on the adjoining lot, the projectors would hesitate to publish them. A mill of only moderate size can easily treat fifteen tons of ore per day, which would give the result of a day's work as follows :

Gold, at \$30 per ton,				\$450	
200 lbs per ton of Paris Green, at 10c				300	
10,000 lbs. Metallic Oxide, at \$13 per ton	,	•	•	65	
Total.				4015	

or a result, for 200 working days during the year, of \$163,600, or for 300 working days during the year, of \$244,000. It may be added, in explanation of the foregoing figures, that it is confidently expected that the yield of gold will reach \$40 per ton; also, that from 250 to 300 lbs. of Paris Green per ton can be extracted, and that \$13 per ton has been offered by a leading firm for the Metallic Oxides—not, of course, for all that may be produced, but for all their trade requires, which is quite a large quantity. In the above calculation the Paris Green has been put at 10c. per lb., whereas its present lowest wholesale price is 20c.; also no account has been taken of the white arsenic, of which large quantities are produced.

No charge has been made in the above calculations for chemicals and working expenses, which, for a period of 300 days, would, at a maximum rate, not exceed \$60,000. The above has been merely given to convey some idea of the immense richness of these mispickel deposits, treated under this patent; but there can of course be no object in restricting the working to this limited quantity, the doubling, or trebling, of which is simply the employment of additional labor and machinery.

The foregoing relates exclusively to the mispickel ores referred to in Professor Chapman's letter, but since he visited the property an important discovery has been made upon it.

A vein of magnetic pyrites and black magnetic iron has been tested by several crushings in a neighboring mill, which have uniformly yielded gold to the value of over \$35 to the ton. This ore is free from arsenic, and is treated simply by roasting and amalgamation, at one point an opening has been made to the depth of fifteen feet, and the vein is found to be of immense width, being

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