Figuring zinc at $.055 per lb.; lead $.045 per lb.; gold $20.00 per oz.; and silver at $.50 per oz., the total commercial value of the crude ore is $22.57 per ton.

The owners of this property not having the means to erect a suitable mill for the treatment of the ore are desirous of interesting capital for that purpose. The property is open to inspection at any time anyone interested is urged to make their own thorough examination.

The Deadwood Zinc and Lead Mining Company

This company is duly organized under the laws of the State of South Dakota, with a capital of $250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.
Property

The property of this company consists of about ninety-five acres of mineral ground, situated about half a mile east of the city limits of Deadwood, S. D.

Formation

The formation of this district is shales, porphyry, and quartzite.

On this property the company has developed three distinct bodies of ore. A complex sulphide ore; a shale ore overlying the sulphide ore and a porphyry ore underlying the complex sulphide ore, and being the foot wall of it. The ore body on which the company has done the most of its development work is the complex sulphide ore. This ore body has been developed by the driving of drifts, intersecting the ore practically at the surface. There has been some ten entries driven along the outcrop of this ore body. These entries range from forty to one hundred and fifty feet in length. Shafts have also been sunk to tap the ore, showing conclusively that this body of ore exists for a distance of at least fifteen hundred feet and is from two to fifteen feet thick. Its strike is to the northwest and southeast, dipping slightly to the northeast.

Ore and Development

Entry No. 1 has been driven for a distance of about ninety feet, in and along the ore body, exposing ore the entire distance.

Entry No. 2, has been driven for a distance of about one hundred feet, all the way in ore. Two cross cuts have been driven in this entry, running north for forty feet and one south for forty feet, also in ore.

Entry No. 3, which is four hundred and fifty feet southeast of entry No. 1, is one hundred and fifty feet in length, in ore for the entire distance.

These developments have blocked out upwards of twenty-five thousand tons of ore.

The probable and possible tonnage of ore in this property would run up into the hundreds of thousands of tons.

Values In the Ore

We could give you a list of many assays showing gold, silver, lead, and zinc values. The following tells a far better story than they would. The company took a general sample of fourteen tons of this ore to the Safe Investment Company’s mill for a test run to serve the double purpose of ascertaining the average value of the ore and its adaptability to concentration. The ore was taken from entries, one, two, and three by stripping the ore faces and advancing the entries. The fourteen tons represented the ore from every portion of the workings referred to and is the grade of ore which may be expected to be produced.

At the mill the ore was sampled as it came from the battery, and from this sampling the assays were made. The following being the general average, the results being checked against possible error:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ZINC} & \quad 9.0 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{LEAD} & \quad 5.0 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{GOLD} & \quad .20 \text{ oz.} \\
\text{SILVER} & \quad 5.50 \text{ oz.}
\end{align*}
\]

Another sample of two hundred pounds quartered down from several tons of the ore and shipped to the Ried Electric Furnace Company at Newark, N. J., and tested by the U. S. Government Assay Office at Deadwood, S. D., gave the following results:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ZINC} & \quad 9.0 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{LEAD} & \quad 5.0 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{GOLD} & \quad .20 \text{ oz.} \\
\text{SILVER} & \quad 5.50 \text{ oz.}
\end{align*}
\]

O. N. Brown, who had charge of the test mill run, made at the Safe Investment Company’s mill states as follows:

“This ore was crushed by stamps using a twenty-mesh screen. The crushed ore was run from the stamps to a twelve-inch cone classifier, the overflow from the cone to a twenty-inch, and then to a thirty-inch cone; the overflow from the third cone run to an eight-foot Callow Tank, the overflow from this tank running to waste. The Spigot discharge of each cone and callow tank run to separate Willey tables.

The Lead concentrates assayed as follows: Gold $37.40 per ton; silver $24.03 per ton; lead 40 per cent, and zinc 1.7 per cent.

“The Iron concentrates assayed as follows: Gold $3.90; silver $2.43; lead 2.3 per cent, and zinc 8.7 per cent.

“Another sample quartered down from several tons of the ore to obtain two hundred pounds of a general sample was shipped to the State School of Mines at Rapid City, S. D., for a test, giving the following result:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ZINC} & \quad 9.6 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{LEAD} & \quad 5.4 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{GOLD} & \quad .20 \text{ oz.} \\
\text{SILVER} & \quad 5.2 \text{ oz.}
\end{align*}
\]

Another sample taken from the various ore faces, quartered down from several tons of the ore to obtain two hundred pounds of a general sample was shipped to the Pittsburg Electric Furnace Co., at Pittsburg, and gave the following results:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ZINC} & \quad 9.25 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{LEAD} & \quad 5.09 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{GOLD} & \quad .21 \text{ oz.} \\
\text{SILVER} & \quad 5.60 \text{ oz.}
\end{align*}
\]

Another sample of two hundred pounds quartered down from several tons of the ore and shipped to the Ried Electric Furnace Company at Newark, N. J., and tested by the U. S. Government Assay Office at Deadwood, S. D., gave the following results:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ZINC} & \quad 9.0 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{LEAD} & \quad 5.0 \text{ per cent} \\
\text{GOLD} & \quad .20 \text{ oz.} \\
\text{SILVER} & \quad 5.50 \text{ oz.}
\end{align*}
\]

From a general average of all the above made tests we have zinc 10 per cent; lead 5 per cent; gold .22 oz.; silver 5.19 oz.