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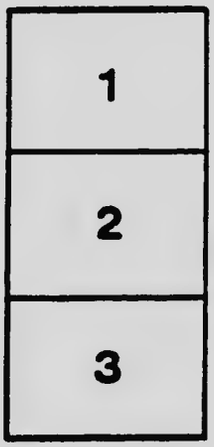


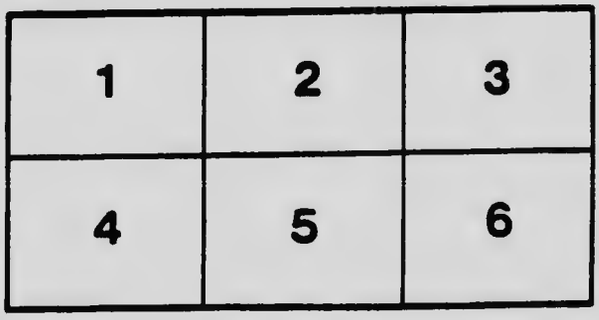

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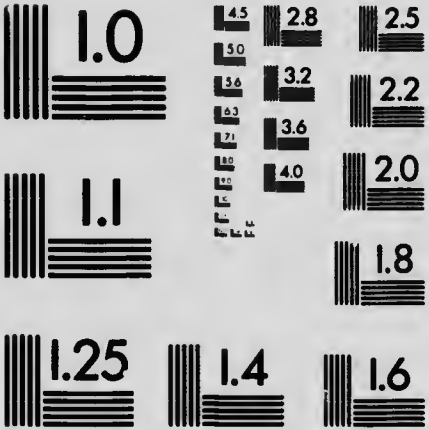


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32

# PROSPECTUS

OF

# The Three Bs Oil and Coal Company of British Columbia, Limited.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

MARCISON BROS., PRESSES

VICTORIA, B. C.

17p. map. plan, 18cm.

19

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# PROSPECTUS

OF

# THE THREE Bs OIL & COAL COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LIMITED.

---

NON PERSONAL LIABILITY

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Incorporated Under and by Virtue of
The Laws of British Columbia.

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Registered Office:
520 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.,
Canada.

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Capital $1,000,000.00
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares
of $1.00 each,
Fully paid and Non-Assessable.

NNp
971.355
T531



## DIRECTORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lewis Hall, Esq., | - | Victoria, B. C. |
| W. F. Best, Esq., | - | Victoria, B. C. |
| J. G. Brown, Esq., | - | Victoria, B. C. |
| A. B. McNeill, Esq., | - | Victoria, B. C. |
| John Jardine, Esq., | - | Victoria, B. C. |

## BANKERS

The Royal Bank of Canada,
Victoria, B. C.

## SOLICITOR

H. G. Hall, Esq., - Victoria, B. C.

# PERSONNEL

### PRESIDENT

*Lewis Hall, Esq., D.D.S.* *Victoria, B. C.*
*Mayor of Victoria, B. C.*

### VICE-PRESIDENT

*W. F. Best, Esq.,* *Victoria, B. C.*
*Fellow Chemical Society, Berlin.*
*Formerly Dominion Government Analyst for New Brunswick.*

### TREASURER

*J. G. Brown, Esq.,* *Victoria, B. C.*
*Assistant Resident Architect,*
*Department Public Works (Dominion)*

### SECRETARY

*A. B. McNeill, Esq.,* *Victoria, B. C.*
*Real Estate and Insurance Agent.*

### GENERAL MANAGER

*John Jardine, Esq.,* *Victoria, B. C.*
*Member Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.*

179405

# PREFACE

In presenting THE THREE Bs OIL AND COAL COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LIMITED, we beg to state that we confine ourselves to facts in what appears in the pages of this Prospectus, and we earnestly call your attention to the unique feature of insuring each and every stock-holder against the loss of his investment in our Company.

The Proposition which we submit is, in a nut-shell, simply ten per cent in dividends per annum on your investment, or all your money back.

We respectfully call your attention to page 17 referring to our DIVIDEND OR MONEY BACK PROPOSITION.

LEWIS HALL,
W. F. BEST,
J. G. BROWN,
ANGUS B. MCNEILL,
JOHN JARDINE.

# LOCATION

The Properties of the Company consist of Four Leases, comprising Lots 7397, 7400 7401 and 7404 in Group One, Kooteney District, British Columbia, covering an area of 2390 acres, situated along Eder Creek about eleven miles west of the Boundary Line of the Province of Alberta, commencing on the south at the International Boundary, and extending northward nearly the whole length of the four claims directly between several large petroleum seepages, which compels the belief that the oil channels must cross this property.

170. map. 1 plan. 1 cm.

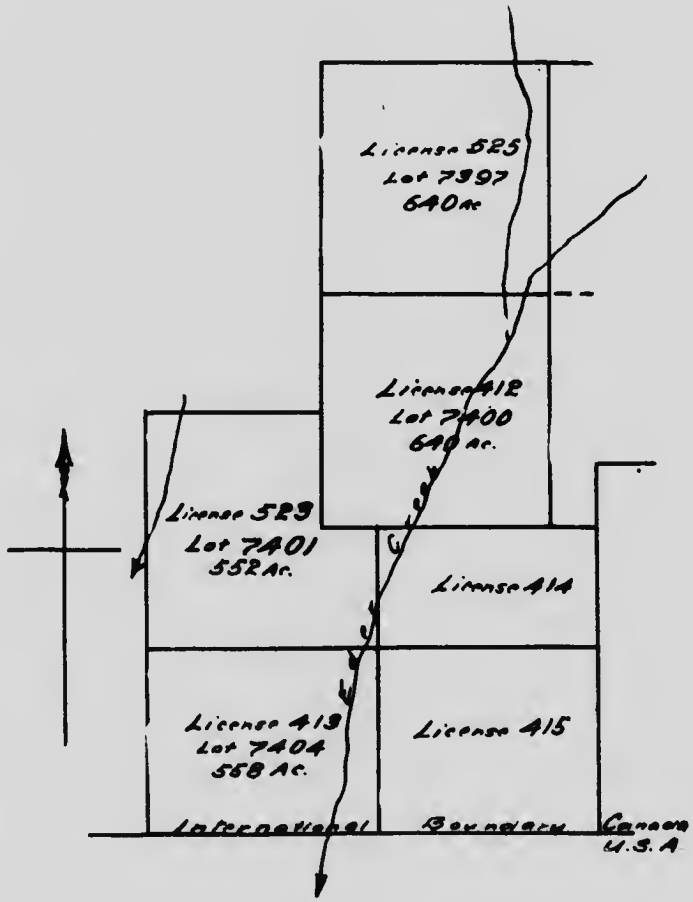


# PLAN

SHEWING OIL LANDS IN SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY, B.C.

AS SURVEYED BY N.H. SMITH, P.L.S.

Scale-1 inch to 1 mile.



# EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF PROFESSOR SELWYN

## Dominion Government Geologist, on the Flathead Valley, South-East Kootenay, British Columbia, made in 1891 and Published in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department of Canada for that Year.

Cameron Falls Brook is a rapid mountain stream eight or ten yards wide. After following it up about a mile and a half on the left bank, Mr. Fernie, my guide, remarked that we must be close to where the oil had been found. We had scarcely spoken, when, while still in the saddle and on the trail eight or nine feet above the brook, I noticed a powerful odour of petroleum. Descending to the edge of the water, and stirring the stones and gravel in the bed of the stream, considerable quantities of oil at once rose to the surface and floated away. Crossing to the right bank, it was again seen coming out of the bank some inches above the then level of the stream. Here, skimming it off the surface of a shallow pool, a wine bottle full was soon collected. This can now be seen in the Geological Survey Museum. Sixty or seventy yards below where the oil was seen, a rocky reef of grey silicious dolonite crosses the creek and rises to a steep bluff on the left bank; on the right bank, seven or eight feet above the creek, a broad, thickly timbered flat extends 150 yards to the base of the bordering mountains, which culminate six miles to the south-west, at the boundary monument 6,000 feet above the sea level.

No work whatever had been done to test the nature of the oil sources. A comparatively small outlay for some shallow sinking or boring on the flat above described would do this.

On the 23rd we proceeded through the pass, crossing the summit and camping on Akamina Brook, about six

miles down on the Western Slope in British Columbia. On the 24th we proceeded down the Valley, and at about four miles north of the 49th parallel, the trail came down to the level of the Brook, and here, on the edge of a beaver dam pool, there were ledges of hard dark blue shale, dipping East 30 degrees, North 12 degrees. Lifting layers of this at and below the water, a quantity of dark green circular patches of oil rose to the surface, and a precisely similar result followed by stirring up the mud at the bottom of the pool. This place is about fifteen miles in a direct line west 10 degrees south from the occurrence on Cameron Falls Creek, the main watershed of the Rocky Mountains, and Mounts Kirby, Spruce and Yarrell intervening. Oil is said by the Indians (the Stoneys), who frequent this region, to occur in other points in the Akamina Brook Valley, both above and below that recorded. The Akamina joins the Flathead River in Montana, about four miles south of the International Boundary. The beaver dam oil is of a dark, greenish black, and does not apparently differ much from that of Cameron Falls Creek. Preliminary tests might be made here by sinking a shallow shaft in the shales in the beaver dam pool, and by a boring on the sandy and gravelly flat country about two miles and a half north of the boundary line.

On the 24th of July we camped in Montana, on the left bank of the Flathead River, about two miles above the mouth of the Kish-e-ne-nah Creek.

On the 25th we proceeded up the Flathead Valley, the trail passing for the most part along high terraces of sand, clay and gravel. At eight o'clock a.m. we re-crossed the boundary on one of those terraces and then again descended to the river where we off-saddled and waited for the pack train. It arrived at 10.30, and we then ascended again to the high level terrace and turning north, crossed a number of ridges and gullies into the valley of Sage Creek, camping on

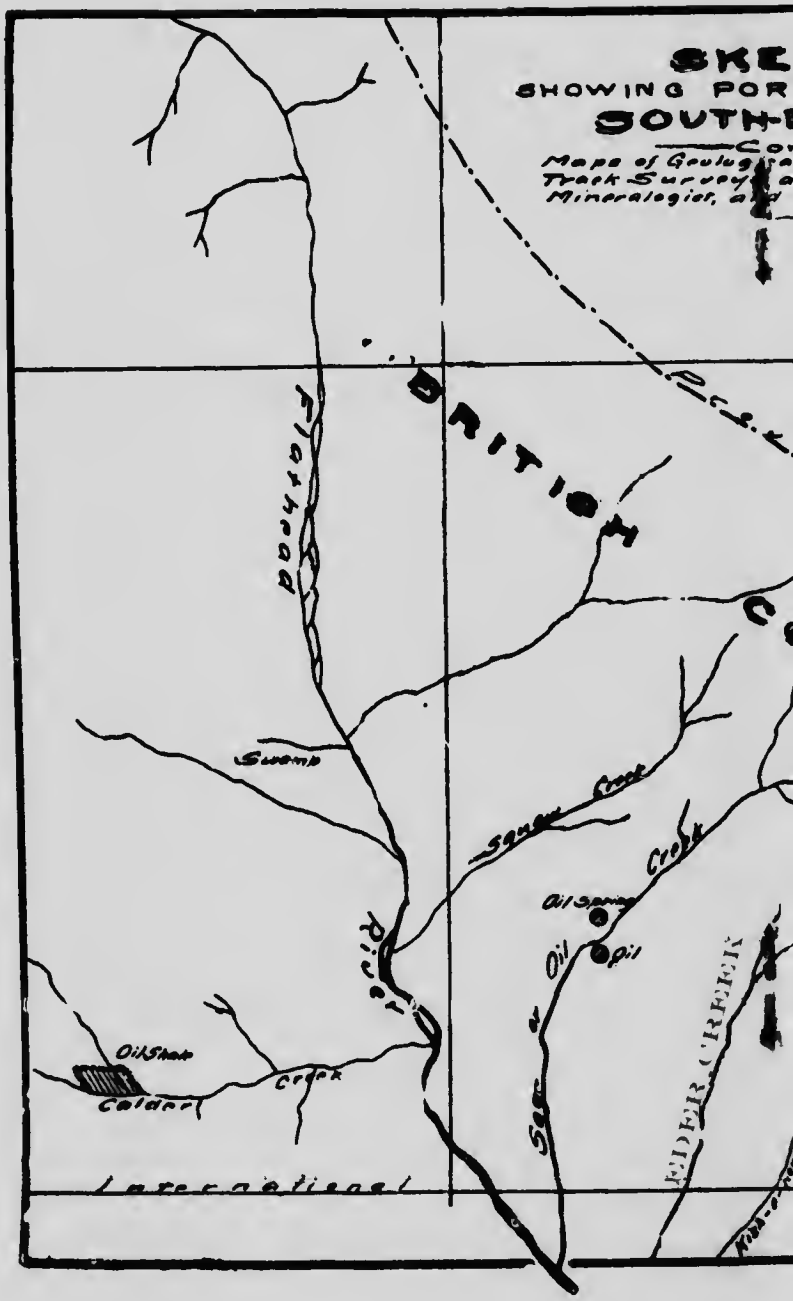
the right bank at about nine miles above its mouth.

At about a mile and a half higher up, the creek leaves the high mountains which border its upper course in a north-easterly direction up to the main water-shed some twelve or fourteen miles distant, and here at the edge of the water, on the left bank, I found hard dark flinty shales like those at the beaver dam pool on the Akamina dipping South 25 degrees to 30 degrees, West 25 degrees.

Directly the layers of this rock are raised the oil rises and spreads over the surface of the water in such abundance that a short time suffices with the aid of a tin cup to collect a bottle full. Here also a quantity of gas escapes from the cracks and joints in the rock and ignites freely on the application of a match.

Less than half a mile higher up, on the right bank and the opposite or west side of the valley, oil was again found issuing from the base of a bank of drift which had here filled the valley and caused the stream to make a sharp bend eastward to the base of the opposite mountain. No rock was exposed here, but every stone in the bed of the creek, especially on being broken or rubbed, gave out a strong odour of petroleum. The oil collected here, a sample of which can be seen in the Museum, differs entirely in appearance from those of Cameron Falls Creek and Akamina or Kish-e-ne-nah Creek. Some of it was of a light lemon yellow, but most of it nearly the color of pale brandy, and with a very powerful petroleum odour.

The general geological structure, the character of the rocks, and the physical aspect of the country in the South Kootenay, the North Kootenay and the Crow's Nest and other passes of the Rocky Mountains have been admirably described by Dr. G. M. Dawson, and the South Kootenay Pass is also described in his report on the Geology and Resources of the Forty-ninth Parallel, 1875.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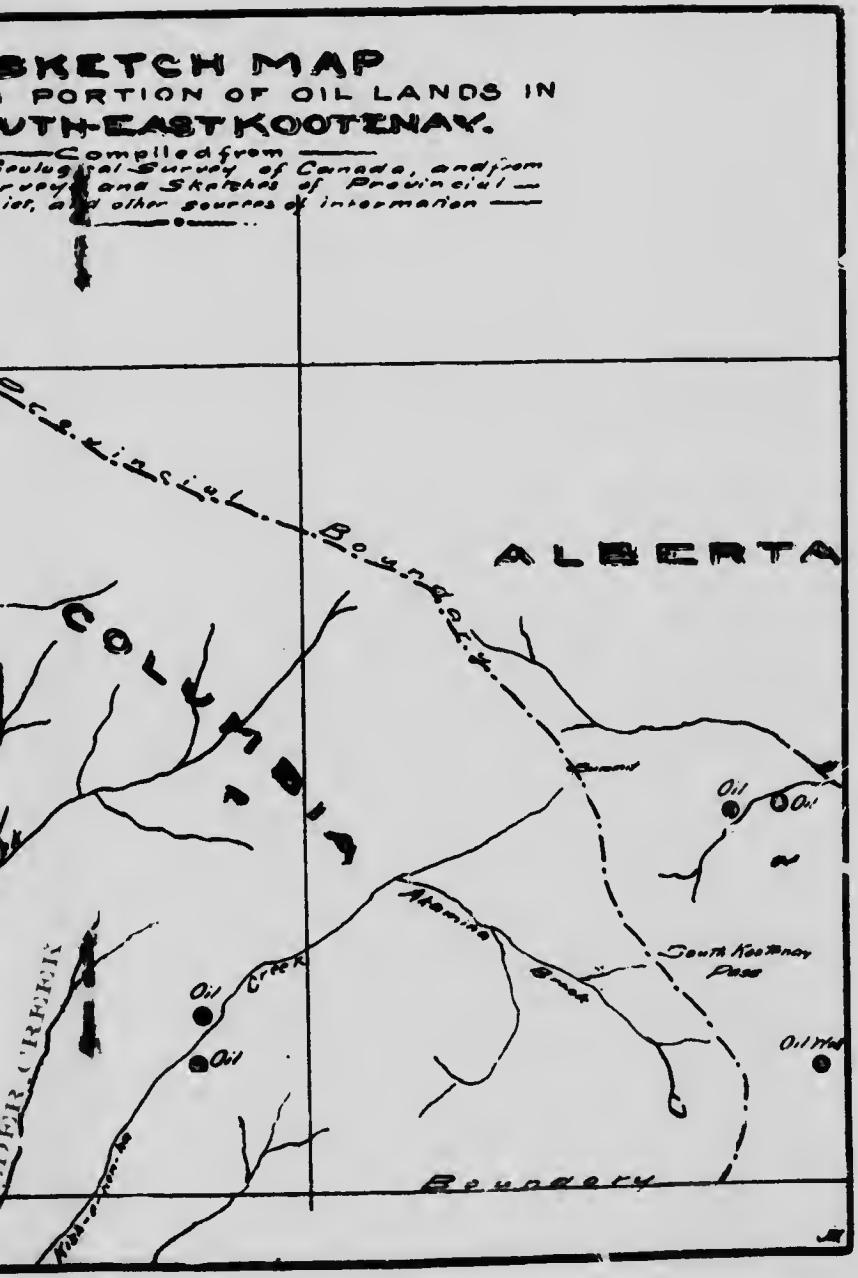
SKETCH MAP
PORTION OF OIL LANDS IN
UTH-EAST KOOTENAY.
Compiled from
eological Survey of Canada, and from
rveys and Sketches of Provincial
ist, and other sources of information
Provincial Boundary
ALBERTA
COLUMBIA
Oil
Oil
Oil
Oil
Oil Well
Oil Creek
Akamina Creek
South Kootenay Pass
Boundary

## LETTER FROM MR. JOHN WATT

**Who was Retained by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the Period that Company was Endeavoring to Secure These Kootenay Petroleum Lands from the Government of British Columbia.**

Victoria, B. C., April 20th, 1907.

Captain C. J. Kelley:

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request for a statement of my knowledge and observations in the East Kootenay Oil Lands:

I went into East Kootenay by way of Belton, Montana, and first visited the Oil Springs on Akamina or Kish-e-nenah Creek, which is about two miles north of the International Boundary. The Spring is on the edge of a beaver dam, and the black shale crops out above the water about ten or twelve feet square. A small quantity of oil forces its way through the seams of the shale. At the foot of this shale and down in the water, there is a steady flow of gas and oil with it. I did not collect a sample, although I could easily have done so.

The oil is of a very light color. Some distance before reaching the spring I could smell the petroleum. The creek flows in a south-westerly direction into the Flathead River, south of the boundary line. About eight to ten miles in a north-westerly direction takes you into Sage Creek Valley. At the east side of the valley the creek makes a short bend toward the foot-hills. At this point in a bend of the creek there are two separate springs, eight feet apart. The gas and oil are continually escaping through the water. Black shale crops up close to these springs, and above the water. There, out of a fissure, the oil and gas are continually escap-

ing. The gas will ignite and burn continuously. During low water, by making a small dam around one of these springs, a fine sample of oil can be obtained.

Following the creek up for about three-fourths of a mile, it takes a sharp bend to the centre of the valley. At this point there is a gravel bank from which oil is continually running from three different places, within a distance of thirty yards. So far as we could discern there was no gas escaping. A person could get all the samples he wanted at this point, during low water.

About three-fourths of a mile west of the last mentioned spring, and about one mile north of the first mentioned spring, on this creek, there is another seepage, in black, mucky ground, about twelve yards square, which is saturated with oil. We dug down over three feet, and found the ground mixed with paraffine wax. Oil can be dipped up from here with a tin cup; but oil taken from here would not be a fair sample, owing to its having lain on the ground so long and been exposed to the atmosphere. The smell from this spring can be detected a mile away, when the wind is favorable.

The oil from all these springs, when first coming to the surface, is of the same quality, and with a paraffine base. It is clear, and without tar coloring whatsoever, and equal to water-white oil, which goes to prove that these springs all belong to one oil belt, taking in all the land lying between the first mentioned spring on Akamina Creek, and the springs on Sage Creek, and I think further.

I had considerable experience, both in Pennsylvania, U. S., and Petrolia, Canada, and some experience in California, and I know that the East Kootenay oil is the best quality ever discovered.

The formation of the country generally is composed of black shale, sandstone, and soapstone. I have been in the

oil belt four times, and remained in for three months on my last trip, and went all over that part of the country, and in my opinion it will prove to be the richest oil field in America, when developed.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN WATT.

---

## DECLARATION OF MR. DAVID BLACK

Province of British Columbia.
City of Victoria.

I, David Black, of Victoria, Prospector, do solemnly declare as follows:

1. That I have several times visited the Petroleum Fields of South East Kootenay, British Columbia, and believe that the oil seepages and springs are among the largest in the world.

2. I have dipped the crude oil from one of those seepages with a common tomato can, and have drenched my horses all over with it to keep the flies off them.

3. The leasehold property, the approximate position of which is shown in red on the map hereto annexed, is surrounded on every side by petroleum springs and seepages. I have had occasion to go over or near the said property many times, and have noticed oil in different places, seepages and bubbles floating in the creeks. I consider it a great misfortune that such a large area of petroleum lands of the Kootenay Oil Field should be tied up in litigation, thus preventing others who were not successful in avoiding conflict, from putting down wells. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed) DAVID BLACK.

Declared before me at Victoria
B. C., this 28th day of March,
1908.

(Signed) H. G. HALL,
Notary Public.

Note.—The leasehold property above referred to is our property.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada is keenly interested in the development of its oil fields, the value of which is beyond computation, and it fully realizes that the creation of new wealth by Industry and Enterprise in any part of Canada, adds materially to the prosperity of the Dominion as a whole.

The Government also believes in the dual system of protecting the interests of Canadian Petroleum Oil Companies by Bounties and Duties, and at the present time is paying a Bounty of one and one-half cents per gallon on all petroleum oil taken from Canadian lands, and imposing a Duty of two and one-half cents per gallon on all imported, refined petroleum oil.

The consumption of petroleum in Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1908, was 37,160,955 gallons, and the annual production is approximately 10,000,000 gallons.

These figures show the large home market for British Columbia's petroleum production where the industry is merely in its infancy.

Also, the high grade of the Kootenay petroleum will enable the producers to successfully compete in the markets of the world.

## A WORD ABOUT OUR HOLDINGS

In order to acquire coal and petroleum lands from the Government of British Columbia, the land must first be staked; then a prospecting license is obtained. Next, the land is surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, after which a lease is granted which gives the lessee the right to work the property, and also the exclusive right to purchase the land at any time during the continuance or within three months after the expiration of the lease, upon payment of ten dollars per acre. We now hold leases of the properties referred to in this Prospectus, viz., Lots 7397, 7400, 7401, and 7404, Group 1, Kootenay District, B. C. (See map.)

## NO SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Unlike most companies, we offer no inducements to the purchaser of our stock except a bona fide dividend on their investment. We guarantee you Ten per cent.

We further know that our stock will be worth a great deal more one year hence, and modesty prevents us from even trying to state what it will be worth.

## TRANSPORTATION

At the present time there is under construction a railroad in the Flathead Valley, Kootenay District, British Columbia, which is to pass on the west within six miles of the Company's Oil Lands, and to connect with the C. P. R. on the north and the Great Northern System on the south, at a distance of about thirty-five miles from the International Boundary. The C. P. R. also passes on the west at a distance of about thirty-five miles.

## FINANCIAL

As previously stated, the Capital of our Company is $1,000,000.00, from which we have paid for acquiring the leases $450,000.00 in shares at par.

One hundred thousand shares will be placed in the Treasury as Treasury Stock, to be held in reserve for the future use of the Company, if required, in which case the stockholders will have the first right of purchase at the prevailing market price at that time.

The remaining 450,000 shares are offered for sale at par, and every dollar invested in our Company will be protected.

## STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTION

We have arranged with the Dominion Trust Company of Vancouver, B. C., a corporation doing business under and by virtue of the Banking Laws of the Dominion of Canada, to issue to us deposit certificates to the extent of the first allotment for sale of our stock, viz., 450,000 shares.

Each purchaser of shares receives with his share certificate a deposit certificate of equal value in moneys paid to our Company for our stock. Our Company places this deposit certificate in the purchaser's bank in escrow endorsed to the purchaser, and in the event of our Company's failing to pay dividends averaging ten per cent per annum on the investment, covering a period of twelve years, the deposit certificate belongs to the purchaser.

But in the event of our Company's paying dividends as aforesaid these deposit certificates, amounting to $450,000.00, shall become the property of our Company, and all shareholders being members of the Company, are on equal footing with the officers and will be entitled to their share pro rata of this $450,000.00.

## NO PROMOTION STOCK

No freezing out of the small shareholders.
Paying for work done.
"No favors asked nor given" is our motto.

Issued November, 16th 1909.