

The only inland deposit of magnetite in British Columbia that has had much development work done on it is the Glen mine, on the south side of Kamloops lake. Previous to 1901, some 12,000 tons of magnetite were mined and shipped from this property to be used as a flux by lead smelters. Judging by the available records of analyses, the ore is of excellent quality, and while development is not sufficient to prove the reserve tonnage claimed (8,000,000 tons) there is apparently a considerable quantity available.

Hematite deposits have been found in a number of localities in British Columbia, notably, Bull river, Kitchener, and Chilcotin; but, while analyses indicate some ores of good quality, there is, as yet, no evidence that they are representative of bodies of sufficient size to be of commercial importance.

Limonite and *bog ores* are found at Quatsino sound on Vancouver island, on the headwaters of Summit creek in the Omineca mining division, on Lamb creek, and at various points in the Lillooet mining division. The more promising of these are the deposits at Summit creek, and at Quatsino sound.

At Summit creek the ore, a comparatively pure limonite, is of good grade, and should be especially valuable for mixing with the dense coast magnetites in the blast furnace. The full extent of the deposit is not known but it is evidently large. At present it is too far from transportation to be available; the distance to Copper City on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway being about 38 miles.

The limonite and bog ore deposits found at Quatsino sound, while they have large areal extent, vary greatly in thickness, and appear, on the average, to be shallow. In 1907 an attempt was made to mine the ore on one of the most promising properties, and about 1500 tons were shipped. The average thickness of ore over the area worked was found, however, to be only about 24 inches, and the yield too small to be profitable.

Clay ironstone occurs to a limited extent, associated with the coal deposits of Vancouver island, but has not yet been reported in such quantity as to make it a probable source of iron. It is also found associated with the coal deposits in the Queen Charlotte islands, but in the undeveloped condition of these properties, it is impossible to form any idea of the quantity that might ultimately become available.

ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND MANITOBA.

Up to the present time, no iron ore deposits of such size and quality as to make them of commercial value have been found in the Middle West provinces. There are, however, very large areas unprospected in all three, in which iron ores may be discovered in the future.

Several writers have drawn attention to the fact, that a steel plant located in western Alberta would have essentially the same location with reference to coal-fields and transportation routes as the Colorado Fuel and