Property File
082FSW001

002674

Hume Hotel,
Nelson, B. C.

September 8, 1929.

Mr. George Valentine, Pres.
Salmo Malartic Mines, Ltd.
602 Central Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Yesterday, I spent at the Aspen Mine and while there was not time to go over all the drill-cores in detail, I went over them and the recent work in lower "A" tunnel with sufficient thoroughness to form general conclusions.

Drill holes Nos.3 and 4 each show a big width of mineralization, and fifteen feet of very thoroughly mineralized limestone, although not sufficiently good to be classed as ore. The position of the strong mineralization in the two holes indicates that both are in the same bed of limestone, as is the case in the open-cuts above. The data is not quite definite enough to make it certain that the mineralization cut in lower "A" tunnel is also in the same bed, but there are strong indications that it is, since the contact of the schist and limestone is about equally distant from all three points.

"A" tunnel has not been sampled, except for a specimen or two to show the silver content, but from its appearance it is undoubtedly below the grade of milling ore. The presence of lead showing a good silver content, (better than an ounce to the unit) is an encouraging feature. It is rather noteworthy that the drill holes show zinc with almost no lead, while the tunnel shows lead with little zinc. It is however not so very unusual for a vein to show a preponderance of lead at one point, and a preponderance of zinc at another.

It is to be expected, I think, that the cross-cut ("A") has already cut through the ore-zone and will not encounter any more strong mineralization; the indications are not conclusive, however, and I think it would be well to continue the tunnel to the schist contact which should not be very far ahead, - perhaps twenty five feet for a rough estimate.

When the schist is reached I would recommend that a drift be started to the northward from the most strongly mineralized point in "A" tunnel. The distance to the "near-ore" in No. 3 drill-hole is approximately

three hundred feet and it should be possible to drift for this distance in mineralized limestone, with good possibilities that commercial ore may be found in it.

While it would be better if "A" tunnel were fifty feet or so lower, still it is not far above No. 3 drill-hole, and a drift from it seems to be the most f feasible development. A new crosscut tunnel, more or less along the course of the drill-holes would be a little shorter and cheaper, but it would not explore the ground along the course of the mineralization as a drift from "A" would do. "B" tunnel is too far away to be considered at present.

The showing in drill-holes Nos. 3 and 4 and in "A" tunnel, in my opinion, well justifies further exploration by underground work.

I will send you maps and other data in more detail later.

Yours very truly,

Hume Hotel,
Nelson, B. C.

July 26, 1929.

Mr. George Valentine, Pres.
Salmo-Malartic Mines, Ltd.
602 Central Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Diamond Drill Hole No. 2 at the Aspen Mine has been completed, and I enclose herewith a Log of the hole, and a pencil sketch showing its location etc.

This hole passed under Conductor "G" and under slightly mineralized limestone on the surface above "G" but did not cut any ore, nor any important mineralization. What little limestone was found would appear to probably be either fragmental inclusions in the granite and aplite, or prongs of limestone projecting downward into the underlying granite. It is possible, though I consider it improbable, that the limestone dips flatter than expected and still dips downward to the east above the end of the drill hole. The drill hole was started on a dip of 8° downward, but a dip reading in the middle showed that it had steepened to 17°, and to 19° at the bottom. I do not consider that this drill hole is entirely conclusive in its results, but very decidedly discouraging to the hope of finding ore under or near "G" conductor. To get entirely conclusive results it would be necessary to drill a steep down hole from say two hundred feet up the hill from "G", but I do not think it necessary to do this at the present time at least.

At several points in the aplite parts of the drill-core small specks of an undetermined metallic mineral were found, and a piece of this rock is being sent away for determination. Some of the aplite contains a certain amount of calcite (lime) which it presumably ab absorbed from the limestone while in a molten condition, so that it some instances it is rather difficult to classify.

Apparently the Radiore conductor "G" represents a barren lamprophyre dike, since flags G-1 and G-2 are located on top of such a dike.

The drill is now being moved and is nearly ready to start a hole under Conductor "L" at Flag L-6, and should cut the ore-zone at an estimated distance of 200 to 250 feet.

Yours very truly,

ASPEN MINE

Log of Diamond Drill Hole No. 2. Drilled July 1929.

Location: S 80° 30' W, 210 feet from Flag G-1 of Radiore Survey

Course of Hole: N 78½° E on 8° to 19° pitch downward.
Length 778 feet.

Feet Depth	Feet Core	
0 - 10	0	Sand and gravel
10 - 15	2	Decomposed granite
15 - 25	0	Probably decomposed granite.
25 - 50	5	Broken pieces of decomposed granite
50 - 60	7	Partly altered granite
60 - 70	8½	Granite, gray hornblende-biotite granite
70 - 80	10	Granite, except one foot aplite at 77 ft.
80 - 90	10	Granite
90 - 100	10	Granite
100 - 108	7½	Granite, with two small aplite dikes
108 - 110	1	Granite, decomposed - probably a seam.
110 - 120	10	Granite, gray hornblende-biotite granite
120 - 180	58	Granite as above with small aplite dike at 136 ft.
180 - 228	38	Granite. Fractured at 188 and 203 feet, and becoming finer grained near 228 feet.
228 - 238	6	Granite, as above but badly broken.
238 - 248	5	Granite, fine grained and more aplitic.
248 - 271	19½	Granite, fine grained and approaching aplite in appearance.
271 - 289	10½	Aplite, fine grained and white
289 - 337	47	Lamprophyre, largely composed of biotite. Fine grained at margins. Lower contact makes angle of 50° with hole.
337 - 360	22½	Granite, gray hornblende-biotite granite. 6 inches lamprophyre at 349 ft.
360 - 390	29	Granite, approaching aplite in composition.
390 - 400	9½	Granite, gradually becoming more normal.
400 - 434	33½	Granite, gray hornblende-biotite granite.
434 - 448	13½	Granite, approaching aplite in composition, and containing rare pyrite.
448 - 485	36	Aplite, coarse grained and approaching granitein composition.
485 - 486	1	Limestone, bluish- gray.
486 - 517	26½	Aplite, coarse grained and with a little disseminated pyrite.
517 - 548	24½	Aplite, as above but contains some calcite.
548 - 550	6	Aplite and limestone alternating; contains some disseminated pyrite.
550 - 553	3	Aplite with disseminated pyrite.
553 - 566	13	Schist with some dikes of aplite and disseminated pyrite. Schisting at angle of 35° with hole.
566 - 570	4	Aplite and some schist with disseminated pyrite
570 - 586	16	Schist with some narrow aplite dikes. Rare pyrite. Schisting 30° to 80° with hole.
586 - 592	4	Limestone, soft, gray color.
592 - 600	8	Schist, dark color and hard. Schisting 70 to 90°.

Feet depth	Feet Core	
600 - 620	19½	Aplite, coarse grained and with disseminated pyrite and schist inclusions.
620 - 625	5	Granite, fine grained gray hornblende-biotite granite
625 - 630	½	Aplite
630 - 646	16	Aplite, coarse grained, some disseminated pyrite
646 - 674	27	Granite, hornblende-biotite granite with aplitic spots and streaks.
674 - 676	2	Aplite containing some calcite.
676 - 679	3	Granite
679 - 690	9	Aplite, white coarse grained.
690 - 696	6	Aplite, dark, approaching granite.
696 - 726	27½	Aplite, occasionally nearly granite, and containing calcite and traces of metallic minerals.
726 - 755½	28	Aplite, dark color, with disseminated pyrite, calcite.
755½ - 763½	7	Limestone, fine grained, gray, with some pyrite
763½ - 773	9½	Aplite, dark color, disseminated pyrite, calcite
773 - 778	5	Granite, gray hornblende-biotite granite.
Ended		

Note: The "Granite" is the usual granite of the district, consisting of essentially feldspar, biotite, hornblende, and quartz. It is generally rather fine grained.

The "Aplite" consists chiefly of white feldspar and quartz, with the dark minerals rare or entirely lacking. By an increase of the dark ferro-magnesian minerals it would grade into granite. It probably originates from a differentiate of the granite magma and closely followed the granite intrusion.
It occurs as dikes and possibly around the margins of the granite.

The "Schist" is the argillaceous, and silicious schist usual in the district.