

	<u>Page</u>
Mc Kay Prospect	1.
(2 mi. north of Ketchikan)	
Gold Nugget prospect (Bugge)	1.
(3 mi. south of Ketchikan)	
Arrastra 1/2 mi. north of radio tower, Ketchikan - owner unknown	1.
Sitka Group (Baranof Mining Co.)	
Halleck Island.....	1-2.
Alaska Grubstake Mining Co., Bear Lake, Cleveland Peninsula.	
(Arvik, Wixon & Peterson).....	2-3.
Dakoo Gold, Dall Island	
(Old McLeod property).....	3-4.
(See also rewritten copy by B.D.S in individual folder)	
Superior Portland Cement Co.	
View Cove, Dall Island.....	4-5.
Lakeview Property, Sukwan Island..	5.
(Hal Gould)	
Lucile claims, - Nichols Bay.....	5.
Veta Group, - Mallard Bay,	5-6.
(Old Olson & Ickie property relocated by Steers & Perkins)	
John Folwarzny prospect, Mallard Bay	7.
Hattie Group, - Wowoedski Island..	
(Old Olympia Mining Co..... property) - Earl Ohmer & assoc.)	7.
Gloria prospect, - Karta Bay.....	8.
(Young Bros., natives)...	
Marietta Group - Brief note re.....	9.
(Now called Solo Group, Larry Thornton owner, Hyder).	
Flagstaff Group, - Karta Bay	
(Letter from Stevens quoted)....	9.

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MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES - H. G. Wilson
Hyder Pr. & Sitka Pr. - 1937 & No. 2

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McKay Prospect. (Also described by Reekins - 1926
as "Gravelly" mine.)

This property is located two miles north of Ketchikan and is reached by a good road. A vein 15 inches wide with a strike of N. 15° W. and dip 60° W is exposed at the top of a 25 foot shaft. Ten feet below the collar at the water level the veining has fingered out into a stringer lode 2 1/2 feet wide which contains 33% quartz. The collar of the shaft is 290 ft. in elevation and a crosscut has been run N. 80 degrees E at an elevation of 90 feet below the outcrop and the vein was intercepted. The left side of the crosscut follows a slip which has faulted the vein across the strike and a small segment of the veining is found on the north side of the crosscut before the vein is reached. A fault with a strike parallel to the strike of the vein is visible on the south side of the crosscut just before the vein is reached. Two rounds were shot in the vein on the south side of the crosscut. A reverse fault with a throw of 18 inches is visible where the crosscut intercepts the veining.

The vein in the tunnel strikes N. 25 degrees W. and dips 25 degrees west. A sample was taken across 32 inches of stringer lode material in the face of the drift and the assay showed \$7.00 in gold. The quartz stringers occur in diorite and 25 % of the sample was quartz. A sample taken across 22 inches, from the hanging wall towards the footwall at the intersection of cross cut and drift assayed \$9.80 in gold. A sample taken across a 7 inch quartz lead near the footwall of the stringer lode assayed \$58.10 in gold. The lode is sparsely mineralized with pyrite and galena. The values shown in the assays would indicate drifting to the south on the lode might be warranted.

Gold Nugget Prospect.

Martin Bugge is the owner of the Gold Nugget property which consists of two patented claims ~~and~~ ^{located} on the highway three miles south of Ketchikan. Several quartz seams which are parallel with the strike of the enclosing schist are exposed on the beach. A shaft just above the beach line was sunk on the quartz zone a number of years ago and that, with some open-cutting is the extent of the development work. Free gold is visible in some of the quartz stringers. A sample taken across an 8 inch stringer showed no values.

Most of the property has been sold as waterfront homesites and the owner has realized enough out of the property to more than pay for his mining expenditures, and is probably, far better off than if he had attempted to mine it.

Property north of Radio Towers, Ketchikan.

The writer was told of an old Arastra(?) that is located about 1/2 mile north of the radio tower and it was reported that quartz carrying gold values were found in the creek nearby. The remains of the arastra were located and indications of former excavations were found but no quartz was seen in place. A piece of quartz picked up near one of the old workings showed no values upon being assayed.

Sitka Group, Hallock Island. (Baranof Mining Co.)

The Sitka group consisting of 16 claims is located on Hallock Island adjacent to Olga Straits, 10 miles north of Sitka. A trench three feet deep and 25 feet long crosscuts the black slate formation on the beach and a series of reticulating quartz veinlets are exposed

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DEC 17 1937
B. D. STEWART
Comptroller of Mines

(Sitka Group)

in the crosscut. The mineralized area which contains pyrite strikes N 65 W and dips 44 N., the beach strikes N.30W. Twenty feet of the most promising material in the opencut was sampled; the material out for a sample was washed before putting in the sack to prevent possible surface enrichment. Samples were taken from the hanging wall to the footwall; 2 foot width .02 ounces gold, 2 ounces silver; 3 feet .02 ounces gold .4 ounces silver; 5 feet trace of gold .2 ounces silver; 5 feet .02 ounces gold .2 ounces silver; 5 feet .14 ounces gold .3 ounces silver.

Wacker and Brown were the locators of the claims. They brought $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore to Ketchikan and milled it at Thorne Arm and recovered \$16.00 from the half ton. McKane, Amos Sundstrum, Gore, Oaksmith and others, Ketchikan men all, have put up money for developing the property and chartering the plane to take the writer to the property. Stanley Oaksmith left for Seattle in August to buy a shot core drill to be used in prospecting the property. He also furnished the sketch of the location of claims that accompany this report.

Alaska Grubstake Mining Co.

This property consists of 8 quartz and 1 placer claim and is located at the south end of Bear Creek Lake which is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by trail from Meyers Chuck. The claims were located in 1933 and 1934 and are owned by George Arvick, Art Wixon and Pete Peterson.

The ore occurs in quartz veins which follow joint planes in the greenstone. The greenstone is interbedded with slate and gray whacke, some beds being only 20 to 40 feet in width; other beds are quite massive. The greenstone slate series strikes N 75 W and dips 80 N. The quartz veins strike N.20E and dip 80W. A quartz vein in which greenstone is included between the quartz stringers was opened in creek bed and 13 tons were mined and milled; the recovery being \$375.00. The vein was 25 feet long on the strike and was cut off by slate on one end and graywhacke on the other. Two samples were taken across the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet which contained about 25% quartz, arsenopyrite was visible in the quartz and included greenstone, but the values were less than \$1.00 per ton.

Twelve hundred feet above the lake a mineralized zone 14 feet wide has been stripped for 70 feet. The zone is a lode in which the quartz stringers are from 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide and are separated by 1 to 2 feet of greenstone. The owners reported the values had been very low in this cut and samples were taken across the quartz zones only. On the north side of the cut 3 two-foot samples and one 3-foot sample were taken. The 2 foot sample ran \$7.30, nil, \$9.80, and 3-foot sample ran \$8.40. Samples across 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 4 feet and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the south side of the cut averaged \$7.50. These assays seem to indicate a body of \$7.50 ore about 8 feet wide but the ore would have to be sorted as the 8 feet of ore occurs in veins across a 14 foot zone.

The principle minerals are arsenopyrite with lesser pyrite and some free gold.

The improvements on the property consist of a cabin at the lake, elevation 450 feet. A small mill building with a 4 to 8" Straub mill, a Straub crusher, feeder, 5 foot concentrating table and two 30" by 30" plates, is located about 250 feet from the cabin. A 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch fire hose supplies water under a 100 foot head to 36" home-made water-wheel. A 1200-foot tram with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch standing cable and 18" haulback connect the opencut with the mill. Oil buckets which hold 50 lbs. of ore are used for haulage from the tram.

Alaska Grubstake Mining Col cont.

The total ore milled in 1936 was 13 tons with a return of \$375.00. The concentrates obtained assayed \$175.00 per ton. In 1937 a small amount of ore from the open cut was run thru the mill but the return was very low as no sorting was used.

It was suggested that the quartz stringers ~~on~~^{and} adjacent mineralized greenstone be sorted and milled as the capacity of the mill is too small for low grade ore.

It appears that further stripping and sampling are justified on this property.

Dakoo Gold, Dahl Island.

This property was formerly owned by McLeod and was variously known as the McLeod, Elk or Midas property. A group of ten claims beginning a short distance from Dakoo Harbor, and located end to end, extend in a northwesterly direction covering the mineralized zone. Since McLeod's death the property has been relocated by Hal Gould, the last relocation being made in 1937. K4-121-42

The southeast claim of the group is known as Dakoo No. 1. Nos 1 and 2 contain the principle orebody of the group. The development work consists of two tunnels, one 200 feet long at an elevation of 400 feet, and another 265 feet in length at 220 feet elevation. The 265 foot tunnel stopped short of the mineralized zone. The 200 foot tunnel is open for 181 feet, the last 20 feet has been filled with soft muck by a slide. Samples were taken in the silicified schist zone in the tunnel which extended from the 150 foot to the 181 foot station. Small post mineral faults are apparent in the zone and pyrite is sparsely scattered thru the rock. The samples all assayed a trace of gold and silver.

The mineralized zone consists of a quartz vein which lies parallel to the strike of the enclosing rock and the adjacent pyritized schist. Galena is visible in some of the quartz. The quartz outcrops 140 feet above the 200 foot tunnel and the zone can be traced for 1000 feet.

A sample taken across 9' of solid silicified rock at a point 300 feet west of the east end of #1 claim assayed a trace in gold and silver. A sample taken across 6 feet 83 feet west of the above sample assayed 0.09 in gold and 0.4 in silver, total value \$3.35. A sample taken above the 200 foot tunnel 12 feet north of the west end of #1 claim was 6' wide and consisted of part solid and part broken quartz and assayed 0.20 gold and 0.16 silver, total value \$7.30. The indicated width of the mineralized zone was about 16 feet but it is covered with broken rock over most of its width. Three or four trenches that had been dug across the vein for sampling purposes were partly filled with broken rock and the widths sampled were as indicated. A sink hole in the limestone formation which adjoins the schist on the south gathers drainage water which has caused the flow of soft muck in the 200 foot tunnel.

In 1935 De Witt Smith supplied some money to Hal Gould which was used in reopening the 200-foot tunnel, but a mud slide filled the tunnel with 20 feet of muck after it had been opened to the face. Gould reports Smitheringale making an examination for Smith obtained assays as follows: above tunnel across 5 feet: .10 gold; two sample taken to the SE averaged .12 gold across 10 feet and two more samples farther to the SE averaged .01 across 10 feet.

Assays taken by Mr. Tripp of Juneau at a time when the tunnel was open are listed herewith. Location of points at which samples were taken are not known

Dakoo)

Samples taken and assayed under ^{by} Mr. Tripp of Juneau.

1.05 gold	5.13 Au	9.10 Au/
2.04	6.26	10.00
3.08	7.10	11.10
4.12	8.14	12.10

Assay returns from old records of the Copper Mountain Smelter are:
above 200 foot tunnel 0.15 gold 0.75 silver

face of 200 " " .35 " 1.35 "
10 feet wide of face .2 " 1.65 "

These figures were supplied by Mr. Gould.

It would seem that the expenditure of enough money to reopen and sample the vein at face of the 200 foot tunnel is warranted.

Superior Portland Cement Co., Fac. View Cove, Dahl Island.

The Superior Portland Cement Co. is operating the Diamond Cement Co. lime quarry under a lease. Mr. D.C. McDonald is Supt and 22 men were employed in June. 1937

The Plant started operating in March 1937 after being closed during the winter. In April a charge using 16 tons of dynamite was fired in the quarry. The blast produced 183,000 tons net of broken rock and, with the overbreak the total was 200,000 tons. A charge which was to use 45,350 lbs. of dynamite was to be set off the first week in July. The breakage was estimated at 160,000 tons with a possible 25,000 ton overbreak. The dynamite used in the churn drill holes is 60% and 80% strength, 40% dynamite is used in the coyote holes. The complete breakage at most averages .38 per cu. yard. A line of churn drill holes was drilled to a depth slightly below the quarry floor level and three coyote holes were driven in preparation for the blast. A map showing the present quarry face and position of drill holes was forwarded to the Dept. of mines office.

The broken limestone is passed thru a 42 inch by 48 inch Traylor Bulldog crusher, the crushed product passing thru a Dixie Mogul Hammer mill which gives a product ranging from 1 inch to dust with 60 % less than 1/2 inch size. This material goes to a 12,000 ton storage bin which discharges thru a hopper bottom onto a 36 inch belt conveyor which discharges directly into the ship's hold.

The average time of loading is 9 hours, the record time is 7 hours and thirty minutes. The boat is unloaded in Seattle in 24 to 27 hours. The ship carries 6300 tons and makes a round trip in a week.

The power for operating is supplied by two 360 H.P., 6 cylinder diesel engines. Sea water was used for cooling the engines but trouble arose from the clogged water jackets. The marine life grew in the warm environment of the water jacket. This year fresh water was substituted in the engines, the fresh water being kept in a closed circuit. It is cooled by passing salt water over the fresh water pipes. The new cooling system is reported to have resulted in more efficient and more continuous operation.

The company maintains a two bed hospital and Mr. S.M. Kellum, who has had medical training is the company accountant and M.D. Two minor accidents had occurred by June 19th, one leg injury by a rail and an eye injury by shovel cable.

Water was used in drilling two coyote holes, the third was being drilled dry and M.S.A Comfo respirators were being used. Attention was called to the law passed by the last legislation which requires the use of water in drilling.

Powder and caps are stored in separate places at a safe distance from the plant and quarry. At the time of inspection a considerable quantity of powder was stored outside of the powder house under a temporary

cover. This condition was due to the extra dynamite which had been received in preparation for the large blast.

Quarry equipment consists of a two yard, 50B. Bucyrus Erie Electric shovel, 10 cu. yd. side dump cars and two 8 ton Plymouth locomotives. A power line carries 2300 volts for use by the shovel.

Pictures of the quarry and plant were left in the Dept. of Mines office.

Lakeview Property, Sukwan Island.

KK-119-101

This prospect is located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the south end of Sukwan Island on a narrow neck of land between Tlevak Strait and a salt Chuck. The property was worked in 1915 and 1916 by Hal Gould.

A small, soft, southerly dipping vein in pyroxenite is exposed on the surface and a short winze sunk on the vein encountered bunches of bornite and chalcopyrite. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 100 feet about 75 feet south of the outcrop and the soft streak was encountered at the 50 foot level. A 50 foot drift was driven to the south at this level. A 50 foot drift was also driven to the south of the 100 foot level and showed mineralization for the first 20 feet, but the mineralization decreased as the drift approached the greenstone. The far end of the drift was driven in green stone. The greenstone-pyroxenite contact shows on the beach and an iron stained streak was observed striking towards the shaft.

The information as to the shaft and drifts was obtained from Mr. Gould as the shaft could not be entered.

Pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite were visible in the rock on the dump. A few pieces containing ~~bornite~~ bornite were sent in for assay for gold, silver and platinum. The platinum assay has not been run but gold was given as a trace and silver .3 ounces.

Lucile Claims, Nichols Bay.

KK-121-50

These claims were located originally by Reickert on a creek which enters into the east side of Nichols Bay about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the head. Several years ago development work consisting of a shaft, stripping and two crosscut tunnels was completed on these claims. The property was restaked in June 1936 by Geo. Brown, Eugene Wacker and G.F. Veckman.

An outcrop on the west bank of the creek was exposed about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the beach. A shaft about 100 feet from the creek is filled with water and was found to be at least 25 feet deep, but the actual depth was not determined. About 400 feet north of the shaft on the strike of the vein a crosscut had been driven which showed 16 feet of vein material; 100 feet north of the first cut another crosscut showed the vein to be of the same width.

The lode consists of quartz stringers ranging in width from 16 " to 42" intercalated with greenstone schist. The strike varied from N 25W to N 40W with nearly vertical dip. The mineralization consisted of pyrite, fine grained galena and minor chalcopyrite.

Several samples were taken across the vein and the most highly mineralized material was taken in separate samples but no sample assayed higher than a trace of gold and .6 ounces of silver.

Mallard Bay.

The Veta group which was owned by Polson and Ickes and which was worked under lease by the Grandley Co was relocated in 1936 by E.E. Steers and Elmer Perkins. The old wagon road which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and runs west from the bay to the old workings has been brushed out by the new locators.

The collar of the shaft is at 160 feet elevation and the vein strikes N.45W and dips 70E. The old head-frame has collapsed and the underground workings near the shaft which consist of about 75 feet of crosscuts and drifts was unsafe.

The orebody lies on the contact of a diorite and greenstone. A 24 inch sample which included a 6" seam containing chalcopyrite taken in a face exposed a few feet west of the shaft assayed a trace of gold and .6 ounces of silver. A sample of the 6 inch seam assayed gold .2 ounces, silver .8 ounces. Value \$7.40. A report on the copper content has not been received.

A grab sample taken from a dump beside an old shaft about 100 yards from the beach assayed \$3.50 in gold and silver. A sample by E.W. Steers from the same place gave \$2.80 in gold and silver.

Other assays obtained by E.W. Steers are as follows. Face west of shaft, 4 feet .70 in gold. Small mineralized seam west of shaft, grab sample, \$12.23 gold and silver, 15.92 % copper.

1. Shipping ore from dump	Au	Ag	Cu
	.09	.81	8.23 %
2/ Higrade grab, behind blacksmith shop	.13	1.43	8.22
3. Cut north of shaft, 3 ft.	.00	.83	6.92
4. Tunnel west of shaft, 3 ft.	.02	.16	1.13
5. Grab, shipping ore on beach	.03	1.55	8.92

12/10/37

WYOMING MEN DEVELOPING ALASKA MINE

Granite Mountain Property
Above Karta Bay, Bering Sea
Developed and Equipped
by Wyoming Capital
Planning on Having 100-
Ton Mill Within Year

KETCHIKAN.—W. M. Goodwin, Wyoming miner who came North three and a half months ago to develop gold properties on Prince of Wales Island—owned by Tom Stevens for the past 80 years—said that the seven-man crew working at the mine will have a 25-ton mill operating within 60 days.

"We hope to work the old Stevens property on Granite Mountain above Karta Bay, which sadly has been in need of a mill for a long time. To us, it looks as though we have a long-time mining operation ahead," Mr. Goodwin said.

He outlined a plan by which he and D. Morgareidge, who also came North from Wyoming, hope to have a 50-ton mill working within six months and a 100-ton mill working within a year. The 100-ton mill would employ 25 men, he said.

Silver Also Is Present

He did not estimate the percentage of gold in the ground. However, he said that silver and lead also are present.

"Give us 80 days more, and we will tell you more about the mine," he said.

Henry J. Mesta and C. P. Morgareidge, brother to D. Morgareidge, also were in Ketchikan. They came in from the mine, in which they also are interested, to board the southbound steamer en route to their homes in Wyoming after a week's visit at the property.

John Polwarzny Prospect, Mallard Bay.

This property is located on the south side of Mallard Bay about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the head. A good trail leads to the outcrop which is three eighths of a mile from the beach and 600 feet above the bay.

A small mineralized lens 10 feet long has been exposed on the face of the cliff below two intersecting dikes. The country rock is a basic phase of the diorite, and chalcopryite and pyrite are visible in the lenses. *A sample taken across 2 1/2 feet assayed: gold, trace, silver 1.1 ounces.*

Hattie Group, Woewoodski Island.

This group of claims is located on the s.w. side of Woewoodski^{R+ 117-46} Island and was owned and operated by the Olympic Mining Co at one time. At the present it is controlled by Earl Ohmer and Associates. An option was taken on the property by Mr. Page and associates, owners of the Sea Level property at Thorne Arm, and four men were engaged in prospecting during the month of June. Harry Townsend, consulting geologist for the company sampled the surface showings on the 30th of June and the writer accompanied him, taking samples at that time.

Surface cuts had been made on two claims named Big Spreckles and Little Spreckles. The first cut on the Big Spreckles is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the beach on the south side of Gold creek at 400 feet elevation. A blue quartz vein varying from 8 inches to 30 inches in width and which strikes N55 degrees E and dips 50 degrees south is exposed for 30 feet. A 22 inch sample ^{which was the width of the vein} taken in the center of the outcrop assayed \$12.60 in gold. The vein is sparsely mineralized with galena and pyrite, and the hanging wall is a massive greenstone, the footwall being an altered schistose greenstone which showed slight mineralization. A 16 inch sample in the footwall adjacent to the vein showed no values. The vein is faulted at the upper end of the open cut. One hundred feet N.E. of this open cut, stripping has exposed (for six feet) a zone of quartz stringers in schist 5 feet wide which strike N. 30 degrees E. and dip 80 degrees S. A sample containing 40 % quartz showed no values. This sample showed some blue quartz on the footwall. One hundred seventy five feet northeast of the first open cut a five foot zone consisting of 50% quartz has been stripped for 20 feet and shows a strike N.30 degrees E. and dip 80 degrees south. A sample across 4 1/2 feet on the hanging wall side gave no values but a sample across 6 inches of blue quartz on the footwall gave \$4.20 in gold.

The stripping on the Little Spreckles began 60 feet from the beach and a face 7 feet high and 14 feet wide exposed a series of quartz stringers in schist. A small amount of pyrite was visible in the quartz and in the schist near the quartz. Four samples were taken across the 14 foot exposure and one sample gave .70 in gold and three samples showed no values. The strike of the zone is N65 degrees E. and dip 65 degrees S. Ninety-two feet back from the face a trench which was dug across the formation on the strike of the quartz stringers showed no quartz but some pyrite was visible in the altered country rock. A sample across the mineralized rock showed no values.

Larry Thornton Prospect (Marietta Group) Texas Creek - Hyder district
(Sept. 22)
It is reported by C. W. Goldburgh of Hyder that Thornton took out 12 sacks of ore which he estimates will net about \$2000. No high grade was visible in the vein after the 12 sacks were mined.

Tom Stevens Prospect Flagstaff ^{Group} Granite Mtn., Pinal Co., Ariz. HX-119-3

Letter from Tom Stevens dated Nov. 7-1937 states: a 45 lb. sample taken from the face of the drift and extending 30 ft. back along the strike of the vein milled at the rate of \$38.00 a ton in gold and silver. A 50 lb. sample taken at the cross-cut milled at the rate of \$9.25 a ton. A mill test on the ore at the face gave \$38.00 a ton value in a 9 to 1 concentrate.

Stevens reports the Evelyn Berg landed a mill and mining equipment at Kartla Bay the 1st of Nov. and Mr. Goodwin expects to have the 25 ton mill in operation by the 1st of the year.

Note submitted by H. G. Malone
12/16/37 B.D.S.

NOTED

DEC 17 1937

B. D. STEWART
Commissioner of Mines

Eloria Prospect

This prospect is located on Paul Creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Karta Bay and is owned by young Bros. natives. The mineralized zone lies in a black argillite and has been exposed by two open cuts ~~in that creek bank~~ ^{about the state road} 300 feet apart. The first bench is 50 feet long; a series of quartz stringers strike N. 20° W and dip 80° E. The quartz stringers contain a small amount of pyrite with occasional small lumps of chalcopyrite. Four samples were taken across $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet and no values were obtained in gold and silver, the sample did not warrant an assay for copper. A 3-foot sample taken in the 2nd open cut showed calcite stringers within the argillite, the calcite stringers contained chalcopyrite flecks, no gold or silver values were found.

The run of assays showing no values in gold and silver and the apparent small copper content of the prospect ~~does not~~ show much promise.

DECEMBER 20

W. D. SEEVER
Geologist

Data submitted
by H. S. Wilcox
12/16/27
J. S. L.

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