

Melbourne, produced about 30dwt; while assays by different mineralogists of *unpicked* stone have given returns as high as 6oz per ton.

Thus, while the crushings of stone that have been treated have given an average of nearly 2oz of gold per ton, the experts base their calculations solely on stone realising 1oz. That this estimate is very moderate, and, if anything, considerably under the average value of the stone, will be acknowledged by all competent authorities; and it may safely be asserted that the profits anticipated by Messrs. Withers and Thomas will probably be exceeded by several thousand pounds.

It is computed by competent judges that the crushing of stone reduced in Dunedin should have yielded 4oz per ton; but for reasons explained by the experts only about 2oz per ton were secured.

Some time later on, Mr. Vincent Pyke, M.H.R., being about to visit Australia, undertook to arrange for the treatment of a ton of stone at one of the principal metallurgical establishments in Melbourne. Over 22cwt of quartz was sent down from the claim to Dunedin, where it lay for several weeks. On reaching Melbourne, however, it was found that the quantity of stone had been reduced to 16cwt 1qr; and it was subsequently ascertained that while in Dunedin specimen-hunters had amongst them carried away *over 8cwt of quartz*! Mr. Pyke, being asked to explain the circumstances of the crushing, has replied as follows:—

“Wellington, May 22, 1888:

“The parcel of quartz from the Mount Highlay and Mareburn reefs which I took to Melbourne, was 16cwt 1qr in weight. It had been so picked over by specimen-hunters, and such a large proportion of it carried away, that when examined at the Footscray (Melbourne) Metallurgical Works by thoroughly skilled experts, with the assistance of powerful magnifying glasses, we were unable to discern a single speck of gold in the parcel. Nevertheless, it yielded 1oz 1dwt 16gr of retorted gold, or at the rate of 1½oz per ton of quartz. *Under such circumstances, I feel confident that 2oz to the ton would be a low estimate for a fair sample.* The alloy was silver in small proportion, but in sufficient quantities to pay for saving.—

VINCENT PYKE.”

The memorandum received from the Manager of the Footscray Metallurgical Works in respect to the crushing is as follows:—“Quartz, 16cwt 1qr, which produced 1oz 1dwt 16gr of retorted gold. The stone carries 3 per cent. of pyrites, low in gold. It is good crushing stone, containing nothing inimical to free amalgamation.” (The net price obtainable for the gold in New Zealand is £3 17s 10½d per oz.)

On the strength of the crushing and Messrs. Thomas and Withers report, an influential Victorian syndicate offered to float a large company in Melbourne to purchase and work the properties; but as they demanded as a *sine qua non* that they should be permitted to retain at least *one-half* the purchase money and paid up shares received for the claims, the vendors refused to listen to any proposal on such a basis, consequently the negotiations fell through. The vendors have since had a second offer on similar lines, but it was refused on the same grounds as the first one.

The lease in M'Auley and Co.'s lease varies from 4ft. to 9ft. in width, with a well-maintained average of 7ft. The lode within the Mount Highlay Company's holding is smaller (it averages about 4ft.), and carries fine gold in payable quantities. M'Auley's lode is exposed, has been prospected and proved to be highly auriferous for over a quarter of a mile in length. Recently the lode has been picked up about 2½ miles east of the claim. It is there over 6ft in width, and carries gold in quantities computed at at least 1oz per ton. The Mount Highlay Company's reef can be traced along the surface for fully half a mile, maintaining an average width of about 4ft the whole distance, and carrying a payable percentage of gold.

Water is abundant nearly the whole year round, and the experts propose that, as the facilities for devoting this to the service of the company by an insignificant outlay are of a really exceptional character, the whole of the motive power for propelling the machinery should be derived from a water-race situated at an elevation of at least 200ft above the site of the battery, and only requiring the erection of not more than 300ft. of iron piping in order to deliver the water into the hurdy-gurdy Pelton wheel which will generate the driving power. By making good use of the water-race referred to, the whole cost of raising quartz and reducing it at the battery will not exceed 10s per ton. In other words, stone yielding only 3dwt of gold per ton will pay all the expenses contingent on the working of the claims.

The reefs in question are in the vicinity of some of the most famous alluvial deposits in Central Otago—to wit, the Four-mile Diggings, Fullarton's, and Hyde, and the inference is that the fabulously-rich golden supplies of the two former diggings were fed by these and other lodes known to exist in the locality.

It is proposed to erect appliances of an entirely novel character, so far as Otago is concerned, for treating the quartz and working the claims, arrangements having been entered into to obtain a Huntington centrifugal roller quartz mill, with rock breaker, Frue ore concentrator, an Ingersoll eclipse rock drill, etc., all of which have been proved to be valuable adjuncts to quartz mining in America, different parts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. It will be noted that the total cost of the whole of this machinery, erected on the claim, will not exceed £2000, and directly everything is in readiness it only remains for the company to commence reducing golden quartz, no exploring whatever being necessary.

It will thus be seen that the prospects of the company are of the most promising description. There is no doubt whatever that the dividends will be forthcoming at regular intervals immediately after the erection of the necessary machinery. The opportunity, it may be said without exaggeration, is one that offers to investors the prospects of immediate returns and remunerative dividends, combined with the certainty of shares acquiring a material value above par as the undertaking gradually becomes more developed. The attention of intending investors is drawn to the experts' report annexed hereto, on reference to which it will be seen that the anticipations of the prospectus are based on particularly sound grounds.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 6d per share, may be forwarded to any of the brokers of the company, or to the Bank of New South Wales, Naseby. In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and where a less number of shares is allotted than shall have been applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the further payment accruing on the shares which may be allotted.

As a large number of shares have already been subscribed for, immediate application is necessary. In the event of the capital being over-subscribed (which is quite possible, in view of the applications already in hand), a *pro rata* distribution of shares will be made. No application for less than 20 shares will be received by any of the brokers.

Any further particulars may be obtained from any of the brokers of the company, from whom also copies of the prospectus, with the experts' report annexed, can be secured.

The Share List will be CLOSED on MONDAY, July 23, 1888.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportion of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be as well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effect of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pill's manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35 Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. A further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever: A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, etc. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

Lord Salisbury gave the late Duke of Rutland's Garter to Lord Londonderry merely as a bribe to induce him to remain at Dublin, and thereby he seriously offended several influential peers, who considered, and not unreasonably, that they ought to have been preferred to a young man who was playing in his nursery when they were working hard and spending money for the party. Last week, in order still further to conciliate Lord Londonderry, and a warranty for the purpose of showing that the Queen approved of the atrocious Irish policy of the Government, her Majesty was prevailed upon to invest Lord Londonderry personally at Windsor, a ceremony which she has not performed for any Knight of the Garter for several years past. He had a private ceremonial all to himself, although there was to be an investiture of the minor Orders in a few days.—*Truth.*