JBP/S → File Cariboo Mineralands Ltd. 93K Decker Lake

SHEET No. 1
FILE No. 309467/476

J. R. WILLIAMS & SON LTD.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS

580 NELSON STREET

MUTUAL 5-5821

812881

VANCOUVER 2, B. C., October 23rd 19 68

RESULTS of Assays made on samples of ore submitted by: MESSRS. CYPRUS EXPLORATION LTD.

MARK	Gold ozs/ton	Silver ozs/ton	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %	Nickel %	Mo %	
Decker Lake 2482			0.10	grab			0.03	C. Wickstead
✓ 2484	0.02	1.90	1.80	across 14' horiz			Trace	
✓ 2485		0.60	0.30	✓	12' ✓			
✓ 2486	Nil	Trace	0.35	0.10	Trace		Trace	grab
Revelstoke 2487		0.25		1.17	3.25	Wigwam prop - M. Parker		
✓ 2488		0.40		3.00	2.45	✓	✓ -	✓ -
Pr. Geo. 2489	0.01	0.05	0.04	across 37' horiz		Trace	Trace	Ahbau Ck
✓ 2490	0.32	0.60	0.60	across 12' horiz.		Trace		✓ ✓
✓ 2491						Trace		✓
✓ 2492						Trace		✓

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1968

Assays made by: J. Moore

TBO → File

A copper showing held by Carl Wickstrom and located a mile south of Decker Lake, Burns Lake area, central B. was examined on August 15th. Use Geological Survey Map No. 907A. The showing is composed of sheared and carbonatized andesitic lavas outcropping along a creek flowing through Claim 411988. The shearing is generally north-south and carries fine quartz veining and fine seams, and blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Sample No. was taken across 80 feet of this zone and No. 2 was acro the next contiguous 80 feet. The assay results were No. 1 - 0.27% Cu, 0.30 ozs. Ag, 0.01 ozs. Au; No. 2 - 0.17% Cu, 0.15 ozs. Ag, Tr Au. This prospect is of no interest to Cyprus.

Field notes

August 15/68 - I came down from Ft. Nelson last night and stayed at the Inn of the North Hotel in Prince George. Mr. Wickstrom phoned me from Vancouver and said Gilles LeBrun would meet me at the plane in the morning at Prince George. He said the property was north of Burns Lake and that LeBrun had all the information. I rented a car from Hertz and picked up LeBrun at the airport and drove to Burns Lake. I drove from Burns Lake to Becker Lake and rented a boat from John Howland and took the motor boat across the Burns Lake to a road and walked a bush road on the south side of Burns Lake for 1/2 hour to the No. 1 post of Ram No. 3, No. 411988. The No. 1 post of 411986 and also the No. 1 post of No. 411985 are at the same location. The showing is about 50 feet south of these claim posts. There are several old core boxes now lying in ruins with fragments of core in them, size AXT, none of which can be usefully used. The core remnants suggest a brownish altered carbonate rock with some quartz veining. There is a little disseminated copper in the odd piece of core. There are four old log cabins in the general vicinity north of the mineral showing which is at elevation 2,750 above sea level. Rained hard all day. The mineral showing is on the west side of a creek bank. This showing is exposed for more than 160 feet along the bank. The shows extend into the brecciated and sheared volcanic which is highly altered in a north-south direction dipping nearly vertical. Excepting for some chalcopyrite filled shears, the mineral is generally disseminated through the grey carbonated ground mass. No. 1 sample was taken across the northern-most 80 feet and No. 2 sample across the southern-most 80 feet. These samples are contiguous. There is some outcrop beyond this, but I did not have time to examine it, because of heavy rain. There is a possibility that a magnetometer survey and induced polarization survey may be useful on this exposure which has not be delimited to the north. There is also evidence of mineralization to the south. This sample should be run for copper, silver, gold and a yellowish mineral should be checked for. The distance from the lake is about 1/2 hour's walk or nearly 1-1/2 miles. There is a creek paralleling the old road called Gerow Creek. The old road leaves the south side of Becker Lake just south of Sandy Point.

The topographic map number is 93K and the geological map number is G.S.C. 907A.

We returned to Prince George, turning in the car at Hertz Rentals, and checked out of the Inn of the North Hotel, and returned to Vancouver late in the evening via C.P. Airlines.

PHONE: 685-5821

File #306424/427

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY FILE → C. WICKSTROM
DECKER LAKE
BURNS LAKE, B.C.

J. R. WILLIAMS & SON LTD.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

Office and Laboratory:
580 Nelson Street, Vancouver 2, B. C.

I Hereby Certify *that the following are the results of assays made by me upon samples of* ORE *herein described and received from Messrs.* CYPRUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. August 20th 19 68

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Copper				
	Ounces Per Ton	Value Per Ton	Ounces Per Ton	Value Per Ton	Per Cent.	Value Per Ton	Per Cent.	Value Per Ton	Per Cent.
		$		$		$		$	
4728 E			0.20		Trace				
4729 E					Trace				
4730 E	0.01		0.30		0.27				
4731 E	0.005		0.15		0.17				

RECEIVED AUG 26 1968 KLGLIVLD

Gold calculated at $_____ per ounce.

Silver calculated at _____ cents per ounce.

Calculated at _____ cents per lb.

Calculated at _____ cents per lb.

Calculated at _____ cents per lb.

NOTE—Pulps of Samples retained 2 months from date of Receipt.
Rejects 1 week unless otherwise instructed.

J. Moore
Provincial Assayer.

PHONE: 685-5821
File #308688/692

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

→ JBPS

J. R. WILLIAMS & SON LTD.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

Office and Laboratory:

580 Nelson Street, Vancouver 2, B. C.

I Hereby Certify *that the following are the results of assays made by me upon samples of* ORE *herein described and received from* MESSRS. CYPRUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. October 8th 1968

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Copper		Lead		Mo
	Ounces Per Ton	Value Per Ton	Ounces Per Ton	Value Per Ton	Per Cent.	Value Per Ton	Per Cent.	Value Per Ton	Per Cent.
		$		$		$		$	
2477	0.015		0.30		0.85	— CHAS. SHEA			Trace
2478	0.24		0.95		0.60				
2479	0.03		0.50		0.30				
2480	0.01		Trace		0.15				
2481	0.19		6.40		0.15		12.15		

AHBAU Ck Prince George CARIBOU - Mineloads Property near Cinema

RECEIVED OCT 15 1968

Gold calculated at $_____ per ounce.

Silver calculated at _____ cents per ounce.

Calculated at _____ cents per lb.

Calculated at _____ cents per lb.

Calculated at _____ cents per lb.

NOTE—Pulps of Samples retained 2 months from date of Receipt.
Rejects 1 week unless otherwise instructed.

J. Moore Provincial Assayer.

INTER OFFICE MEMO

CYPRUS EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

VANCOUVER OFFICE

Date: December 3, 1968

To: Mr. J. G. Hansen

From: Mr. D. W. Tully

Subject: DECKER LAKE (KERR COPPER PROSPECT), B.C.
C. WICKSTROM - owner

Attached are copies of reports by Dr. R. H. Seraphim and Ross Kidd on the subject prospects.

We are considering this prospect for acquisition if a suitable option can be negotiated. At the moment the requested down payment is too high at $5,000 and also the interest at 25 percent.

DWT/jel

Attachments

Decker Lake

Ross Kidd reports that showing has width of approx. 12 ft. - Chalco + galena. 120 ft drilled length 3.15% Cu across 11.5 ft.
Old assays report fair amount silver.
E.M. 16 traced this zone at least another 500 ft west. Quality of conductor improved to N.

R.K. likes it.

REFERENCES IN MINISTER MINES REPORTS RE-KERR COPPER

1927	P 152	Reported as Golden Glory
1930	P 146	" " " "
1940	P 83	" " REID GROUP
1955	P 25	" " KERR COPPER

There is also a report on this property in the 1926 Minister of Mines report but we don't have a copy of the report.

the minerals mentioned, but, considering the float as a whole, the proportion of mineral to gang is small.

Last year a considerable amount of trenching was carried out on the summit of the hill a on the northern slopes when the property was under option to the late F. H. Taylor. It is und stood that this work failed to disclose evidence of any vein in place, the purpose of this wo being to endeavour to find the origin of the float previously mentioned. At the time of inspecti this property, May 2nd, all these trenches had been filled in to avoid chance of injury to grazi cattle. It was seen, however, that trenching is in place quite extensive and has in general magnetic north-and-south direction.

About 100 feet below the summit of this hill on the south side, a tunnel known as "Newma tunnel," 20 feet or so in length, appears to crosscut a vein between 2 and 3 feet in width ne the portal, striking N. 45° E. (mag.), and the north-easterly continuation of this vein wou seem to be exposed by an open-cut 150 feet distant and farther up the hill. This vein is a qua vein mineralized with galena, zinc-blende, and copper-stains. A sample of the best portions it assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. to the ton; silver, 1.6 oz. to the ton; lead, 1.6 per cent.; zi 2 per cent. It is possible that the float on the north slope of this hill originates from a ve of similar strike to this at or near the summit of the hill. Such a vein might be discovered systematic trenching at right angles to this strike. At the same time the amount of wo justified in connection with an attempt to find the origin of the float depends upon the values the latter. First-hand evidence secured by the Resident Engineer does not indicate high valu and it is problematical if the vein from which originated the float is any better than th mentioned, which has been already exposed by Newman's tunnel, and upon which the own might do a little more work.

Red Mine. This group is owned by J. R. Stanyer, of Francois Lake, and is situated Nourse creek, which flows into Francois lake on the north side of the latt about 9 miles west of the ferry-landing. In its upper reaches Nourse cre has cut down to a depth of several hundred feet through highly oxidized volcanic rocks, vesicu and amygdaloidal lavas, and breccias, which have weathered in places to picturesque pinnacl Lithification of these rocks suggests Tertiary age. Numerous calcite-seams cut across the b and the breccias contain much biotite. An open-cut on the left bank of the creek close to wat level exposes a bed of decomposed breccia stained red and crimson, showing much biotite a some pyrite. Samples taken in two places from these decomposed volcanic beds failed to disc appreciable values in gold or silver.

Wee McGregor. This claim, owned by J. Roberts, of Francois Lake, is situated south Francois Lake and is distant about half a mile south of Danskin Post-off In well-lithified andesitic volcanics occur several small, more or less paral veins of the shear-zone type within a belt of country-rock about 350 feet in width. These str from N. 37° E. (mag.) to N. 60° E. (mag.). Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite with sm amounts of galena and zinc-blende. These minerals also follow to some extent small cracks the country-rock and also occur as a sparse dissemination. The best exposure of mineral is t in a shear-zone 2½ feet in width, which shows two small seams of mineral. A sample from foot-wall seam 6 inches in width assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.56 oz. to the t copper, 1.7 per cent.

About half a mile north-east of the foregoing, in the bed of a small creek flowing i Francois lake, there is exposed a bed of rhyolitic rock, much pyritized. Assay of a sam disclosed traces only of gold and silver.

Golden Glory. This group is owned by W. Reed and R. H. Gerow, of Burns Lake, and situated on Reed creek, which flows into Decker lake from the south, ab opposite the settlement of Decker Lake, situated on the north shore of the la Work done since that described in the 1927 Annual Report indicates that a somewhat wide l of the volcanic country-rock in the region of the oldest workings on this property (which li the north of those described in the 1927 Annual Report) is mineralized with copper. The ex width of this belt, likewise its commercial possibilities, remain to be determined by future w but investigation is merited.

A width of about 125 feet of country-rock appears to be sheared in a direction N. 80° (mag.) and to be well mineralized in places with chalcopyrite and copper-stain. The old workings on the property are within this belt and comprise two tunnels, one of which is ca

Golden Glory. This property, owned by R. H. and D. M. Gerow and associates, is situated on Reed creek, which flows into Decker lake on the south side, opposite the settlement of Decker Lake, a station on the Canadian National Railway 5 miles west of Burns Lake. The property is distant about a mile from the lake.

Reed creek has cut down to a depth of upwards of 200 feet in the prevailing volcanic rocks, where the mineral-showings occur. For a distance of several hundred feet the creek appears to follow the strike of a vein trending about N. 55° E. (mag.) and dipping north-westerly—that is, under the creek. Surface exposures being very nearly at creek-level, it is a matter of some difficulty to follow mineral-exposures. The vein at one point seems to be fairly well mineralized with galena and zinc-blende of low silver content. At this point a short crosscut a few feet in length was run into the right bank of the creek, and a drift run 50 feet parallel with the creek, following the vein on a bearing N. 55° E. A few sacks of fairly solid sulphide mineral were obtained in this drift, a grab sample of which assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1.2 oz. to the ton; lead, 14 per cent.; zinc, 38 per cent. It is stated, however, that the mineral pinched out within a few feet and the drift was discontinued, and the crosscut continued on a bearing S. 60° E. (mag.) for a distance of 75 feet, following a diverging stringer dipping north-easterly. It also was discontinued owing to the mineral pinching. It was noted that at about 20 feet from the portal a little mineral showing in the back appeared to run off into the foot-wall, which might merit a little investigation. Some 200 yards lower down the creek there is evidence of what is possibly the continuation of the same vein prospected by the upper workings, and a little investigation at this point also would appear to be worth while.

Endako.

Endako is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railway 115 miles west of Prince George. South-west of this point a discovery of molybdenite was made in 1927. It was also noted that outcrops of granitic rock are of somewhat frequent occurrence in the vicinity and the advisability of prospecting the region both north and south of Endako, not necessarily for molybdenite only but for other minerals, is indicated. At Endako there is a hotel and store, where all necessary supplies can be obtained. At the south end of Babine lake there is known to be an extensive stock of batholithic rock and there appears to be no reason why the region southward to Endako should not be promising for mineral occurrence.

Stella. This group consists of four claims, owned by A. Langley, C. H. Foote, J. Braithwaite, and W. Foote, and is situated about 5 miles in a direct south-west line from Endako. Access to the property is, however, at present gained by a trail from the Endako–Francois Lake wagon-road, a total distance of upwards of 12 miles from Endako.

The property, which is a molybdenite prospect, lies at an elevation of 3,450 feet in comparatively flat, rolling country well covered with spruce, jack-pine, and poplar timber and a heavy growth of peavine. Its discovery indicates close and patient prospecting. The area is evidently extensively underlain by batholithic rocks, and granite outcrops in several places. Quartz float varying in size from pieces the size of a man's fist to 100 lb. or more in weight, and showing fine scales of molybdenite, is to be found scattered over a comparatively large area. At two or three points molybdenite has been found in place. At one such a quartz-seam 2 feet wide in granite, striking N. 50° E. (mag.) and dipping at about 55° south-east, is exposed by open-cut. A sample taken across this seam assayed 2.43 per cent. molybdenite (MoS_2). A similar strike was also observed in the case of other narrower seams in place. About 750 feet west of the above exposure a pit sunk 5 feet to bed-rock showed promising float and there seems every prospect of finding a vein in place in the immediate vicinity.

While, as might be expected, the fringes of batholithic rock are mineralized in places with molybdenite, the prevailing mode of occurrence seems to be in quartz veins. Such scanty evidence as is available points to the likelihood of the existence of a number of more or less parallel quartz veins, striking about N. 45° E. (mag.). These seem likely to contain a good percentage of molybdenite and a noteworthy feature is the apparent entire absence of sulphides other than molybdenite.

This property shows promise and merits further investigation. The mantle of glacial drift appears to be thin, which greatly facilitates surface prospecting. Necessity for the latter is

ıd the other is stated to have yielded a shipment of ore in 1915. The latter is 35 feet in length ıd shows a mineralized shear-zone in the face. Near the caved tunnel an open-cut shows a fair ineralization of chalcopyrite. About 100 feet north of the caved tunnel a new tunnel has been arted a short distance above the creek-level on a south-westerly bearing to crosscut the ineralized belt mentioned. This has advanced a distance of 52 feet and appears to be just tering the northern limit of the latter. About 450 feet distant in an easterly direction from e portal of this tunnel on the opposite side of Reed creek, George Culp has run an open-cut feet in length in a direction S. 30° E. (mag.) on his adjoining property, and the face of this t shows evidence of copper mineralization.

A sample of selected portions of chalcopyrite from a surface open-cut near the caved tunnel entioned above assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 5.6 oz. to the ton; copper, 10.5 r cent. Refer also to Annual Reports for 1926 and 1927.

Silver Glance. This claim is owned by J. C. McLean, of Burns Lake, and immediately adjoins the *Golden Glory* on the south. On the left bank of Reed creek, just above the creek-level and about 65 feet up-stream from the *Golden Glory* workings the right bank, a tunnel has been run 85 feet in a direction S. 75° W. (mag.), following a in mineralized with galena, zinc-blende, and chalcopyrite. At 40 feet from the portal a south osscut shows a width of 2 feet, in which are seams of the minerals mentioned. A sample of lected portions of this mineral assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 3.1 oz. to the ton; ıd, 29.8 per cent.; zinc, 18.2 per cent. A short distance beyond the crosscut a fault interrupts e vein and no mineral shows in the tunnel for a further 20 feet. A southerly branch tunnel ar the face of the main working shows a narrow seam of zinc blende.

Vanderhoof.

Tremolite.—An interesting occurrence of this mineral was brought to attention by George ;ston, of Vanderhoof, to whom samples had been handed in by Indians who originally made e discovery.

The showings lie about 15 miles in a direct line approximately due south of Vanderhoof, mewhat to the east of the 124th meridian. A car can be got to within about 8 miles of the posures, which are by natural agencies only, but this remaining distance is across country vered with fallen timber and rapid progress cannot be made.

In this region a mountain situated about 6 miles south-west of Hogsback lake, and the ·vation of the summit of which is 4,580 feet, consists almost wholly of the mineral tremolite. ı one flank of this mountain gneiss outcrops. The tremolite rock shows a small amount of een actinolite, and the calcium magnesium silicate has only partly assumed the asbestiform bitat—insufficiently so to make this particular exposure of commercial interest. Nevertheless, is evident that search should be prosecuted in this region for a commercial occurrence of this neral, because near this mountain is a large boulder which exhibits asbestiform mineral of mmercial grade. It might be mentioned that float is scattered over an area of many square les in this region.

While tremolite usually results from metamorphism of magnesian limestone or dolomite, e view held of this occurrence is that there is exhibited in this region magmatic differentiation the large intrusion of batholithic rock, and metamorphism of the differentiate has resulted the formation of the tremolite. Indirect support to this view appears to be lent by the report a discovery of nickel on Sinkut mountain, not far distant from the tremolite occurrence, made Messrs. McHenry and E. F. Wynne Heath. This was not reported until late in the year and s not yet been investigated. It is, however, interesting to note that samples received show rrhotite, and garnierite associated with hornblende in what appears to be a batholithic rock.

SIBOLA SECTION.

Time did not permit of inspection of any properties in this section during the year. A hurried p was, however, made from Burns Lake to Kimsquit, on the Dean channel, via the Sakumtha ss, for the purpose of inspecting the trail under construction between Eutsuk lake and msquit. The trail between these points and the surface tramway across the portage between hitesail and Eutsuk lakes is not yet quite finished. Further mention of this route will be ınd under "Roads and Trails" in this report, and a detailed account of it is given in the 26 Annual Report, pages 147, 148, and 149.

The major part of the output was supplied by the *East Monarch*, but it was found that some low-grade ore, abandoned in former years in the western section of the mine, could be mined profitably and that part of the property was re-equipped for production. The development-work done comprised 61 feet of raising, 180 feet of crosscutting, and 366 feet of long holes drilled for exploratory purposes.

The company also owns the *Kicking Horse* mine on Mount Field, on the north side of the Kicking Horse Valley. The property is at approximately the same altitude as the *Monarch*. Operations were resumed in October after having been suspended for nearly three years. It was necessary to complete the construction of the aerial tramway, left unfinished in 1937, and to establish connections between the underground upper terminal of the tramway and the partly developed ore-bodies above it. The latter part of the programme involved 170 feet of raising, the straightening of an existing raise over a length of 80 feet, and 17 feet of crosscutting. The entrances to the mine are on the face of a very abrupt cliff and are somewhat difficult of access. Production was expected to begin on or about February 1st, 1941. The ore will be transported by trucks from the lower terminal of the tramway to the *Monarch* concentrator.

[Reference: Annual Reports, 1935 and 1938, Part E.]

COPPER DEPOSITS.

BURNS LAKE AREA.

Reid Group. This group consists of the *Golden Glory No. 1*, *Good Luck*, *Echo No. 1*, and *Echo No. 2*, with which are associated the *Hyland* and *Echo* claims. It is owned by W. Reid, A. Ostrem, and associates, of Burns Lake. The claims are located on the south side of Decker Lake, opposite Decker Lake Station and about 1½ miles from the lake-shore in the canyon of Reid Creek, around altitude 1,990 feet (altitude of Decker Lake, 1,800 feet).

In one place on the *Golden Glory No. 1* claim, a sparse and irregular mineralization of galena and sphalerite associated with seams of chalcopyrite in a quartzose gangue occurs.

This mineral deposit has been known for a number of years and open-cutting and a small amount of underground exploration has been carried out on it from time to time. Most of the old workings are caved. No appreciable mineralization was observed in the workings and outcrops examined.

In order to determine the degree of values associated with the mineralization, samples were taken and assayed as follows:—

(1.) *Hyland* mineral claim, elevation 2,025 feet. Pyritized dioritic rock intrusive into red andesitic breccia: Gold, *nil;* silver, *nil;* copper, 0.2 per cent.

(2.) *Golden Glory No. 1*, sample of 13 tons of mineralized material in a collapsed bin (reported by W. Reid to have been extracted from an adjacent caved shaft): Gold, 0.01 oz. per ton; silver, 2.9 oz. per ton; copper, 4.4 per cent.

[Reference: Annual Reports, 1926, 1927, and 1930.]

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER AREA.

PRINCETON.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd. Company office, 675 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.; mine office, Copper Mountain, B.C.; Julian B. Beaty, President; A. S. Baillie, General Manager; B. E. Perks, Secretary; A. W. Seaton, Treasurer; W. R. Lindsay, Mine Manager. Capital: 600,000 shares, $5 par; issued, 450,260. The company owns and operates the *Copper Mountain* mine, 12 miles south of Princeton. During the year a 10,000-k.v.a. unit was added to the steam-electric power plant. The coal-supply for the steam generators is from the company's own coal-mining operations in the Princeton district.

TOPLEY* 1955

Gold-Silver

Topley Richfield (Silver Standard Mines Limited)

(54° 126° N.E.) Company office, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. This group of eighteen claims was optioned in 1955. The property is about 7 miles north of Topley, a small settlement on the Canadian National Railway between Burns Lake and Smithers. A considerable amount of development work was done on the Red Top group (part of the Topley Richfield property) in 1926 and 1927, and work has been done intermittently since that time.

Two diamond-drill holes were started in 1955, but difficulties in drilling stopped the first hole at 293 feet and the second at 243 feet. It is reported that further attempts to drill this ground will be made with suitable equipment in 1956.

[Reference: *Minister of Mines, B.C.*, Ann. Rept., 1926, pp. 138–143; 1927, pp. 140–147; 1937, pp. C 26–27.]

DECKER LAKE*

Copper

Kerr Copper

(54° 125° S.W.) This property, consisting of about thirty-five claims and fractions, is on Gerow Creek, 1 mile south of Decker Lake. The property is reached from the village of Decker Lake by boat across the lake and by trail from the south shore of the lake. The group was optioned in 1955 by Trico Explorations Ltd. and Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited, from A. B. Goodridge and Cyril Keyes.

Some work consisting of open-cuts and short adits was done on the property many years ago. In 1955, previous to the option being taken, Goodridge and Keyes diamond-drilled seven holes totalling 386 feet. This drilling, together with the surface showings, indicated a zone of sheared and altered volcanics partly mineralized over a length of 120 feet with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. The zone appears to strike about north 60 degrees west and to dip 40 degrees or less southwestward. The surrounding rocks are andesitic volcanics of the Hazelton group.

Trico Explorations Ltd. and Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited, began drilling additional holes on August 1st and continued until the end of September. Six holes totalling 1,000 feet were drilled, but these deeper holes did not cut mineralization comparable to the shallower holes, and the option was dropped. R. H. Seraphim was in charge of the exploration work with a crew averaging seven men.

WHITESAIL LAKE†

Gold-Silver-Tungsten

Harrison (Deer Horn Mines Limited)‡

(53° 127° S.E.) Head office, 44 King Street West, Toronto. President, W. H. Bouck; mine manager, W. Tattrie. The property consists of thirty Crown-granted claims and fractional claims and eight claims held by record. The Harrison group is north of Lindquist Lake, 85 miles southwest of Burns Lake. The claims are in Tweedsmuir Park and also in the hydro-electric power reserve granted Aluminum Company of Canada Limited.

Fuel and mining equipment are transported by barge from Kenney Dam to the western end of Whitesail Lake, a distance of approximately 140 miles, thence by 5.7 miles of tractor-road to the mine camp at an elevation of 4,150 feet. The camp consists of cook-house, bunk-house, dry, engineering and assay offices.

* By A. R. C. James.
† By A. R. C. James, except as noted.
‡ By W. R. Bacon.