

Recd Feb 11th 1878Saint George February 6th 1878

My dear Sir

Your favour of Jan^y 31
Came to hand a few days ago I should
be most happy to answer all your
questions if I could but I fear I cannot
do so but I will give you all the infor-
-mation that I can without the aid of
our Books which are at Lake George
The first Antimony ore that we raised
we sold at the Mine for one thousand
dollars the party purchasing had to box
it we did not even weigh it We then
sent a few tons to England which sold
for something near fifty dollars per
ton We then put up smelting works
and wasted an endless amount of
the very best ore before we overcame
the many difficulties we met before
we could produce the Regulus of Antimony

We have smelted at the Mine about
Thirteen Thousand dollars worth of
Metal which commands a better price
than Metal imported from England
The Silver platers preferring our Metal
Still we waste a great deal of ore in
consequence of our furnace breaking so
very often which allows the Metal to oxidize
away we get when the ore is well cleaned
and oxidized sometimes as high as per
cent as 55 per cent and then 50 per cent and
40 per cent and when the ore is not properly
cleaned and the slimes well taken out
we get as low as 30 per cent We use a Reverbera-
tory furnace for smelting and we have
a very excellent Roasting furnace for desulphuring
the ore We have the Room dry ore concen-
trator and we work also by the wet
process using Lij Still we have not
got a Continuous Lij We have a shaking
table on which we concentrate the
ore from the slimes when collected

it is a most perfect piece of Machinery
we can clean up from the Slimes say
two hundred pounds of ore of the very
best quality per hour with one man
and a boy We use the Blake crusher
and Cast Iron Rods we elevate the
ore and size it before we put it
through the sizer Still I think we lose a
good deal the difficulty we find with
Kroms dry ore concentrator there is a
certain portion of fine ore in which the
slimes are that Kroms Concentrator
will not separate - But the coarse grade
work very well In the mine we use
a steam pump for keeping the water
out We have a steam drill and we
have a powerful air compressor
for driving the drill under ground we
can get as high as 90 + 100" pressure
We have two Lodes of ore one only we
have worked on till about a year ago
we opened the second Lode merely for trial

We got Centing at the surface a vein
about four inches thick and at the
depth of six feet we had it fifteen inches
thick when we stopped sinking on that
Lode On the Lode we have smelted our
Metal from we have taken a very large
quantity of ore from a very small space
the Lode varies some places it is four feet
thick and then in places it is but more than
three or four inches and at times we lose
it Still the Lode of Quartz-Keeps good
as usual but the ore runs out and then
in again We are down on our main
shaft following the dip of the Lode say
One hundred and thirty five feet at the depth
of Eighty feet we began to drift and get good
ore in each drift I think there is no doubt
about having large quantities of ore in each
Lode We own a large Mining Surface in
the simple and some cases at merely
nominal rent we have good buildings &
Mean Houses for the accommodation of our
Men

Our Mill and Furnace Houses
are all of wood and not very costly
We work as long as we have money
to spare and then stop we are not
working now in consequence of the
failure of J. S. May Esq of Boston a
Metal Dealer who owns one quarter
of the property - We have laid out a great
deal of money and as I own one half
of the whole property and I am also
Manager I find it difficult to get money
to go on with although if we had our
Furnace properly built the Mine would
now pay well We have managed so far
in purchasing and building and furnishing
with all the Machinery and Engines we
have to keep pretty well out of debt I
suppose we do not owe in all every debt
in the world sixteen hundred dollars We
have at the Mine about one thousand cords
of wood now in good order and about thirty
Tons of good ore some of it crushed and

Concentrated of the Very best quality we
raise a fair share of ore which needs
no Concentration as it is pure and free
from Quartz - which we call first quality -
as we only require to crush it and it is
fit for Bessemering and Smelting then we
have a Very rich ore say $\frac{1}{4}$ Quartz - and $\frac{3}{4}$
ore called 2^d quality - and a 3^d quality - ore
 $\frac{2}{3}$ Quartz - and one third ore and we have
some that we do not crush as we have
plenty without it We are within thirteen
miles of the European & North American
Railway and within three miles of
Steam boat on the St John River we
have excellent roads fit for the Very best
Carriage from the City of Fredericton
and all other parts of the Country up to
the Very furnace with plenty of fuel and
in a good farming Country Now my dear
Sir I suppose when you read this you
will laugh at the Matter of detail I
have went into but I have done so J. I.

hoping you may be able to clear some
thing from my remarks that may help
you And I would also add as you
have given me the opportunity to ask you if
you care in any way give me any infor-
-mation that might aid me in the matter
of Smelting I would take it as a great
favour Are you acquainted with the
English Method of Smelting our whole
difficulty arises from the waste we
meet with in Smelting We have as
rich a Mine as there is in the Dominion
of Canada I care not what kind of ore
you can name I have had the very
best of Cornish Miners working for me
who say they never worked in so rich
a deposit of ore Any advice you might
feel disposed to give which would
help me to avoid some of the difficulties
named would be gratefully received Hoping
I may have the pleasure of hearing from you again
I remain your
J. B. L. Huntington Esq Francis Hubbard