

PROSPECTING REPORTS

A. M. MCKENZIE - JULY, 1918.

QUINSAM LAKE DISTRICT.

Started from Cumberland on July the 11th for Campbell River, nine miles from Campbell River at Forbes Landing we started on our trip to prospect the Quinsam Lake District; crossed Mirror Lake on rafts and made camp at the upper end. The next day we packed across the ridge which lies between Mirror and the Quinsam Lakes making camp at the upper end of Lower Quinsam Lake.

Started up the Quinsam River, found a lot of float, then followed the Iron River branch; the country at this point lies fairly flat until on following up for some distance we came into the Iron Mountain or the mountain on which the old iron prospect is situated. We went up to the prospect which is one hundred or more feet from the river bed, the iron ore we found was also very rich in copper. The face of the hill had been stripped of the slight gravel wash which lies on the surface and fully three hundred feet of the iron could be seen. The pitch from the river bed is about 45 degrees.

After examining the iron prospect we continued on up stream; here the shale begins to show up and river side slopes to be more gradual. Not $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above the Iron Prospect the coal breaks in, in a basin a very good showing but laying as it is, it is badly jumbled up. The measurements of this seam are shown as follows:-

(1)

- Sandstone Roof
- 4' Bone & Sandy Shale mixed
- 2' 8" Coal
- 4" Mining Dirt
- 1' 6" Coal
- 4" Bone
- 2' Coal
- Shale Floor.

Crossing the river the coal shows up very nicely not being disturbed; here we took the Dip and Strike; the Dip being E & W, Strike N & S. Followed

Balsam

up stream for about three miles to Balsam Creek, here very high cliffs of sandstone show, the bed being of the same formation. This creek slopes up very rapidly having many falls in it but all of them show sandstone and streaks of shale; this formation continues for fully four miles, then the floor takes on the form a shale. The coal comes in at this point having a sandstone roof and dipping the same as the coal on the Iron. Here we found four seams with about 75 feet raise between each as the creek climbs so rapidly.

②	1st Seam	1') All good coal.
	2nd "	2'	
	3rd "	2'	
	4th "	1'	

We then retraced our steps and continued up the Iron River, found sandstone in the river bed and conglomerate bluffs, also a few small streaks of coal, but no more. We then struck off across country on a blaze line; the formation at this point is all trap. Struck trail and followed it out to Jones' Iron Mine, this mine is about 1,000 feet up on the Iron Mountain, consists of a heavy iron ore the tunnel being about 200 feet in.

Started back the ^{trail} Trail which leads to Gooseneck Lake along the shore of Upper Quinsam; the country lies very level but where the formation is exposed it is all trap. Struck off toward the Quinsam River about four miles above the forks of the Iron and the Quinsam, following for a short distance came across the seam with the following measurements:-

③	Coal 2' 4"
	Soft Mining Dirt 2"
	Coal 1' 4"
	Shale 3' 10"
	Coal 1' 6"

Continued on down trail along Quinsam and down to Lower Quinsam Lake. Prospected down Lower Quinsam River; all sandstone formation some shale and a few streaks of coal.

In the Lake the gas bubbles can be seen coming to the surface in many places and to my opinion the Lake covers a large flat of coal which extends to

the sea shore as our prospecting of the Quinsam farther down shows that there is no break in the sandstone from there to the mouth of Swansky's Creek for there the sandstone shows plainly on the shore for a distance of about four miles or more and on the surrounding creeks so the flat must extend over to the Oyster River, the country being very level and slightly swampy in places.

A very good way to catch the coal which, to my opinion, stretches from the Quinsam Lake to the sea shore would be to sink Diamond Drill holes at Swansky's Creek and Stone's. Both these creeks run water the whole year round which would be very convenient for drilling purposes.

A. M. Mackenzie