

The International Gold-Copper Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

CAPITAL STOCK, - 1,000,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.

TREASURY, - 350,000 SHARES

TRUSTEES.

A. C. SINCLAIR, R. C. MACDONALD and J. S. PATTERSON, ROSSLAND
Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

Organized for the purpose of developing the SNOW
DROP MINE, located in the South belt, about 3½ miles
from Rossland, and adjoining the Summit mine.

STOCK:

The first block of stock is now offered at the low price
of 1½c. The second block of stock will go on shortly at 5c.
Full information upon application.

Address all communications to

WM. BENNISON & CO.

MINING BROKERS,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

Sole Agents.

Remittances may be made to the Manager of the Bank
of B. N. A., Rossland, B. C.

A. E. PARRETT,

W. F. NEWELL, M.E.

K. T. McDONALD

BARRETT, NEWELL & McDONALD,

HEAD OFFICE,
SPORANE, WASH.

MINING BROKERS,

IN OFFICE OF

California and Big Three Gold Mining Company,
Burns' Block, ROSSLAND, B. C.

**NOW OFFER 50,000 SHARES OF THE TREASURY
STOCK OF COLONNA GOLD MINING
COMPANY AT 12½ CENTS.**

We strongly recommend this purchase to investors. The

Colonna Gold Mining Co.

is capitalized for 1,000,000 shares, par value, \$1.00, 200,000 shares of which is
Treasury stock. Officers of Company are: President, Chas. Schmidt, Butte,
Mont.; Vice-President, A. Klockmann, Rossland, B.C.; Treas., Louis Lienemann,
Butte, Mont.; Sec'y, Harold Kingsmill, Rossland, B.C.

Situation--Buckeye No. 2 on west slope Monte Cristo Mt.; size 22 acres.
Bounded by the well known properties Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Silverine and
Eddie J. claims.

Title--Absolutely perfect, company possessing crown grant and has no in-
debtedness, bonded or otherwise.

Stock Pooled--Individual stock pooled for 3 months from Oct. 1, 1896.

Veins--Three separate veins on Buckeye, 6, 18 and 25 ft. wide, running full
length of claim. The Colonna or South vein has been traced 1000 feet, an ex-
tension of the Evening Star vein, by whom it is being developed.

Ore--Is auriferous copper in sulphide form. It is generally a massive
chalcopyrite in quartz and calc spar gangue.

Assays from this ore run as high as \$40 gold, 20 per cent. copper, and \$85
gold. These assays are not picked.

*The Buckeye is first mining property in camp placed on market with body of
pay ore actually in sight.* Twenty tons already on dump, commanding a premium
at Trail Smelter on account of its copper.

Development--Shaft 25 ft. deep, showing solid copper ore at bottom. A
tunnel along hanging wall 47 feet, headed for shaft tapping ore chute at depth
125 feet, opening vast stoping area. Open cut 250 ft. east discloses 4 feet \$60
gold and copper ore. Arrangements have been made with Monte Cristo Co. to
use two air drills, Monte Cristo Co. furnishing the power.

We strongly recommend this purchase and request investors to visit the
property to verify facts as stated.

WEST AUSTRALIAN MINES

The main point of our criticism, however, is that as
a rule the West Australian mines have been over
capitalized, and the amount of money invested in
them--for the most part in purchase rather than de-
velopment has been so great that any adequate
return upon it is not merely doubtful, but actually
impossible. The value set upon the mines seems as
a rule to have been based, not upon the possibilities
of regular and legitimate working, but upon the phe-
nomenal returns obtained from a few rich pockets
found by the earlier prospectors in Coolgardie and
the neighboring districts. It is from this point of view
that the returns from the mines of Western Australia
have been, and we fear will continue to be, disappoint-
ing. For this opinion we think that abundant sup-
port is found in the facts.

In the London Statist for October 3, we find a table
giving a list of 51 West Australian mining companies
whose stocks have been placed in England, and
which have advanced far enough to make some sort
of returns. The Statist, we may observe, is a journal
which is always careful and accurate in its figures,
and is, moreover, especially friendly to British Col-
onial enterprises, so that it cannot be accused of any
unfavorable bias. From this list we have selected
sixteen companies, taking those which have mills of
their own in operation, and may, therefore, be pre-
sumed to have gone some distance in the develop-
ment of their properties, and omitting also those
which have reported only trial crushings or operations
for a single month. Our object has been, not to
choose exceptional cases or mere prospects, but mines
which are regularly worked, and where the explora-
tion has gone far enough to give some basis for judg-
ment as to the future.

We admit that many of the returns show what we
should call high grade ore, which with a large out-
put and moderate expenses would promise large
profits. In most cases where the returns extend over
several months, however, there is a considerable
variation shown in the grade, and in nearly all the
total quantity is small.

If all the companies given by the Statist were in-

cluded, the disproportion between investment and
return would be far more marked. In order to be as
fair as possible, however, we have not considered the
case of those companies which have prospects only or
which have just begun regular work.

On the comparatively favorable basis shown, we
believe that our criticisms are fully justified. We
entertain no prejudice against Western Australia, and
will certainly be pleased should the more favorable
anticipations of our contemporary be realized in the
future. We believe, however, that booms and extrava-
gant estimates have, as they usually do every-
where, injured the real interests of the West Aus-
tralian mines far more than they have helped them. In
the reaction which has already begun the colony will
be condemned as extravagantly as it has been praised,
and it may be years before it can recover and the
mining industry be placed on such a solid basis as
the facts really warrant. Engineering and Mining
Journal.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The output from Cripple Creek during September
was the largest in the history of the camp, which now
easily leads North America in gold production.

We read of one mine in Cripple Creek where a
shaft was sunk 300 feet and and levels extended 1,000
feet before any ore was struck. Another mine strikes
ore at a depth of 150 feet. The owner has stayed with
another claim for four and a-half years, and has spent
thousands in protecting his property. He is now
about to sink a shaft 200 feet deep. Another claim
has been worked for twelve months without ship-
ments, a shaft having been sunk 252 feet with 100 feet
of drifting. Another claim has the following wonder-
ful history:

NEW HAVEN MINING COMPANY--Eclipse No. 1,
owned by this company, shows the ups and downs of
mining. The claim was located by Mr. Coombs and
a Congregational minister. In the year 1892 Mr.
Coombs sank a shaft 40 feet, when the finances
"played out." In 1893 the property was leased to some
Denver parties, who did considerable work, but with-

out any grand result. In 1894 it was leased to other
parties, who shipped some surface dirt. In 1895 it
was sold to the New Haven Mining Company, which
erected a first-class plant of machinery, sunk a shaft
150 feet, and, doubtless, when the funds were ex-
hausted the property was closed. Mr. Coombs, the
original locator, in connection with others of his
friends, took a lease recently on the property, and in
a hole drilled 18 inches deep from the bottom of the
1892 shaft the vein was found, the first assay of which
gave value of \$1,310, and shipments are being regu-
larly made of medium-grade ore.

Another mine has been steadily worked for three
years, and "to-day," the correspondent says, "it looks
as if the ore chute is being found."

Now, this is mining, and the general result is a
larger production of gold than from any camp in
North America. It is a remarkable lesson to Cana-
dians interested in the development of Rossland. In
the first place Cripple Creek has been developed by
means of cheap treasury stocks. In the second place
its mining men have had to live down the reputation
of being the biggest scamps unhung on the American
continent. And perhaps they are. But in any case
they have demonstrated one of the greatest gold
producing areas in the world and are drowning their
traders under a shower of gold.

ELECTRICITY IN GOLD MILLING.

At a recent meeting of the Engineers' Club of Phil-
adelphia, Mr. H. M. Chance described the application
of electricity to the extraction of gold from the ores.
The processes differ widely, both in method and prin-
ciple, and were described as consisting of six classes,
each involving a different principle or method of ap-
plication. The first employs electro-magnets to re-
move magnetic material from the gold with which it
is associated.

In the second class, the current is used to assist in
dissolving the gold from ores by means of chemical
solvents of gold. In the third class the current is
passed through the amalgamated plates of mercury to
facilitate amalgamation. The processes of the fourth
class are electrolytic. The fifth method aims to re-
move gold particles from other materials by the in-
ductive action of high-frequency alternating currents.
The sixth method, that of electric smelting, promises
well, provided the cost can be reduced to that of or-
dinary smelting processes.