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Property File
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REPORT

ON THE

JUNO GROUP

OF MINING CLAIMS

ON CASCADE CREEK

POPLAR, B. C.

For Dr. D. C. Hart,
Regina, Sask.

By Chas. C. Starr,
August 26, 1928.

INTRODUCTION: This examination of the Juno Group extended over one day; Mr. P. J. Sheran, the owner, showed me over the ground.

LOCATION: The property is situated in the Ainsworth Mining Division of British Columbia, about ten miles by trail southerly from Poplar, a station on the Lardeau-Gerrard branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mine property extends up a ridge on the east side of Cascade Creek.

PROPERTY: There are four claims in the group, the Juno, Reco, Twenty-eight, and July; none of them have been surveyed or Crown Granted. They are owned by Mr. P. J. Sheran of Nelson, B. C., who is also the original locator.

TOPOGRAPHY: The claims are situated on and near the top of a broad ridge which extends from Cascade Creek toward the summit of the mountain where the ridge flattens out into a gentle park like slope. On the lower part of the property the slopes are steep, but the surface is comparatively smooth. The altitude at the Juno tunnel is approximately 6000 feet, and at the workings on the July claim 7200 feet.

TIMBER, WATER & POWER: The lower part of the property is covered by a heavy stand of good timber; the upper part has small clumps of timber with open grassy slopes between.

Water for domestic use can be found at frequent intervals. No measurements of the water in Cascade Creek were made but there is sufficient flow and drop to develop considerable power.

TRANSPORTATION: The property is reached from Poplar by a

rather rough trail ten miles long, over which supplies are taken by pack animals. Two and a half miles may be cut from this distance by leaving the railroad at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Poplar. It is said that a wagon road is to be built up Poplar Creek at once, which will pass within about a mile of the property.

EQUIPMENT: There is practically no equipment on the property except a new cabin built near the workings on the Juno claim.

GEOLOGY: The country rocks are generally calcareous and chloritic schists, belonging to the same belt as the rocks on the Comstock Group. They strike about $N 30^{\circ} W$ and dip from 65° to 75° northward. The surface is almost invariably covered with soil so that the formation cannot be seen except at the cuts; no dikes were seen in these but it is probable that they occur at intervals.

DEVELOPMENT: Development consists of a 23 foot crosscut tunnel on the Juno claim; three open cuts within a short distance above the tunnel; and numerous other open cuts which are scattered over different parts of the property.

VEINS & ORE: The veins consist chiefly of massive quartz in which galena occurs in irregular streaks and lenses; in most of the ore no zinc is visible and there is only a very small amount of iron pyrite, making an unusually clean lead ore.

Work has been concentrated at five different points on the claims, but it is impossible to tell at the present stage of development whether there are five different veins or a fewer number. For purposes of description, only, these groups of cuts will be mentioned in the order they

were visited.

Group 1. This group is on the Juno claim, near the cabin.

The vein is exposed in two open cuts about 100 feet southeast of the tunnel (a crosscut), but has apparently pinched before reaching a third cut about 150 feet from the tunnel to the southeast. At the tunnel very little ore shows. The ore in the cuts is very limited in width and quantity; a sample of the best of it assayed: Gold .04 Oz., Silver 13.5 Oz., Lead 17.5%, Zinc 6.4%.

Group 2. On the upper end of the July claim a large open cut exposes the vein for about 25 feet with a width of about four feet. Two or three other smaller cuts show the vein, but narrower, and indicate its continuity for about a hundred feet. On the average the vein seems to be low grade since much of the quartz contains no metallic mineral. A grab sample of the broken ore from the three cuts which show the best ore assayed: Gold .05 Oz., Silver 14.8 Oz., Lead 21.5%. On the whole this appears to be the best showing on the property.

Group 3. Three small cuts, probably on the southwest part of the Twenty-Eight claim, show narrow quartz with a little galena.

Group 4. On the northern part of the July claim two cuts expose a quartz vein showing a few good spots of galena scattered through it.

Group 5. On the Twenty-Eight claim some six or eight cuts expose a vein for perhaps 250 feet in length, but generally quite narrow although opening up to about six feet at one place. In general the quartz is without

much mineral, but there are some streaks and lenses of galena with some zinc blende. A grab sample from the small piles of broken ore at the cuts assayed: Gold .24 Oz. Silver 19.1 Oz., Lead 26.8%, Zinc 9.0%.

Wherever a vein has been sufficiently opened up to show its structure, the lense shape of the quartz is apparent, and this shape probably holds good along the dip as well as along the strike. There is a surprising similarity in the different veins or lenses all over the property, and the ores are identical except at the northwest end of Group 5 where the lead is finer grained than usual and is accompanied by fine blende. The dips and strikes of all veins are practically the same, the former being about 70° northeast and the latter $N 30^{\circ} W$.

CONCLUSION: The property is situated at a considerable distance from the railway and transportation will be rather expensive, even after the road is completed. Winter communication is apt to be interrupted on account of snowslides.

As is usual in schist formations, the veins consist of comparatively small lenses of quartz; these lenses probably occur along definite zones but are separated by considerable stretches of barren ground.

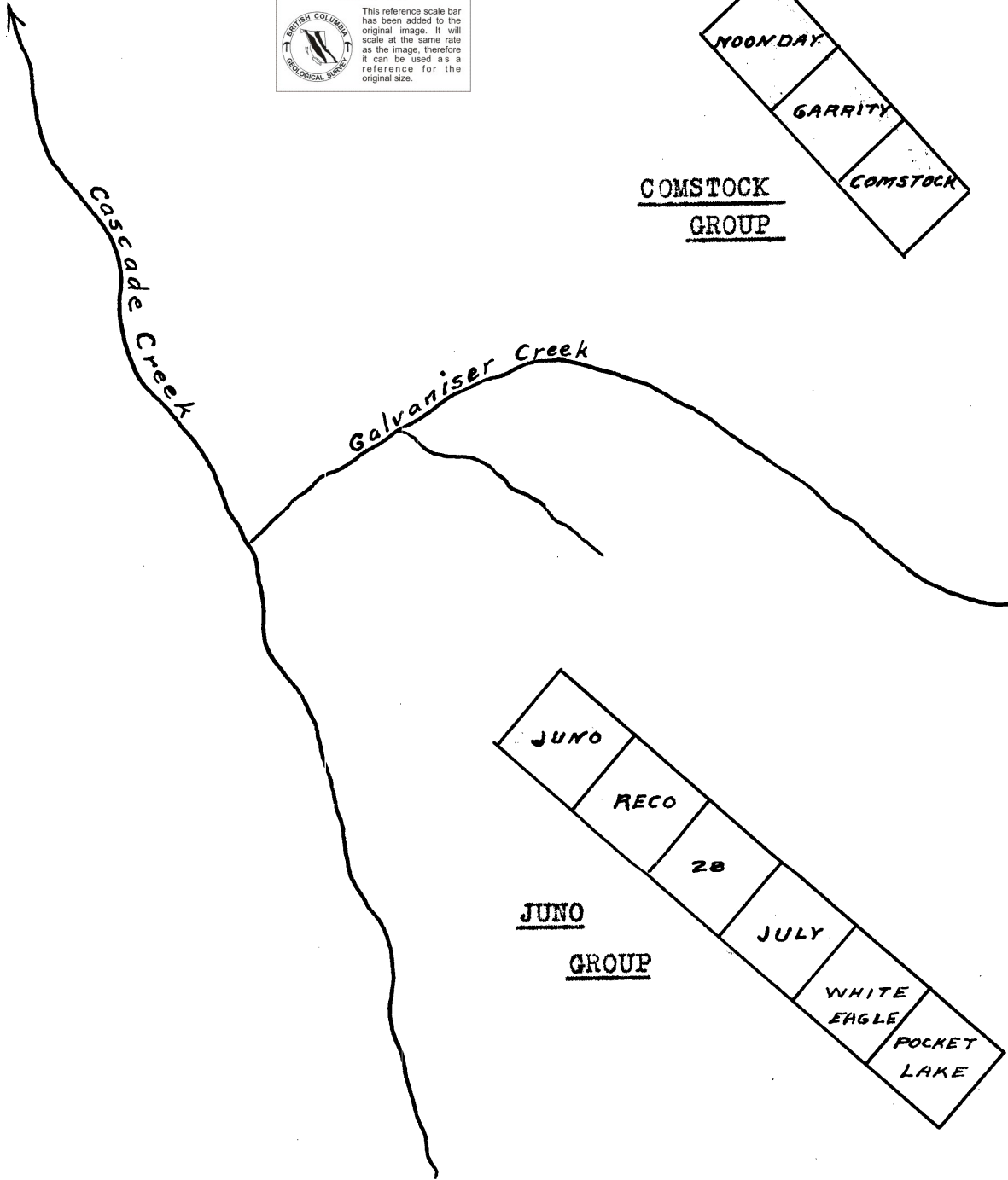
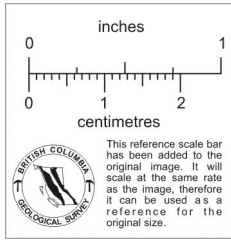
The samples taken represent more nearly the grade of ore that could be sorted out by hand, than the average of the veins. No average samples were taken across the veins because it is evident to the eye that there is not enough metal in the veins to make commercial ore unless the gold and silver values are high; the samples taken indicate

that they are not sufficiently high.

For the foregoing reasons I believe it improbable that the property will develop into a paying mine, and recommend that you give it no further attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr



SKETCH SHOWING
MINING CLAIMS OF P. J. SHERAN
ON CASCADE CREEK.
(Unsurveyed)