

Delacola Gold Mining Co.,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies Act 1890, and amending Acts.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 Shares; TREASURY STOCK, 300,000 Shares
PAR VALUE \$1.00 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE AND MINE, ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS President, E. W. Johnson, Rossland; Vice-President, Jno. Donahoe, Rossland; Treas., Ross Thompson, Rossland; Sec., Harold Kingsmill, Rossland
DIRECTORS E. W. Johnson, John Donahoe, Geo. Hering, Ross Thompson, Harold Kingsmill, G. W. Myers.Bankers Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.
Solicitor -J. S. Clute, J., Rossland, B. C.

THE DELACOLA.

The Delacola mineral claim is situated one and one-half miles due north of the town of Rossland, on the north slope of the famous Monte Cristo mountain, and adjoins the well-known Eric. It is a location 1,500 feet square and contains 37 acres. The company, which is composed entirely of Rossland men, has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The claim has been surveyed and a crown grant applied for. There is no flaw in the title and the certificate of improvements will be issued in due course. The company has no indebtedness.

Timber and Water Supply. A luxuriant growth of timber, consisting of fir, pine, tamarack and cedar is standing on the claim and is sufficient to supply wood for fuel and timber for mining and building purposes for some time to come.

There is a never-failing supply of water in the shape of a creek at the bottom of the gulch.

Transportation Facilities. A first-class wagon road runs within a half a mile of the workings on the claim, while the preliminary survey lines of the north spur of the Red Mountain Railway, now in course of construction between Northport and Rossland, pass through one end of the claim.

Vein and Ore. The Delacola has a well-defined east and west vein which passes through the center of the claim. This vein has been traced for a distance of 600 feet, and several open cuts have demonstrated beyond question the certainty and regularity of the ledge. The vein has an average width of four feet. The ore streak is eighteen inches wide and is very well defined. The ore is a chalcopryite and pyrrhotite in a good quartz gangue. Assays as high as \$8.80 in gold have been obtained from this ore.

Development Work. In addition to the numerous open cuts across the vein the company has started out and are now busily engaged in sinking a shaft on a very favorable outcrop. To continue this work and sink the shaft to a depth of hundred feet before cross-cutting and drifting are commenced, the directors have decided to place a block of 50,000 shares of the treasury stock on the market at the extremely low price of 4½ cents per share.

For further particulars or any other information address

HAROLD KINGSMILL, Sec'y Delacola Gold Mining Co., ROSSLAND, B. C.

RESULTS FROM THE WITWATERSRAND MINES.

It is well known that the results obtained generally from the gold mines of the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal have not this year come up to the expectations which might fairly be entertained, and have fallen very far below the predictions which were made during the time when they were being so actively boomed. The last fact is not a disappointment to the observer who is familiar with the mining industry, since those predictions were of the most extravagant nature, and no one—the makers probably least of all—expected that they would be fulfilled. They were made to affect the stock market, and for a time succeeded in their object. We all remember the statements that the gold production in 1896 would be at least \$75,000,000 and that \$100,000,000 would hardly cover the output for 1897. How far these prophecies have been from realization we all know now, and even if all the conditions had remained favorable it is not at all probable that the production would have been this year anything like the figures given above. The Jameson raid and the political troubles of December and January and the partial disorganization of the native labor which resulted, caused a large falling off in the output for the time, and the recovery of the industry has been exceedingly slow. In spite of a large increase in the milling machinery of the Witwatersrand, it was not until August that the figures of the monthly reports reached the point which they had attained a year before, and in September they did not keep up to this point, although the labor supply is now ample, the political troubles have been quieted, and the scarcity of water, of which serious complaint had been made earlier in the year, has entirely disappeared. It is now quite probable that the total for 1896 will be somewhat below that of 1895; it may equal last year's, but only if there should be a much greater improvement in the closing months of the year than is now expected.

A point for serious consideration is a reduction in the average results obtained from the ores, which is quite generally to be noticed in the mine reports.

The increase in average returns is a serious fact to be dealt with. The grade of the Witwatersrand ores is not high, and the margin of profit has been small in even the best mines, if the reduction is to continue, it is quite possible that the margin may disappear altogether. It has done so already with some mines. The expenses and profits given in the table show several cases where the latter are near the vanishing point. The average expenses have been diminished by a majority of the companies, though a few show a decided increase over last year.

The most important point in the statement is the decrease shown in net profits. It is true that this table is only for a month, but the decline is very general and is extending over the balance of the year, if accounts are to be credited. It is true that, as we have heretofore noted, the present tendency is, for reasons that may be easily understood, to under-estimate the prospects of the Transvaal as it was a year ago to over-estimate them; but it seems certain that profits have fallen off. The gold-mining industry there has a very solid basis, and is going to prosper for many years to come; but it will require, as a rule, good management, and an avoidance of all extravagance to make it profitable. The relief from the payment of royalties on the gold obtained by the cyanide process will be a welcome assistance in the work of economy.

SOME VINDICATION.

Having been stigmatized as an anarchist, a socialist and an agitator for three years by the Baal-worshippers of British Columbia (a powerful cult) for preaching railroad heresy, the editor of the REVIEW takes great pleasure in quoting the following from a representative eastern paper, the Toronto World.

"Three main proposals have been made in regard to the building of a road from a Pacific port through the Kootenay country over the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass and then on to Lethbridge, the present terminal of the southern branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first is for the Canadian government to charter and subsidize an independent com-

ORPHAN BOY GOLD MINING CO.

Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

OFFICERS.

E. H. WEDEKIND, Trail, B. C., President.

J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, Vice-Pres't and Manager.

F. C. WHITNEY, Revelstoke, Secretary-Treas.

H. C. BELLINGER, Trail, Director.

Capital Stock 700,000 Shares. Par Value \$1 Each
FULLY PAID AND NON ASSESSABLE.Treasury Stock 200,000 Shares
TO BE SOLD FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

The Orphan Boy Mining claim is situated about five miles from Gold Stream up McCulloch Creek on the West Fork of the Columbia known as Barrett Creek, and about 65 miles north from Revelstoke, B. C., in the country known as the Big Bend of the Columbia River.

The company will push the development of the Orphan Boy with all possible dispatch. The Orphan Boy being a free hauling and cyanide property it does away with all expense of shipping ore to be treated or smelted outside. The surface showings being of such high grade, guarantee excellent results and steadily increasing stock values as development progresses.

Four assays from surface returns were respectively \$6.50, \$10.00, \$72.00 and \$140.00. A mill test recently made shows \$39.20.

A limited number of Treasury Shares will be disposed of at 10 cents per share for first cash requirements, subject to advance without notice.

For Prospectus and Engineer's Report apply to Secretary-Treasurer or Manager at Revelstoke, or

Barrett, Newell & McDonald, Rossland, B. C.

pany for building this road, and to retain some control over it in the way of its traffic rates. The second proposal is for the government to subsidize the Canadian Pacific Railway and allow them to build it as a portion of their great transcontinental system. A third proposal has been made that the Dominion build the road and operate it, or to modify this latter by giving running powers over it to all roads.

"The World has no hesitation in saying that it favors this third or national scheme in preference to the other two. For a first reason, because the Crow's Nest Pass is the only available pass left in the Rocky mountains, and if the Canadian Pacific Railway hold and control it they will be masters of the situation. But a more substantial reason for state ownership and control lies in the fact that only by such policy can we ever hope to regulate traffic rates and avoid the grave troubles which have arrived in the United States, and which threaten us by reason of the monopolistic tendencies of railways. It seems to us, and we have no hesitation in saying it, that Canada as a country ought to have a transcontinental line of her own, not so much to antagonize existing roads as to secure fair treatment to her people; and such a transcontinental line is much easier to acquire than the reader would at first imagine."

MINING MACHINERY IN CANADA.

Mr. Conrad Hanson, constructing engineer, who has had long experience in building mills in Colorado, and who now represents the West Hamilton Company of Peterboro in Rossland. This company is associated with the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, and have the advantage of all new patterns and designs. It then becomes merely a question of equipment and mechanics. The equipment of the Canadian machine works is first rate, and the mechanics are less specialized and better trained in general work than in the United States, and can therefore adapt themselves better to new conditions. Mr Hanson says that Canada can now very easily produce all the mining machinery needed for the home market. His company is installing a stamp mill on the Golden Cache.