CB QUESNEL 29(1)A

# GEOLOGICAL REPORT

## ON COAL PROPERTY CARIBOO DISTRICT NEAR QUESNEL, B.C.

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1302 Vancouver Block,
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# GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

COAL PROPERTY CARIBOO DISTRICT near QUESNEL, B.C.

The exact location of this coal field has been described in Mr. F.H.Hutton's report on the same property, so there is no need of a repetition of it in this report.

The property consists of twenty sections of coal land, situated on both sides of the Fraser river, about 30 miles North of Soad Creek, and 20 miles South of Quensel, B.C.

## C O A L

On this property appears a system of coal measures, some of which are of unusual thickness and purity free from (bone) or hard shale or clay seams.

From a branched fossil found I took it to be the flattened branch of a Lepidodendron (scale tree). By some the coals of Vancouver Island and of this locality have been assigned to the Laramie or transition epoch. It is uaual to call all these later coals Lignites, and to imagine that they are very inferior; but much of the Laramie coal is of good quality and hardly distinguishable in appearance from coal of the carboniferous age. It would appear however, that these coals probably belong to the cretaceous proper and not to the Laramie. It is a hard, pure coal that as far as one can see and take measurements, has a very gentle dip and in no place did it appear to have been greatly disturbed at any point over a large area.

The analyses show that there is a high percentage of Volatile combustible matter and a very low percentage of ash, consequently there should be a high percentage of by-ppoducts in each ton of coal, anywhere from 30 tc 40% of the following products: tar, coke-dust, coke breeze, gas, benzol, naphtha, naphthalene, creosote, heavy oil, concentrated ammonia and ammonium sulphate; also a number of other things if one so desired.

This coal should be amenable to any of the better processes of extracting the above products, either by the carbonizing process or by the steam process. The latter is claimed to be the best by some, getting a higher extraction at aless cost. I would suggest not too high an extraction of oils and tar - leave a portion in the condensed carbon to make it a high grade, smokeless fuel! The by-products alone will bring you more per ton than the raw coal will bring on the market, leaving the high carbon contents to sell at a good figure, carried at a less freight rate.

There is in one place exposed a body of coal 750 feet in length, 100 ft. wide and 8 ft. in thickness that we measured above the water of the river. It still extends downward a number of feet, this showing is but a few feet East and in front of Mr. Doyle's cabin. Three miles South of the above is another large exposure of excellent coal, also to the North for a number of miles is exposed fine outcroppings of coal on both sides of the river.

CLAY

There is an exposure of as fine a body of fire clay as one would wish to see, of a thickness and apparent purity that would pay to investigate beneath these coal measures exposed on both sides of the river.

CONCLUSIONS

I have had occasion to examine a number of coal properties in British Columbia in the past few years. I consider this, for purity and quantity, by far the best. Its heat units are high and can be considered as a smokeless coal and so located that one can go and see for themselves and do not have to take any one's opinion regarding it. It is an excellent property.

Respectfully,

(signed)

W.S.Bacon