

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company

LIMITED,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, CHAP. 123, 38 VIC. A. D. 1875.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. - - - - - SHARES, \$100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

BLAIR BOTSFORD, Esq., SACKVILLE, President.
 MATTHEW LINDSAY, Esq., ST. JOHN.
 FRANCIS COLLINS, Esq., ST. JOHN.
 S. R. FOSTER, Esq., ST. JOHN.
 D. S. HARPER, Esq., SHEDIAC.
 WILLIAM PATRICK, Esq., MACCAN, N. S.
 E. B. CHANDLER, JR., Esq., PETITCODIAC.

OFFICERS.

MANAGER—WILLIAM PATRICK, Esq.
 SEC'Y AND TREASURER—E. B. CHANDLER, JR., Esq.
 BANKERS—BANK OF MONTREAL, MONCTON.
 OFFICE—BELIVEAU, WESTMORLAND COUNTY, N. B.

Geographical Description of Beliveau Mining Property.

The location of Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company's property is very clearly described in the report of Mr. McOuat, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who has carefully examined the property. The report bears date July 13, 1875 :

"The locality in which Mr. Patrick's claim is situated is in the Parish of Dorchester, and in a part of it called Beliveau. It is on the east side of the Petitcodiac River, directly opposite the village of Hillsboro', and opposite the wharf of the Albert Mining Company, the mine itself being some four miles west of the river.

"The area which Mr. Patrick has leased extends (as shewn on the plan) for about a mile and a half east of the river to a ridge which is about half way between the Petitcodiac and the Memramcook—the distance between the two rivers being about three miles. The property in question also embraces a considerable portion of the area lying between this ridge and the Memramcook, the local name of which is Taylorville."

The Geology of Albertite.

Mr. McOuat's report, furnished to the Dominion Geological Office in Montreal, contains many important statements, from which the following extracts are taken :—

"The whole of the Beliveau claim is occupied by shales and conglomerates. The former are characteristic calcario-bituminous Albert Shales, and occupy a strip running through nearly the whole length of the claim. The shales at this point (at the crown of the supposed arch) when exposed to the weather) split into very thin leathery sheets, and some of them contain fossil fishes similar to those found at the Albert Mine. Altogether, there is a most striking resemblance between the appearances here and at the Albert Mine, along the line under which the great vein of Albertite occurs. I send some specimens of the Shale from this point, to show their resemblance to the arched and bent strata, described and figured by Dr. Dawson as occurring in this position at the Albert Mine."—Acadian Geol., 2nd ed., page 233.)

As regards the probable origin of the mineral, I think that by far the most reasonable explanation is that given by Dr. Dawson, who has no hesitation in committing himself to the opinion that it was derived in a liquid condition from the highly bituminous lower carboniferous shales."—(Acadian Geol., 2nd ed., page 240.)

"Assuming that the substance now in the form of Albertite, originally issued in a liquid form from the shales themselves, which appear to be quite as largely developed at Beliveau as at the Albert Mine; and bearing in mind the fact that, as already stated, small veins appear at the surface at Beliveau, and in the immediate neighborhood, it is difficult to see how fissures in the shales resulting from the disturbance to which they have been so plainly subjected, can be otherwise than filled with Albertite."

"The Albertite vein would, in all probability, have been unknown to this day but for the accidental uncovering of it by a landslip, occasioned by the bursting of a mill dam."—(Prelim. Report on the Geol. of N. B., by Prof. Hind, 1865, page 91.) "In this connection it may be stated that as far as least as my observation has extended, most of the small veins known to occur in various localities, are found not in shales, but intersecting the conglomerates. (He gives the reason and then proceeds.) There is good ground for the opinion that there is a greater probability of the occurrence of thick masses of the mineral at some depth than at the surface. The shales which we must suppose to have been the source of the mineral, and to contain the principal deposits of it at the present time, are only occasionally brought to the surface by faults or anticlinal folds, as at the Albert Mine and Beliveau. Consequently, if it were proved that no important seams came to the surface in any locality where the shales are the surface rock, that circumstance would, by no means, render it improbable that such seams occur below the surface. I was informed by good authority, that the best coal at the Albert mine was got at a depth of from 700 to 950 feet."

In his report he further says :

"Mr. Patrick passed through a portion of this band in sinking a pit 15 feet deep, and thick oil flowed in from seams in the rock in such quantities that bottles were readily filled with it. At the Albert Mine a precisely similar and no doubt the same band was met with at a depth of 240 feet in sinking a shaft near the eastern extremity of the workings, and I was informed by one of the men engaged in sinking, that large quantities of oil in the same thickened condition flowed into the pit."

Mr. McOuat closes his report with the following highly satisfactory remarks :—

"I may state, in conclusion, that independently of the Albertite, there is probably no locality where greater facilities exist for the manufacture of oil from the rich bituminous shales, or for shipping the shale. Considering the rich quality and inexhaustible quantity of the shales, and the admirable facilities for mining and shipping either shale or oil, it would perhaps be impossible to find another locality possessing so many advantages."

"Trusting that the great public interests involved with the enterprise under consideration, as bearing on the solution of a very important question connected with the mineral resources of the Dominion, namely that of the existence among these lower carboniferous coal measures of additional supplies of the valuable mineral exported from the Albert Mine, will be held by you to justify my devoting so much time to it."

In reply to some questions asked by Mr. Patrick, Mr. McQuat says in a letter :

"You have at Beliveau a large development of the genuine Albert Shales, probably quite as extensive and, as far as I could judge, as rich in bituminous matter as at the Albert Mines. Having examined these minutely, there can be no doubt as to their identity. This fact is in itself an important one, inasmuch as all theories as to the nature and origin of the mineral, as well as the well-ascertained facts as to the mode of occurrence of the great deposit at the Albert Mine, agree, in support of the opinion, that the largest masses will be found chiefly or wholly in the Shales."

Below is another quotation from his letter :—

"I may state that the facts observed tend to show that you have at Beliveau, apparently in perfection, all the very peculiar geological conditions under which the mineral occurs at the Albert Mine, as far as these conditions are known, so much so as to force upon the mind of the Geologist the impression that it will be strange indeed if Beliveau be not found to resemble the Albert property also in that particular which gives to the latter so great an economic value; again, there are many other points which I might allude to, as, for instance, your very interesting discovery of a petroleum bearing band, &c., &c."

The following are extracts from Prof. Hind's Report in 1865, in summing up his conclusion in respect to Albertite :—

"The Albertite, in all cases has been injected from below."

"That it is an inspissated altered petroleum."

"That it may, with confidence, be anticipated that a search made in accordance with the views which have been expressed respecting its origin, will result in valuable deposits being found, but the search must be continued along the line of the anticlinal axis, which has been shown to exist."

Mr. William Patrick, Practical Mining Engineer, who has given some two years close study and personal investigation to the subject, says of the geology of Albertite and Oil in New Brunswick :—

"The Shales, locally called Albert Shales, famous for their oil producing character, is the source of the Albertite, as appears from careful investigation. Previous to the universal disturbance of the formation and local sharp anticlinal upheaval of the Shales as seen at the Albert Mine and Beliveau, they occupied a horizontal position at greater and lesser depths near the base of the lower carboniferous series, extending in a westerly direction from the Parish of Dorchester, Westmorland Co., New Brunswick, far into Kings, with a covering from Beliveau to Albert Mine at least two thousand feet in depth, composed of Shales of different kinds and colors, Free Stone, Lime Stone, Marls, Gypsum and Conglomerates. The Albert Shales in this position were subjected to heat sufficient to change it partially to a plastic state, enough to set free oil in form of Hydro Carbon Gas, which, as it ascended, came in contact with a series of Free Stone Beds in a colder atmosphere, some 500 feet above said Shales, and there became condensed, gradually filling up every opening in those beds, until in time a great Petroleum Basin or Reservoir was formed above and co-extensive with the Shales. The upper oil thus formed struggled to ascend in the crevices of the upper and still colder formations, but became thickened in the crevices, and every avenue was closed which heretofore served for the escape of surplus gas. The evaporation from the Shales only increases the more, as they are sealed under the impenetrable covering. The intermediate space of 500 feet between the great oil deposit and the Shale became filled with gas and vapor until that powerful and massive element forcibly penetrated every crevice into and below the Shale, until, for the accumulating body there was no more space. Together with the lateral contraction of the earth its power became irresistible, after a succession of earth quakings and internal distensions. (See Albert Mine and Beliveau for illustrations.) The earth was opened up for a mile or so in extent; the great Oil Fountain was broken up; the Shale was forced from its resting place, tilted up and pressed through the openings made by the dislodging of the great rocky covering, the oil filling up the irregular openings along and in the faults near the line of anticlinal. The Shale thus forced up being subject to a doubly distilling process, augmented largely and directly to the great vein now found by becoming hardened to be Albertite already worked at the Albert Mine, and when sufficiently penetrated will doubtless be found at Beliveau. The geological conditions in the two places, five miles distant, being nearly the same, while the intermediate space and immediate surroundings of both Mines have not been forced up, but shaken enough to allow of small fissures in the rocks being filled with Oil or Albertite from the underlying Shales and Petroleum beds.

1. The inference then is, that important veins of Albertite may with confidence be expected to exist only in and along sharp anticlinals and faults in the true Albert Shales.
2. The Oil being injected from great depths below, the Albertite will generally be found at a considerable distance from the surface.
3. Those necessary conditions to the existence of Albertite have not been penetrated sufficiently, except in the Albert Mine.
4. All the important work in New Brunswick to discover Albertite, except at and in the Albert Mine, has been done in the fissures in the horizontal and undulating Free Stone and Conglomerates still constituting the massive covering over the Shale and Oil, where the conditions are absolutely wanting when considered by science and by analogy from the old Albert Mine.

The Great Value of an Albertite Mine.

Edward Allison, Esq., of Halifax, formerly connected with the old Albert Mine, in giving its early history, says :

"The Albert Mining Company was incorporated in 1851. Its paid up capital was \$238,720, in 5,968 shares, of \$40 each. The stock was 10,000 shares, of \$100 each. When we commenced to work the Mine we found it difficult to make sales, as the value of Albertite was not then appreciated. I think sales were made as low as \$8 * * * and the price I think has gone as high as \$19 or \$20 per ton. * * * As regards dividends they have fluctuated very much."

After giving some of the reasons for the fluctuation, he says :

"When things became settled, and the value of the mineral better understood, the Company's affairs assumed a very different position, and for several years paid very large dividends. I think for five or six years they shipped from 15,000 to 20,000 tons a year and paid 50 per cent. in June and 65 in January, making 115 per cent. for each year. The Albert Mine is at present the only source known for this article, but we know it is worked at a great depth and increasing expense. * * * Now if you can establish a similar mine in a favorable situation, near a place of shipment, the stock would be of great value."

The Formation and Basis of the Company.

A number of gentlemen who had subscribed their names to the stock list of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, assembled in the Royal Hotel, St. John, on several occasions, and after hearing lengthy explanations from Mr. William Patrick as to the character of the Beliveau Albertite, the prospects of satisfactory returns from mining operations in the district, proceeded with the work of organizing the Company. Directors were chosen, arrangements made for the preparation of By-Laws, steps taken for enlarging the stock list, and such conditions were agreed upon as to the time when it would be judicious to proceed with the work as were satisfactory to the stockholders.

In a moderate estimate submitted to the stockholders it was shown that a shipment of 12,000 tons a year could reasonably be calculated upon. Calculating the price at \$21 per ton, the estimate raise of coal would yield a gross profit of \$252,000 a year, over 40 per cent. on the nominal capital. The present Albert Mines have paid over 100 per cent. nett, when the price of Albertite was much less than now; thus on the basis of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company on the most moderate estimate, after allowing a liberal amount for working expenses, it promises to the stockholder, for the moderate amount invested, princely returns—100 per cent. and upwards. The personal investigations of Mr. William Patrick, one of the principal promoters of the enterprise, and of disinterested geologists, show conclusively that the Beliveau is truly a repetition of the famous Albert Mine, and that it only remains to be proven by years of actual working whether its yield of the valuable article will be greater or less; but since the conditions necessary are greater at Beliveau, we have no reason to expect the results to be less.

The basis of the Company's formation is thus set forth in a Circular issued about the time of its organization :

"The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company's property is situated on east side Petitcodiac River, five miles east north-east of Albert Mine, capital \$500,000, shares \$100 each, \$2,500 shares to be sold for a working capital of \$250,000; \$31,250, or 12½ per cent., is required for immediate operations, sinking shafts, &c. If further calls should be required no stockholder can be compelled to respond, but in the event of non-payment his stock will be forfeited and all further liabilities will cease; when sufficient has been called in to place the Mine in a self-sustaining condition a full paid up Stock Certificate will be issued, and although only a small per cent. may have been paid in, dividends will be given on the \$100 per share."

The Market for Albertite.

That an unlimited demand and market for Albertite exists, is shown by the following extract from a letter written in August last, by John Byers, Esq., late manager and now consulting engineer of the Albertite Mining Company :

"There are thousands of tons of Cannel Coal per annum imported into the United States, and sold to Gas Companies at prices ranging from \$12 to \$14 per ton. Cannel, being a superior Gas Coal, is mixed with common coal to increase the illuminating power of gas. Albertite is bought by Gas Companies for the same purpose, and, being a much superior mineral than Cannel Coal for increasing the illuminating power of gas, it will at all times take the preference in the market and command a higher price. At present Albertite is selling at \$21 per ton gold, on board at Hillsborough. I feel satisfied you need not anticipate any difficulty about selling all the Albertite that may be found."

Resolutions adopted by the Stockholders at the Organization of the Company.

The following series of resolutions bearing upon the management of the Association were adopted at the several meetings of organization :

Resolved, That the following form a part of the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the proprietors or holders of paid up stock, and the holders of stock subscribed for working expenses, in addition to those adopted from the Prospectus and contained in the Resolutions passed at previous meetings by the Shareholders, viz. :—That upon the payment by the respective Shareholders of 12½ per cent. on the number of Shares held by each subscriber, no further instalment shall be called for on such shares until the whole

number of shares appropriate for working expenses, shall have been subscribed for, and the instalment of 12½ per cent. has been paid thereon, unless a majority of such shareholders who have paid such instalment should assent to an additional call on the shares thus subscribed and taken for working expenses. That so soon as the Company shall be in a position to declare dividends, the subscribers for stock appropriated for working expenses shall be entitled to one-half of such dividends in proportion to the shares held by each, and the profits arising from the operations of the Company shall in all cases be divided equally between the holders of the paid up stock and the holders of the subscribed stock; and that upon the discovery of Albertite or Oil in paying quantities, the shares remaining undisposed of shall be subject to the control of a majority of votes of the holders of the subscribed stock (such voting to be taken in accordance with section 11 of the By-Laws,) and shall inure to the benefit of such shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by each respectively, and that in the meantime the stock-book shall be kept open and subscriptions thereto be solicited by persons authorized by this meeting, or by the President and Directors.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is not advisable that operations be commenced until a working capital of not less than 1,200 shares (representing \$15,000 in cash), be disposed of.

Resolved, That as soon as a discovery shall be made by the manager of the Company, or otherwise of a vein of Albertite, he shall immediately communicate such discovery to the President and Directors.

Resolved, That William Patrick be authorized to solicit further subscriptions for stock, to receive and collect seven and one-half per cent. on all subscribed stock, and to give receipts therefor.

Mode of Voting.

The By-Laws stipulate that "in voting each shareholder shall have one vote for every share held by him or her up to fifty shares, and on all shares beyond fifty, every ten shares shall count one vote, and no stockholder shall use more than two hundred and fifty votes by proxy." And in order to give to this condition the utmost binding force, it was

Resolved, That an application be made by the Directors of the Company to the Legislature of New Brunswick, at its next session, for such amendment of the Act of Incorporation as will confirm the By-Law this day made respecting the voting strength of the shares.

Concluding Remarks.

The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company's shares appear to offer a form of investment at once safe and remunerative. If the cautious and intelligent examinations and observations of a leading member of the Canadian Government's Geological Survey, as well as the explorations of well informed practical miners, are not wholly at fault, the Company are the possessors of a property which answers to all the geological conditions of a perfect Albertite Mine and of quantities of Albertite Coal, which only need practical development to give them a marketable value. An estimate of the value of an Albertite Mine, once opened and worked, shows that no other form of investment approaches it in the returns for capital expenditure. In the scheme on which this Company's operations are based, it will be observed that investors are not necessarily obliged to pay more than twelve and a half per cent. of the par value of their shares, should they deem it advisable to risk no further amount; that there is ample protection for shareholders of limited means; and that the provision requiring that a considerable proportion of the stock shall be subscribed before the commencement of mining operations, ensures the early control of sufficient funds for working expenses of the property. With all these provisions and elements of safety surrounding the investment, there does not appear to be any good reason remaining for doubting as to the ultimate success of the Company's operations. When it is added that the Company's active management is in the hands of prudent, conservative capitalists and officers, and that first-rate talent is called into requisition in active mining operations, it will be seen that no reasonable precaution has been neglected for placing the Company's affairs on a safe, enduring basis. With these explanations, the attention of persons of moderate means, as well as capitalists, is respectfully invited to this new field for investment, in the expectation that a rigid examination of the various statements, reports, resolutions, and other information herein submitted, will satisfy all enquirers as to their correctness and general reliability. By placing these full statements of facts, as well as geological theories of interest, before the public, and thus challenging enquiry and scrutiny, it will be understood that the Shareholders of the Company are giving the best possible evidence of their faith in the genuine value of the property—an assurance only second in importance to the fact that a considerable per centage of the subscriptions of Stockholders has been promptly paid, and is available for the operations of the Company.

Since the publication of the above prospectus, the necessary machinery has been erected to sink and work the shaft proposed in the basis of the Company, except perhaps an additional boiler which may be required for the steam pump, at an increased depth of the pit. The pump which is of the most approved pattern from Blake's factory, is now driven by steam from the boiler of the hoisting engine, a double cylinder 45-horse power. The pit has now reached a depth of 150 feet, and is 15 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, with two mid-walls forming their apartments, 4 feet 2, by 5 feet 6 inches; two for hoisting and one for pumping, capacity for raising 500 tons a day, and so substantially timbered that it may be continued to any desired depth with perfect safety. The timber being convenient to the pit, and a rotary saw mill being connected with the engine for manufacturing the timber, it is done with despatch and economy.

The developments in the pit which is only preparatory to opening the great vein, by tunneling is satisfactory, consisting of small veins and deposits of Albertite, strong feeders of inflammable gas, the highly disturbed condition of the shale, and in every respect similar to that passed through in sinking the old Albert pits, all witness to the worth of the enterprise.

The finances of the Company are also in a healthy condition, being free from debt, and seven and a-half per cent. only have been called in sixteen hundred shares already sold, leaving nine hundred shares yet in the hands of the Company, and which is gradually being taken up,—the proceeds of which, with additional calls to the amount of twelve and a-half per cent. inclusive, it is estimated will be sufficient to make the mine, within twelve months, highly remunerative to the stockholders.

x 2200 shares have been sold to date, many
n.b. 300 for the deficit of.
1 Dec 1877.

"Alta Tile"

Mode of Voting.

The following is the mode of voting in the election of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board of Directors shall be composed of seven members, to be elected by the stockholders at the annual meeting of the Company, or at any special meeting called for that purpose. The election shall be by ballot, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Concluding Remarks.

The Board of Directors of the Company, in presenting this report to the stockholders, desire to express their appreciation of the confidence and support which they have received from the stockholders during the past year. They are confident that the Company is well positioned to meet the challenges of the future, and they are committed to the long-term success of the Company. They believe that the Company's strong financial position and its commitment to innovation and growth will enable it to continue to provide a return on investment to its stockholders.

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x 2000 shares in the name of Alta Tile
4,000 shares in the name of Alta Tile
1,000 shares in the name of Alta Tile