The HOME OF BULLION LODE, Barrow’s Creek, Northern Territory, was discovered in 1924 by a well-known Queensland prospector, named W. Garnett, who submitted samples of his find to the Mines Department at Port Darwin. The Official assays of these original samples were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Silver (ozs. dwts.)</th>
<th>Gold (dwts. grns.)</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>22.7</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>20 2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>4 15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>23.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>16 10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site of the discovery was visited immediately by Dr. Herbert Basedow, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S. (London), who reported most favourably upon the find as follows:

REPORT.

[Handwritten signature]

Central Australia Silver & Lead Co. Ltd.
Dear Sir,

I left Adelaide by train on Thursday, 17th. January 1924, and arrived at Codnedatta close on midnight of the following day. I was accompanied by W.H. Williams (Miner) and E. Pederson (Mechanic). Through the courtesy of the District Railways Superintendent, the Dort Motor car which was to convey our party northwards was released shortly after our arrival, and we made a start for the interior at 12.45 a.m., camping for the remainder of the night about two miles along the track. Our itinerary was as follows: 19th. January – Sturt’s Creek; 20th. – Double Crossing (beyond Alice Well); 21st. – Garnett’s Mine; 22nd. – Barrow Creek; 23rd. – Conner’s Well; 24th. – Camel Creek (Maryvale); 25th. – Horse Shoe Bend; 26th. – Ida Flora Stockyards (Stevenson Fore); 27th. – Codnedatta; 28th. – Codnedatta; 29th. – Codnedatta; 30th. – Cattle Special; 1st. February – Cattle Special; 2nd. – Adelaide.

We met Mr. W. Garnett, the discoverer, at Alice Springs, and carried him with us to the site of his find, which lies seventeen miles as the crow flies, a few degrees south of east from Barrow Creek. The track to the site from Barrow Creek is good, over level country, some ten miles north east, then twelve miles south-east. We motored a few to within a few paces of the outcrop.

The country rock consists of decomposed Pre-Cambrian schist, the strike of which is 53 degrees south; it is overlain by Cambro-Ordovician quartzites, which form a characteristic scarped escarpment to all the tablelands in the district. The schist is micaceous (sericitic) and contains numerous crystals (knots) of secondary minerals. It is intruded in different parts of the district by granitic and doleritic dykes.

The mineral body is a free fissure-lode, more or less for the direction of the strike of the country, its general course being 520 degrees S.; it has a slight underlay to the north. The formation consists of two parallel lines of mineralization.

The northern, and apparently principal, ore-bearing body is 450 feet long, and varies in width from four to 25 feet. This body "pinched" out at both the eastern and the western ends, but near the latter extremity a shoot extends northwards for a least 60 feet. At the eastern end, moreover, the body reappears some 75 feet further on, and continues for 120 feet, with an average width of two feet, smaller impregnations of ore are noticeable for some distance further east.
Near the south-western corner of Garnett's claims, about three chains SE from the corner-peg, another big formation occurs upon the surface as a solid outcrop, measuring some 127 feet in length and from five to 14 feet in width. Beyond this distance the outcrop is hidden by blown sand, but on a bearing of 110 degrees, that is in the direction of strikes of the main body, the lode can again be sighted as a similar exposure some 10 feet in width.

Mineralogically reviewed these outcrops are as follows:-

The western half or more of the principal lode is composed on the surface on copper ores, whilst in the eastern continuation of the main line of the lode, rich carbonate of lead predominates, mixed with copper carbonates and patches of iron and manganese oxides. The squeezed extremities of the ore-bodies are rich in quartz, which, generally speaking, is not too plentiful in any of the bodies here considered. The southern ore-body consists of ironstone on the surface, siliceous in the eastern outcrop and cupiferous in the western.

The walls of the principal lode are clean and well-defined. Apart from the squeezing which has produced the lenticular enlargements and contractions of the body along its line of outcrop, there are no indications of tectonic disturbances and crushings having occurred since the ore was deposited which might have brought about displacements by faulting.

The mineralisation has taken place in a remarkably symmetrical manner and promises to be maintained at considerable depth. Occasionally a thin "sheet" of quartz is observed along the central zone suggesting that the final deposition was siliceous. Of the series of lenticles composing the ore-body, the largest at present occurring upon the surface lies near the eastern end, attaining there a minimum width of 26 feet and being overlain by a richly mineralized sindingy gossan. Although carbonate-ores build up the bulk of the body superficially, sulphide of copper (chalcocite) occurs both at the eastern as well as western section and silicate of copper (chrysocolla) near the centre. The presence moreover, of copiapite in the gossan suggests, the existence of sulphides at no great depth. A noteworthy feature is the rich distribution of mineral along the entire course of the lode, a fact which dispels any doubt one might have entertained as regards the existence of any important bodies of ore below. The minerals at the surface are essentially products of oxidation, and as such they are of exceptionally high average percentage; and it is only reasonable to assume that the values will improve considerably at a comparatively shallow depth.

When considering the value of an undeveloped lode formation like the one before us, it would be little short of useless to select one or two specimens along the course and calculate the value according to the assay result. The only reliable test is to sample the outcrop in bulk and estimate the surface-value in accordance with the average results returned by assay. For this reason, I undertook the bulk-sampling of the Barrow Creek formation on a somewhat extensive scale by breaking the stone, at given distances, across the entire width of the lode and reducing it to an average sample. This is to say, every bulk-sample obtained represents the average value of the stone contained between the hanging and footwalls at the particular spot chosen. By referring to the sketch-plan attached hereto it will be observed that the assay results of these samples although obtained by so critical a method, are most satisfactory.
If, on the other hand, we look at a hand-picked sample from either end of the lode, we have in No. 100 a rich copper ore from the western half carrying 49.5 per cent. of the metal, whilst in No. 102 we have one from the eastern containing 46.5 per cent lead, the silver contents of the former being 22.6 ozs. to the ton and the latter 15.1 oz.

In regard to the parallel ore-body lying south of the main lode, there is no doubt that the outcrop represents largely the "iron hat" of the mineral-bearing formation below. Even so, it must be admitted that the most western members of this line contain a remarkably big proportion of copper-oxide (cuprite) mixed with the ironstone.

It is certain that the copper values will increase beneath the zone affected by the superficial oxidizing and leaching processes. The eastern outcrop of this line has so far not been tested and no mineral is visible to the naked eye, but there is no reason why it would differ from the former.

It is with great confidence that I recommend this discovery to your careful consideration. Never has a virgin formation impressed me more favourably, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if systematically exploited, the mine has a future. I should be surprised if at no great depth some remarkably fine ores of copper, lead, and silver, were not brought to light.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. BASEDOW.

ADDENDUM.

The distance of the lode from the present head of the railway at Oodnadatta is 547 miles; and from Alice Springs it is 211 miles. The site, however, lies only a few miles away from the proposed Trans-Continental railway line. The stage between Alice Springs and Barrow Creek is level, and would present no serious difficulty to transport of any description.

As regards water, there is a temporary supply (soakage) available in a creek-bed about three-quarters of a mile from the lode. Mr. Hayes the owner of the cattle-run on which the discovery was made, informs me that there is an unlimited supply in the tablelands about four miles south-east.

Timber is also stated by him to be plentiful about four or five miles away.

(Signed) R. BASEDOW.
A systematic sampling of the major outcrop was undertaken at the time of this inspection. Two practical miners were employed under Basedow's supervision who cut channels across the lode at every twenty feet, the ore from such channel being broken, heaped and quartered, until finally samples were obtained which represented the true averages for the whole width of body between the two walls at the respective points.

The samples thus obtained were assayed in Adelaide with the following encouraging results:

**SCHEDULE OF ASSAYS MADE BY MR. C. M. HALLETT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Silver dwt.</th>
<th>Gold dwts. grms.</th>
<th>Copper %</th>
<th>Lead %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>46.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Lead</td>
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<td></td>
<td>oz. dwt.</td>
<td>dwt. grs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 Trace</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 Trace</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

February 19th, 1924.

A small Company was thereupon formed in Adelaide consisting of the best citizens - commercial and professional men, and Federal legislators - to further test and develop the lode. The mine was placed under the management of Mr. J. Williams, an experienced man who had been engaged by the South Australian Government. Mr. Williams and his men cut three under-lay shafts, two on the northern body and one on the parallel body (Vide Plan). Mr. Williams reported as follows:

REPORT.
To the Directors,

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA SILVER LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY N.L.,

Adelaide.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to submit to you my report of work done on the "Home of Bullion" Mine for the period of my management dating from 1924 until the date of my departure on 30th December, 1924. On my arrival on the Mine I found that three shafts had been sunk on the property to depths of 50 feet each.

These shafts are known as South-East or No.1 Shaft, North-East or No.2 Shaft, and Shaft No.3 on Parallel lode.

The first work done by me on the property was cross-cutting the South-East shaft at the 50 foot level. This crosscut was completed right across the lode from the footwall to the hanging wall side, and proved the ore body to be 25 feet wide, or 6 feet wider at 50 feet than it was on the surface.

The first three feet of this crosscut was in stained Kaolin known to miners as fluceen; this is the casing of the lode, and as a rule does not generally carry rich values. The next 10 feet of cross-cut was in gossan ore, consisting of blue and green carbonates. This is a very fine massive body of ore, assaying up to 50 per cent copper, 7 per cent lead, and 50 ozs. of silver per ton.

The next four feet of crosscut was in stained soft rock or roof and sides, but this soft rock cut out at bottom of cross-cut, and good ore came in underfoot.

The last nine feet of crosscut consists of gossan, containing manganese ore mixed with blue and green carbonates.

This is a very large and rich body of ore, assaying 60 per cent copper, 19 per cent lead, and 11 ozs. of silver per ton. As the result of the work done in this crosscut was so satisfactory, and revealed such large and rich bodies of ore, I determined to push on with the sinking of this shaft down to 100 feet, but on reaching depth of 90 feet water was strack, and I thought it advisable not to sink any deeper, but to crosscut at that depth.

When this second crosscut had gone through the lode for a distance of 16 feet, a large cavity was encountered.

This cavity or vugh was about 15 feet square, and as no further work would be done without heavy timbering I stopped all further work in this crosscut.

It was unfortunate to have to stop work in this crosscut as I am of opinion that the lode at this point is richer in lead values than at the 50 feet level, as the lead appears in the ore in the form of white crystals, which I anticipate will carry fair silver values, as the crystals are becoming coarser and more plentiful than at any other part of the mine so far opened up. The ore at this, the deepest part of the mine, seems to be more leached than the ore nearer the surface, and several small vughs were met with which were covered with small pear-shaped masses of crystals of carbonate of lead.
The next work was the starting of the crosscut in the North West shaft at the 50 feet level.

This crosscut was driven across the lode for a distance of 20 feet without meeting with any signs of the hanging wall and as I was anxious to do some crosscutting in the No.3 shaft on the parallel lode, before I used up all my explosives, I stopped all further work in this N.W. crosscut, as it appeared that the crosscut would have to be continued for a much greater distance before getting right through the lode.

The ore in this crosscut consists of gossan carrying copper, lead, and silver, but as I have no assays to guide me as to the value of the ore I prefer not to make any guess as to what percentages of metal it is likely to carry. I have brought a box of samples of ore from this crosscut for assay, and the samples are divided up into three sections. This crosscut shows that the lode was widened out for 16 feet on the surface to something over 20 feet at the 50 foot level, and I am of opinion that the lode will prove to be very much wider.

The assay of the samples will give you definite information of the values of the ore. The last work done was the starting of the crosscut in No.2 shaft on the parallel lode. This crosscut was driven across the lode for a distance of 10 feet, and a bore-hole was put in at the end of the crosscut for a distance of 4 feet without any signs showing of the hanging-wall. I am of opinion that this lode is very wide, wider than the lode in both the other crosscuts. The work done in this crosscut proves that the ore is very similar to the ore met with in the other two crosscuts, but appears to be rapidly making into lead ore.

I have brought samples of this ore with me for assay and as no assays of this ore have as yet been made, I am unable to state its value, beyond saying that I think it will assay very well for lead.

I find it almost impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the value of this property, as its possibilities are so immense and the work already done is so small that evidence regarding a very small area only of the property is furnished.

In my opinion, twenty or thirty men should be engaged in opening up this property, as both the main lode and the parallel lode are each over 700 feet long, and the width of the parallel lode on the surface is at it widest point over 40 feet wide. I would like to suggest that, in my opinion, the company should sink two main shafts on the property to depths of 500 feet each. One of these shafts to be on the main lode, and the other on the parallel lode.

These shafts should be vertical, and their positions should be carefully planned, so that they would cut the lode at depths of 500 feet, and the shafts should be large enough to allow of a pumping plant being installed and worked in them, in addition to the usual hauling plant. If this work is done, I feel sure the Company will be well repaid by the discovery of sensational rich ore.

I am also of opinion that the more work that is done on this property, and the deeper the shafts go down, the wider and richer the ore bodies will become. I have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders in the possession of such a valuable property, and forecast a great future for the mine.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W.H. WILLIAMS.
The Company was registered as the Central Australia Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company No Liability (Vide Articles of Association). The original capital was £14,000 (fourteen thousand pounds) divided into 280 (two hundred and eighty) shares of £50 (fifty pounds) each.

The first Directors were:

DR. HERBERT BASEDOW, M.A. & B.Sc., Chairman.
Hon. R.W. FORSTER, M.H.R.
CHARLES BOXER WARE ESQ., and the Company's Secretary
JOHN CLAFFEY ESQ.

The sampling of the ledges in their lower levels during William's management was so satisfactory that it was decided to push on with the sinking. The oxidised ore over considerable zones was found to average 50% copper and 51 ozs. of silver to the ton.
Mr. Williams for family reasons found it necessary to relinquish the management of the Mine and returned to Adelaide.

His Assistant, Mr. Carter, continued the development on behalf of the Company. By this time, three underlay shafts had been sunk to ninety (90) odd feet in oxidised ores of Copper and Lead, two of these being in the main northern and one in the parallel Lode. The ore raised from the western shaft (No. 2) and that on the parallel body (No. 3) were essentially Copper carbonates while those from the shafts at the eastern end (No. 1) were largely Lead. The body throughout contained high values of silver.

Mr. Carter was succeeded by Mr. H.C. Davy who proceeded to the Mine under instructions from the Board in April, 1927, and reported as follows:

"Acting under your instructions received on the 6th inst., I proceeded to Alice Springs where the notice for exemption from labor conditions for the "Home of Bullion" lease No. 560 was exhibited outside of the Warden's Office.

I then proceeded to the above lease east of Barrow Creek where the necessary notice was placed in a conspicuous position.

Whilst on the lease I made an inspection of the lodes also the work which had already been done and find as follows:

There are two parallel lodes running through the lease from south east to north west varying from 20 feet to 12 feet in thickness on the surface.

On the northern lode two shafts had been sunk, the north westerly one to a depth of 39 feet (approx.) with a drive cutting the lode showing a width of 26 feet, while the south easterly shafts has been sunk to a depth of about 50 feet with a drive cutting for the lode showing a width of 26 feet. Towards the north of the latter shaft at a distance of about two chains a shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 30 feet where water has been struck. On this shaft a strong derrick has been erected.

On the southern lode a shaft has been sunk to a depth I should say, of about 90 feet. This shaft I was unable to descend to the bottom, but judging by the dump good quality ore has been gone through.

The whole of the work has been done in a thorough and workmanlike manner. The timbering of the shafts is in splendid order. In no case could I find any tampering with the work which has been done.

The lode in both of the shafts which I was able to descend to the bottom shows a very rich ore, the possibilities of which are considerable, especially when you consider the deeper the lode the greater the width.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H.C. DAVY.
Mr. R. Cliffe took charge in 1929 and started a new shaft halfway between No.1 and No.2. In this shaft the water-line was reached at about 92 feet from the surface and Mr. Cliffe reported the discovery of Sylphide Ores immediately after. The Lode was proved to be about 20 feet wide at this depth.

The next Manager was Mr. G. McElliot who further extended a cross-cut in Cliffe's shaft and obtained some very rich ore which was sent abroad for treatment. The results of this trial shipment of ore were as follows:

- Total weight of 194 bags, 8 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.
- Moisture: 92% 5 " 0 " 5 lbs.
- Nett dry weight: 7 " 18 " 1 " 26 lbs.

Bulk Assay: Copper 17.15% Silver 2.05 ozs per ton.

During this period the "Home of Bullion" was visited by a number of experts and other personalities, including the Hon. P. G. Stewart, M.H.R., Minister for Railways, Mr. H. G. Bell, Commissioner of Commonwealth Railways, Mr. W. Killen, M.H.R., and others. Samples collected during one of these visits were submitted for assay in Melbourne and returned the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GOLD</th>
<th>SILVER</th>
<th>LEAD</th>
<th>COPPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ozs. per ton</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No assays of the ore for gold were made.

Mr. McElliot reported to the Directors on the 1st April, 1930 as follows:

I have been at this Mine for past four weeks and consider that the main lode on the property compares more than favourably with the best of the big lodes developed in the noted Cloncurry District in Queensland.

So far the development work has been confined to the Oxidised Zone and it is a remarkable and at the same time rather significant fact that the values both of Copper and Silver have increased with depth.
The shoot of Blue Carbonate Ore exposed to all three shafts on the Lode is exceptional both in the length already proved (about 500 ft.) and in its consistent richness. Although I have been over most of the rich producers in Queensland it is certainly rather a unique experience to come across a lode from which one can take ore at random and find that it will easily close on fifty per cent copper, and also good silver values. In my opinion one of the most favourable developments to date is the fact of very high grade grey ore having just been struck by Mr. Oliffe in his crosscut into the lode from the bottom of his shaft which is slightly under 90 feet in depth. Undoubtedly a body of extremely rich ore will be met with probably within another fifty feet in depth at which point the existing big body of leached Copper Gossans will be replaced with solid ore.

I should advise sinking a winze in the lode from the cross-cut just mentioned to a total depth from surface about 150 feet which would most probably prove the contents of the sulphides.

In conclusion I may sa, that the owners of the "Home of Bullion" Mine possess a very valuable property in the main lode even without taking into consideration the possibilities of the other large lode situate a couple of hundred yards to the South and striking parallel. A shaft sunk to even a depth of 50 feet at one point of this southern lode would be of interest as I should expect to see disclosed there a body of Copper Ore certainly not less than 80 feet in width although probably scarcely so rich in mineral contents as development has proved the main lode to be.

(Signed) G. McILLOP.

TELEGRAM DATED 22ND JUNE, 1951.

"HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS HALF DIRECTORS STOP STRUCK VERY HIGH GRADE SULPHIDES BORHITA ORK IN WINZE LAST NIGHT AT NINETY-EIGHT FEET STOP MARKABLE ORK ACKNOWLEDGING EVEN MY EXPECTATIONS WHICH AS YOU ARE AWARE FROM MY APRIL REPORT ON THIS MINE WERE VERY HIGH STOP ORK EXTENDS FULL FLOOR AND BOTH ANDS WINZE STOP WOULD ADVISE SINKING FURTHER TWENTY FEET THEN CROSSCUTTING FULL WIDTH LODE STOP PLEASE FORWARD FIRST TRAIN SEMI ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE HANG PUMP WITH NECESSARY PIPING CAPABLE DEALING WITH ABOUT ONE HUNDRED GALLONS PER HOUR ALSO FIFTEEN FEET STRONG RUBBER HOSE WITH BRASS CONNECTIONS TO FIT LIFT HANG PUMP STOP HAVE HOSE FITTED WITH BRASS ROSE PREVENT CRIT ENTERING INJURING PUMP STOP AM RAILING BY FIRST TRAIN LARGE BAG SAMPLES STOP AM VERY PLEASED SEE MY OPINION OF MINE PROVED CORRECT IN SO SHORT TIME STOP WILL WRITE PROGRESS EVERY FEW DAYS REGARDS.

(Signed) McILLOP.
In September, 1920 the Chairman visited the Mine and reported that the work had been entirely exploratory to date but satisfactory. In three shafts bodies of oxidised ore had been exposed above the water line, approximately 90 feet from the surface. Greatest interest and importance was attached to the recent discovery of sulphides in No. 5 shaft, situated about the middle of the lode at a depth of 98 feet.

HIGH ASSAYS.

After passing through more or less friable and cellular gossan, the transition began to show itself in samples of copper glance and chalcopyrite. A salvage of marcasite measuring 4 inches in thickness. This was succeeded by a shoot of galena containing a moderate percentage of sphalerite (sulphide of zinc.)

Assays of samples from this level returned 56.3 per cent copper. The ore still showed signs of oxidation and its cavities contained crystals of carbonate of lead. As the depth increased, the body was found to consist essentially of the sulphides of copper, previously referred to, as well as bornite. Samples obtained 50.6 per cent. copper, and 17 ozs. 4 dwt. silver.

Dr. Basedow stated that specimens secured when he visited the mine recently and assayed at the School of Mines -- where all the assays mentioned have been made -- contained from 37 per cent to 48 per cent copper, and from two to four ounces of silver to the ton. Traces of gold had also been found as sinking proceeded. Indications were that the gold content of the ore might increase at depth.

-----600-----
IMPROVING AT DEPTH.

From the workings, it was apparent that the western portion of the body of ore, to the levels reached, was strongly cupriferous, while the eastern section was richer in lead. The nature of the goosen was strongly in favour of large bodies of sulphides being exposed at no great depth. The quality of the ore had improved beyond expectations. A tremendous body had been proved of more than medium grade at a depth of little more than 100 feet.

It was estimated, Dr. Basdeo reported, that 30,000 tons of smeltable ore had been proved, which computed at the present very low market price on the conservative basis of 6 per cent. copper (the sample went 56 per cent.), 4 per cent. lead, and 16 ozs silver at 23-10-0 per ton, showed the value of the ore in sight to be £441,925. The ore was bound to increase in value with depth, and a wonderful future for the mine seemed assured.

The Experts who have examined the specimens from the mine, are of the unanimous opinion that they indicate the presence of a very large body of high grade ore.

PARALLEL LODE.

There was a parallel lode about five chains south of the northern one, which had been proved to be of even greater dimensions than the latter. Surface samples had assayed 24.4 per cent. copper, and 3 ozs. 14 dwt. of silver to the ton. Another discovery of great importance had recently been made in locating a continuation of this southern or parallel lode. This outcrop proved that the lode was continuous and was swinging definitely towards the main lode. This southern lode was an enormous body, as yet, practically untouched, and might easily prove to be the principal body, exceeding in quantity and quality the main lode, on which the major portion of the work on the property had been done.
WATER ANALYSES.

Analyses of the water from the various shafts proved it to be suitable for domestic purposes, and entirely free from lead and copper.

Calcium carbonate.--Well shaft No.1; 6.25 grns per gall. Winze 112 feet, No.2; 6.05 grns per gall.

Magnesium Carbonate.--Well shaft No.1; 16.17 grns per gall. Winze 112 feet, No.2; 14.29 grns per gall.

Magnesium Sulphate.--Well shaft No.1; 8.65 grns per gall. Winze 112 feet, No.2; 9.94 grns per gall.

Sodium Chloride -- Well shaft No.1; 15.62 grns per gall. Winze 112 feet, No.2; 16.15 grns per gall.

Copper and lead.-- Well shaft No.1; Nil. Winze 112 ft., No.2; Nil.

Total Salts. -- Well shaft No.1; 54.43 grns per gall. Winze 112 feet, No.2; 56.89 grns per gall.

Equivalent to.-- Well shaft No.1; 0.12 ounce per gall. Winze 112 feet, No.2; 0.12 ounce per gall.

Sodium Sulphate -- Well shaft No.1; 12.20 grns. per gall Winze 112 feet, No.2; 10.46 grns. per gall.

Remarks. -- These waters are practically of similar quality and are suitable for domestic use.

SURVEY.

The Chairman advised that whilst on the property, he took the opportunity of surveying the Company's holdings. A copy of the survey accompanies this report.

DOMINIONS' MINERALS EXHIBITION.

Representative samples of ore from the "Home of Bullion" have been forwarded for display at the Dominions' Minerals Exhibition which is shortly to be held in London, thereby giving financial people and others overseas, who are interested, an opportunity of seeing for themselves the splendid class of ore the mine produces.
Shortly after the Chairman's visit, Mr. A. Borlace, an experienced miner from Wallaroo was appointed Manager of the Mine. Mr. Borlace's instructions were to continue sinking a Main Vertical Shaft which was designed to strike the Lode at a depth of 150 feet.

"Main Vertical Shaft." After sinking this to a depth of 145 feet a cross-cut entered the Lode at 8 feet and proved the width of the body to be something like 21 feet. A little difficulty was experienced with water, in consequence of which a pumping plant was installed.

Samples of the Sulphide Ore obtained from this level were assayed with the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Sample</th>
<th>Locality or Mark</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Gold. oz.</th>
<th>Silver. dwt.</th>
<th>Lead.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.A.</td>
<td>&quot;Home of Bullion&quot;</td>
<td>Copper pyrites</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mine, Central</td>
<td>Bornite &amp; iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Australia.</td>
<td>Pyrites</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper pyrites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

145 Feet Main Vertical Shaft.

Trace of gold signifies less than one pennyweight per ton.

Mr. Edwin G. Banks, M.Inst.M.M., the well-known Mining and Metallurgical Engineer of Melbourne, paid a visit to the Mine accompanied by Mr. V. E. Hewland early in September, 1921, and furnished the Directors with a report upon his return. This report reads as follows:

**REPORT.**
EDWIN C. BANKS,
M.Inst.M.E.
Mining and Metallurgical
Engineer.

Telephone: U4255
Cables: Lynbanks, Melbourne.
2 Malvern Road,
Malvern,
Victoria, Australia.
September 29th, 1931.

The Secretary,
Central Australian Silver-Lead & Copper Mining Coy. M.L.
ADELAIDE.

Dear Sir,

I inspected the Central Australian Silver-Lead and Copper
Mine on Sept. 11th. and now report as follows:-

The Mine is situated 22 miles east of Barrow Creek telegraph
station, Central Australia.

Barrow Creek is 170 miles north from Alice Springs, which point
is the terminus, from Adelaide, of the railway.

The road from Barrow Creek to the Mine is over practically level
country, and could be put in good order for motor transport at a low
cost, and from Alice Springs to Barrow Creek is also level with the
exception of the first 5 or 10 miles.

It can be said that motor transport from Alice Springs to the
mine is comparatively easy, and, with the exception of the first few
miles from Alice Springs, railroad constructions would be a simple
matter.

The main ore-body is undoubtedly a true fissure lode striking a
little south of east; it dips slightly north and is clearly defined
on the surface over a length of about 500 ft. Over this distance the
width varies from about 4 feet to over 20 feet.

The lode, and lode channel, can be traced over a much greater
distance than 500 feet, and although the end extensions are, on the
surface, narrower than the central section, I consider the lode at
depth will be a strong body for a length of at least 700 or 800 feet,
and possibly much greater.
The work to date can be described as prospecting only.

Three small shafts have been sunk on the main, or north lode, the greatest depth reached being about 100 feet.

The mine was idle at the time of my visit, and I was unable to inspect the underground workings, but I have read the final report of your mine manager - Mr. W.H. Williams - and it is evident that the width, and value, of the lode increase with depth.

As I was not able to examine the underground work I did not do any sampling. To have sampled the ore dumps at the shafts would have been misleading as I had no means of knowing from what width of lode the various dumps were obtained.

The general appearance of the ore from the underground workings, as compared with that exposed along the surface, indicates a rapid change to sulphides, apparently accompanied by increased mineralisation.

Another large lode has been discovered at a distance of about 300 feet south from the main workings, and although not much work has been done on this, I consider it will prove to be a very important ore-body; a width of 40 feet is exposed at one point and the ore shows a good deal of copper carbonate; the fact that the surface samples contained 24 per cent. copper and nearly 4 oz. silver to the ton augers well for the value of this lode at depth.

In conclusion I can say that I formed a very favourable impression of the property and consider that development at depth will disclose a large tonnage of copper-lead-silver ore of good grade.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R.G. BANKS, M.Inst. M.I.M.
In 1921, at a Special Meeting of Shareholders it was unanimously decided to request the Chairman of Directors to proceed to London on behalf of the Company to negotiate for Capital to exploit the Mine on a grand scale.

Before leaving, Dr. Basedow went to Canberra to interview the Ministers in charge of the Interior. Among other things Dr. Basedow arranged for transport freight - concessions, and discussed light railway township's survey and other important matters with the authorities. The following official letter was received in due course.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Home Affairs, Canberra, 2.C.T.

16th September, 1921.

Dear Sir,

Home of Bullion Mine, Barrow Creek.

With reference to your letter of the 11th August, 1921, addressed to the Minister relative to certain matters that were discussed at a conference between the Minister, the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner, and yourself, at Canberra on the 5th August, concerning the development of the above mine, I am directed to advise you regarding the items enumerated in your letter as follows:

1. **Transport Freights:** The Commonwealth Railways Commissioner advises that under the existing scale of rates the freight for Silver Lead Ore carried from Alice Springs to Port Augusta, a distance of 771 miles is 52/9d. per ton. Where a consignment in any case is not valued at more than £20 in gross value, provision is made for a reduction of 22-1/2% in the freight rate which would give a rate of 25/2d. per ton. This low rate was introduced for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging trial consignments, the rate of 52/9d. being the standard charge for Silver Lead Ore from Alice Springs to Port Augusta. In the event, however, of the Home of Bullion Mine at Barrow Creek being developed, the Commissioner would be prepared to agree to a special freight rate of 55/- per ton from Alice Springs to Port Augusta, provided that the Ore is sent in quantities of not less than 200 tons per consignment. This is a very low rate representing only .55d. per ton mile.

2. **Light Railway:** The Railway Commissioner understood that what Dr. Basedow had in mind, regarding this matter, was the construction of a very light tramway from Alice Springs to the Mine east of Barrow Creek, a distance of 180 miles to 200 miles, and it was suggested that such a tramway might be constructed for, say £1,000 per mile, but a light railway would cost very much more than the amount quoted.
A definite estimate of the cost of such a railway could not be prepared without a survey being made. This survey could not be undertaken at the cost of the Railways Department, but if desired, the survey could be undertaken and the estimate prepared at the expense of your Company.

5. Railway Subsidy: The Railways Commissioner is unable to recommend any payment of any subsidy to your Company in respect of any portion of the cost of a tramway or railway that might be constructed for the purpose of carrying on the Company's business. However, in the event of a railway being constructed on such a character as would permit of the Commissioner's trucks, etc., being run over it, no doubt a suitable agreement could be arrived at for the use of the rolling stock on reasonable terms.

4. Township's Survey: In the event of an influx of persons likely to be permanently engaged in connection with the development of the mining property, the Government will arrange to survey a permanent town site in the locality.

5. Reward Claim: This matter is receiving consideration and you will be advised of any determination arrived at in due course.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F.J. QUINLAN.

Assistant Secretary.

DR. M. ROSEDOW,
Chairman Central Australian Silver Lead and Copper Mining Co. Ltd.,
Lister House,
196-197 North Terrace,
ADELAIDE, S.A.
At the same time the Secretary made enquiries re the cartage of ore from Barrow's Creek to the Rail Head at Alice Springs. Messrs. Johnson and Carey of Hilton contracted at the following rates:

(a) A flat rate of £2/9/6 per ton from the mine to the rail head at Alice Springs.

(b) A flat rate of £3/9/6 per ton from the rail head to Alice Springs to the mine.

Dr. Basedow sailed for London on the 19th September, 1921, and upon arrival in London immediately placed himself in communication with financial houses. He took with him twenty-four bags of average "Home of Bullion" Ore which was smelted by the Bassett Ore Co.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COPPER</th>
<th>SILVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34½%</td>
<td>4-3/4 ozs. to the ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An average sample moreover was taken from the bags and assayed by a competent metallurgical expert with the following results:

**No.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic &amp; Antimony</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Silica</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>4 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>½ dwt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>28.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>26.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>4 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>½ dwt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chairman's negotiations abroad were successful, but the details are of a confidential nature and have not yet been made known to the Shareholders. It is understood, however, that a Special Meeting is to be called at an early date, when a full report upon the transactions will be presented by the Board of Directors.
In the interim Mr. A. Borlace was appointed to again take over the management of the "Home of Bullion" Mine. He left in July, 1922 accompanied by two practical miners immediately upon arrival at the mine recommenced operations.

Progress reports have been regularly supplied by him and the following is a resume of these as they came to hand:

**LETTER DATED SEPT. 29th, 1922.**

"Erected new poppet heads on vertical shaft. Placed oil engine and friction winch on substantial bedding which is working splendidly. Vertical shaft a further six feet, making total depth to date one hundred and fifty six feet from the surface. The water in this shaft is now drained to about eight hundred gallons per diem.

The ground in the bottom of the shaft is now grey slate, and very hard, making progress a little slow."

**LETTER DATED OCT. 26th, 1922.**

"Have sunk main vertical shaft a further seventeen feet, making a total depth from surface one hundred and seventy-three feet. Ground in the shaft now very hard and bad to shoot. Rock formation in shaft now showing more vertical underlay, about two feet in six feet.

If you have any enquiries regarding mining timber near the mine, I can get thousands of tons of beautiful mining timber within four miles of the mine, and a good motor road to cart it.

I am now erecting a new blacksmith's shop. We had about four inches of rain here last week, and filled our tanks."

**TELEGRAM DATED NOV. 7th, 1922.**

"STRUCK MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PROMISING SULPHIDE LODE TWENTY-TWO FEET BELOW CROSSCUT RICHER THAN ANYTHING ABOVE TIMBERING SHAFT. FORWARDING SAMPLE AND FULL REPORT NEXT MAIL. LODE STRAIGHTENING IN DEPTH VERY ENCOURAGING FOR FUTURE OF MINE."

(SIGNED) BORLACE."

**LETTER DATED NOV. 10th, 1922.**

"Sunk main vertical shaft a further five feet making total depth from surface one hundred and seventy-eight feet. Timbering a further twenty feet of shaft, making total depth timbered one hundred and sixty-five feet from the surface.

I am very pleased to say we have struck most beautiful solid sulphide lode coated with black ore at one-hundred and seventy-eight feet from the surface.

I am forwarding on to you by this mail large bag of sample which are not picked stone, but just samples of the lode in a body.

By the appearance of the country rock in the shaft and of the lode itself, it appears that the dip is becoming more vertical."
TELEGRAM DATED NOV. 18th, 1932.

"LODE HAS OPENED UP WONDERFUL RICH SOLID SULPHIDE HEAVILY COATED WITH BLACK ORE."

LETTER DATED NOV. 24th, 1932.

"The lode we have entered is the richest I have ever put eyes on, it is just a solid mass of bornite, black ore, and yellow sulphides. I am now one hundred and eighty seven feet from the surface, or nine feet below where I first struck the lode in the shaft. I have now the full bottom of the shaft in the lode. From the glitter of my candle it is just like a jeweller’s shop window."

TELEGRAM DATED NOV. 25th, 1932.

"LODE EXTRAORDINARY RICH IN BORNITE BLACK ORE AND SULPHIDE OR A SOLID MASS THE RICHEST LODE I HAVE EXPERIENCED."

(SIGNED) Borlace."
In September, 1932, the Chairman, Dr. Herbert Basedow, and the Secretary, Mr. W.F. Hartley, inspected the “Home of Bullion” Mine under instructions from the Board.

Mr. Borlace and his staff had continued the sinking of the main shaft to a depth of one hundred and forty-five feet, whence the crosscut had exposed a body of ore measuring twenty-one feet in width. The entire mass of ore consisted of sulphides of copper (chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite) with a slight casing of pyritic ore on the hanging wall.

The water trouble had been adequately coped with by the installation of a 5 H.P. Lister Diesel Engine (complete with cooling tank) and a 5 H.P. Lister water-cooled Engine. A new poppet head had also been erected. In accordance with instructions received Mr. Borlace had built a three-roomed galvanised iron house, with motor shed attached.

Upon returning to Adelaide, the Chairman, with the advice of the Board instructed Mr. Borlace to continue, the shaft to a depth of 200 feet. This was done with the following results:

The lode was re-entered at 178 feet from the surface and was found to be composed of solid sulphides similar to those in the 145 feet level. The shaft remained in the lode to a depth of 200 feet when the footwall was cut. At this level, a crosscut was driven northwards which exposed the body twenty-five feet in width. This also was proved to consist of rich sulphide ores. Vide Borlace’s progress reports.

The latest reports which have been received by the office are here appended.
"Vertical shaft sunk a further seven feet, making total depth 201 feet from surface. Shaft timbered a further fourteen feet, making shaft timbered to 196 feet from surface. Drove crosscut north seven feet at 196 feet level to test width of lode. The length of this cross-cut and the width of the shaft have proved the lode up to the present to be eleven feet. I can hardly find words to describe this valuable rich lode to you."

I had to close-timber the shaft where I met the lode, as it started to crumble and fall away. I am now down sixteen feet into the lode still showing a most beautiful lode. The lode appears to underlie, as above, about three feet in six feet. The water in the shaft is now making only five hundred gallons per twenty-four hours; by striking the lode it did not increase the water in shaft."

"I have now sunk vertical shaft to 201 feet from surface. I passed through the lode into the foot-well at 200 feet."

"Vertical shaft sunk a further seven feet, making total depth 201 feet from surface. Shaft timbered a further fourteen feet, making shaft timbered to 196 feet from surface. Drove crosscut north seven feet at 196 feet level to test width of lode. The length of this cross-cut and the width of the shaft have proved the lode up to the present to be eleven feet. I can hardly find words to describe this valuable rich lode to you. There is no doubt it is something wonderful, and the eleven feet I have opened up are just one solid mass of mineral, very rich in copper, silver, and lead, and I have no doubt that the gold percentage in it will go well. We have very little water now to deal with and I am ready for an inspection now at any time, as I have a most beautiful pile of ore on the surface, between two and three hundred tons."
I weighed an average eight gallon bucket of ore and found it to contain 240 lbs. The aerodrome is now cleared of all bush and I have now a few gutters to fill in."

TELEGRAM, 21st Jan. 1913.

"PROGRESS TWO WEEKS DRIVE CROSSCUT FURTHER ELEVEN FEET LODE NOW OPENED UP TWENTY TWO FEET WIDE. THIS LODE EXTREMELY RICH THE FULL WIDTH. EVERYTHING GOING WELL. LATER MAY FALL LODE TWENTY FIVE FEET WIDE MOST WONDERFUL BODY OF HIGHEST CLASS ORA NOW COMMENCE DRIVING.

BOLLACE."
Gentlemen,

Acting on your request I have pleasure in furnishing my report on my personal knowledge gained after two visits to the property and territory generally.

DEVELOPMENT WORK.

1. Two main parallel lodes through the property:-

(a) The Northern Lode, having a visible outcrop of 500 feet in width, and averaging from 4 to 25 feet in width, with average outcrop values (by bulk sampling) showing: Copper 12.6%, lead 7.63%, silver 5.15 ozs. and gold 2.36 grains per ton.

(b) The Southern or Parallel Lode, about 500 feet away, and having a width up to 25 feet. Samples taken from this outcrop assayed 24.40% copper, and 3 ozs. 14 dwt. silver per ton.

2. Four shafts up to 200 feet in depth have been sunk at intervals along the Northern Lode.

3. One shaft to 50 feet has been sunk on the Southern Lode.

4. The sulphied zone was entered to 98 feet from the surface on the Northern Lode, and where sampled has given phenomenally high values, reaching as high as 56.80% copper with other samples going from 27% to 42% copper.

NORTHERN LODE.

The main shaft, sunk to 200 feet, has revealed progressive increases in width and ore values. Assays (by the South Australian Government School of Mines and Industries, Adelaide) of ore taken from the full 25-feet of the lode at this depth of 200 feet returned 56% copper.

SOUTHERN LODE.

Surface prospecting and observations to the depth of 50 feet, to which the existing shaft is sunk, indicate that this lode may yet rival and possibly surpass the Northern Lode both in bulk and value.

The reported results of prospecting on the Northern Lode to the 200 feet level are therefore briefly as follows:-

1. Bulk samples on surface outcrop taken by Dr. Bassetow over a length of 500 feet averaged: Copper, 12.60%; lead, 7.63%; silver 5.15 ozs. per ton; and gold 2.36 grains per ton.

2. One ton of average ore taken from the whole width of the lode at the 145 feet level was consigned to London for smelting. Account Sales in respect of this one-ton sample showed a return of 24.5% copper, and 4.2/4 ozs silver.

3. At a depth of 178 feet the lode was reported to be shaping better than ever. At this depth the manager reported that a most promising sulphied lode had been struck in the crosscut from the vertical shaft.

4. At 200 feet the lode widened to 25 feet, the solid sulphied ore averaging 56% copper.
I have perused reports by my friend, the late Dr. H. Basedow, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., F.G.S., etc., Consulting Geologist of South Australia, the report of Mr. D. Campbell-Mackenzie, M.Inst.M.M., M.A.I.M.M., Consulting Mining and Industrial Engineer, dated May 31st. 1922, together with the summary of his report and addendum dated 1924. In my opinion these are most conservative both in estimated and details.

The potential sources of water supply both from wells and/or surface conservation are, in my opinion, in every respect adequate for the mining and smelting operations contemplated by your company.

With regard to timber, within a few miles of the mine there is available quite a good supply suitable for mining purposes, and sufficient to meet your requirements for a long period.

I am of opinion that this mine will prove to be one of the richest copper mines yet known, and the fact that it is undoubtedly a true fissure lode of primary origin, and apparently part of a great eruptive movement, justifies my conclusion that the lode will live to a great depth and will consistently maintain high values.

Yours faithfully,

J. MacDonald-Moore, D.Sc.,
Consulting Geologist,
ADELAIDE.
Gentlemen,

As requested, I beg to submit a summary of my detailed report already in your hands, and certain further observations of more recent investigations on the "Home of Bullion" properties.

My first report was wholly based on a study by the authorities therein quoted.

Dr. Bastedow, one of the aforesaid authorities, who died in June 1922 was known to me as one of Australia's leading economic geologists with an intimate knowledge of the hinterland of Australia, while other gentlemen named are good practical mining men familiar with Australian mining conditions.

I have looked in vain through the records of the world's great copper mines for percentage values even approximating those reported from these properties.

I have also studied a report addressed to the Central Australia Silver Lead & Copper Mining Co., A.L., Adelaide, on September 29th, 1921, by Edwin G. Banks, M.Inst.M.M. (London), a well-known and highly qualified Australian consulting, mining and metallurgical engineer. Mr. Banks' report, which was written after inspection of the "Home of Bullion", confirms my opinion of these properties.

The results of prospecting since May, 1922, have so amply fulfilled the predictions made in the report, that I now feel justified in fore-casting that a tonnage of some 1,600,000 tons (including both lodes) should be expected during the course of developing the mine to the 600-feet level with a length of strike of 800 feet. In this connection, and particularly as regards the potentialities of the Southern Lode, I am indebted to the aforesaid Dr. Macdonald-Moore for valuable confirmatory data with regard to the length of strike and average width of lodes.

Disregarding any tonnage below the 600-feet level there should be assured 16 years' life for the mine on a production of 100,000 tons of ore per year.

The geological indications all point definitely to the fact that the mine should be something out of the ordinary, and able to hold its own with the great producers of the world. None of these producers started off with more convincing testimony than the following reasons supply:

1. High grade value of copper ore.
2. Progressive increases in values in sinking.
3. Proximity of sulphide zone to the surface.
4. Exceptionally high and consistent values in the sulphide zone.
5. At least two large parallel lodes of potentially high tonnage.

In conclusion, I must again emphasise that the "Home of Bullion" property stands out, at least potentially, as one of the most important mineralogical discoveries so far located in Australia. If development below the 200-feet level maintains the average values already disclosed to that depth, as seems indicated, then you will certainly possess a property of phenomenal richness.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. Campbell-Mackenzie,
M.Inst.M.M., B.A.I.M.M.,
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