

Bralorne

812653

OFFICE COPY
OF
H. S. MUDDHSM
REM
RWM
LWWBRALORNE MINES, LTD.Bridge River Area
Lillooet District
British ColumbiaApril, May, and
June, 1934

I was underground at the Bralorne twice during my visit to the Bridge River District; once on April 23rd, and later on June 1st. On the first trip I was shown around by R. Bosustow, mine manager, and on the second trip by Mr. Chenoweth, the mine foreman.

Head Office: 555 Burrard Street, Vancouver.

Capitalization: Authorized 1,000,000 shares.
Issued 1,000,000 shares.

(Bralorne shares were exchange for Lorne Gold Mines, Ltd. shares September 1932 on basis of one Bralorne for eight shares of Lorne.)

Officers and Directors:

Austin C. Taylor	President
George Kidd	Vice President
W. W. Boulthbee	Secretary-Treasurer
H. G. Fowler	
Neil McQueen	

Property: 58 claims on Cadwallader Creek (Almost half of this ground comprising the eastern area is now held by Bradian.)

According to the manual of the Vancouver Stock Exchange, milling by the present company was started February 8, 1932. By June 15, 1933 the company had paid back all but \$30,000 of the \$304,000 advance made by interests who acquired 60% control in return for placing the mine on production. In addition, Bralorne, at that time, had \$80,000 in cash on hand.

Geology:

The Bralorne veins are in hornblende, diorite; sodic-quartz-diorite, and greenstone.

The ore consists of a white quartz carrying free gold and 2-1/2% to 3% of sulphides as pyrite, arsenopyrite, and lesser amounts of zincblende, galena and stibnite.

Geology, Continued:

The principal orebodies are in the King Vein which strikes east and west and dips to the north. As far as is known to date this vein has been offset by three faults known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, from east to west. Early development was on the east side of No. 1 fault where the vein varied from 1-ft. to 3-ft. in width, in comparatively short ore shoots. There was not much ore in sight until over a year ago when a crosscut to the north some 400-ft. encountered ore on the foot wall side of No. 1 fault which offset the King vein for that distance. A large body of ore was found in the offset segment which was between No. 1 fault, which dips east, and No. 2 fault, which dips to the west. This discovery was made on what was called the 8th level, which is the main haulage tunnel that comes out at the top of the mill about 60-ft. above Cadwallader Creek.

I went through stopes and other workings on this orebody from the 6th level down to the 8th level and between the 7th and 8th level I saw one stope 60-ft. wide in one place and 40-ft. wide in another. There was an open stope, supported by pillars which they expect to recover later. The orebody dips at a rather low angle here, perhaps under 35° so that the ore has to be raked down by scrapers. This shoot is known to extend down to the 10th level where it averages perhaps 8-ft. in width, with widths up to 20-ft. between the 8th and 10th levels.

It is interesting to note that "C" vein was formed along No. 1 fault which offset the King vein for something over 400-ft. This indicates that there was at least one period of mineralization after the King vein was formed.

No. 2 fault dips to the west and offsets the King vein about 200-ft. Ore is more or less continuous between No. 2 fault and No. 3 fault but so far no ore has been picked up to the west of No. 3 fault which dips to the west.

The "C" vein on the 8th level is up to 15-ft. wide and carries excellent ore which does not extend to the King vein on that level. The "C" vein, where encountered by crosscut on the 6th level, also carries ore but this shoot is not directly over the ore shoot on the 8th level.

The main haulage tunnel leads to the winze, or so-called shaft, which has the approximate dip of the vein but was started some distance east of No. 1 fault at that level.

Geology, Continued:

The No. 1 fault is 100-ft. or so west of the shaft at the 10th level; it crosses the shaft and was encountered again in the drift to the east, 50-ft. or 60-ft. east of the shaft on the 11th level. It is interesting to note that the east drift on the 11th level was started so that after crossing the fault it hit the east segment of the vein head on. When I saw the level the vein was 3 or 4-ft. wide and they had drifted on it for perhaps 200-ft. Mr. Chenoweth told me that the ore was of fair grade.

As the shaft was completed to the 11th level only about two months ago, development work had not advanced very far so other segments of the vein had not been picked up at that horizon.

Development work has been conducted on the 10th level and early in June the No. 3 segment of the King vein was found to the west of the No. 3 fault on that level.

Ore Reserves:

Mr. Bosustow, in his annual report for 1933, dated April 2, 1934, states: "A conservative estimate of ore reserves at the close of the year indicates 230,000 tons, averaging around .60 ounces gold. This is an increase during the year of 200,000, plus 54,283 milled, making a total increase of 254,283 tons."

In his supplement report of April 5th, 1934, he states: "Ore already exposed west of No. 2 fault since the first of the year will add at least 50,000 tons to the ore reserves. This is based on the assumption the ore will extend 50-ft. above the 6th level and 50-ft. below the 8th. The grade of the ore is above the average."

The future possibilities of the mine depend upon extension of ore shoots at depth and discoveries laterally on the King vein to the west of No. 3 fault. In this latter section I believe they have no information about the vein. Developments within the next few months on the 11th level will tell quite a little about the extension of the orebody below the 10th level. It should be noted that the segment of the vein between the east dipping No. 1 and west dipping No. 2 fault is getting longer as depth is gained, so 11th level developments in this area will be particularly interesting.

Ore Reserves, Continued:

I was not shown the Bralorne Mine maps so I have no figures relative to lengths of these segments..

Operations:

The mine seems to be in good shape and in competent hands. New buildings are being erected in camp to more properly house single men, store facilities, etc.

Mill:

In June the mill was treating from 250-tons to 260-tons per day. 65% of the gold content and most of the sulphides are caught by jigs between the ball mills and classifiers. Additional recovery is made on blankets between the classifiers and flotation cells, the total being about 95%. The ore contains between 2-1/2 and 3% of sulphides and the concentrate between .5% to 2.0% of antimony. The jig concentrate is amalgamated in small ball mills and is then shipped with other concentrate to Tacoma. The jig concentrate amounts to 1000 to 1500 pounds per day and assays close to \$2500 per ton before amalgamation. The concentrate shipped carries about 17% arsenic.

The mill is in charge of Fred E. Gray and the following is essential data from his Annual Report for the year 1933:

"Mill Superintendent's Report"

"Mr. R. Bosustow, Manager,
Bralorne Mines Limited,
Bralorne, B. C.

April 7, 1934

Dear Sir:

Following is a report on mill operation of the
Bralorne mill for the year ending December 31, 1933.

The mill was operated the full year with the
following results:

Dry tons of ore milled	54,283	
Gold Production in Bullion (By our Assays)	18,910.6060	oz.
Settlement correction (Gain)	<u>.4040</u>	"
Actual Gold Production in Bullion	18,911.0100	"
Gold Production in Concentrates (By our Assays)	7,006.2645	"
Settlement correction (Gain)	<u>17.9485</u>	"
Actual Gold Production in Concentrates	7,024.2130	"
Total Gold actually produced in Concentrates and Bullion (By Settlement)	25,935.2230	"
Gold in process, January 1, 1933 (Estimated)	750.0000	"
Gold in process, January 1, 1934 (Estimated)	<u>700.0000</u>	"
Decrease	50.0000	"
Total gold produced from ore delivered to mill bins in 1933	25,885.2230	"
Total gold lost in mill tailings	<u>1,633.7200</u>	"
Calculated amount of gold in mill heads	27,518.9430	"
Calculated mill head assay (ozs. gold per ton)5069	
Mill tailing assay (ounces gold per ton)0313	
Percent recovery of gold	94.1%	
Ratio of concentration	33.2 to 1	

"The average assay of our mill head samples was
.4767 ounces gold per ton, or .0302 ounces lower than the
calculated figure.

"1636 dry tons of Concentrates were produced during
the year of an average assay of 4.2924 ounces gold per ton.

Quoting from Mill Superintendent's Report:

"Net returns for silver amounted to \$0.0517 per ton of ore milled.

"The tonnage of ore milled was steadily increased during the year from an average of 125 tons per day to 200 tons. In order to increase to such an extent it was necessary to install a new crushing plant. The new crushing plant, however, will permit a further increase of at least 50 or 60 tons per day without more grinding or classifying equipment. With the addition of another ball mill, classifier and more flotation cells it will easily permit of a further increase of 150 or 200 tons, or, in other words, a mill capacity of at least 400 tons per day."

- - - - -

In May, the company started to enlarge its mill to capacity of 400 tons per day. I was advised by Mr. Bosustow that they expect to have this tonnage going through the mill by late July.

The following are quotations from Mr. Bosustow's Annual Report for 1933 and thereafter I have quoted the Supplement Report of April 5th, 1934:

"Exploration:

"Most of the development work was carried out west of Number One fault, principally on the 7th, 8th and 10th levels. About one-fifth of the tonnage milled came from development work, not including ore derived from work done preparatory to stoping operations, such as chute raises and slabbing of the wide ore where the vein was much wider than the drift.

"Sinking was again resumed toward the latter part of the year from the 10th level, and the objective of 200-ft. of greater depth should be reached early in 1934. During the time necessary to sink the shaft no other operations can be conveniently conducted below the 8th level on account of the limited hoisting facilities.

"As soon as a little more information is gained as to the trend of the ore bodies on the lower levels, a main hoisting shaft should be given serious consideration. The present equipment, however, is of sufficient capacity to take care of the immediate requirements, particularly since the greater portion of our ore reserve is situated above the 8th level.

"Ore Reserves and Grade:

A conservative estimate of our reserves at the close of the year indicate 230,000 tons, averaging around .60 ounces

Quoting from Mr. Bosustow's report of April 2, 1934:

"Ore Reserves and Grade: Cont'd:

gold. This is an increase during the year of 200,000, plus 54,283 milled, making a total increase of 254,283 tons."

"Supplementary Report of Mine Manager"

April 5, 1934

"To the President and Directors,
Bralorne Mines Limited,
Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen:

"As a supplement to my Report for 1933, I wish to submit the following statement covering the first three months ending March 31, 1934.

General:

"It is very gratifying indeed to report the finding of the ore west of Number Two fault which cut off the principal ore body at the extreme west portion of the mine. This body has now been located on the 6th, 7th, and 8th levels. The ore is of excellent grade on all levels, and averages about ten feet wide.

"On the 8th level a third fault was encountered at a point about 200 feet west of Number Two. The throw of this fault has not been determined as yet.

"The mill treated an average of 225 tons for the three months covered in this report. It now seems quite likely that the mill can be tuned up to at least 265 tons with very little capital outlay. With an additional expenditure of around \$40,000 the plant could be brought up to 400 tons capacity.

Exploration:

"As stated above, the development work carried out since the first of the year encountered ore west of Number Two fault. This work indicates a horizontal offset of 200 feet to the north.

Quoting from Mr. Bosustow's Supplementary Report, April 5, 1934:

"The upward extension of the "C" vein was discovered in a crosscut on the 6th level. Although the work done on this vein at this elevation is not directly over the 8th level ore body, an ore shoot was followed for 100 feet south-west where the vein intersected the King vein.

"The shaft has been completed to the 11th level and a suitable pocket is now being cut. Crosscutting to the King vein will commence as soon as this work is finished, which should be within the next two or three weeks. A crosscut from the 10th level will also be started as soon as convenient, to pick up the ore west of Number Two fault.

Ore Reserves:

"Ore already exposed west of Number Two fault since the first of the year will add at least 50,000 tons to the ore reserve. This is based on the assumption the ore will extend 50 feet above the 6th level and 50 feet below the 8th. The grade of this ore is above the average.

Conclusion:

"In view of the fact that a substantial reserve is already indicated, together with the almost assurance of developing ore in excess of our present mill capacity, it has been recommended to the directors that another unit be added to our mill which, when completed, will bring the operation up to 400 tons daily. The remainder of the mining and milling equipment is adequate to take care of at least 400 tons, therefore no further additions will be necessary to any of the other departments.

"Very truly yours,

"R. BOSUSTOW,
"Mine Manager."

- - - - -

Bralorne Annual Report:

The Annual Report is not very illuminating for the reason that the operating conditions are hardly normal as the capacity of the mill was increased from time to time and the cost figures do not reflect what can be expected in the future.

Bralorne Annual Report, Cont'd:

The Profit and Loss statement, with per ton figures as I have calculated them, follows:

"BRALORNE MINES LIMITED
(Non-Personal Liability)

"PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the year ended December 31, 1933

			(Per Ton)
"REVENUE from Bullion and Concentrates sold and in process of realization		\$736,947.24	\$13.576
<u>Deduct:</u>			
Cost of Production	\$3.956	214,723.52	
Shipping and Delivery	.556	<u>30,207.87</u>	
		244,931.39	\$ 4.512
Gross Profit		<u>492,015.85</u>	\$ 9.064
<u>Add:</u>			
Miscellaneous Income		<u>42,119.40</u>	<u>.773</u>
Gross Profit and Income		\$534,135.25	\$ 9.837
<u>Deduct:</u>			
Administration, Office and General Expense	\$.389	\$21,090.01	
Interest	.007	<u>402.35</u>	
		<u>21,492.36</u>	<u>.396</u>
Profit before providing for Depreciation, Depletion and Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes		\$512,642.89	\$ 9.441"

- - - - -

The above figures do not include the following:

Provision for Depreciation	\$31,286.42
Depletion of Ore	60,000.00
Development and Exploration	120,000.00

Current development charges evidently are combined with prepaid development costs so are not included in the per ton cost figures noted above. I understand, however, that development costs for 1933 amounted to about \$2 per ton.

It will be noted that the revenue per ton of ore amounted to \$13.576, including premium, which is not shown separately. It will also be noted that the average assay for the mill head, according to Mr. Gray's report, was .4767 ounces gold per ton. I believe that the ore so far milled during 1934 is a better grade than the above.

The Bralorne Mine is a very attractive property and I believe has a promising future, but the price of the stock seems too high in view of the amount of present ore reserves. No dividends have been paid and it is my understanding that dividend payments will be started in the near future. I could get no line on the probable earnings for 1934 but in one respect they are in a more favorable position than the Pioneer inasmuch as they will not be subject to payment of the 10% Bullion Tax for this year. Mr. Bosustow could not tell me all the reasons for this but it seems to be due to the fact that new gold producers are given some concessions until after pre-production debts are paid and other obligations are met. However, if we assume an average grade of .50 ounces of gold per ton of ore and a daily production of 350 tons and a cost of \$8 per ton, the earnings for 1934 should approach the following figures:

Net recovery per ton	.5 oz. @ \$34 per oz	= \$17.00
Costs including production, development,		\$
Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes		\$ 8.00
Net per ton		\$ 9.00
350 tons per day for 350 days per year	122,500 tons	
122,500 tons x \$9.00	\$1,102,500	

This is equivalent to \$1.10 per share.

It should be borne in mind, however, that if the ore reserve figures are correct as given in the Annual Report, the present reserves in the mine would last less than three years, so that in enlarging the mill to 400 tons a day they must feel very optimistic about the future possibilities for developing ore.

Ray W. Moore
RAY W. MOORE

RWM:LF

22nd June, 1934

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the message.

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

WESTERN UNION

(27)

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 40 Broad Street, (Central Cable Office), New York, N. Y. ALWAYS OPEN.

SU122 11 SER=IB LOSANGELES CALIF 29 1117A

1955 MAY 29 PM 2 23.4

HARVEY S MUDD, CARE MAYFLOWER CONSOLIDATED INC=

20 EXCHANGE PLACE CB NYK=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE DAY LETTER

WINTERBORNE WIRES THAT BRADIAN STRUCK RICH VEIN BUT GIVES

NO DETAILS=

L W WICKES.

*Toronto Exch.
12.05 - 2.10*

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Braden Mines, Ltd.
B.C.
OFFICE COPY
OF
H. S. MUDG

6th February, 1934

Mr. Norman R. Whittall,
c/o H. H. Peters & Company,
707 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of February 2nd regarding the Bradian stock. It would seem that we overlooked a bet when we did not take over the B. R. X. or the ground which now goes under that title. Nevertheless, we do not feel that we would be interested in the block of 22,000 Bradian which you are offering. We thank you, however, for submitting it.

Yours very truly,

LWW:LF

H. H. PETERS & COMPANY
LIMITED

STOCK BROKERS

DIRECTORS
H. H. PETERS
MAJOR J. C. ROSE
N. R. WHITTALL

707 STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

2nd. February 1934.

L. W. Wickes, Esq.,
Seeley Mud Syndicate,
Pacific Mutual Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Wickes,

Our good friend Mr. R. Smith of this City, with whom we have discussed this matter, suggests that we write you direct. We have no doubt but that you are acquainted with the set-up of the Bradian Mines, which is a subsidiary of Bralorne Mines Limited, recently formed to develop the easterly half of the Bralorne property, but we will repeat the set-up in case you are not acquainted with the full details.

Bradian Mines Limited

Authorized capitalization, 2,000,000 shares.
Issued, 1,600,000 shares.

Under option until 1st. August 1935 to Newmont Mining Corporation 200,000 shares at \$1.25.

This Company was formed by the Bralorne Mines Limited to develop the east half of their property, that is, the half adjoining the Pioneer Gold Mines. A substantial amount of work was done on the Coronation group, which is the group directly adjoining the Pioneer Gold Mines, and favourable results were obtained. The new Company has a Board of Directors composed of the existing Bralorne Board and in addition Mr. F. Searles, Chief Geologist of the Newmont Mining Corporation and Mr. Ira B. Joralemon, Consulting Engineer, of whom you are acquainted. Leading engineers of this continent who have examined both Bralorne and Pioneer, as also these claims which are about to be developed by Bradian, acknowledge it as the outstanding mining prospect in Canada at the present time. The stock of this Company currently selling around \$2.00, in our opinion, offers itself as an outstanding mining speculation, with more than an even chance of developing into a second Bralorne or Pioneer and with the work already done and further development work now proceeding, I look for this stock to appreciate

*Offer
22M shares
at \$1.25
has*

L. W. Wickes,

-2-

2/2/1934.

very substantially during the next twelve months.

We are in the fortunate position of having a block of 22,000 shares of this stock which we are able to offer subject to prior sale at a price of \$2.15 per share.

Since this stock has come on the market the range of price has been from \$1.85 to \$2.25 and is now selling around \$2.00 in small lots only, it being impossible to purchase any large quantity without bidding the price up very much higher than its high of \$2.25. For your information, of the issued capital 1,200,000 shares was given to the Bralorne Mines Limited in settlement of the easterly half of their property, which they sold to Bradian, 400,000 shares were offered to the existing shareholders of Bralorne at \$1.00 per share, in the ratio of two shares of Bradian for each five shares of Bralorne and while the records are not yet complete I do not think that the Newmont Mining Corporation, who underwrote this issue, will have to take up any portion of their underwriting as the shareholders of Bralorne realise the value of their rights and will exercise them.

We all know the vicissitudes of mining but under such excellent management, amply financed, on proven territory, lying in the diorite belt directly between the two big producers of the Bridge River valley, I cannot help but feel that this stock has possibilities second to none of the junior golds in this country.

If you are interested will be glad to hear from you promptly and we have pleasure in giving you Mr. R. Smith, President of the B. R. X. Gold Mines, with whom you are acquainted, or the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, as references.

Yours very truly,

Norman E. Whittell

NRW) EM.

DEVELOPMENT AT BRALORNE CONTINUES EXCELLENT

Drifting operations on the Bralorne King vein, west of No. 1 fault at the 7th level, have proven the upward continuation of the remarkable ore opened on the 8th and 10th levels, in the same section. After showing high grade ore over mining widths for some 200 feet, the vein resolved itself into a number of quartz stringers. Continuation of the face on the footwall stringer met improvement in the vicinity of No. 2 fault zone, widths of from 3 to 20 feet being revealed for a length of 80 feet when the ore was terminated by the No. 2 fault. The grade of the last 80 feet averaged 5 ounces of gold to the ton over a 7-foot width. It is officially estimated that the 7th level between the faults now holds as much promise as the 8th and 10th horizons.

On the 6th level, immediately above, there is indication of the Nos. 1 and 2 faults merging with conditions considered favorable for the deposition of ore. Further exploration of this area will be undertaken by means of raises from the 7th floor. To the west of No. 2 fault, the King vein is being followed in high grade on the 10th level, present bottom working horizon. Four machines are on development, two shifts daily.

Milling operations are accounting for 200 tons of feed daily with capacity of 250 tons expected to be reached by early summer. January production is expected to establish a new high record, thereby starting the new year off to earn substantial profits during 1934. Declaration of an initial quarterly dividend should be forthcoming shortly.

J.R. Davis

January 30, 1934

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. R. E. McConnell
New York

BRALORNE and BRADIAN Properties
- British Columbia -

Dear Robert:

I do not know whether or not it has come to your attention that Newmont has made an arrangement with the Bralorne Company for the development of veins lying between the main workings of the Bralorne Mine and the nearby Pioneer property.

This new company is to be known as Bradian Mines, Ltd. The company is to be organized with a capital of 2,000,000 shares of which the Bralorne would hold 1,200,000 and Bralorne stockholders would have the right to subscribe for 400,000 shares at \$1.00 per share on the basis of two shares in the new company for every five held in Bralorne.

Newmont agrees to underwrite 300,000 shares of this issue of 400,000 and the Bralco, Ltd., which I think is an affiliated company of Bralorne - or owned by its principal stockholders - underwrites the other 100,000 shares. The purpose of this underwriting is to insure the new mining company a capital of \$400,000 to begin its operations.

In return for such underwriting, I understand that the Bralorne Company will give the Newmont Company and the Bralco Company an option on an additional 200,000 shares of Bradian at \$1.25 a share, good up to the first day of August, 1935. If the underwriting companies are required to take up some of the shares underwritten, they are entitled to some further options.

I do not know that you will be interested in this Bradian proposition or whether it will be possible for you to secure a participation even if you wish one but, evidently, Searls saw something there that was worthwhile and, if you wish to follow it up, I think you can secure such information as you desire from Searls or Krumb.

I wish more particularly to call your attention to the possibilities of the Bralorne Company. I do not recall at the moment what tonnage is being treated by Bralorne but I think you will find that their production is running around \$120,000, gross, monthly, of which about \$75,000 is net profit.

115

Page Two

January 30, 1934

Mr. R. E. McConnell

The Pioneer is producing at a considerably greater rate and with about the same percentage of profit as Bralorne.

I am informed by Mr. C. P. Riel of the Reward Company that their company's geologist, Dr. Dolmage, has examined the Pioneer and Bralorne properties on several different occasions and in Dolmage's opinion, Bralorne is undoubtedly the larger producer of the two and may possibly develop into one of the largest gold mines in the Dominion of Canada.

I do not think that Bralorne is on a dividend basis as yet but they are building up strong cash reserves and also contemplate increasing their tonnage, so it is quite possible that the market price of the stock will soon be considerably higher. When the company does commence to pay dividends, that in itself will probably raise the price.

You may recall that, in January of 1933, Harvey had some discussion with you regarding taking an interest in the Reward Mining Company, of which Mr. C. P. Riel is the general-manager. I prepared a memorandum on the Reward Mining Company for Harvey under date of January 11, 1933, a copy of which was sent you. From the files it appears that you were ill with the flu at the time and possibly you did not give it attention.

In this memorandum I called attention to the fact that Mr. Riel had told me that, at the time, General Stewart, President of the Reward Company, was a director of the Pioneer Company and a holder of 124,000 shares of Pioneer stock; that the stock was then selling at about \$4.60 per share but that General Stewart's stock was pooled with that of several other large stockholders under an agreement that the stock was not to be sold until the market price reached \$5.00 per share. I stated that Mr. Riel was of the opinion that General Stewart was rather hard pressed at that time and that he thought that he (General Stewart) would be desirous of selling at least a portion of his stock as soon as it could be released from the pool agreement and that possibly some of the other holders of the pooled stock were in the same condition.

I was hoping that you would feel sufficiently interested to find out if a substantial interest could be acquired at this \$5.00 rate as it seemed as if the chances were good that the stock would go to a considerably higher figure. It has since been up to

Page Three

January 30, 1934

Mr. R. E. McConnell

\$17.00 per share and, I believe, is now selling at \$12.00 per share on the New York Curb. Bralorne may act in somewhat the same way on account of the possibilities of increased production and going on a dividend basis and you may, therefore, feel that you would like to have the situation investigated.

- It occurred to me that, when Roy Moore is through with your work in Idaho, you might wish him to go up to the Pioneer camp and find out something about the possibilities of Pioneer, Bradian and Bralorne.

I would have spoken to Harvey about this today but he had gone out of the office for a while, so I thought I would send this on to you by air mail for any action that you wish to take and, if you desire to consult with Harvey about it, you may do so by telephone or telegraph. A copy of this letter will be given to him.

With kindest regards, I am

Hastily yours,

PHILIP WISEMAN

PW:DL

cc - HSM
RWM