

where the ore is generally quite clean and free from impurities, as is shown by the following analyses of average samples reported by Lindemann:—

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
" Insoluble matter	2.32	1.40
Iron	54.91	54.97
Sulphur	0.15	0.117
Phosphorus	0.068	0.068 "

All of the deposits of bog-ore are very irregular in outline, and vary in thickness with the variations of the surface of the ground, the greatest depth of ore being found in basins or depressions but as very little serious attempt to determine extent has been made, consequently, in the absence of proof of depth by drifting or sinking shafts, it is not possible to estimate tonnage available.

Owing to the fact that no work has been done on any of the claims since 1907 and 1907, and the conditions surrounding the old workings are such that no satisfactory information can be gained from an examination, the writer has incorporated in this report the one made by the Provincial Mineralogist, in the Minister of Mines' Report for 1907. His examination was made soon after shipments of the ore had been sent to the Ironlake blast-furnace, and when the workings were fresh and in good condition for a thorough examination. The report is as follows:—

" *Quatsino Iron Ore.*—On arriving at the claims it was found that the company had acquired certain claims on the north side of the West arm, in Section 26 of the Quatsino Land District, as nearly as could be determined. The claims extend to the edge of the arm, and at a point about a quarter of a mile from the water a deposit of bog-iron ore of excellent quality had been discovered, covering the surface over a considerable area. To extract this ore, the Moore Investment Company had, earlier in the year, sent up a large force of men on an ore-barge, and had built a temporary wharf, from which a tramway was built to the iron-ore deposit. In August the property was found to have been abandoned, the track torn up, and the mills shipped away. From the workings visible it would appear that the iron-deposit over an area 300 feet long and 200 wide had been removed from the surface down to solid bed-rock, and this area had yielded 1,500 tons of ore, which had been shipped. The work done showed the deposit of bog-ore to be on a side-hill, which sloped at an angle of about 20 degrees towards the sea, lying on a smooth, water-worn bed-rock to a depth of, in some places, 4 feet, and in others, of as many inches; the average thickness of the deposit was not over 24 inches. Large trees and brush had been growing on top of the deposit, the roots being all through the ore, greatly increasing the cost of extraction, which, under the circumstances, must have been excessive. The superficial area over which the deposit shows is considerable, but no prospecting that has been done proves it to be of a greater average depth than at the point where its extraction was attempted.

" *Prince's Iron Claims.*—A few miles to the west, along the shore of the arm, a trail leads inland to the north for a couple of miles, to what is known as *Prince's Upper Claims*, a group of claims the number or names of which could not be ascertained. About two miles in on the trail two large cabins were found, and evidences that considerable work had been done, but no one was on the property when visited. The work had consisted of pits and open-cuts along the course of the valley of a small stream flowing into the arm. For the most part the pits were full of water and the materials taken out from them so mixed upon the dump as to be meaningless. The open-cuts were seen, however, and of these the one in which the most promising showing occurred started from the creek-bed and ran up the face of its gently sloping bank, showing in nearly horizontal layers, first, 4 feet of bog-iron ore; next, 1 foot of gravel with a layer of the kaolin clay on top; next, 3 inches of iron ore, then 2 feet of ochre and clay, above which was the black surface mould. A similar showing was seen in another cut about 150 feet farther up the creek, and these may be taken as