

March 27

Victor Mines
Stewart Central

If no Co. file
make a new
one x

104A/4W

VICTOR GOLD MINES LIMITED: (N.P.L.)

104A 079

018883

The claims held by the Company are 17 in number and are as follows:

Florence; Florence #1; Florence #2; Florence #3; Florence Fractional; Betty; Betty #1; Betty #2; Betty #3; Betty #4; Betty #5; Betty Fractional; S.D.; S.D. #1; S.D. #2; S.D. #3; Junction.

The center of the claims to Bitter Creek Bridge is about 2 miles and the distance to Stewart is about 8 miles.

The property is admirably situated for easy transportation as an aerial tramline of approximately 3 miles would reach the Portland Canal Short Line.

The difference in level between the claims and the steel as ascertained by barometer is about 900 feet and with this difference there would be little if any power needed to operate the haulage system.

There is ample timber on the claims and in the vicinity to supply all mining needs for years to come and excellent camp sites can be had on suitable ground and well protected from snow slides by heavy timber.

Water power could be obtained from Bitter Creek for six months in the year at any rate but in common with other creeks in the district the volume rapidly diminished with the advent of cold weather. For the remaining six months the power needed would have to be supplied by Diesel engines or purchased from a generating station.

The property may be said to be divided geologically into two sections and Cable Creek marks the junction of the two formations. (See geological map). To the east of the Cable Creek the claims are in Bitter Creek formation, consisting principally of argillites transversed by dykes.

To the west of Cable Creek the claims are in a closely spaced series of dykes of quartz porphyry, quartz diorite, etc.

It should be noticed that the junction of these two formations is a favorable point, for it is often at or near the contact of a volcanic or eruptive series with a sedimentary formation that valuable ore concentrations are encountered.

The main veins opened up so far are located on the S. D. claims as shown on the map.

The principal vein uncovered so far has been a pyrrhotite copper showing in a quartz matrix with values in gold and copper, which runs almost parallel with Cable Creek.

This vein dips to the west but its true angle of dip cannot be given till further sinking on the vein has been carried out. As will be seen from the map there are three other small veins, more or less parallel with the #1 vein. These all carry values and the #4 Vein carries zinc as well as galena. These small veins have not been opened up yet and it would be interesting to see if they did not come together at a lower level.

Old Claim Map:
3T 269

The next strongest vein is a wide pyrrhotite showing in Snow Creek. (see map). Judging from appearances and from the way #1 Vein opened up with a less imposing outcrop the Snow Creek Vein has just as good possibilities.

Nothing has been done on this vein beyond putting in a small popshot, which showed a little copper coming in.

At the southern end of Snow Creek, up against the steep bluff, chalcopryite can be seen in small quantities over a number of feet. The assay values up to the present have been low but it is quite possible that some enrichment may be found which would make payable ore when combined with the gold and silver values.

Similar veins, other than those already met with, may exist in the western section as there are several likely looking creeks on the claims of the S. D. group. Heavy overburden is the reason of their slow exploration.

In the section to the east of Cable Creek the formation is principally argillite, covered with a dense undergrowth and almost the only prospecting has been along the creek beds.

So far only small stringers of galena have been found.

ASSAYS

	<u>Au</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	0.62	4.0	2.0			Across 4 ft. about 200 S. of S end of #1 Vein.
2.	0.16	9.60			5.5	Cross cut tunnel
3.	0.02	1.20	0.5		4.5	
4.	0.16	1.64	0.5		1.0	
5.	0.92	2.0	2.8			#1 Vein. See Photo A
6.	0.31	2.2	1.1			
7.	0.02	1.0				Junction Creek small stringer
8.	0.06	1.2				
9.	1.20	4.0	2.8			North end of #1 vein over 12 feet. See photo B
10.	0.10	9.6	0.2			
11.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.			Outcrop of Pyrrhotite in Snow Creek
12.	Tr.	1.0	0.1			#3 vein.
13.	0.02	0.8	Tr.			#3 Vein N end.
14.	0.04	0.6	0.4			S. end of Snow Creek
15.	Tr.	0.2	0.3			Bluff N end of #2 vein

With regard to the future development work of the Company, this may be divided into two parts. The first thing to do would be to carry out an intensive program of stripping, such as the pyrrhotite vein in Snow Creek and any other showing in the creeks to the West.

Also a small amount of sinking should be done not only to ascertain the value of the ore but to determine the true dip of the vein. This would aid materially in locating the positions of the future drill holes.

When the preliminary work is completed the property should be thoroughly tested by diamond drilling, that being the only method by which claims of this kind can be examined. At least three diamond holes should be put down on #1 Vein and a similar number on the vein in Snow Creek.

A preliminary expenditure of \$25,000 for the first year is proposed to cover the cost of the exploratory surface work and would be roughly apportioned as follows:

\$5000. for surface exploratory work in which is included the cost of tents, camp equipment, labor, tools, stores, etc.
\$20,000 to be expended on diamond drilling. The cost of diamond drilling would probably be about \$4 a foot.

As diamond drillers usually have quarters and a cook supplied and also a guaranteed water supply for their drill, the total cost per foot would possibly be in the neighborhood of \$5.00 before all was done. Boyles Bros. of Vancouver do the majority of the drilling in the Portland Canal section of the country.

Though the amount of surface work done is not large considering the size of the property, still very interesting facts have been proved. It shows that in the long hogsback in which the #1 Vein and the other small veins are located, good values in gold and copper are found over a length of 600 feet which is roughly the distance between Sample #1 and Sample #9.

The hogsback mentioned above is well mineralized as a whole as samples taken over a width of a couple of hundred feet show sulphides in almost every case.

The values in the assays are very variable and this is due possibly to the intense leaching to which the veins have been subjected. It is only reasonable to suppose that below the leached zone better and more consistent values would be encountered.

Cheap mining is possible here as development work could be done by means of adits for a long time without recourse to shafts and the necessary entailed heavy capital expenditures.

Should an operating company take over the claims, they would have a very interesting gold-copper proposition to work on as there is a long outcrop and excellent surface indications exposed.

There is also the probability that several veins as good as #1 Vein exist but are only waiting to be opened up.

This property has the great advantage of easy access, unequalled facility for transportation of ore to a railroad and only a short haul to a shipping point.

These advantages with a plentiful supply of timber and water-power makes this a proposition of great attraction for any development company.

(Seal of M. Little)

M. Little, A.I.M.M.
9th May, 1935.