Reno Gold Mines Ltd.

Reprs on Canadian Creek. 012576

1. O.C. Thompson oct 21 1944
2. " " oct 20 1945
3. K.W. Nordlund Summer 1941
4. A.R. Allen
5. Operation period of 1949. O.C. Thompson
6. Proposed flow sheet (O.C.T.)

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(1)

disseminated pyrite & low Au values throughout in porphyry at head of creek (P. 3)

1587 lb block sand gave 14.79% WO_3 (Ottawa) P. 4.

Worked by hand for past (32 years); $3,000 to $4,000 in Gold recovered.

12000 lb block sand sorted (1587 shipped) by Allen. also contained 5.78 oz/ton Au.

For 12,000 lb block sand would ∴ have 1775 lb WO_3, & 34.168 oz Au.

@ $35/oz & WO_3 @ $50¢/unit of 20 lb, recovery from Allen's reputed 2800 cu yds would be about $4,200.00 plus 1,213.80 or $1.93 per cu yd in Au and 2,237.00 or 80¢/cu yd in WO_3 or a total of $7,658.00 equal to $2.73/cu yd. (Not all recoverable)

Nordlund reports $2.00 or more/cu yd & 8 to 16 lb block sand/cu yd.

4000' sampled 5 sections 100' & 650' wide

2200' taken as 10' deep, 15' for remaining 1800'

gave total of 541,664 cu yds.

(Bostock got considerable block sand from junction of creeks.

36 test pans down on to depths of 3' – none below economic

Cosmo Creek – Au & black sand with WO_3 also
Basin & saddle betw. Cosmo & Canadian creeks.
"considered economic" by owners.
? should be tested ?

(2) Property optioned in 1944
2 bulldozers & dragline
proved very greater yardage & less values
∴ suggests much larger plant.
Seasons' operation served as check on Brabarne drill results

1945 (1) (2) Washed 1978 cu yds., recovered $1,293.50
in Au or 65.4 cents/cu yd.
136 yds. – 45.1 cents/cu yd. +21¢ in tails by amalgamation + 12¢ in black sand.
= 78.1¢
Gold very fine, ∴ tailings loss is high (21¢)+
+9.15¢/yd in feed box — Tests of 500 lb lots of gravel showed
1.25 to 1.4 lb Black Sand/cu yds.
12¢/cu yd Au in black sand.
(3) 117 cu yds 53¢/cu yd total 24.72¢ in sluice
(4) 34 cu yds. Sluice 30.73¢
tails 17.0
B/Sand 12.0
59.73¢

Average gold content of the cemented gravels is therefore 55.19¢ cu yd
Estimates 852,778 cu yds
+ 183,333 cu yds on claim #71
Estimates 1,036,111 yds positive reserves
Potter Gulch – some coarse Au – nuggets

YUKON PLACER MINING CO.
P. O. BOX 1104
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

Glacier Creek, Y.T.
July 19, 1950

Mr. J.D. Mason
111 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Jim:

Under separate cover I am sending by airmail a tracing made from a print that is said to have been prepared by Smitheringale on the Meloy lead silver prospect on Casino Creek. I have previously sent you my sketch and later, my assays. On this tracing I have also shown my assays for comparison with Smitheringale's.

I did not have the Smitheringale print when I discussed this prospect with Karl Springer and Don Cannon in Whitehorse a week ago. At that time my poor assays had greatly weakened my interest in the property. Particularily discouraging was the low silver-lead ratio, which would mean a low grade concentrate.

Springer Mentions this

There is an important discrepancy between the assays of Smitheringale and me, as shown below:

Sample locations	Av. Width	Oz.Au	Oz.Ag	% Pb	Oz.Ag/% Pb	
Smitheringale: Pits 5,7,8,10	4.6 ft.	.023	30.6	17.5	1.77	2/1
Herbert: Pits 5,6,7	3.1	.000	12.5	12.5	1.00	1/1

Smitheringale's sampling of the West vein and assays of galena show a higher value and a silver-lead ratio of about 3.

My samples were assayed by W. C. Sime, Territorial Assayer at Mayo. I have since learned that Mr. Sime has on two occassions sold lead silver claims to United Keno Hills. Frankly, I am a little quizzical about the propriety of a government assayer acquiring and selling mineral properties.

Meloy has returned to his property and, at my suggestion, will try to trace the vein system up to the contact with the intrusive. He will inform me of any interesting developments.

YUKON PLACER MINING CO.
P. O. BOX 1109
FAIRBANKS ALASKA

Will you have a few prints made from my tracing ? Please send one to Karl Springer and one to me. You may keep the tracing and I will pick it up this winter.

With best regards,

Charles F. Herbert

cc: Karl J. Springer
844 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

Glacier Creek, Y.T.,
June 16, 1950.

JACK MELOY PROSPECT

Date Examination: On June 7, 1950.

Ownership: Jack Meloy, Kirkman Creek, Y.T. (via Dawson).

Location: On Casino Creek, a tributary of Dip Creek, which is tributary to the Klotassin River in Yukon Territory.

Accessibility: Property may be reached from the Yukon River at the mouth of Britannia Creek, which is about 120 miles upriver from Dawson, Y.T. There is a tractor road fourteen miles long up Britannia Creek and over into Canadian Creek. The Meloy prospect is about two miles from this road.

Development: Stringers of silver bearing galena have been opened up by trenches at two locations about 3,000 feet apart. One shaft has been started on what is said to be the best showing.

Ore Deposits:

Helicopter Group: On this group of claims two trenches show a vein two feet wide consisting of galena, pyrite, and a small amount of chalcopyrite in a gangue of carbonates and iron and manganese oxides. Anglesite is an alteration product. Next to the galena carrying part of the vein there are one and a half feet of carbonates with considerable manganese.

The silver content of the galena is said to be relatively low, running as little as 30 ounces.

Partly on 48

The vein strikes about N 30 W and dips about 65 to the West.

Airport Group: On this group, which lies 3,000 feet easterly of the Helicopter group there are three veins that carry massive galena in stringers from an inch to eight inches wide. The veins in which the galena occurs are from one to five feet wide and usually, but not always, have gouge seams on the walls. Pyrite is common but no chalcopyrite was noticed.

The walls, particularly the hanging wall, are heavily mineralized with iron and manganese oxides.

The veins strike NNW and dip to the West from 55 to 65.

The wall rock appears to be a recrystallized limestone.

General Relationship:

The two exposures are about 3,000 feet apart in a line measured at a right angle to the average strike of the veins. The intervening space has few outcrops and is concealed by heavy talus of granitic rocks and moss. A few outcrops that are visible show weathered, recrystallized limestone.

The veins strike towards a granitic intrusion, but the contact in the vicinity of the veins is concealed.

Sampling:

A total of six samples were cut from four different locations. Assays of these are not yet available.

Smitheringale, engineer for Can-West, sampled the property in 1949 and his assay map will be available.

Recommendations:

At this date it is not definitely known if present showings have a silver content high enough to justify further exploration. Smitheringale's assay map should supply this information.

Reno Gold Mines Ltd. have an International TD-18 bulldozer (angle blade) on Canadian Creek. It is understood that this machine can be rented. It would then be possible to explore most of the favourable area between the known veins and between them and the contact with the intrusives.

The relative cheapness of the initial exploration favor the development of this property.

(Sgd.) Charles F. Herbert.

C

D

F

I

CHARLES F. HERBERT

Glacier Creek, Y. T.

Alaska address:
P. O. Box 1108, Fairbanks, Alaska

June 30, 1950

Mr. K. J. Springer
844 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Springer:

Thank you for your letter of June 21 regarding the Canadian Creek property of Reno Gold Mines, Ltd.

I spent three days on this property but did not have any of the old prospecting or production records, so I am not in a position to make any recommendations of the property.

There is a thin mantle (6 to 8 ft.) of coarse, recent gravels that appear to represent a residue left after the erosion of former talus piles from the nearby granitic intrusions and an underlying, deeply-weathered accumulation of poorly sorted sediments from the local bedrock, which seems to be a recrystallized and frequently mineralized limestone.

The old workings, including these of Reno Gold Mines are concentrated in the most favourable place for a reconcentration of gold and tungsten and do not indicate an extensive area of workable ground. All of these workings are nearly confined to the superficial mantle of coarse gravels.

The property would be interesting if the fine, weathered material under the coarse gravel has sufficient value. During the recent war the property was drilled by Bralorne, possibly at the expense of the Canadian Government. I think that it would be well worthwhile to make an attempt to get a copy of Bralorne's drill logs and maps.

The underlying material was exposed at several places but at only one location did it appear to have a high value. However all of it, including the slopes of the limestone hills, carries some gold.

The mining plant of Reno Gold Mines is entirely inadequate as regards both mining and recovery. However, a deep pay section if proven could be mined very cheaply and the fine gold and tungsten can be recovered.

Est by Placer Engr

A mining and treatment plant suitable for Canadian Creek would cost between $125,000 and $150,000. All costs should be about (30¢ a cubic yard.)

Since the tungsten should be valuable during the present war scare, it would seem that an attempt to study the prospecting results of Bralorne should be worthwhile. It is entirely possible that the Bralorne engineers looked upon the deposit as a flat lying lode and so considered the value they found as insufficient for a lode deposit.

NO.

If you should decide to follow this up, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

(signed) "Charles F. Herbert"

I/C - Yukon Placer Mining Co.
Glacier Creek Y. T.

Meloy - property
Canadian Creek

YUKON PLACER MINING CO.

Glacier Creek, Y.T.

June 16, 1950.

Mr. Jim Mason,
111 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Jim:

I have been out in the hills for over three weeks and have just received your letters of May 12th and 17th. Last night I wired you as follows:

JUST RETURNED FROM TRIP HAVE YOUR LETTERS STOP CAN MAKE ALASKA TRIP IN JULY BUT BELIEVE HELICOPTER UNNECESSARY STOP HAVE ONE POSSIBLE BET NEAR LOCATION MENTIONED MY LETTER TO SPRINGER SHALL I HOLD INFORMATION OR SEND IT TO YOU STOP WILL BE IN MAYO FOR ONE WEEK AFTER JUNE TWENTIETH.

If I understand you correctly you suggest that I visit the Alaska property (that of William Eisenmenger in theGoodpaster District) with Don Cannon. I should be very happy to do this but think that either you or Cannon should first study my assay map. Unfortunately my report on this property happened to be included in some books that I put in storage last winter and is not presently available.

My letter to Springer was prompted by a letter from Reno Gold Mines Ltd. to Jack Meloy in which Springer's interest in the Canadian Creek placer was suggested. Since I was then on my way to visit Canadian Creek I wrote Springer to advise him of my plans.

I am enclosing a brief preliminary report on the Meloy silver prospect. This property was optioned to Con-West but dropped after a squabble over a down payment. The contract called for $5,000 but the Con-West engineer (legge, I believe) demanded a reduction to $2,500. Then in April, 1949, Noranda sent Roy Martin in (while the snow was still heavy). He sank one pit 15 feet and blasted out one trench and left early in May. Smitheringale of Con-West sampled the prospect in 1949 but did not take an option.

I know very little about silver and am not competent to judge this prospect. According to Meloy, the owner, the galena assays 225 ounces and the veins run from twenty to eighty ounces. Lack of time prevented me from doing a thorough job of sampling and I shall have to rely principally on Smitheringale's assay map when it becomes available.

Geologically, the structure appears to be interesting. The attached map is far from being accurate but gives an idea of the general relationship. There is apparently a 3,000 foot width of mineralized limestone near a concealed contact with a granitic intrusive (granodiorite?). The position of the intrusive near the veins suggests either a faulted relationship or a re-entry angle. In either case fracturing of the limestone and channelizing of the ore solutions should have been favored.

Since a bulldozer can be obtained to uncover the surface relations the property offers an initial cost advantage over other wildcats.

The short truck haul to the Yukon River, where there is a good river boat landing, favor reasonably low shipment costs.

The examination of this prospect was only incidental to a more detailed examination of the Canadian Creek placer deposit, which is quite a story in itself.

I have the Eisenmenger assay map on the Alaska gold property here. Do you want me to mail it to you or hold for you or Cannon?

With best regards,

Charles F. Herbert.

Directors' Mtg New Imp Mines

Dec 3rd concluded:

(a) If only 100,000 cu yd @ 1.00 $/T & costs. would not pay back $50,000 machinery $13,000 Melay.

(b) Melay smelted, would get max. from options, Soek dead 3X

(c) Too much black sand - main problem

Canadian Creek

J. Allen, 1958

Summary & Conclusions:

≥250,000 cu yds $1.00 to $3.20

14 mi road.

100 – 110 days placer operation/year.

two 10-hr. shifts/da, could make enough to pay off investment 1st season.

operate for 5 seasons on present gravel.

Additional work will prove up more

∴ place in production forthwith

Alf Allen: G.S.C. in 1940

Canadian Tungsten Ltd 1941 under Markland – 4 mo

(300 mi)? — 325 mi down river, 14 mi up from R.

Canadian Creek basin Elv 4100'

1500' discovery claim & 1 mile of Ceose-Jack Meloy.

acquired by Canadian Creek Placers

310 Rogers Bldg, Van B.C

(Private B.C. Co)

Creek nearest w side basin 4-6% grade

Discovered shortly after gold rush in 1898

shipped few 1000 lb ferbenite world war I (?)

1941 tested for tungsten – disappointingly low

About 100 M miner inches @ comp, 1125 g.p.m.

enough for hydraulicking – dry season to 30 M.I.

Mo ⟹ Qtz vein in canyon below basin – Molybdenite

hematite, Mt, ferbenite, An (wires & shot), minor scheelite, titanite, Hbe, tons, etc. in sands

gives Fe(OH)3 matl in manner which can be absorbed.

Good An values in gross wash & 750' up Canadian Creek

Stockpile tungsten sands

Can recover 95% or more of An & make marketable WO_3 concl.

2000' of Canadian Creek & 800' of Patton Creek face estimates, used top 10' of gravel.

Estimates can vee es $100/yd.

100 days, two 10 hr shifts/da. 500 cu yd/da. ∴ $50,000
operating cost 50¢/cu yd — less 25,000
Profit $25,000/season

Carry out limited testing in conjunction with work.

SP. Burden (Tecumseh Pete) – 1953 – A.R. Allen helped gather information

Elv 4160 ft – well above timberline — nearest timber 6 mi

Ave flow 120 M.I.

P. 2 may have water problems in dry season

Qtz vein py cp (tr) Au near roof pendent (dark gneissic rock)

* Au in 1st 10 feet above rusty limonite band (gravel in places up to 4 2' thick)

Hestang
1916 – D.D. Caines rept 500–600 lb Ferberite/season
1940 – Allen – O.S.C.
1941 – Canada Tungsten 2800 yds @ $4200 Au
* 1942 – Bralorne Yuba Cons did test
1949 Thompson & three men $10,000
– no attempt to size prior to sluicing) – (?)

medium & fine gold some electrum (?)

(Ferberite showed in 1940 – > up to 2 lb/cu yd – Allen)

Mt – some assoc with Au –

9' deep, 215' wide, 3500' long = 250,000 cu yd

? * → Variation in size of gold & its fineness make recovery difficult

? * → Lack of water will need dry separation

too complex

Suggests grizzly — coarse — coarse — repeated
Fine — trommel 1½ screen
4, 10, 50 mesh screens — Wilfley table type
sluices — conc.

Charles E. Coleman – Rept to Frobisher (2.)

1942 – Meloy wanted to have option on ground for 1000 $ ..., total of $10,000

500' x 500' area 2-3c/pan ∴ $3 - 4.50/yd.

* eluvial deposit – in situ – on slopes also

** [– look for source]

* all frags angular, with soil, much oxidised Hydrolite

Sponge and wire gold common.

Allen – ? 3-4 lb ferberite/cu yd

Dug in one spot instead of testing further to find extent of deposit

*|| operation with sluice boxes 750 cu yd $2000 ~~...~~ stopped, expected $1000 more. reasonably good outfit could make nice profit.

* Used sluice boxes ok

** * || only able to sluice 10 hours/da due to water supply — recirculate water ?

(recovery of Au from black sand very troublesome.)

Allen as president of private co – + fellow U.B.C. Student

Yuba Consolidated

June 23 1942 for Bralorne

C.O. Carlson, engr.

Basin due to snow accumulation, possibly some ice

2 mi long x 3000' wide – cirque obscured by debris

more gradual slope on Rt limit ∴ creek on L limit

started prospecting 1500' above canyon.

2 lines of prospect holes, lines 30, 31.

Then line 90 to detm where values coming from

No W. found up Canadian creek so line contd SE to try for bench channel. no channel

Then found W values negligible ~~...~~ samples so far

so ~~test~~ Patton gul. only place left

lines P6.20 22, 74 51, 112

(P.G. for Patton Gulch)

No important change in values of Tungsten.
abandoned project

Work showed ~~Patton~~ basin at head of Canadian creek was ravaging valley of lake occupied basin — contours topog.

History:

Lake filled while canyon deepened
creek not cut down or meandered
unsorted matl — not > 20' thick on bedrock by
sands grading into clays with depth. PORPH
support idea of lake Cu

Heavy concts from Patton Gulch 30, 91 P.G. 20
all bulks with any values lie in or close to present stream beds.

G.A. Beglow

value of WO_3 lb/cu yd — .05

Gives all gold values as drilled out — ? fairly reliable — check with Bralorne.

Hollinger Expl. — Mr. Gustafson	Before drilled by Bralorne

Hollinger interested in financing (1941) — before Bralorne?
Past survey of reports etc — No placer experience

Conclusions:

1. Possibilities of 1,800,000 cu yds ½ to ⅝ value Aug 1941
2. Costs high due to water shortage
3. Present value after Capital expense > $2 m ±
4. Cam test for $20,000 – 25000 – by experienced placer engr only
5. option terms should be such that (a) original costs are limited to cost of testing the deposit and (b) return of capital over & above the amt necessary to launch a small operation is assured from 1st profits.

Est Bostock: 100' gravel x 30' wide, 9' deep.
or 400,000 cu yds @ $1.00/cu yd

Allen:
Gold ferberite mt Hem, & minor scheelite molybdenite, zircon, cassiterite tourmaline titanite Hbl, Fs, Qtz, mica
Ferberite mt & Hem said to carry interbedded Au (Telluride?)

Est Gibson — ? P. 16 missing
minimum 240,000 cu yds
1st 9 feet

Gold price at that time was $38.50/oz.
2800 cu yds gave $.50/cu yd on basis of $35.00 Au
were scheelite based on $35/oz in Bralorne tests?

Grade dependent on:
1. Amt of Au recoverable by sluicing from gravels.
2. " " " " from beach sands.
3. " " WO_3 from sands

Au from sluicing $100/cu yd (?)
Au in block sands 5-7 oz/ton (Ave 6)
If 1 lb black sand/cu yd, get $\frac{6(35.00)}{2000} = \$.09$
; (Most likely ∴ get only about 10¢ in black sand.
ie recover 90% of recovered Au in sluicing

Hallinger tests on Block sands
may contain 17% WO_3
not possible to make > 50% concr

* → Tariff on Tungsten into US.
Assumed 1 lb block sand per cu yd but was only ½ lb
Value (based on WO_3 prices) is 6-9¢/cu yd @ 1 lb
@ $16 to $20/unit
∴ value in ground is 3-4.5¢/cu yd
with US tariff
with no tariff 6.1¢-7.6¢

for ½ lb /cu yd

1916: Greater prod. of ~~Exbcrite~~ prevented by ice & lack of water

* Allen tested & mapped it for Bostock then left GSC 1941

Backed by 11 geologists then Captain Armour

15 000 shares $1 par value all issued

A.R. Allen.	2,400
Capt Armour	2400
AJ Brystal	1100
Dr Kirgan	1000
I. Meloy	750
TH Steele	1100
	$8750
16 others, all <500 sh	6250
	$15,000

Plan to increase to 200,000 sh.

15,000 original shares as above.
135,000 new distributed pro rata to orig. holders
10,000 new held in treasury
40 000 sold @ $1 each to refinance

Debts wages etc	$6,000
Capt Armour (loan)	10,000
	$16,000
option to Meloy	8 400
	$24,400

G.R. Gibson visited property in June 1941
Co then asked Hallinger
(a) take 51%,
(b) royalty basis
(c) 20% stock for one directors. & engr
(d) offer to drill creek in conjunction with operation and option on 51% stock.

Also negotiating with Bralorne & one of Astor family

~~**~~ ~~telluride~~ or electrum in small specks

Ferbaite 63.3 - 64.4% WO_3 mostly -10 mesh
SG. 7.4 H 6

mt 40% of block sand
Some An nuggets contain mt and fine mt carries An values

(Conoco dip needle or mag survey)

Scheelite not > 0.1%
(large boulders in creek valley below basin in canyon?)

* 55% WO_3 concentrate did contain 13% Bismuth! Impossible to reduce to .033% which purchaser requires. ∴ WO_3 no good

(No Pt in sands — as would expect)

Values An $1.00/cu yd from sluicing
.10 in block sand
~~WO_3 .05 or less~~

∴ value must be based on sluiced gold alone

Estimated 50 holes to depth of 40' would cost 151 129.60 or $20,000 total.

** Cannot detm what mining methods or rate of production without advice of qualified placer engineer.
dont know depth to bedrock, its character, or its gradient.

Water supply places most severe limitations
30 – 120 MI (45–180 cu ft/min)
Could sluice 68 to 540 cu yd/24 hrs

Cannot do much to increase water supply except pump (recirculate) water when sluicing.

→* operate 10 hrs/da & let water accumulate during night

The following estimates must be regarded as very crude guesses, subject to drastic revision after examination of the property.

Estimates costs at about 5¢ to $2.55/cu yd $5/da wages!

** Help to appraise the venture as a gamble measured in terms of the prize, the risk, and the capital ventured

51¢ operating costs

If can sluice as at Goldbottom Gulch — (?)

Must get a low cost operation.

Assuming $1.16 / cu yd.

operating costs	.51	
op. profit	.65	1.16
tax allow.	.22	.73
	0.43	.43¢/cu yd profit
tax. Income tax @ 39%	0.17	
Head office	0.05	73¢
operating cost	0.51	?

Recommends option so one spent on property alone is paid back out of 1st profits:

1. WO_3 profits ? quick but temporary
2. Govt amenable to quick WO_3 write offs
3. Vendors have exaggerated idea of value of dep
4. Capital expense greater than vendors anticipate

Bostock, H.S. Results of investigations of the tungsten deposits of Yukon Q.S.C. undated mimeograph sheets #294 Summer 1941

Conclusions by A.E Aho.

1. Equipment & everything there so ready to work on cat & shuice basis. ~~$30~~,000 ± eqt (?)

2. Looks like it would be profitable on small scale abnt 3 men experienced in placer.

3. Abnt minimum of 100,000 cu yds @ $1.00/cu yd
Further tests necessary to establish entire extent.
Tungsten not economic — do not consider.

4. Est. cost of operation should be abnt 50-60 ¢/cu yd, may recover 90% of gold so leaves 20-30 ¢/cu yd net after taxes, etc.
(Conservative estimate)

5. Water probably may restrict operation to 1 shift/da. especially later in season. — look at water situation
∴ 3 men max, possibly 2 good placer men.

6. ? test few holes to head of canyon — why not tested here, then put in drain to canyon & work upstream from lowest point on pay streak — take only top 10 ft

7. Stockpile WO_3 concts as black sands — do not recover Au or WO_3 in black sands by any special methods

8. Looks like good operation if capat placer men placed on job & given interest, say ~~10%~~ 6% for each one. + wages. (?) look into these types of deals.
Cat Brats beag to ~~ask~~ come in to examine it in Spring

Examine 1st + get idea of:

1. Water situation
2. fineness & recoverability of gold
3. Physical conditions of creek to work
4. What shape equipment is in.

Prospect adjoining head of Patton Gulch for source of Au using:

(a) Dip needle to detect source of mt if this is assoc. with gold
(b) Auger type auger to get soil samples for pan tests.
(c) use cat available there to strip overburden.

Get air photos to show if any suggestion of (a) structure for lode (b) channels for placer, etc.

Check if reported "Bismuth" may not be telluride (Collect sands)

Tungsten no good anyway because of bismuth.

Approach this, like all rest, on "believe it when I see it" basis

0.05 lb/cu yd = max WO_3 in best pay gravels, rest give negligible amounts ~~about 1¢~~

on basis 1 lb/cu yd sand 17% WO_3 = .17 lb value 12-15¢ @ $16-20 unit
but on basis $\frac{0.05 \text{ lb}}{0.17 \text{ lb}}$ value is .295(12¢-15¢) no tariff = 3½ - 4½¢/cu yd

Wolf

Lyell Dunn in Blade Keefer Burton

Harold Ikes. — Mary

— not too important

Urquhart in Dawson.

— water supply

— transportation problem — loss of commune

— know who did drilling

If anywhere near values suggested

should be good.

50 ¢ cutoff.

lots of Good info in early Days

Dawson:

John Dines
old GSC Repts in attic

Park Vista Hotel, Bayolla Calif
(Sonatar)

Old man in 30's central ~~staff~~. Co.

Don't know if.

New invention on key for door lock Combination.

Frank Lewis.

News – Monday

Aubrey Simmons –

Dutch Guiana — 10¢/Sh.

Cec. Coveney.

Taps Hat. } end of Mo..

A.S. & R. } before things

because of smelter go.

Deal.

Deal – Newmont next to premier. — 10¢/Sh. Selby. Selwyn Blue

Jenny Seal & Murray - Prospectors
#50,000 for equipment
offer: wanted #35,000 for
everything - Malloy still paying
prop @ Pt. Geo.

Tom - with engineers.
Belgium Germany etc.
Fullers earth deposit 12000 acres
Analyses done

Fullers Earth Manday

Find out how gold repaired
Find out who else examined it
Ask Pentland ?

Ask Bert Brotsberg about it when
all information finished.

Canadian Creek

Need: Find out units gold given in — ¢/cu yd ?

Patton Gulch

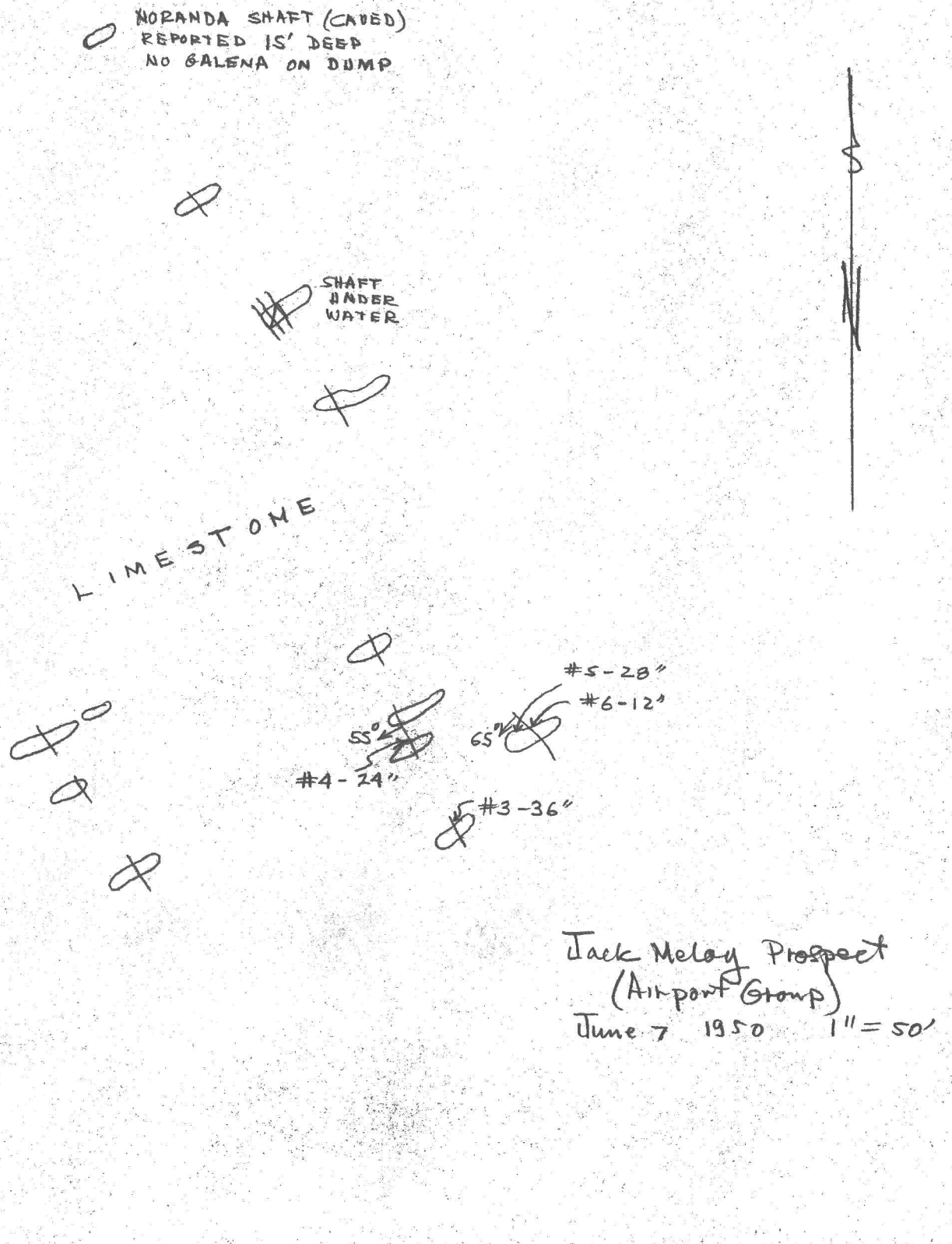
- Line P.G. 22 Hole 11 — 76.6 + 160.5 = 237.1 = $1.18/cu yd. — Bench ?
- Line P.G. 20 Shaft #5 #11 — $1.68 — 44.4 — main pay.
- Bulk test — 7800 cu yd. @ $1.50/cu yd.

Main Creek

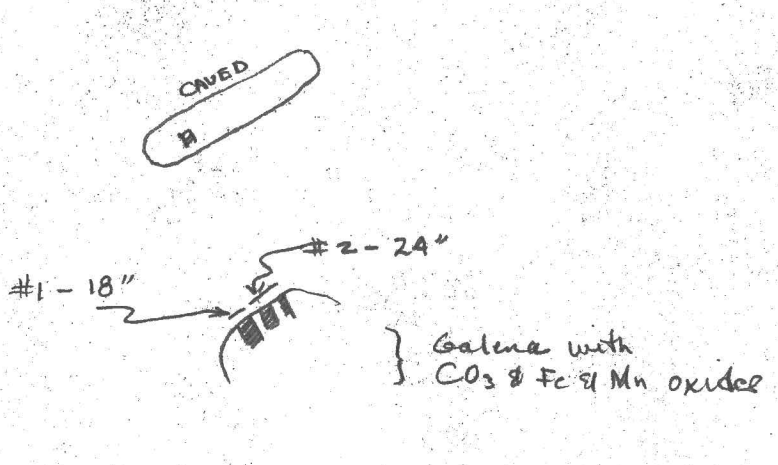
Shaft All — $10.00/cu yd (?) — erratic high?

Line 90 has no good sections.

Line



Jack Meloy Prospect
(Airport Group)
June 7 1950 1" = 50'



Jack McCoy Prospect
(Helicopter Group)
June 7 1950 1" = 10'

(1944 est 288 888 yds @ $2.04 /yd)

Summary.

Positive Reserves

1944 est. 541,664 cu yds @ $204.5/yd $1,108,244.54

Deeper gravels. pu 1948 Est

1,036,111 cu yds @ 55.19¢ 571,829.66

1,680,074.20

Probable Reserves - 1948 Est

2,792,593 cu yds.

* [trammel si figs suggested
Work by Ottawa, HBC, JR Williams & Son

Mostly fine to very fine gold,
a lot too fine to be detected by naked eye

* How much removed by erosion — ? maybe
* bedrock source is good? — use mag (mt)

5 oz/ton can't be seen or amalgamated without rubbing or crushing from black sand

(3). Nuggets

were at least gold common (very fine)

* Ferbinite mt & hem reported to carry interlocked but not checked

Minerals | An, Ferbinite mt hem scheelite, mely, zircon cassiterite tourmaline titanite HBC,

Some gold nuggets contain magnetite & reported that fine mt carries gold values

* get mt up to 4" Ø in gravel

Scheelite not > 0.1% of the carat.

(4) 1,570,000 cu yds estimate based on
Repton 1949 1.06 An @ $35.00/oz.
Operation + 2,790,000 yds possible reserves

1587 lb black sand sent to Ottawa.
assayed 5.78 oz An, 14.79% WO_3 & some zircon.
"(gave 80¢/cu yd of gravel washed — WO_3)."
Amalgam barrel recovered fine An from sand
Recovered 50% more gold, recovered 98.5-99%

"Due to the large amount of black sand in the gravel together with with the tungsten and zircon and also the big percentage of fine gold, recoveries by usual methods were found inadequate and the metallurgical problem required serious consideration by competent authorities. The black sand filled the riffles very quickly which caused much of the fine gold, tungsten, and zircon to pass over the riffled onto the tailings as repeat panning demonstrated."

Riffles & sluice box + jig & amalgam barrel
gave average $1.24 on 1949 season's run
→ combined tungsten & zircon in black sand = to gold
Sawing of clearing & thawing — 20¢/cu yd.
Need $250,000 to put in necessary plant.
o.c. Thompson — Sept. 27, 1949.

Flow Sheet: Gravel operation costs 20¢/yd.
washing plant 10¢
overhead 5¢.

→ Ground swells about 30% when handled
(normal unsorted gravel)

C.G. Carlson tape & compass survey of prospecting on Patton Gulch Apr 1952 for Erolaxinne
→ mended with report

from McConnell / B.G.

Furnace Double

Happy Complete before Fund. Oct.

CANADIAN CREEK

Allen

Bostock OSC 160.00/cu yd

Gibson Halldinger

110 – 520

Northrup 150 – 225

Allen 1.00

2000' up creek

Allen Est Surface 10 ft.

Gibb

Particulars on Tailings Pond
Never worked by Cyanide
Gold Tailings

Fine grinding down to
Micron size
Principle of Grinding
not balls of steel Liners
Centrifugal force breaks the
Atoms, molecules disintegrate
In centrifugal Spin

Seattle people developed this
Patent rights for world
Inventor in jail. Santa Fe
Killed wife
developed this while in

Dr. Forbes Electronic Engr
by Name James Young
had mill @ Idaho.

The process of building one.

Walter Gibb
1937 Pendred

Georgia Machine Carp Ltd.
NMS 5-0708
2600 – 4300 rpm.

to micron size
1/200 inch.