

25" - 0.06

92P/9W

013523

18" + 20" + 24" 0.11

92P-14, 15, 16

14 Mite Creek Camp,  
Little Fort, B. C.,  
July 17th, 1939.

Granite hand picked 0.29

26" f. pegs 48"  
-36"

2' chip fr S. Wall of main open - wt. 6.06

D. S. Tait, Esq.,  
521 Metropolitan Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Anticlimax Molybdenum Mineral Claims.

Pursuant to your instructions, I beg to submit herewith a report on the work and developments on the above named property done during June and July, 1939, under the exercise of your option.

PRELIMINARY

Work was late in getting started in June, partly owing to heavy rainfall, and partly owing to delay in arrival of necessary supplies. We started freighting to the end of the road June the 8th, and made camp on June the 9th. It was apparent that some work needed doing on the trail to facilitate packing as part of the trail in to the claims was unused and in bad shape, so sufficient work was done at the start to make the trail usable before starting any mining. A day or two was also used in clearing camp, burning refuse, making camp sites, etc.

Exploration on the mineral showings started June the 16th. This consisted chiefly in making open cuts across the strike of the line of rich float ore on the side hill, on the assumption that this was eluvial float from a ledge or series of ledges of ore lying along the hill side roughly parallel to the strike of the float. We also carried on developing the original cut on our one known showing of ore 'in situ' to try to determine its nature and extent. Also, a miner started work on the 19th on top of the hill blasting pits on the small quartz veins there with the object of finding whether molybdenite occurred in association with these veins as it had been shown to occur in the pit at 'Buckhorn' Discovery Post.

OPEN CUTS.

The open cutting on the line of float, while not altogether negative in result showed no positive evidence of the existence of any extension of the known showing; but did reveal the presence of molybdenite in highly acid portions

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of the aplitic-granite in two open-cuts at distances approximately 250 and 450 feet respectively easterly of the main showing. Two open-cuts west of the main showing were negative in value as they did not extend sufficiently far into rock on the strike of the main cut. Not counting the main cut, or the hill-top pits, 600 lineal feet of open-cut has been dug. Our findings from the open-cuts show us that the float has a definite upper limit, on a line striking approximately S. 75 degrees E. of the main showing, and this with the lack of any other reasonable explanation would appear to back Mr. McConnell's theory of glacial movement being responsible for the presence of the float in the position it occupies. Glacial striae on the hill-top strikes S. 54 W., which is not too remote a figure from the strike of the float to indicate that the same body of ice was responsible for both phenomena.

#### MAIN SHOWING.

Work on the main showing just completed in time to report to you, now shows that the orebody lies approximately as surmised in the original report on the claims, which was that the orebody is more or less flat-lying, and dips at a small angle eastward into the hill. So far as we know at present, the ore seems to be in a pegmatite dike, of which the apparent strike is about N 30 W. The pegmatite part of the dike ( of which the outside margins having been more rapidly cooled have the fine texture of the typical aplitic 'acid' dike) increases in width from six inches to a maximum of about four feet, from where it starts to decrease again, giving the body a lenticular aspect. I have tried to show graphically in a conventional drawing of the position of the dike and orebody in the open cut, just how this occurs. From this drawing it will be seen that the principal axis of the orebody seems to run north and south. The top 1 foot to 1½ feet of the dike in the widest part is greatly leached and contains so little mineral that I did not include it in the sample cuts. Faults shown have no noticeable displacement, and may be only post-mineral flaws, as the mineralization does not seem to have been influenced by them. The showing in the open cut as it is at present is disappointing. There are several possibilities as to the nature of the (dike) orebody from our present knowledge of it. These are:

- (a) it may follow the principal axis a long distance north-erly into the hill adjacent to the strike of the outcrop;
- (b) it may pinch and swell alternately, eastward, rising near the surface at open-cuts East 3 and East 5 say, where mineral has been found in the rock, and
- (c) it may pinch out altogether

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a short distance in the hill northerly and easterly.

Any of these possibilities is not as promising as the orebody appeared at first glance, but possibilities (a) and (b) at least present some hope of enlargement of the ore-zone. Diamond drilling will determine which of these conditions the ore fulfils, and may also determine the presence of ore associated with other dikes, of which there are no doubt several in the batholith.

#### HILL-TOP PROSPECTS.

The six pits made here and there over a distance of nearly 600 feet on top of the hill all show molybdenite, in nearly every instance pyrite and sphalerite are also found in the granite or aplite. These pits have demonstrated the extent of mineralization, which no doubt continues ever further north-easterly on the long axis of the ridge. It remains now to show whether the mineral exists in commercial quantity.

The "Buckhorn" Discovery Post pit is now five feet deep, and the mineralized zone has widened from six to ten inches at the top to two feet to thirty inches at the bottom. Two samples were taken here to try to establish the richness of the mineral in the rock.

One pit near the prospected limit was sampled after a shot had been fired in the solid aplite underlying the weathered crust.

In my opinion, the hill-top showings are more promising than the main showing, and we should do a little more prospecting there, possibly, as you suggested, even driving a short tunnel in a favourable-looking site.

#### CONCLUSION.

For the last ten days, a lot of work had to be done on the road and trail; and with the laying off of men on the 11th, very little prospecting has been done since then. The present crew are doing what necessary work remains until it is time to get the diamond drilling equipment in.

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Total time spent on road and trail work so far has been - road - 9 man days cost \$40.50, trail - 30 man days - cost - \$160.50, total - \$201.00. It is now possible for a car to go  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the road above the bottom of the hill when the road is dry, which we hope will make a considerable saving on packing.

I am instructed by the Resident Mining Engineer that application for road work under Federal assistance must be made to Victoria.

Respectfully submitted,

N. Sadlier Brown,

per;

NSB/MK.