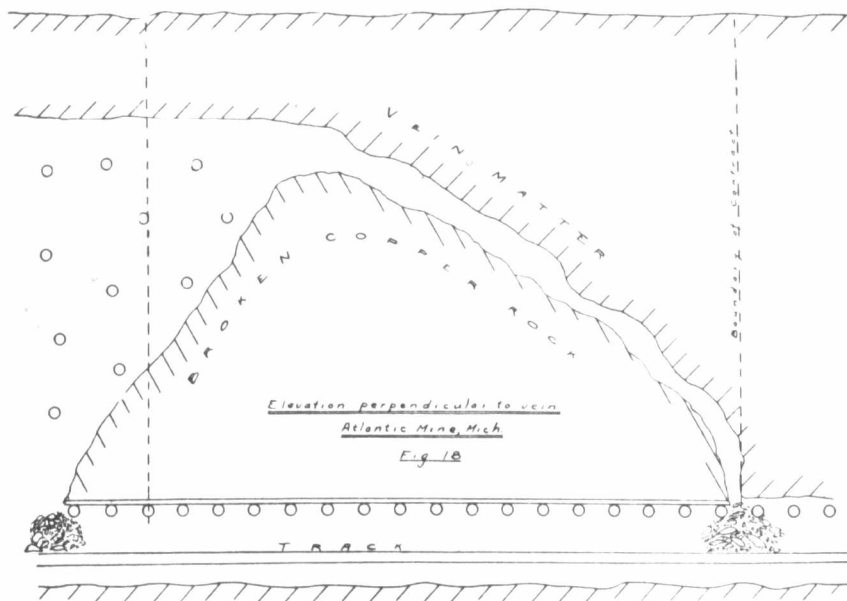


These stulls are very heavy, about 20' or more long, and placed in hitches cut in the walls. They are inclined at an angle of about 70° to the horizontal, thereby leaving room for a track between the stulls and the hanging walls. (See Fig. 18). At the same time they were quite steep to prevent them taking up more weight than they could safely bear. They are covered with lagging, which prevents the muck from coming down on the track. When this line of stulls is finished stoping is commenced higher on the vein. The miners keep rigging up on the rock they break, and it is trammed out from below when they are crowded for head room. In this way they are always close to the back, and work to the best advantage. They work up to within 15' of the level above, and then, as the rock is withdrawn, the timbermen place stulls



wherever they are needed to support the hanging, and make it safe for the muckers below. The pillars left constitute the floor of each level.

This method furnishes one of the cheapest and best methods of getting out stamp rock in the copper country. The width of the vein, its regularity and pitch or dip, make this a peculiarly valuable method to the Atlantic Co. Without it the mine would