REPORT ON

THE MONEY SPINNER GROUP OF CLAIMS

671430

FIRE MOUNTAIN, HARRISON LAKE DISTRICT, B.C.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

By means of about 900 feet of workings the Money Spinner gold quartz vein has been exposed over a length of 450 feet and to a depth of 230 feet below the outcrop.

The inner 200 feet of the upper tunnel is off the vein and it is believed the vein has ended to the north. To the south, where encountered in the lower tunnel, the vein is 6 feet wide and probably continues still further in this direction, although the area is soil-covered and there are no outcrops or float.

With the exception of the driving of the lower tunnel in 1936, the property has been dormant since 1900, at which time it was equipped with an aerial tram and small mill which operated for only a few months. Probably much less than 1000 tons were treated.

From the accompanying assay plan it will be seen that the vein has been sampled at 10 foot intervals and that no one has been indicated as the general gold content is about 0.02 of an ouce per ton.

Whether or not the vein continues to the south and commercial ore shoots exist in depth or in the undiscovered, supposed continuation to the south, would have to be determined by development work.

It is possible ore shoots do exist, but there are no definitely favourable geological conditions suggesting a reasonable probability. Lack of placers, rich float and a zone of promising prospects, such as is characteristic of most good camps, would suggest the improbability of developing a profitable mine.

The conclusions reached are that although there is a possibility of encountering ore shoots, the chances of developing a mine are too remote to make the property of interest to Bralorne.

LOCATION:

This property is situated at an elevation of 5100 feet, three-quarters of a mile north of Fire Lake, a small body of water 16 miles north-west of Harrison Lake, B.C. Travelling by trail one goes to Harrison Lake by motor-car, thence up the lake by boat to Tipalla, where pack horses are obtainable for the 16 mile trip to Fire Lake. The mine is about 1600 feet in elevation above Fire Lake.

OWNERSHIP & TERMS:

The original Money Spinner Group consisted of the following patented claims: Money Spinner, Free Gold, Neptune, Wonderful, Baby, Gold Queen, Tellurium and Prince, and the unpatented Wonderful and Neptune fractions.

It is reported some of these claims have been dropped and were taken up by other individuals and called the King Group.

The Money Spinner Group is owned by the J.A. Leckie Estate, which is administered by the Toronto Trust Co. J.P. Mackenzie, J.L. Noble and A.E. Sinclair, all of Vancouver, are indirectly interested in this property.

HISTORY:

In 1897 the Canadian Fire Mountain Mines Ltd., built a small mill, an aerial tranway and commenced developing the Money Spinner veim. By 1898, 650 feet of development had been accomplished and the mill closed down for lack of ore. With the exception of a section 40 or 50 feet long, 3 to 3 feet above the back of the drift, there has been no stoping. As there are practically no tailings, it is evident less than 1000 tons were milled.

In 1936, after the property had been dormant for more than 30 years, a tunnel at a lower level was driven and encountered the vein 220 feet from the portal. Work was then discontinued. At the present writing the camp is a wreck and the property is abandoned.

DEVELOPMENT:

The vein has been explored by 914 feet of workings of which 516 feet are on the vein. The upper, or No.1, tunnel, which is 500 feet long, encounters the vein at the portal and follows it for 280 feet at which point it is lost and the remainder of the tunnel is in greenstone. Fifty feet from the portal is a winze 85 feet deep, at the bottom of which is a level with 35 feet of drifting. One hundred and ten feet from the portal is a 51 foot raise and on the level, in the vicinity of this raise, the vein has been stoped 3 to 6 feet above the back of the drift for a length of 45 feet. The tunnel has caved 270 feet from the portal but old reports state that at 280 feet there is an 18 foot winze and a few feet beyond the winze the vein was lost.

The No.3, or lower, tunnel, elevation 4852 feet, is 180 feet below and 340 feet south-west of No.1 tunnel. Two hundred and twenty five feet from the portal the vein was encountered, but no drifting has been done.

To the south-east and south-west of the Money Spinner vein several discontinuous outcrops of quarts have been prospected by a few open cuts and a winze.

GEOLOGY:

The area is underlain by a series of north-easterly dipping Jurassic Volcanics, now altered to greenstones. At Glacier Lake, two or three miles to the west, granitic intrusions outcrop.

In the vicinity of the Money Spinner property there is one known, well defined vein and a number of irregular, discontinuous, flat dipping, reticulating, quartz veins or lenses, 1 to 3 feet wide and 25 to 75 feet in length.

The Money Spinner is the only vain that is characterized by a uniform strike and dip, and offers any possibility of carrying worth while ore shoots. It strikes approximately north and south, dips 60° to 80° to the west, and varies from 2 to 6 fest in width, averaging about 4 feet. It has been developed for a length of 450 feet and to a depth of 230 feet below the outcrop.

On the surface the vein is exposed for 140 feet at the portal of No.1 tunnel, beyond which are areas of slide rock interspersed with prominent greenstone bluffs cutting directly across the projected position of the vein. As the vein is not exposed in any of these outcrops it is concluded it ends within 250 or 300 feet of the portal. To the south of No.1 tunnel the area is covered with slide rock for 200 feet and beyond that with soil overburden. Although no float is seen it is possible the vein continues some distance beyond where encountered in No.3 tunnel. The vein is a true fissure vein, confined between well defined gouge walls. Massive to slightly banded guarts, with up to 2% of sulfides, mainly pyrite, constitute the vein filling.

In the Upper tunnel the vein has been followed for 280 feet. At 270 feet from the portal the vein has caved and is inaccessible for the remaining 200 feet to the face. In the Minister of Mines Report for 1900 it is stated the vein was cut off by a dike and had not been picked up in the 200 feet of drifting to the north. On the surface no large dikes outcrop and the rock on the dump from this section is greenstone, similar to that on the outside of the cave. For these reasons, and the fact that there are no quartz outcrops above this section, it is a reasonable presumption that the vein has ended near the caved portion of the drift.

In the winse and in the 35 feet of drifting 85 feet below the tunnel level, the vein averages better than 4 feet in width and is strong and well defined.

Where encountered in the lower tunnel, 180 feet below and 160 feet to the south of No.1 tunnel, the vein has steepened to 80°, is 6 feet wide and contains a horse of wall rock 12 feet wide. The walls are well defined with an inch of gouge, as in the workings above.

Within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the Money Spinner vein are several discontinuous, flat lying lenses of quarts, which pinch, swell and branch. These lenses or veins are short and irregular, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in width and lacking in continuity. Four such deposits were inspected, one 600 feet to the south-east of No.1 tunnel, another 900 feet, a third 1400 feet to the south-east and the fourth 1100 feet to the south-west. All were quite similar in character and give no promise of developing ore bodies. Eight samples from these outcrops varied from a trace to 0,02 of an ounce of gold per ton.

GRADE OF ORE:

No production records were found. Judging from the lack of tailings the large amount of segregated quarts on the dump and the very small area which appears to have been stoped, it is probable less than 1000 tons were milled. Old reports indicate practically no gold was recovered due to defects in the milling equipment. Captain Lillie, who accompanied the undersigned to the property, states he recently cleaned up \$2000 in amalgam in, and near, the old Huntington Mill. The 1897 Minister of Mines Report contains an account, probably prepared by the mine owners, stating a 200 lb., shipment to San Francisco gave \$74.13 per ton and that there were 1500 tons of selected ore on the dump ready for milling. A sample of this ore assayed 0.025 of an ounce of gold per ton.

Before visiting the property the undersigned obtained an assay plan by W.P. Racey, dated 1936. As Mr. Racey is a reputable engineer, known to the undersigned, his samples are used in this report.

Racey's plan showed 37 samples in the Upper tunnel, taken at 10 foot intervals, but a certain section of the drift which was timbered was omitted. To complete the sampling of the vein at 10 foot intervals the undersigned took 9 samples in the floor of the drift and 2 samples in No.3 tunnel. With the exception of two samples, one assaying 0.16 of an ounce and the other 0.14 of an ounce, all the others were between a trace and 0.04 of an ounce of gold per ton.

EQUIPMENT:

There are two log cabins in poor repuir, but no tools or other equipment.

The mill and aerial tran have fallen down and are useless.

POSSIBILITIES:

In considering the possibilities of this property it is to be noted it is in a section in which, to date, there have been no productive mines or promising prospects, or is there any well defined belt or trand of mineralization suggesting a strong source of mineralizing solutions.

The vein has a known length of 450 feet of which 280 feet, and one point at the south end, have been found to be lacking in encouraging indications. As the vein appears to have ended to the north, areas with prospecting possibilities lie only to the south of No.1 tunnel.

To explore this vain the logical proceedure would be to drive the lower drift 180 feet to the north so as to prospect the section of ground between No.1 and No.3 tunnels. Then, if no better values are encountered and it is desired to continue prospecting, an endeavour should be made to open up the vein down the hill in a series of tunnels at 200 foot vertical intervals.

Although there is a faint chance of encountering commercial ore shoots it is the undersigned's opinion this venture is far to speculative to be of interest to Bralorne Mines Ltd.

PERCY G. DOBSON.

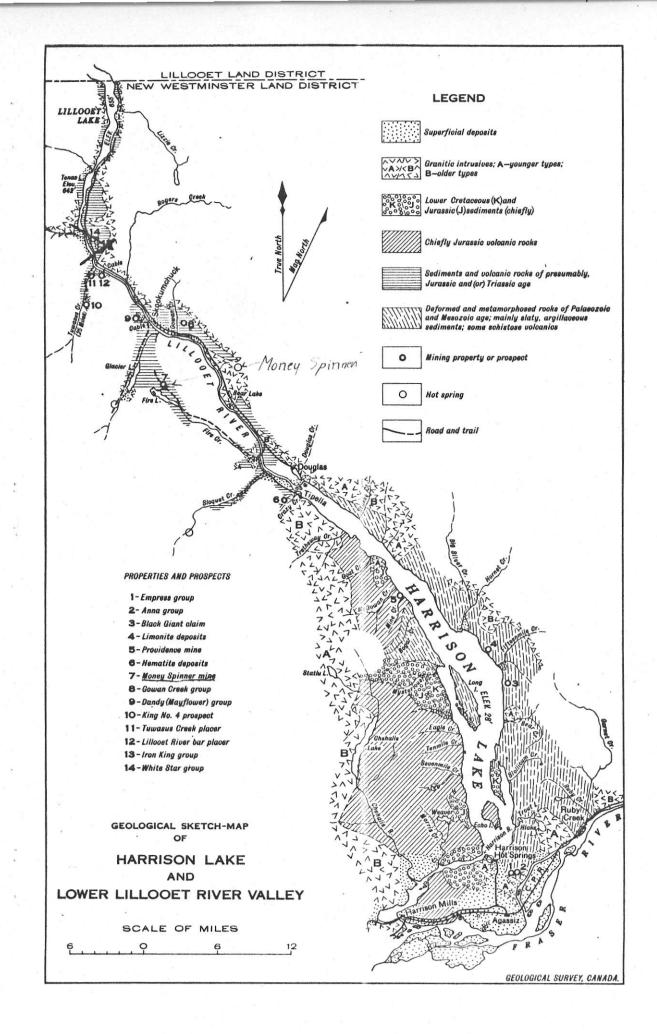
Vancouver, B. C., October, 1938.

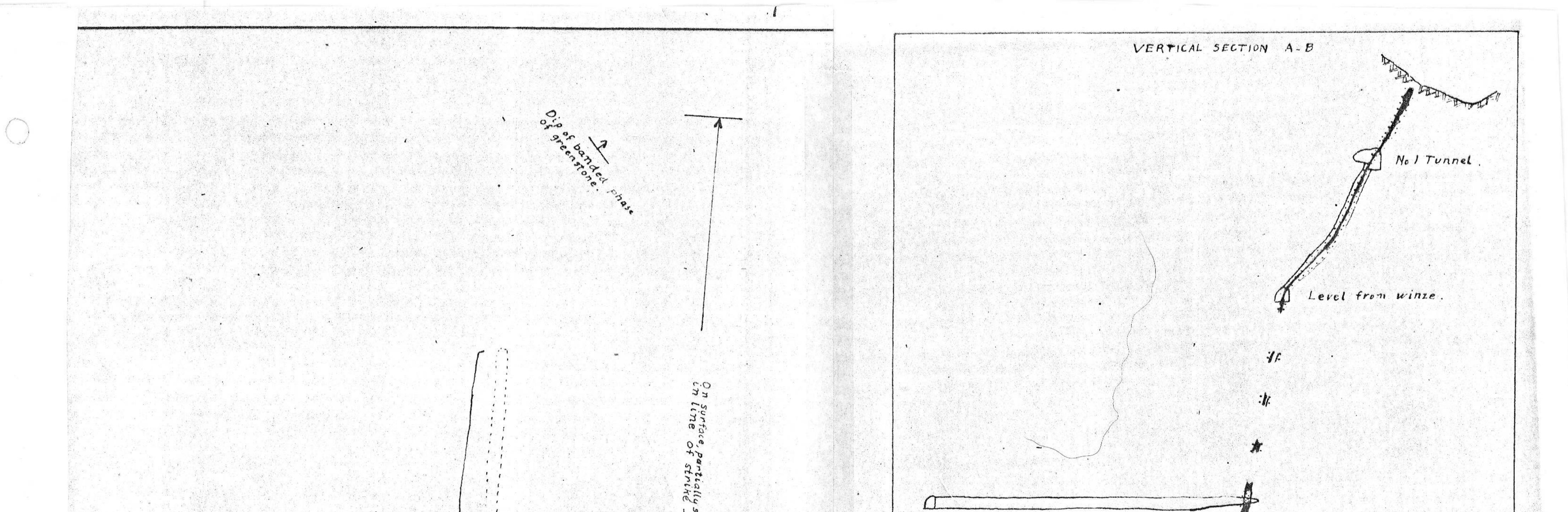
ASSAY SHEET

THE MONEY SPINNER GROUP OF CLAIMS

FIRE MOUNTAIN, HARRISON LAKE DISPRICT. B. C.

Sample No.	Width Feet.	Ounces			Nara a na ang sa na sa na ang sa na
		<u>Au</u> ,	Ac	Description	Location
270	6.5	Tr.	Tr.	White quartz & 1' horse.	No.3tunnel; N.side.
271	6.3	.005	.02	-do-	-do-
272	5.4	.005	Tr.	Slightly oxidized quarts.	No.1 tunnel;62' from portal; floor,
273	4.5	Tr.	Tr.	Quarts.	No.1 tunnel;75' from portal; floor.
274	3.8	.05	.04	Hard quarts.	No.l tunnel;88' from portal; floor.
275	2.2	Tr.	.02	Fe.stained; quartz.	No.l tunnel;102' from portal; floor.
276	2.5	.005	.65	Quarts & l"Cu.& Fe.srain.	No.1 tunnel;108' from portal.
Z71	1.6	Tr.	Tr.	<i>Quartz</i> .	No.1 tunnel;118' from portal.
278	2.5	.005	.06	Quarts.	No.1 tunnel;125' from portal.
279	2.3	Tr.	Tr.	Quarts.	No.1 tunnel;135' from portal.
280	2.8	Tr.	Tr.	Quartz.	No.1 tunnel;1845' from portal
268	2.5	.005	Tr.	White quartz on both sides of 2' horse.	Outcrop 1400' S.W. of No.1 tunnel.
269	2.5	TT.	Tr.	White quartz.	40° W. of #268.





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B.C. Minister of Mines Report states in last 200ft of turnel vein is lost. (1900)

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No3 Tunnel projected 200' northerly to plane of section

