(155)
Item 3

The Bank of Austin,
AUSTIN, NEVADA.
ESTABLISHED 1863

2650 0003

Apr. 23. 1914.

Mr. E.L. Mims;

Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Sir;

I am in receipt of a letter unsigned, but referring to answer to you. I presume you who knew who the party is who wrote the letter. I wish to say that the property at Kingston is open for examination and sale. There is no snow to interfere with making examinations at once. We will give you all the assistance you may require. My idea is to have the party go to Kingston; make all the examinations desired; if satisfactory come to Austin where I have all papers, maps and reports on the same. We can talk over matters, and agree on terms. I will give you such reasonable time as you may require for examination. As you are first no other proposition will be accepted from any other person until you shall finally determine whether you want it or not, provided you use due diligence. The reason I did not reply sooner was that I had given another person the first chance; he died in New Jersey. That, of course, put an end to our negotiations. I have a letter to that effect from his friends. There is only one proper way to do, and that is to come and look over the property, and then we can talk business if you want it. n We have 5 men at work on the property under lease, but that will not interfere with the sale, as I have an agreement with them that in case of sale they will give up.
Please let me hear from you soon, as I do not wish the Summer to go by without doing something.

Yours truly,

J.A. Miller
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item 3

Chicago, Ill. June 29,1909.

Mr. H. A. Harvey,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:-

I would report conditions in connection with the Kingston property as follows:- This report being based on the preliminary examination made by me Sept. 2nd. and Sept. 10th., 1909 - and June 14th.-17th, 1909.

LOCATION AND GENERAL CONDITION: This property is situated in the Victorine mining district, Lander County, Nevada, twenty-five miles south of Austin.

The property consists of the Buckeye, Defiance, Bi-Metallic Klondike, Irvine Fraction, Duncan, Dewey, Ora Anna and Ora Fino lode mining claims. All of which are either patented or in process of patent, except the Irvine Fraction and Duncan claims. Also a one-fourth interest in the Phonecian lode mining claim, and, as stated in the letter of J. J. Miller, Jr., supplementary to your option contract on the property, the owners will undertake to deliver the other three-fourths interest in this claim, on certain conditions.

In addition to the mining claims just mentioned, the property included what is known as the Kingston ranch, consisting of 760 acres of patented agricultural land, covering about three miles of the course of Big Smoky Creek, in Township 16 North of Range 43 East, N.D.B. & H., and Township 16 North of Range 44 East, N.D.B.&.H. It also includes a certain possessory agricultural claim, located in th name of J. C. Irvine, covering about three miles of the length of Big Smoky Creek, in Sections 28,27 and 35 of Township 16 North, Range 43 East, N.D.B.&.M. In connection with this agricultural claim and the other properties, there has beem located and established, and approved by the State Engineer, in the name of J. A. Miller, Jr., and appropria-tion of the public waters of the State of Nevada, in the amount of twenty cubic feet per second, of the waters of Big Smoky Creek, which, in connection with the patented agricultural land above mentioned, controls all water rights that could be made available in connection

with the above mentioned property. The plat that I furnish you herewith shows all of the above described property, except that portion of the patented agricultural land located in Township 16 North of Range 44 East.

In connection with the property owned by J. A. Miller Jr., Irvine and J. A. Miller, Jr., it will be advisable, provided that same can be secured on a proper basis of prices, to purchase the Victorine mill and mill site, consisting of mill building, thirty stamp mill, water power installation and thirty-five acres of patented mill site ground, situated in the North-East 1/4 of Section 35 Township 16 North, Range 44 East. Mr. Miller states in his supplementary letter to you, above referred to, that this can be obtained for $6,000.00

All of the property above mentioned is situated on the Eastern slope of the ~~Toyabe~~ Toiyabe range. This is a range of percititous mountains which forms the Westerly boundry of Smoky Valley. I will say in this connection, that Smoky valley, which has a length of about 100 miles from North to South, offers the most practical route by which the Nevada Central, whose terminus is now at Austin, or any railroad connectiong with the main line of either the Southern or Western Pacfic railway could be built to the Round Mountain, Manhattan Tonopah or Goldfield districts. A railroad built on this route would shorten the distance from any of the points mentioned to Salt Lake City by at least 250 Miles, as against the lines that are now in operation.

In view of the rate at which the Nevada mining districts are being developed, it seems extremely probable that sooner or later a line will be built in this valley, in fact several surveys, looking toward that end, have already been made. However, the property under consideration, being essentially a milling proposition, railroad transportation, while it would be advantageous, is by no means vital.

FORMATION: The conditions as to formation are indicated on the map and sketch furnished herewith. Generally speaking, it consists of interbedden lime-stones and slates with diorite intrusions which evidently have a genetic relation to the ore deposition. The veins

that have so far been developed on the property are two parallel veins about 80 feet apart, occurring in contacts between lime and slate. The upper vein, called vein # 1, is overlaid by a very thick deposit of slate. The lower vein, # 2, occurs in a contact between the lime on the lower side and a thin band of slate, identical in character with that found in the hanging wall of vein #1. The work so far done on the property, while it has been sufficient to demonstrate the presence of these veins throughout nearly the whole extent of the property under consideration, except the Western portion of the Buckeye claim, has not been done in a systematic manner, and, except to a very limited extent, has not been of such a character as to be considered anything but preliminary development. Without considering the Ore Anna and Ora Fino claims, which have not been prospected to any extent, the work done on these properties consists of tunnels Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8. Of these tunnels Nos. 1,6, and 7 were not covered by my examination, they being inaccessible, on account of caving. Of the workings referred to, tunnels Nos. 3,5,6, and 7 and the openings marked 10 and 11, also the tunnel on the Victorine claim, have been driven on the upper vein. Tunnels Nos. 2.4 and 8 have been driven on the lower vein. Tunnel # 1 is on a different vein from either of these, and the ore in this tunnel is probably associated with the contact between the diorite formation and the lime that over lies it.

The ore is an altered and silicified lime, containing pyrite, a small amount of chalcopyrite and an antimonial sulphide, containing gold and silver. Values are in gold and silver. With silver at 50¢ per oz., about 75% of the values are in gold, and 25% in silver.

As usual in the case of ore bodies occurring in lime formations, the larger bodies of ore occur in irregular masses, or chambers. It appears, however, that in this case there is always a comparatively narrow vein of low grade material, one to five feet in width connecting the larger bodies of ore in which the higher values are found. This is a very important and favorable feature. While the values in this material are, as a rule, not important

from a commercial standpoint, it appears to be a certain guide to be followed in development in order to reach masses of higher grade material.

On account of undeveloped condition of the property, the table of milling results, furnished herewith, probably gives a better idea of the character of the ore in the larger masses than any sampling that could be done at this time would indicate. The ore referred to in these milling returns came from chambers ore that were developed in tunnels No. 2 and 3. One of these on vein # 1 showed a thickness of about 10 feet of ore, and there is now a face of ore averaging abat 8 feet in width on three sides of this chamber, which shows satisfactory values.

Samples from this were as follows:-

Grab sample from 50 tons broken material in this chamber:

Gold .90 oz., Silver 8 oz. Value $ 22.00

Sample Broken from face of this ore body;

Gold .70 oz., Silver 13 oz., Value $ 20.50

Sample 3 feet of altered lime and slate above this ore body;

Gold .10 oz., Silver 4.5 oz., Value $ 4.25

Breast of incline tunnel # 4, ore 8 feet in width.

Gold .40 oz., Silver 9 oz., Value $ 12.50.

General sample Northcand South cross vein, 6 feet wide showing in an open cut at entrance of tunnel # 4.

Gold .60 oz., Silver 16 oz., Value $ 20.00

The bulk of the ore that had been made available by previous development in tunnel Nos. 2,3 and 4, was taken out by the people who did the milling above referred to.

A lease is now being operated on a body of ore that has recently been opened underneath the floor of tunnel # 4.

Developments, however, were not of such a character as to indicate definitely the size of this ore body.

The best showing in the way of developed ore on the property at this time is in tunnel # 8. This tunnel has been driven a distance of 160 feet, and is in ore for the entire distance. Near the tunnel entrance the ore is in the roof of this tunnel, but the

tunnel has been driven through it, and, at the breast, the ore is in the bottom. The open cut at the tunnel entrance shows 10 feet of ore, that samples as follows:-

Gold .40 oz., Silver 22 oz., Value $ 19.00

Sample of 10 feet low grade material on top of this ore;

Gold 10 oz., Silver 3 oz., Value $ 3.50

Sample from bottom of ore body 60 feet inside of tunnel entrance.

Gold .45 oz., Silver 128 oz., Value $ 72.99

Ore 5 feet wide in East drift from this tunnel:

Gold .40 oz., Silver 2.5. oz., Value $ 9.25

Altered lime and slate on top of ore in drift, sample for length of 30 feet 2 feet wide.

Gold .50 oz., Silver 4.2 oz., Value $ 12.10

Ore 3 feet wide in breast of tunnel;

Gold .65 oz., Silver 10.7 oz., Value $ 18.25

Ore 3 feet wide in shadow pit at opening # 9;

Gold 1 oz., Silver 22 oz., Value $ 31.00

In order to get an approximate idea of the value in the victorine Dump which contains from 15,000 to 20,000 tons, samples were taken as follows;-

First.- two samples of selected ore of which the dump contains 2 to 3 %.

Second:- wast of which there is from 35 to 40 %.

Third:- low grade ore representing about 60 % of the dump.

Fourth:- a general sample of fine and course material together, taken from top to the bottom of the dump.

Fifth:- a general sample of coarse rock from the bottom of the dump. These samples assayed as follows;-

Selected material:

Gold 1.2 oz., Silver 22 oz., Value $ 35.00

Gold 4.4 oz., Silver 250 oz., Value $ 213.00

Low Grade Ore:

Gold .40 oz., Silver 4.2 oz., Value $ 10.00

Waste:

Gold .15 oz., Silver 1.8 oz., Value $ 3.90

General sample:

Gold .80 oz., Silver 3.2; oz', Value $ 17.60

Sample coarse rock from bottom of dump:

Gold .32 oz., Silver 5.5 oz., Value $ 9.15

It would appear from the results of this sampling that this dump will run pay from a milling standpoint.

On account of its situation with reference to the proposed milling plant, it could be delivered at the mill by surface tram at a cost of about 50¢ per ton. There is, I think, enough 15 lb. rail on the property to build such a tram.

The Victorine property, according to information I have been able to obtain, has produced about 10,000 tons of ore of an average value in excess of $45.00 per ton. Part of this ore was milled in a large arrastra driven by an overshop water wheel about two miles down the canyon from the property, and the balance was handeled in the Victorine mill. All of this ore was produced from one chamber on vein # 1. This ore had a minimum thickness of about 30 feet. The Victorine workings are now inaccessible, but the dump and tunnel entrance are included in the property covered by your option contract. While both the Victorine and Morning Star patents are not included in your option, yet I do not regard them as being in any sence necessary to the success of the proposition. The situation is such that, on account of water rights, in the final outcome, the owners of both of these properties will have no other choice than to sell out to the parties controlling the property included in your option.

On vein # 2, about 400 feet North-East of tunnel L I, there is a quartz outcrop about 30 feet in thickness. A part of this is obviously very high grade, and all of it shows more or less evidence of value. On account of its overhanging the gulch, it was impossible to sample it, with the facilities at hand, at the time of my examination.

I am advised that a body of ore of a very satisfactory grade was opened up many years ago in a tunnel driven on vein ##, whose entrance is now covered by the Victorine dump. I was unable to verify this statement, but the dump has been trenched at several points by parties having knowledge of this condition, in an effort to open up

the ore bodies referred to. They found the dump too thick, however, for them to reach the vein in question.

On the Ora Anna claim a sample of selected quartz assayed as follows:-

Gold .5 oz., Silver 2 oz., Value $ 31.00

The balance of the vein at this point showed nomial values in gold and silver.

The Ora Fino claim was not examined in detail, although the outcrop of both of the veins above referred to is visible throughout the length of this claim. On this portion of the property there is an examination of rhyolite, whose position is indicated on the plat furnished herewith.

As stated above, the work already done on the property has not been of such a character as to develop it in the mining sence of the term; and has really been little more than sufficient to demonstrate ore at the points where work has been done. It must be said, however, that nearly every piece of work that has been done on either of the veins above mentioned has opened up ore of commercial value. It will be apparent that no estimate of available tonnage can be made on the basis of the work already done. On the other hand, I think that conditions disclosed by this preliminary examination warrant the conclusion, that the development of a large tonnage of ore is merely a matter of proper development work. For the same reason that no estimate can be made as to the tonnage, no very reliable estimate can be made as to average values. On a basis, however, of my sampling and information obtained as to the tonnage that has been produced, I think that the development of ore in quantity, ranging in value from $15.00 to $20.00 per ton, can be anticipated. A good deal of work will necessarily have to be done on ore much lower value than this figure. On the other hand, it is apparent from work already accomplished, that when the ore body is large, the value is much higher than in the comparatively narrow veins connecting these chambers of higher grade material.

PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT: The plan for development indicated by conditions, as to formation and ore occurrence, is to drive inclines on the two veins already developed, also to prospect the diorite-

lime contact to be determine the presence or absence of ore bodies in that formation. In case the veins already developed maintain the dip shown in tunnels #2 and #3, the Irvine tunnel, which has already been driven 546 feet, and is an excellent piece of work, could be extended to cut these veins, on their dip, at a depth of about 700 feet. It appears, however, that the dip of these contacts is apt to be extremely variable on account of the folding of the sedimentary formation. For that reason the plan of development I would reccomend would be to develop one or both of the veins by incline driven on their dip, until the general features of these veins, both as to dip and ore occurrence, have been better demonstrated, before undertaking to drive the Irvine tunnel to intercept them. The mill should be situated so as to be below the level of the mouth of the Irvine tunnel, so that this tunnel can be made a part of the plan for development of the property, in case the conditions demonstrated make it advisable to do so. Some further investigation of the property should be made before deciding as to the best point to drive the incline above mentioned. My impression is, however, that tunnel #8 would be a good point from which to develop the lower vein.

The hoisting plant now on the property will be sufficient for doing preliminary development work; in fact in tunnel No. 8 a good deal of preliminary work can be done without a hoist.

The best plan, however, to utilize the cheap power resources of the property would appear to construct a pipe line about three-quarters of a mile in length to develop the upper 200 feet of the available head of the water right location herin mentioned. This pipe line should be of sufficient size to make it practicable to use it as a portion of the pipe line that would have to be constructed from the point of diversion of this water to the Victorine mill in case it appears advisable to develop the water power feature of this proposition.

The power that could be generated from this pipe line could be used to drive an air compressor for furnishing power for air drills and for hoisting purposes, and in case a mill plant is constructed at the mine, the mill could be driven by water power direct, so that no

electric installations will be necessary except for lighting purposes. There is a 5 ft. Pelton Wheel on the property that has never been set up that could be used for driving the compressor plant. Cost of construction of this portion of the pipe line, including power station, six drill air compressor and two 40 H.P. hoists to be driven by compressed air, would be about $30,000.

MINING CONDITIONS: There are no miners unions in this part of Nevada. The scale of wages at Austin varies from $3.00 for surface work to $4.00 for miners working below ground. This averages about 20% less than the rate of wages that is being paid in Goldfield and the other mining camps in Southern Nevada. The situation of the property is such that the labor question can very easily be controlled.

The ground is rather heavy ground from a drilling standpoint but breaks freely. By taking advantage of the cheap power resources of the property, through use of machine drills, the cost of mining on a 50 ton daily basis, including proportionate development work, should not exceed $4.00 per ton. Milling costs on a 50 ton daily basis using the process hereafter suggested, should not exceed $1.50 per ton. Little timber will be required except for timbering working inclines. Sawed timbers cost $50.00 per 1000. ft. delivered.

MILLING: As indicated by the attached milling statement, it would appear that a high percentage of the gold values can be recovered by simple amalgamation. The concentrates produced, according to my information, are worth from $40.00 to $75.00 per ton. Under present transportation conditions, a product of this character would not yield a large profit. While no figures are available, it appears however, that only a small percentage of the values were obtained in the form of concentrates, probably less than 5%. The bulk of the values not recovered by amalgamation, being in tailings. The question of proper milling process to receive this residual value will, of course, be a matter for investigation. However, in view of the fact that the tailings from the Victorine ore were successfully cyanided, I do not believe there is any question as to the success of cyanide treatment, although details would necessarily be a matter for experiment. It is quite probable from what I have seen of the ore, and what

I can learn as to the milling results that have been obtained, that proper treatment would be substantially as follows:- First, stamping to a comparitively coarse mesh, followed by plate amalgamation. Regringing the whole tailings produce from first amalgamation in tube mills to 200 mesh. Plate amalgamation of the re-ground produce, followed by cyanidation of the final tailings. A 10 stamp milling unit, using the process as above outlined, steel frame construction will cost, erected, about $35,000.00, and have a capacity of about 40 tons per day. The proper location for a mill would be on the Irvine claim at a point indicated on the map.

WATER AND WATERPOWER: Big Smoky creek has a length of about 7 miles above the Victorine mill, which situated at the mouth of the canyon, where the stream emerge s from the mountains. In 3 of the canyon, above the mill, covered by the possessory agricultura l claim of J. C. Irvine, there is a fall of 1,000 feet. The water rights in connection with this are covered by water appropriation above mentioned. Above the point at which 1,000 feet head can be obtained, the slope of the canyon is comparitively flat. The minimum flow at the point of diversion of the water right of J. A. Miller, Jr., is about 1,100 cu. feet per minute, by weir measurement. The water shed is fairly well timbered, and is covered by the Toyabe Forest reserve. The canyon is very deep and drains a great thickness of the lime stones and slates that form the mass of the Toyabe range in this territory. There are other streams in this range that have a considerable flow at some seasons, but none have a large enough minimum flow to justify the development of water power, and the slope of the bed of these streams is too great to make it practicable to build reservoirs to impound the flood waters. In the stream under consideration, however, the slope of the upper portion of the canyon is slight that it seems probable that reservoir sites could be obtained in case it were deemed advisable to increase the minimum flow by impounding the flood waters.

VICTORINE MILL: This mill was originally built as a chlorination plant. Later was equiped with stamps and concentrating tables,

As it stands now, the equipment is in substance as follows:

30- 850 stamps, single issue mortars, 20 of which are equipped with amalgamating plates, 4 of the plates having been stolen.

6 challenge feeders.

1- 7x10 Blake crushers.

Stamps, crusher and feeders are of absolute pattern.

3 Wilfley concentrating tables, latest pattern.

1-150 light dynamo, belt connected.

1-3 floor Pelton water wheel.

Necessary shaft and belting for connecting water wheel to above mentioned machinery.

In connection with the water wheel there is a pipe line 30 inches in diameter, about, 3,000 feet in length, furnishing water under a head of 150 feet to the wheel above mentioned. This pipe line is about 20 years old and would need some repairs in order to put it into servicable condition. There is also a 4-1/2 foot wheel at the mill that has not been mounted. About 150 horse power could be generated with the installation now at the mill, and if it appears advisable, could be used for the purpose of doing preliminary development on the property.

The mill cannot be considered valuable as a mill for working purposes, at the same time the building is very substantial one, most of it being stone, and would be suitable for the installation of a power plant, also it will be necessary to do some experimental milling work in order to work out the details of the milling process to be used for the ores on this property. This can be done at a comparatively small expense by using the milling plant as it stands, and supplementing it by the necessary experimental cyanide plant.

SURFACE EQUIPMENT: There is installed at tunnel #2 a 12 horse power of Fairbanks Morse gasoline hoist of the vertical portable pattern, with cable and cars in connection with this hoist in both tunnels #2 and #3. There is a surface tramway, with cable, two cars and ore bins as shown on the map.

In addition to the track in tunnel #2 and #3 and the Irvine tunnel, there is about 5,000 feet of 15 lb. mine rail on the property.

There is a boarding house and bunk house capable of accomodating a force of about 30 men, positions of which are indicated on the plat.

KINGSTON RANCH: As stated in the beginning, Kingston ranch covers 780 acres of patented agricultural land; of this about 150 acres are now under cultivation to a greater or less extent. The ranch includes a garden, two acre apple orchard, 80 acres of hay land and about 30 acres of alfalfa, worth $20.00 per ton.

The ranch is equipped with two brick dwelling houses, brick barn, chicken house, tool house, etc., and is equipped with all necessary agricultural machinery.

On account of the arid condition of the country, and the difficulty of obtaining fresh vegetables and supplies of that character, this ranch can be made quite an important feature of this proposition. 300 additional acres of this ranch can be put in cultivation by building necessary irrigating ditches.

CONCLUSIONS: As already indicated, details in the matter of cost of equipment and details of plans for development, of both mine and water power, will require further investigation.

The mining feature of the property is of course practically undeveloped, but the showing is an excellent one, and the conditions, as to formation and ore occurrence are favorable for the development of ore in large quantity, and for the persistence of values at depth. When the property is developed in the larger sense, I think the tonnage will not fail below an average of $12.00 per ton, and will probably always exceed that. Making an allowance of 10% for losses in milling ore averaging $12.00 per ton canbe handeled at 40¢ ton basis, on account of the extremely favorable situation as to power and the small amount of timber required.

I estimate that it will take six to eight months to development work, with two machine drills working two shifts, to open up the property to a sufficient extent to warrant the beginning of milling operations. The cost of this work will be from 3,000.00 to $3,500.00 per month.

If the Victorine dump contains even approximately the values indicated by preliminary sampling, it is a very valuable asset. Allowing for milling costs and losses, all values in this dump in excess of $3.50 per ton will be profit.

Under your revised option contract the six months time given for preliminary work before the first payment is due will be sufficient to make a conclusive investigation of the property in all its features. During this time sufficient development work can be done to make a demonstration of the most important conditions. The cost of doing this would be about $10,000. By proceeding on the proper lines and crowding this work as rapidly as possible, I think that property could be put in shape for steady production so far as developed ore is concerned by the end of this six months period, and that milling of the ore could be begun as soon as a mill could be constructed.

In considering the financial end of this proposition, it must be borne in mind that in formations of this character conditions for secondary enrichment, with resultant formation of masses of very high grade ore are very favorable. In fact several bodies of ore of this character have already been found in the property and shipped to smelters. This material must always be regarded as a fortunate accident, and cannot be counted on as a source of steady production but, taking all of the conditions in this property in to consideration, it is apt to be an important factor in its production, and when encountered will greatly increase the grade of ore as above estimated. A sample of ore of this character taken from tunnel #3 assayed as follows: Gold 16.2 oz., Silver 153.30 oz., Value $399.15

There are a number of showings of ore of this character in tunnel #8, but in making the above estimate of average values ore of this grade has not been considered.

The water power in connection with this proposition when fully developed will furnish at least 1000 H.P. in excess of the maximum power requirements of the Kingston property itself. In view of the fact that wood is the only fuel available in this region, (it costs from $10.00 to $14.00 per cord and can then only be obtained in limited quantities), it will be apparent that this water power alone

may become a very available asset in case the developments in the mining districts to which it could be delivered, create a sufficient market for it.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Alden H. Brown-.

Table of mill results from ore milled from tunnels, #2 in September and October 1906.

Note: This table is from figures furnished by J.A. Preston, Assayer. This ore was stamped to 30 mesh, amalgamated on plates, concentrated over Wilfley tables without classification. Nearly all of the recovery was in Bullion, no figures are available as to value of concentrates, except the statement that they assayed from $40.00 to $75.00 per ton, and amount to a very small percentage of the ore treated.

HEAD VALUES			TAILING VALUES.		
Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
15.00	4.71	19.71	3.00	3.36	6.36
24.00	11.65	35.65	3.20	3.54	6.74
17.20	7.06	24.26	4.00	5.91	9.91
16.80	5.18	21.98	4.00	4.56	8.56
15.20	5.27	20.47	4.40	4.51	8.91
48.20	15.47	63.67	5.00	3.63	8.63
24.80	7.93	32.73	4.60	3.90	8.50
24.30	10.82	35.82	5.00	4.82	9.82
24.20	8.39	32.59	7.80	4.23	12.03
19.20	5.59	24.79	5.30	3.82	9.42
21.00	6.30	27.30	6.20	4.06	10.26
21.00	6.30	27.30	6.40	3.22	9.62
43.60	10.90	55.50	13.20	5.40	18.60
24.20	6.51	30.71	4.80	2. 60	6.80
42.40	11.62	54.02	6.80	4.12	10.92
22.00	7.92	29.92	5.80	3.96	9.76
20.20	7.30	27.50	4.20	3.00	7.20
11.00	4.71	15.71	3.20	1.81	5.01
15.00	5.07	20.97	3.60	2.46	6.06

(Foward)

	HEAD VALUES			TALKING VALUES		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Godl	Silver	Totals
	13.00	7.65	20.65	3.60	2.16	5.76
	16.20	7.26	23.46	3.60	3.27	6.87
	12.20	6.56	18.76	3.20	1.99	5.19
	17.00	6.49	23.49	4.00	3.33	7.33
	15.00	6.00	21.00	2.40	2.82	5.22
Average	21.77	7.63	29.40	4.87	3.76	8.63