

PRODUCT PRODUIT	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	N.T.S. AREA RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	REF. RÉF.
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NAME OF PROPERTY NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ	MOLYBDENUM	PROVINCE	B.C.	MAP SQUARE	A8	No. 926/9
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NAME OF PROPERTY LUCKY SIX	DEVELOPMENT WORK
NEAREST POST OFFICE Stave Falls	1930 - Surface exploration
LOCATION Stave Lake Vicinity 9 mi. North Mining Division New Westminister District Lower Fraser Valley	1952 " "
County Township or Parish 49°33.5' } (approx) 122°17.5'	
Lot Concession or Range	
L.S. 10 mineral claims. Sec. Tp. R.	Equipped Not equipped

OWNERS OR OPERATORS AND ADDRESS	PRODUCTION
1930 - Leonard Dubois	
1952 - Ed. Hall & Associates.	
	Material shipped
	Date of first shipment

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT	TRANSPORTATION
Ore or substance Molybdenite	Shipping point Stave Falls.
	Distance from mine 9 miles to Stave Lake
	Carrier Water transportation to Stave Falls
	Highway to Port Coquitlane
	Destination

Character of Deposit Some Float-mineralization desseminated.	MAP REFERENCES
	General and district maps
Country Rock Granitic	
Associated minerals of value	Details maps, plans, sections

12191

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Shipping point

Distance from mine

Material shipped

Carrier

Destination

MAP REFERENCES

REMARKS

1932, p. 52
Western Miner (Sourdough) Sept.

Memor 335, p. 191 (Map 1151A)
B.C. Annual Reports, 1918, p. 288
1931 p. 176

A. J. McD.
28/10/52.

molybd. at Slave Lake, B.C.



ORE SOUGHT BY WAR OFFICE
FOUND AT SLAVE LAKE

High-Grade Deposit of Molybdenum Has
Been Discovered

Molybdenum, the essential mineral for toughening steel to the consistency demanded by the terrible strain to which the big guns used in war are subjected, has been located in large quantities within seventy miles of Vancouver. The exact location of this metal, which is now in such demand by the munitions departments of the British Empire, is about that the owners of the metal practically demand their own price seven miles or thereabouts from the head of the lake at Slave Lake.

The trip from Vancouver to the head of the lake is a long one. A boat is taken from New Westminster to a train from Vancouver to Mission. Then there is a long drive in an automobile across the British Columbia prairie to the head of the lake. But here the road is rough and the water is shallow. The trip is a long one and the water is shallow. The trip is a long one and the water is shallow.

For the past twenty-five years it has been known in Vancouver that molybdenum could be found somewhere above the head of Slave Lake. Most containing the mineral could be picked up in the bed of streams emptying into the lake. This mineral unlike other ores was not oxidized by its contact with air during its trip from its source. It is said that a French prospector, recognizing the value of the mineral, and its importance in being latent on securing for the province a foremost place in its production, has made two trips into the lake to attempt to discover the exact location of the parent body which is the source of the flow which has been found. Neither trip however, failed to disclose the location of the parent body. The next attempt will be made through the contact of only one of the molybdenum ore bodies.

However, the property has been located and examined by an expert Mr. A. F. Gwyn, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Fullbrook, has just returned from a trip to the district. Mr. Gwyn before making the trip had an opinion on the claim of what he believed to be the true location of the molybdenum, and verified the correctness of the location. He and Mr. Fullbrook also located another claim along the trend of the first, and following out the lead strike and ascertained that it could be traced with certainty to the full distance of 3000 feet. They brought back some twenty-five pounds of the ore, which may be seen at the Commercial Hotel, Vancouver, and which contains at least fifteen per cent of the metal sought for general use.

During the week they were on the property they ascertained that the lead is at least several feet in width, and is composed of dark grey granite, and contains an average of one per cent of molybdenum, both containing molybdenum, but the quartz is much higher in the mineral than the granite. They also traced out the lead with the result that another deposit to be located in the same area in the ore body. This ore is essentially molybdenite, the sulphide of molybdenum, but there is also an appreciable quantity of the yellow oxide of molybdenum, which is the substance used in the manufacture of molybdenum before it is used in combination with steel for toughening processes.

Molybdenum ore, better than that which was mined, was quoted at about 900 per cent for a product which was 80 per cent pure. The last quotations were taken from a mouth and were 100 per cent for the same product. Since that date prices have fallen for the reason that the market has been flooded with molybdenum ore, and practically all the molybdenum ore is now accounted for by the molybdenum ore and tendency to "slime" in the concentration works, molybdenum has been considered by mill experts to be an extremely difficult ore to handle.

Several attempts to trace the history of the metal from the head of the lake during the last twenty years have failed from the failure of prospectors which has been met with success in the head of the lake.

known British Columbia mining engineer. However, there has been a patent process perfected by Henry E. Wood of Denver, Colorado, which has proved a success on this class of ore, and which the present owners of this property expect to install.

There is water power available within 1000 feet of the property for all mining and milling purposes, and from the configuration of the ground surface, there will be no difficulty in furnishing the mill with all the ore necessary for its operation. Nature has developed the mine to a certain extent by the means of slides, which cover off the surface deposits and raised the entire width of the ore in several places. With a cross-cut tunnel of 100 feet in depth on the lead of from 250 to 350 feet can be obtained at certain locations, and its trend is practically on the face of a precipice.

Molybdenum is the ore of molybdenum which combined with steel enables the combination to be subjected to extreme heat without the material losing its temper. For this reason it is used in the manufacture of cannon, for pointing cutting tools, and also for making the tips on shells which are intended to penetrate nickel-steel armor with which battleships are protected.

Karlups Standard
June 2/1915

