In the Company's deposits it invariably carries gold and silver values.

The following is a brief description of the most successful method of treating auriferous arsenical pyrites. The ore is first crushed by passing it through rock breakers and stamp batteries, then concentrated by means of hydraulic classifiers and Wilfley tables. The concentrates are transported to the leaching plant, where they are treated by the bromo-cyanide process. This consists of, (1), Extraction of gold by leaching the finely ground ore with a solution of potassium cyanide to which is added a small quantity of a solution of cyanogen bromide; (2), Precipitation of the gold from this solution by means of zinc; (3) Removal and smelting of the zinc-gold slimes, thus obtaining pure gold. The concentrates, after the extraction of the gold, are sent to the arsenic works, where they are calcined for their arsenical contents. The crude arsenic resulting from the roasting is refined and produces pure arsenious acid, which is more generally known by the name of White Arsenic.

Consumption of White Arsenic.

White arsenic enters into innumerable chemical compounds for the following purposes in the arts and trades: as a weed-killer, a vermicide, as a hardening substance in babbit metal and lead bullets, as a flux in making the finer grades of glassware, as a fixing and conveying substance for aniline dyes, as a dressing for rawhides in taxidermy, as pigments, &c., in painting and colouring, medical preparations, &c., &c.

The United States is not a producer of arsenic. The imports of arsenic for that country in 1900 were 5,765,559 lbs., and during the same year Canada imported 230,730 lbs.

In 1900 and 1901 the imports of arsenic into the United States were valued at $611,690.