

of the sulphur in the ore. An ordinary furnace of this kind will give about three and a-half to three and three quarters tons of reduced metal in three eight-hour shifts, the ore being previously dressed to an average richness of 70 or 75 per cent. At the present time, in consequence of the stoppage of several mining works at no very distant localities, mill machinery, steam engines, and furnace materials may, probably, be obtained at a comparatively low cost. With judicious management, a sum of \$5,000 or \$6,000 would be sufficient to start the mine fairly, but a larger working capital will be eventually required in order to achieve a permanent success. Disappointment is very commonly caused, especially in new countries, by an attempt to work mining property on *too small a scale*. The ore may yield a fair profit, but the production is insufficient to render the aggregate profit of much account. Hence, if a lode begin to run poor for a time, or heavier machinery be required, or other difficulties arise to cause a temporary stoppage, the works are too frequently abandoned altogether. I urge these points more particularly, feeling confident that, under patient and liberal management, no fear of failure need be apprehended as regards the Galway Mine.

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