DIAMOND VALE
COAL AND IRON MINES, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HENDRY, Esq., Vancouver, B.C. - - - - PRESIDENT
T. J. SMITH, Esq., Vancouver, B.C. - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
R. A. SMITH, Esq., Vancouver, B.C. - - - - SEC.-TREASURER
THOS. WILSON, Esq., Vancouver, B.C. - - - - DIRECTOR
W. E. HUSTON, Esq., Lockport, New York - - - DIRECTOR
ARCHIBALD GUTHRIE, Esq., St. Paul, Minn. - - DIRECTOR
FRANK W. JACKSON, Esq., Quilchenna, B.C. - - DIRECTOR

BANKERS—THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Stock, $3,000,000, in Shares of $1.00 Each Par Value.

Stock fully paid and non-assessable. Treasury Fund, $1,800,000. No personal liability to shareholders.

News-Advertiser, Printers.

FALLS ON QUILCHENNA CREEK—AMPLE WATER POWER.

PROSPECTUS

of the

DIAMOND VALE

COAL AND IRON MINES, LIMITED.

A Coalfield Eight Miles Long.

Nine Seams of Bright Bituminous Coal.

The Coal Seams Aggregate in Thickness More than 60 Feet, Outcropping Wherever Rocks are Exposed Along Quilchenna Creek.

An Unlimited Quantity of High-Grade Steam, Coking and Domestic Coal.

Exceptional Facilities for Cheap Mining.

Centrally Situated, with Easy Access to Many Markets that Demand Large Quantities of Coal and Coke.

Four Projected Railways, Two of which, Running Direct to the Mines, are Already Under Construction.

These are a Few of the Advantages Possessed by the Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Ltd.

THE VANCOUVER PROVINCE says: "The Nicola Valley and the Similkameen are now in the eye of the investing public more than any other part of British Columbia, more than any other new part of Canada.

"In order to build through the Similkameen district, the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway Company seeks from the Parliament of Canada re-enactment of its charter legislation, and has stated its intention of building from Grand Forks to Princeton this year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to build through these rich valleys from Spences Bridge to Midway, the first portion of which from Spences Bridge to Nicola, will be completed this year. This portion of the C. P. R. system will, when built, close the gap in the Crow's Nest road, and give through communication from Montreal to Vancouver. Besides avoiding the heavy grades on the main line, this will shorten the trans-continental ride about two hundred miles.

"A direct Coast-Kootenay road will give coast merchants a three-hundred-mile haul to Boundary and Kootenay mining camps, instead of a roundabout six hundred miles as at present. In addition it will open some of the richest lands in British Columbia.

FINE RANCHING LAND.

"The ranching, farming, and fruit lands of Southern Okanagan, and Similkameen now being eagerly sought and settled at prices ranging from $100 to $500 per acre, are unsurpassed for soil and climate. The broad grazing lands of the Nicola Valley have brought wealth to their fortunate owners; here graze some of the largest herds of cattle and horses in Canada; from two to four and a half tons of hay per acre, a usual crop, and two, while in some cases three, crops of hay are cut each season. Here also apples and similar fruits grow to perfection.

"But what attracts still more attention, the vast mineral resources of this new British Columbia will be the means of building up other cities as Spokane grew from the development of Kootenay, and Seattle from Klondike.

"A new region, development has only commenced, but at Hedley the Yale Mining Company and the Daly Reduction Works, have spent some $2,000,000 in the purchase and development of the Nickle Plate and other mines, and the erection of a forty-stamp mill, a cyanide plant and concentrator. A smelter is contemplated there and may be built next year. Many other valuable properties have been partly developed in the Hedley camp.

"At Princeton the Sunset is further developed than its neighbors and has recently been bonded by the British Columbia Copper Company, which is vigorously prosecuting work on the mine.

VANCOUVER MEN INTERESTED.

"The partially developed mineral properties near Princeton are too numerous to mention. Near Tulameen, Messrs. W. H. Armstrong and C. F. Law are making roads and developing a mine already proved to be a very rich gold deposit. They also have good neighbors and this camp will soon be the scene of great activity. It will probably be served both by the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways.

RICHNESS OF THE DIAMOND VALE.

"A few miles north of Tulameen lies the Aspen Grove camp, and near this copper belt the Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Ld., own the largest deposit of high-grade bituminous coal in the interior of Southern British Columbia. For eight miles along Quilchenna Creek this coal bed has been exposed by work done during the past three years. Nine seams of good coal from three to fifteen feet thick have

been opened up, making an aggregate of more than sixty feet in thickness. For several months diamond drilling has been in progress under the able superintendence of Mr. W. H. Wall, late of the New Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo.

"This coalfield has been favorably reported on for the Dominion Government by Dr. R. W. Ells, of the geological survey, and was again recently examined by Dr. Ells, with Dr. H. S. Poole, of Halifax, a coal-mining engineer of wide experience.

"Plans are being prepared for development of this property on a large scale and Diamond Vale Coal will soon be an important factor in the Coast trade. Cheap fuel from these mines will do much to solve the problem of smelting low-grade ores of the Rossland and Boundary camps, as the distance to haul coal is less than half that of the present fuel supply from Crow's Nest, with the additional advantage of grade in favor of Diamond Vale. Development of this coalfield has been awaiting the advent of transportation, and now that railway construction is in full swing, it is the intention of the manager, Mr. T. J. Smith, to rush development work on this coal mine."

ORGANIZATION.

In May, 1902, the Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Ld., was organized under the laws of British Columbia. The capital stock is $3,000,000 in 3,000,000 shares of one dollar each. The shares are non-assessable and carry no personal liability, so that the purchaser is not responsible for any sum of money beyond what he pays for his shares at the time of purchase.

From the capital stock a treasury fund of $1,800,000 in shares has been provided for the development and equipment of the coal mines. 1,200,000 shares was the price paid for property consisting of 33 coal locations each one mile square, containing 640 acres, in addition to which the Company holds three square miles of good fir timber adjacent to the coal land, which is ample for mining and building purposes.

LOCATION AND CLIMATE.

Diamond Vale is about one hundred and thirty miles directly northeast of Vancouver and one hundred miles northwest of Greenwood and Grand Forks mining camps, where the largest copper-gold mines in Canada are located, and where the Granby mine has earned the reputation of being one of the cheapest copper producers in the world. Fifty miles south of Diamond Vale is Hedley, where the Daly Reduction Company is operating a 40-stamp mill, a large cyanide plant and a concentrator, in the treatment of gold ore from the Nickel Plate mine owned by the Yale Mining Company. It is said that over $2,000,000 of American capital has been spent at Hedley within the past four years. A smelter is contemplated and will probably be erected next year. This great mining camp is only in its infancy and Hedley bids fair to be one of the most important towns in the interior.

At present Diamond Vale is reached by a good government wagon road. Leaving Kamloops on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway a delightful drive of forty-six miles south brings us in eight hours to Quilchenna, the heart of the Nicola Valley. Four miles south of this point the Diamond Vale coal property is reached and extends for eight miles north and south along Quilchenna Creek.

From Quilchenna the road runs westward along Nicola Lake past the towns of Nicola, Coutlee, and Lower Nicola to Spences Bridge, fifty-five miles distant. From Nicola the government road is built to Princeton, sixty miles south, and continues past Hedley, twenty-five miles east on the Similkameen River, and past Fairview to Greenwood. All those points are connected by semi-weekly stage and have a satisfactory mail service. This year several new livery and stage companies are in the field and all are taxed to their capacity in conveying the large number of new settlers, prospectors and investors into the district, the whole of which is now rapidly filling up.

A government telephone line from Kamloops to Quilchenna, Nicola, Princeton, Hedley, Keremos

Fairview, Penticton, Summerland, Peachland, Kelowna and Vernon, gives connection with all telegraph systems.

On the large ranges extending thirty to fifty miles in every direction from Diamond Vale, some 50,000 to 75,000 head of cattle and horses are fed. The bunch-grass ranges of Nicola comprise the largest and best stocked ranges in Canada, and have the best climate for cattle raising. For more than twenty years this industry has been very successfully carried on here. Cattle and horses are not housed in winter and require to be fed for a short time only. The short winter is very mild, the summer warm and dry. Apples and small fruits are successfully cultivated.

GEOLOGY.

Dr. Ells, of the Canadian Geological Survey, examined this coalfield for the Canadian Government in 1904, and reported as follows: "The greater part of this area lies to the east of Quilchenna creek and the sandstones and associated rocks pertaining to the coal formation terminate against the volcanics along a gully, situated about one mile and a half southeast of the post road at Quilchenna postoffice. South of this the formation occurs as a rather prominent ridge facing steeply towards the creek and rising on the east side to an elevation of 750 to 900 feet above the creek bottom. On the west side of the creek the area of coal rock is small. The volcanics are well outlined and approach within a short distance of the stream, except at one point in a gully near the middle of the Indian reservation, where they have a breadth of nearly one mile, and here are reported to hold a small but much broken seam of coal.

"Practically, therefore, the economic portion of this basin is confined to that portion lying to the east of the creek. In this area the rocks are exposed in a number of gullies which traverse the western slope of the area. In these a series of sandstones, conglomerates and shales are seen, which have a general dip

to the northeast and east at angles of twenty to forty degrees. At the northern end in an outcrop which is seen a short distance east of the road which traverses the Triangle ranch, and about one mile and three-fourths from the post-road, the dip of the shales and contained coal is to the southeast, indicating the northern limit of the basin in this direction, while at the south end the dip is to the east and northeast.

"From an examination of a number of outcrops it would appear that there are at least six seams of coal and probably a seventh.

"What is probably the lowest of these seams is disclosed in a small excavation on the north flank of the hill in the Triangle ranch, already referred to as about two miles southeast of the post-road. The outcrop at this place is at an elevation of one hundred feet above the flat and includes a considerable thickness of dark-grey and black carbonaceous shales with a dip of S. 65 E. at an angle of 40 degrees. In this outcrop several seams of coal appear, resting on a brown shale at the base. This was opened up by an excavation extending into the bank for about eight feet and the coal became much more pronounced in this distance, shewing a thickness of coal with shale partings of about six feet. Above this outcrop at a further elevation of fifty feet is another outcrop of brown and black carbonaceous shale, also holding thin bands of coal, but this was not opened up at the date of my visit, so that its actual coal contents was not ascertained. It may possibly indicate another well defined coal seam and is worth proving. These two outcrops apparently represent the lowest seams in this part of the basin.

"Ascending the creek, in a gully to the east on lot 1267, official plan, greyish sandstone and shale similar to those seen in the Nicola basin and the coal gully, are exposed, with beds of conglomerate and carbonaceous shale. These dip N. 60 E. 20 degrees. Thin beds of coal also occur but owing to the clay deposits it is impossible to determine the exact succession of beds at this place. Similar rocks are seen in several parallel side gullies, and seams of coal from four to six feet in thickness are reported as outcropping at elevations of about three hundred and fifty feet above the creek bottom.

"In the gully further to the south on the same lot, the shales and sandstones contain several beds of coal. One of these has been opened to some extent by a tunnel of forty five feet driven in transversely across the seam, which here has an exposed thickness of about six feet. Though the coal at the outcrop is weathered, the greater part appears to be a bituminous coal of good quality. The seam has a dip to the northeast at an angle of about thirty degrees and the coal contains two thin partings of one to two inches of sandy shale. The elevation of the mouth of the tunnel is said to be two hundred and seventy-five feet above the creek. The roof and floor of this coal is a greyish sandstone.

"Above this, on the gully, outcrops of coal and shale are seen indicating the presence, apparently, of several seams, the thickness of which could not be definitely ascertained, but one bed near the top of the gully is stated to have a thickness of about six feet. The sandstone and shale are similar to what is seen in the Nicola coal area. These rocks are exposed to the top of the gully at intervals the top of the bench being about four hundred and twenty feet above the creek bottom. It would appear that above the tunnel seam there are thus three other seams of coal, the exact dimensions of which could not be made out owing to clay covering, and the upper one, apparently, consists of several small beds with shale partings, aggregating from six to seven feet of coal.

"The highest exposed seam in this area is that near the top of the bench exposed in a gully near the camp. This has an elevation of seven hundred and seventy-five feet above the creek bottom and five hundred feet above the tunnel seam outcrop. This seam as exposed in the gully has a thickness of about fifteen feet but the outcrop is crushed owing to the pressure of overlying beds. It was also struck in a shaft sunk to the northeast to a depth of fifty-two feet, and was also opened by a short drift which had, however, fallen in places so it could not be entered. The coal in so far as it could be examined appeared to be of good quality for surface shewings.

Face of Hill: Diamond Vale Coal Land.

Surface of Diamond Vale Coal Field.

CROPPING ON UPPER SEAM OF DIAMOND VALE COAL FIELD, SHOWING 15 FT. OF COAL ON PALMER CREEK.

LATERAL RAVINES ENTERING QUILCHENNA CREEK, EXPOSING COAL FORMATION

"The outcrops of the several seams being on the side of a bench which rises to a height of nearly one thousand feet above the creek bottom renders the mining of these coals comparatively easy. That there is a large body of good coal in this part of the basin is quite evident, and though the contact of the sandstones and shales with the volcanics along the eastern margin is for the most part concealed, the structure of the whole of the coal bearing rocks is probably basin shaped, and the seams which outcrop in the face of the hill should underlie the generally level area of the high land east and northeast of the camp. This basin is certainly an important one and well worth careful development by boring."

QUALITY AND DIP OF COAL.

Mr. B. P. Little, M.E., C.E., says: "On Quilchenna Creek coal lands the rocks consist of sandstone, slate and shale, striking N. 60 degrees W., and S. 60 degrees E. (magnetic), and dipping toward the northeast at an angle varying from 25 to 60 degrees from the horizon. A light clay soil 20 to 30 feet thick covers the area of the creek bottom and east of it, and it is only where the soil has been eroded by small lateral streams that bedrock can be seen. Coal crops in a small ravine near the west side of the Jackson Claim, about a quarter of a mile east of the creek, and at an elevation of 275 feet above the stream. A tunnel has been driven 50 feet N. 65 degrees E. (magnetic) on the vein. The vein is six feet thick, with two ribs of bone coal 1½ and 2 inches thick, included. A general sample of this coal gives the following analysis:

Volatile Matter	32.5 per cent.
Fixed Carbon	59.2 per cent.
Ash	2.3 per cent.
Moisture	5.0 per cent.
	100.0 per cent.

"The roof and floor are of sandstone. I judge the vein to strike N. 30 to 40 degrees W., and dip N.E. at an angle of 30 degrees from the horizon. The coal is hard, bright and clean, and free from sulphur and iron."

About fifty feet down the hill towards the creek a six-foot seam and a four-foot seam have been opened, and 20 feet above the tunnel first mentioned is a six-foot seam of good, clean, bright coal; about 15 feet higher still, in the same ravine, a four-foot seam of coal of the same quality is also exposed by a short tunnel. About 200 feet higher up are four small seams of clean, bright coal of excellent quality, aggregating some seven feet in thickness, but separated by small thicknesses of dirt that will probably work out. The indications are that this portion of the hill has "slipped," and the surface of the coal seam has been shattered.

Between the two seams last mentioned the Company has put down a bore hole with a diamond core drill and found 24 feet of coal not exposed on the surface About 15 feet of this coal is in seams of workable thickness.

Near the northeast corner of the Palmer Claim, adjoining, at an elevation of 800 feet above the creek, and nearly 1¼ miles east of the stream, a wash exposes 15 feet of good coal. On this seam a shaft has been sunk and a drift run in the coal, the total length being some 70 feet of work. Good coal was taken from this seam, and the surface croppings have been traced for several miles to the north and south. The camp buildings are near this shaft, nicely situated in a little grove of aspens, with a spring of pure, cold water running by. Analysis of this coal shows:

Moisture	4.0 per cent.
Volatile Matter	32.0 per cent.
Fixed Carbon	56.0 per cent.
Ash	8.0 per cent.
	100.0 per cent.

It is apparent that the aggregate of those seams totals more than 60 feet in thickness.

Wherever the surface clay is cut through by a lateral stream feeding the Quilchenna Creek, the coal formation is exposed. Thus it is shown that the coal beds extend for eight miles from north to south along the creek.

Samples from a tunnel on the Coldwater River, some eight miles west of Diamond Vale, sent to Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Dominion Geological Survey, were tested for heating value and coking quality and the following letters from Mr. Milton J. Hersey, M.A., and Thomas Price & Son, explain themselves:

MONTREAL, May 13th, 1902.

THE NICOLA VALLEY IRON AND COAL CO., LTD.
P. O. Box 840, Vancouver, B. C.

GENTLEMEN,—

The following are the complete results of analysis, together with the heating values in terms of British thermal units of the four samples of coal received from you for analysis through Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Geological Survey at Ottawa. The analyses and thermal values give an excellent comparison of the coals:

COAL ANALYSES.

Laboratory No. of Samples	No. 6395	No. 6396	No. 6397	No. 6398
Marks on samples	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Moisture	2.03 p.c.	3.09 p.c.	2.40 p.c.	3.16 p.c.
Volatile combustible matter	36.70	36.65	37.73	37.35
Fixed carbon	56.78	53.95	49.82	48.54
Ash	4.49	6.31	10.05	10.95
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur	0.57	0.605	0.84	1.09
Color of Ash	White	Light brown	White	Grey
Nature of flame during coking	Bright	Bright	Bright	Bright
Absolute heating value in terms of thermal units	13.246	12.564	12.022	11.650
Per cent. of coke	61.27	60.16	59.87	59.49

Nature of cokes: All cokes were bright, hard, firm, and of excellent quality.

REMARKS.

You will observe that the sulphur is low in all cases, and very low in samples 1 and 2, and comparatively low in No 3. In samples 1 and 2 the ash is very satisfactory. You will observe that the ash is in all cases light colored; in 1 and 2 it is even white. You will probably find no tendency for the ash in any of these coals to form clinker. In coking there was a copious amount of very bright flame which was not very smoky, and as stated, the cokes as obtained in laboratory tests all had a bright steel gray metallic lustre, and were firm, very hard, and of excellent quality. The heating value of these coals, particularly of

ample No. 1, compares favorably with the bituminous coal of Cape Breton, and is, of course, very much superior to the lignite coals of the North-West.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. A.
City and Provincial Analyst.

The coking quality of the coal is very exceptional, as will appear from the following analyses, viz.:

Analyses of four samples of coal received from Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Company, Limited.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Fixed Carbon	58.41 p.c.	55.36 p.c.	49.99 p.c.	50.06 p.c.
Volatile matter	34.27	36.39	37.63	38.59
Water	2.18	3.47	2.50	2.51
Ash	5.14	4.78	9.88	8.84
	100.00 p.c.	100.00 p.c.	100.00 p.c.	100.00 p.c.
Sulphur	None	0.52 p.c.	0.68 p.c.	1.44 p.c.
Coke	63.55 p. c.	60.14 p. c.	59.87 p. c.	58.90 p. c.
Character of coke	Firm and hard	Firm and hard	Firm and hard	Firm but not very hard

Of the samples submitted to us by you, those marked 1 and 2 are, so far as general composition, freedom from excessive ash and sulphur, and good coking qualities are concerned, really ideal for smelting iron ores.

(Signed.) THOMAS PRICE & SON.
SAN FRANCISCO.

A visit to the Nicola Valley was recently made by Mr. Thomas Kiddie, Superintendent of the Ladysmith Smelter, on Vancouver Island, and from his samples of Nicola coal 67 per cent. of coke was obtained.

MARKETS FOR COAL.

Coal from Nicola Valley will supply the Canadian Pacific Railway, also towns and cities along the line of railway from Revelstoke to Vancouver. This coal can also compete with Vancouver Island coal in San Francisco, the largest coal market on the Pacific Coast. The distance to Fernie, the present source of coal supply for the smelters in Greenwood, Grand Forks, Nelson, Trail and Northport, the route by which the coal is being hauled, is shown by the following:

FERNIE to	MILES.
Nelson	479
Rossland	428
Grand Forks	424
Greenwood	440
Phoenix	444

DIAMOND VALE to	MILES.
Spences Bridge	55
Vancouver	233
Revelstoke	256

DIAMOND VALE to	MILES
Nelson	297
Rossland	297
Grand Forks	191
Greenwood	180
Phoenix	184
Princeton	50
Hedley	75
Midway	170

The distance from the most important smelter points to Diamond Vale by rail will be not more than half as far with a very marked advantage in grade in favor of the haul from Diamond Vale.

Crow's Nest coal is loaded at Fernie for $2.00 per ton, the freight being $2.50 per ton to the smelter points. The freight on Diamond Vale coal on this basis will not exceed $1.50 per ton at an outside figure. With six smelters already built in Grand Forks, Greenwood, Trail, Nelson and Northport, and several others to be built in the next two or three years, all near to Diamond Vale, it is evident the local market for coal will be extensive.

This coal will also find its way as steam fuel far south and east on the Great Northern and Northern

Pacific Railways, in competition with the inferior coals of Washington and Oregon. American railways now draw some four thousand tons of coal and coke from Fernie and demand as much more. Much of this demand comes from points west of the Selkirk Range and will be fair trade, on account of distance and grades, for the Diamond Vale Coal Company. Thus it is evident that the development of the west has already provided a market for all the coal that can be produced and prices are high.

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has now under construction that branch from the main line at Spences Bridge to Midway. The first section to Nicola will be completed this year and the remainder rushed through as soon as possible. This road will run through the full length of the Diamond Vale coal lands.

The Great Northern Railway Company has secured control of the V. V. & E. Ry. charter and will build from Grand Forks to Princeton this year. President James J. Hill has stated that this line would be built through to the Coast within two years. The Coast-Kootenay Railway Company and the Kettle Valley Railway Company each has a charter to build through Quilchenna and forty-five miles of the Kettle Valley line will be constructed this year. Within a very short time this coal mine will be served by four independent railways leading to every available market.

COST OF MINING COAL.

In a general way it may be said that the cost of mining coal in this Province is from $1.00 to $1.50 per ton. In the older mines where hoisting is necessary, the cost being greater than in the large mines recently opened up by levels.

Engineers estimate the cost of mining Diamond Vale coal at about $1.00 per ton with a probable reduction when large tonnage is handled. As the mine can be opened at any desired point along Quilchenna

Creek the output will be limited only by the demand for coal and a large output can be quickly reached. Coal at the pithead on Vancouver Island costs $3.00 to $4.00 per ton and retails in coast cities at $6.50 per ton.

PROFIT IN COAL MINING.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., has increased its output each year as shown below:

	Coal Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Coke Tons of 2,000 lbs.
1901	425,457	125,085
1902	441,236	120,777
1903	661,118	167,739
1904	742,210	245,118
Total for Four Years	2,270,021	658,719

Dividends paid:	
1901	$242,705.50
1902	250,000.00
1903	303,717.36
1904	347,807.25
Total	$1,144,230.11

Undistributed profits for 1904, $203,320.44.

On December 31st, 1904, the large sum of $1,764,600 was carried to rest account.

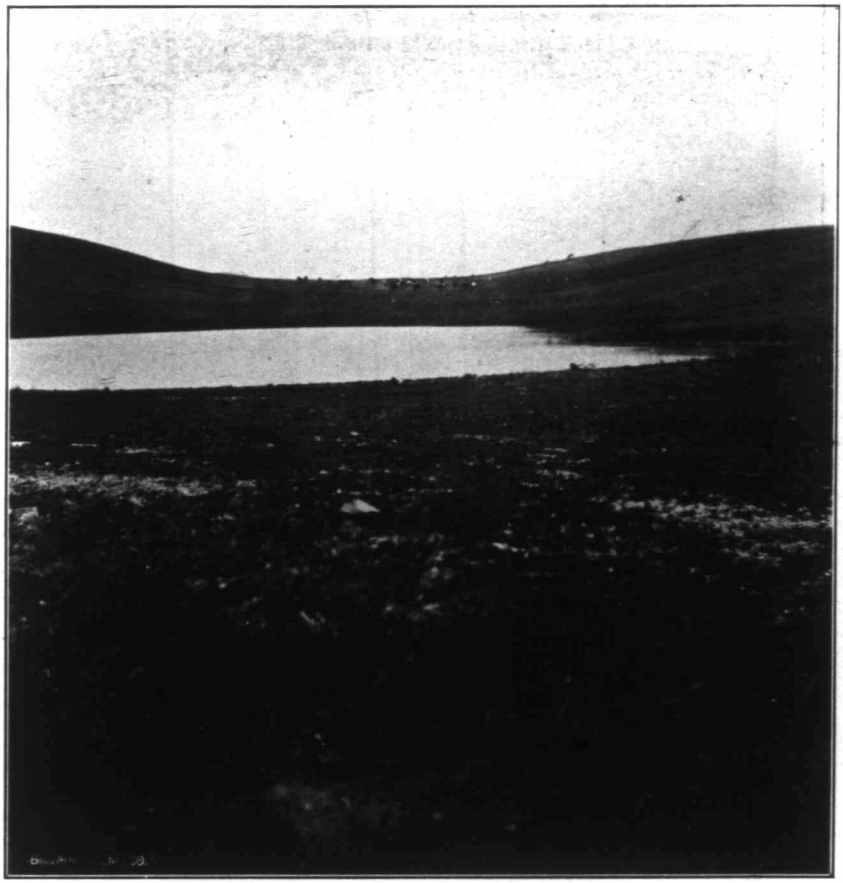
Diamond Vale coal is as good as any bituminous coal mined in British Columbia and the conditions for marketing are exceptionally favorable.

The Nicola and Similkameen Districts are commencing an era of permanent prosperity. Large sums of money are seeking investment here, and nothing safer nor more remunerative can be found than the production of coal; no better investment than in Diamond Vale. Treasury Shares are now offered at One Dollar each. Send subscriptions to the Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, B. C., or direct to

T. J. Smith, Managing Director,
Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Limited,
414, Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C

June, 1905.

Fruit Orchard and Hay Meadow on Quilchena Creek. Property of Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Ltd.



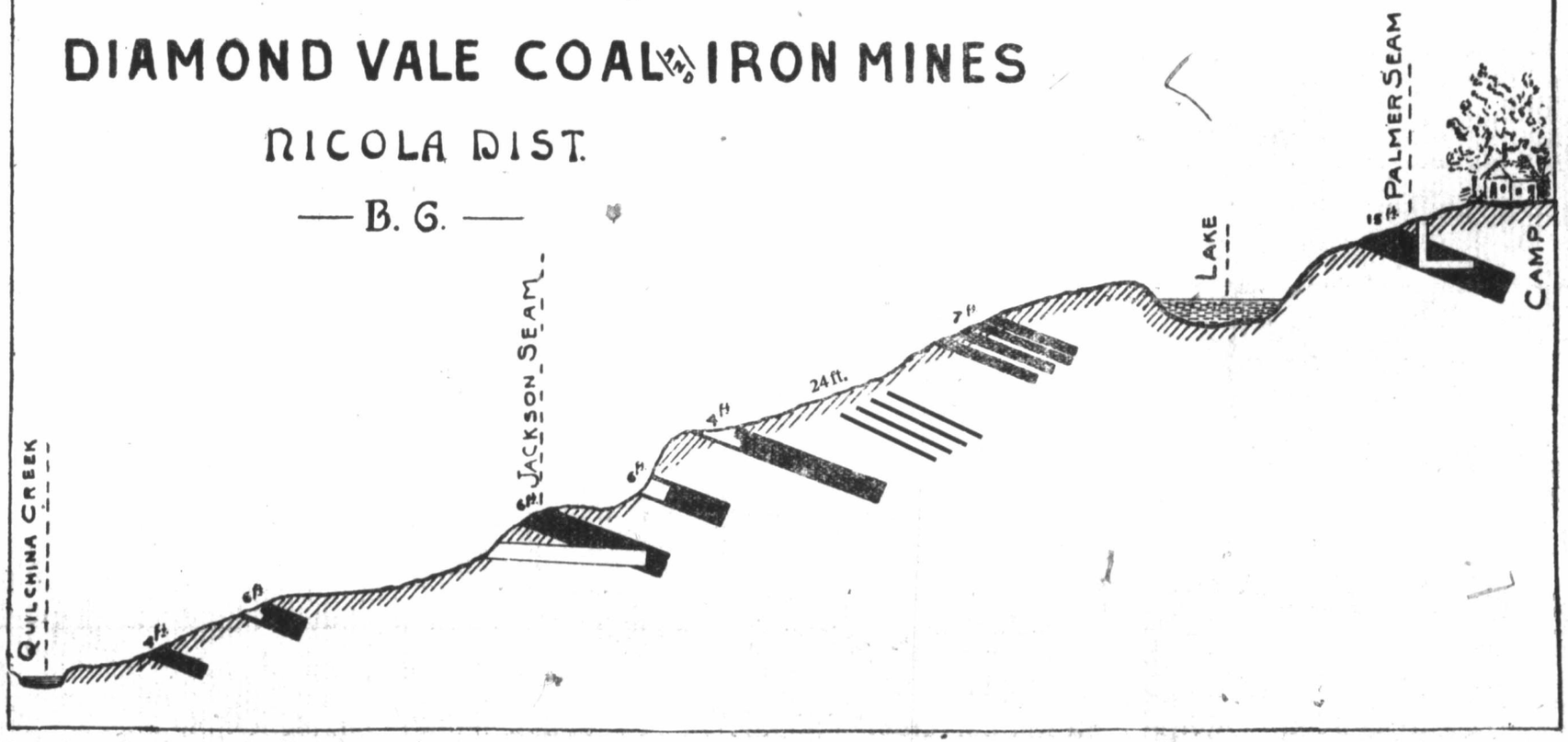
LAKE ON CATTLE RANGE, PROPERTY OF DIAMOND VALE COAL & IRON MINE, LTD.

APPROXIMATE SECTION

DIAMOND VALE COAL & IRON MINES

NICOLA DIST.

— B. C. —



PLAN

OF

LOTS 1266 to 1299 GP. 1 INCLUSIVE

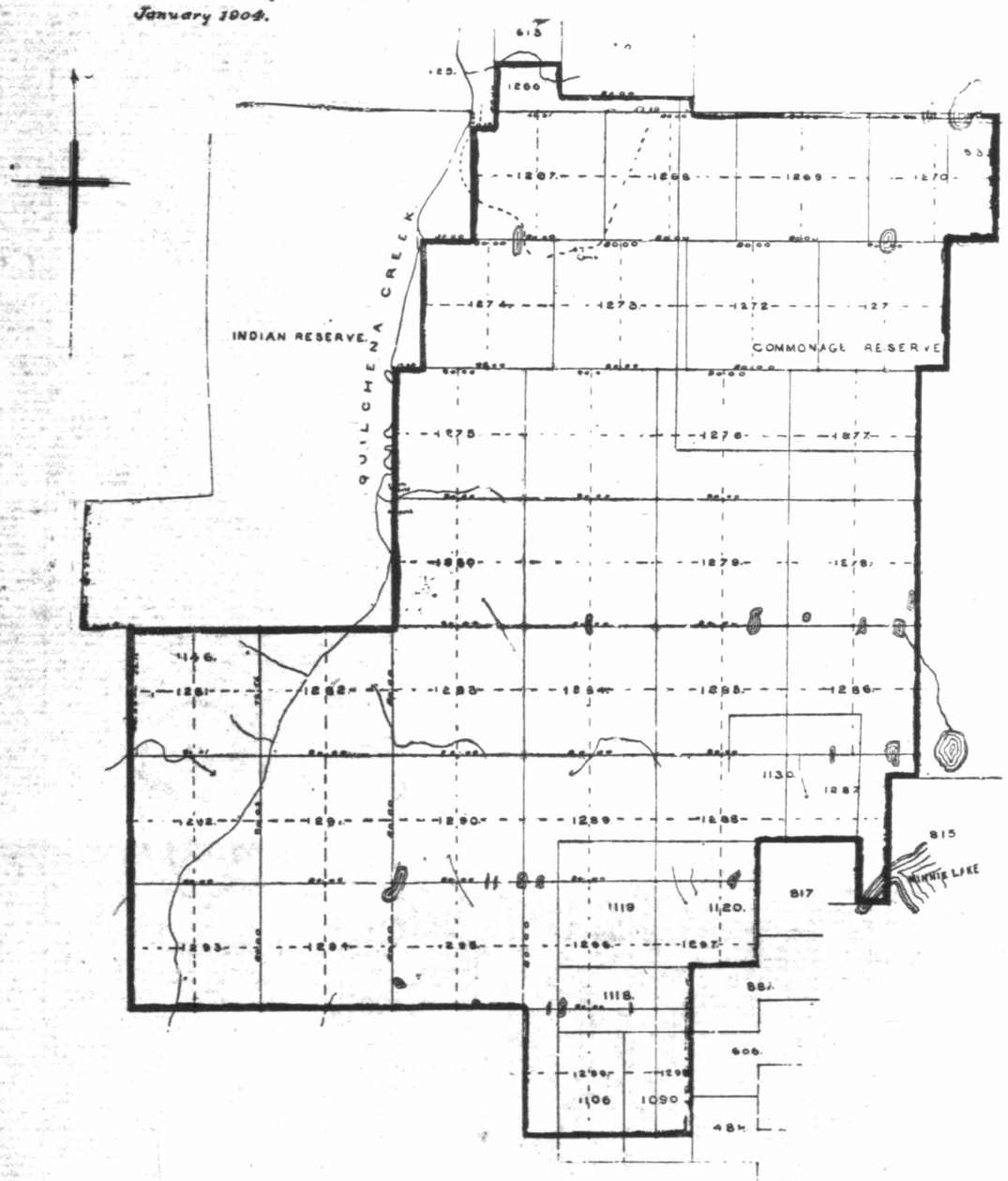
NICOLA MINING DIVISION

YALE DISTRICT

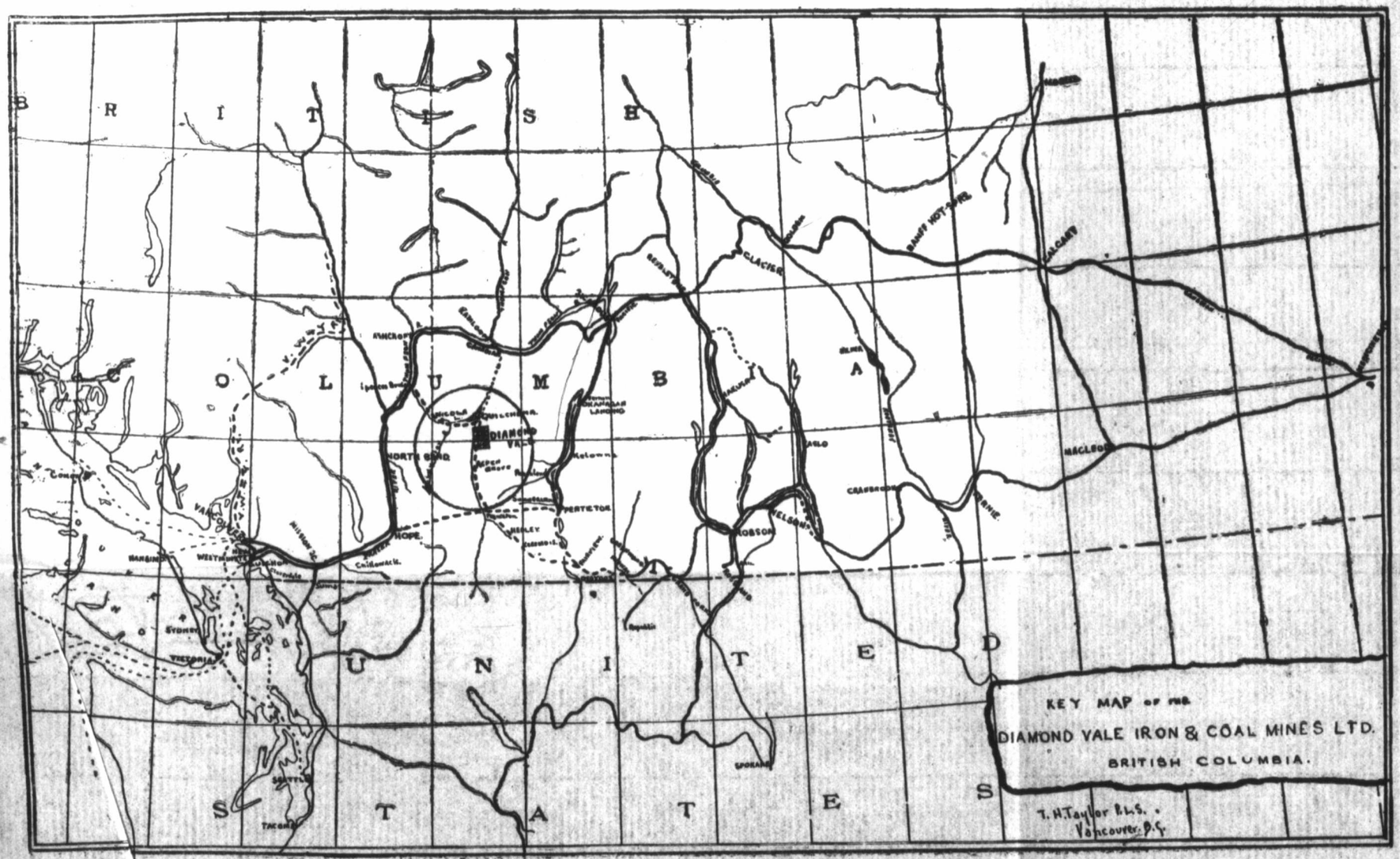
B. C.

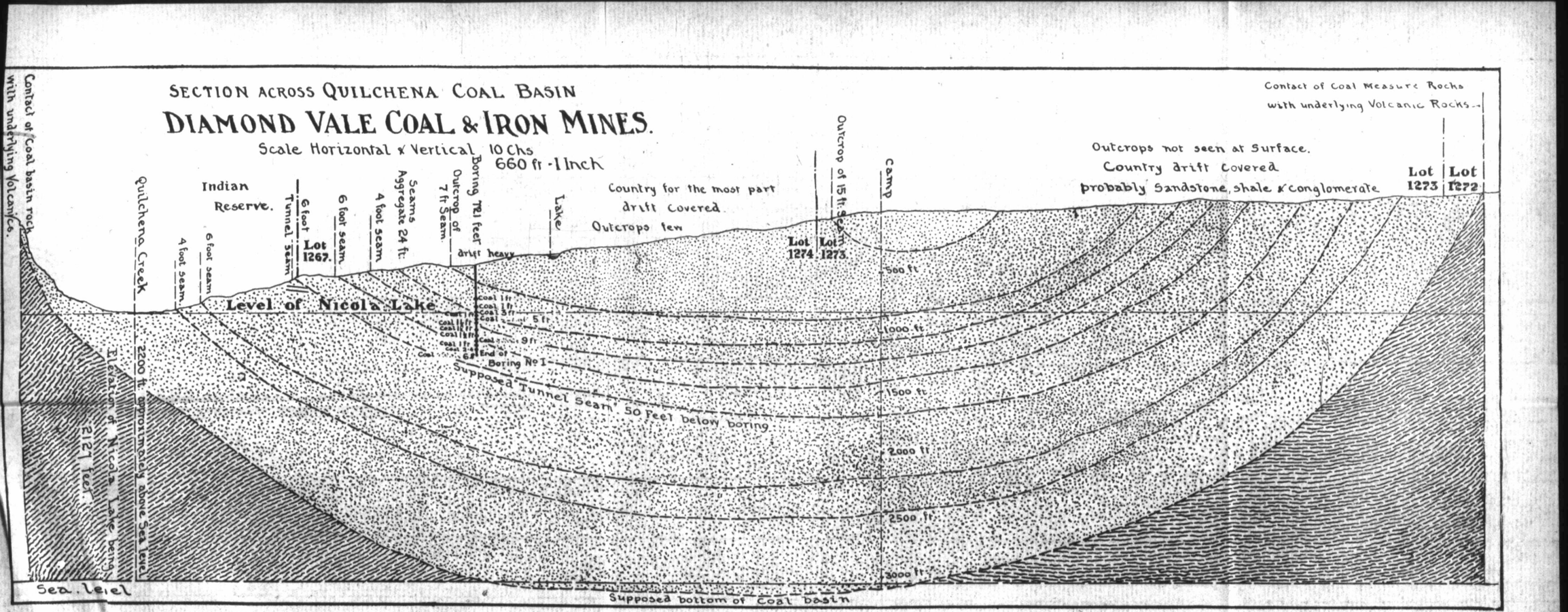
Surveyed for the
Diamond Vale Iron & Coal Mines Ltd.
By
T.H. Taylor P.L.S
January 1904.

Scale 40 Chains to an Inch



B


B R I T I S H
C O L U M B I A
U N I T E D
S T A T E S
DIAMOND VALE
NORTH FORK
HOPE
PRINCETON
HEDLEY
KELOWNA
ROBSON
CRANBROOK
MACLEOD
CALGARY
BANFF HOT SPRINGS
GLACIER
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
SEATTLE
TACOMA
SPOKANE
KEY MAP OF THE
DIAMOND VALE IRON & COAL MINES LTD.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
T. H. Taylor P.L.S.
Vancouver B.C.


SECTION ACROSS QUILCHENA COAL BASIN
DIAMOND VALE COAL & IRON MINES.
Scale Horizontal & Vertical 10 Chs
660 ft - 1 Inch
Contact of Coal basin rock with underlying Volcanics.
Contact of Coal Measure Rocks with underlying Volcanic Rocks.
Outcrops not seen at Surface.
Country drift Covered
probably Sandstone, shale & conglomerate
Quilchena Creek
Indian Reserve.
4 foot seam.
6 foot seam.
6 foot Tunnel Seam
Lot 1267.
6 foot seam.
4 foot seam.
Seams Aggregate 24 ft.
Outcrop of 7 ft Seam.
Boring 781 feet drift heavy
Lake
Country for the most part drift Covered
Outcrops few
Outcrop of 15 ft. Coal
Camp
Lot 1274
Lot 1273
Lot 1273
Lot 1272
Level of Nicola Lake
Coal 1 ft
Coal 1 ft
Coal 3 ft
Coal 5 ft
Coal 1 ft
Coal 1 ft
Coal 8 ft
Coal 9 ft
Coal 1 ft
Coal 6 ft
End of Boring No 1
Supposed Tunnel Seam 50 Feet below boring
500 ft
1000 ft
1500 ft
2000 ft
2500 ft
3000 ft
Elevation of Nicola Lake being 2121 feet.
2200 ft approximately above Sea level
Sea level
Supposed bottom of Coal basin