

6-23-34
Bralorne

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H. S. MUDD

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Bridge River Area
Lillooet District
British Columbia

BRADIAN MINES, LIMITED

(Incorporated
January, 1934)

April, May and
June 1934

The following data relative to company setup were obtained from the manual of the Vancouver Stock Exchange, dated May, 1934:

"Home Office: 555 Burrard Street, Vancouver.

"Transfer Office: Royal Trust Company, Vancouver.

"Capitalization: Authorized 2,000,000 shares
Issued 1,600,000 shares
Par Value \$1.00

"Financing:

"The company is a subsidiary of the Bralorne Mines, Limited, and was organized to develop the southerly and easterly portion of the Bralorne property. A 60% interest, or 1,200,000 shares, were issued to Bralorne for the property. 400,000 shares were set apart to finance development and Bralorne share holders received the right to subscribe for Bradian shares for \$1 each until March 12, 1934 on the basis of two Bradian for each five Bralorne held. Bralco, Limited underwrote 25% and Newmont Mining Corporation of New York underwrote 75% of the 400,000 shares at \$1 each, thus insuring that the new company would receive either from the shareholders of Bralorne Mines, Ltd. or from the underwriters a sum of \$400,000 in cash with which to begin its operations.

"In return for this underwriting Bradian gave to Bralco and Newmont in the same proportions of 25% and 75% the option of subscribing for an additional 200,000 shares at \$1.25 for each \$1.00 share up until August 1, 1935.

Bralorne shareholders subscribed for all but about 2700 of the 400,000 shares offered."

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"Directors:

Austin C. Taylor	President
George Kidd	Vice President
W. W. Boulton	Secretary-Treasurer
H. G. Fowler, and	
Neil McQueen,	
all directors of Bralorne Mines, Ltd.	
and	
I. B. Joralemon	Cons. Eng. San Francisco
Fred Searls, Jr.	Newmont Mining Corp. New York

"Property: 21 Crown Granted mineral claims (including surface rights of two of them and five un-Crown Granted mineral claims, comprising the southerly and easterly portion of Bralorne Mines, Ltd."

Geology:

The Bralorne claims are in great part underlain by hornblende diorite, greenstone and sodic-quartz-diorite, or so-called albitite. The southwesterly part of the group crosses the belt of serpentine that follows the southwestern boundary of the intrusive diorite and extends over a portion of the belt of the Cadwallader series in the bottom of and on the southwest side of Cadwallader Creek.

The principal vein exposures are on the Blackbird, Ida May, and Little Joe claims.

One of the veins on the Little Joe claims is referred to as the Coronation because the tunnel that cuts this vein at the 200-ft. level starts on the Coronation. The Coronation claim is a small fraction that is bounded on the north by the Exchange Fraction, on the west by the Delighted Claim, and on the south and east by the White Crow, Jim Crow Fraction and Little Joe claims.

It is also claimed that the Countless vein, from which excellent ore is now being produced in the Pioneer Mine, extends into the Little Joe claim.

But very little work has been done on the one or more Blackbird veins.

Geology, Continued:

The Ida May veins strike about N 45 W. The larger of the two examined was exposed many years ago by a number of open cuts and the crosscut tunnel, about 160-ft. in length. One of the open cuts has recently been cleaned out and it shows 11-ft. between walls of solid white quartz. This vein has a very steep dip. About 350-ft. to the southeast of this open cut the 160-ft. tunnel strikes northeast and crosses the vein about 180-ft. from the portal. The vein at this point is 4-ft. wide and a drift 40-ft. to the northeast shows that the quartz decreases to 18-inches at the face. A drift for about 60-ft. to the southeast shows that the vein decreases in width to about 2-ft.

Recent samples taken at the open cut above referred to and from the vein of the tunnel show that the gold content of the vein averages around \$2 per ton.

About 60-ft. beyond the vein the Bradian has started a vertical three compartment winze and at the time of my visit it was 20-ft. deep. Sinking had been stopped in order to install an underground head frame; ore pocket; cut out a chamber for the hoist and raise for the cable to the head sheave.

About 250-ft. to the east of the portal of the tunnel just described, and perhaps 75-ft. higher, is the entrance to the workings on the Ida May vein proper. This is a narrow vein and has been exposed only in the vicinity of the workings thereon. The vein strikes about N 45 W and dips from 10° to 15° to the northeast. There is an incline on this vein and it is said to extend 280-ft. from the outcrops but as the workings were practically full of water, and have been for the past thirty-five years, I could not check the distances. The history of the Ida May claim is about as follows:

It was located about 1897 and was purchased by Will Haylmore, the present sub-Mining Recorder for the District.

Mr. Haylmore advised me that he purchased the claim thirty-five years ago on the strength of the showing at that time. He said there was a large piece of quartz about 6-ft. in diameter which showed considerable free gold but no one knew whether it was a boulder or an actual outcrop of vein matter in place. He and two associates who were at the property, purchased

Geology, Continued:

the claim immediately for, I believe, \$3500. They then started work and eventually recovered \$6000 from the 6-ft. of quartz, which proved to be in place but it was only a local lenticular swell in the vein. They then started to sink the flat incline for a distance of 280-ft. and stated that in the last few feet the vein steepened to about 30° and showed considerable free gold but that the water increased so rapidly they could not handle it. He and his partners disagreed about some problem that had to be met so the work had to be discontinued and the workings have been full of water to the present date, with the exception that the Bradian lowered the water for a short distance and according to Mr. Chenoweth, Bralorne foreman, they took one sample across 28-inches near where the vein began to steepen. The sample assayed \$18 per ton in gold.

I was advised by others that Mr. Haylmore's partners absconded with the \$6000 or more in bullion that the three had recovered from the Ida May workings, thus leaving him without money so the claim was abandoned.

The winze previously referred to is located between the wider vein previously described and the Ida May vein so that development can extend in two directions from the shaft to reach both veins.

The veins just described are in diorite.

The Coronation tunnel starts in serpentine and extends about 540-ft. to the northeast, most of the tunnel being in greenstone and diorite.

The upper workings of the Coronation are not now accessible.

W. S. McCann, of the Canadian Geological Survey, in Memoir 130, states that the property was located in 1897 and was known as the Bend 'Or Mine until 1911, when it was taken over by the present company, known as the Coronation Mining Company of Victoria, B. C. He goes on to state that there are five veins on the property, the principal development being on the Little Joe vein on which there were at that time four tunnels; No. 1 had a length of 250-ft. on the vein, giving a dip of 30°; No. 2 was 750-ft. long; No. 3

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Geology, Continued:

a crosscut for 230-ft. and then 370-ft. of drifting to the east on the vein where the vein pinched; a drift 240-ft. to the west where surface wash was reached; No. 4 is a crosscut penetrating the hill in a northerly direction for 540-ft. and is the tunnel first referred to above as the Coronation tunnel.

The No. 4 tunnel corsscut was driven to the north-west of the stopes but the vein was not identified in the crosscut. From a point about 400-ft. in the crosscut a drift was extended to the southeast for 250-ft. parallel to and in the hanging wall of the vein. From this drift a vertical winze was sunk 200-ft., cutting through the vein about 50-ft. from the bottom. From the bottom of the winze the drifts were extended for approximately 350-ft. to the northwest and 375-ft. to the southeast, both being on the vein. The northwest drift opened an oreshoot 150-ft. long and the southeast drift an ore shoot about 75-ft. long. Stopes on these shoots connected with other stopes above and it is my understanding that the vein was stoped through to the surface.

McCann states that the vein varied in width from a few inches to five feet, perhaps averaging 18 inches.

Very little is known about the actual production of the Coronation but it is claimed that the ore extraction was of very high grade, some of it yielding as much as \$65 per ton on the plates after high grade had been sorted out. A good part of the rich ore averaged about 8 inches wide in the vein of greater width.

In the face of the northwest drift, the vein has split up into small stringers in serpentine-like rock which must be very close to the serpentine contact. Going to the southeast the vein becomes more narrow beyond the stope and is split up into stringers in the face of the diorite.

Other levels on the vein between the 200-ft. level at the bottom of the winze and the surface are no longer accessible.

At the botton of the winze there is an old crosscut extending 500-ft. to the northeast in diorite. Roughly half way out this crosscut passes through a vertical quartz vein 2-ft. in width but no drifting was done on it.

Geology, Continued:

This vein is parallel to the Coronation vein and is said to be practically barren where cut through. 150-ft. from the face the crosscut passes through a 4-inch quartz stringer of gouge in a 6-inch fissure. This small vein has a very steep northeasterly dip and strikes N 45° W toward the 11-ft. outcrop and vein exposed in the 160-ft. tunnel on the Ida May. The Coronation crosscut and the Ida May tunnel just mentioned are 1400 to 1600-ft. apart. The Bradian company intends to sink the Ida May winze to a depth of 400-ft. and drift to the southwest on this vein in addition to other development work. They also propose to drift to the northeast from the Coronation crosscut on the narrow fissure above described and thus join the two mines, as they are assuming that both exposures are on the same vein. The Ida May crosscut tunnel is roughly 200-ft. above the Coronation tunnel.

The Bradian has also started to sink the Coronation winze, planning to deepen it at least by 500-ft. in their preliminary prospecting work, but they may cut levels at intervals.

In addition to the work above outlined to prospect the two veins on the Ida May claim and the Coronation vein, they propose to do some crosscutting to pick up the Countless vein if it extends from the Pioneer ground into the Little Joe claim, and possibly a little later on start work on the strong Blackbird veins.

Conclusions:

If there is a mine in the ground held by the Bradian it still has to be developed, but it is generally considered that this is the most promising area outside of the Bralorne and Pioneer in the Bridge River District. It is reasonable to expect that other veins may be found in view of the fact that so much of the surface is hidden by loose rock and soil.

The formations are favorable and the quartz in the veins is similar to that in the Bralorne and Pioneer, and mineralization in the Ida May, Coronation, and other veins is similar to that of the other two major properties.

Development work at the Bradian is in charge of Mr. Bosustow, who is mine manager at the Bralorne, and Ira B.

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Conclusions, Continued:

Joralemon, the consulting engineer, who directs exploration. While the Newmont has a minor interest in the venture, I understand that their wishes are given consideration in the way the work is being done.

Several very substantial bunk houses have been built on the Ida May claim, power has been installed, and good roads lead to the Ida May and Coronation workings.

So far substantial work is prepared for. A real effort will be made to make a mine here and anyone investing in the stock will have a run for his money as far as legitimate expenditures are concerned, but, of course, it is self-evident that the present price of the stock is not justified when due consideration is given to the fact that 1,600,000 shares are issued and that there are no ore reserves.

The price of the stock has varied in the last two months from \$2.50 to \$2.80 per share and, I understand, at the present writing it is over \$3 per share. I doubt that the recent rise has been due to any recent discovery at the mine because the Coronation winze is being sunk in the foot wall of the vein, the Ida May is between two veins, and there is no other work going on that I know of.

Roy W. Moore
ROY W. MOORE

RWM:LF

23rd June, 1934