

typical of the more successful strippings made. There is, undoubtedly, a very considerable area covered with iron ore, but, so far as could be seen, its depth had not been demonstrated further than described. Samples were taken from the lower 4-foot deposit of ore, and upon assay gave 48.12 per cent.—48.31 per cent, and 50.19 per cent. of iron—with much organic matter. The ochre and clay stratum assayed 36.6 per cent. of iron.

"About three miles to the north-west from Prince's camp, claim to the number of about 100 had been staked during the summer by other parties. This wholesale staking had been done to blanket the district until the claims could be roughly protected, when those not wanted could be dropped—the land being held for one year at an outlay in fees of 5 cents an acre. This procedure, although contrary to the spirit of the 'Mineral Act,' was brought about by a tendency of certain local prospectors to stake 'extensions' to any claims that might be found by outside prospectors. No work other than staking had been done on any of these claims, and as they were from six to seven miles back from the lake, through wet brush, they were not visited."

The opportunity for cheap transportation is so favourable as to make these occurrences of bog-ore attractive, and should encourage more thorough prospecting, especially in the event of the development of the iron and steel industries on the Coast, because this ore is valuable to mix with magnetite in the blast-furnace.

UPPER QUINSAM LAKE.

Numerous large outcroppings of magnetite, occur on the north slope of a mountain about half a mile south from the south end of Quinsam Lake. Upper Quinsam lake, at elevations from 220 to 560 feet above the lake. These outcrops occupy a zone striking almost due east, and expose deposits that are representatives of the contact-metamorphic type, with magnetite lying between limestone and diorite, dipping 80 degrees north. The occurrences are found distributed within an area measuring about 1,000 feet wide north to south by 1,200 feet east to west, and while unbroken continuity is not shown between the various outcroppings on the surface, yet there are so many that it is almost excusable to consider them as belonging to one deposit until the contrary is proven.

At 240 feet elevation above the lake there is an adit 135 feet long, driven into the mountain-side southward in magnetite the entire distance, and with magnetite in the face, but somewhat mixed with country-rock and garnetite. The side-hill rises at an average angle of 44 degrees, but over the face of the adit the slope is steeper, so that there are about 195 feet backs.

An average sample from the dump assayed: iron, 58.6 per cent.; sulphur, trace; phosphorus, trace; silica, 9.3 per cent.

The adit is projected to cross cut the mineralized zone at the point where it is about 800 feet north to south. According to a topographic survey this adit is driven under several outcroppings of magnetite, and the projected face is 320 feet vertically under the farthest outcrop south of the portal.

Other work on the property consists of open-cuts and surface stripping to the east and south from the adit, and at various levels above the 240 or adit level, which openings expose a large number of outcroppings of clean magnetite. The most extensive occurs about 1,000 feet south-eastward from the adit on the 400-foot level; this measures about 100 feet across and is almost square.

It is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the tonnage of ore available from measurements made where work has been done because of insufficient data. There is no question but that a very large quantity of magnetite can be quarried for immediate shipment. The contour of the mountain-side is such that the ore can be mined with steam-shovels, in a manner similar to that in use in the low-grade