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Item 10

The Brady antimony group of claims are located on a spur of the Cherry Creek range in White pine Co.,Nevada,I4 miles west of the town of Cherry Creek on the Nevada Northern railroad,and about 55 miles north west of Ely,Nevada. This range is one of the oldest mining districts in the state.There are a number of mines with records of large production of copper,silver lead and gold.

It is about one mile from the claims to the nearest road,a point on the old overland stage road.About three miles down a long wash to the floor of Butte valley where an abundance of water may be had at 80 foot depth for milling purposes.

The country rock on this side of the mountain is lime from the upper to the lower,tilted to about 40° to the west,which show a thickness from I000 to I500 feet,which is cut by numerous intrusive dykes of rhyolite,monzonite,andecite,all more or less porphyritic having a north westerly strike. The antimony occurs in an intrusive blue quartz vein or silicified dyke that has a parallel strike with the other dykes.

In the surface outcrop the antimony is in the form of the oxides valentinite,which is formed by the decomposition of the sulphide stibnite. The alteration extends a few feet only,in some places the stibnite is only partially altered at the surface. The pure sulphite occurs in bunches as much as I0 tons in one place,while the quartz has fine stibnite crystals disseminated through it. The main body of quartz would be concentrated by flotation,while the pure stibnite would go direct to the furnace.

The proposed development work will be first to drive a tunnel on the contact of vein and lime to a point that will give a hundred or more feet in depth.In case the values are here shown to be satisfactory to then come down the mountain to a point where a cross cut tunnel of about 500 feet will be driven to cut the

vein 200 feet below the upper tunnel.Then by drifting in the mountain sufficient ore can be blocked out to warrant erection of a concentrating plant and furnaces.

In case of failure to find sufficient ore to warrant the erection of a mill the high grade sulphides can be mined and shipped.

As for uses of antimony there are storage battery plates, Babbit metal,and for vulcanizing rubber,type metal,coloring matter in manufacturing pottery and glass ware,cloth and paper,and in a number of the alloys.

There has been no antimony mined in the U.S. since 1926. A mine in Idaho near Yellow Pine is being developed by Mr.Berryman of the Bunker Hill Sullivan Co. Their reduction plant has been reported to begin operations this fall.

At Laredo,Texas the plant operated by the Texas Mining and Smelting Co treats ore imported from Mexico.This plant was formerly in Mexico but was moved across the line to avoid the duty on the finished product,the raw ore is not dutiable.

At present the price is low,6 cents same as all other metals,but as there is no visible supply on hand and very few known deposits in the world there will be a rapid recovery in the price as soon as the manufacturing business is resumed.Under similar conditions antimony ore can be mined and treated at no greater cost than mining and treating lead,and at 6 cents most of the lead mines could be working.

I refer you to a volume by C.Y.Wang"Antimony Its Chemistry, Metallurgy Uses Etc." I find that the geological conditions here compare favorably with those reported by Wang at the principal mines in other countries.

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