Bevins & Solly
Westholme

005552

Victoria, B. C.,
17th March, 1905.

Clermont Livingston, Esq.

My dear Sir,-

On Wednesday last, I visited the property known as the "Bevins & Solly" prospects, situated about a mile and a half North-easterly from Westholme Station on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, on Vancouver Island.

As you accompanied me on that visit, you are conversant with the fact that I made only a casual examination at the points where a serious attempt to develop the mineral claims had been made; and that, because of the dense underbrush which covers the surface, it was impossible to make as thorough an examination of the geological conditions which occur on the "Ironclad" and "Highland" mineral claims as I would like to have done.

The most serious attempt at development has been made by the owners on the "Ironclad" mineral claim, and this work consists of about 300 feet of a shallow

cross-cut trench and three shafts, besides some open-cut work which was done in order to determine the conditions along the line of strike of the mineral-bearing zone.

The trench which cross-cuts the formation has been started near the base of the hill and carried up the hill in a Southerly direction to a point where there is a change in the character of the rock, which marks the line of demarcation between the absolutely barren country-rock and that which is impregnated with crystals of iron pyrite, and may be designated as a mineral-bearing zone - although by such designation I do not intend to be understood that this zone is occupied by commercial ore, but rather that it is mineralized instead of being a massive diorite or diabase, as is shewn by the cross-cut trench to the northward.

A microscopical examination would be necessary to properly classify either the barren rock or that in which the iron pyrites occur. In my opinion, though, the mineralized rock is possibly only an alteration from the diorite or diabase, but very much more silicious and having a structure approaching schistose, and in portions of the zone

the rock has a decidedly talcose appearance, but whether this has been brought about by the shearing movements, or whether the rock really carries talc in its composition, can be determined only by chemical analysis.

The width of this zone at the point where we examined it is about 300 feet; but the width of that portion in which occurs solid mineral having the appearance of carrying ore of a commercial grade is only about 2 feet; and this ore occurs, with banded structure with thin foliations of schist, between the slabs of ore, which are of variable thickness - from an inch to three or four and sometimes six inches, with an aggregate width, as exposed near the bottom of an inclined shaft about 25 feet in depth, of about 2 feet on the East side of the shaft, and somewhat less on the West side.

To the South of this so-called mineralized zone, the country-rock is very much similar in appearance to that on the North side, but in structure inclined to be porphyritic.

In my judgment, if this property has any value from a mining standpoint it will be determined by the extent and grade of the body of solid mineral

rather than from the mineralization which is found in other portions of this zone of silicious rock.

We took, as you know, six samples in all from the incline shaft I have mentioned: one represented about five feet, being the full width of the bottom of the shaft on the east side: another represented about two feet of the solid mineral already referred to: another about the same width from the West side of the shaft of more or less solid mineral: another from the material close to a cleavage plane which has the appearance of a footwall and on which the shaft has been sunk on an incline of about 50°: another from a small dump of the solid mineral which has been taken out in the course of sinking the shaft: and another a selected piece from the same dump, which, judging from its appearance, should carry the highest value of any of the material on the dump and may be considered a choice specimen.

A serious effort has been made to trace the body of solid mineral along the line of strike, which is East and West, and on towards the East this work has shown that the body is fairly presistent, of variable thickness, the maximum being about 10 or 11 inches; but to the West this work has shown no results, because the trench is located too close to the so-call-

ed footwall and the solid mineral occurs on the hanging wall side, some three feet from the footwall.

The value of this property depends entirely upon the values carried by the solid mineral referred to. In my judgment, if further work be done, there may be developed a mine which will produce a limited quantity of ore; but, unless the body carrying values should become much greater in extent than is shown at present, I should not feel inclined to recommend the expenditure of any considerable sum in future development work.

Of course, in the event ~~of~~ that the mineralized silicious rock should be found to carry values,- which I regard as very doubtful,- then there is a possibility of opening up a large ore body which would produce a very heavy tonnage.

If the assays of the samples which we took show the material to carry satisfactory values, I would recommend the expenditure of a limited sum, to be used in a judicious manner in further exploitation.

Yours very truly,

Jas. M. Brewer