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PRELIMINARY REPORT
on the
WISCONSIN AND LUCKY STRIKE GROUP

To.

Mr. F.R. Weekes,
Porcupine Goldfields Development & Finance Co. Ltd.

By:

R.H. McLoughlin,
July 17, 1926

NAME OF PROPERTY: Wisconsin and Lucky Strike Group
DISTRICT: West Kootenay, British Columbia.
Nelson Mining Division
KIND OF MINE: Gold, silver.
PRESENTED BY: Frederic Keffer, 610 Hutton Building,
Spokane, Wash.
DATE PRESENTED: April 18th, 1926.
DATA PRESENTED: Copy of Report and assays by Henry Johns,
May 15, 1914.
Copy of report by F. Keffer, Oct. 5, 1914.
Copy of samples by C. Banks, Aug. 1914.
Tests on ore by W. P. Alderson, Oct. 2, 1914.
Blue prints, showing mine workings and assays.
Signed proposal by owner with general terms
of sale.
Explanatory letter from F. Keffer.
PROPERTY: Two Crown Granted claims, Wisconsin Lot No.
2928 Group 1; Lucky Strike Lot No. 2929 Group 1
Two more claims were located at the time of
this visit.
LOCATION: These claims are located on the north side
of Hughes Creek, which is the main south
fork of Midge Creek.
Midge Creek enters the west side of Kootenay
Lake about 9 miles north of Kootenay Landing.
The distance from the Lake to the property
by trail is about 14 miles.
FINANCIAL: Price of the property is \$77000.00 payable
as follows:
12,000 by Sept 1st. 1927
20,000 by March 1st. 1928
45,000 by Dec. 31 1928
Examination to be made by July 15, 1926.,
with lease and bond to be executed by Aug
10, 1926 with provision for continuing work
by at least 6 men and paying 50% royalty on
net returns of all ore mined and milled.
Royalty to apply to next payment.
TRANSPORTATION: The property is reached by a very poor trail
from Kootenay Lake. For the first 9 miles
the trail has a badly broken grade and occ-
asionally reaches an elevation of nearly
1000 feet above the creek. After crossing
Midge Creek it is better but is badly in need
of repairs.
A road might possibly be built at a cost
of approximately \$2500.00 per mile.

POWER, WATER & FUEL:

There is sufficient water in Midge Creek at all seasons of the year to develop power for mining purposes.

At the mine there is no permanent water supply and enough for domestic purposes would have to be developed in one of the tunnels or pumped from Hughes Creek which would be rather expensive.

The claims are covered with a good supply of timber, suitable for all purposes.

GEOLOGY:

The country rock in this vicinity is probably Nelson granite with areas of mica schist to the west and also lower down the mountain towards the creek.

The vein having a strike of N 52 E and dipping 60° to west is a quartz filled fissure with fairly well defined walls, although the alteration and oxidization of the sulphides has extended out into the altered granite and often gives the impression of a greater vein width than actually exists.

The quartz vein is apparently about 30 feet wide as determined by the cross cuts in Tunnel No. 1. At other points the full width has never been determined.

The values are chiefly in gold with a fair amount of silver. The arsenic, copper and antimony may become valuable by-products upon a large scale operation. Arsenopyrite is the chief mineral in the vein filling, hence a considerable quantity of arsenic could be recovered; but owing to the unstable condition of the market for this metal, it would be unwise to consider it as having any value in this case.

The oxidized condition at the surface is intense and may continue to a considerable depth. On the level of Tunnel No. 1 some of the sulphides are completely oxidized and later have been leached out, far up into vein leaving ribs of the more resistant quartz and arsenical pyrite, between. The best values appear to be on foot wall side of the vein.

DEVELOPMENT:

The principal work consists of open cuts and tunnels with a 60 foot winze below tunnel No. 1.

There are 10 open cuts on the main vein which prove the values to extend for a length of over 650 feet. There is only one open cut across the full width of the vein.

Tunnel No. 1 has a length of 225 feet with about 75 feet more in crosscuts. There is a winze, reported to be 60 feet deep, all in ore, below this tunnel. The winze is

DEVELOPMENT Con'td

filled with water hence could not be sampled or measured.

Tunnel No. 2. has a length of 150 feet and cut the vein at a point 100 feet from the portal. The vein here has a width of over 30 feet, but the values are low grade.

Tunnel No. 3 This tunnel was caved at the portal, but judging from the map it was started as a crosscut to prospect the main vein at a greater depth; but apparently numerous small veins and stringers were cut and followed with the result that the major objective was never attained. The total length of this tunnel is about 976 feet.

SAMPLING:

The following channel samples were taken in the open cuts on the surface and were in oxidized quartz with no mineral showing. The following width and values were obtained

Sample #	wd.Ft.	Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.
1013	3	0.42	3.2
1014	6	0.08	1.4
1015	10.5	0.19	1.7
1016	5	0.98	3.4
1017	8	0.34	2.6
1018	7	0.86	3.0
1019	4	0.20	5.7
1020	5	0.52	5.1
	6	0.42	2.6

Sample #1021 was taken across the face of tunnel No. 1. Badly oxidized quartz with occasional hard ribs pyrite.

wd ft.	oz au	oz ag.
4	0.28	1.7

Samples No. 1022 to 1025 inclusive form a continuous horizontal cut, starting at the face of the north crosscut. The material cut was oxidized quartz with occasional massive pyrite.

Sample #	Wd Ft	Oz Au	oz Ag.
1022	7.8	0.02	0.40
1023	9.6	0.06	0.70
1024	7.0	0.61	6.50
1025	11.0	0.38	2.60
Average			
Samples 1024)			
1025)			
	18	0.47	4.1

SAMPLING Contd

Sample No. 1026 was taken where the vein was first struck in Tunnel No. 1. and is oxidized quartz with massive pyrite.

Sample No.	wt. ft.	oz. au.	oz. ag.
1026	7	0.32	2.16

CONCLUSION:

Although only a short time was spent on the property, it is apparent that further development work is justified. The vein is wide and strong with fairly good values in gold and silver. With the development of large tonnage of low grade ore the mining and milling problem could be satisfactorily solved and hardly come within the scope of this report.

The principal objections to working this property are, the poor trails and distance from cheap transportation, and also the lack of an adequate supply of water at the camp site. The log buildings are in very bad shape also. All of these difficulties could be overcome however, without much expense.

In the event of work being started, it would seem desirable to reopen Tunnel #3 and continue to crosscut until the main vein was reached. Two hundred and fifty feet of work should accomplish this.

Owing to the fact that the vein is dipping into the hill, it would be a difficult matter to prospect at depth with diamond drilling.

As the price and terms are reasonably I would recommend a more thorough examination at least.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. Mergler