

The Arsenic Industry.

The United States Imports Its Entire Supply.

The world's supply of arsenic and arsenical compounds is derived almost entirely from England and Germany. A small quantity is produced in Spain from the quicksilver ores of Almaden, but it is used locally in the manufacture of colors. Turkey exports about 500 tons of orpiment annually from the mines of Allkhar, where it is associated with antimony; while deposits of realgar are worked in Persia. Italy, Austria, Japan and Canada are also small producers.

At present the United States depends entirely upon imports to supply its constantly increasing needs. The imports in 1900, including white and metallic arsenic and arsenic sulphides, amounted to 5,765,559 lbs. (\$265,500), against 9,040,871 lbs. (\$386,791) in 1899. The imports in previous years were: 1898, 8,686,681 lbs. (\$370,347); 1897, 7,242,004 lbs. (\$352,284); 1896, 5,813,387 lbs. (\$215,281); 1895, 6,984,273 lbs. (\$237,747); 1894, 7,063,442 lbs. (\$218,636).

The entire output of Canada is made by the Canadian Gold Fields, Ltd., at Deloro, Ont., in connection with its gold extraction plant. The ores are concentrated and treated by the bromo-cyanide process, and after drying, pass through a revolving cylinder roaster. The fumes, which are collected in a series of brick chambers, are refined by re-roasting in a reverberatory furnace of special form and condensing in a second set of chambers. Bolting and packing are accomplished in sealed rooms. The Atlas Arsenic Co., Ltd., is operating a small plant on a tract known as "The Gatling five acres," one mile from Marmora Station on the Central Ontario Railway, and intends to erect an arsenic plant in the near future. Nearly all the Canadian arsenic is marketed at New York.