

Wagner
82K/11 520091

and Queen Mary claims, 900 feet of vein is exposed from elevation 6,080 feet to elevation 6,475 feet. The vein here is not as well mineralized as on the Duncan claim.

Across Hall Creek, the Jewell workings consist of shallow adits. One dump of a caved adit contained rich galena specimens. The present company dug deep trenches below this adit in an attempt to pick up the vein but had been unsuccessful when the property was visited September 1st.

Twelve men were employed under the direction of H.V. Sears. Work was stopped in September.

(References: Minister of Mines, B.C., Ann. Rept., 1918, p. 165; Geol. Surv., Canada, Mem. 161, p. 79).

1951 - P. 179 (Sheep Creek Gold Mines Limited)

The Wagner group lies at the headwaters of Hall and Healy Creeks. It was examined by St. Joseph Lead Company in 1949. During 1951 Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Limited, optioned the property and commenced building a road up Healy Creek from the Lardeau-Gerrard road. About 10 miles of road was completed before winter conditions forced a shut-down.

1952 - P. 191

The property is reached by 17 miles of road, completed in 1952, from a point on the Lardeau-Gerrard road 3 miles southeast of Gerrard. A quartz vein, exposed in a knoll jutting out of the Wagner Glacier, has been developed in the past by an adit and winze. A vein presumed to be the same is exposed below the Wagner Glacier, about 1,700 feet to the southeast along the strike. This latter vein is exposed for about 700 ft. mostly on the Lardeau claim. In September a portal site was chosen to the south of this vein at an elevation of 7,300 feet. A cross-cut was driven to the vein which was then followed by a drift to the northwest, a total distance of 605 feet from the portal when work ceased in November. It is estimated that an additional 2,400 feet of drifting is required to reach a point under the downward projection of the vein exposed in the knoll on the Duncan claim.

A base camp, consisting of one large building, was erected at Fourteen-mile in the Healy Creek basin. Living quarters were also built at the portal-site. Air for drilling was supplied by portable compressors. As the upper camp is in an exposed area, most of the equipment was removed when winter conditions forced a shut-down. In September eighteen men were employed under R. MacRae.

(Reference: Minister of Mines, B.C., Ann. Rept., 1949, pp. 192-193).

1955 - P. 67 Bannockburn - Wagner

These groups of claims at the head of Hall Creek were under option in 1955 to The Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting and Power Company Limited. The main workings are reached by trail from the Healy Creek road, which leaves the Lardeau-Gerrard road 3 miles southeast of Gerrard. The Wagner was last worked in 1950; the Bannockburn has been idle for over fifty years. In 1955 a surface diamond-drilling programme was carried out on the latter group. A 10 to 30 foot band of mineralized, grey to buff, fine-grained impure limy sediments was tested by short holes 50 feet deep, drilled at close intervals along the strike.

This band of sediments strikes southeast from Hall Creek across the Bannockburn, Buckeye, Silver Bottom, and Superior Crown-Granted claims, and has an exposed length of over 2,300 feet. The showings range from 6,100 to 6,650 feet in elevation. Two holes were drilled near the old Bannockburn edit, which is 400 feet northeast of the band at an elevation of 5,980 feet. Snow conditions forced an early withdrawal in the fall. The option was dropped at the end of 1955 and the ground reverted to the agent, J. Gallo, of Howser.

1958 - P. 50

J. Gallo, of Howser, owns the Bannockburn group of Crown-granted mineral claims on the south side of the headwaters of Hall Creek, a tributary of Duncan River. The property is reached by 17 miles of road from the Lardeau River road up Healy Creek, over the summit into Hall Creek, and by 4 miles of trail south to the mine workings. The Lardeau River bridge was reconstructed and the road was reopened to Hall Creek. Three miles of pack-horse trail was constructed toward the workings. Some surface stripping was done at various points along a vein mineralized with galena and sphalerite.

J. Gallo, owns the Wagner Group of Crown-granted mineral claims on the north side of the headwaters of Hall Creek, a tributary of Duncan River. The property is reached by the same road providing access to the Bannockburn group and by 2 miles of trail north to the mine workings. Some surface stripping was done on a vein exposed by the recession of a glacier.

1959 - P. 70 Bannockburn

The Shelagh group of five adjoining mineral claims is owned by Sheep Creek Mines Limited. During the summer a new road, about 3 miles long was built from the summit down to Bannockburn Creek.

Wagner - A cat-road was built in 1959 from the summit north to the claims. No work was done on the claims due to the heavy snow-pack remaining.

The following paragraphs were extracted from a report on the Wagner Group of claims written in 1897 to the Minister of Mines by William A. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist.

WAGNER GROUP

On the Duncan claim at the top of the ridge, at an elevation of over 8,000 feet, a small knob or boss of slate or schists, rises from the perpetual snow and ice. A zig-zag trail leads from the tents (elevation 6,500 feet) up to these glaciers, and then across this solid mass to the tunnel, which here enters and passes along a smooth wall of white quartz of a large and strong ledge, the outcrop of which runs up and over this knoll.

This out-crop consists of a wide mineralized zone of bands of quartz, galena and irregular bands of slate nearly coincident in strike and dip with that of the country rock. Strike, north 50 degrees west; dip, south 40 degrees west 70 degrees.

There is much barren quartz, but there is also much carrying a good percentage of galena with good silver values that, under the proper circumstances, may prove good concentrating ore. This zone is 30 to 40 feet wide of mixed rock matter and ore with bands of clean galena 3 inches to 2 or 3 feet wide.

The tunnel follows along a smooth quartz wall with a nearly continuous streak, 2 to 20 inches wide, of clean, fine-grained galena showing in the roof, 100 feet to the face. Two cross-cuts to the left, 8 feet long, are still in quartz carrying a very good percentage of galena, a little iron pyrites and zinc blends, and tetrahedrite. Hence the width of this ore-body in the tunnel was not disclosed. Since time of visit a winze has been sunk 80 feet showing, it is stated, about the same conditions.

✓ Francis Jewell, Queen Mary, Princess Marie, and Lucille K. lie as the south-east extension of the "Wagner" group, and in a 30 foot tunnel on this claim has been found a vein of quartz, galena (silver-bearing) and grey copper. In the gulch, just below the "Wagner" claims, on the Queen Mary and Princess Marie, extends for about 500 feet, a strong vein of banded, coarsely crystalline quartz, 10 to 15 feet wide, very slightly mineralized with pyrites and galena. Practically no work has been done on this exposure, nor have any values been found, but this may yet prove to be important and significant.

Revelstoke, September 26, 1897.

Private & Confidential

R. Marpole, Esq.

Dear Sir:

My undertaking to go to the Abbott Group was no small contract. However, I did go and what's more, I thoroughly examined the property and herewith give you my opinion with suggestions.

In the first place, the workmen's camp is situated about one mile from the workings and this necessitates a climb of 600 ft. -- no small item -- probably twice daily. The blacksmith's shop is likewise placed and the sharpening of drills or any blacksmith's work means packing to and fro -- which means a considerable item in the year's expenditure. I understand that already no less a sum than \$10,000. has been expended on the Abbott. I fail to account for it. A tunnel, I understand, has been driven 320 feet (query) to tap the ledge at a depth of about 400 feet. The value of driving this tunnel, which is through a soft slate and easy working country, could not exceed \$10.00 per foot, and the contractors should make good wages at that. On the outcrop of the ledge, 400 feet higher up the hill, a hole has been put down about 8 feet. This done, completed the work on the Abbott.

On the King William a fissure vein occurs a few hundred feet lower down, crosscutting the slate at right angles. The outcrop, which is from 200 to 300 feet wide, is very well defined and continuous. Upon this fissure I place a great value. However, a tunnel has been driven 30 feet to intersect the ledge. A more disadvantageous place for a tunnel could not have been found on the property. About one foot of solid galena is exposed and the tunnel has evidently just caught the corner of the ledge. This work is absolutely valueless.

Now you have the whole of the assets in work against an expenditure of \$10,000. - my estimate being, at the very outside, \$4,000.

This tunnel, I was informed by the men there, was in 320 feet (I have no good authority reasons to doubt) but notwithstanding all this, the whole of the ground taken out of the tunnel has been by a wheelbarrow. Imagine wheeling 320 feet. This is my first experience of such gross waste of labour and money. It needed only a few hundred feet of light steel rails and a set of truck wheels, the cost of which would be a mere nominal figure as compared to the bullocking with a wheelbarrow, and the saving would be considerable.

R. Marpole, Esq.

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I understand that it is in contemplation to sink a shaft 50 feet, or rather to continue the depth of the hole already started. I want you to comprehend that the site of this contemplated shaft is only 20 feet away from a big slide, the depth of which is uncertain. Now, common reason dictates that sinking in such close proximity to a slide can only result in absolute failure; and yet I understand that at a depth of 50 feet it was likely drifting should be commenced on either side. Now this would be suicidal. There is only one thing to do and that is to continue the tunnel until the ledge be met with at a depth of 400 feet. This should be accomplished within another 100 or 120 feet, presuming of course that the tunnel is already in 320 feet. There is no question as to the ultimate result; the ore body will be cut without fail in the tunnel; there is no getting away from it. You then have something substantial to go upon.

The cost of driving this tunnel should not exceed \$15.00 per foot, providing you supply 1000 feet of light steel rails and a set of truck wheels, which can be purchased and packed for next to nothing, comparatively speaking. I have heard mentioned such a price as \$60.00 per foot asked for sinking the shaft 50 feet. I cannot for one moment believe that such an outrageous figure would be hinted at. Two men should sink a foot per shift. Twenty dollars is a good figure, if ever the work be done, but for the sake of the Mining Industry I hope that it never will be. Again the whole of the summer has passed and nothing done; it would be folly to attempt operations now with the possibility of snow falling at any time.

After arriving at Ferguson, over a good wagon road 16 miles from Thompson Landing, you have another four miles of good road and then 19 miles to travel to get to the Abbott Group. This part of the trail is excessively rough and dangerous and has been constructed upon a basis calculated to create an impression of inaccessibility to any of the mining propositions within the said 19 miles. This trail was scamped through to enable pack horses to take in sufficient provisions and mining material (at an enormous expense) to carry on operations during the winter. The grades are unprecedented and the road rises and falls rapidly from 1000 to 2000 feet, making it impracticable even for foot travelling. From observations made carefully by myself, I find that for the purpose of transportation this route would be too costly and tax the utmost engineering skill in finding a road suitably graded for practical purposes. However, a good road can and should be made from the foot of Trout Lake up Hailey Creek where a gradual rise can be insured for a distance of 12 miles, which would complete the road to the head of Hailey Creek at the foot of the Abbott Hill, the cost of which would not exceed from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Another route from the Wagner Group adjoining the Abbott Group could be made, traversing the Hall Creek to the Duncan River, a distance of four miles, then down the Duncan River where steam transportation can be secured at the big jam.

R. Marpole, Esq.

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On the Abbott claim an outcrop occurs from 12 to 20 feet in width, consisting of quartz and iron gossen (of this) running in seams there is no less than from three to four feet of solid galena, apparently high grade and carrying not less than 60% lead. There is also a considerable amount of canary and gray copper ore.

In places the ledge has been exposed along the outcrop, which is very regular. The ledge occurs in a contact of slate and lime. This lime belt, or better known as a lime dyke, is an immense intrusion through the slate, half a mile to a mile in width, and is the foundation and assurance of the permanency and continuance of the ledges. The whole country is unbroken and well defined, regularity of stratification and vein matter assisting materially in tracing and proving the continuity right along the line.

V. In this lime belt another ledge has been uncovered, showing in width ten feet, half of this being solid galena with high values in lead and silver. Again, higher up the line, occurs another parallel ledge well defined, but being only about 12 inches wide.

✓ On the King William the outcrop exceeds 15 feet in width, is of a fine, fryable quartz carrying considerable gray copper. This traverses through the King William and Abbott Claims and passes through the Union from the King William. It is traceable through the Lucile K., Frances Jewel, Emma Fraction, Queen Mary, Princess Marie, Lardo Fraction, Lardo, McCartney Fraction, Duncan and Ella. The lode has been cut in a tunnel on the Jewel, carrying identical values as the Abbott Group, and in a direct line on the Lardo occurs a fine showing of galena impregnated with gray copper, and right through all these claims for a distance of three miles to the Duncan, where an immense outcrop 50 feet in width occurs with seams of solid galena showing all through. Upon this claim considerable work has been done and the ledge has been cut in a winze sunk from the tunnel at a depth of 55 feet.

I have travelled over all these claims and am in a position to state that there are no less than three parallel ledges, all payable, and carrying good ore from the very grass roots. It is, however, necessary to carry on work more systematically and it would be unwise to recommence work before next spring, unless immediately started before the snow falls, so that provisions and mining material may be packed in whilst the fine weather continues.

R. Marpole, Esq.

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I would further state that in my opinion the permanency and the value of the ore bodies are without doubt, and that the inaccessibility cannot apply to a valuable mining camp, the opening up and development of these claims being only necessary to ensure speedy transportation.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS H. FRASER, M. E.

Memo.

Sept. 26, 1897.

R. Marpole, Esq.

Sir:

Get these samples assayed and let me know results at the Royal Hotel, St. John, N.B. This is for information; usually in a Silver Country the ore carrying the greatest values are thrown on one side. We know the value of the solid galena -- see what these go.

Yours respectfully,

Thos. H. Fraser.

Report on "Queen Mary", "Princess Marie", Lardo Fraction",
"Lardeau", "McCartney Fraction", "Duncan", "Ould Jim" and "Ella",
Mineral Claims.

The above mentioned mineral claims are all Crown granted. Beginning with the "Queen Mary", these claims extend from Hall Creek basin in a northwesterly direction, and over the divide between Hall and Caribo Creeks, or a distance of about 21/2 miles on the ledge or mineral zone. The formation in which the ore chutes occur on these claims is soft black slate, its trend being northwesterly and southeasterly with a dip of 60 or 70 degrees to the southwest. To the northeast of this slate formation is marbleized lime, and forms the foot-wall of the black slate, having the same trend and dip as that of the slate. To the southwest of the slate the formation is green schist which forms the hanging wall of the black slate formation, having about the same dip and trend as that of the slate. All of the above mentioned claims are located on this belt of black slate which is from 100 to 1500 feet in width, and is continuous for over twenty miles in length. There seems to be three parallel ledges traversing the entire length of these three formations. One is in the lime and one in the slate formation, about 600 feet from the contact of the lime and slate, and is better known as the Wagner ledge. There is also a ledge traversing the contact of slate and schist, which seems to be well mineralized for several miles along the contact. The character of all the ore in these ledges is high grade, argentiferous galena.

On the "Princess Marie" and "Queen Mary" claims is a surface showing for a distance of 600 feet, the ledge having been stripped by a stream. This showing is from 10 to 15 feet in width and on the "Princess Marie" the stream has cut the foot-wall away, thus leaving the ledge exposed to a depth of 12 to 15 feet. At a point near the dividing line of these two claims the stream crosses from the foot-wall to the hanging wall side of the ledge and has stripped the hanging wall away from the ledge to a depth 50 to 75 feet, for a distance of 300 feet on the "Queen Mary" claim; thus exposing a strong and well defined ledge, carrying galena and zinc and iron pyrites. These claims, I think, have the making of a great mine, if the surface showings count for anything. The value of the clean ore or concentrates run from 70 to 100 ounces in silver per ton and about 60 percent lead.

On the "Lardeau" claim is a showing of clean and concentrating ore, varying in width from 6 to 8 feet. This showing is exposed on the surface for about 50 or 60 feet in length and is just below the snow at the foot of the glacier, where the moraine from the glacier has covered the ledge with loose rock and debris and prevents the further exposure of the ledge on the surface. However, just below the showing, and parallel to the course of the vein are chunks of concentrating as well as clean ore, that will weigh from a few pounds to half a ton. Judging from the extent and the distance that this float and clean ore is found below the ledge,

this chute is from 300 to 400 feet long. A large percent of this showing is good concentrating ore and would perhaps concentrate from 3 to 5 tons into one, the products of which would assay about 60 percent lead and 100 ounces in silver per ton. There is also some clean ore that varies from 6 to 10 inches in width. Assays made from the clean ore taken from this showing gave values as follows:

Silver 100 to 170 ounces per ton.
Lead 60 to 70 percent.

On the "Lardo Fraction" claim near the northwest end line of the claim is a showing of concentrating ore, varying in width from 6 to 8 feet. There are also some stringers of clean ore from two to three inches wide. The character of the ore is identical with that found on the "Lardeau" claim and carries about the same values. No work has been done on this showing more than to break some of the ore from the surface showing.

PROPERTIES OF WAGNER MINES, LIMITED

The properties of this company consists of four claims, viz: The "Duncan"; "McCartney Fraction", "Ould Jim" and "Ella" mineral claims. All the development work that has been done on this group was done on the "Duncan" claim and consists of a 100 foot tunnel driven along the foot-wall of the ledge. At the breast of the tunnel a cross-cut is driven 40 feet to the left, cutting an ore body 10 feet in width. At this point the ore on the foot is quite solid, there being about 2 feet of steel galena, carrying gray copper. The balance of the ledge is good concentrating ore. Samples taken from this point give values as follows:

Silver 60 to 197 ounces per ton.
Lead 60 to 70 percent.

At this point a winz is sunk about 60 feet below the floor of the tunnel. At the bottom of the winz a drift is run about 15 feet to the northwest. At the end of the drift a cross-cut is driven 20 feet to the left, cutting an ore body 12 feet in width, and showing about the values and character of ore as that in the tunnel above.

From numerous samples taken from the workings of the "Duncan" claim, the clean ore and concentrates show the average values to be better than 100 ounces in silver and 60 percent lead.

The surface showing on the "Duncan" claim is a remarkable one. The claim is situated on the divide between Hall and Cariboo Creeks, at an elevation of 8000 feet above sea level. The out-crop of this wonderful showing is exposed on the surface for over 300 feet and showing the mineralized zone to be from 20 to 40 feet in width. While there is a large

THE WAGNER IS IMMENSE

A Prominent Spokane Mining Man So Describes The Hall Creek Property.

Col. Ridpath of Spokane, one of the most prominent mining men in the Pacific Northwest, was a recent visitor to this part of the country. The Colonel was looking over some properties, in which he is interested up along Hall Creek, and while there visited the Wagner group. He was amazed at the immense surface showings of the property, and remarked "it is the biggest proposition undeveloped I ever saw".

The Wagner group is a silver-lead property consisting of six full-sized claims, namely: the Duncan, Princess Marie, Lardo, Queen Mary, Francis Jewell, Lucille K. and three fractions. They adjoin the Abbott Group to the southeast, and follow the vein in a northwesterly direction along the west side of the "great line dyke". There is enough silver-lead ore on Hall Creek to warrant the belief that in a few years hence the largest silver-lead mines in Canada, if not on the whole continent, will be in operation there.

The surface showing of the Duncan from below the mouth of the tunnel to the top of the range is a most remarkable one, and is seldom equaled either in size or regularity. Ore in quartz, and ore in massive bodies, have been exposed by erosion to a width of from 20 to 35 feet, containing more clean ore than concentrating. Even with the little work performed it has been estimated that 6,000 tons of ore could be shipped from the surface showings of the Duncan alone, and all the other claims are reported equally as promising. This is what Col. Ridpath saw during his recent trip through that rich section, and it is little wonder he did.

Possibly from the undeveloped mineral point of view, The Hall Creek section is without a peer in Canada. The surface showings are immense, and without tunnelling would yield thousands of tons of ore. The properties known there have been barely scratched, the work on the Wagner group being the most extensive so far.

The Wagner and St. Eugene were both sampled ten years ago by the late Maurice A. Buck, M.E. then resident here; who was on the lookout for a big silver-lead property for eastern capitalists. He reported in favor of the Wagner, but lack of railway transportation to the Duncan and the construction of the Crow's Nest branch a year later, gave the Moyio property the preference. And the St. Eugene is the greatest lead producer in Canada today.

amount of concentrating ore exposed on the surface, there are also streaks of clean ore, varying in width from 3 inches to 2 or 3 feet. There is practically anywhere from \$300,000. to \$400,000. worth of ore blocked out on the Duncan claim. The present tunnel can be driven ahead 100 feet on the ore. This would probably give an average of about 50 feet in depth for a distance of 200 feet, or the length of the tunnel, or in other words, would give a body of ore 50 feet by 9 feet thick and 200 feet long, above the level of the bottom of the winz.

This ore would all be mined to the northwest of the portal of the tunnel. The ledge seems to be stronger than at any other point where it passes under the perpetual snow, and I have no doubt but that the largest bodies of ore on the Duncan claim are to the southeast of the present Workings, or at a point below the portal of the tunnel where it is covered with snow.

Francis C. Bowman
Mining Engineer & Metallurgist

Specialty-Design, Construction,
Operation, Examination,
Metallurgical Plants.
1522 W. Eighth Ave., Spokane, Wn.

August 8, 1918

C.T. Porter, Manager,
Wagner Mines,
Gerrard, B.C.

Dear Mr. Porter:

Below are the results which I have just received from the samples taken on your property.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Oz. Gold</u>	<u>Oz. Silver</u>	<u>% Lead</u>
<u>Samples from Duncan Claim</u>				
1	2 ft. galena, quartz and carbonates outcrop on Duncan about 75' below post on divide		42.2	32.2
2	1.3' galena ore on ft. wall at cut and breast of 100 ft. tunnel, Duncan claim	0.03	57.6	40.2
3	8 ft. of quartz on ft. wall, outcrop about 25 ft. above tunnel, Duncan claim	Tr.	4.6	3.8
4	1 ft. galena and quartz on hg. wall side of vein opp. No. 3. Total width of vein 40 ft.		30.2	25.4
<u>Samples from Jewell Claim</u>				
5	Grab from ore pile at old Tunnel		34.3	38.2
6	Boulders of galena, oxidized on outside		56.2	60.4
7	Grab sample of fine quartz on sides of dump		0.8	0.5
8	Red oxide ore on dump		4.0	Tr.
9	2 ft. streak on ft. wall, N.E. side of tunnel		20.0	18.4
9x	Fines from #9 thro, 1/4th inch opening screen		13.3	6.8

more

These samples show up very well and you will probably have no trouble sorting your ore to run 50 to 60 Oz. silver and as many percent lead. It is quite evident that the silver is closely associated with the galena.

I was surprised that #8 and #9 didn't show higher values, but the silver was evidently leached out with the lead. From #9 the coarse chunks of lead could easily be sorted out to run about as #6 and the balance in a small way concentrated with a hand jig.

Very truly yours,

Francis C. Bowman

New York City
January 3, 1910

Mr. D. W. Henley,
Spokane, Washington

My Dear Mr. Henley:

Your letter of recent date at hand and I will say in reply that your attempt to raise the necessary funds to develop your mine is the proper move from your point (as the owner), and as all, in this world or life, is not money, I will give you the following engineering advice, as a friend.

You can, if you raise the sum of \$50,000.00 in cash, put your mine on a paying basis besides paying for all future development work. First, I would get the sixteen contiguous claims in one company, the upper claims, have the commercial ore in sight, but no tunnel sites, while the lower claims have the tunnel sites, so one needs the other.

With the above sum you can put a trail to your mine at a cost of \$15,000.00. Your buildings will cost \$5,000.00 more, an air compressor with wheel and pen stock, drills, etc. will cost \$6,500.00, tools, supplies, etc. \$3,500.00....This will be your initial cost to commence operation.....Now, 90 animals with pack saddles, etc. will cost about \$9,000.00 more. - One animal will pack 300 pounds of ore. It will take 7 animals to pack one ton of ore to the railroad; hence a train of 35 animals will pack five tons of ore per day and it will take three packers to handle the same. One train will leave the railroad for the mine as one days work, taking whatever supplies the mine will need. The next day it will come down to the railroad loaded with ore, while the other train leaves the railroad for the mine. Thus, with these two pack trains you can deliver five tons of ore at the railroad every day.

Your assorted ore will go 120 ounces of silver and 60 percent lead. With silver at 50 cents per ounce and lead at five cents per pound your ore will go for \$120.00 per ton gross. Against that we will charge as follows:

Ninety animals at 50 cents per day	. . .	\$45.00
Six men at \$3.50 per day each	. . .	21.00
Incidentals	. . .	9.00
Cost per day to men and pack train	. . .	75.00

This divided by five equals the cost of packing one ton of ore to the railroad from the mine, or \$15.00.... Mining one ton of ore \$7.50, sorting one ton of ore \$1.50, railroad haul to the smelter \$2.50, smelting charges \$7.50, administration \$6.00. Total cost of producing one ton of ore - \$40.00. Now allow \$5.00 per ton as the difference between New York prices for lead and silver as to what the smelter will give you, and your ore will net you \$75.00 per ton, or leave you a profit

Mr. D. W. Henley
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of \$375.00 per day. Working 28 days per month will net you \$10,500.00 per month, or give you \$126,000.00 per year as the annual earning power of the property when equipped as stated above.

As a matter of fact you will do better than this, as I have been most liberal in all the allowances in the above estimates of expenditures and only figure on eleven months work, so you can see how you can develop your property and make the same pay for its development, besides leaving you a profit.

For your own good, follow your outlined plan. You have the mine to produce the ore, and in your partner, Mr. Porter; you have a man whose mining ability and experience especially fits him to carry on the work. All I can see that is necessary is for the other partners to get busy and put their shoulders to the wheel and make things go.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown me while last in your city, and wishing you and Mrs. Henley, including Mr. Porter and our Vancouver friend, a most happy and prosperous New Year, I remain

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

Alvin R. Weiss, M.E.