

Some particulars are given respecting the effect of the encountering large bodies of high-grade ore in the lower levels of the Le Roi mine; of the Government bounty; and the rise in price of silver, on the mining interests of Rossland and the district tributary to her. It is a year or more since the Elmore Oil Company began the erection of a concentrating plant at the Le Roi No. 2 mine; and somewhat later the Rossland Power Company went ahead with a concentrator for low grade ores from the War Eagle and the Centre Star. This is built near Smelter Junction, and its initial capacity is to be 200 tons in twenty-four hours. It is a water concentration mainly, the material is automatically handled, and the plant—the first of its kind in British Columbia—is of the "level site" type, instead of the usual hillside type. The motors are to turn out close upon 500 horse-power, and the plant is expected to start reducing this spring.

From the statistics supplied, we select the following, as being probably the most interesting to our readers. The estimated value of mineral produced, in the districts of Southern Kootenay and South Yale, in 1903, are thus given:

	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, ounces .....	204,147	\$4,219,718
Silver, ounces .....	3,471,421	1,839,953
Copper, pounds .....	24,866,977	3,332,175
Lead, tons .....	10,168	489,793

Total metallic production .....\$9,881,639

It is claimed that Rossland produced more than forty-three per cent. of these quantities, her share being \$4,251,625. The number of men employed in the principal mines of the camp last year was 1,041. Among the development work of the year in the Rossland camp was 13,025 feet of diamond drilling in four mines, the Le Roi No. 1 and 2, the Centre Star and the War Eagle; drifting and cross-cutting was done in all of nine prominent mines; shafting in the White Bear, Le Roi, Spitzee and Jumbo. There was an output of 366,625 tons of mineral from sixteen mines, the Le Roi putting out just half this quantity. The division of this total into various values was as under: Gold, \$2,856,469; silver, \$96,864; copper, \$1,004,309. The disparity of this aggregate of three metals (\$3,857,642) with the total above quoted (\$4,251,625), arises from the output of the Velvet mine, and the Le Roi No. 2 being stated in the list as gross values, and not submitted into gold, silver, and copper values.

Finally, we quote from pages 8 and 9 the comparative yearly output in tons and value of Rossland Camp for the past ten years:

Year.	Tonnage.	Value.
1894 .....	1,856	\$ 75,000
1895 .....	19,693	702,359
1896 .....	38,075	1,243,360
1897 .....	68,804	2,007,780
1898 .....	111,282	2,470,811
1899 .....	180,300	3,211,400
1900 .....	221,902	3,500,000
1901 .....	279,133	3,700,000
1902 .....	329,589	4,274,352
1903 .....	366,625	4,251,463

Totals ..... 1,617,259 ..... \$25,436,525

The producing mines, which contributed to this total of 1,617,000 tons, valued at twenty-five and a half millions, an average of about sixteen dollars per ton, were the Le Roi, 974,285 tons; War Eagle, 240,305 tons; Centre Star, 22,949 tons; Le Roi, No. 2, 115,000 tons; Iron Mask, 17,655 tons; Rossland-Great Western, 12,331 tons; Rossland-Kootenay, 7,790 tons; Velvet, 5,416 tons; Jumbo, 4,395 tons; Giant, 4,344 tons; I.X.L., 2,900 tons; Evening Star, 1,500 tons; Spitzee, 900 tons; Monte Christo, 400 tons; White Bear, 300 tons; Homestake, 140 tons; Virginia, 100 tons.

#### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE.

A remarkably successful exhibit is made by this company in its report for 1903. The total premium income from fire and accident business amounted to £1,297,962, the highest the company has ever known, whilst the percentage of

loss has never been lower; the fire loss ratio was only 43.57 per cent. There is an underwriting surplus of £274,242, while the interest gives a credit balance of £323,337. The same dividend is paid as for last year, after strengthening the surplus security fund by £30,000 and writing off £90,000 against the loss on the Baltimore fire. It is, perhaps, sufficient to add that the total reserve fund of the company is £1,821,033, as against £1,680,104 last year, behind which there is a capital subscribed and uncalled, of over two million pounds sterling. The Canadian business contributed to the successful result of the year, for out of premiums amounting to \$275,349, all the company suffered in fire loss was \$130,421 or say 47.36 per cent., which is less than the average of the year. For, as the Government Abstract shows, the average loss by the fire insurance companies in 1903 was close upon 51 per cent. of the premiums.

#### TORONTO INSURANCE INSTITUTE

In last issue, we remarked upon the main features of the report of the Institute for 1903-04. Since then we learn that the successful candidates at the recent examinations were:

First examination: Adams (Imperial Life), Aitkin (Western), Campbell (Canada Life), Crosby (Western), Cuthbertson (Canada Life), Domelle (Canada Life), Esler (Crown Life), Gallow (Imperial Life), Gibson (Western), Hines (Canada Life), Lanskail (Canada Life), Macklin (Canada Life), Martin (Western), Macdonald (Canada Life), MacKenzie (Imperial Life), McIlwraith (Canada Life), Nosworthy (Imperial Life), Ohlen (Manufacturers' Life), Pringle (Royal), Reynolds (Canada Life), Robertson (Canada Life), Rossler (Imperial Life), Robb (Canada Life), Salmon (Canada Life), Starr (Canada Life), Stuart (Canada Life), Woodcock (Canada Life).

Second examination, life branch: Macorquodale (Manufacturers' Life), Portch (Canada Life), Prest (Manufacturers' Life), Winkfield (Manufacturers' Life).

Second examination, fire branch: Fudger (British-America), Hall (Norwich Union), Jozelin (Norwich Union), Lauder (General Fire Equipment), McLean (Western), Roberts (Norwich Union), Rodgers (Norwich Union), Shaw (Norwich Union), Singer (London and Lancashire), Szoliski (British America).

Two awards of \$25 each in gold were made to E. L. McLean, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, and to John B. Hall, A.I.A., of the Imperial Life, these gentlemen being the successful competitors in the Institute's two essay contests on Fire and Life subjects, respectively.

The election of officers for the session of 1904-05 was then held, and resulted as follows: President, F. Sanderson, M.A., F.F.A., actuary, Canada Life; vice-president, C. C. Foster, secretary, Western Assurance; treasurer, D. E. Kilgour, B.A., A.I.A., North American Life; secretary, S. R. Tarr, M.A., Canada Life; curator, J. K. Pickett, assistant secretary, Imperial Life.

#### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The following suggestions are contained in a circular issued by the Factory Insurance Association, of Hartford, U.S., to its members and policyholders for a spring inspection of all fire apparatus: (1) Examine all pipes and sprinklers where water has been turned off, and be sure there are no low points or traps where water has accumulated, frozen and burst the pipes. This should be done before water is turned on, to prevent leakage and possible water damage. (2) Where water has been turned off from sprinkler pipes, be sure to wash the rust and sediment out of mains before turning on. (3) Where valves without indicators are to be opened or closed, be sure to determine the proper direction to turn them, and when positive that they are as required (open or closed), then seal them with riveted strap passing through hand wheel on valve and around pipe. (4) If there are any leaks when pressure is turned on underground pipes, make prompt repairs, so that water may not damage underpinning or flood basements. (5) Try all hydrants while under fire