38	21.44	.04	.2
Maas	5.57	5.80	.23	4.0	5.60	5.95	.35	5.9	18.91	16.79	.12	.64
Negaunee	5.59	5.73	.14	2.4	5.67	5.81	.14	2.4	21.24	21.69	.45	2.1
Morris Lloyd	5.66	5.99	.33	5.5	5.68	5.99	.31	5.2	21.10	22.03	.93	4.2
AVERAGE	5.60	5.79	.19	3.3	5.66	5.89	.23	3.9	20.61	20.99	.38	1.8

(Actual weighted figures)

	Cost per Ton for Labor Stopping and Development			
	1931	1930	Inc. or Dec.	%
	Athens	\$.269	.273	.004	.2
Maas .....	.299	.317	.018	5.6
Negaunee .....	.268	.269	.001	.4
Morris Lloyd..	.269	.271	.002	.7
Average.....	.276	.281	.005	.2

(Actual Weighted figures)

Note:

Average Shift Bosses Rate does not include Safety Bonus.

10% decrease in wages effective all above mines Oct. 1st 1931

Operations were reduced at all the above mines during 1931 and since Nov. 15 they are all operating on a 2 day per week schedule; in 1930 the mines operated on full time to July 1 and from then on 5 days per week.

COMPARISON OF TOTAL DAYS WORKED AND TONS
OF ORE MINED FOR YEARS 1931 and 1930

	1931 Days	1930 Days	1931 Days	1930 Days
Stephenson (production)	442 $\frac{1}{2}$	696 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Princeton	367	444 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Miscellaneous Payroll	3,938 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,152 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Shops and Storehouse	7,660 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,102 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Opening & Equipping Tilden	-	1,756 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Francis	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	321 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Megaunee Miscellaneous & General	3,448 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,095		
Athens " "	846 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,420 $\frac{1}{2}$		
C.C.I.Co. " "	27,885 $\frac{1}{4}$	37,283 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Cliffs Power & Light Co.	12,970	17,964 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mesaba Cliffs Iron Mining Co.	2,920 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,984 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Republic	26	324 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Reopening Wade	-	1,554 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Holman Cliffs Misc. & General	4,239 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,087 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Canisteo Cliffs " "	32,955 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,436		
Wade & Alexandria " "	2,508 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,316		
General Roll - Undistributed	31,483	31,859 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sherwood	984			
TOTAL	132,689$\frac{3}{4}$	193,800		
 Grand Total - All Operations	 495,434	 767,945 $\frac{1}{2}$		
 Net for Operating Mines	 362,744 $\frac{1}{2}$	 574,145 $\frac{1}{2}$	362,744 $\frac{1}{2}$	574,145 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Total Tons	 2,537,021	 4,568,040		
 Tons per Man per Day	 6.99	 7.96		
Decrease	.97	- 12.2%		
 <u>OPEN PIT PRODUCTION - TONS</u>				
Tilden	137,010	287,043	4,488 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,336
Hill Trumbull	202,479	402,598	17,994 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,139
Bingham North Star	56,416	119,349	4,044	5,835 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holman-Brown	239,998	553,699	16,530	25,917 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL	635,903	1,362,689	43,057	55,227$\frac{3}{4}$
Open Pit Tons Per Man per Day	14.77	24.67		
 Net U.G.Days			319,687 $\frac{1}{2}$	518,917 $\frac{1}{2}$
Net U.G.Production	1,901,118	3,205,251		
U.G.Tons per Man Per Day	5.95	6.177		
Decrease	.227	- 3.7%		
 % Open Pit Production to Total Production	25.06	29.83		
Decrease		4.77		

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE COST FOR ALL EXPLOSIVES USED AT HARD ORE MINES

	1928	1929	1930	1931
PRODUCT	413,994	421,314	407,925	291,057
<u>Powder</u>				
Pounds - Gelamite "A".....				19,150
Gelamite 2 X				19,250
50% L.F.	141,390	262,100	231,600	130,646
60% L.F.	49,400	140,900	228,350	129,150
60% Gelatine.....				12,700
#2-3-4- Special...	133,900	14,700		
E.P. 23	21,350	4,250		
<u>Total Pounds</u>	<u>346,040</u>	<u>421,950</u>	<u>459,950</u>	<u>310,896</u>
<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>\$47,860.12</u>	<u>\$55,207.66</u>	<u>\$59,952.66</u>	<u>\$39,783.27</u>
Fuse - Feet	511,350	593,500	645,990	432,368
Caps - Number	116,445	125,900	130,000	79,470
Cap Crimpers.....	24	10	1	6
Connecting Wire.....				9
Delay Fuses.....				225
Fuse Lighters				4,450
Fuse Containers.....		100		2
Tamping Bags.....				29,900
Blasting Machine.....				1
<u>Total Cost Fuse, caps,etc</u>	<u>\$ 4,243.42</u>	<u>\$ 5,043.55</u>	<u>\$ 5,181.52</u>	<u>\$ 3,563.05</u>
<u>Total Cost all Explosives</u>	<u>\$52,103.54</u>	<u>\$60,251.21</u>	<u>\$65,134.18</u>	<u>\$43,346.32</u>
Average Price per Lb.-Powder	.1383	.1308	.1303	.1279
Cost per Ton - Powder .....	.1156	.1310	.1469	.1367
Cost per Ton - Fuse, etc...	.0102	.0120	.0128	.0122
<u>Cost Per Ton All Explosives</u>	<u>.1258</u>	<u>.1430</u>	<u>.1597</u>	<u>.1489</u>
Pounds Powder per Ton of Ore	.8358	1.0015	1.1275	1.0681

Open Pit mines not included.

Cost per ton all explosives decreased \$.0108 or 6.8%.

The production in 1931 decreased 116,868 tons or 28.6% in comparison with 1930. This was due to curtailment of working schedule. The total cost for all explosives decreased \$21,787.86 or 33.5%.

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE COST FOR ALL MINE TIMBER USED AT SOFT ORE MINES

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE COST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES USED AT SOFT ORE MINES

	1928	1929	1930	1931
PRODUCT	1,756,236	2,149,826	2,797,426	1,609,267
Powder	1,756,236	2,149,826	2,797,426	1,609,267
35%	98,890	97,467	93,000	110,468
40%	158,650	137,066	362,247	150,286
50%	318,950	449,850	329,060	301,840
55%		21,382	123,435	29,341
60%	338,725	469,981	462,083	247,870
IX and 2X Gelamite	1,137,915	1,409,006	1,929,392	1,034,311
Gelamite A	575,573.00	893,115.35	814,297.35	853,118.90
#2-3-4- Special	55,600			
Total Pounds	871,925	1,078,279	1,442,132	843,207
Total Cost	\$123,312.40	\$144,456.48	\$185,009.94	\$106,464.82
Fuse - Feet	2,529,868	3,086,716	4,386,169	2,475,567
Caps - Number	425,009	534,829	707,928	396,091
Fuse Cutter	173	31	1	2
Connecting Wire - pounds		18	62	
Tamping Bags	118,930	93,400	58,300	141,800
Sealing Compound - Pints		93	121	61
Powder Bags		81	7	2
Fuse and Cap Containers				19,000
Fuse Lighters				500
Delay Fuses				500
Total Cost, Fuse, etc.....	\$ 20,090.82	\$ 25,205.15	\$ 31,976.93	\$ 19,742.29
Total Cost All Explosives	\$ 143,403.22	\$169,661.63	\$216,986.87	\$126,207.11
Average Price per Lb. - Powder .....	.1414	.1339	.1283	.1263
Cost per Ton - Powder .....	.0702	.0672	.0661	.0662
Cost per Ton - Fuse, etc.....	.0114	.0117	.0114	.0122
Cost per Ton all Explosives .....	.0816	.0789	.0775	.0784
Pounds of Powder per Ton of Ore .....	.4964	.5015	.5155	.5240

Notes:
 The Wade Mine suspended operations May 1st, 1931 and the Alexandria August 17th.
 The product in 1931 decreased 1,188,159 tons or 42.5% in comparison with 1930, this being due to curtailment of working schedules.
 The total cost for all explosives decreased \$90,779.76 or 41.8% in comparison with 1930, this being due to curtailment of working schedules.
 The total cost for all timber decreased \$116,793.80 or 42.7% in comparison with 1930, this being due to curtailment of working schedules.

JSM:DP

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE COST FOR ALL MINE TIMBER USED AT SOFT ORE MINES

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Product.....	1,756,236	2,149,826	2,797,426	1,609,267
<u>Timber</u>				
Feet - 6 to 8	515,639	607,310	545,779	362,294
8 to 10	319,807	448,870	535,590	210,599
10 to 12	193,780	244,916	246,070	227,377
12 to 14	93,890	97,467	93,586	110,468
14 to 16	108	1,443	4,177	14,110
7 to 9	14,291		437,735	138,996
9 to 12			123,801	29,241
Treated Timber			7,892	1,760
Total Feet	1,137,515	1,400,006	1,994,630	1,094,845
Total Cost	\$75,578.00	\$93,115.35	\$142,297.16	\$83,193.29
<u>Lagging</u>				
Feet - 5'	1,202,025	1,388,900	1,405,900	340,638
6'	95,000		1,177,382	747,670
7'	3,220,789	3,969,698	4,193,004	2,870,862
8'	598,784	644,744	505,618	
Total Feet	5,116,598	6,003,342	7,281,904	3,959,170
Total Cost	\$37,679.62	\$44,669.80	\$54,263.34	\$28,398.21
Covering Boards - Feet	163,397	105,247	993,129	354,187
Total Cost	\$ 3,230.13	\$1,998.12	\$12,437.37	\$4,451.44
Poles - Feet	2,053,550	2,734,607	4,219,572	2,581,462
Total Cost	\$31,760.23	\$41,178.44	\$58,843.98	\$35,612.05
Wire Fencing - Rods			6,875	5,716
Total Cost			\$ 5,179.00	\$ 4,567.06
Total Cost for All Timber	\$148,247.98	\$181,001.71	\$273,020.85	\$156,222.05
Average cost per foot - Timber....	.0642	.0665	.0713	.0760
" " " 100 Ft.-Lagging...	.7361	.744	.745	.717
" " " 100 Ft.-Cover Bds.	1.977	1.898	1.252	1.256
" " " 100 Ft.-Poles.....	1.547	1.510	1.394	1.379
" " " Rod - Wire Fencing			.753	.799
Feet of timber per ton of ore.....	.6478	.6512	.7130	.6803
Feet of Lagging per ton of ore....	2.913	2.792	2.603	2.460
Feet of Poles per ton of ore.....	1.169	1.272	1.508	1.604
Feet of Covering Bds.per ton of ore	.0093	.0049	.355	.220
Feet of wire fencing per ton of ore			.121	.0586
Cost per ton for Timber .....	.0430	.0433	.0508	.0516
" " " for Lagging.....	.0214	.0208	.0194	.0176
" " " for Poles .....	.0181	.0192	.0210	.0221
" " " for Covering Boards..	.0018	.0009	.0044	.0029
" " " for wire fencing.....			.0058	.0029
Cost per ton for all.....	.0843	.0842	.0976	.0971

Note:- The Wade mine suspended operations May 1st, 1931 and the Alexandria Mine August 17th. The product in 1931 decreased 1,188,159 tons or 42.5% in comparison with 1930, this being due to curtailment of working schedules. The total cost for all timber decreased \$116,798.80 or 42.7%.

LABOR SUMMARY - ALL COMPANIES

PRODUCT - TONS	1928		1929		1930		1931	
	2,775,542		3,534,754		4,568,040		2,537,021	
	DAYS	AMOUNT	DAYS	AMOUNT	DAYS	AMOUNT	DAYS	AMOUNT
Surface	207,047 ¹	946,889.42	236,998 ³	1,084,390.09	282,969 ¹	1,330,588.07	184,235 ¹	861,633.10
Cost per Ton .....		.3441		.3067		.2912		.3396
Underground	328,223 ³	1,670,341.35	365,434	1,956,635.99	430,126	2,256,081.04	260,729 ¹	1,329,358.41
Cost per Ton .....		.6017		.6254		.4939		.5240
Supt. and General Roll.....	49,295 ³	391,671.46	48,880	377,465.05	54,850	424,159.51	50,469 ¹	389,532.13
Cost per Ton.....		.1411		.1069		.0929		.1535
Grand Total	584,565 ³	3,008,902.23	651,362 ³	3,318,491.13	767,945 ¹	4,010,828.62	495,434	2,580,523.64
Cost per Ton		1.084		.939		.878		1.0171
Average Rate per Day		5.15		5.09		5.23		5.21
Tons per Man per Day		4.75		5.43		5.95		5.12

Note:- The above is the total of all wages and salaries for all employees of the Mining Department, including Cliffs Power & Light Co. Superintendent and General Roll Days and Amounts shown is all of the General Payroll except Mine Clerks and Captains which are included in Surface & Underground. Previous years stockpile overruns not included in 1931 product. 10% decrease in wages effective October 1st, 1931

Working Schedule, 1931

Cliffs Shaft operated 6 days per week to April 1, 5 days to May 1st, 4 days to June 4th, 3 days to Nov. 16 and 2 days balance of year - staggered shifts.
Maas operated 5 days per week to May 1, 4 days to June 8, 3 days to Nov. 16 and 2 days balance of year, - staggered shifts.
Morris Lloyd operated 5 days per week to May 1, 4 days to June 8, 3 days to Nov. 16, and 2 days per week balance of year - staggered shifts.
Gardner Mackinaw operated 5 days per week to May 8, 4 days to June 1st, 3 days to Nov. 16th and 2 days balance of year - staggered shifts.
Spies Virgil operated two 8 hr. 6 days per week to May 25th, 1-8 hr. shift 5 days per week to Nov. 16, then 1 -8 hr. shift 2 days per week balance of year. Staggered shift.
Necaunee operated 4 days per week to Apr. 12, 3 days to Nov. 16, 2 days per week balance of year - staggered shift.
Athens operated 5 days per week to May 1, 4 days to June 8, 3 days to Nov. 16, 2 days balance of year - staggered shift.

Wade operated 2-8 hr. shifts 4 days per week from Jan. 1 to May 1, when mine closed down.
Alexandria operated 1-8 hr. shift 4 days per week from Jan. 1, to August 17, when mine closed.
Hill Trumbull commenced operations June 1st and stopped Sept. 29th, 5 days per week to Aug. 17 and 4 days per week to Sept. 29.
Bingham-North Star, started operations July 22 and Closed Oct. 16, 5 days per week basis.
Holman-Brown started operations June 1st and closed Oct. 16, 6 days per week to June 27, and 5 days per week basis to Oct. 16.

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL COST OF SUPPLIES CHARGED TO "COST OF ORE AT MINE"

SOFT ORE MINES

YEAR	1928		1929		1930		1931	
PRODUCT	1,756,236		2,149,826		2,797,426		1,609,267	
CLASSIFICATION	AMOUNT	PER TON	AMOUNT	PER TON	AMOUNT	PER TON	AMOUNT	PER TON
General	92,928.84	.0529	107,893.25	.0502	131,887.31	.0471	81,863.81	.0509
Iron and Steel	31,679.66	.0180	38,877.35	.0181	50,884.74	.0182	25,795.75	.0160
Machinery	117,816.27	.0670	137,101.96	.0638	154,614.44	.0553	62,589.77	.0389
Explosives	161,089.99	.0917	177,543.73	.0822	216,842.35	.0775	126,553.63	.0786
Lumber and Timber	182,139.31	.1037	211,095.62	.0982	312,235.17	.1116	184,066.64	.1144
Fuel	30,550.11	.0174	30,389.23	.0141	32,702.59	.0117	20,568.90	.0128
Electric Power	353,365.39	.2068	434,631.89	.2021	483,576.60	.1729	336,176.50	.2089
Miscellaneous	31,071.56	.0177	33,943.70	.0158	39,195.76	.0140	64,271.17	.0399
TOTAL	1,010,641.13	.5750	1,171,476.73	.5449	1,421,938.96	.5083	901,886.17	.5604

HARD ORE MINES

YEAR	1928		1929		1930		1931	
PRODUCT	413,994		421,314		407,925		291,057	
CLASSIFICATION	AMOUNT	PER TON	AMOUNT	PER TON	AMOUNT	PER TON	AMOUNT	PER TON
General	41,435.40	.1001	43,232.11	.103	38,098.52	.093	30,082.56	.103
Iron and Steel	16,024.76	.0387	20,364.82	.048	18,242.85	.045	12,219.13	.042
Machinery	37,849.48	.0914	55,344.08	.132	41,954.95	.103	23,716.20	.081
Explosives	61,290.29	.1480	60,275.62	.143	65,134.18	.160	43,346.32	.149
Lumber and Timber	7,065.76	.0171	7,052.74	.017	12,367.87	.030	7,803.59	.027
Fuel	12,449.56	.0301	5,422.23	.013	4,320.58	.011	3,463.12	.012
Electric Power	80,072.05	.1936	78,560.22	.186	77,919.19	.190	57,905.58	.199
Miscellaneous	7,364.12	.0178	5,575.37	.013	5,186.43	.013	7,962.62	.027
TOTAL	263,551.42	.6368	275,827.19	.655	263,224.57	.645	186,499.12	.640

Soft Ore Mines

The Wade Mine suspended operations May 1st and the Alexandria August 17th.
 The product decreased 1,189,159 tons or 42.5% in comparison with 1930, this due to curtailment of working schedules.
 The total cost of supplies decreased \$520,052.79 or 36.6%. The increase of \$.0521 per ton is due to decreased production, constant charges as electric power showing increase.
 Open Pit mines not included.

CLIFFS SHAFT MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 1931.1. GENERAL:

Production for 1931 naturally shows a decrease compared with previous years because of curtailment. Shipments also were less than for any year in the past ten except 1921, when the total reached only 70,199 tons.

Because of the slowing up of ore shipments and the small demand for ore, we have in 1931 carried on an intensive development campaign underground, which resulted in opening up new ore reserves. During the past three years we have added 180,000 tons to our reserves.

2. PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & INVENTORIES:a. Production by Grades:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Product Tons</u>
Cliffs Shaft Lump	124,669
Cliffs Shaft Crushed	52,544
Cliffs Shaft Run-of-Mine	<u>70,541</u>
Total Cliffs Shaft	247,754
Bancroft Lump	29,048
Bancroft Crushed	12,569
Bancroft Run-of-Mine	<u>1,686</u>
Total Bancroft	<u>43,303</u>
Grand Total Ore	291,057
Rock	<u>24,924</u>
Total Ore & Rock	315,981

Production averaged 1448 tons per working day.

The proportion of lumps, fines and run-of-mine ore was as follows:-

Lump Ore	153,717 Tons	52.6%
Crushed Ore	65,113 "	22.5%
Run-of-Mine Ore	<u>72,227 "</u>	<u>24.9%</u>
Total	291,057 "	100.0%

The production each year by grades since 1927 is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lump Ore Tons</u>	<u>Fine Ore Tons</u>	<u>Run-of-Mine Ore Tons</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>
1927	288,804	113,728		402,532
1928	275,018	116,844		391,862
1929	295,600	125,714		421,314
1930	226,059	94,910	86,956	407,925
1931	153,717	65,113	72,227	291,057

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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YEAR 1931.

2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES:
(Continued)

b. Shipments:

Shipments for 1931 from pocket and stockpile totaled as follows:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Pocket</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Stockpile</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Last</u> <u>Year</u>
Cliffs Shaft Lump	5,565	12,434	17,999	126,231
Cliffs Shaft Crushed	6,333	5,766	12,099	30,460
Cliffs Shaft Run-of-Mine	<u>70,541</u>		<u>70,541</u>	<u>73,881</u>
Total Cliffs Shaft	82,439	18,200	100,639	230,572
Bancroft Lump	586	9,624	10,210	27,178
Bancroft Crushed	285		285	4,436
Bancroft Run-of-Mine	<u>1,686</u>		<u>1,686</u>	<u>13,075</u>
Total Bancroft	2,557	9,624	12,181	44,689
Grand Total	84,996	27,824	112,820	275,261
Total Last Year	207,679	67,582	275,261	
Decrease in Shipments	122,683	39,758	162,441	

The table that follows shows the amount of ore shipped to the L.S. & I. Ry. and C. & N.W. Ry. Docks and the proportion that was routed all rail.

L.S. & I. Dock	100,334 Tons
C. & N.W. Dock	8,182 "
All Rail	<u>4,304</u> "
Total	112,820 "

Shipments for the past five years follow:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>CLIFFS SHAFT</u>			<u>BANCROFT</u>			<u>Total</u> <u>Tons</u>
	<u>Lump</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Crushed</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Run of</u> <u>Mine</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Lump</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Crushed</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Run of</u> <u>Mine</u> <u>Tons</u>	
1927	240,781	98,848		22,051	4,639		366,319
1928	267,291	93,078		20,049	8,315		388,733
1929	305,278	133,433		43,472	28,747		510,930
1930	126,231	30,460	73,881	27,178	4,436	13,075	275,261
1931	17,999	12,099	70,541	10,210	285	1,686	112,820

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES:
(Continued)

c. Stockpile Inventories:

We finished the year with a large amount of ore in stock.
The figures follow:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Cliffs Shaft Lump	191,888
Cliffs Shaft Crushed	<u>98,411</u>
Total Cliffs Shaft	290,299
Bancroft Lump	27,799
Bancroft Crushed	<u>24,762</u>
Total Bancroft	<u>52,561</u>
Grand Total Ore	342,860

The amount of ore in stock for five years follows:-

Ore on Hand - Dec. 31st, 1927	-	73,507	Tons
Ore on Hand - Dec. 31st, 1928	-	76,634	"
Ore on Hand - Dec. 31st, 1929	-	31,959	"
Ore on Hand - Dec. 31st, 1930	-	164,623	"
Ore on Hand - Dec. 31st, 1931	-	342,860	"

d. Division of Product by Levels:

<u>Level</u>	<u>"A" Shaft</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>"B" Shaft</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Tons</u>
First	5,052	17,510	22,562
Second	17,343		17,343
Third	9,431	4,037	13,468
Fourth	8,314		8,314
Fifth	25,822	3,457	29,279
Sixth	23,072	8,275	31,347
Seventh	28,059	20,108	48,167
Eighth	11,142	7,627	18,769
Ninth	10,196		10,196
Tenth	37,167	4,643	41,810
Eleventh	16,315	2,290	18,605
Twelfth	1,834	8,907	10,741
Thirteenth		16,385	16,385
Fourteenth		<u>4,071</u>	<u>4,071</u>
Total Ore	<u>193,747</u>	<u>97,310</u>	<u>291,057</u>
Rock			<u>24,924</u>
Total Ore and Rock			315,981

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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YEAR 1931.

2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES:
(Continued)

e. Production by Months:

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APR.</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
Days	26	24	26	22	16	15
C.S. Lump	19,696	18,129	20,227	16,113	8,559	2,510
C.S. Crushed	8,401	7,766	8,666	6,900	2,456	1,235
C.S. Run-of-Mine				184	5,978	17,000
Bancroft Lump	2,500	2,661	4,111	3,568	1,913	1,762
Bancroft Crushed	1,106	1,151	1,746	1,529	657	755
Bancroft Run-of-Mine	292	146	270		1,322	372
Total Ore	31,995	29,853	35,020	28,294	20,885	23,634
Rock	4,168	3,060	2,996	2,380	1,600	1,602
Grand Total	36,163	32,913	38,016	30,674	22,485	25,236

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>
Days	13	13	14	12	11	9
C.S. Lump	4,305	6,275	10,092	4,050	5,216	8,998
C.S. Crushed	1,845	2,686	4,644	1,856	2,233	3,856
C.S. Run-of-Mine	14,911	9,227	3,615	12,910	5,910	34
Bancroft Lump	2,153	1,766	2,476	2,576	1,980	2,081
Bancroft Crushed	922	754	1,106	1,104	848	891
Bancroft Run-of-Mine			56			
Total Ore	24,136	20,708	21,989	22,496	16,187	15,860
Rock	1,198	1,296	1,978	1,740	1,368	1,538
Grand Total	25,334	22,004	23,967	24,236	17,555	17,398

f. Ore Statement:

	<u>MINE RUN</u>		<u>BANCROFT</u>		<u>CLIFFS SHAFT</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
	<u>Cliffs Shaft</u>	<u>Bancroft</u>	<u>Lump</u>	<u>Crushed</u>	<u>Lump</u>	<u>Crushed</u>		
On Hand Jan. 1, 1931.			8,961	12,478	85,218	57,966	164,623	31,959
Output for Year	69,769	2,458	29,638	12,569	124,079	52,544	291,057	407,925
Transfers	772	772	590		590			
Total	70,541	1,686	38,009	25,047	209,887	110,510	455,680	439,884
Shipments	70,541	1,686	10,210	285	17,999	12,099	112,820	275,261
Balance on Hand			27,799	24,762	191,888	98,411	342,860	164,623

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES:
(Continued)

g. Delays:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Tons Lost</u>
Jan. 21	2	"A" shaft skip jammed in pocket.	250
Jan. 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	"B" shaft hoist out of order.	100
Mar. 7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Coil on "B" shaft hoist burnt out.	200
May 4	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Top-tram motor switchboard out of order.	300
July 8	1	"A" shaft lead broke on switchboard.	100
Sept. 21	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Circuit breaker on crusher motor burnt out.	250
Oct. 26	1	"B" shaft skip jammed in pocket.	125
Nov. 3	1	Broken gate - 10th Level "A" shaft.	100
Nov. 18	2	Main cable on 10th level burnt out.	150
Nov. 30	<u>3</u>	Rotor on top-tram motor burnt out.	<u>400</u>
Year	<u>$17\frac{1}{4}$</u>		<u>1975</u>

3. ANALYSIS:

a. Average Mine Analysis on Output for Year 1931:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Phos.</u>	<u>Silica</u>
Cliffs Shaft Lump	58.66	.116	8.01
Cliffs Shaft Crushed	55.87	.111	10.80
Bancroft Lump	60.53	.104	5.59
Bancroft Crushed	58.35	.110	8.11
Bancroft Run-of-Mine	57.84	.105	8.36
Cliffs Shaft Run-of-Mine	59.80	.121	5.85

c. Ores in Stock Dec. 31st, 1931:

<u>Grade</u>		<u>Iron</u>	<u>Phos.</u>	<u>Silica</u>	<u>Moist.</u>
Bancroft Lump	Dried	60.32	.110	6.44	
	Natural	60.02	.109	6.41	.50
Bancroft Crushed	Dried	57.49	.110	9.12	
	Natural	56.39	.108	8.94	2.00
Cliffs Shaft Lump	Dried	59.75	.109	6.71	
	Natural	59.45	.108	6.68	.50
Cliffs Shaft Crushed	Dried	56.33	.109	10.17	
	Natural	55.20	.107	9.97	2.00

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4. ESTIMATE OF
ORE RESERVES:

Note:- Estimate is made as of Nov. 30th, 1931.

a. Ore in Sight - Cliffs Shaft Grade:

		Total			
		Developed	Prospective	Available	Unavailable
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>"A" Shaft</u>	Pillars	1,676,400	24,000	543,900	1,108,500
	Floors	<u>1,712,200</u>		<u>789,900</u>	<u>922,300</u>
	Gross Total	3,388,600	24,000	1,333,800	2,030,800
<u>"B" Shaft</u>	Pillars	763,400	12,000	40,000	711,400
	Floors	<u>789,600</u>		<u>263,600</u>	<u>525,800</u>
	Gross Total	1,553,000	12,000	303,600	1,237,200
GRAND GROSS TOTAL					
<u>"A" AND "B" SHAFTS</u>		4,941,000	36,000	1,637,600	3,268,000
Less 10% Rock and					
10% Loss in Mining			<u>6,800</u>	<u>311,100</u>	
CLIFFS SHAFT NET TOTAL			29,200	1,326,500	

SUMMARY:

Prospective	29,200 Tons
Available	<u>1,326,500 "</u>
GRAND NET TOTAL AVAILABLE	1,355,700 "

a. Ore in Sight - Bancroft Grade:

		Total			
		Developed	Prospective	Available	Unavailable
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Pillars		203,200	6,000	102,100	95,100
Floors		<u>165,500</u>		<u>117,300</u>	<u>48,200</u>
Gross Total		368,700	6,000	219,400	143,300
Less 10% Rock and					
10% Loss in Mining			<u>1,100</u>	<u>41,700</u>	
BANCROFT NET TOTAL			4,900	177,700	

SUMMARY:

Prospective	4,900 Tons
Available	<u>177,700 "</u>
GRAND NET TOTAL AVAILABLE	182,600 "

Assumptions:- 8, 9 and 10 cu. ft. equals one ton.
 10% deduction for rock.
 10% deduction for loss in mining.
 No Bessemer ore.

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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4. ESTIMATE OF
ORE RESERVES:
(Continued)

ORE RESERVES AS REPORTED TO STATE TAX COMMISSION:
Summary of Ore Reserves:

<u>Non-Bessemer:</u>			
Cliffs Shaft Available Reserves as of Nov. 30th, 1931.	1,355,700	Tons	
Less December Production	12,878	"	
NET TOTAL AVAILABLE	1,342,822	"	
<u>Non-Bessemer:</u>			
Bancroft Available Reserves as of Nov. 30th, 1931.	182,600	Tons	
Less December Production	2,972	"	
NET TOTAL AVAILABLE	179,628	"	
GRAND NET TOTAL	1,522,450	Tons	

The following table gives the ore in sight on Dec. 1st; the product for the fiscal year; the balance in sight and the new ore developed during the year.

	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
Estimated Available Ore in Mine Dec. 1st	1,392,000	1,358,000	1,388,316	1,506,700
Production	399,109	414,419	412,786	303,638
Balance	992,891	943,581	975,530	1,203,062
Ore in Mine Nov. 30th	<u>1,358,000</u>	<u>1,388,316</u>	<u>1,506,700</u>	<u>1,538,300</u>
New Ore Developed	365,109	444,735	531,170	335,238
Excess Over Production	34,000	30,316	118,384	31,600

Analysis of Ore Reserves:

<u>Run-of-Mine Ore:</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Phos.</u>	<u>Sil.</u>	<u>Mang.</u>	<u>Alum.</u>	<u>Lime</u>	<u>Mag.</u>	<u>Sul.</u>	<u>Ign.</u>	<u>Moist</u>
Dried	58.30	.108	6.71	.400	2.45	1.50	1.20	.018	2.25	
Natural	57.02	.106	6.56	.392	2.40	1.47	1.17	.018	2.20	2.20

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5. LABOR
AND
WAGES:

a. Comments:

(1) Labor:

Because of the scarcity of jobs, labor turnover was down to a minimum. Furthermore the efficiency factor shows an increase, as is apparent in the tables found later in this report.

b. Comparative Statement of Wages and Product:

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
PRODUCT	291,057	407,925		116,868
No. of Shifts & Hours	1-8	1-8		
No. of Days Operated	201	295		94
<u>AVG. NO. OF MEN EMPLOYED:</u>				
Surface	67	64	3	
Underground	245	241	4	
Total	312	305	7	
<u>AVG. WAGES PER DAY:</u>				
Surface	4.36	4.45		.09
Underground	4.90	5.02		.12
Total	4.77	4.90		.13
<u>WAGES PER MONTH OF 25 DAYS:</u>				
Surface	109.00	111.25		2.25
Underground	122.50	125.50		3.00
Total	119.25	122.50		3.25
<u>WAGES PER MONTH OF 22 DAYS:</u>				
Surface	95.92	97.90		1.98
Underground	107.80	110.44		2.64
Total	104.94	107.80		2.86
<u>WAGES PER MONTH OF 17 DAYS:</u>				
Surface	74.12	75.65		1.53
Underground	83.30	85.34		2.04
Total	81.09	83.30		2.21
<u>WAGES PER MONTH OF 13 DAYS:</u>				
Surface	56.68	57.85		1.17
Underground	63.70	65.26		1.56
Total	62.01	63.70		1.69
<u>WAGES PER MONTH OF 9 DAYS:</u>				
Surface	39.24	40.05		.81
Underground	44.10	45.18		1.08
Total	42.93	44.10		1.17

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5. LABOR
AND
WAGES:
(Continued)

b. Comparative Statement of Wages and Product: (Continued)

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>PRODUCT PER MAN PER DAY:</u>				
Surface	18.75	20.08		1.33
Underground	5.52	5.65		.13
Total	4.26	4.41		.15

Following is the comparison since 1925:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Underground</u>	<u>Total</u>
1925	18.32	5.91	4.47
1926	19.37	5.91	4.53
1927	22.00	6.19	4.85
1928	20.53	5.80	4.52
1929	20.67	5.86	4.56
1930	20.08	5.65	4.41
1931	18.75	5.52	4.26

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>LABOR COST PER TON:</u>				
Surface	.232	.222	.010	
Underground	.888	.890		.002
Total	1.120	1.112	.008	

AVG. PRODUCT STOPING & TRAM.	10.32	9.95	.37	
AVG. WAGES CONTRACT MINERS	5.24	5.43		.19
AVG. WAGES CONTRACT LABOR	5.33	5.55		.22

<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS:</u>				
Surface	15,517 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,309		4,791 $\frac{3}{4}$
Underground	52,719 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,248 $\frac{1}{2}$		19,529 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	68,236 $\frac{2}{4}$	92,557 $\frac{3}{4}$		24,321

<u>AMOUNT FOR LABOR:</u>				
Surface	67,696.62	90,413.24		22,716.62
Underground	258,405.18	362,984.54		104,579.36
Total	326,101.80	453,397.78		127,295.98

PROPORTION OF SURFACE TO UNDERGROUND MEN:

1928	-	1 to 3.67
1929	-	1 to 3.66
1930	-	1 to 3.76
1931	-	1 to 3.66

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6. SURFACE:

a. Buildings and Repairs:

Repairs to buildings were held down to a minimum, only \$ 1500 having been spent on the entire plant.

Dry:

A small addition was built on the east side of the dry-house, near the south entrance, to house the tools and supplies for the timber-gang, pipemen and scraper-repair gang.

Crusher Building:

A room was partitioned off in the top of the crusher building for the man that dumps the top-tram cars. A small shelter was also built on the stockpile track level for the lander that operates the lump ore stocking car.

Top-Tram Plant:

The top-tram haulage equipment that operates the lump ore car was moved from the west end of the stockpile grounds to a new location just east of the crusher building. It was necessary to do this because the old site will be covered with Bancroft Lump ore and furthermore the new location is best because only half as much top-tram rope will be required as formerly and all of the old angle sheaves have been eliminated.

Engine-House:

Painting the machinery and the interior of the engine-house was finished early in the year.
New double doors were hung on both sides of the building.

b. Stockpiles:

Because most of the regular stocking area was filled with ore carried over from last season, it was necessary to plan to use the old stockpile grounds south of the Deer Lake Branch of the C. & N.W. Ry. for stocking crushed ore and to grade and plank another area for lump ore. The C. & N.W. Ry. abandoned the Deer Lake Branch track and gave us permission to cover it with stockpile ore.

7. UNDERGROUND:

b. Development:

We carried on an intensive development campaign because of the poor demand for ore and because we had to provide jobs for quite a number of old Holmes Mine employees. Following are the number of feet of ore and rock drifts and raises for the past six years:-

1931	-	6791 Ft.
1930	-	10200 "
1929	-	8525 "
1928	-	6610 "
1927	-	7368 "
1926	-	5958 "

Note:- If 1931 had been a full time year, we would have shown a footage on a par with 1930.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

b. Development: (Continued)

Four major development projects were in progress during the year; the opening up of the new Bancroft Vein on the tenth and fifteenth levels; drifting towards the old East New York property on the eighth and tenth levels; drifting towards the Section 3 ore-body on the fifteenth level and also starting to open up the west end of Section 9 explored by diamond drill twenty years ago.

The average classification of contracts for the past year follows:-

Developing Contracts	39
Mining Known Reserves	32
Miscellaneous (Barring, Etc.)	<u>3</u>
Total	74

It is evident from the tabulation of the ore reserves that more than the usual amount of development work has been done for the past three years because we have not only proven up as much ore as the total we had in sight on Jan. 1st, 1929, but we have proven up 180,000 tons more than we have hoisted in the last three years.

The development work in detail follows:-

First Level "B" Shaft:

In order to improve the method of handling rock on the night shift, we decided to get "B" shaft in shape to dump rock. Most of the rock work, about 75%, is tributary to "B" shaft, but all of it was actually being hoisted and dumped in "A" shaft. The "A" shaft pocket will only hold a skip load or two, no storage being provided. This will also be changed.

A crosscut was driven back of "B" shaft and a raise put up to the north, holing into the side of the shaft, 50 feet above the level. Another raise was holed from the second level into the bottom of the drift opposite the raise on the first level. That means that we can tram rock on either the first or second level and store all the rock hoisted at night and distribute it by day. The skips on the night shift can be hoisted as fast as they are loaded because we will have storage for all the rock that can possibly be hoisted at night.

Second Level "A" Shaft: Bancroft Vein:

Contract No. 34, 800 feet northeast of "A" shaft, followed the vein they discovered in 1930 to the south and west until it petered out. They also started two raises on the footwall. The ore in the back of the stope does not look very promising, but there is still a fine breast to follow northeast when the back plays out.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

b. Development: (Continued)

Third Level "B" Shaft: North Vein:

Contract No. 72 did quite a lot of development in ore 400 feet northwest of "B" shaft. They followed the lens discovered last year and also cross-cutted south and opened up a new lens that was first discovered by old Diamond-Drill Hole No. 106. There is no ore in the backs of the new stopes, but there is good ore in the floors.

Fourth Level "A" Shaft: Bancroft Vein:

A short drift was driven north from the side of the old stope along the course of Diamond-Drill Hole No. 397 by Contract No. 22.

Fourth Level "A" Shaft: North Vein:

Just to the west of the southwest corner of the Bancroft Lease, No. 30 opened up a nice stope around their new raise coming up from the fifth level.

Fifth Level "A" Shaft: Bancroft Vein:

In the extreme southeast corner of the Bancroft Lease, Nos. 51, 61 and 66 extended the limits of this deposit. The entire area, including No. 32 and No. 51, mining in the North Vein on the east side of the Bancroft Lease is fully developed. Contract No. 61 followed the ore up on the north foot until they reached almost to the third level elevation.

Fifth Level "A" Shaft: Southeast Vein:

Contract No. 4 extended their hanging-wall drift 150 feet farther east until the breast was almost directly under the New Ishpeming Hospital. The drift was stopped early in the year and the plan is now to diamond drill for the ore found both north and south of the drift by old drill-holes drilled from the old Moro and Incline Mines.

Sixth Level "A" Shaft:

The development work on this level in both "A" and "B" shafts was productive of results.

North Vein:

Three gangs, Nos. 6, 23 and 28, found considerable ore. No. 8 not only opened up a new lens back of the foot of their old stope on the level, but also greatly increased the known limits of the ore on the sub 75 feet above the level. They also put up a new raise in ore connecting the sub with the new lens back in the foot. All this work was done between the 3000 and 3400 East coordinate line.

Contract No. 23 failed to find any ore in their raise near the 2900 East coordinate line, but did extend the limits of the known ore areas near the 3000 East coordinate line.

Contract No. 28 found two new lenses, one north and the other south of the 200 South coordinate line. The former gives promise of opening up in good shape because the ore seems to be making both up and down.

On the west side of the level, Contract No. 40 extended their new stope 80 feet farther west.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

b. Development: (Continued)

Sixth Level "A" Shaft: (Continued)

Incline Vein:

No. 12 extended their breast stope 80 feet further northeast and at the end of the year were still breasted in high grade ore.

Sixth Level "B" Shaft:

Two contracts, Nos. 33 and 37, did development work in this section of the mine.

North Vein:

No. 37 extended their exploratory drift 270 feet to the west along the hanging. Some stringers of ore were discovered, but no worthwhile ore-body was cut. At the end of the year we turned the drift north to get farther away from the quartzite hanging and closer to the jasper foot. The intention is to explore from the hanging back into the foot by diamond drilling.

Fault Vein:

No. 33 discovered a nice deposit 500 feet southwest of "B" shaft, which, however, pinched out. At the end of the year raising was in progress to look for the ore found by an old drill hole between the third and sixth levels.

Seventh Level "A" Shaft: North Vein:

With the exception of No. 67 contract, no other contract on the seventh level discovered anything new. No. 67 extended their new breast stope, in the extreme east end of the vein, over to the 3300 east coordinate line and also followed a nice lens south and southwest on the 3200 East coordinate line.

Eighth Level "A" Shaft:

Every contract, but one, No. 15, was doing development work on this level.

Bancroft Vein:

In the southeast corner of the vein No. 10 extended their breast stope both east and west. On the west side the hanging came down so low that it was decided to mine the ore from No. 15's raise. On the east side the breast became badly mixed with jasper.

North Vein:

No. 25 contract, located a short distance east of the east side of the Bancroft Lease, drifted north along Diamond-Drill Hole No. 417 and cut two nice lenses of ore. The first one was developed by No. 44 and the one farthest north by No. 25. In both cases stopes were started on both sides of the drill hole.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

b. Development: (Continued)
Eighth Level "A" Shaft: (Continued)

North Vein:

On the west side of the vein No. 4 is exploring and drove a drift south towards the main fault. The back of the drift is in ore and at the end of the year the breast was turned west to develop a nice vein of ore cut on the west side of the drift.

In the southeast corner of the North Vein No. 44 after breast stoping east for 70 feet, put up two raises in ore to the seventh level in the same vein.

Eighth Level "B" Shaft:

500 feet northeast of "B" shaft No. 57 contract after drifting through rock for 50 feet encountered a leader of ore, which led east to the stope which they opened during the year. The new stope developed was about 90 feet long and 30 feet wide and there is high grade ore in both the back and floor.

On the west side of the shaft, No. 69 extended the straight crosscut running northwest from the shaft and put up a new raise for No. 36's stope on the level above. 200 feet further south the hanging-wall drift was extended to the north and east, looking for the ore shown up in Diamond-Drill Hole No. 95, but we found only a narrow stringer.

Ninth Level "A" Shaft: Main Vein:

No. 44 contract followed the ore discovered late last year. They stoped 140 feet farther east, being breasted close to the 3200 East coordinate line at the end of the year 1931.

Tenth Level "A" Shaft: Bancroft Vein:

Two gangs, Nos. 10 and 64, continue to add new tonnage to our ore reserves. The former after drifting west for 200 feet in rock, but having ore all over the back of the drift, turned north and cut the ore discovered in Diamond-Drill Hole No. 421. On the east side of the Bancroft Lease No. 64 continued to drift west in ore for 330 feet. At the end of the year the breast of the drift was close to the east line of the lease.

Tenth Level "B" Shaft: Fault Vein:

No. 14 contract opened up quite a lot of new territory between the 1400 and 1600 West coordinate lines, but at the end of the year had exhausted most of the possibilities on the level itself. There is a fine floor of ore left which must be mined by drifting and raising from the eleventh level.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

b. Development: (Continued)

Tenth Level "B" Shaft: New Section Nine Deposit:

Contract No. 47 drifted west 230 feet towards the ore-body known to exist on the Northwest Quarter of Section 9. In December the drift ran out of the dike footwall and encountered a well defined slip along the jasper, which we turned to follow.

Eleventh Level "A" Shaft: Main Vein:

Two gangs, No. 3 in the southwest corner and No. 11 in the southeast end of the Main Vein, developed quite a lot of new ore. The latter contract after running out of ore drifted east to come under the ore shown in Diamond-Drill Hole No. 54 on the tenth level.

Twelfth Level "A" Shaft:

No. 5 contract started to drift from the southeast corner of the Main Vein towards the ore found by No. 3 on the eleventh level. By the end of the year they were breasted close to the point where the ore might be expected to be found.

Fifteenth Level "A" Shaft: Bancroft Vein:

By the end of 1931, No. 58 had their main level drift nearly into the objective point. They had passed from the limits of the Cliffs Shaft Mine over onto the Bancroft Lease and were close to the ore discovered in Diamond-Drill Hole No. 422, in which ore we expect to raise and hope it connects with the Bancroft Vein on the tenth level. The material in the drift has alternated between dike and siderite, the latter being very hard.

Fifteenth Level "B" Shaft: Section Three Drift:

Contract No. 71 extended their drift 567 feet closer to the Section 3 shaft site. At the end of the year they were 1811 feet from "B" shaft and 2989 feet from the proposed site of the new shaft on Section 3. Most of the drifting in 1931 was done in footwall dike.

In order to protect the mine from a sudden rush of water that might be struck in the new drift, the concrete dam partially built the year before was finished. Stop logs have been taken to the dam site and valves and blank flanges placed on the pipes that run through the dam.

c. Stoping:

The miners in the Cliffs Shaft Mine never broke as much ore per day as they did the last six months of 1931. This was due to the fact that we tried to keep the breasts of the stopes cleaned out in order to allow the miners to drill the next round more readily. The men also had better supervision in 1931 and the fact that labor was plentiful contributed to the increased efficiency. The following table shows how the tons per man stoping increased.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

c. Stoping: (Continued)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons Per Man Stoping</u>
1931 (Last 6 Mos.)	28.85
1931 (First 6 Mos.)	21.14
1930	23.80
1929	22.41
1928	21.10
1927	21.63
1926	20.93
1925	20.44
1924	16.30
1923	17.26
1922	16.49
1921	15.26
1920	13.95

It will be noted that the increase was remarkable and would have been even more if we had shipped more freely from the pockets whereby we would have received credit for the overrun, which ran over 15% on the small amount of ore shipped.

Subs Above First Level "B" Shaft: Main Vein:

Contracts Nos. 17 and 18 stoped on the 1145, 1180, 1205 and 1220 foot sub-levels southeast and southwest of "B" shaft. Contract No. 17 took out the ore discovered by Diamond-Drill Hole No. 284 and did not raise over ten feet above the floor of the sub in order to be sure to leave enough back to support the surface.

First Level "A" Shaft: Bancroft Vein:

Two contracts, Nos. 9 and 34, mined ore along the south side of the Bancroft Lease directly north of "A" shaft. No. 9 mined floors, while No. 34 continued to raise and crosscut on the foot, but in no case did they exceed the limit of mining established at a point 50 feet above the level.

First Level "A" Shaft: North Vein:

No. 9 mined out a small area of floor left between the first and second levels 525 feet northeast of "A" shaft.

First Level "A" Shaft: Main Vein:

Contract No. 9 also drove a short crosscut and took out developed reserves 400 feet northwest of "A" shaft.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

c. Stoping: (Continued)

First Level "B" Shaft:

Southeast Vein:

In the extreme southeast corner of the first level, Contracts Nos. 1, 35 and 63 stoped ore off the foot and also mined out the backs of the old stopes preparatory to taking out the floors.

Second Level "A" Shaft:

North Vein:

No. 30 mined out a piece of floor between the second and third levels close to the south line of the Bancroft Lease, 600 feet northeast of "A" shaft.

Main Vein:

No. 27 contract, one of the best gangs in the mine, mined a large floor area below the second level along the south side of the Main Vein between the 300 and 500 East coordinate lines.

Third Level "A" Shaft:

Bancroft Vein:

Two contracts, Nos. 22 and 29, are mining in the south central part of the Bancroft Lease. Both are taking out known reserves.

North Vein:

In the extreme west end of the North Vein between the second and fourth levels, Contract No. 30 mined both backs and floors in the old stopes opened up years ago.

Fifth Level "A" Shaft:

North Vein:

Two gangs, Nos. 42 and 49, mined known reserves in the north part of the North Vein northwest of "A" shaft. No. 42 worked on floors between the fifth and sixth levels, while No. 49 stoped around their new raise put up from the seventh level.

Southeast Vein:

Nos. 2 and 6 are still mining in the same areas as last year, continuing to deplete the reserves in the Southeast Vein. The former robbed floors and arches on their old subs, while the latter took out the ore left between the fifth and sixth levels in the west end of the vein.

Sixth Level "A" Shaft:

North Vein:

In the central part of the North Vein, three gangs, Nos. 16, 52 and 59, were employed. The first gang stope raised, while the others mined floors.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

c. Stoping: (Continued)

Sixth Level "A" Shaft:

Southeast Vein:

In the southeast corner of this vein No. 45 continued to mine the floors between the sixth and seventh levels.

Sixth Level "B" Shaft:

Two gangs, No. 19 in the southwest end of the level and No. 40 in the northeast corner, mined floors. The former worked in the Fault Vein and the latter in the North Vein.

Seventh Level "A" Shaft:

Bancroft Vein:

No. 62 mined a part of the floor in old 61's stope in the south central part of the vein.

North Vein:

Four gangs, Nos. 16, 20, 52 and 54, mined in the north part of the North Vein close to the south boundary of the Bancroft Lease. Nos. 16 and 54 on the west end extended the known limits of the ore areas, but Nos. 20 and 52 mined developed reserves.

Seventh Level "B" Shaft:

North Vein:

Two gangs, both northwest of the shaft, extended the known limits of their stopes. No. 13, 350 feet northwest of the shaft, opened up a stope 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, and No. 36 raised up on the foot near the 600 West coordinate line.

Main Vein:

In the east end of the Main Vein No. 38 mined out quite a large area around their raise and also breast stoped west on a sub between the seventh and eighth levels.

In the central part of the Main Vein, No. 19 after mining known reserves, also raised up on the foot above the seventh level and found quite a large lens of new ore back of the old foot.

Eighth Level "A" Shaft:

Bancroft Vein:

On the east side of the vein and close to the south boundary of the Bancroft Lease, No. 15 mined out a floor 130 feet long in old No. 10's stope.

Southeast Vein:

No. 41, after outlining the limits of the ore on the eighth level, took out practically all of the ore left in the back of their stope.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

c. Stoping: (Continued)

Ninth Level "A" Shaft:

Main Vein:

Three gangs took out floors between the ninth and tenth levels. Most of the available floors have now been mined on the west side of the vein and but little ore remains to be mined on the east end.

Tenth Level "A" Shaft:

Main Vein:

The central portion of the vein was mined by six different contracts during 1931. These gangs numbered from west to east were as follows, No. 7, No. 39, No. 11, No. 21, No. 50 and No. 70. All of these gangs except No. 70 were depleting contracts, that is, all of them mined ore within the known limits of the vein. No. 70 extended their breast stope further east.

South Lens:

No. 3 holed two new raises from the eleventh level into the floor of old No. 7's stope on the sub-level above the tenth level.

Eleventh Level "A" Shaft:

Main Vein:

In the central part of the Main Vein No. 11 is taking the tenth level floor and also stoped out some of the back lying over the stopes on the eleventh level.

Twelfth Level "B" Shaft:

Main Vein:

Two gangs, Nos. 31 and 43, mined floors in the south portion of the Main Vein.

Fault Vein:

No. 48 took out all the available ore in their raising stope between the eleventh and twelfth levels and by mid-year had exhausted all the possibilities in this vein.

Thirteenth Level "B" Shaft:

Main Vein:

Nos. 46 and 48 continued to mine floors between the thirteenth and fourteenth levels and most of the available ore on this level has now been mined.

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

e. Drifting and Raising:

The total footage drifted and raised in 1931 will naturally be less than previous years because of the shorter working schedule. Following are figures for the past six years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rock Drifts & Raises</u>	<u>Ore Drifts & Raises</u>	<u>Total</u>
1931	3577'	3212'	6729'
1930	6496'	3704'	10200'
1929	5443'	3082'	8525'
1928	4762'	1848'	6610'
1927	4874'	2494'	7368'
1926	3051'	2907'	5958'

f. Explosives, Drilling and Blasting:

Explosives Statement for 1931:

Stopping and Development in Ore:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Average Price</u>	<u>Amount 1931</u>	<u>Amount 1930</u>
Gelamite "A"	9850	12.75	1255.89	
Gelamite 2X	19000	12.75	2422.50	
50% L.F. Powder	124596	12.27	15287.52	27918.13
60% L.F. Powder	92250	13.25	12223.11	18115.27
60% Gelatine	2050	13.75	281.87	
Total Powder	247746	12.70	31470.89	46033.40
Caps	66616	11.643M	775.64	1197.18
Fuse	348542	5.684M	1980.67	2855.65
Connecting Wire	8	.645	5.16	
Delay Fuses	154	12.37 C	19.05	
Fuse Lighters	3637	8.847M	32.18	
Crimpers	5	.75	3.75	.71
Fuse Containers	1		2.25	
Tamping Bags	22500	2.15 M	48.38	
Prop. Cost Blasting Machine			17.50	
Total Fuse, Etc.			2684.58	4053.54
Total All Explosives			34355.47	50086.94
Product			291057	407925
Pounds Powder per Ton of Ore			.8512	.8738
Cost per Ton for Powder			.108	.1128
Cost per Ton for Fuse, Etc.			.010	.0099
Cost per Ton for All Explosives			.118	.1227

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7. UNDERGROUND:
(Continued)

f. Explosives, Drilling and Blasting: (Continued)

Explosives Statement for 1931: "

Development in Rock and No. 3 Drift:

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Average Price</u>	<u>Amount 1931</u>	<u>Amount 1930</u>
Gelamite "A"	9300	12.749	1185.74	
Gelamite 2X	250	12.75	31.88	
50% L.F. Powder	6050	12.25	741.13	1162.39
60% L.F. Powder	36900	13.25	4889.26	12756.87
60% Gelatine	10650	13.74	1464.37	
Total Powder	63150	13.162	8312.38	13919.26
Caps	12854	11.80	151.69	310.72
Fuse	83916	5.643	473.56	817.26
Connecting Wire	1		.64	
Delay Fuses	71	12.33	8.76	
Fuse Lighters	813	9.126	7.42	
Crimpers	1		.75	
Fuse Containers	1		2.25	
Tamping Bags	7400	2.148	15.90	
Prop. Cost Blasting Machine			17.50	
Total Fuse, Etc.			678.47	1127.98
Total Explosives - Development in Rock			8990.85	15047.24
TOTAL EXPLOSIVES USED AS PER COST SHEET			43346.32	65134.18
Average Cost per Pound for Powder			.127	.1303

It will be noted that the cost per ton for powder used to break ore in 1931 was about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ less than for the previous year. The saving was actually more than that because we shipped 123,000 tons less from the pockets in 1931, and if shipments from pockets had been on a par with 1930, the overrun would have added at least 15,000 tons to the year's figures, and further decreased the cost per ton for explosives $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. The decreased cost is due almost entirely to the elimination of most of the bulldozing of the ore chunks by purchasing block-holing machines and insisting that all large pieces of ore be drilled first and then blasted.

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8. COST OF OPERATING:

a. Comparative Mining Costs:

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
PRODUCT	291,057	407,925		116,868
Underground Costs	1.511	1.513		.002
Surface Costs	.223	.214	.009	
General Mine Accounts	.316	.233	.083	
Cost of Production	2.050	1.960	.090	
Depreciation	.055	.052	.003	
Taxes	.553	.359	.194	
Loading & Shipping	.013	.024		.011
Total Cost at Mine	2.671	2.395	.276	

The underground and surface costs for 1931 totaled only 3/4¢ more per ton than for 1930, and this in spite of the fact that the mine operated on a 1/3 less working time. The distributive items or expenses charged to us by the Ishpeming and Cleveland offices and the taxes increased 27¢ per ton for the year 1931.

b. Detailed Cost Comparison:

	<u>1931</u>		<u>1930</u>		<u>Increase</u>		<u>Decrease</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>
A Exploring in Mine	7251.84	.025	11421.92	.028			4180.08	.003
B Development in Rock	39703.74	.136	73464.37	.180			33760.63	.044
C Development in Ore	28464.81	.098	32471.93	.080	.018		4007.12	
D Stoping	104726.82	.360	156385.26	.383			51658.44	.023
E Timbering	9191.32	.032	14550.86	.036			5359.54	.004
F Tramming	108821.40	.374	142366.15	.349	.025		33544.75	
G Pumping	25812.81	.089	30067.03	.074	.015		4254.22	
H Compressors & Air Pipes	27885.80	.096	41013.92	.100			13128.12	.004
I Back Filling	7933.40	.027	14843.43	.036			6910.03	.009
J Underground Superintendence	17181.86	.059	19268.30	.047	.012		2086.44	
K Compressors & Power Drills	9475.33	.033	4880.53	.012	4594.80	.021		

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

	<u>1931</u>		<u>1930</u>		<u>Increase</u>		<u>Decrease</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>
L Hand Tram Equipment	3760.30	.018	46514.87	.114				
M Scrapers & Mech. Eqipt.	24200.23	.082					18554.34	.019
N Electric Tram Eqipt.	23072.04	.079	28172.14	.069	.010		5100.10	
O Pumping Machinery	2225.80	.008	1506.30	.004	719.50	.004		
P Hoisting	15913.27	.055	21356.60	.055			5443.33	.000
Q Stocking Ore	10935.14	.038	11051.75	.027	.011		116.61	
R Screening & Crushing	13392.10	.046	19009.18	.045	.001		5617.08	
S Dry House	4981.57	.017	7755.70	.019			2774.13	.002
T General Surface Exp.	7348.15	.025	10826.68	.026			3478.53	.001
U Hoisting Equipment	4357.87	.015	7629.65	.018			3271.78	.003
V Shaft	1512.58	.006	2583.10	.006			1070.52	.000
W Top Tram Equipment	1767.93	.006	2382.73	.006			614.80	.000
X Docks, Trestles & Pockets	3179.77	.010	1080.58	.003	2099.19	.007		
Y Mine Buildings	1500.27	.005	3785.72	.009			2285.45	.004
Z1 Insurance	131.21	.000	96.68	.000	34.53	.000		
Z2 Mining Engineering	4117.38	.014	3423.32	.008	694.06	.006		

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

	<u>1931</u>		<u>1930</u>		<u>Increase</u>		<u>Decrease</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>
Z3 Mech. & Elect. Engineering	2047.99	.007	1821.05	.004	226.94	.003		
Z4 Analysis & Grading	5039.15	.017	5148.35	.013		.004	109.20	
Z5 Personal Injury	18944.05	.065	21482.33	.054		.011	2538.28	
Z6 Safety Dept.	1532.87	.005	1714.09	.004		.001	181.22	
Z7 Telephones & Safety Devices	2794.10	.010	3675.87	.009		.001	881.77	
Z8 Local & General Welfare	8647.26	.030	7862.70	.019	784.56	.011		
Z9 Special Exp., Pens. & Allows.	16494.89	.057	15516.97	.038	977.92	.019		
Z10 Ishpeming Office	19135.00	.066	20349.24	.050		.016	1214.24	
Z11 Mine Office	13179.80	.045	13968.24	.034		.011	788.44	

Most of the above accounts naturally show a decrease in cost because of the fact that the mine is operating on a restricted schedule. No attempt will be made this year to explain the reason for the decreases in each individual case because the years 1930 and 1931 cannot be properly compared because of the difference in working time. Detailed explanations, however, will be given where the decreases or increases are not in line with the decrease in the number of working days.

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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YEAR 1931.

8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

B - DEVELOPMENT IN ROCK:

The footage drifted in rock for the year 1931 totaled 3577 feet at a cost of \$ 11.10 a foot. In 1930 the footage was 6496 feet at a cost of \$ 11.31 per foot.

C - DEVELOPMENT IN ORE:

The decrease in cost for 1931 is almost directly proportional to the decrease in the footage of ore drifts and raises. The unit cost per foot being practically identical for the two years.

D - STOPPING:

A detail of the cost for the years 1930 and 1931 follows:-

	<u>1931</u>		<u>1930</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cost Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cost Per Ton</u>
Contract Labor	59630.86	.224	86259.00	.228
Other Labor	9631.81	.036	13472.06	.036
Total Labor	69262.67	.260	99731.06	.264
Total Supplies	35464.15	.133	56654.20	.150
Total Labor & Supplies	104726.82	.393	156385.26	.414
General Supplies	1142.27	.004	1868.16	.005
Iron and Steel	2330.91	.009	5419.04	.014
Oil and Grease	232.05	.001	307.46	.001
Machinery Supplies	4268.03	.016	6537.88	.017
Explosives	25680.55	.096	39207.96	.104
Lumber and Timber	183.74	.001	308.26	.001
Sundries	154.05	.001	27.49	.000
Expense Accts. Distributed	1472.55	.005	2977.95	.008
Total	35464.15	.133	56654.20	.150
Tons	266,037		378,173	

The comparison of the two years shows that there is a decrease in the cost per ton for contract labor. There are also three supply items that show a decrease in the unit cost per ton, viz., Iron & Steel, Explosives and Expense Accts. Distributed. The biggest saving was in the explosives used and this is entirely due to the elimination of a great deal of the bulldozing by purchasing block-holing machines and insisting that all of the large chunks of ore are drilled before they are blasted.

F - TRAMMING:

The reduction in the tramping costs is not quite in the same proportion as the reduction in production, but the difference is due entirely to a change in the distribution of labor costs underground which were formerly charged to other accounts.

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

G - PUMPING:

A detail of the pumping expense for the past two years follows:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Pumpmen Labor	6769.60	5134.20
Other Labor	<u>310.28</u>	<u>609.59</u>
Total Labor	7079.88	5743.79
Oil, Waste and Packing	282.67	259.03
Tools and Miscellaneous Supplies	13.46	43.15
Electric Light	326.70	307.41
Electric Power	<u>18110.10</u>	<u>23713.65</u>
Total Supplies	18732.93	24323.24
Total Operating	25812.81	30067.03
Gallons Water Pumped - 1931		350,061,850
" " " - 1930		446,650,100
" " " - 1929		461,403,025
" " " - 1928		463,182,750

You will note an increase in pumpmen's labor which does not mean that we have had any extra pumpmen, but does mean that pumpmen helpers are working with the pumpmen on the days that the mine is idle. The decrease in electric power was due to the fact that considerable less water was pumped in 1931. In 1930 we drained the old Incline and No. 3 Pits.

H - COMPRESSORS AND AIR PIPES:

Whereas the reduction in production for 1931 was 29%, the costs for Compressors and Air Pipes were decreased 32%. This is not only due to a more economical use of the compressed air underground, but also due to salvaging a great many pipes and fittings. The total cost for the two years is as follows:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Labor	3759.50	4056.25
Tools & Miscellaneous Supplies	16.55	12.65
Electric Light	120.79	120.00
Cooling Pump	203.37	
Electric Power	19750.20	30110.67
Heating Expense	505.38	450.00
Oil, Waste and Packing	<u>216.91</u>	<u>338.58</u>
Total Supplies	20813.20	31031.90
Total Operating Expense	24572.70	35088.15
Cost per 1000 Ft. Operating	.042	.040
Cu. Ft. of Air Compressed	592,506,000	896,693,000

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

H - COMPRESSORS & AIR PIPES: (Continued)

The expense for maintaining and extending air lines was only \$ 3313.10 in 1931 compared with \$ 5925.77 in 1930. This reduction is largely due to the waste campaign which resulted in the salvaging of hundreds of dollars of old pipe and fittings. The reduction in electric power for compressors was 37% compared with a 29% reduction in operations, due entirely to economy in the use of compressed air. Instead of running the compressor up until the middle of the shift when handling rock, the compressor since the latter part of February was only run about a quarter of a shift.

J - UNDERGROUND SUPERINTENDENCE:

Since the beginning of the year 1931, William Nault, formerly employed as Mining Captain at the Holmes Mine, was made Assistant to Captain John Olds at the Cliffs Shaft Mine, because the latter was laid up a long time with a serious illness. The adding of one more boss to the underground personnel increased the unit cost for Underground Superintendence.

K - COMPRESSORS AND POWER DRILLS:

The increase for 1931 is due entirely to new machines purchased during the year. In 1930 we bought eleven drifters, complete with oilers, which cost \$ 3850.00. In 1931 we purchased and charged out twenty-three drifters at a cost of \$ 8098.44 and six R-39 Jackhammers at a cost of \$ 1025.51.

L-M - HAND TRAMMING EQUIPMENT & SCRAPERS
& MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:

This account shows a decrease of \$ 18,554.34, which is larger proportionably than the decrease in production. The following is a list of the major portion of the supplies used during 1931.

225	Ft. 3/8" Wire Rope	\$ 19.85
3625	" 1/2" " "	365.93
30732	" 5/8" " "	4807.83
1055	" 3/4" " "	231.58
2315	" No. 6AGW 3 Conductor Electric Cable	578.75
1220	" No. 6 2 " Tires	250.42
1000	" No. 8 3 " "	250.00
3500	" No. 16 2 " " Port. L. Cord	187.63
2	15 H.P. Motors	592.62
6	Magnetic Switches	149.40
8	Type H 1 1/2 KVA Transformers	239.20
	Repairing & Rewinding Armatures	734.74
6	42" Manganese Scraper Blades	156.30
23	48" " " "	1065.24
16	48" " " Side Plates	130.56
	Total	\$ 9760.05

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

L-M - HAND TRAMMING EQUIPMENT & SCRAPERS
& MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT: (Continued)

A comparison of the larger supply items for the last two years follows:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Wire Rope	5425.19	6403.81
Scraper-Hoists		9352.87
Scraper-Slides	406.92	1173.93
Cable	<u>1266.80</u>	<u>995.95</u>
Total	7098.91	17926.56

We also estimate a saving of approximately \$ 1800.00 in the salvaging of the old manganese blades for the scrapers, which were cut down from the 48" size to the 42" size. By more careful supervision of wire rope we saved another \$ 800.00.

N - ELECTRIC TRAM EQUIPMENT:

Costs and detail for the two years follow:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Generator and Dynamo	44.83	686.76
Locomotives	8501.06	6452.56
Wiring	2740.46	3824.07
Main Line Tracks	6762.75	9251.70
Main Line Cars	4803.68	7531.26
Spotting Engines	<u>219.26</u>	<u>425.79</u>
Total	23072.04	28172.14

All of these items show decreases except locomotives and included in the charge for maintenance of locomotives in 1931 is \$ 4871.32 for storage-batteries. In 1931 we also purchased a new Whitcomb electric mine locomotive and Edison battery at a cost of \$ 1650.71. There was an unusual amount of rail bonding done during the past year.

O - PUMPING MACHINERY:

This account shows an increase of \$ 719.50 over last year and the increased cost is due to the fire that we had underground in the main pump station on May 24th. The fire which started in the end thrust bearing on the centrifugal pump did very little damage, but the switchboard, motor leads and control apparatus was old and obsolete and for sometime the Mechanical Department had been considering the idea of rehabilitating the entire switchboard. The fire brought this to a head and the increased cost is due to modernizing the equipment in the pumphouse.

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
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YEAR 1931.

8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)

P - HOISTING:

Detailed statements for hoisting expense for the past two years follow:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Engineers	3967.39	5402.02
Other Labor	<u>387.67</u>	<u>600.40</u>
Total Labor	4355.06	6002.42
Oil, Waste and Packing	93.23	53.44
Tools & Miscellaneous Supplies	58.88	123.89
Electric Light	120.82	120.00
Electric Power	10380.00	14478.30
Heating Expense	<u>905.28</u>	<u>578.55</u>
Total Supplies	11558.21	15354.18
Total Operating Expense	15913.27	21356.60

The unit cost for the two years is exactly the same and the decrease in total cost is a little more than the decrease in production.

Q - STOCKING ORE:

This account does not show much of a decrease because of the large amount of ore stocked even during the shipping season in the past year. The cost of moving the top-tram plant that is used to handle the lump ore car was also charged to this account during 1931. Because of the small amount of ore shipped from the stockpile grounds, more than the usual amount of stocking trestles had to be erected during the past year.

U - HOISTING EQUIPMENT:

In 1930 we charged out three new hoisting ropes, but no new ropes were put on in 1931. We did install, however, a new steel 8' bicycle sheave, track limit switches in both shafts and made minor repairs to the hoisting equipment.

X - DOCKS, TRESTLES & POCKETS:

This account shows an increase of \$ 2099.19 because of the expense necessary to provide additional stocking grounds for both the lump and crushed ore. The grading and planking of these new stockpile areas cost \$ 727.84 for labor and \$ 1850.19 for supplies, making a total cost of \$ 2578.03.

Y - MINE BUILDINGS:

Repairs to buildings were kept down to a minimum because of the depression and the following table shows the detailed cost for the past two years.

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8. COST OF
OPERATING:
(Continued)

b. Detailed Cost Comparison: (Continued)
Y - MINE BUILDINGS: "

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Office	137.78	
Warehouse	11.25	100.77
Shops	121.33	557.22
Shaft Houses	66.39	166.11
Engine House	440.87	1799.52
Dry House	455.38	614.53
Coal Dock & Trestle	108.57	343.19
Miscellaneous	132.57	204.38
Fire Protection	<u>26.13</u>	
Total	<u>1500.27</u>	<u>3785.72</u>

There are decreases in every item for 1931 with the exception of some minor repairs to the oil heating plant in the office. The expense in the engine house was incurred by putting on the new fire-proof rope slides and repairs at the dry consisted of three items, viz., repairing the brick wall on the east side, putting in a new concrete sump for the hot well pump in the boiler room and putting on an addition to the dry on the east side for storing tools for the timbermen, scraper foreman and pipeman.

Z1 - INSURANCE, Z2, ETC.

These accounts under the heading "General Mine Expenses" are all distributive accounts and the majority of the charges come from either the Cleveland office or Ishpeming office.

9. EXPLORATIONS
AND FUTURE
EXPLORATIONS:

a. Diamond Drilling:

Four diamond drill holes were drilled during the year.

Hole No. 419, ninth level "A" shaft, drilled southeast towards the foot of the Southeast Vein cut 22 feet of high grade ore and was bottomed in the foot at 438 feet.

Hole No. 420, tenth level "A" shaft, drilled in the hanging of the Bancroft Vein to a depth of 300 feet went through 4 feet of high grade ore and 19 feet of second class ore.

Hole No. 421, tenth level "A" shaft, discovered 198 feet of high grade ore. This hole cut the largest footage of ore ever found in the Cliffs Shaft Mine.

Hole No. 422, fifteenth level "A" shaft, drilled north to intersect the Bancroft Vein cut two narrow stringers of ore that may be the bottom of the vein discovered on the tenth level.

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10. TAXES:

Taxes paid by the Cliffs Shaft Mine for the past two years follow:-

	<u>1931</u>		<u>1930</u>	
	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Taxes</u>
Realty	3,000,000	119,656.20	3,085,000	120,196.23
Personal	775,000	30,911.20	550,000	21,428.83
Lot 2, Section 3	225,000	8,974.22	90,000	3,506.54
Lot 174, Nelson Addition	100	3.99	100	3.90
South 35.91 Ft. of Lot 179	50	1.99	50	1.95
Total	<u>4,000,150</u>	<u>159,547.60</u>	<u>3,725,150</u>	<u>145,137.45</u>
Collection Fees		<u>1,595.48</u>		<u>1,451.37</u>
Total Cliffs Shaft		<u>161,143.08</u>		<u>146,588.82</u>
Taxes per Ton Produced		.553		.359
Taxes per Ton Shipped		1.428		.533

Taxes levied by City of Ishpeming for the past three years follow:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>
State Tax	46,570.45	47,494.76	48,603.56
County Tax	95,544.29	99,351.40	85,896.38
County Road Tax	29,295.41	34,871.38	36,811.32
Highway Fund Tax	60,000.00	60,000.00	55,000.00
Library Fund Tax	11,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Fire Fund Tax	11,500.00	12,000.00	10,000.00
School Tax	165,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
One Mill Tax	12,626.18	12,690.99	12,755.76
Sewer Fund Tax	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Cemetery Fund Tax	3,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
City Tax	64,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Rejected Tax	64.42	48.51	34.68
Water Fund Tax	<u>2,500.00</u>		
Total Tax	<u>503,600.75</u>	<u>494,457.04</u>	<u>479,101.70</u>

It will be noted that there are decreases in nearly every item for 1931 except the School Tax, which was raised \$ 20,000.00 and the Water Fund Tax of \$ 2500.00. The economy program of the County Board of Supervisors did reduce the taxes of the City \$ 10,300.00.

11. ACCIDENTS
AND
PERSONAL
INJURY:

The accident record at the Cliffs Shaft Mine was marred by a fatal accident, in which Jacob Pihlaja was killed by a premature blast. The accident was not preventable, as the place had been inspected by the Mine Superintendent, Safety Inspector, County Mine Inspector, Captain, Mine Foreman and Shift Boss previous to the accident.

A table showing the accidents for the past four years follows:-

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11. ACCIDENTS
AND
PERSONAL
INJURY:
(Continued)

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1928</u>
No Lost Time Accidents	30	61	62	45
Compensable Accidents	2	3	17	20
Lost Time, but no Compensation Paid	0	1	8	9

The following records are credited to the Cliffs Shaft property:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Compensable</u> <u>Accidents</u>	<u>"A" SHAFT</u>	
		<u>Tons</u> <u>Produced</u>	<u>Man Shifts</u> <u>Worked</u>
1930	2	267,901	54,562
1931	1	175,054	39,907
<u>"B" SHAFT</u>			
1930	1	175,794	39,508
1931	1	116,003	28,907

"B" Shaft operated from March 22nd, 1929 to May 25th, 1931 or a total of 795 days without an accident.

"A" Shaft operated from April 13th, 1930 to July 7th, 1931 or 451 days without an accident.

13. NEW
EQUIPMENT:

Drill Machines:

Three new CP6 Drifters, ten Cleveland D9 Drifters, ten N75 Ingersoll-Rand Drifters and six R39 Jackhammers were added to the underground drill equipment in 1931.

Locomotives:

One new Whitcomb electric mine locomotive complete with Edison storage-battery was purchased to handle rock in "B" shaft.

One new 48 Cell MVA-15 Plate Ironclad-Exide Battery for General Electric locomotive and one new 126 A4 Cells Edison Battery for Goodman locomotive were purchased in 1931.

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14. MAINTENANCE
AND
REPAIRS:

Details regarding repairs to equipment at the mine have already appeared in this report.

Maintenance on houses was kept at a minimum, as an inspection of the following table shows:-

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>
Cliffs Shaft Rented Buildings	862.86	5729.10
Angeline " "	911.27	3157.29
Second Addition " "	637.66	1221.87
Smith Purchase	166.14	301.94
Hyde Purchase No. 1	6.12	276.37
Nelson Purchase	119.61	482.58
Outhwaite Purchase	443.42	181.56
Nebraska Purchase	284.85	117.68
Salisbury Rented Buildings	<u>582.67</u>	<u>144.19</u>
Total	4014.60	11612.58

The above does not include the dwellings occupied by the Manager, General Superintendent and Chief Mechanical Engineer.

15. POWER:

Following is a comparison of the cost for electric current for 1930 and 1931:-

	<u>1931</u>			<u>1930</u>		
	<u>K.W.H.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>PER</u>	<u>K.W.H.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>PER</u>
			<u>TON</u>			<u>TON</u>
Tramming	201,600	3024.00	.010	240,400	3606.00	.009
Pumping	1,229,120	18436.80	.063	1,601,404	24021.06	.059
Hoisting	700,053	10500.82	.036	973,220	14598.30	.036
Stocking Ore	39,900	598.50	.002	48,430	726.45	.002
Screening-Crushing	60,710	910.65	.003	71,336	1070.04	.003
Dry House	13,942	209.12	.001	14,360	215.40	.000
General Surface	15,602	234.04	.001	16,548	248.23	.000
Mine Office	3,476	52.14	.000	2,612	39.18	.000
Shops	20,264	303.94	.001	25,365	380.46	.001
Compressors	1,338,291	20074.36	.069	2,015,378	30230.67	.074
Electric Haulage	229,360	3440.40	.012	177,560	2663.40	.007
Dry Heating Plant	<u>8,054</u>	<u>120.81</u>	<u>.001</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>120.00</u>	<u>.000</u>
Total	3,860,372	57905.58	.199	5,194,613	77919.19	.191
<u>COST PER</u>						
1000 Gallons Water Pumped			.053			.053
1000 Cu. Ft. Air Compressed			.034			.033
Ton Ore Stocked			.003			.003
Ton Ore and Rock Hoisted			.003			.003
Ton Ore and Rock Trammed			.002			.001

CLIFFS SHAFT MINE
ANNUAL REPORT
YEAR 1931.

17. CONDITION
OF
PREMISES:

The houses in all the locations need painting. It has been ten years since the last job of painting was done and if they are not painted very soon, we are going to have heavy repair bills later on.

Roofs are in good shape and the interiors are kept in good condition.

18. NATIONALITY
OF
EMPLOYEES:

	American <u>Born</u>	Foreign <u>Born</u>	<u>Total</u>
English	56	16	72
Swedish	31	30	61
Finnish	38	97	135
Italian		11	11
German	2	1	3
French	20	7	27
Irish	8	3	11
Norwegian	11	4	15
Scotch	1	1	2
Total	<u>167</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>337</u>

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19311. GENERAL

Production for 1931 shows a large decrease, because of curtailment. The average daily hoist, however, shows a large increase. The tons per man per day, despite restricted production, shows an increase with consequent lower labor cost per ton of ore.

Ore reserves again were increased, because of development work started in 1930. The increase is unavoidable because it was imperative that a new level be opened up both in the Morris Shaft and Section 6 territories, and in each case we found the ore bodies much larger in extent than on the upper levels. From now on for a number of years the probabilities are that the developed tonnage will decrease each year until it becomes necessary to open up new territory.

There are areas in the Morris Shaft that are becoming quite warm and it is only a question of time before it will be necessary to install a large fan and put the whole mine under pressure as is being done in the Negaunee District.

2. PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKPILE BALANCESa. Production by Grades

Production for 1931 was as follows:

Grade	Tons
Morris	156,605
Morris Manganese	7,332
Morrisville	39,868
Lloyd	15,907
Lloyddale	125,990
Lloyd Silica	3,456
Total	349,158

Production by grades for previous years follows:

Year	Morris	Manganese	Silica	Lloyd	Lloyddale	Total
1925	100,568		59,945	105,316		265,829
1926	110,863	3,436	53,088	49,678	73,097	290,162
1927	173,118	1,357	33,871	58,251	60,217	326,814
1928	134,455	33,347	49,754	32,161	106,447	356,164
1929	196,072	11,310	55,275	59,560	113,213	435,430
1930	197,768	15,124	60,403	52,502	139,574	465,371
1931	156,605	7,332	43,324	15,907	125,990	349,158

b. Shipments

Shipments took a big slump in 1931, which is very evident from the table that follows:

Grades	Pocket	Stockpile	Total	Total Last Year
Morris	30,906		30,906	176,068
Morris Manganese	7,332		7,332	15,124
Morrisville	19,645	4,419	24,064	18,445
Lloyd	9,104		9,104	28,809
Lloyddale	50,304	44,344	94,648	50,125
Lloyd Silica	3,253	3,308	6,561	11,220
Total	120,544	52,071	172,615	299,791
Total Last Year	194,698	105,093	299,791	
Decrease	74,154	53,022	127,176	

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 1931

2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
STOCKPILE BALANCES
(Continued)

b. Shipments: Continued:-

1928	1-8Hr. Shift 5 days a week.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1929	1-8 Hr.Shift 5 days a week.	Jan. 1 to Apr. 11.
1929	1-8 Hr.Shift 6 Days a week.	Apr. 11 to Dec. 31.
1930	1-8 Hr.Shift 6 Days a week.	Jan. 1 to July 16.
1930	1-8Hr.Shift 5 Days a week.	July 16 to Dec. 31.
1931	1-8 Hr.Shift 5 Days a week.	Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.
1931	1-8 Hr. Shift 4 Days a week.	Apr. 30 to June 8th.
1931	1-8 Hr.Shift 3 Days a week.	June 8 to Nov. 15.
1931	1-8 Hr.Shift 2 Days a week.	Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.

The tonnage shipped for the past 5 years follows:-

Grades	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Morris	148,118	193,093	242,740	176,068	30,906
Morris Manganese	86	22,849	21,966	15,124	7,332
Morrisville	15,790	2,391	72,236	18,445	24,064
Lloyd	58,615	66,440	179,191	28,809	9,104
Lloyddale	53,641	83,736	101,459	50,125	94,648
Lloyd Silica	21,038	24,675	20,642	11,220	6,561
Total	297,288	393,184	638,234	299,791	172,615

The destination of ores shipped is shown by following table:-

L. S. & I. Dock	151,379 Tons
Marquette Furnace	8,094 Tons
Antrim Furnace	3,167 Tons
Newberry Furnace	3,837 Tons
Wells Furnace	6,138 Tons
Total	172,615 Tons

c. Stockpile Balances:-

Ore in stock on December 31st, 1931 is as shown:-

Grade	Tons
Morris	268,055
Morrisville	62,151
Lloyd	35,749
Lloyddale	168,484
Lloyd Silica	12,645
Total	547,084

The comparison since 1925 follows:-

Year	Morris	Mang.	Morrisville	Lloyd	Lloyddale	Lloyd Silica	Total
1925	164,842		15,759	154,733		14,538	349,872
1926	194,820		34,783	164,763	6,354	14,538	415,259
1927	219,820	1,271	31,786	164,399	12,930	14,579	444,785
1928	167,324	10,656	53,282	124,884	35,939	15,680	407,765
1929	120,656		15,679	5,253	47,693	15,680	204,961
1930	142,356		46,347	28,946	137,142	15,750	370,541
1931	268,055		62,151	35,749	168,484	12,645	547,084

MORRIS LLOYD MINE

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 1931

2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
STOCKPILE BALANCES
(Continued)

e. Production by Months

Month	Days	Morris	Mang.	M. Ville	Lloyd	Lloyddale	Lloyd Silica	Total	Rock
January	22	12,510	3,557	3,837	5,687	10,249		35,840	1,446
February	20	14,964	2,141	4,472	3,508	9,208		34,293	2,505
March	22	18,046	1,634	3,098	1,034	13,241		37,053	3,309
April	22	18,245		3,536	1,315	14,086		37,182	3,057
May	16	12,877		4,200	1,678	10,072		28,827	1,677
June	14	12,623		3,002	1,239	8,882		25,746	1,236
July	14	11,447		5,458	934	9,993		27,832	1,197
August	13	12,532		2,291		10,760	53	25,636	320
Sept.	14	13,018		3,787		10,713	881	28,399	126
October	12	11,702		3,412		11,416	7	26,537	27
Nov.	11	9,825		3,016	304	10,009		23,154	57
Dec.	9	8,570		2,326	553	7,210		18,659	501
Total	189	156,359	7,332	42,435	16,252	125,839	941	349,158	15,458

f. Production from Chase Leases by Months:-

Leases	No. 9	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27&28	Total
Minimum Yearly						
Tonnage Required	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	22,500	77,500
January	13,999	1,239				15,238
February	16,745	414				17,159
March	18,626					18,626
April	15,781					15,781
May	11,548					11,548
June	12,177					12,177
July	13,031					13,031
August	12,245					12,245
September	13,022					13,022
October	12,448					12,448
November	11,663					11,663
December	9,556					9,556
Total	160,841	1,653				162,494

Production from Leases by Years:-

The table that follows shows production from leases since 1925:-

Lease No.	9	24	25	26	27	28	Totals
Minimums	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,560	77,500
Year							
1925	77,244	29,526	10,367	2,425			119,562
1926	53,102	47,876	14,604	303			115,885
1927	88,956	48,931	10,040	952			148,879
1928	119,115	29,090					148,205
1929	197,284	8,787					206,071
1930	206,188						206,188
1931	160,841	1,653					162,494

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 1931

2. PRODUCTION,
SHIPMENTS &
STOCKPILE BALANCES
(Continued)

f/ Total Royalties Accrued and production from Chase Leases:-

No. of Lease	Accrued		Mined		Balance
	To Dec. 31, 1931	To Dec. 31, 1931	To Dec. 31, 1931	To Dec. 31, 1931	
9	232,283		1,571,695		1,339,412
24	331,088		233,588		97,500
25	331,088		51,246		279,842
26	321,713		9,043		312,670
27	299,213		178		299,035
28	149,607		0		149,607
Totals	1,664,992		1,865,750		200,758

Table showing balances due from combined leases, No. 9 to 28 inclusive, since 1925:

Year	Tons Accrued	Tons Mined	Balance
1925	1,199,992	878,028	321,964
1926	1,277,492	993,913	283,579
1927	1,354,992	1,142,792	212,200
1928	1,432,492	1,290,997	141,495
1929	1,509,992	1,497,068	12,924
1930	1,587,492	1,703,256	115,764
1931	1,664,992	1,865,750	200,758

g. Ore Statement

	Lloyd		Lloyd		Morris		Hi		Total	Last
	Lloyd	Dale	Silica	Morris	Ville	Mang	Total	Year		
On Hand Jan. 1-31	28,946	137,142	15,750	142,356	46,347	0	370,541	204,961		
Output for Year	16,252	125,839	941	156,359	42,435	7,332	349,158	465,371		
Transferred	345	151	2,515	246	2,567					
Total	44,853	263,132	19,206	298,961	86,215	7,332	719,699	670,332		
Shipments	9,104	94,648	6,561	30,906	24,064	7,332	172,615	299,791		
Balance in Stock	35,749	168,484	12,645	268,055	62,151	0	547,084	370,541		

h. Delays

We had only one delay during the entire year and that was due to changing hoisting ropes at the Lloyd Shaft. Hoisting was interrupted for one hour with a loss of 100 tons.

3. ANALYSIS

Average Mine Analysis on Output for 1931

Grade	Lloyd Mine		
	Iron	Phos.	Silica
Lloyd	58.68	.121	6.30
Lloyd Dale	58.34	.164	7.38
Lloyd Silica	52.46	.113	10.51
Morris Mine			
Morris	58.61	.099	8.89
Morrisville	51.51	.068	19.23
Morris Hi-Manganese	60.59	.055	6.43

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19313. AnalysisAnalysis of Ore in Stock on December 31st, 1931

Grade	Iron	Phos.	Sil.	Mang	Alum	Lime	Mag	Sil	Loss	Moisture
Morris	52.43	.067	7.23	.45	2.28	.73	.26	.012	2.57	10.75
Lloyd	52.29	.112	5.64	.22	2.03	1.05	.34	.011	4.08	11.25
Lloyddale	51.72	.155	6.10	.22	2.35	1.12	.39	.010	4.46	11.25
M.Ville	46.33	.055	16.66	.40	2.45	.88	.33	.010	2.31	10.50
Lloyd Sil.	46.81	.073	13.43	.20	2.46	.97	.32	.011	4.04	11.00

NOTE:- The above are all Natural Analysis.

Analysis of Ore Reserves on December 31st, 1931

Grade	Iron	Phos.	Sil.	Mang	Alum	Lime	Mag	Sil	Loss	Moisture
Morris	52.48	.059	8.02	0.45	2.28	.73	.26	.012	2.57	10.75
Lloyd	52.45	.111	5.93	0.22	2.04	1.05	.34	.011	4.08	11.25
Lloyddale	51.56	.166	6.28	0.22	2.35	1.12	.39	.010	4.46	11.25

NOTE:- The Above are all Natural Analysis

4. ORE RESERVESAssumption

- 12 Cu. Ft. Equals one ton.
- 10% deduction for rock.
- 10% deduction for loss in mining.

Ore in Sight as of November 30th, 1931.MORRIS MINE

	Morris Ore Tons
Above 7th Level, C.C.I.Co. Lands	106,595
Above 7th Level, Chase Lease No. 9	311,677
Above 7th Level Chase Lease No. 24	18,011
Above 7th Level, Chase Lease No. 25	22,937
Above 7th Level, Chase Lease No. 26	9,687
Above 8th Level, C.C.I.Co. Lands	400,831
Above 8th Level, Chase Lease No. 9	1,177,384
Above 8th Level, Chase Lease No. 24	18,394
Above 8th Level, Chase Lease No. 25	10,336
Above 8th Level, Chase Lease No. 26	16,453
Below 8th Level, C.C.I.Co. Lands	57,290
Below 8th Level, Chase Lease No. 9	306,282
Total Ore in Morris Mine,	2,455,877

LLOYD MINE

	Lloyd Ore Tons
Above 3rd Level,	
Above 3rd Level,	25,873
Below 3rd Level,	9,353
Total Ore in Lloyd Mine	35,226

LLOYD MINE EAST

	Lloyd Ore	Lloyddale Ore	Total Tons
Above 3rd Level Main Sub		24,364	24,364
Above 4th Main Sub		72,040	72,040
Between 3rd Level and 4th Main Sub		89,971	89,971
Above 4th Level		377,823	377,823
Above 6th Level	498,548	1,495,645	1,994,193
Below 6th Level	66,867	200,602	267,469
Total Ore in Lloyd Mine East	565,415	2,260,445	2,825,860

MORRIS LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19314. ESTIMATE OF ORE RESERVESSUMMARY

Mine	Morris Ore	Lloyd Ore	Lloyddale Ore	Total Ore
Morris Mine	2,455,877			2,455,877
Lloyd Mine		35,226		35,226
Lloyd Mine East		565,415	2,260,445	2,825,860
Total Ore	2,455,877	600,641	2,260,445	5,316,963

Total Ore in Chase Lease No. 9	1,795,343 Tons
Total Ore in Chase Lease No. 24	36,405 Tons
Total Ore in Chase Lease No. 25	33,273 Tons
Total Ore in Chase Lease No. 26	26,140 Tons
Total Ore on All Leases	1,891,161
Total Ore on C.C.I.Cos. Lands	3,425,802
Total Ore in Morris-Lloyd Mine,	5,316,963

Estimated Tonnage as reported to the State Tax Commission:-

All Non-Bessemer Grades	Morris Shaft	Lloyd and Lloyd East	Total
Morris	2,447,307		2,447,307
Lloyd		600,088	600,088
Lloyddale		2,253,235	2,253,235
Total	2,447,307	2,853,323	5,300,630

NOTE:- The above figures arrived at by deducting the December production from the Engineering Departments figures as of Nov. 30th, 1931.

The following table shows the ore reserves for the past 5 years and a summary of the new ore developed:

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Ore in Mine Nov. 30.	2,891,893	2,612,722	2,335,103	3,063,817	3,353,909
Production	315,909	356,437	429,934	461,837	367,853
Balance	2,575,984	2,256,285	1,905,169	2,601,980	2,986,056
Ore in Mine Dec. 1st.	2,612,722	2,335,103	3,063,817	3,353,909	5,316,963
New Ore Developed.	36,738	78,818	1,158,648	751,929	2,330,907

5. LABOR AND WAGESa. General

Because of the depression, the labor turnover was nil. As is usual in hard times, labor efficiency increased.

b. Comparative Statements:Product, Shifts, and Hours:

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Product	349,158	465,371		116,213
No. of Shifts and Hours	1-8 Hr.	1-8 Hr.		

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19315. LABOR AND WAGESAverage Number of men employed:

Year	Surface	Underground	Total
1921	46	203	249
1922	48	162	210
1923	44	156	200
1924	44	144	188
1925	45	145	190
1926	45	149	194
1927	50	178	228
1928	52	173	225
1929	55	176	231
1930	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	249
1931	55	210	265

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	55	56 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Underground	210	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total	265	249	16	

Average Wages Per Day

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	\$4.42	\$4.35	\$0.07	
Underground	5.12	5.27		\$0.15
Total	4.97	5.06		0.09

Year	Surface	Underground	Total
1922	\$3.72	\$4.19	\$4.08
1923	4.12	4.65	4.53
1924	4.29	4.94	4.78
1925	4.34	5.02	4.86
1926	4.32	5.02	4.85
1927	4.33	5.14	4.94
1928	4.34	5.09	4.90
1929	4.35	5.08	4.90
1930	4.35	5.27	5.06
1931	4.42	5.12	4.97

Wages Per Month of 25 Days

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	\$110.50	\$108.75	\$1.75	
Underground	128.00	131.75		\$3.75
Total	124.25	126.50		2.25

Wages Per Month of 22 Days

Surface	97.24	95.70	1.54	
Underground	112.64	115.94		3.30
Total	109.34	111.32		1.98

Wages Per Month of 17 Days

Surface	75.14	73.95	1.19	
Underground	87.04	89.59		2.55
Total	84.49	86.02		1.53

MORRIS-LLOYD MINE

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 1931

5. LABOR AND WAGES
(Continued)

<u>Wages Per Month of 13 Days</u>				
	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	\$57.46	\$56.55	\$0.91	
Underground	66.56	68.51		\$1.95
Total	64.61	65.78		1.17

<u>Wages Per Month of 9 Days</u>				
	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	39.78	39.15	0.63	
Underground	46.08	47.43		1.35
Total	44.73	45.54		0.81

<u>Product Per Man Per Day</u>				
	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	30.19	27.65	2.54	
Underground	8.72	8.52	0.20	
Total	6.76	6.54	0.22	

Year	Surface	Underground	Total
1920	17.67	4.33	3.48
1921	18.78	4.22	3.44
1922	17.40	5.33	4.08
1923	18.47	5.58	4.28
1924	19.08	6.42	4.80
1925	20.45	6.85	5.13
1926	21.42	6.97	5.26
1927	20.93	6.61	5.02
1928	23.09	7.59	5.71
1929	25.53	8.22	6.22
1930	27.65	8.52	6.54
1931	30.19	8.72	6.76

It will be noted that 1931 shows the best record.

Labor Cost Per Ton

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	.146	.157		.011
Underground	.588	.619		.031
Total	.734	.776		.042

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19315. LABOR AND WAGES
(Continued)Labor Cost Per Ton

Year	Surface	Underground	Total
1920	.307	1.482	1.791
1921	.242	1.248	1.490
1922	.214	.786	1.000
1923	.223	.834	1.057
1924	.225	.770	.995
1925	.212	.733	.945
1926	.201	.721	.922
1927	.207	.777	.984
1928	.188	.671	.859
1929	.171	.618	.789
1930	.157	.619	.776
1931	.146	.588	.734

The Year 1931 shows the lowest labor cost per ton of Ore

	1931	1930	Inc.	Dec.
Average product Stopping & Trammig.	18.06	15.93	2.13	
Average Wages Contract Miners.	5.63	6.03		0.40

Total Number of Days

	1931	1930	Inc.	Dec.
Surface	11,564 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,835		5,268 $\frac{1}{4}$
Underground	40,049 $\frac{1}{4}$	54,572 $\frac{1}{4}$		14,522 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	51,614 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,405 $\frac{1}{2}$		19,790 $\frac{3}{4}$

Amount for Labor

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Surface	\$51,133.97	\$73,267.74		\$22,133.77
Underground	205,272.48	287,801.84		82,529.36
Total	256,406.45	361,069.58		104,663.13

Proportion Surface to Underground Men

1924	1	to	3.27
1925	1	to	3.22
1926	1	to	3.31
1927	1	to	3.56
1928	1	to	3.33
1929	1	to	3.20
1930	1	to	3.41
1931	1	to	3.82

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19316. SURFACEa. Buildings

The Morris Mine shaft house was partially rebuilt below the landing floor. All "I" beams, channels, and angles that were badly corroded were replaced.

A new coal dock was built near the Morris Mine dry. An area 50 feet square was graded and covered with 2" Hemlock plank. Space for a chute and pocket was excavated under the stockpile loading track near by and coal dumped from hopper cars is scraped onto the planked area with a scraper hoist.

The roof on the North side of the Morris shaft dry was repaired.

7. UNDERGROUNDb. DevelopmentLloyd Mine East

The new drift driven East at the 6th level elevation, 400 feet below the present bottom or 4th level in the Section Six portion of the Mine, went through 200 feet of high grade ore in 1930. Very little was known as to the extent or shape of the ore body found in the drift, it was decided to drill three Diamond Drill Holes to determine the shape of the ore body. It was absolutely necessary to get an idea of the amount of ore between the 4th and 6th levels, because, considerable additional development work would be necessary before the ore could be mined efficiently. As we had hoped, the 3 holes proved that between 2½ and 3 millions of tons of ore existed below the 4th level. As the 4th and 6th levels are 400 feet apart, two new levels will have to be opened up 133 feet apart and the Lloyd Shaft will have to be sunk 400 feet. As this work will involve the driving of 10,000 feet of ore and rock drifts and cross cuts, sinking the shaft 400 feet, cutting 3 shaft stations and putting up probably 8,000 or 9,000 feet of raises, it is obvious that the development of this ore body could not be delayed, because at the present rate of production the ore above the 4th level will be mined out in 3 years.

At the close of the year, we had just started to drive a cross cut from the 6th level footwall drift North to get under the Lloyd Shaft which will be raised and stripped.

MORRIS MINESeventh Level

Two new cross cuts were driven on Chase Lease No. 9, in the new ore body found by raising and cross cutting and further developed by Diamond Drill Hole No. 110. Four raises were also put up and exploring done on the 110 foot sub level. At the present little is known about this ore body except that it extends over 100 feet above the 7th level and down to the 8th level. In places it is 125 feet wide and at least 200 feet long.

Eighth Level

One new cross cut about 300 feet long was driven near the South central part of Chase Lease No. 9.

Three new raises were put up from the 7th to the 8th levels in the main ore body.

The main footwall drift was extended clear across Chase Lease No. 24 and breasted on the East side of Chase Lease No. 25, Diamond Drill Stations were cut at intervals of 200 feet along the south side of the drift and some of these stations cut ore. No Diamond Drilling was done, however, because, we did not want to develop too much tonnage in excess of our requirements. Conditions here are just opposite from the Section Six portion of the Mine, because, new tonnage can be developed quickly and made available for mining by raising from the new 8th level. No intermediate levels are required.

c. Stoping

There are 2 general systems of mining used at this property. Where the ore lenses are narrow and steep and the hanging and footwall are slate or

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19317. UNDERGROUNDC. Stoping (Continued)MORRIS MINE

Jasper, the ore is mined by the sub level stoping method. Eight out of 31 contracts were stoping in 1931. The remaining 23 gangs are top slicing, the sub levels being 10 feet apart. Wire fencing and poles are used for lagging down and most of the stull timber used is cut in 9 foot lengths.

Morris ShaftNo. 21 Deposit

The portion of this deposit that lies below the 280 foot sub level was stoped from the 210 foot sub level. Exploring proved this ore lens petered out at the 150 foot elevation, so a transfer drift was driven from the main raise on the 150 foot sub level and at the end of the year most of the ore had been mined out down to the bottom of the deposit.

No. 61 Deposit

Several small pillars left in the upper portion of this deposit, between, the 6th level and the 250 foot sub level were mined out.

On the West end of the No. 61 deposit, contract No. 62 sliced on the 200, 190, 180, and 170 foot sub levels. On the East side No. 33 stoped out the ore lying between the 250, and 300 foot sub levels, and then sliced on the 240 and 230 foot sub levels. All of the above ore was mined on Chase Lease No. 9.

Deposit "A"

To the South of No. 61 deposit, we discovered late last year a new lens that gave promise of turning out a nice tonnage of high grade Morris Ore. This ore lens, however, proved very disappointing, because we found it full of horses of rock and finally mined only scattered portions of it.

MAIN DEPOSITSeventh Level

The main deposit was mined at varying elevations during the past year. Beginning at the top and going West, No. 63 sliced out the 190, 180, and 170 foot sub levels. This gang mined out only fee ore. Continuing West, No. 30 and 39 mining on the dividing line between the companies own fee and Chase Lease No. 9 sliced out the 150, 140, 130 and 120 foot sub levels.

Eighth Level

Four more contracts No. 32, 71, 90, and 92 mined out the central part of the main deposit between the 7th level and the 60 foot sub level.

In the South West corner of the main or No. 33 deposit, contract No. 38 stoped up to the hanging from the 000 foot sub level.

LLOYD MINE EAST

All of the ore mined in the East end of the property was taken out of the main deposit. Because of the character of the hanging walls and the narrow width of many of the ore stringers or fingers it was possible to work 5 separate stopes in this section of the mine.

East End

Contracts No. 10 and 17 sliced on the 1,210 foot sub level and then stoped from the 1,200 foot elevation down to the 1,100 foot sub level.

Central Portion

Contracts No. 1 and No. 8 drove a new sub level transfer drift on the 990 foot elevation preparatory to opening up a new stope between the 1,000 foot sub level and the back of the new transfer drift.

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19317. UNDERGROUNDLLOYD MINE EAST (Continued)
Central Portion

Between the 3rd and 4th levels, most of the gangs in the East end of the property mined their ore. Contracts No. 19, 102, and 103 stoped along the main foot wall, while No. 5, 17, 20, 46, and 100 sliced on the 830, 820, and 810 foot sub levels.

Contract No. 9 stoped along the foot on the South side between No. 102's old stope and the area being mined by No. 5, 17, Etc.

South West End

In the early part of the year No. 5, 7, and 8, and 100 also sliced out the 765 foot sub level which is the last sub above the main 4th level cross cut.

Contracts No. 3 and 46 also stoped the ore left between the 775 foot sub and the 910 foot sub level in the extreme South West corner of the level.

Fourth Level

In order to speed up the loading at the chutes all of the cross cuts, on the main 4th level were driven South into the footwall to enable us to spot more cars at the chutes.

Two new raises were also put up to the top of the ore from the 1st and 2nd cross cuts

The following table shows the increase in the tons per man secured from stoping operations for the year 1931, and also the comparison since 1920.

<u>Stopping Tons Per Man</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons Per Miner</u>
	1920	9.27
	1921	10.20
	1922	13.82
	1923	15.54
	1924	15.67
	1925	17.10
	1926	17.33
	1927	17.46
	1928	20.26
	1929	23.29
	1930	23.75
	1931	23.94

Although the efficiency curve has flattened out still there was an increase for 1931. It is interesting to note that the average ton per miner stoping for the period August to December 1931 was 26.52.

d. TIMBERING

During the past year we standardized on 9 foot legs and caps for sub level timber. The old supply of 16 foot stull timber of course had to be cut 8 feet long, but all new timber ordered specified 18 foot logs.

We used very little treated timber in 1931, because from observations at this property, the additional cost was not justified.

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19317. UNDERGROUNDd. TIMBERING (Continued)

Statement showing timber used for year 1931.

	Lineal Feet	Avg. Price Per Foot	Amount 1931	Amount 1930
6" to 8" Timber	102,976	.042	4,337.58	3,896.47
8" to 10" Timber	69,318	.067	4,609.86	7,022.19
10" to 12" Timber	33,626	.089	2,985.10	3,552.40
12" to 14" Timber	11,802	.111	1,309.83	1,002.38
Treated Timber				1,468.73
Total Timber 1931	217,722	.061	13,242.37	16,942.17
Total Timber 1930	248,170	.068	16,942.17	
		Per 100 Ft.		
5' Lagging - 350 Cords	297,500	.763	2,271.52	5,133.24
7' Lagging	382,975	.703	2,690.60	7.96
8' Lagging	289,370	.797	2,307.50	4,088.34
Total Lagging	969,845	.749	7,269.62	9,229.54
3½' Poles	295,041	1.49	4,400.45	6,852.70
Wire Fencing - 1585 Rods	26,153	4.54	1,186.49	889.88
Total Poles and Fencing	321,194	1.74	5,586.94	7,742.58
Total Poles, Lagging and Fencing 1931	1,291,039	.99	12,856.56	16,972.12
Total Poles, Lagging and Fencing 1930	1,665,618	1.02	16,972.12	
Product - Tons			349,158	465,371
Feet of Timber Per Ton of Ore			.623	.533
Feet of Lagging Per Ton of Ore			2.777	2.522
Feet of Lagging Per Foot of Timber			4.454	4.731
Cost Per Ton for Timber			.0378	.0364
Cost Per Ton for Lagging			.0209	.0199
Cost Per Ton for Poles and Fencing			.0160	.0166
Cost Per Ton for All Timber			.0747	.0729
Equivalent of Stull Timber to Board Measure			351,489	400,357
Feet of Board Measure Per Ton of Ore			1.006	.860
Cost of Timber, Lagging, Poles, and Fencing	Year	Amount	Cost Per Ton	
	1931	26,098.93	.0747	
	1930	33,914.29	.0729	
	1929	29,885.03	.0687	
	1928	27,690.94	.0777	
	1927	27,993.33	.0857	
	1926	21,787.65	.0752	
	1925	17,701.50	.0666	
	1924	16,664.69	.0676	
	1923	15,207.16	.0585	

MORRIS -LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19317. UNDERGROUNDe. DRIFTING AND RAISING

We did not do the usual amount of rock drifting in 1931, because we did not want to get the Morris Mine 8th level development work too far ahead of our needs. As mentioned previously in this report, we did the amount of drifting required in the East end of the property on Section Six, but the bulk of this work was done in 1930.

Following are the footages for 1931.

Development in Rock	1,688 Ft.
Development in Ore, Drifting	2,789 Ft.
Development in Ore, Raising	2,941 Ft.
Total	7,418 Ft.

f. STATEMENT OF EXPLOSIVES USED:

	QUANTITY	AVERAGE PRICE	AMOUNT 1931	AMOUNT 1930
<u>Breaking Ore</u>				
Gelamite Powder 1x & 2x	161,096	12.75	20,539.80	
Total Powder	161,096	12.75	20,539.80	27,062.47
Fuse - Feet	517,204	5.93	3,065.27	3,462.55
Blasting Caps	85,414	11.60	990.78	1,234.69
Tamping Bags	24,925	1.95	48.60	47.75
Cap Sealing Compound	2	.60	1.20	4.20
Fuse Lighters	6,470	9.00	58.44	
Hand Crimpers	1		.42	
Total Fuse, Caps, Etc.,			4,164.71	4,749.19
Total Explosives			24,704.51	31,811.66
Product - Tons			349,158	465,371
Pounds Powder Per Ton of Ore			.461	.431
Cost Per Ton for Powder			.059	.058
Cost Per Ton for Fuse, Caps, Etc.,			.012	.010
Cost Per Ton for All Explosives			.071	.068
<u>Development in Rock</u>				
Gelamite Powder 1x	29,000	12.75	3,697.51	
Total Powder	29,000	12.75	3,697.51	7,354.99
Fuse	56,830	5.99	340.61	584.49
Blasting Caps	7,968	11.60	92.34	168.23
Tamping Bags	75	1.95	.14	.60
Fuse Lighters	530	9.00	5.02	
Total Fuse, Caps, Etc.,			438.11	753.32
Total Explosives			4,135.62	8,108.31

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19317. UNDERGROUNDf. STATEMENT OF EXPLOSIVES USED

<u>BREAKING ORE & ROCK DEVELOPING 1931:</u>	(Continued)	
	AMOUNT 1931	AMOUNT 1930
Feet Rock Drifting	1,735	3,061
Cost Per Foot for Powder	2.131	2.403
Cost Per Foot for Fuse, Caps, Etc.,	.253	.246
Cost Per Foot for All Explosives	2.384	2.649
Grand Total Explosives used in Mine	28,840.13	39,919.97
Cost Per Ton for All Explosives Used	.083	.086
Average Price Per Pound for Powder	.1275	.1249

It will be noted that the cost per ton for breaking ore in 1931 was almost identical with the previous year. It is difficult to make comparisons year by year, because the percentage of ore broken on the sub levels or in the stopes varies. Ore won by the sub level stoping method requires less powder to break it than that mined by the top slicing method.

The following table shows the record for the past 5 years.

Year	Pounds of Powder Per Ton of Ore	Cost Per Ton For Powder
1927	.500	.074
1928	.473	.072
1929	.451	.064
1930	.431	.058
1931	.461	.059

The explosive statement, however does show that the cost per foot for explosives used in rock drifting decreased in 1931

8. COST OF OPERATING

It is not possible to compare the cost of production, as we have done previously, because, the cost sheets for the years 1930 and 1931, include such items as Ishpeming Hospital operating loss, Central Office Expense, Mechanical Department Expense, in the cost of production, whereas, these items previous to 1930 were only included in the total cost at the Mine.

The total cost at Mine for the past 5 years follows:-

Cost at Mine Year	Production	Daily Product	Total Cost Per Ton
1931	349,158	1,847	1.873
1930	465,371	1,659	1.872
1929	435,430	1,501	1.881
1928	356,164	1,362	2.029
1927	326,814	1,224	2.269

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATINGComparative Mining Costs

	1931	1930	Increase	Decrease
Product	349,158	465,371		116,213
Underground Costs	1.044	1.122		.078
Surface Costs	.152	.169		.017
General Mine Expenses	.242	.195	.047	
Cost of Production	1.438	1.486		.048
Depreciation	.203	.221		.018
Taxes	.217	.140	.077	
Loading and Shipping	.015	.025		.010
Total Cost at Mine	1.873	1.872	.001	
No. of Days Operating	189	280 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. Shifts and Hours	1-8 Hr.	1-8 Hr.		
Average Daily Product	1,847	1,659	188	

It will be noted that the total cost at the mine is identical within one mill for the years 1930 and 1931, but that the cost of production shows a decrease of nearly .05¢ per ton for 1931. The fixed charges, particularly taxes, increased the unit cost for 1931. If production had been at the rate of 5 days a week for 1931, taxes would have shown an increase of only 1¢ per ton.

DETAILED COST COMPARISON

Account	Year 1931		Year 1930		Increase		Decrease	
	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton
a. Exploring in Mine	5,900.13	.017	6,777.58	.015	.002		877.45	
b. Dev. In Rock	15,089.13	.043	33,887.28	.073			18,798.15	.030
c. Dev. In Ore	31,824.42	.091	32,267.77	.069	.022		443.35	
d. Stopping	128,858.84	.369	189,611.40	.407			60,752.56	.038
e. Timbering	68,171.64	.195	89,292.17	.192	.003		21,120.53	
f. Trammig	36,189.49	.104	53,563.81	.115			17,374.32	.011
g. Ventilation	1,368.59	.004	283.41	.001	1,085.18	.003		
h. Pumping	18,151.52	.052	17,771.50	.038	380.02	.014		
i. Compressors And Air Pipes	29,002.67	.083	47,184.45	.101			18,181.78	.018

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATING

Account		Year 1931		Year 1930		Increase		Decrease	
		Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton
j. Undg. Supt.		12,730.15	.036	16,742.39	.036			4,012.24	
k. Power Drills	Comp. And	395.62	.001	4,615.07	.010			4,219.45	.009
l. Elec. Tram Equipm.		15,970.71	.047	27,850.03	.060			11,879.32	.013
m. Pumping Machinery		735.61	.002	2,155.51	.005			1,419.90	.003
n. Hoisting		20,074.13	.057	27,312.64	.059			7,238.51	.002
o. Ore	Stocking	9,803.18	.028	13,097.35	.028			3,294.17	
p. Crushing	Screening &	1,310.33	.004	3,522.30	.007			2,211.97	.003
q. Dry House		6,398.13	.018	10,164.64	.022			3,766.51	.004
r. Gen. Surface Expense		4,898.53	.014	6,433.74	.014			1,535.21	
s. Hoisting Equipment		3,430.82	.010	4,750.58	.010			1,319.76	
t. Shaft		1,160.17	.003	4,494.93	.010			3,334.76	.007
u. Equipment	Top Tram	1,580.52	.005	1,997.33	.004	.001		416.81	
v. Trestles & Pockets	Docks	1,219.17	.003	510.16	.001	709.01	.002		
w. Buildings	Mine	3,380.00	.010	6,194.06	.014			2,814.06	.004

MORRIS-LLOYD MINE

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8. COST OF OPERATING

DETAILED COST COMPARISON		(Continued)						
Account	Year 1931		Year 1930		Increase		Decrease	
	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton
Gen. Mine								
x. Accounts								
X1. Insurance	137.64	.	110.98	.	26.66			
Mining								
X2. Engineering	3,921.50	.011	3,979.11	.009		.002	57.61	
Mechanical & Electrical Engineering								
X3. Engineering	1,976.27	.006	1,400.40	.003	575.87	.003		
Analysis & Grading								
X4. Grading	9,691.18	.028	12,810.41	.028			3,119.23	
Personal Injury								
X5. Injury	15,079.36	.043	17,045.45	.036		.007	1,966.09	
Safety Depart.								
X6. Depart.	1,396.25	.004	1,420.02	.003		.001	23.77	
Tel. & Safety Devices								
X7. Safety Devices	2,840.64	.008	3,389.38	.007		.001	548.74	
Local & General Welfare								
X8. General Welfare	8,885.26	.026	9,348.51	.020		.006	463.25	
Special Expense								
X9. Expense	13,653.54	.039	11,889.86	.026	1,763.68	.013		
Shipping Office								
X10. Office	15,058.60	.043	16,205.45	.035		.008	1,146.85	
Mine Office								
X11. Office	11,751.23	.034	13,335.58	.028		.006	1,584.35	

With the exception of half a dozen items, the total amount of money spent under each account on the cost sheet shows a decrease, which is accounted for by a decrease of almost 100 days in the operating schedule. The decreased tonnage also causes an increase in the unit cost for items a, c, e, g, etc., in the cases where the increases or decreases are not entirely due to the curtailment schedule detailed reasons follow:-

MORRIS-ILOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATINGDETAILED COST COMPARISONb. Development in Rock

The total amount expended in 1931 is less than half that for the previous year. The footage for 1930 was 3,251 and for 1931 only 1,735 ft. The unit cost however, was \$8.70 per foot in 1931 compared with \$10.42 in 1930. As all but 62 feet was done before the 10% cut in wages, the lower unit cost is accounted for by other reasons.

Following are the detailed costs:

	1930		1931	
	Amount	Cost Per Foot	Amount	Cost Per Foot
Labor	20,488.85	\$6.31	8,749.81	\$5.04
Supplies	<u>13,398.43</u>	<u>4.11</u>	<u>6,339.32</u>	<u>3.65</u>
Total	33,887.28	10.42	15,089.13	8.70
Machinery Supplies	2,334.31	0.72	1,316.86	0.76
Iron & Steel	532.92	0.16	235.35	.14
Explosives	8,108.31	2.49	4,135.62	2.38
Miscellaneous	<u>2,422.89</u>	<u>.74</u>	<u>651.49</u>	<u>.38</u>
Total Supplies	13,398.43	4.11	6,339.32	3.66

You will note a large decrease in the labor cost per foot, not due to the cut in wages, because, that was effective after most all the rock drifting was finished, but because, we eliminated all the overtime drilling and blasting necessary to get 2 cuts a shift. It is the same old story to the effect that when a job is crowded and men have to work longer than the regular shift, the unit cost always is high. Another factor in the decreased unit cost was the discarding of the scraper slides, by using the Butler Loader. The Butler also requires one less man to trim the cars per shift than the Armstrong "Shuveloader".

To put it another way, the difference in cost is mostly due to using a Mechanical Shovel instead of a scraper slide.

The explosive cost shows a little decrease and we used much less general supplies such as wire rope, oil and grease, hose, etc. Cost for wire rope for operating scraper Slides was high in 1930.

c. Development in Ore

The costs for the 2 years are almost identical, because of the large amount of main level drifting in ore in 1931, whereas, in 1930 most of our main level work was in rock. In 1930 a larger amount of sub level development in ore was done. The footage of ore drifts and raises for the 2 years was viz:-

1930 - 5,719 Feet.

1931 - 5,730 Feet.

d. Stopping

Detailed costs for the 2 years follows:-

	1931		1930	
	Amount	Cost Per Ton	Amount	Cost Per Ton
General Supplies	3,918.38	.011	6,032.78	.013
Iron and Steel	1,029.22	.003	1,764.27	.004
Oil And Grease	281.67	.001	359.72	.001
Machinery Supplies	8,073.18	.023	9,376.60	.021
Explosives	18264.95	.052	25,448.42	.055
Lumber and Timber	69.26		164.56	
Electric Power	1,465.80	.004	1,931.65	.004

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATINGDETAILED COST COMPARISON (Continued)d. Stopping (Continued)

	1931		1930	
	Amount	Cost Per Ton	Amount	Cost Per Ton
Sundries	197.86	.001	221.35	
S. L. & T.	1,275.29	.004	1,335.42	.003
Scrapers	2,132.98	.006	6,874.14	.014
Total Supplies	36,690.59	.105	53,528.88	.115
Pay Roll Labor	86,385.71	.247	127,734.66	.274
S. L. & T.	5,782.54	.017	8,347.86	.018
Total Labor	92,168.25	.264	136,082.52	.292
Grand Total	128,858.84	.369	189,611.40	.407

The biggest saving was in the item of Machinery Supplies, which includes scrapers, due to more careful supervision of the drills and scraper hoists and because of salvaging a great many repair parts. There is also a larger cut in the labor cost than is accounted for by the 10% cut on November 15 due to better efficiency underground. The combined saving is almost \$.04 per ton.

f. Tramming

The decrease in unit cost per ton is due to less track cleaning on account of the new rocker dump cars put into service in the latter part of 1930. Under normal operating (5 days a week) the track cleaning costs used to run \$700 to \$750 per month. The average for 1931 is approximately \$350 per month. Although the product hauled decreased 25% the track cleaning expense was cut 50%.

g. Ventilation

This is one of the few accounts that shows an increased cost for 1931. There were 2 areas in the Morris Mine where the air was bad and we purchased 2, #2½ Anaconda Sirocco fans with 5 H.P. Motors and enough 6" and 12" Ventube to ventilate 6 contracts Nos. 32, 33, 62, 71, 90 and 92. We also installed an old Buffalo Blower on top the 2nd outlet raise that runs from the 6th to the 4th levels, which added to the natural circulation on the 6th and 7th levels.

New raises were also put up at different points connecting the dead ends of the main levels.

The only way to really improve the air conditions is to install a large fan of 100,000 or 150,000 Cu. Ft. capacity on surface at Section Six shaft and to put up a large raise from the East End of the 6th level to the bottom of the present Lloyd East workings, whereby, fresh air can be shunted through all the Morris Mine workings.

h. Pumping

Pumping costs show an increase for 2 reasons. We are pumping more water from a greater depth and when the mine is idle more pumpmen helpers are employed in order to have at least 2 men in the mine when they are on duty

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATINGDETAILED COST COMPARISON (Continued)
h. Pumping (Continued)

Detailed expense for 2 years follows:-

	1931	1930
Pumpmen Labor	4,409.69	4,915.65
Other Labor	108.08	180.05
Total Labor	4,517.77	5,095.70
Oil, Waste, Etc.,	400.97	395.84
Tools, & Miscellaneous Supplies	73.58	93.91
Proportion of Air Charge	600.00	600.00
Electric Power	12,559.20	11,586.05
Total Supplies	13,633.75	12,675.80
Total Operating Expense	18,151.52	17,771.50
Gallons Water Pumped	205,406,448	224,981,368
Cost Per 1,000 Gallons	.088	.079

Although as mentioned above we are employing more pumpmen helpers in 1931, labor for pumpmen shows a decrease from 1930, because in 1930 we ran into a heavy flow of water on both the 6th level Lloyd East and on the 8th level Morris in the main level development drifts and pumpmen were required to work in relays of 3 - 8 Hours shifts. During the summer of 1931, conditions became normal again and we went back to the old routine of having the pumpmen work only 2 - 8 hour shifts.

The following table shows the water pumped for the past few years:-

Year	Gallons	Gallons Per Minute.
1931	205,406,448	390
1930	224,981,368	428
1929	236,102,174	449
1928	227,752,993	433
1927	223,631,596	425
1926	205,247,760	390
1925	172,168,518	328

k. Compressors and Air Pipes

The decrease in the unit cost per ton indicates a saving not only in the use of compressed air, but also a smaller consumption of air pipes and fittings.

The detailed cost of operating the compressors for the past 2 years follows:-

	1931	1930
Engineers Labor	3,646.05	4,080.83
Tolls & Miscellaneous Supplies	65.39	15.57
Water	395.83	392.29
Electric Power	22,443.12	36,369.27
Oil, Waste, Etc.,	124.51	254.18
Heating Expense	401.44	481.56
Total Supplies	23,430.29	37,512.87
Total Operating Expense	27,076.34	41,593.70
Cost Per 1,000 Cu. Ft.	.041	.039
Cost Per Ton	.079	.089
Air Pipes and Installation	1,926.33	5,590.75
Total Compressors and Air Pipes	29,002.67	47,184.45

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATINGDETAILED COST COMPARISONi. Compressors and Air Pipes (Continued)

The cost per ton shows a reduction of .01 due to more economical use of compressed air and the large decrease in air pipes and fittings is partially due to salvaging old pipes, but mostly, because, of the decreased footage of the main level rock drifts. These drifts are always equipped with 4" pipe and fittings.

k. Compressors and Power Drills

Costs for 1931 show a large decrease, in fact the cost for the past year was nominal, because, only 2 second hand R.B. 12 Auger Drills were purchased from the Archibald Mine.

l. Electric Tram Equipment

The cost of maintaining the electric haulage plant for the past 2 years follows:-

	1931	1930
Generator	46.02	99.91
Locomotives	1,536.88	3,373.81
Wiring	1,162.55	2,588.41
Main Line Tracks	5,507.19	9,906.04
Main Line Cars	7,646.60	11,845.34
Spotting Engines	71.47	36.52
Total	15,970.71	27,850.03

The decrease in cost is not proportionate with the decrease in product, because, we made every effort to keep the maintenance costs at a minimum, without letting the equipment run down. The costs under locomotives in 1930, also included a second hand locomotive from the Crosby Mine billed at \$500.00. Under Main Line Cars were included 16 new 4 ton Rocker Dump Cars, Costing \$485.00 each in 1930 and only 12 in 1931.

m. Pumping Machinery

The expense for 1931 was low. Only two repair jobs were required, one a suction valve chamber for the 6" x 12" Aldrich Pump on the 8th level and the other the changing of the 5½" poles back to 6½" size on the No. 2 Prescott Pump on the 4th level.

n. Hoisting

Following are detailed costs of operating the hoisting plants for the last 2 years.

	1931	1930
Engineers Labor	5,685.43	8,447.13
Other Labor	10.35	13.53
Total Labor	5,695.78	8,460.66
Oil, Waste, Etc.,	131.30	183.13
Tools, Etc.,	91.70	131.82
Electric Power	13,641.45	17,565.60
Heating Expense	513.90	971.43
Total Supplies	14,378.35	18,851.98
Total Operating Exp.	20,074.13	27,312.64

MORRIS*LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. OPERATING COSTDETAILED COST COMPARISONn. Hoisting (Continued)

The decrease in cost is almost exactly in the same ratio as the decrease in tonnage hoisted and as a result the unit cost shows little change for the two years.

p. Screening & Crushing at Mine

The total cost for 1931 is only about 1/3 that of the previous year. Repairs to the 2 crushing plants were kept low. The only purchases were a bevel gear, and a dust collar and a pinion. Operating expenses decreased from \$2,785.95 to \$903.96, because, of large decrease in tonnage crushed.

q. Dry House

The 1931 cost shows a decrease not only in the total amount, but also in the unit cost. The supplies for the year including coal totalled \$2999.74 compared with \$4,661.85 for 1930. Labor cost less, because, the section Six Shaft Dry was closed in the fall of 1930 and has not been open since.

t. Shaft

Cost during 1930 was higher than the average, because, of extensive repairs to the Morris Shaft, between the 6th and 7th levels and also due to installing 5,000 lineal feet of new runners. Expenses for 1931 were below normal.

v. Docks, Trestles and Pockets

The expense for 1931 was incurred in two major projects; the new coal dock at the dry, and grading the Morris Ore stockpile area on the North side of the North pile.

The new coal dock eliminates hauling all the coal for the central heating plant, and also permits us to receive coal in ore cars instead of shoveling it out of gondolas.

w. Mine Buildings

A detailed cost of maintaining the buildings for 2 years follows:-

	1931	1930
Office	21.40	128.89
Shops	61.53	141.57
Shaft House	1,773.68	4,249.21
Engine House	996.54	337.51
Dry House	292.56	756.74
Miscellaneous	53.73	580.14
Total	3,199.44	6,194.06

The heavy decrease is in the shaft house expense. In 1930 the Lloyd Shaft House was entire rebuilt below the landing floor and a few repairs made on the Morris Shaft House. In 1931 repairs to the Morris Shaft House were continued.

In 1931 the rope slides covering the rope openings in the front walls of both Engine Houses were rebuilt and made of fire proof material. The change was made as a result of 2 fires, one at the Republic Mine, and one at the Cliffs Shaft Mine, in each case the rope breaking and allowing the skip to drop to the bottom of the shaft.

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 19318. COST OF OPERATINGDETAILED COST COMPARISONX3. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

Cost for 1931 increased, because, of more supervision on the part of the Mechanical Department.

X9. Special Expense

This is a distributive account and all the charges made come from the Ishpeming or Cleveland Offices.

9. EXPLORATIONS

Four drill holes were drilled with the results as shown:-

Hole No. 106, Lloyd Mine East, 6th level. Cut through slate footwall, then 70 feet of ore and then Dike.

Hole No. 107, Lloyd Mine East, 6th level. This hole found the same ore as No. 106. Ore was high grade, and 70 feet thick. Holes No. 106, and 107, are spaced 400 feet apart.

Hole No. 108, 250 feet to the west of No. 107 found 156 feet of high grade ore.

Hole No. 109 drilled on the 110 foot sub level on Chase Lease No. 9 in the Morris Shaft area discovered no ore.

10. TAXES

The following tables show tax data for both Ely and Ishpeming Townships. All of the Morris Mine workings are in Ely Township. The Lloyd and Lloyd Mine East, are in Ishpeming Township.

Lloyd Mine and Section Six

	1931		1930	
	Valuation	Taxes	Valuation	Taxes
Realty	701,450	21,534.19	516,450	19,124.74
Personal	590,000	18,112.73	485,000	17,960.93
Total	1,291,450	39,646.92	1,001,450	37,085.67
Collection Fees		396.47		370.86
Total Lloyd		40,043.39		37,456.53

Morris Mine

Realty	625,600	20,491.52	480,600	17,305.94
Personal	455,000	14,903.53	275,000	9,902.44
Total	1,080,600	35,395.05	755,600	27,208.38
Collection Fees		353.95		272.09
Total Taxes		35,749.00		27,480.47
Grand Total	2,372,050	75,792.39	1,757,050	64,937.00
Product Tons	349,158		465,371	
Taxes Per Ton of Production	.2171		.1395	
Shipment Tons	172,615		299,791	
Taxes Per Ton Shipped	.4391		.2166	

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 193110. TAXESTaxes Raised in Ely Township

Tax	1931	1930	1929
State	10,010.47	7,997.50	6,523.15
County	20,537.56	16,729.49	11,528.27
County Road	6,297.15	5,871.89	4,940.50
Highway Improvement	8,600.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Road Repair	12,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
School	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
One Mill	2,714.44	2,136.68	1,711.77
Bridge	3,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
School Building	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Township Contingent	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Rejected Tax	62.00	40.38	39.95
Special Tax		1,200.00	
Total Tax	88,721.62	76,975.94	67,743.64

The total in this township increased, because, the increase in assessed valuation of \$425,000.00 increased the proportion of the state, county and county road taxes. Furthermore, the local township board also increased their township road taxes.

Taxes Raised in Ishpeming Township

Tax	1931	1930	1929
State	6,248.24	5,276.77	4,999.05
County	12,818.94	11,038.16	8,834.75
County Road	3,930.50	3,874.29	3,786.18
Township Contingent	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00
Highway Improvement	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
Road Repair	7,000.00	6,500.00	5,000.00
School Tax	16,306.23	18,590.18	18,687.62
One Mill Tax	1,693.77	1,409.82	1,312.38
Rejected Tax	4.96	17.64	163.31
Bridge Tax		500.00	
Total Tax	52,002.64	52,206.86	48,283.29

11. ACCIDENTS AND PERSONAL INJURY

The accident record for the past 2 years follows:-

	1931	1930
Fatal Accidents	1	1
Compensible Accidents	4	8

The fatal accident caused the death of Joseph Bussone, who waited too long after spitting the holes in a blast, and was caught when the powder exploded. The accident was preventable.

MORRIS-LLOYD MINEANNUAL REPORTYEAR 193113. EQUIPMENT

Because of the depression very little new equipment was purchased. In fact we only purchased one 5 H.P. Blower Fan, and 2 Sullivan Electric Hoists for the year.

14. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

Detailed descriptions already appear in this report, previous to this heading, relative to all repairs made at the mine.

15. POWER

The following table shows the power used by the hoists, compressors, pumps, etc., for the past 2 years:-

	1931		1930	
	K.W.H.	Amount	K.W.H.	Amount
Pumping	837,280	12,559.20	772,403	11,586.05
Compressors	1,496,208	22,443.12	2,424,618	36,369.27
Electric Haulage	222,595	3,338.92	300,484	4,507.25
Hoisting	909,430	13,641.45	1,171,040	17,565.60
Miscellaneous	207,325	3,109.88	176,989	2,654.84
Grand Total	3,672,838	55,092.57	4,845,534	72,683.01

16. WATER SUPPLY

The only expense in connection with the water supply in 1931 was the taking up of the old 4" wood pipe on school street in the location and replacing it with iron pipe.

One new fire Hydrant was installed on the 6" main, between the Club House and the school so as to have ample water supply in case we had to call on the Ishpeming City pumper.

17. CONDITION OF PREMISES

Maintenance costs were kept at a minimum in the location. Repairs to rented buildings which includes store, Superintendent's house, 128 dwellings, sheds, etc., was \$3,123.58 or a cost of less than \$25.00 per unit.

18. NATIONALITY REPORT

Finnish	106
French	60
English	40
Italian	38
Scandinivians	35
Irish	1
Greek	1
Austrian	1
Total	282

TILDEN MINE
ANNUAL REPORT
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1. GENERAL

The operation of the Tilden Mine during the season 1931, was very intermittent. Loading was started as early as April 17th, and we shipped 15,525 tons for the month, the largest tonnage produced in April from the Tilden Pit. For the balance of the season the pit was operated only about half time, the pit being idle during the entire month of August.

Early in September we received an order for a cargo of Low Phosphorous Silica ore, and arrangements were immediately made to open up the East deposit. The No. 31 shovel was moved from the West Pit, the blast hole drilling completed for the first blast, and the track extended to the point of loading. Although we were apprehensive as to how the phosphorous content would run, we realized the desired tonnage of 10,569 tons, and within the guarantee of .015 phosphorous.

The seasons requirements, which were only about half of that for 1930, were secured on October 21st. The pit was cleaned up of tools and equipment, and the entire crew laid off for the balance of the year on October 23rd.

2. PRODUCTION
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES

a. Production by Grades

Tilden Silica	126,441 Tons
Tilden Low Phosphorous Silica	10,569
Total	137,010

This production compares with 287,043 tons produced during 1930, a decrease of 150,033 tons.

b. Shipments

The shipments from the Tilden Mine for 1931 were the same as the production figures, as all the ore mined was forwarded to Lake Erie and Lake Michigan ports.

c. Stockpile Inventories

There is no ore in stock. We estimate approximately 30,000 tons of broken ore in the West Pit from the blast made November 1st, 1930.

TILDEN MINE
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2. PRODUCTION
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES

e. Product by Months

<u>Months.</u>	<u>Days Operated</u>	<u>Average Daily Tonnage</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>
April	12	1,294	15,525
May	12	2,258	27,100
June	13	2,370	30,814
July	17	2,118	36,017
August	0	0	0
September	19	915	17,396
October	10	1,004	10,043
November			53
Total,	83	1,651	137,010

The ore loaded during the season 1931 was from that broken by the blast of November 1st, 1930. The first cut was cast to the north by No. 31 shovel, so as to make room for a loading track which was laid as the shovel worked west. While loading was started on April 17th, the run-around was not completed until April 26th, when both shovels loaded ore, which explains the small daily tonnage for that month. During May, June and July we secured a good tonnage. The small tonnage for September and October is due to operations in the East Pit, where only one shovel was operated and a large tonnage of rock was cast or taken to the rock dump.

f. Ore Statement

	<u>Year Tons</u>	<u>Last Year Tons</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
On hand Jan. 1st, 1931	None	None		
Output for Year	137,010	287,043		150,033
Total	137,010	287,043		150,033
Shipments	137,010	287,043		150,033
Bal. on Hand,	None	None		

1931 1-9 Hour Shift 5 days per week Jan. 1st to Feb. 16th, 1931
 1-9 Hour Shift 4 days per week Feb. 16th to June 1st, 1931
 1-9 Hour Shift 3 days per week June 1st to Oct. 23rd, 1931

1930 1-9 Hour shift 6 days per week April 23rd to July 21st, 1930
 1-9-Hour Shift 5 days per week July 21st to Oct. 1st, 1930.

g. Delays

The mechanical and electrical delays during the past season were not serious, only one causing a shutdown for a day. Our explanation for this is that all of the equipment was in first class shape at the beginning of the season, and the ore well broken, so as to reduce the heavy service on all the equipment. The total delays for the season amounted to 10 hours, with a loss of 2,550 tons, compared with 31½ hours delay and a loss of 5,810 tons during 1930. A detail of the delays follows:

TILDEN MINE
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YEAR 1931

2. PRODUCTION
SHIPMENTS &
INVENTORIES
(Continued)

g. Delays

<u>Month</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Tons Lost</u>	<u>Cause</u>
June	1½ Hours	200	Current going off of line and plugging crusher.
July	8½ Hours	2,350	Lightning coming in on line and burning out coils in the motors of the two small crushers.
Total 1931	10 Hours	2,550 Tons	
Total 1930	30½ Hours	5,810 Tons	
Total 1929	494½ Hours	65,025 Tons	

h. Delays from lack of Current

There were no delays during the season of 1931 from the lack of current.

3. ANALYSIS

a. Average Mine Analysis on Output

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Phos.</u>	<u>Silica</u>
Tilden Silica	39.72	.047	40.36
Tilden Low Phosphorous	37.82	.013	41.96

b. Average Analysis on Straight Cargoes.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Mine</u>			<u>Lake Erie</u>	
	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Phos.</u>	<u>Sil.</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Moisture</u>
Tilden Silica	39.79	.047	40.40	40.40	2.00
Tilden Low Phosphorous	37.63	.014	41.94	37.34	2.30

4. ESTIMATE
OF ORE
RESERVES

a. Developed Ore

1. West Pit

Assumption: 14 cu. ft. equals one ton.
10% deduction for rock.
Grade: Tilden Silica.

Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1931, Upper Bench	831,188 Tons
Ore mined during 1931 from Upper Bench	123,413 Tons
Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1932, Upper Bench	707,775 Tons
Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1932, Lower Bench	1,870,000 Tons
Total developed ore Jan. 1st, 1932, West Pit	2,577,775 Tons

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4. ESTIMATE
OF ORE
RESERVES

a. Developed Ore
2. East Pit

Assumption: 14 cu. ft. equals one ton.
10% deduction for rock.
Grade: Tilden Silica.
All tonnage above 1500 ft. elevation
(Track grade from Crushing Plant)

Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1931	
Silicious grade above .015 phos.	2,057,143 Tons
Ore mined during 1931,	
Grading above .015 Phos.	3,028 Tons
Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1932,	
Grading above .015 Phos.	2,054,115 Tons
Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1931,	
Grading below .015 Phos.	3,477,857 Tons
Ore mined during 1931,	
Grading below .015 Phos	10,569 Tons
Ore in sight Jan. 1st, 1932	
Grading below .015 Phos.	3,467,288 Tons
 Total Developed ore Jan. 1st, 1932, East Pit,	 5,521,403 Tons

3. East and West Pits

Total Developed ore Jan. 1st, 1932, West Pit,	2,577,775 Tons
Total Developed ore Jan. 1st, 1932, East Pit,	5,521,403 Tons
Grand Total Developed ore January 1st, 1932, East and West Pits,	8,099,178 Tons

b. Prospective Ore

In addition to the developed ore, there is probably a very large tonnage to the North and East of the area developed by the East Pit drilling, while at the West Pit there is probably a large tonnage of ore to the North and West, which due to the heavy overburden in the swamp to the north, and the existance of a dike of considerable size between the present pit and the ore to the northwest, it would be too expensive to secure.

c. Estimated Analysis

1. <u>West Pit.</u>	Iron	Phos.	Sil.	Mang.	Alum.	Lime	Mag.	Sul.	Ign.	Moist
Dried	42.50	.045	35.10	.120	.67	.48	.31	.014	.90	
Natural	41.44	.045	34.22	.118	.65	.47	.30	.013	.88	2.50
 2. <u>East Pit.</u>										
Dried	38.20	.017	42.12	.120	.67	.48	.31	.014	.90	
Natural	37.24	.017	41.07	.118	.65	.47	.30	.013	.88	2.50

Of the tonnage estimated for the East Pit, the low phosphorous tonnage will average under .015, and the silicious grade material .022.

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4. ESTIMATE
OF ORE
RESERVES

f. Estimate of Production

The following is the estimate of tonnage and analysis of ore to be produced from the Tilden Mine during 1932. These figures are very conservative and can be increased materially.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Phos.</u>	<u>Sil.</u>	<u>Sul.</u>	<u>Moist.</u>	<u>Iron Natural</u>
Tilden Silica	300,000	39.00	.040	41.00	.009	2.50	38.02
Tilden Low Phos.	50,000	37.50	.015	43.00	.009	2.50	36.52

5. LABOR &
WAGES.

A. Comments

1. Labor

We maintained a crew of about 37 men, employing them part time until October 22nd. During the first three and a half months of the year the crew was employed on churn drilling and repairs to equipment. From April 17th to October 22nd, they were employed intermittantly loading ore. Our crew is made up almost entirely of skilled labor, working at any job available. The locomotive engineers and firemen work as helpers to the churn drill runners during the winter, and then the churn drill men work in the crushing plant and pit while loading.

The mine has been idle since October 22nd. The Captain and Mechanic doing what repair work they could do on the churn drills and locomotives. They have also spent some time salvaging equipment.

2. New Construction

All new construction work was done by our regular mine labor and charged to the proper operating or E and A account.

b. Comparative Statement of Wages and Product.

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Product	137,010	287,043		150,033
No. of Shifts and Hours,	1-9	1-9		
Average Number Men Working	32	24	8	
Average Wages per day	5.02	4.70	.32	
Tons Per Man Per Day	40.56	53.79		13.23
Labor Cost Per Ton Labor Stmt.	.124	.087	.037	
Labor Cost Per Ton Cost Sheet	.144	.100	.044	
Total Number of Days	3378½	5336-		1957½
Amount Paid for Labor				
Per Labor Statement	16,957.55	25,118.68		8,161.13
Amount Paid for Labor				
Per Cost Sheet	19,724.64	28,849.65		9,125.01

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6. SURFACE

a. Buildings, Repairs

The carpenters and shopmen built a partition between the shop and compressor room in order to keep it clean. The inside of both the shop and compressor room were covered with metal lath and gunited. The walls and ceiling of the office were covered with plaster board and painted. This treatment of the office keeps out dirt that previously came through the cracks in the partition, and deadens the noise from the operation of the drill sharpener and compressor.

7. OPEN PIT
OPERATIONS

a. Stripping

There was no stripping done at the West Pit during 1931. At the East Pit we continued to remove the top rough material with a 50 horsepower scraper hoist during the months of January, February and March. By this time a considerable area was uncovered ready for washing the remaining dirt to clean the ore if any of this Low Phosphorous grade was desired. The cost of stripping with the scraper was about half that of washing. This operation was carried on by two men.

The yardage stripped by months from the East Pit was as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Yards Washing</u>	<u>Yards Scraper</u>	<u>Total Yards</u>
January	0	1,120	1,120
February	0	1,160	1,160
March	0	1,000	1,000
Total,	0	3,280	3,280

Statement of Stripping Cost West Pit

	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cubic Yds. Stripped	23,000	13,365	2,860	39,225
Holmes Mine	\$ 53.53			53.53
General Storehouse	68.60			68.60
Cliffs Shaft Mine	510.85			510.85
Ogden Mine	1,197.40			1,197.40
Labor at Mine	7,455.47	5,600.20	1,167.15	14,682.82
Supplies at Mine	6,535.24	4,222.15	1,136.43	11,893.82
TOTAL,	\$15,821.09	\$9,822.35	2,763.58	28,407.02
Cost Per Cu.Yd.	.688	.742	.966	.724

NOTE: No stripping done at West Pit 1931.

STATEMENT OF STRIPPING COST, East Pit.

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cubic Yards Stripped	3,280	6,930	10,210
Labor at Mine	\$782.82	\$3,047.87	\$3,830.69
Supplies at Mine	374.94	2,084.38	2,459.32
Total	\$1,157.76	5,132.25	6,290.01
Cost Per Cubic Yard	.353	.740	.616

TILDEN MINE
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YEAR 1931

7. OPEN PIT
OPERATIONS
(Continued)

a. Open Pit Operations

Loading operations for the season 1931 were started on April 17th, and continued until the morning of the 28th, loading 15,525 tons. This is the largest tonnage produced in the month of April from the Tilden Pit, and compares with 9,145 tons in 1929, and 7,569 tons in 1930. The ore loaded was blasted on November 1st, 1930. The No. 31 shovel started at the East end of the West Pit and cast the ore to the north. As the No. 31 shovel advanced, the track crew laid the loading track for the No. 29 shovel which followed with a second cut. It took the No. 31 shovel a week to reach the West end of the pit, when it turned around and started to load ore as it worked eastward.

The pit was idle from April 30th until May 13th when operations were resumed for a period. This first loading cut was completed on May 21st, and moving of the track for a second cut started. It took until May 26th before the trains could make a complete run-around and loading was normal.

At the West end of the pit we encountered some dike rock, which was cast behind the shovel. When the quantity of the material became too large to handle in this manner, the shovel was cut out and moved into the good ore ahead. A dike averaging from 3 to 20 feet thick, for a distance of 150 feet, was drilled and blasted in a field blast last November. Whenever we were stopped from loading ore, waiting for boats, the shovel was turned back to load and waste this rock on the rock dump at the West end of the pit.

Loading operations were intermittent during June and July, and the pit was idle during the entire month of August.

A boat due early in September required a few hundred tons more ore than was in dock and cars, and the pit was operated two days. Just at this time word was received from Cleveland that they were about to close negotiations for a cargo of low phosphorous ore from the Tilden. As we had a very small tonnage of Tilden Silica still to go forward, and we would secure a substantial tonnage of this grade from the East Pit, loading was again stopped.

We received word on September 5th to start immediately to open the East Pit for the mining of about 10,000 tons low phosphorous ore, and on Sunday the 6th, we started to move the No. 31 shovel from the West Pit to the East Pit. This shovel was moved down the slope at the West end of the pit to the L. S. & I. railroad tracks, thence east along the track to a point just south of the coal loading pocket. From this point the shovel cut its own grade up to the track leading from the Crushing Plant to the new East Pit. It took four days to move the shovel from the West Pit to a point near the East Pit. Should it ever be necessary to move this shovel back to the West Pit, now that it has cut its own grade, the time can be cut down materially.

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7. OPEN PIT
OPERATIONS
(Continued)

e. Open Pit Operations (Continued)

The blast at the East Pit was made about noon of September 10th, and actual loading started on the 11th. On account of the track arrangement, only one to two cars could be loaded at a time, cutting down the average daily tonnage to about 900 tons. About half of the 30,000 tons broken by the blast was mixed with dike rock and had to be wasted. Except for the difficulty of keeping the ore free of rock, the analysis was very satisfactory. The cargo analyzed as follows:

Grade.	Tons	Iron	Phos.	Sil.	Moisture
Low Phos. Silica	10,569	37.63	.0145	41.94	2.10

During November we loaded a gondola car for "all rail" shipment to the J. D. Adams Manufacturing Co. at Indianapolis, Indiana. The analysis of this car was, Iron 39.00, Phos. .015.

The West Pit was operated for nine days during October until the seasons requirements were secured. Except for the intermittent operations, there was little or no trouble during the season. The equipment was in good shape and there were no delays of a serious nature during the entire season.

There was approximately 30,000 tons of broken ore left in the West Pit, with two rows of holes drilled across the face of this pit, which, when blasted will break between 200,000 and 225,000 tons of ore. At the East Pit there is no broken ore, or holes drilled for additional ore.

During the loading of the Low Phosphorous ore from the East Pit, we were forced to load and dump a considerable tonnage of mixed rock and ore. This was hauled to the rock dump at the West end of the West Pit. This was slow and more expensive than having the shovel handle and cast the tonnage twice, which was done after ore operations were completed.

f. Drilling, Blasting and Explosives.

The drilling program started after the blast made November 1st, 1930, was continued until completed at the West Pit. Five churn drills were operated until April 14th, when the last hole of a double row across the face of the West Pit was finished. The results were very satisfactory for winter drilling, both as to progress and cost.

At the East Pit one churn drill was operated continuously from November 3rd, 1930, when we started in on our winter drilling, until March 31st, 1931. At this time word was received from Cleveland that no ore would be mined from this pit during 1931, and to discontinue further operations here. We had completed all but about 6 holes for the first blast when we stopped drilling.

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7. OPEN PIT
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f. Drilling, Blasting and Explosives

During the operating season we found it necessary to maintain a definite number of men on our track crew. These men were not kept busy all of the time, and as we had a number of churn drill men among this crew, from time to time we operated the churn drill at the East Pit, but charged the time to West Pit operations. In this way we completed a number of holes.

In September when word was received that a sale had been made of a cargo of Low Phosphorous ore from the East Pit, a crew was started and worked for four days day and night shift completing the necessary number of holes for making the blast. There were eight rows of holes ranging from five holes in the front row to eight and nine in the rear four rows. The depth of these holes averaged from 45 to 20 feet.

Statement of Holes Drilled, West Pit.

Month	H O L E S		Total	Drilled	F E E T	
	Number Drilled	Number Lost			Lost	Total
January	24	1	25	2,263	68	2,195
February	21	0	21	2,075	0	2,075
March	20	1	21	1,976	50	1,926
April	5	1	6	404	77	327
Total,	70	3	73	6,718	195	6,523

Statement of Holes Drilled, East Pit

Month.	H O L E S		Total	Drilled	F E E T	
	Number Drilled	Number Lost			Lost	Total
January	12	0	12	486	0	486
February	10	0	10	357	0	357
March	11	0	11	377	0	377
July	6	0	6	143	0	143
September	5	0	5	93	0	93
Total,	44	0	44	1,456	0	1,456

Recap of Holes Drilled West and East Pits.

Pit	H O L E S		Total	Drilled	F E E T	
	Number Drilled	Number Lost			Lost	Total
West	70	3	73	6,718	195	6,523
East	44	0	44	1,456	0	1,456
Total,	114	3	117	8,174	195	7,979

In addition to the above holes drilled for the next blast at the West and East Pits during 1931, should be added the holes drilled during November and December 1930.

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(Continued)

f. Drilling, Blasting & Explosives (Cont'd)

Holes Drilled 1930-31 for Next Blast at West Pit.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Holes Drilled</u>	<u>Feet Drilled</u>
1930	36	3,404
1931	70	6,523
TOTAL	106	9,927

Holes Drilled 1930-31 For Blast of Sept. 10th, East Pit.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Holes Drilled</u>	<u>Feet Drilled</u>
1930	15	716
1931	44	1,456
Total,	59	2,172

Only one blast was made during the season of 1931, and that was at the East Pit. 59 Holes were blasted on September 10th. In making this blast the following fuse and powder were consumed:

Double Countered Cordeau Fuse	3,029 Ft.
Plain Cordeau Fuse	1,009 Ft.
90% Gelatin Powder	2,100 Lbs.
80% Gelatin Powder	6,900 Lbs.
Gelamite "A"	6,000 Lbs.
Total Powder	15,000
Estimated Tons broken	30,000 Tons

Statement of Blasts made in 1931

<u>Blast No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location of Blast</u>	<u>No. of Holes</u>	<u>Total Depth</u>	<u>Pounds Powder</u>	<u>Tons Broken</u>	<u>Tons Per Ft. Hole</u>	<u>Tons Per Lb. Powder</u>
1	Sep. 10	E. Pit	59	2,172	15,000	30,000	14.78	2.00

It will be noted that the tons broken per foot of hole and tons per pound of powder is lower than in any of our previous blasts, which have averaged 24 tons per foot of hole and 3.5 tons per pound of powder. This is explained by our having loaded these holes heavy in order to insure good breakage of the bottom of the pit; also due to the fact that the holes were very shallow and that we blasted six rows at one time, reducing the spacing between the rows of holes.

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7. OPEN PIT
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(CONTINUED)

f. Drilling, Blasting & Explosives (Cont'd)

Statement of Operating Churn Drills Year 1931.

7,720 Ft. of Holes Drilled.

	<u>Labor</u>	<u>Supplies</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cost Per Foot.</u>
<u>Operating.</u>				
Drilling at Mine	4,428.88	1,945.73	6,374.61	.825
Building Roads	246.96	88.19	335.15	.043
Sharpening Bits	588.61	347.61	936.22	.120
Pipe & Fittings	56.70	143.84	200.54	.026
Rope		249.94	249.94	.032
Drill Bits				
Electric Power		370.47	370.47	.048
Truck and Tractor	485.58	392.64	878.22	.114
Total Operating	\$5,806.73	\$3,538.42	\$9,345.15	1.208
<u>Maintenance.</u>				
Drills	225.77	356.54	582.31	.063
Drill Sharpener	45.63	41.15	86.78	.011
Total	271.40	397.69	669.09	.074
1931.				
Total Maint. & Optg.	6,078.13	3,936.11	10,014.24	1.282
Total 1930,	14,293.63	10,380.48	24,674.11	1.515

Cost of Drilling & Blasting, East Pit.

Tons, 10,569	<u>PRIMARY</u>		<u>SECONDARY</u>		Total Amount.	Per Ton
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Ton</u>		
Drilling,	2,327.19	.220	0	0	2,327.19	.220
Blasting,	1,135.56	.108	0	0	1,135.56	.108
Total 1931,	3,462.75	.328	0	0	3,462.75	.328
Total 1930,	33,991.28	.118	5,760.07	.021	39,741.35	.139

The cost of Drilling and Blasting figured in the above table is based on the tons of ore secured from the blast, amounting to 10,569 tons. Our estimate of the total tons of material broken was 30,000 tons, the difference being waste material which was dumped on the rock pile or cast to the south of the pit area. There was a large dike cutting across the ore blasted, which contaminated a large tonnage.

Statement of Drill Bits Sharpened.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of Sharpened</u>	<u>Feet of Holes Drilled</u>	<u>Feet of Hole Per Bit Used</u>
January	453	2749	6.07
February	407	2414	5.93
March	336	2353	7.00
April	104	404	3.88
Total	1300	7920	6.09