Shipping Mines.

From January 1st to October 24th, inclusive, the shipments of ore from mines at Rossland to smelters were as follows:

MINE.	TONS.
Le Roi	47,127
War Eagle.	6,698
Columbia & Kootenay.	2.390
Iron Mask	2,754
Jumbo	91
Josie	385
Cliff	797
Centre Star.	959
Red Mountain.	56
O. K.*	172
Evening Star	39
Giant.	21
I. X. L.	$\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$
Velvet	10
Little Joe	15
interest of the second of the	
Total	61,462
*Concentrates.	
From January 14 to June 19, inclusive, the ore mi	lled in

From January 14 to June 19, inclusive, the ore milled in the camp was as follows:

MINE. O. K	
Total	2,702

The shipments of ore from Sandon from August 1st to October 14th, inclusive, 1897, were as follows:—

	TONS.
Slocan Star 1	,475
Ruth	2,215
Payne	3,257%
Idaho Mines	426
Noble Five	$496\frac{3}{4}$
Reco	260
American Boy	29
Sloran Boy	45
Wonderful	14
Ajax	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Majestic	12
Freddie Lee	16
Mt. Adams	15
Miscellaneous	8
	2002
Total 8	$3,283\frac{3}{4}$

Mine Dividends Paid.

The dates and amounts of dividends paid by the Le Roi mine are as follows:—

milie are as follows.			
October 2, 1895	\$25,000	February 26, 1897	\$25.000
February 6. 1896	50,000	March 29, 1897	25 000
March 4, 1896	25,000	April 30, 1897	25,000
May 15, 1896	50,000	May 29, 1897	25,000
June 10, 1896	25,000	June 30, 1897	25,000
July 15, 1896	25,000	July 3, 1897	25.000
October 22, 1896	25,000	July 20, 1897	25,000
December 3, 1896	25,000	August 3, 1897	50.000
January 6, 1897	25,000	September 7, 1897	50,000
January 27, 1897	25,000	September 30, 1897	50,000
		-	
Total			\$625,000

Bullion and Matte, South Kootenay,

		APPROXIMATE
	TONS.	VALUE.
Total to October 23	4.926	\$737,360
Total for September	4,604	714.225
Total for August	5,070	675,189
Total for July	4,139	543.832
Total for June	3,464	483.885
Total for May	2,995	397,797
Total for April	3764	433,234
Total for Warch	5,822	677,681
Total for February	5,201	562,8 53
Total for January	4,543	675,506
Total v a Revel toke to September 30		686,424
Total so far for 1897	45,398	6,627,159

PUBLICATIONS.

OTES on Lead and Copper Smelting and Copper Converting," by Hiram W. Hixon: The Scientific Publishing Co., New York; 8vo., cloth; price, \$3.00. This work is a very valuable contribution to metallurgical literature, and will be read by every metallurgist who is interested in lead and copper smelting with pleasure and profit. The author gained a knowledge of the subject he treats by practical experience, covering a period of ten years, at three large American smelting works, where he held positions of responsibility. Space limitations unfortunately do not permit of a comprehensive review of the book in this issue, but we hope to refer to it again. Following is the table of contents: Copper matte smelting; the calculation of furnace charges; the design of spouts, settlers and jackets; blowing-in and barring-down a furnace; handling blast furnace slag; the design of lead blast furnace; lead slagsand losses in lead smelting; and copper converting at Anaconda. As an appendix there are given the specifications of the present Anaconda plant, and the drawings from which it was constructed. These plates, of which there are eighteen, are exceedingly wellengraved, and show dimensions on the drawings themselves. With their aid any engineer could easily prepare working drawings for the construction of a copper-converting plant.

We have been favoured with a copy of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Skaguay News, the first issue of which was published on the 15th of October. The paper, which is a four-column, six-page demi-octavo, is in many ways a creditable production, and a credit to "the newest and liveliest town in the United States." (We were under the impression, by the way, that Skagway, or Skaguay as the News spells it, was within the limits of disputed territory.) The paper informs us, among other things, that Skaguay has a population of 2,000 inhabitants, and that "the publisher of the News has been a resident of the town for ten days, and during that time has not witnessed a disturbance of any kind, nor seen a drunken man on the streets." He continues: "We now know, from personal experience, that the tales of woe sent out by disgruntled persons and given ready publication in the coast papers, are fabrications pure and simple. Skaguay is as orderly a town as there is in the United States, regardless of the fact that it has sprung into existence almost in a day, so to speak." An editorial article, dealing with the White Pass, advocates, as is natural, the route as the best, but thus concludes: "This question of securing easy communication with the great interior, through American territory seems to us to be one which concerns every patriotic American. The Canadian and British Columbia Governments, alive to the importance of the subject, are bending their energies to open up a trail via the Stickeen River and Lake Teslin. This will, if a feasible route be found, open up a new country and add to the volume of trade of British Columbia cities as outfitting points, and the Pacific Coast cities of the United States will suffer in loss of trade and the prestige, as commercial points, that they now enjoy. We say that the great bulk of the travel to the Yukon must in the future either go by way of the Stickeen River through Canadian territory, or to Skaguay and thence to Lake Bennett."

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