# REPORT

# OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF

# PRESIDENT GROUP

# HOWSER, B.C.

To:

Mr. F. R. Wookes, Manager,

Porcupine Goldfields Development & Finance Co. Ltd.

By:

Chas. C. Starr,

October 10, 1926.

INTRODUCTION: On day was spent on the property, and a fairly thorough preliminary examination made.

DISTRICT: Ainsworth Mining Division, Howser Lake District.

KIND OF MINE: Silver, lead and occasional zinc.

SUBMITTED BY: R. S. Gallop, Howser, B. C.

DATE SUBMITTED: July 6, 1926.

DATA SUBMITTED: Ore samples, sketches, and verbal description.

PROPERTY: There are six claims, the first four Crown Granted, as follows: Hauser, President, President Fraction, Two Brothers, Honeymoon and Barbecue. Mr. Gallop is the sole owner.

LOCATION: They are situated on the west side of Howser Lake at a point about six miles from the town of Howser, and about a mile from the lake shore at an elevation of approximately 3900 feet, - 2100 feet above the lake.

PRICE & TERMS: The price is $60,000 of which $10,000 is due in one year, and the balance in two and three years; $100 per month is also asked for the first year.

TRANSPORTATION: The town of Howser is a mile distant from the Lardo branch of the C. P. Ry.; from Howser the lake is the only means of transportation to the foot of the hill on which the mine is situated. The trail from the lake to the mine is poor and steep.

POWER WATER ETC. The creek flowing past the mine has a steep fall, but is too small to develop but a few horsepower; there is no other nearby source of power. Water for camp use is abundant.

There is a fair amount of good mine timber on the upper part of the property.

The present mine workings and the surface exposures are in a narrow, steep gulch occasionally swept by snowslides, the sides of which are soft and boulders frequently roll down them, making work there dangerous. A few hundred feet further down the draw there is a good site for camp and tunnels.

EQUIPMENT: There is very little equipment, - a crude blacksmith shop, one fair cabin near the mine, and a good cabin at the lake being all.

DEVELOPMENT: The upper tunnel is 90 feet long, with a 30 foot branch. The main part of this tunnel is a drift, it is driven NW from near the bottom of the gulch.

The middle tunnel is 75 feet lower, 225 feet further down the gulch and has a total length of 140 feet; it is half drift and half crosscut. Ninety sacks of high grade ore were shipped from these two tunnels.

The lower tunnel is 30 feet lower and is a crosscut running to the SW; it is 580 feet long.

A number of small open cuts have also been dug but are filled with rock and mud from above.

GEOLOGY: The formation consists of somewhat metamorphosed sedimentaries, - limestones, quartzites, graphitic schists, etc.

The strike average N 35 W; the dip varies from vertical at the face of the lower tunnel to 60° west near the portal. There has been some shearing, apparently parallel to the bedding.

The whole immediate region of the workings has been badly shattered and crushed, and the graphitic schist is very soft, making a rapidly eroding surface and in places rather unstable workings.

The topography suggests faulting along the gulch in which the workings are situated, but this was not definitely confirmed.

VEINS: It is claimed by Mr. Gallop that there are five veins on the property, which are essentially parallel. Some of these are pretty indefinite, but the owners numbering will be used in describing them.

Vein No. 1 is encountered a short distance inside No. 3 tunnel. It consists of black slate, quartz, and gouge, in a jumbled mass twenty feet or more wide. It is badly decomposed and leached. No ore is known in it and little mineralization is to be found.

No 2 vein is encountered at 250 feet from the portal of No 3 tunnel; it is a barren appearing quartz vein about two feet wide.

No 3 vein is 325 feet from the portal of No. 3 tunnel; it is about 20 feet wide but the north half of it is quite indefinite. It lies in schisted quartzite, strikes N 30W and dips 70° west. From the hanging wall toward the foot there is, first 6 ft. of crushed quartzite with quartz and gouge, then 10 feet of soft contorted schist with a little quartz, then four feet of quartz and quartzite to the footwall. There is no evidence of any extensive mineralization.

No. 4 vein so called, is 90 feet further in an consists of crushed quartzite and gouge with possibly a little vein quartz covering a width of 20 feet.

No. 5 vein has not yet been cut in this tunnel.

The middle tunnel starts on a vein of crushed quartz a few inches wide, in quartzite; it contains occasional nodules of galena surrounded by lead carbonates. After it was followed a

short distance it apparently feathered out, and the remainder of the work was done trying to pick it up again.

The upper tunnel was also driven on a narrow vein of crushed quartz showing occasional galena and carbonates which gave out near the forks of the tunnel. Nothing but a few barren quartz stringers were found in the north branch; in the west branch a little galena is to be found in the fractures of the quartzite.

On the surface it is difficult to distinguish any definite veins. At a half dozen points it is possible however to find small nodules of galena. No. 5 vein has been found on the surface, only, where a little galena and blende can be found by digging in a belt of black slate.

SAMPLING: Four samples were taken on the property, as follows;"

| No. | Oz Ag. | Pb % | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 511 | 100.0 | 44.6 | Specimens of quartz and galena "float,-above upper tunn |
| 512 | 462.0 | 54.0 | Grab of small pile of ore at Upper Tunnel. |
| 513 | 30.4 | 50.5 | Soft yellow oxides or carbonates from Middle tunnel |
| 514 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 18" vein matter in 1st right branch of " " |

Excepting the last sample, the above assays represent specimens. No samples were taken in the Lower Tunnel as it did not appear that the veins there contained any appreciable values.

GENERAL: It is argued by the owner that his work has been done in a badly broken and leached zone, and that if the veins be followed into solid unleached ground ore will be present.

There is no doubt that the ground in the vicinity of the workings has been badly broken and crushed, and there is evidence that leaching is still going on. There is however, no evidence

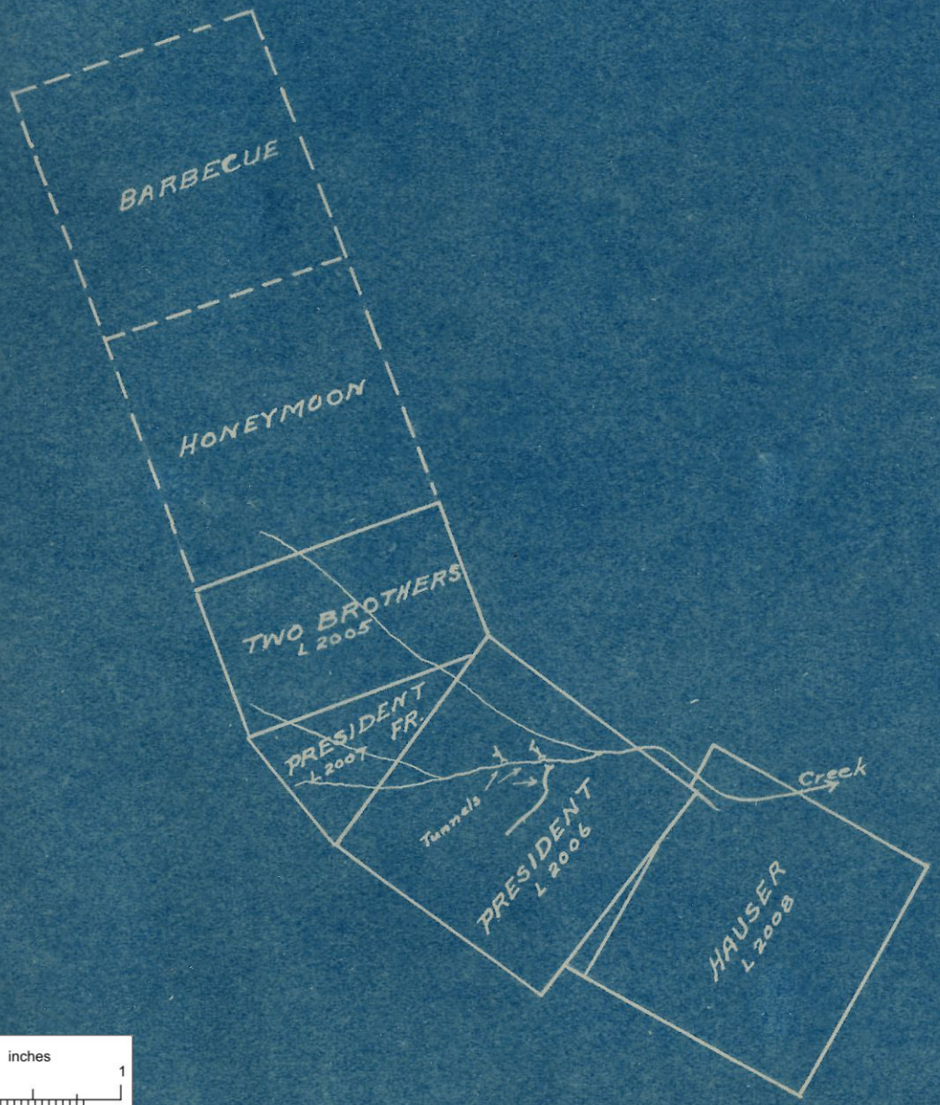
that the veins ever contained a sufficient mineralization to form commercial ore. In fact there are some indications that the so called veins are late fault planes and fractures in which downward moving solutions have deposited lead and silver in small quantities in concentrated form.

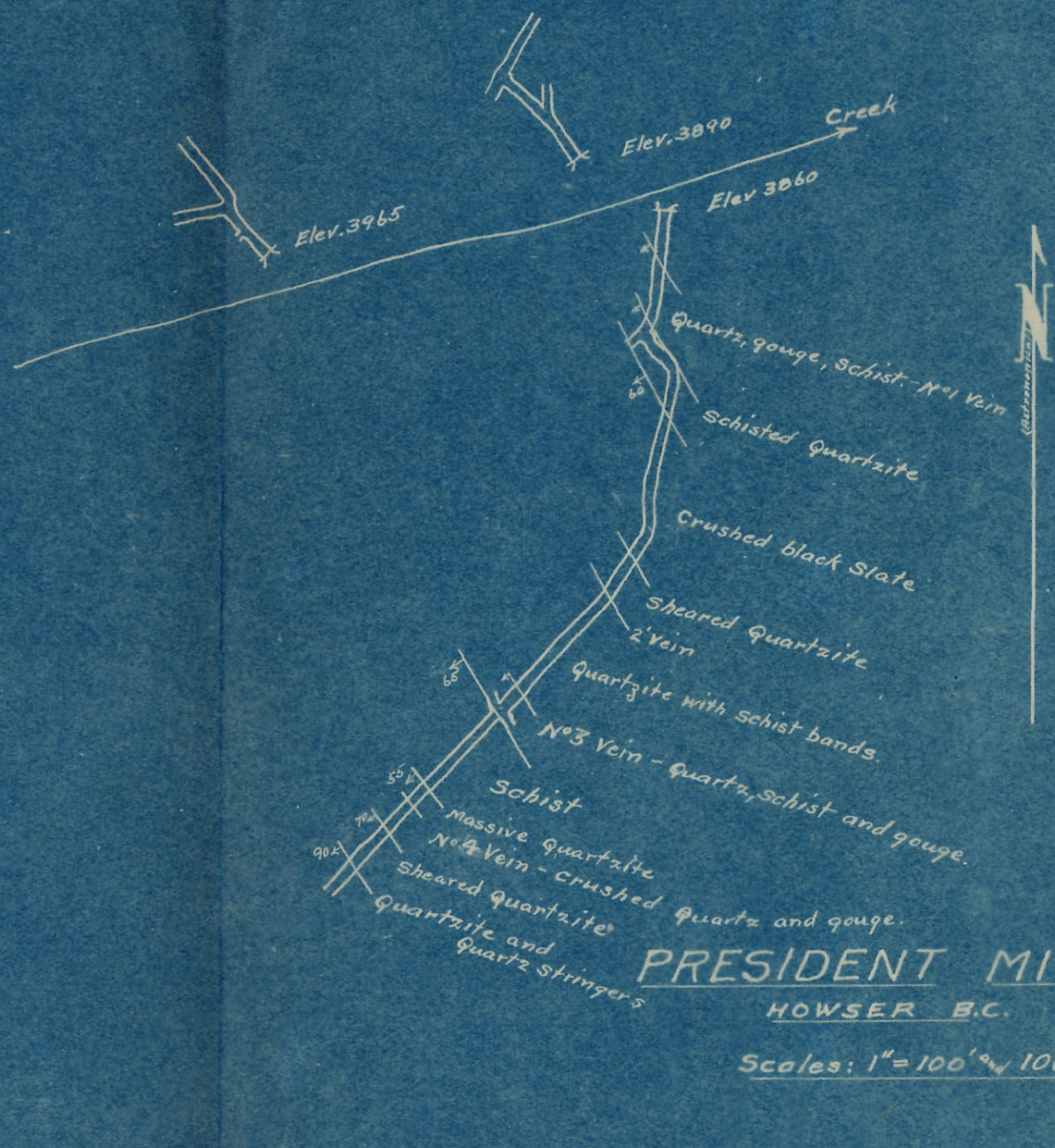
CONCLUSION: While very high grade assays may be obtained from the property there is no ore exposed or indicated in commercial amounts, and no reasons were observed why there should be ore in quantity found with further work.

The purchase of the property is, therefore, not to be considered.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr




# PRESIDENT MINE

HOWSER B.C.

Scales: 1" = 100' & 1000'.

Mine workings from Compass Survey

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.