

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. Johnston, John Donahoe, Geo. Hering, Ross Thompson, Harold Kingsmill, G. W. Myers.

Bankers Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.
Solicitor - J. S. Clute, Jr., 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 ledge 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 \$880 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 4 1/2 cents per share.

For further particulars or any other information address

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

The Iron Colt...

50,000 Shares of the Treasury Stock of the Iron Colt Gold Mining Company will be placed on the market next week at the price of

15 c. per Share

The Iron Colt is the first west extension of the Great Kootenay and Columbia lead and pay ore has already been found upon it.

Moynahan & Campbell,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR MINING PLANTS.

When it is determined to install a hoisting and pumping plant, a mine tramway or cableway, a mill, a smelter, or additions to these or any similar plant connected with the mining business, says an exchange, the first thing for the owners to do is to find out exactly what they want, and the next, to decide who is to supply it. Whether the thing in mind is an elaborate half million-dollar establishment or a donkey hoist, the same questions come up, and often the man who is looking for the right kind of an outfit to sink 300 feet with, is as anxious about it as the projector of something ten times bigger.

The subject is a very wide one, and all that can be said here is to touch upon a few of the prominent points, in the hope that the mention of them may lead to their serious consideration in more detail both by miners and machine-shop men. It is certainly an important matter.

As to competitive designs, this branch of the subject may be disposed of briefly. The cases must be very few where the competitive plan would be at all practicable; far less, indeed than in bridge building or anything strictly of the civil engineering order, and of course immensely less than in architecture. In this latter art, by the way, the practise of leaving the selection of design to the result of prize competitions is being much discredited at present.

When a mining man wishes to get a plant to accomplish a certain result he generally has a pretty fair idea of what he wants. He may even go directly to the foundry and machine-shop men and get their rates on certain pieces of standard machinery already well known to him, and then figure on freights and costs of setting up and housing. Or he may look a little farther and compare machines or sets of machinery of the same general class, but of different make, taking into consideration the difference in price. This is ordinarily sufficient, and covers most of the simple cases. If the mining man or the company already has a superintendent who is something of a mechanical and civil engineer, as many are, the matter will be put into his hands for decision, subject only to the money control. The move for a new

plant usually originates with the superintendent. But when the problem is more difficult, either from complexity, newness or size, the usual action is to call in a consulting mechanical engineer who makes mining machinery his specialty. Such a man is picked out because of his reputation, or because of some successful job he has just handled which is of the same kind and is known to the mine people, or more often because of personal acquaintance added to professional reputation. When the problem is of sufficient importance to have a consulting engineer at all, the mining man or company would hardly like to trust to the design and advice of some clever prize winner in a competition in which, perhaps, nice drawings would have undue weight, just as they do in architectural competitions.

It is imaginable that a case might arise in which the conditions were so intricate and advantages and disadvantages of different plants and processes so evenly balanced, with the money interest involved so great, that there would be room for more than one set of brains to work on it. We have in mind the case of a great mine where the question of the best plant and method for treating a peculiar and difficult ore was laid not only before many successive metallurgists and engineers, but also before several of these men consulting together. It is just possible that in another such case a high reward for the best idea might stimulate the ingenuity of the experts. There may also be some problems in the civil engineering line, in connection with mining, that might possibly be settled in this way; but, as we before observed, they must be very few indeed.

Now a great deal of trouble is taken off the minds of the mining men by the custom which all the great machine shops in the mine supply trade have adopted of employing expert engineers who understand mining requirements, men to superintend the shipment and delivery of machinery, others to set boilers, build stacks and reverberatories, put up buildings, set up machinery, and, in fact, take charge of the whole installation. For the future standing of the supplying establishment this work is usually well or fairly well done, and often a good deal better than the local talent could do it. The advice of the makers' engineers as to the selection of plant may not be disinterested, but it is at least intelligent and comparable with other advice. But the big machine shops, in their own interests, are very careful of their reputations. Shops which do not do a general mine supply business, but only manufacture one or a few specialties, do not make a practice of setting up their machines, but will always give instructions and can supply needed accessories.

A NEW YORK OPINION.

It is always interesting to read the opinions of others on matters with which we are familiar. The following extract from the editorial page of the Mining and Engineering Journal of New York, may not indicate that the Journal would damn us with faint praise, but it certainly shows that the paper is not inclined to wax enthusiastic over anything on this side of the line. Thus speaks the Journal:

"Our regular news columns have for some time past borne witness to the mining activity at present prevailing in British Columbia. The older mines in the established districts are generally doing well; there is a rush of prospectors everywhere; new claims are constantly being located and mines opened. Moreover, the country is attracting much attention abroad and new capital is going to it in considerable amount from this country, from the older provinces of Canada and from Great Britain. For all this there seems to be a solid basis; undoubtedly the mineral wealth of the country is great, though probably its resources are quite equaled by those on this side of the international boundary line in Idaho, Washington and Montana, and again to the south of us in Mexico. While we are pleased to see the prosperity of our neighbors, we find that, as in all similar cases, there is a warning to be given. Apart from the tendency to over-capitalize companies and to ask exorbitant prices for properties really having merit, there is no doubt that in many cases prospects of very doubtful value are being offered as mines. The always active promoter is taking advantage of the attention which British Columbia is attracting, and will do great damage to the real interests of the country if he is allowed to go on, and will cause the loss of many investments. No prospectus statements should be accepted by the investor, and no property should be bought except on careful investigation by reliable experts. This is common sense everywhere, but it is especially to be applied to a "booming" district. It is much wiser to keep out of such districts than to invest at unsafe prices or to buy wild-cats, not a few of which makes their homes in British Columbia."