

PRODUCT PRODUIT	ZINC	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 82 F/14 RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	REF. ZN 3 RÉF.
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NAME OF PROPERTY  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

GALENA FARM

OBJECT LOCATED  
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY  
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 49°55'50"	Long. 117°21'30"
Lat.	Long.
Mining Division Slolocan Division minière	District Kootenay District
County Comté	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse
Lot Lot	Concession or Range Concession ou rang
Sec Sect.	Tp. R. Ct. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Two parallel veins have been discovered on the property, the Main Lode and the so-called "Noonday" Lode. The "Noonday" Lode receives its name from the assumption that it may be the western extension of the lode developed on the adjoining Noonday property. The country rocks are chiefly granitic types forming part of the Nelson batholith near its northern contact with sediments of the Slolocan series. The underground workings have exposed lenses, belts, and irregular inclusions of metamorphosed quartzitic and argillaceous sediments along or close to the Main lode, and a belt about 80 feet thick forming the hanging wall of the "Noonday" lode. The more southerly, or Main, lode has been by far the more productive. It strikes about N60°W and dips northeasterly at about 50° but flattens for a short distance about 50 feet from the bottom. Lode width varies from a few feet to 20 feet, and it has a known length on the 100 foot level of about 900 feet. The lode narrows in the lower workings and is lost at about the 150 foot level on reaching a fault that strikes about N75°W and dips 28 to 30° south. Cairnes has pointed out that the Main and the so-called "Noonday" lodes may be parts of the same

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products - Lead, silver, fluorspar  
Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

This property is located at about the 2,600 foot elevation on the east side of Slolocan Lake, 1 1/4 miles south of Silverton. The Noonday and Curley claims lie to the east and adjoining. The Galena Farm property received its name from the considerable area of galena float scattered over the hillside in the vicinity of the vein outcrop.

Five claims, originally known as the Currie group, were apparently located by J.H. Currie prior to 1895. Development work was begun by sinking a shaft on the vein outcrop. The Currie claim (Lot 744) was Crown-granted to J.H. Currie in 1895. The following year the claims were secured by C.W. Callahan for English investors, who formed the Galena Mines Company, Ltd., of London, England. The Grover, Stevenson, Peerless, and Kate claims (Lots 1330-1333 respectively) were Crown-granted to C.W. Callahan in 1897. The company carried on development work until about 1900 when operations were suspended due to the high zinc content of the ore.

The 5 claims were subsequently acquired by A.W. McCure of Salt Lake City. In 1914 the property was bonded by Patrick Clark of Spokane, who died shortly afterward. Operations were carried on by the Clark estate, the operating company being known successively as Galena Mines Company, Northland Mines, Limited, and finally the Galena Mines & Milling Company, which was registered in B.C. in April 1917. A 100 ton per day concentrator was built in 1915 and the 150' level crosscut was driven at this time. From late in 1918, when the company ceased operating, until 1924 lessees worked the property intermittently. The Porcupine Goldfields Development & Finance Company, Limited acquired the property under lease and bond in 1925. Crosscutting and diamond drilling was done to explore for the downward continuation of the orebody in the footwall side of east-west fault. No ore was found and the option was relinquished in April 1926.

In 1927, W.L. Wheeler and associates, of San Francisco, are reported to have acquired an interest in the property. The old mill was converted to the flotation process, with a capacity of 40-50 tons per day. Underground exploration work was carried on east of the vertical fault at the east end of the old workings in 1928.

In March 1929 the Lakeshore, Galena Farm, Noonday, Hazard, and Hewitt properties, totalling about 35 claims, were acquired

see Card 2 ....

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

From 1900 to 1966 inclusive, 89,870 tons of ore were milled at this property. From this ore 65 ounces of gold, 592,424 ounces of silver, 6,254,336 pounds of lead, 9,841,125 pounds of zinc, and 2,160 pounds of cadmium were recovered. These figures do not include the 90 tons of low-grade dump material shipped in 1965 and for which the returns are not given.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Cairnes, C.E.; Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 184, pp. 43-48, Geol. Survey of Canada, 1935.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1895, p. 677; 1896, p. 68; 1898, p. 1156; 1900, p. 828; 1904, p. 174; 1915, pp. 122, 126; 1916, p. 197; 1918, p. 169; 1919, p. 125; 1925, p. 245; 1926, p. 255; 1927, p. 276; 1928, p. 290; 1929, pp. 312-314; 1930, p. 250; 1936, p. E 52; 1937, p. E 51; 1947, p. 171; 1948, p. 147; 1949, p. 190, 1950, p. 149; 1951, p. 177; 1952, p. 180; 1953, p. 142; 1954, p. 142; 1955, p. 64; 1956, p. 98; 1957, p. 56; 1959, p. 70; 1961, p. 78; 1964, p. 126; 1965, p. 194; 1966, p. 221.

Little, W.H.; Nelson Map-Area, West Half, British Columbia; Memoir 308, p. 187, Geol. Survey of Canada, 1960.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The Porcupine Goldfields Development & Finance Co. Ltd."; "Galena Farm Consolidated Mines Limited"; "Galena Mining & Milling Company"; "Larch Mining Ltd."

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 273 A, Sandon, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4,000 feet - accomp. Memoir 173.

Map 1090 A, Nelson, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 308.

Map 82 F/14 W, Slocan, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par							
Date Date	01-68						

BCI 82F/NW-67

PRODUCT ZINC  
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU British Columbia  
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

N.T.S. AREA 82 F/14  
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. ZN 3  
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

GALENA FARM

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)  
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

vein separated by this fault, but as he believed the fault is reverse rather than normal, he favoured the view that the veins are different. To the east, the main vein is cut off by a wide north-south striking fault zone; some mineralization was encountered in and beyond the fault zone but apparently the continuation of the vein east of the fault has not been found. The main lode is offset by a number of north-south faults of small displacement. At the extreme west end of the workings, in the 100 foot level drift, the face shows several feet of sheared and broken wall-rock cemented by quartz containing bunches and streaks of sphalerite. The main lode is a series of roughly parallel, mineralized, quartz veins separated by varying widths of brecciated wall-rock. The ore minerals are chiefly sphalerite and galena; a little siderite, and, locally, considerable fluorite are present. In the main ore shoot lenses and streaks of mixed galena and sphalerite up to 4 or 5 feet thick occurred. The hanging wall of the lode is well defined but the footwall has been determined by the grade of the mineralization rather than by any marked break.

The "Noonday" lode strikes about N70°W and dips 40° north-east. The vein has been followed underground for over 400 feet. In the winze sunk below the 150 foot level, mineralization occurs over a width of about 4 feet.

by option and amalgamated to form Galena Farm Consolidated Mines Limited. The combined property extended east from Slocan Lake to the Van Roi Mine, a distance of 3 miles. Exploration and development work was begun on the "Noonday" lode. The Galena Farm mill capacity was increased to 100-150 tons per day and the mill operated from October to mid December 1929, when the operation was closed down due to the low price of silver and zinc; some work was done by lessees for a short period in 1930. The option held by the company on the Galena Farm property was allowed to lapse on Dec. 31st, 1935 and the property reverted to the owners, the Galena Mining & Milling Company.

Lessees worked the property in 1936 and 1937. No further work was done until 1947 when Frank Mills, of Silverton, took a lease on the property and began mining small remnants of ore in the old workings on both the Main and "Noonday" lodes. Mr. Mills worked this lease intermittently from 1947 to 1964, his work including mining of stope remnants, pillar recovery, and surface exploration by bulldozer stripping. During this same period the property was optioned by several companies: Transcontinental Resources Limited optioned the property in November 1950 but no work was reported by the company. Van Roi Consolidated Mines Ltd. held an option on the property for a while in 1951 and carried out a geophysical survey and bulldozer stripping. The property was under option throughout most of 1953 to Hardex Mines Ltd. The company put down one diamond drill hole 389 feet long from the 150 foot level crosscut to explore the ground ahead of the 200 foot level for the downward continuation of the Main lode; the results of this work were negative.

The mine workings include the main crosscut, on the 150 foot level, which was driven south for 850 feet, intersecting the "Noonday" lode at 550 feet from the portal, the main east-west fault just below the lower end of the main lode at 760 feet from the portal, and was continued into the hangingwall of the fault for about 115 feet. A shaft was sunk 220 feet, cutting the main lode at about 60 feet below the collar. A drift was run north from the 200 foot level for 300 feet, crossing the east-west fault and continuing into the footwall for some 230 feet. On the main lode to the east of the crosscut, three main levels were established at approximately 50,

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)  
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

100, and 125 feet below the outcrop; much of this ground from the 125 foot level to the surface and over a length of about 350 feet has been stoped out; the stopes reach the surface about 130 feet to the south of the shaft. In 1928 the 100 foot level was extended easterly for 150 feet from the old workings, into and beyond the north-south fault zone. The drift on the 100 foot level was extended west from the main crosscut for 320 feet. In 1949, 3 additional levels were established west of the main crosscut at 25, 75, and 125 feet and two raises were driven. Drifts were run on the "Noonday" lode for over 400 feet, mostly east of the main crosscut and some stoping was done. A winze was sunk to 75 feet below the 150 foot level and short drifts from the bottom were driven along a quartz filled fissure.

Larch Mining Ltd., a private company formed in May 1964, leased the property from the Galena Farm Mining & Milling Co. The promoter of Larch Mining is reported to be the Red Deer Valley Coal Co. Ltd. During 1966 geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out.