

003459

REPORT OF INSPECTION

OF THE

DARDANELLE MINE

Feb. 28, 1925

Fort Steele, B. C.

Property File
082 G N W 019INTRODUCTION:

The trip to this property was more in the nature of an inspection than a detailed examination. All of the arrangements with the owners, were made by Mr. U. C. Thompson of Kimberley. There was nothing definite understood as regarding the price or terms of payment, but it was understood that in the event the mine proved interesting, the terms would be more than reasonable.

LOCATION, POWER, WOOD, etc.

The mine is about ten miles from Fort Steele; the first nine miles by road, following the west side of Wild Horse Creek. From there it is about a mile in an air line to the property. There are two Crown Granted claims situated on the slope of Wild Horse Creek, at an elevation of approximately 6000 ft., being 2000 ft. higher than the creek.

The mountain side is very steep and heavily timbered, assuring a plentiful supply of mine timber.

The supply of water at the mine is rather limited; there is a small quantity developed by one of the inclines; the creek would furnish plenty of water for all ordinary purposes, the year around. Water power also could be developed without very much expense.

DEVELOPMENT:

The owners claim to have traced the vein for the entire length of their property and have numerous trenches and open cuts, all of which were inaccessible, on account of snow, at the time of this visit. There are two inclines that follow the vein down on its dip. The upper one, of No. 2., runs S 20° E with a dip of 23 and is 60 ft., long. No. 1 is in elevation and has about the same direction and dip. At a point about 75 ft., down, the vein apparently splits and the incline steepened up to about 35, following the lower branch for about 100 ft.

ORE OCCURENCE:

The vein is a quartz-filled fissure following the bedding planes of the slate. It averages about 5 feet in width and has a strike of N 70° E and a dip varying from 20 to 30 to the South-East. The quartz is badly fractured and stained with limonite. The only visible mineralization is a small amount of secondary galena, occurring in seams which occasionally show a width of 6 inches.

The values are in gold only, the silver being almost negligible in amount and evidently occurring with the galena.

The gold is very finely divided and is rarely if ever visible to the eye. An attempt was made several years ago to treat the ore in an arrastra, which was run by a large shot water wheel. This was unsuccessful, however, and no further efforts have been made by the owners, to make this mine "pay."

There were four samples taken, - B-9678 taken on West side of Incline #2 across vein, 55 ft., from portal.
Width= $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Value= \$1.20. B-9679 taken on East side of Incline #2 across vein, 20 ft., from portal.
Width= 5 ft. Value = \$2.00 B-9680 taken on East side of Incline # 1 across vein, about 75 ft., from portal near the split in the vein. Width= $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Value= \$2.00 B-9681 taken on the East side of Incline # 1, across the vein, about 60 ft., from the portal. Width = 4 ft., Value = \$4.80.

These values are, with gold figured at \$20.00 per ounce.

CONCLUSION:

Judging from the widths and value of the ore exposed in the two inclines; a company would hardly be justified in doing any further development work. This conclusion is based entirely upon the showing of ore that was visible on the date of this visit. With the surface free from snow, the conditions might warrant a slight expenditure in trenching and sampling. The owners claim the vein is continuous for 3000 ft., and that there are wide exposures that average between four and five dillars. These facts would have to be verified before anything more is done with the property.

Signed:

R. H. McLoughlin