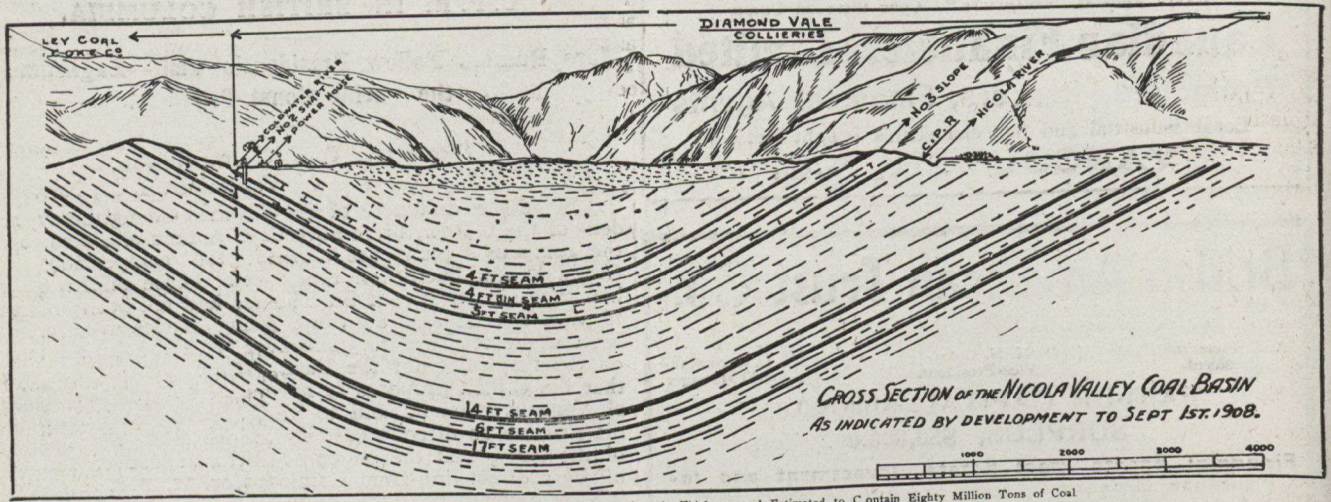


DIAMOND VALE WILL NOW SHIP IMMENSE TONNAGE FROM THE COAL AREAS OF NICOLA VALLEY



Cross Section Showing Six Diamond Vale Coal Seams Aggregating 50 Feet in Thickness and Estimated to Contain Eighty Million Tons of Coal

In the summer of 1906 the Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Limited, which previous to that time had been developing an extensive coal field on the Quilchena Creek in Nicola Valley, learned that the Nicola branch of the C. P. R. would not for some time at least be extended past the town of Nicola, twelve miles short of Quilchena coal.

On that account the company purchased the coal rights 2,067 acres of land, together with 65 acres of surface from the original owners in the Nicola Valley near the confluence of the Nicola and Coldwater rivers in order that mining could be carried on where transportation for the product is available, and active operations on this new property have been continuous.

In July last a subsidiary company, The Diamond Vale Collieries, Limited, purchased this property, together with plant and equipment and for the past three months the work of development has continued under the new organization, the issued stock of which is owned and controlled by the parent company, which still retains the Quilchena holdings.

The following report on the Coldwater property has recently been made by Mr. W. E. Duncan, of Cardiff, Wales, engineer in charge of the mine, which has proven to be one of the most valuable coal deposits in British Columbia.

Diamond Vale Collieries, 21st October, 1908.

Report on Coldwater Property. Situation and Maps:

The Coldwater property of the Diamond Vale Collieries, Limited, is situated five miles from the head of the Nicola Valley, where the valley is at its greatest width, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width (north and south) and three miles east and west.

To the south the Coldwater River forms a portion of the boundary line, while the Nicola River a portion of the northern.

The Nicola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through the property for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, with the railway depot and town of Merritt situated on the western boundary.

The Nicola Branch of the C. P. R. joins the main line Spence's Bridge, 40 miles distant, and the following are railway distances to central points:—

Distance from:	To:	Miles.	Rate
Diamond Vale, Merritt		1	\$1.00
" Coutlee		3	1.00
" Coyle		6	1.00
" Canford		11	1.00
" Dot		21	1.00
" Clapperton		31	1.00
" Spence's Bridge		41	1.15
" Ashcroft		66	1.55
" Kamloops		112	2.00
" Savonas		88	2.00
" Shuswap		145	2.00
" Salmon Arm		178	2.25
" Sicamus Junction		198	2.50
" Revelstoke		241	2.50
" Enderby		210	2.50
" Armstrong		228	2.50
" Vernon		242	2.50
" Okanagan Landing		247	2.50
" Kelowna		275	3.30
" Peachland		288	3.45
" Summerland		302	3.55

Distance from:	To:	Miles.	Rate
Diamond Vale, Naramata		304	3.60
" Penticton		310	3.70
" Arrowhead		268	2.80
" Lytton		64	1.55
" North Bend		90	1.75
" Yale		117	2.00
" Agassiz		149	2.00
" Harrison Mills		1.58	2.00
" Mission Junction		175	2.00
" Hammond		188	2.00
" Westminster Junction		201	2.00
" Port Moody		207	2.00
" Barnett		210	2.00
" Vancouver		219	1.80
" Sumas Junction			2.00
" Westminster		210	1.80
" Seattle, Washington		312	

History.

The accompanying maps give:

- A.—Map of the district.
- B.—Plan of property.

In 1891 coal seams were first exposed in the Nicola Valley, but no authentic report was made upon the coal area until 1904, when Mr. R. W. Ells, of the Canadian Geological Department, visited the district and made a careful examination.

Dr. Ells' report was particularly favorable, and after carefully following his survey, the company in 1906 secured their present holdings.

Area and Titles.

The area secured and now held by the Company consists of:

Mining rights ..	2067 acres
Surface rights ..	65 acres

and the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Tupper & Griffin, of Vancouver, have certified that the titles are valid and in order.

Mineral Area and Prospecting.

The attached sectional drawing illustrates the coal basin of the property (as shown by development to September 1st), but in order to prove the ground in the first instance, the diamond drill was used, and bore holes were put down in the following locations:

Bore No.	Depth.	Coal.
On the banks of Coldwater River	190 ft.	66 in.
Bore No. 2.		
On the south bank of the Coldwater River		
$\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. E. of No. 1 Bore	137 ft.	60 in.
Bore No. 7.		
On the north bank of the Coldwater River		
$\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of bore No. 1	535 ft.	44 in.
	764 ft.	49 in.
Bore No. 8.		
On the north bank of the Coldwater River		
1800 ft. from bore No. 7	70 ft.	39 in.
	222 ft.	38 in.
	293 ft.	18 in.