LOUISIANA CONS. MINING CO. — 6½ mi. S of Buena Vista in White Mountains — Mineral County — (Nevada)

Tip Top Mine

Thorndyke Bley Mining Co.

Brownie Mine — Au Ag

Buena Vista Claim

ATKINS, KROLL & CO.

CABLES: "ATISCO"

CODES: A B C. 4TH AND 5TH EDITIONS
WESTERN UNION
LIEBER'S
A. I.

TELEPHONE: KEARNY 2543 (2 LINES)

311 CALIFORNIA ST.

SAN FRANCISCO. May 19,1915

Fred. Bradshaw, Esq.,
Tonopah Belmont Dev. Co.,
Tonopah, Nev.

Dear Sir:

We have understood that you would be interested in the Thorndyke Bley Mine as a development proposition. If this is true, we should like to have an opportunity of placing the property definitely before you, as we have very complete data in regard to values, cost, etc, compiled from our actual operations during the last six months.

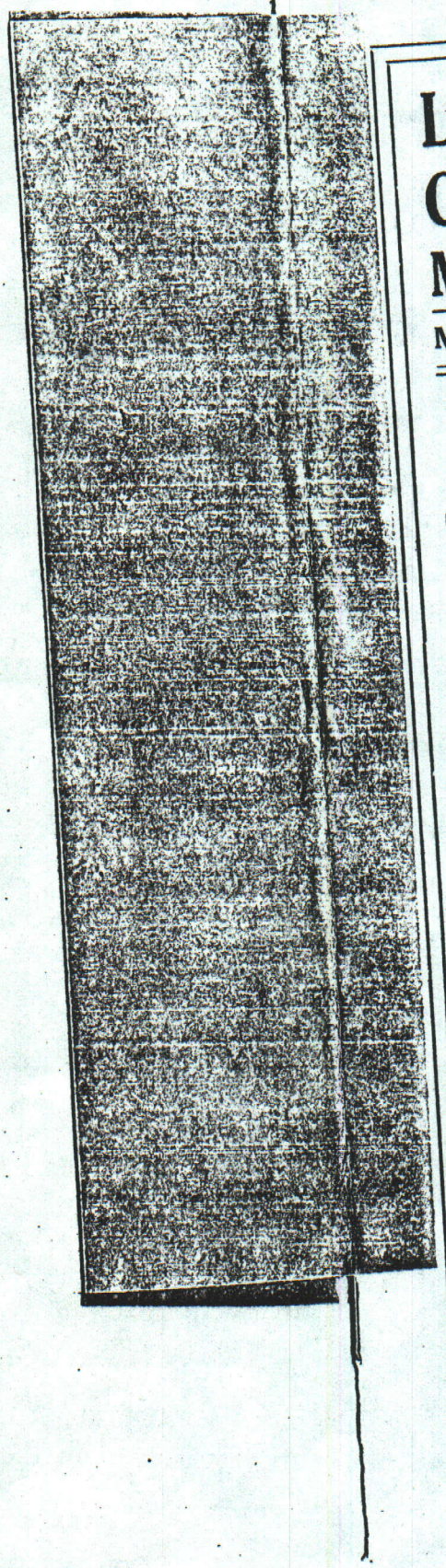
The vein is large and strong averaging over 20 ft. in width, and all work to date has been confined to the ground above the Mill level. The average value of the ore treated during our operations has been close to $9.00 per ton, the values being mostly in gold. The future of the Mine lies in the development of the ground below the Mill level and this could be easily carried out with the facilities now on the property.

We can offer this property on exceedingly favorable terms and if you are interested, we can place the matter before you in detail.

Yours very truly,

ATKINS, KROLL & CO.
Daurdgoodale

DG.



LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

Mt. Montgomery :-: Nevada

Incorporated in the State of Nevada

Capital $100,000

Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable

Officers and Directors

WALTER E. TRENT . . . . . *President*
Mining Engineer, Nevada and New York

T. F. BONNEAU . . . . . *Vice-President*
Mine Operator, Reno, Nevada

LEONARD A. DESSAR, *Secretary and Treasurer*
New York

CAPT. A. B. WOLVIN . . . . *Director*
Duluth, Minn.

H. C. CUTLER . . . . *Consulting Engineer*
Reno, Nevada

Titles passed upon by Cheney, Downer, Price & Hawkins and Hoyt, Gibbons & French

Transfer Agents

Registrar and Transfer Co. . New York

Offices

Executive Office, 120 Broadway, New York
Room 2851

Mine Office . . . . Reno, Nevada

Location of Mines

Mt. Montgomery, via Mina . . Nevada
Five miles from Southern Pacific Narrow Gauge Railroad running from Mina, Nevada to Keeler, California

Metals Produced

Louisiana Mine . . . Gold and Silver
Brownie Mine . . . . . Gold

LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

Property

THE LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY owns outright the Louisiana Mine, consisting of three full claims and a fractional claim, designated as the Tip Top, Tip Top No. 2, Tip Top Fraction and the May Claim. The group comprises sixty-five acres.

There is a complete modern ten-stamp mill and cyanide plant installed on the May Claim. The mill is operated by an oil-burning Superheated Steam Plant, called the Locomobile, imported from Germany, at a cost of $10,000, on account of its wonderful economy in the production of power.

This plant drives the heavy units in the mill by direct drive, and also drives a 75 kilowatt electric generator, which furnishes the current to drive the motors in the mill. assay office, blacksmith shop, to provide electric lights and to operate the electric hoist.

There is a water works system that supplies water for the mill and all other purposes. Two springs located two miles from the mill are developed with tunnels and concrete sumps while a pipe line laid in a trench three feet deep brings the water to the mill and all parts of the camp by gravity.

There is a very complete laboratory and assay office, bullion refinery plant, blacksmith shop, general office, boarding and bunk houses and six living cabins. There are oil storage tanks at the railroad and at the mill sufficient to hold oil for three months' run. There is also wagon equipment for hauling both oil and supplies from the railroad to the mill, a distance of five miles

The equipment and improvements on the Louisiana property have been installed at a cost of $80,000.

The Brownie mine consists of five full claims, each of 20 acres, designated as follows: IXL, IXL No. 2, IXL No. 3. IXL No. 4 and IXL No. 5. One claim fifteen hundred feet in length lies between the Brownie and the Louisiana.

All of the important development work on the Brownie was done last year since the two stamp mill was installed and, therefore, there are no further surface improvements at this property of any importance. This mill has served its purpose in aiding in the development of the mine but is entirely too small to be used in actually milling the orebodies developed.

All of the miners employed at the Brownie live at the Louisiana Mine which has accommodations sufficient for all employees of both properties.

The Louisiana Mine has a record of production so far of $120,000 of which 75% was gold and 25% was silver. All of the ore came from above the 120-foot level. The mine is now developed to the 220-foot level and only such ore as was mined in development has been extracted between these levels.

Development work has been carried on since taking over the mine last November. The shaft has been sunk to the 220-foot level. An electric winze hoist has been installed, air pipe connections made from the compressor and two Leyner rock drills with all of their accessories installed. Sinking will be continued to the 320- and 420-foot levels and drifts run on the veins both north and south.

The Company has an option on the Brownie Mine which has the extensions of the Louisiana veins, and a crosscut tunnel

is being driven on this property to cut the veins 115 feet deeper than their present development. After cutting the veins, a winze will be sunk on this level for 200 feet and the drifts extended north and south.

While completing all of the development work on the two properties, the capacity of the mill will be increased from 50 to 100 tons per day. Both the Louisiana and Brownie Mines can produce fifty tons of ore per day and the joint operation of these mines by one company, working all of the ores in the Louisiana Mill, would effect a saving in mining and milling the ores of $2.00 per ton as against operating the two properties independently.

The acquirement of the Brownie Mine with the resulting increase in ore tonnage should increase its present earning capacity of $3,000 per month to $10,000.

Our engineers estimate that by milling 100 tons per day from the two properties, $5.00 per ton will cover the cost of both mining and milling and also cover the tailings loss.

That an actual recovery of 92% can be made of the gold and silver values has been proved by prior milling operations.

Our engineers estimate the average value of the ores from the two mines to be from $8.00 to $9.00 per ton. The ores as developed should yield a profit of from $3.00 to $4.00 per ton and as richer orebodies are frequently encountered, the average values at times will be considerably higher.

All of the above work can be accomplished in from three to four months, and when completed it is reasonable to assume that the earnings of the company should be $10,000 per month, sufficient to pay 100% annual dividends on a capital of $100,000.

Geology and Development

The Louisiana Mine lies near the head of a gulch at an elevation of 8,500 feet. The Tip Top and Tip Top No. 2 claims are on the north side of the gulch and the May claim on the south side, the development having been to the north in the Tip Top claims.

The claims run easterly and westerly, the veins run north and south, dipping about 60 degrees to the east, forming contact replacement veins between two eruptive formations, andesite on the footwall and rhyolite on the hanging wall.

This contact can be traced on the surface of the Louisiana Mine a distance of 2,000 feet; it then continues to the south through the Buena Vista Claim, at which point it is first covered by the Brownie locations. The Brownie has three full claims located lengthwise on this contact giving a total distance on its strike for 4,500 feet.

The geology and occurrence of the two mines is identically the same both being on the same contact.

The Louisiana Mine has developed pay ore in continuous shoots for a distance of 350 feet, the vein beyond is low-grade, but very strong and pronounced and further driving will probably expose new pay shoots.

The Brownie mine has ore in all the faces of its crosscuts and drifts, the workings of the various tunnels are not connected but expose ore on the contact in different places for a distance of 900 feet.

There are two veins each in both mines and in both cases are called the Footwall Vein and the Hangingwall Vein. The footwall vein in the Louisiana Mine averages six feet in width and the hangingwall vein two and a half feet, the footwall veins being entirely in the andesite and the hangingwall

vein on the andesite-rhyolite contact. In the Louisiana, the two veins are separated by about five feet of andesite but at times the veins come together and form ore widths from twelve to sixteen feet. In the Brownie mine the veins are about twenty feet apart.

Nearly all of the ore in both veins, in the Louisiana Mine, above the 120-foot tunnel level has been mined, amounting to about 10,000 tons of ore averaging in value from $12 to $15. More pay oreshoots are to be expected, however, by driving both north and south. There is a possible 3,000 tons left above the tunnel level in the oreshoots already known.

A winze has been sunk 100 feet deep and an intermediate drift has been run north 60 feet below the tunnel level, and none of this ore has been mined except that taken out in development. A six foot winze in the bottom of this drift gives an average of $14.00 per ton. This is due to a new shoot just coming in on the hangingwall side that is now eighteen inches wide and the ore of which assays about $25.00 per ton.

All of the ore as developed below the tunnel level will average from seven to nine dollars, but the development has not reached the area by drifting where the best ores should be found in the rake of the shoots. The milling average of all of the ore from this level will probably be ten dollars.

It is important to get two more levels opened up and get out long drives both north and south as no doubt shoots of richer ores such as they had when shipping $28 ore, will be encountered.

The mine can be expected to produce from ten to twenty thousand tons of ore for each 100 feet of depth. This ore should yield a profit of from three to four dollars per ton and these ore veins should prove to be profitable to a depth of one thousand feet or more.

LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

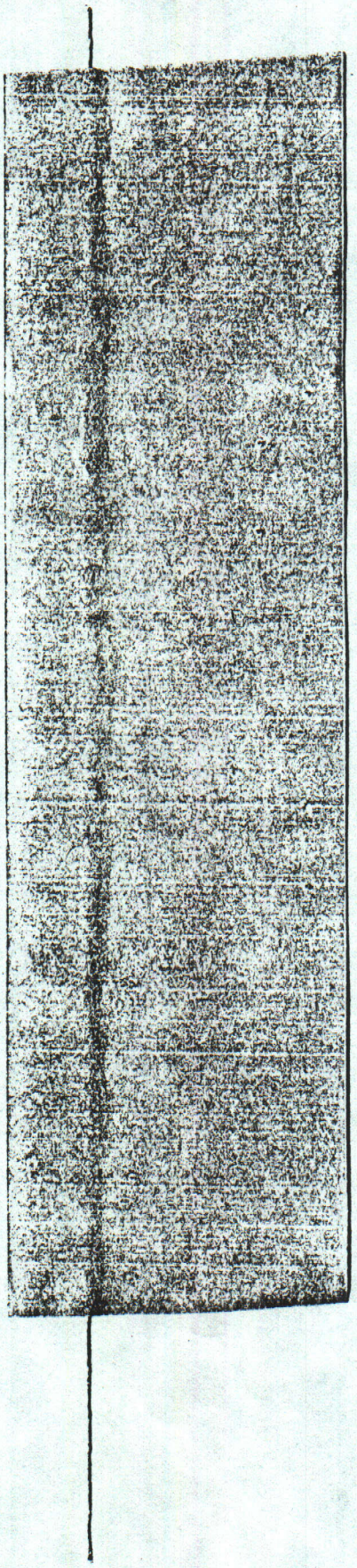
The Brownie Mine as sampled today shows an average of $7 per ton, but as the best ores were milled to the extent of about 1,000 tons, the further development of the mine ought to average one to two dollars more.

Both the footwall and hangingwall veins of the Brownie Mine have average stoping widths of from five to six feet and this mine should produce fully 25,000 tons of ore per each depth of 100 feet.

The Brownie ore is a soft white decomposed quartz, therefore does not require drilling and blasting. Consequently the mining cost is less than a dollar per ton, after the crosscut tunnels have been driven.

The Brownie ore is also an exceedingly easy ore to mill on account of its softness and fineness of the gold. When ground to 150 mesh it gives up ninety-five per cent. of its value with four hours agitation.

Taking into consideration the above details and the practical experience of the present mine owners, there is every reason to anticipate a promising future for this venture.



TONOPAH BELMONT DEVELOPMENT CO. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT

Name of Mine Tip Top.

State Nevada. *County* Mineral.

Distant from 6½ miles south of Buena Vista on N.& C. Railroad.

Kind of Deposit Veins.

Valuable Metals Gold and silver.

Extent of Property 3 nearly full claims and a small fraction.

Reported on by C. S. McKenzie. *Date* Nov. 10, 1913.

Financial Proposition:

Nothing definite. Purchase price probably about $75,000.00, with easy terms.

Mining proposition brought in by Walter Trent.

Abstract of Report: *Date* Nov.10, 1913. *By* C. S. McKenzie.

In view of the following facts, I do not believe theproperty would make a profitable investment.

Mr. Cutler only gives a probable net profit of $34,000.00 in his report, and it is probable the net profit will fall below this.

Mining will be more expensive as large stopes are opened up than at present, as the ground does not stand well.

Some features of the new mill are not in accordance with standard practice, and might have to be altered.

The water supply appears to be about the minimum required for the mill and camp, and the company's ownership of the springs is in dispute. (It seems probable the dispute will be settled satisfactorily).

My own samples show that the ore on the tunnel level is not as a whole of satisfactory grade.

Tonopah, Nev., Nov. 10, 1913.

Mr. F. Bradshaw,
General Superintendent,
Tonopah Belmont Dev. Co.,
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, I have made a preliminary examination of the Tip Top Mine, and herewith submit the following report:

LOCATION.

The mine is situated in the White Mountains, in Mineral County, Nevada, about 6½ miles by wagon road south of Buena Vista, a siding on the Nevada and California narrow gauge railroad running from Mina to Keeler.

CLAIMS AND TITLE.

The property is owned by the Thorndyke-Bley Mining Company, a corporation with a capitalization of 100,000 shares of a par value of $1.00. Mr. J. L. Bley of San Francisco is president of the company. According to information furnished by Mr. Walter Trent, the General Manager, all of the stock is held by Mr. Bley, another man, and himself. Mr. Trent owns 20,000 shares. The shares have never been put on the market.

There are 4 claims, the Tip Top (20.16 acres), Tip Top No.2 (18.92 acres), Tip Top Fraction (1.37 acres), and May, in the group on which mining operations are in progress. None of these claims are patented, but the first three have been surveyed. The company owns several other claims in the neighborhood, but no development work has been done on them.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, WATER, etc.

The mine is situated at an elevation of about 9,000 feet. The mountains in the vicinity are steep, but not precipitous, and are covered with a sparse growth of nut pine and juniper.

The winter climate is said to be severe, the snowfall reaching a depth of 3 feet, and the temperature falling as low as 15 degrees below zero.

The water supply is piped from a group of springs about 2½ miles south of the mine. The flow at present is about 7 gallons per minute. Considerably more water could be obtained by pumping, but the present supply appears to be about the maximum obtainable at this time of the year by gravity.

The road from Buena Vista to the mine is very steep, and a freight team can make only one trip per day. Machinery for the mill, which is now under construction, was hauled at a contract price of $5.00 per ton. The company expects to do its own hauling in future, and one 4-horse team will probably be required to haul oil alone.

GEOLOGY.

The ore deposit occurs in an eruptive rock difficult to recognize because of its great alteration. In the mine the walls of the orebody are characteristically a rather soft, greenish, andesitic rock showing phenocrysts of feldspar.

Numerous faults show in the neighborhood, and several are present in the mine workings. The ore deposit dips about 60 degrees to the east, and a large fault dipping about 30 degrees to the east shows in two crosscuts about 70 feet west of the ore. What effect this fault will have in depth is problematical.

The ore consists of quartz and clay, with much manganese in the form of rhodochrosite, rhodonite and black oxides. In places the manganese minerals constitute the entire vein. Almost all of the values occur in a white, banded quartz.

The ore deposit is rather irregular, in that there are several veins. The original discovery was made on a small rounding knob composed almost entirely of quartz that outcrops about 25 feet above the hillside. The tunnel was started on quartz and driven toward this knob. Several parallel veins show in the tunnel, but it is difficult to correlate them in different parts of the workings.

DEVELOPMENT.

The mine is opened by a tunnel about 450 feet long which is about 175 feet below the outcrop at its deepest point. Considerable crosscutting has been done, and about 1500 tons have been stoped, mostly at the surface. The deepest working is a winze 45 feet below the tunnel level. Mr. H. C. Cutler made a report on the property, and allowed about 10,000 tons of ore with a gross value of $85,000.00 and a net value of $34,000.00. This tonnage included dumps. Mr. Cutler estimated the mining and milling costs at $5.00. I do not believe the ore can be mined and milled for less than $6,00, which would cut the net profit down to $25,000.00.

I took 52 samples on the lower tunnel level. The arithmetical average of the values obtained by assay was $4.08, about 20 per cent of the value being silver and 80 per cent gold. The average length of the sample cuts was 42 inches, but this length does not represent the average width of the veins, as the ore is not often exposed for its full width, and the veins were sampled in sections in several places. The greatest width sampled was 204 inches, taken in 3 samples. From hanging wall to footwall the values obtained were: $3.05 (54"), $5.60 (96"), $5.50 (54"). All of the samples were not taken on what the management said was ore, but 30 samples taken on supposed ore averaged $5.23. The samples showed lower results near the mouth of the tunnel and in the most northerly workings, indicating a probable lateral exten-

17' @ ≈ 0.25

sion of the shoot of about 180 feet. This would indicate that the ore occurs beneath the big outcrop, and it is a fact that all of the ore stoped to date has been taken from this zone. If the mine were sampled thoroughly, it would probably be possible to obtain a higher average than that given above, due to the richer surface ore.

EQUIPMENT.

Mr. Trent is building a mill on the property, equipped as follows: 10 1250-pound stamps, 1 4½ x 16 tube mill, 1 simplex Dorr classifier, 2 Dorr thickeners, 3 Pachuca agitators, and a filter patented by Mr. Trent. Power will be furnished by a 125 H.P. Wolf Locomobile engine, with oil as fuel. My understanding is that Mr. Trent's filter is an untried machine, and its success is therefore a matter of experiment. It would appear that 125 H.P. will be insufficient to operate the mill, furnish electric lights for the camp, and run a hoist in the mine, but I may be mistaken in this.

CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Trent informed me that the property could probably be purchased for about $75,000.00. This is the approximate amount of the company's investment, including the mill. He stated that the terms would be made very easy.

In view of the following facts, however, I do not believe the property would make a profitable investment.

Mr. Cutler only gives a probable net profit of $34,000.00 in his report, and it is probable the net profit will fall below this.

Mining will be more expensive as large stopes are opened up than at present, as the ground does not stand well.

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for the mill and camp, and the company's owndership of the springs is in dispute. (It seems probable that the dispute, which has taken the form of a case in court, will be settled satisfactorily).

My own samples show that the ore on the tunnel level is not as a whole of satisfactory grade.

Respectfully submitted,