

sacked and sent to the smelter. The ledge matter is well oxidised. Originally it was probably carbonate of iron with stringers of galena. In tunneling, stringers of galena were encountered at frequent intervals. Fur-

trough, but as already stated the deposit has not been sufficiently explored to show its nature and extent. It is a conundrum that can easily be solved by continued development and investigation.



PARADISE MINE.—NO. 4 TUNNEL.
Mr. Bruce, Manager, to right; Mr. McMullen, Superintendent, to left.



PARADISE MINE.—MINERS OFF SHIFT.

ther crosscutting may discover other ore values similar to that mentioned. No work has yet been done to determine the extent of the ore body referred to. At present the extremity of the tunnel is in a very hard rock seamed with small fissures of quartz.



PARADISE MINE.—UNDERGROUND VIEW INCLINED SHAFT.

For a few months following ore production from the mine work was suspended. But in August the manager, Mr. Bruce, resumed operations, Mr. J. J. McMullen, an experienced mining superintendent being placed in charge of the work. The present quotations on lead and silver do not offer an inducement to take out ore for shipment under conditions of present freight and



PARADISE MINE.—FROM NO. 4 TUNNEL, OVERLOOKING PARADISE BASIN AND CAMP BUILDINGS
This view shows double anticline to right.

The theory of the best authorities who have examined the property is that the deposit of so-called "Sand Carbonates" was originally galena. Nuggets of galena were encountered in the workings enclosed in concretionary rings of high-grade carbonates. There are indications that the "Sand Carbonates" is a V shaped

smelter treatment charges, but provision is being made for the continuation of development for a year's operations it being the intention of the management thoroughly exploit the property and and solve the problem of the somewhat remarkable ore occurrences.

The smelter returns give about 50 per cent. lead and