ing less silica and some tale, lying between a footwall of a fine granitoid rock and a hanging-wall of diorite. The vein stuff was heavily copper-stained and was interspersed irregularly with native copperand copper glance. This series of cross-cuts aggregate in length 560 feet, showing up the vein for a distance of over 5,000 feet with a width of over 350 feet. A double compartment shaft was commenced on the Pothook claim and sinking and cross-cutting has progressed continuously since, with the exception of a short closing down this spring for the crection of a new shaft-house and power-hoisting gear. A herse-winze was installed in May, 1898, and in the fall of that year the property passed into the hands of the Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd. Liability, of which Mr. Croft is the local director.

The mine buildings which have been crected as occasiou required now consist of the shaft-house, 36x40; blacksmith's shop, 16x24; cook-house, 20x28; bunkhouse, 10x32; manager's office, 18x20; cottage, 16x24; with large stables and barn, power-house, root-houses, etc. They are plain, substantial frame build-

ings, 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

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 flet 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 cross-cut 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 cross-cut and for 100 feet

from the shaft in the

north cross-cut, along with a little

glance. In the south

cross-cut 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

varying quantities

for 100 feet, when a

band of quartzite of considerable width was met, 3 feet of

which carried cop-

per pyrites averaging 5.8 per cent. in

copper and \$3.60 values in gold and sil-

ver. At 212 feet a

rich band of native

copper was met, and



WINZE IN POTHOOK MINE, KAMLOOPS.

h.p. gasoline hoisting engine, and a fan for ventilation which draws up the air from the levels through a 10it ch pipe of galvanized iron. The shaft is a double compartment one, each compartment is 41x5, 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 casy to work, and at a depth of 330 feet it is no harder. Even at this depth is 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

the change when this was gone through indicates that the vein was passed through. This last band was 17 feet wide, and the native copper was very uniform throughout. A sample taken across the first foot yielded 3.25 per cent. of copper sample from the last foot containing also some finely distributed copperglance, which assayed 7 per cent. copper, and a sample taken all across the 17 feet assayed 4.55 per cent. in copper and \$3 in gold and silver. A drift was made along the north side of this band, and samples taken from the vein-stuff as it came out gave the same values as the first assay over a distance of 60 feet. A second-cross-cut was then made and in addition to the native copper an irregular mass of several feet of bornite was encountered. This occurrence of a large band carrying good values in native copper and bornite was very gratifying to the management and the company. The drift of the vein and these bands is to the south, that is, away from the shaft, and the C level, at a depth of 250 feet, is not yet sufficiently advanced to meet this 17-foot band, but the showing for

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