hedrite as well as from copper sulphurets, which occur in slight degree. The general run of the reported assays of specimens from the district is high, averaging in the hundreds of dollars, and occasionally even reaching to the thousands, the latter results being quite possible for separate specimens when the presence of the richer silver minerals is borne in mind. At one mine which has made considerable shipments, it is claimed that these have averaged $200 per ton, and the conclusions based on the general evidence obtainable would seem to justify the expectation that the yield of the district will be found to average high in silver.

"The galena-bearing veins which cut the green schistose and serpentinous rocks, present to the eye a generally similar appearance to those found in the shale and argillite series, except of course for the absence of the associated pockets of ore mentioned in connection with the calcareous bands.

"What may prove an interesting discovery was reported late in the season from the Whitewater basin, some prospectors having brought in specimens of quartz which, according to local assayers, averaged very high in gold. No further particulars are, however, available, as the intended visit to the place was prevented by the advent of the snow. It raises hopes, however, that these schistose rocks which resemble lithologically the gold-bearing Huronian of Eastern Canada may prove even richer in this respect than the latter, especially when the much stronger evidences of complete mineralization found here, are considered.

"Assuming then that, in actual working, the ores should be found in shipping lots to maintain their high content of silver, which would seem probable in most cases, a bright future may be predicted for this district if those interested will only observe and act on the financial and economic principles necessary to success.

"The completion of the wagon road from Kaslo into the centre of the district will be of great value in the working of the mines and the existence of smelters in Canadian territory at Pilot Bay, Revelstoke and Golden will doubtless prove of great assistance when a continuous supply of ore shall be forthcoming.

"The projected railroads to give connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke, and from the Slocan divide to Kaslo, will doubtless be constructed when the veins are worked on a more extensive scale.

"The assays made of the selected specimens collected during the season show the following general results:—

"In the Illecillewaet district four assays of galena from different points varied between 18 oz. and 73 oz. of silver per ton, the pyritous ores of copper being found, in the one sample assayed, to carry silver also.

"The galenas of the Fish River sub-district gave results running from 39 to 318 oz. of silver per ton. A sample of the "ochreous" material locally called "carbonates" showed 692 oz., and some of the zinc-blende nearly 6 oz. of silver per ton.

"The assays of galena from the various veins in the Kaslo-Slocan district resulted as below:—For those occurring in green schistose and dioritic series of rocks, six assays gave results ranging from 38 to 146 oz. per ton, averaging over 90 oz. One assay of a specimen of zinc-blende showed silver to the extent of 26 oz. In the same district the galenas from veins occurring in the black argillite series of rocks averaged in some thirty-one assays, 150 oz. per ton, ranging from 30 oz. to 520 oz. per ton. Assays of zinc-blende returned from 26 oz. to 73 oz. per ton. The ochreous "carbonates" occurring with the galena yielded very variable amounts of silver, the lowest return being 20 oz., the highest 1,630 oz. per ton. This great discrepancy is due to this ore being a mechanical mixture only, which is often enriched by secondary deposition of native silver and the richer silver minerals. In the whole series of assays made, numbering some sixty-five in all gold was absent, except for mere traces found in three cases.

"The ton referred to is that of 2,000 lbs. For further details see the forthcoming report of the Chemical Branch of the Department.

"The cinnabar deposit, on the north shore of Kamloops Lake near the mouth of Copper Creek, about six miles from the western end of the lake, was visited on the 26th of October.

"Here, owing to the recentness of the discovery, the work done on the veins has not been extensive, consisting only of shots and shallow pits on the outcroppings. The