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### MINING.

#### THE F. L. BARTLETT ZINC-LEAD PROCESS.

This process is used at Canon City, Colorado, for the treatment of argentiferous zinc-lead sulphide ores. The process in general consists in separating the zinc and lead by volatilizing them in the form of a zinc-lead fume, from which a market ble pigment is obtained, while the silver is left behind with the other non-volatile metals, and is collected in a copper matte. The process is based on the fact, discovered by Dr. Bartlett, that when silver-bearing zino sulphido ores are burned and the zinc is volatilized the amount of eilver dragged off with it is much less than was previously thoug't to be the case. Two methods of treating the ores are adopted according to the proportions of zinc and gangue they contain. Those containing about 25 per cent. or more are troated by the first method; those containing about 22 per cent. of zine or less by the second.

The following are the examples of ores actually treated at Canon City:

	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Iron.	Copper.	Silica.
1	10 cz	30 p c.	24	38	Ö	5
2		18 "	25	10	0	18
3	4 "	2"	12	24	10	38
4	29 "	15 "	28	15	6	12

The requisites for the proc ss are: 1. Cheap staming suel-a.g., bituminous coal. 2. An iron ore either as oxide or iron pyrites, the latter being especially desirable if it contains silver. 3. A copper ore containing about 3 per cent copper for the formation of the copper matte to collect the silver.

The cres containing 25 per cont. of zine and over are crushed to pass a 4-mesh screen, and are then mixed by an archimedian screw with an equal hulk of fine coal. The mixture is then moist ned and charged in los of 600 lbs into a furnace, of which the grate consists of perforated plate, the charge being spread on the grate in a layer about 4 in deep. Air is forced through the charge from below at a pressure of about 2 cz per square in, and a sufficient quantity of air is also forced through openings in the sides of the furnace above the layer of the ore to prevent the formation of sulphuric scid with the hydrocarbon vap.r. The barning is completed in about 4½ hours, when the charge, which has not be en touched during the operation is in the form of a sintered many result to the black furnace contion, is in the form of a sintered mass, ready to go to the blast furnace, containing the silver and other non-volatile metals and some zinc. The sulphur is driven off, and all the lead and most of the zinc is volitilized; bring collected in the form of a fume, out of which the pigment is made.

Iron pysites, when necessary for a flux, is charged into a somewhat similar furnace and treated in a similar manuer, except that only enough slack coal is used to start the pyre os burning, their surphur contents being sumcient to supply the requisite fact host, while a higher blast (4 or per eq. in.) is used, the burning being completed in from three-quarters to one

Sinter from the zinc ore is mixed with the burned pyrite, copper ore, fluxes and fuel in the requisite proportions, and is smelted at a high temp-rature in a water-jacketed furnice of a greater proportional length than that of the ordinary blast furnace. Most of the zinc left in the charge passes off in the form of a fume which is saved, while the copper matte which collects the silver runs into an outside crucible with the slag, and is tapped from time to time.

The ores containing about 22 per cent. of zinc or less are smelted direct y in a special furnace with the proper mixture of c pper ore, fluxes and fuel. Tota furnace is water-jackeled and has two rows of tuyeres on each side, the upper ones being about 10 an. above the lower. The lower his st is supplied under a pressure of about 2 lbs. to the eq. in., and is pr. ferably a hot blast. The upper blast is cold and run under a light pressure. The ore and fuel are fed together continuously in a thin layer from 12 to 18 in. deep. For fuel, a mixture of coke and coal screenings is used amounting to one-querter of the weight of the ore. The blast from the lower tuyeres plays upon the bath of molten matter, ecorifying it, and volatilizing all the lead and most of the zinc, which pass off, through the thin layer of the unmelted portion of the charge, in the form of a time. The upper tuyeres deliver a blast at the top of the charge, thus serving to keep up the necessary combustion, and preventing the condensation of the volatile compound rising through it, The copper matte which collects the silver, as in the first method, runs into

The copper matte which collects the silver, as in the first method, rules into an exterior crucible with the slag, and is tapped from time to time.

The matte contains as much as 65 per cent. copper and 250 ozs. silver per ton. The slag contains 6 to 10 per cent. zinc and from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ czs. silver per ton of ore treated, no lead and only a trace of copper.

The fumes from the furnaces, consisting of the zinc, lead, and other than the manner of exhaust fand.

volatile elements, are drawn from into chambers by means of exhaust fans and then forced through iron cooling conduits into long bigs hanging from the roof of a building at some distance from the smelters. The gases pass through the bags, where the colid contents of the fames are caught and from time to time shaken down into cars and taken to the refinery. This is subjected to a low, red heat in a closed tube cout ining a scrow, which keeps the material in constant motion. By this means at the delectious vo'a ile elements are removed and the product is a marketable white pigment containing from 35 to 40 per cent, of oxysulphate of lead and from 55 to 60 per cent. of zire oxide.

Some ores lose silver heavily and others hardly any, ores containing cor-

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J. S. MILLS, Collingwood, Out.