40; blacksmith's shop, 16x24; cook-house, 20x28; bunkhouse, 16x32; manager's office, 18x20; cottage, 16x24; with large stables and barn, power-house, root houses, etc. They are plain, substantial frame buildings, the cook-house and bunk-house being large, airy comfortable places. Mr. Ashby believes in looking after the creature comforts of his men, and is deservedly popular; while he in turn says that his men are as good as can be found in the Province. Mr. Ashby's close attention to their well-being creates a responsive willingness and interest on the part of the miners that make matters work smoothly and attains the highest efficiency and economy for the company. In the shaft-house is a six h.p. gasoline hoisting engine, and a fan for ventilation which draws up the air from the levels through a 10-inch pipe of galvanized iron. The shaft is a double compartment one, each compartment is 4½x5, inside measurement. It is well-timbered all the way, one compartment being used for hoisting and the other as the downcast air-shaft and ladder-way; the ladders are inclined with landings every twenty feet. This shaft is now down 330 feet, and four levels have been driven from it, cross-cutting the vein. It is now possible to study the character of this immense vein. The vein stuff is apparently in very much altered or imperfect diorite. It is almost amorphous in character, very soft and very easy to work, and at a depth of 330 feet it is no harder. Even at this depth it is evidently altered by decomposition, due to infiltration of water. This vein appears to be the channel by which the water finds its way to the drainage level of Cherry Creek and Kamloops Lake. A good proportion of the water in the workings gets away through the vein, and very little is lifted. Under these conditions of a soft, easily decomposed vein material, the continuous water action and the certain leaching out of some of the copper contents, it is evident that the full values will not be realized until the drainage level is passed, which means a depth of over 500 feet. Meanwhile there is a notable improvement in values and extent of ore, as evidenced by comparison of the lower with the upper level. The first cross-cut the A level was commenced at a depth of 80 feet, this was driven 39 feet to the south and 24 feet to the north. The whole 60 feet carried a fine distribution of native copper, averaging from 1 to 1.5 per cent., with an irregular mass of 3 feet of glance, yielding all through 18 per cent. copper. A picked ton of this sent to the Kaslo sampling works yielded 30 per cent. copper. The B level was commenced at a depth of 150 feet and has been driven 243 feet to the south and 214 feet to the north, the showings in this crosscut are a great improvement on the A level, and the vein assumes the character of a more regularly banded mineralized zone. The native copper occurs rather unevenly distributed all the way in the south crosscut and for 100 feet from the shaft in the north crosscut, along with a little glance. In the south crosscut a 3-foot chute reticulated with veins of bornite was met 60 feet from the shaft, and a little further a 4-foot band, carrying 3 per cent. native copper, then native copper in vary-