Mining Affairs in Camp Atlin.

Atlin, B. C., May 9.
(Special letter to the Colonist.)

Two weeks ago the Fantail trail became impassible. Since then travel has been from Cariboo, and that largely at night, but now the mail is all that goes out or comes in. In April, while the trail was good, upwards of two hundred men arrived. These are now on the lookout for work. From the abundance of labor, unskilled though it may be, miners fear a cut in wages may result.

This summer as many companies will be in operation as were last season. On McKee creek the McKee Consolidated, which put out the Atlin Mining Company on Spruce creek, the British Columbia Dredging Company, the Columbia Hydraulic, and the Spruce Creek Consolidated Placer on Pine creek, the Pine Creek Power Company on Gold Run, the British Amberca Dredging Company on Birch creek, the Atlin Lake Mining Company, and on Boulder creek La Societe Miniere de la Colombie Britannique.

The winters' work has consisted in drifting by individual miners on Spruce, Gold Run, Boulder and McKee creeks, and in the development of quartz claims, especially the Beavis. In some cases washing has been proceeded with, e.g., Black and Grant on Boulder have averaged one hundred ounces a week for several weeks. The dump of Martin and Clarke on Gold Run is estimated at $20,000. Boulder and Spruce creek are beginning to come in, but the season is hardly far enough advanced for sluicing. The dumps are very large and promise well.

Dredging operations are the centre of interest. There are two dredging companies, the British America and the British Columbia. The former of these, the B. A. D. Company, built its dredge in 1903 on Gold Run, about two miles above Discovery, on ground owned by the company and comprising three mining leases. By means of a Keystone prospecting drill, boring was done last year in the vicinity of the dredge. Three holes, fifty feet apart, were made and bedrock reached at twenty-eight feet. The gravel averaged $3.50 to the cubic yard. On the ground where the dredge is to begin work, Small, with two men two years ago, took out $10,000 in twenty-nine days.

The B. A. D. dredge is of Bucyrus build, but this year install a seven and one-half foot dredge on Spruce creek just below the Blue canyon. So far, a site for a reservoir to float the dredge has been selected. An electric pole-line seven miles in length, to tap the B. A. D. Co.'s line, has been located. The contract for the erection of poles has been let, and the contract for hauling four hundred tons of machinery has been awarded. The machinery and lumber will arrive by steamer in June, early in the month, it is expected, for the present indications are that the ice will move out of Atlin lake before the 24th of May.

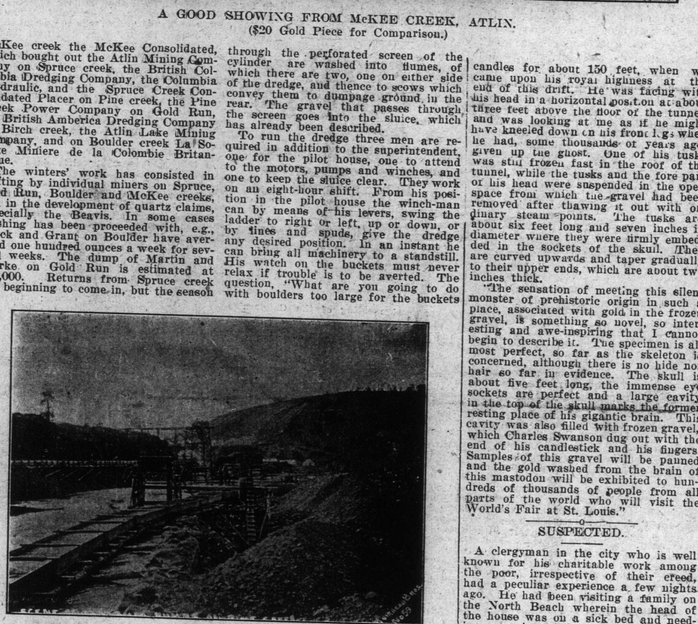
ROSALIND WATSON YOUNG

A GOOD SHOWING FROM McKEE CREEK, ATLIN.
($20 Gold Piece for Comparison.)

one-quarter inch thickness. The amalgamating tables are twelve in number, six on each side of the sluice, about fifty feet from its lower end. The upper portion of each table is provided with pockets into which mercury is inserted, the lower portion is riffled. Through a grizzey gravel passes from the sluice to the tables.

The gravel on being elevated by the chain of buckets, is tumbled into a hopper, thence into revolving cylinder, where water is directed against it by a pump with a capacity of 8,000 gallons per minute. Boulders too large to pass through the perforated screen of the cylinder are washed into flumes, of which there are two, one on either side of the dredge, and thence to scows which convey them to dumpage ground in the rear. The gravel that passes through the screen goes into the sluice, which has already been described.

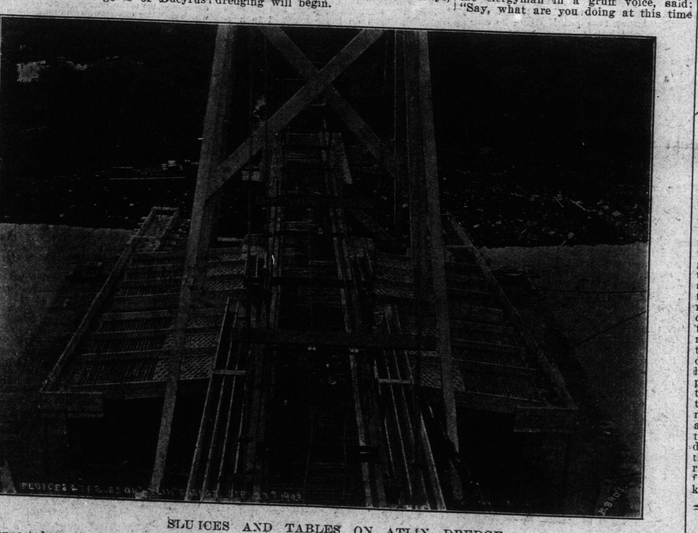
To run the dredge twenty men are required in addition to the superintendent, one for the pilot house, one to attend to the motors, pumps and winches, and one to keep in the stacker. They work on an eight-hour shift. From his position in the pilot house the winch-man can by means of his levers, swing the ladder to right or left, up or down, or by tines and spuds, give the dredge any desired position. In an instant he can bring all machinery to a standstill. His wrist on the lever must never relax if trouble is to be averted. The question, "What are you going to do with boulders too large for the buckets to handle?" is constantly asked. Nothing. So perfectly adjusted is the dredge that it can be swung aside with ease and celerity to avoid an unwieldly boulder.



FLUME AND PUMPS ON PINE CREEK, ATLIN, B. C.

The superintendent of the dredge is a man of several years' experience in California, where the gravel mined averaged fifteen cents a yard, and the cost of mining was five and a half cents a yard. Prospecting has indicated that the Gold Run gravel far exceeds the above-mentioned in richness. The cost of mining will, it is expected, remain about the same owing to the fact that the B. A. D. Co. has its own power plant, which was not the case in the former instance.

Water to float the dredge and to supply the pumps will be secured from Pine creek. As soon as this water is turned on, which will be within a few days, dredging will begin.



SLUICES AND TABLES ON ATLIN DREDGE.

close-connected type and measures 200 feet from the extreme end of the ladder to the extreme end of the sluice. Its width is forty-five feet. The buckets number about ninety-six and are of three and a half-foot capacity. There are two decks, the first one containing electric motors, pumps and winches; the second one a pilot house and a cylinder room. In the pilot house are converters, transformers, levers for controlling buckets, lines and spuds, and a switchboard. The gold saving apparatus includes 120 feet of sluice, three feet by 18 inches, of which ninety feet is outside of the dredge. The sluice is paved with horizontal riffle bars capped with steel of The British Columbia Dredging Company will this year install a seven and one-half foot dredge on Spruce creek just below the Blue canyon. So far, a site for a reservoir to float the dredge has been selected. An electric pole-line seven miles in length, to tap the B. A. D. Co.'s line, has been located. The contract for the erection of poles has been let, and the contract for hauling four hundred tons of machinery has been awarded. The machinery and lumber will arrive by steamer in June, early in the month, it is expected, for the present indications are that the ice will move out of Atlin lake before the 24th of May.

ROSALIND WATSON YOUNG

MINING FOR MASTODONS.

Mining for mastodons is one of the new industries of the Klondike. Verily it is a novel and interesting sight. William Foster of Dawson, according to the Dawson News, has just returned from a 60-mile jaunt to the find of mastodon bones on Quartz creek. He describes the skeleton and his journey to it as follows:

"We climbed down a ladder in the shaft thirty-eight feet deep and groped our way through the drifts with lighted candles for about 150 feet, when we came upon his royal highness at the end of this drift. He was facing with his head in a horizontal position at about three feet above the floor of the tunnel, and was looking at me as if he might have kneeled down on his front legs when he had, some thousands or years ago, given up the ghost. One of his tusks was still frozen fast in the roof of the tunnel, while the tusks and the fore part of his head were suspended in the open space from which the gravel had been removed after thawing it out with the dinary steam points. The tusks are about six feet long and seven inches in diameter where they were firmly embedded in the sockets of the skull. They are curved upwards and taper gradually to their upper ends, which are about two inches thick.

"The sensation of meeting this silent monster of prehistoric origin in such a place, associated with gold in the frozen gravel, is something so novel, so interesting and awe-inspiring that I cannot begin to describe it. The specimen is almost perfect, so far as the skeleton is concerned, although there is no hide nor hair so far in evidence. The skull is about five feet long, the immense eye sockets are perfect and a large cavity in the top of the skull marks the former resting place of his gigantic brain. This cavity was also filled with frozen gravel, which Charles Swanson dug out with the end of his candlestick and his fingers. Samples of this gravel will be panned and the gold washed from the brain of this mastodon will be exhibited to hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world who will visit the World's Fair at St. Louis."

SUSPECTED.

A clergyman in the city who is well known for his charitable work among the poor, irrespective of their creed, had a peculiar experience a few nights ago. He had been visiting a family on the North Beach wherein the head of the house was on a sick bed and needing pecuniary help to keep the wolf from the door. He had remained till late ministering to the physical and spiritual needs of the family and on his way home observed an old woman sitting on top of a large bundle on the sidewalk.

"What's the matter with you, my good woman?" asked the clergyman in his kindly way.

"I was scrubbing all day at a house," she replied, "and was kept late, as there was a party and I was asked to help in the kitchen. I got this bundle of old blankets and dresses to take home and I need them very much. But I feel so tired, sir."

The clergyman asked her where she lived, and making her rise, he grabbed hold of the bundle and swung it on his back. "Come along with me," he said, as he started in the direction of her home. They had not gone far when a policeman stopped them and addressing the clergyman in a gruff voice, said: "Say, what are you doing at this time of night going through the streets with a bundle on your back? Let me see what you have in it?"

The clergyman dropped the bundle and the officer at once recognized him. "I beg your pardon, sir," he humbly said, as he touched his helmet. "I did not at first know you." The clergyman briefly explained, and the officer swung the bundle on his back wit hthe simple remark, "I am younger and stronger than you."—S. F. Call.

"Tactful?" "Very. She lives as far beyond her income of $50 a week as most women could live beyond an income of $100 a week."—Puck.

ON A JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT

Effect of the Intense Cold and High Nervous Tension.

One of the officers commanding a Japanese torpedo boat or destroyer which took part in the attacks on Port Arthur has had some conversation with the Sasebo correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo. He declares that this is a most dispiriting war.

Since the 11th of February the cold has been intense and the sea boisterous. One destroyer's crew may be said to have slept under frozen snow, so thickly did the flakes penetrate to the men's bunks, and another had its compass frozen, though alcohol was used as a precaution. Nothing but the high spirit of the men enabled them to work through it all; people on shore cannot form any idea of what the suffering means. Yet no one has suffered badly from frost bite. That was because they had the experiences of 1894-95 to guide them. Very few caught cold.

The officer attributes this to the fact that they did not expose themselves to variations of temperature, as in the case with men in a big ship, where cabins can be warmed and heat generating processes employed. On a destroyer or a torpedo boat the only source of artificial heat is a brazier, and braziers have two serious drawbacks; one, that in a little craft, pitching and rolling badly, live charcoal is a dangerous companion; the other, that as all apertures have to be closed to keep out the sea, the fumes of a brazier would be perilous. There was nothing for it, consequently, but to dispense with all heating appliances, and the men, living in a uniformly cold temperature, seem to have kept their health better than they would have done had means of generating artificial heat been accessible.

One great trouble was that the officers hardly ever had a quiet sleep. Their work was always at night, and the strain and anxiety of moving at high speed without lights, when every sense had to be keenly alert, so as to avoid collisions and to keep in touch with the other boats, were something that soon became unendurable. It was not merely want of opportunity to sleep; what happened was that the long sustained serious tension made sleep impossible. Drinking sake brought no relaxation of the strain, and only by taking morphine could sleep be obtained in many cases. This was much worse than the actual fighting. Provisions were another great difficulty. It is, of course, out of the question to have good fare on board a torpedo craft. But in very cold weather what a Japanese sailor or soldier desires above all things is plenty of miso-shiru (bean sauce). Supplies of this necessary were taken, but as there was no place to stand them under cover they had to be lashed on the deck, and so it happened that heavy seas constantly breaking on board carried away or smashed many of the casks, to the men's great chagrin.

COMPLETE COMBUSTION OF COAL.

United States Consul-General Guenther, Frankfort, Germany, writes:

Sir John Ure Primrose, Lord Provost of Glasgow, at a recent banquet in Glasgow, made reference to a new process for obtaining a complete combustion of coal. He has experimented in his factories with many previous inventions of this kind in order to abate the smoke nuisance. Recently he tried a new furnace, which seems not only to prevent smoke, but permits a much greater efficiency of the coal used.

The speaker said of the invention that the burning of the coal takes place in a chamber surrounded by a water jacket, separated from the boiler, and that only the gaseous products of combustion are used for heating the boiler.

According to this new process a steamer would require less than one-half of the room now used for the boilers in order to generate the same amount of power, and the weight of the heating apparatus would also be diminished more than one-half. Air and fuel are conducted simultaneously to the boiler and no unburned gases can escape into the air, so that no smoke and no carbonic acid escapes through the smokestacks. For steam purposes it would also be of importance, as it is said that the process permits of the use of inferior fuel.

THE SILENT STENOGRAPHER.

Are you a stenographer or business woman with a salary that looks like 30 cents the morning after payday? Then note carefully the sphinxlike attitude of K. I. Harrison, private secretary to H. H. Rogers, the oil and copper king. Her salary is $10,000 a year. She is worth every cent of it.

She never talks about things she ought not to talk about, and never permits any one to see her employer whom he ought not to see. Women in business have seldom been known to betray any great trusts, although many of them have valuable information in their keeping, but the art of being a human clam when business exigencies require is still to be mastered by some stenographers. Ten chances to one they are the first to wounder why their salaries are not increased.

There are few $10,000 positions lying about, but there are literally thousands of women who might make themselves invaluable to their employers if they would cultivate a trifle more assiduously a disposition to copy the sphinx.—Chicago Journal.

JAPAN'S OFFER TO CHINA.

Will Relinquish to Owner That Portion of Manchuria Already Conquered.

Washington, May 30.—The reported offer of Japan to China to surrender to her so much of Manchuria as already has been taken by the Japanese troops is viewed here with interest because of the possibility, if the offer is accepted by China, that Russia will hold that the Celestial Empire has thereby violated her pledged neutrality, thus affording ground for an attack upon certain parts of Mongolia that would be of great strategic value in the war. Although the state department has consistently insisted upon recognition of the sovereignty of China over Manchuria as evidenced by the appointment of cousuls under Peking exequatur to that province, it also has agreed to admit the existence of a state of war in that section of which the field was under Russian control at the outbreak of hostilities. The alternative said to be presented by Japan of an administration of the captured territory by an international commission is not likely to meet with much favor in Washington as the experience of the government in the Boxer uprising and the subsequent difficulties in getting clear of the obligations incurred in conjunction with European nations have not encouraged further concurrent movements of that kind.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

The Girl of the Period.

BY ALICE CORKRAN.

(Late Editor of "The Girl's Realm").

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More than a generation ago a well-known authoress wrote an article entitled "The Girl of the Period." It was very mordant, searching, and sarcastic. Girls and women resented it; nevertheless the appellation has remained.

The "Girl of the Period" is the result of her conditions, and these conditions today are made by woman fighting the world. It is a new struggle, and the "Girl of the Period" is preparing for it. She is being drawn into many pursuits for her bread and butter, and, as she enters these, she very naturally puts on manlishness as a garment. Very literally as a garment sometimes, for her ties, her waistcoats, her collars and shirt fronts, her short box-cloth jackets eclipse Newmarket itself. But all this is a very small thing after all. It is only the outward and visible sign of an immense social change. In the old days we preached the gospel of home to women, but very often we found ourselves unable to give them the home in which to exercise the virtues we preached. The fierce competition of the city has brought men and women into the labor-market as rivals. Women have been driven to work because there is no place for them in over-peopled homes, maintained on small incomes. It must never be forgotten that in taking to manly pursuits women have only obeyed the law of self-preservation. There are exceptions to this; but really the type-writing girl, the sewing-machine girl, the tea shop girl, and all the other innumerable varieties of girls are driven forth by sheer hunger, or its equivalent. There is no longer any place for them to be won by the old simple domestic industries, by the use of the needle, by companionship, by music, or by the simple arts and elegancies of domestic life. The labor market wants none of them, or, at any rate, very little of them. But it has a place in its humbler walks for the waitresses "who have high hopes and ambition," and in its higher ones for women who can take charge of a business, or run a big hotel, or be an astronomer in his calculations. Hence the new woman or the latest "girl of the period."

THE MANLY GIRL.

Her mannishness of manner is her most remarkable characteristic. She is shorn of everything that belongs to the old dispensation. That is to say in the ternals. Her very sports are men's sports. She plays baseball and hockey and golf, and glories in a complexion flushed with exercise, and in tangled hair. The most marvelous sign of the change is in the high school girl as compared with her grandmother in her teens, who was the show pupil of Miss Pinkerton's finishing school. What a difference between this earlier product of the blackboard and the culture of the humanities of deportment, with her highly elaborated courtesies and her mincing step, her voice attuned to a note of gentility, her ingenuous smiles, and her superficial smattering of accomplishments; between her and the feminine Ralph Roister-Doister who has succeeded her, with her schoolboy shortness of phrase, with her contempt for sentiment and her hatred of a sneak, and her passion for horseplay. Self-sacrifice is a word she loathes. It covers a multitude of injustice. Why should she sacrifice herself more than she would another? The race is to the strong, the egoistic, the merciless. She is harder, harsher than a man in her views. She feels that she herself is her best friend and most reliable helper in her conflict with life.

A GIRL'S CASE.

I knew a girl who had been left some money, just enough to pay for her course at college. She was a clever and hard-working girl, and her whole ambition was to go to college. She had a brother, a nice fellow, kindly, somewhat lazy, who took the view of her of the ordinary youth and considered it bad form to work. The influence of the family was brought to bear upon his sister; she should sacrifice the money left to her and give it to her brother. It was necessary for him to go to a university, and his father could not afford to send him. It would give him an immense advantage in after-life, friends, social standing, all that is necessary to a man in his start in life. He might, it was said, even manage to take his degree. The girl was persuaded. She told me what struggles with herself she had to go through; she felt as if she was giving up all hopes in life. I proposed her case as a problem to the readers of the Girl's Realm, and received innumerable replies from girls. Large numbers of them were in favor of a sister's self-sacrifice for the sake of a brother; but there were numbers also, and those mainly from schoolgirls, who declared that the sister should act as if she were acting for a third person—that she should put herself and her affection for her brother entirely on one side, that in deciding to whom the money was to go she should decide in favor of the one who would profit most by it. The answers were plain, curt, decisive. Sentiment was put out of the question; it was ignored. The old gospel of self-sacrifice was treated as non-existent. The girl had the money, she had the brains, she had the power of hard work, she would make the better use of the allowance; it was her duty to be egoistic, she ought to keep it. My point is that this view has come by no accident, but by a law, and that what we have made by the circumstances of modern competition we shall have to re-make later on by kinder human relations if we want to change them.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL.

The high school girl is a product of today. It is not quite a pleasant product. She is as a rule devoid of the minor graces. There is no softness in her manner, she is somewhat of a little pundit in her judgments. There is a pride of intellectuality about her that makes her snub all the uninstructed. It comes from her preparation for the struggle with life. We send our boys to school, not only that they may study there, but that they shall learn to look after themselves. The girls, in their high schools, have the same lesson to learn; they are learning it as they use their brains and their energy. They are cutting the old virtues of honor and courage, or straightforward dealing. And as they are cultivating these great qualities they are acquiring also the curtness of manner that is the reverse of feminine. I remember a problem that was proposed by a girl to other girls. She had a fellow-pupil in one of the big schools who was in the habit of cheating. The answers she sent in were not her own. I forget how she got helped, I believe it was through a crib; but the point of the question was what was the writer to do. Ought she to tell the head mistress or the head girl, or warn the delinquent? Divers answers were sent in to me; the majority gave the decisive advice—leave the girl alone, she will be punished in later life by seeing her fellow-pupils shoot ahead, getting situations she could not fill, or shining by intelligence in society. In this, I think, is the modern schoolgirl's greatest success—the effects of the boy's school applied and adapted to the girl's school, the love of interference, so dear to the feminine heart, overcome.

MAN DETHRONED.

Girls no longer look up to men, because men have nothing to offer them. Of course, they are a little hard, because when the sheep finds it necessary to be a lion, he is apt to roar like a sucking dove. The manner of every girl one encounters in public, at the post office, in the cake-shop, etc., is necessarily that of one who has to fight for her own hand. She puts all the foolish, feminine trivialities aside, she is as curt as a telegram in her manner, she is as smileless as an image. "Thank you" is a word that she ignores; she gives you what you ask for—it is a business transaction—and there is nothing more to be said. She has gone one step beyond the man, and is as repellent as was the Frenchman imitated the English manner, whose speech was rapid, short and to the point, without the waste of a word, and who was so abrupt in demeanor that he almost turned his back upon you when you addressed him.

WOMEN DINING TOGETHER

The Women Writers' Dinner is not only a change in externals, but the sign of a change of the inner nature of woman's being. "It is all very well," people said when the question was mooted, "women can work together well enough, but they cannot enjoy themselves together—the interval after dinner when the men remain over their wine has always proved to be a dismal time." Yet here is a function in which women prove themselves to be excellent company for one another; they dress their best, they laugh their heartiest, they talk intelligently, simply to please each other. I remember the first women writers dinner. We were about twenty. "I have been here eighteen years," the head waiter said, "and I never saw the likes of it; ladies, nothing but ladies, not a man among them." And his countenance declared, even more than his words did, the amazement of his feelings. The papers spoke of that dinner, laughed at it, encouraged it, but none, I believe, thought it would be repeated. It has been repeated, however, and the function is now one of the most brilliant of the London season—the dress, the diamonds, the flowers, the after-dinner speeches, all continue to be at their brightest and best.

THE AIM OF THE MODERN GIRL.

Take her for all in all "the girl of the period" is a clever creature who is getting on admirably. She is apt to think that to know much is the great necessity; she is in love with independence, she wants no one to help her, and she is somewhat loud in proclaiming this; her craze is self-development, and she is impatient of anything that stands in her way. To see everything that is to be seen, to have a vast experience of life, all this she regards as her right. She is an open-air being with a great sense of loyalty to her surroundings, and a cultivated sense of humor. She hates all evasions and all timorousness; she takes her equal chances with man in life; she asks for no favor, and seeks for no privileges on account of her femininity. She is impatient of the ailments of life, and she fights valiantly against her nerves. With the "vapors" of her predecessors she has no sympathy. To see the girl of the period in a crowded New York or London thoroughfare is to learn to appreciate the difference between the old and the new standard. Her poise, her wakefulness and alertness are a marvel. She is full of resource, and understands the value of stillness in the midst of hubbub. Let you see her at work in the office hours, to find her businesslike, curt, always to the point, is to understand what training can do for women.

THE GIRL OF THE PAST AND OF THE PRESENT.

And yet some of us cannot help regretting the girl of the past, with her more feminine charm. She carried an atmosphere about her which "the girl of the period" lacks, an atmosphere of gentleness and grace. I believe that women will return to the old ideals purified and strengthened; the ideals of tranquility, peace, self-sacrifice, considerateness for others. These we feel must just whatever may become of those founded upon greater intellectuality. In the stress of the contest these ideals may for a time be forgotten, but when the contest is over and the place of women is more determined, then we shall find them to be the abiding forces that ultimately make for her victory. The little Amazon of today will then lay down her arms, and having conquered that for which she fought valiantly, the establishment of her rightful independence, the acknowledgment of her equality with man; having proved herself to be possessed of courage and fortitude, she will then surrender herself to the duties of her legitimate province, the dominion of the home.

ALICE CORKRAN.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A Boat Propeller For the Trunk—New Wonders of Selenium—A New Era In Astronomy—Plating Aluminum—Odoriferous Europeans—Disease From the Sun—Music of the Pulse—Puncture-proof Tires.

What is known as the "universal, transferable steering propulsor," a French invention, is a light explosion motor that can be attached in the place of a rudder to any existing boat, without boring a hole in the stern-post, and can be removed when desired. It enables anybody to convert a rowboat into a gasoline launch for the temporary needs of his day's outing. No rudder is necessary, and as the propeller can be turned completely around, a reverse action is given. A launch to which a 12-horse-power propulsor had been attached towed a 300-ton canal barge loaded with 150 tons of sand.

* * *

Selenium is known for its variation in electrical conductivity under the action of light or Rontgen rays. Late experiments by E. van Aubel show that the rays emitted by hydrogen peroxide also increase the conductivity, and that essence of turpentine and substances that have been exposed to ozone have a similar but feebler influence. Ozone itself had no effect. A striking fact noted was the slow recovery of the selenium after the ozonized substance had lain upon it, about a day being required for it to regain its original resistance.

* * *

The cancer studies of the past year have disproven the idea that it is a purely human disease, due to the peculiarity of man's living, as it had been found in all domestic animals and in other vertebrates—including fishes. It can be transmitted by inoculation, though evidently not to animals of different species.

* * *

Monthly balloon ascents in the interest of meteorology are now made at about 14 stations in France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. Kites are sent up in Massachusetts and in England.

* * *

The Rumford spectrohelioscope of the Yerkes Observatory is pointed out by W. J. S. Lockyer as opening a new field of research that apparently has no limit. The apparatus consists of a spectroscope with two slits, one of which is moved slowly over an image of the sun's disc, while the second—narrowed to pass only a single line of the spectrum that comes through the series of prisms and lenses—is given a corresponding motion over a photographic plate. The operation gives a picture of the sun in monochromatic light, or light from a single element. When the K line from calcium is isolated, for instance, the calcium of the solar atmosphere appears as bright flocculi and patches, dark spaces representing hydrogen and other elements. The bright hydrogen line gives a similar hydrogen picture, and it is expected that other elements may be brought out in like manner, although other lines have thus far proven too weak for good results. Numerous changes in the sun are shown, and as these are constantly taking place, it is observed that systematic observations should be undertaken in all countries.

Attempts to plate upon aluminum have been mostly unsatisfactory. The difficulty is attributed to an invisible film of oxide forming on that metal, and in a new process C. F. Burgess and Carl Hambuechen seek to dissolve this film by adding to the bath a little sodium or ammonium fluoride, or free hydrofluoric acid. As they find zinc mostly adhesive to aluminum, they first deposit a thin, zinc coating. On this other metals, such as copper and silver, may be deposited by the usual electrolytic methods, but if gold plate is required a film of copper must first be deposited, as the gold sinks into the zinc and disappears in a few weeks.

* * *

The best temperature for brain work has been shown by the prolonged experiments of Sir B. W. Richardson to be 64 degrees F. If the temperature is lower, the mind becomes drowsy and inactive; and if higher, both mind and body are relaxed and soon fatigued.

* * *

Horses, dogs, cats and other animals are known to have characteristic odors, and it appears that man has a very variable oder. Dr. Burtaro Adacki, a Japanese physician, states that Europeans have an emanation that is not noticed by themselves but is very perceptable to Japanese and Chinese. To these races it is intolerable at first, but gradually becomes endurable, and it is probably due in part to the meat-eating habits of the western people. The perspiration of vegetarians has no odor. A German writer affirms that there are provincial odors, that of Brunswick being different from that of Bavaria, and that of Savoy different from that of Normandy. Brunettes, blondes and red-haired people have different odors, while individuals have odors peculiar to themselves.

* * *

The actinic rays of the sun not only have a stimulant and beneficial action, but they may produce unpleasant effects. Prof. Fermi has been experimenting by exposing many persons to direct sunlight for varying periods, and has produced many cases—often persisting for many days—of headache, dryness of the nose, snuffing, cold in the head, pharyngitis, weariness, slight conjunctivitis, dryness of the lips, fever, pseudo-influenza, constipation, insomnia, nose-bleeding and various pains. It is concluded that exposure is a factor in influenza, hay fever, etc.

* * *

Music played by the pulse is the novelty of Sommer, a German. A sphygmograph, or pulse recorder, is attached to a small wind instrument, and when the combination is in place on the patient, the variation of the heart-beats makes the notes faster or slower, higher or lower, according to the nature of the case.

* * *

A self-repairing pneumatic tire in use in France has an inner layer of crude rubber, which is very adhesive and instantly closes any puncture. The tire has no valve, but for inflating is pierced by a special "needle" of the pump.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
May 25 to 31, 1904.

The weather during this week has been to a great extent similar to that of the preceding one. The summer type of high barometric pressure has almost continuously prevailed over the North Pacific coast, while further south the barometer has been fairly stationary. These conditions have caused fine and, for the most part, warm weather throughout the Pacific Slope, except in the vicinity of Port Simpson, where a large amount of rain fell.

There has been a large percentage of bright sunshine both on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland. The total amount registered at Victoria was over 50 hours, or an average of eight hours each day.

Upon the last day of the week and month the weather became showery both on Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland and southward to California. This rainfall was of great benefit generally and particularly to the farming community.

The winds on the coast have been light to moderate in force, except on the 27th and 28th, when they became strong from the westward on the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The weather in the Territories has been moderately warm and fair, with occasional showers and thunderstorms.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 56 hours and 54 minutes; rain, .07 inch; highest temperature, 70.8, on 29th; lowest, 46.0 on 28th.

New Westminster—Rain .30 inch; highest temperature, 72, on 28th; lowest, 40, on 23th.

Kamloops—Rain, .04 inch; highest temperature, 78, on 29th; lowest, 36, on 25th.

Barkerville—Rain, .30 inch; highest temperature, 62, on 30th; lowest, 28, on 25th.

Port Simpson—Rain, 2.80 inches; minimum temperature, 38, on 29th.

Dawson—Highest temperature, 68, on 31st; lowest, 28, on 28th.

Mother—What seems to be the trouble? Mrs. Neuwed—I—I always heard Charles was fond of the turf, but I simply can't make him touch a lawn-mower.—Ex.

IN THE MATTER of the Companies' Winding Up Act, 1898, and Amendments thereto

and

IN THE MATTER of the Canadian Development Company, Limited.

The Canadian Development Company, Limited, having gone into voluntary liquidation pursuant to the above named act and having appointed Mr. W. Brodrick-Cloete, of London, England, their Liquidator, notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company and all others having claims against the said Company, having its Head Office in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, are on or before the first day of October, 1904, to send by post (prepaid) to Bodwell & Lawson, Solicitors for the said Liquidator, at their office, No. 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars verified by oath of their claims and the nature and amount of securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of such securities, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of said Winding Up.

Dated at the City of Victoria, this first day of June, 1904.

W. BRODRICK-CLOETE,
Liquidator.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 52

Dominion News Notes

Montreal Chief of Police Has Been Asked to Hand in His Resignation.

Presbyterian General Assembly Consider Applications From Ministers.

Dominion Steel Company Express Satisfaction with the Situation.

Montreal, June 3.—Mr. Justice Sewell, who died here yesterday, was 104 years of age. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Chief of Police Lecault has been requested, as the result of a private meeting of the police committee, to hand in his resignation. The morale of the force has suffered much, it is claimed, owing to lack of confidence in the head of the force.

There were so many weddings in Toronto yesterday, that all cabs were engaged, and two or three funerals had to be postponed for lack of carriages.

Rev. David Winter, this city, was elected president of the Montreal Methodist conference this morning.

The London Methodist conference has elected Rev. Robt. Hobbs, of Strathroy, as president; the Hamilton conference, Rev. John Pickering, of St. Catharines, and the Bay of Quinte conference, Rev. J. P. Wilson, of Peterboro.

MACHINIST STRIKE.

Hamilton, Ont., June 3.—Between fifty and sixty machinists employed by the International Harvester Company went on strike because they were asked to man two machines each, and because the company refused to reinstate an apprentice who was discharged for refusing to run two machines.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

St. John, June 3.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the Presbyterian general assembly was taken up in consideration of the applications from ministers of other churches who desire to become connected with the Presbyterian church in Canada. These applications this year number twelve. Certain others, numbering three or four, call for special action. A committee was appointed to deal with the applications and report at a later day. The majority of the applications come from the United States. The report of Dr. Maclaren regarding the scheme for enlarging the powers of the synods of the church was laid on the table. Dr. Torrance's report giving statistics of the dominion for the past year, then was received and commended. The numbers of ministers on the roll is 1,259, and number of congregations and stations nearly 1,850. The seating capacity of the church buildings is 612,000. The number of members runs up to nearly a quarter of a million; increase during the year, twenty thousand. The report of the committee on aged and infirm ministers' fund was very gratifying, no better year having been seen in the history of the church. The home mission meeting in the evening attracted a large audience. Dr. Maclaren, Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Herdman covered work of missions from Quebec to British Columbia. Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Fernie, also spoke of encouraging work in British Columbia, and Mr. Pringle of the work in the Yukon.

St. John, N. B., June 3.—At this morning's session of the Presbyterian assembly Rev. Mr. Garden moved for a special committee to consider raising the ministerial stipends from $700 to $800. He said this should be attended to before men were sent into the missionary field. Dr. Lyle seconded the motion.

THE STEELWORKERS' STRIKE.

Sydney, C. B., June 3.—The management of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company say that they are practically satisfied with the way in which the strike is going, and maintain that the number of men in the plant is double what it was yesterday. On the other hand the strike leaders declare that the exact opposite is the case. The men say that the strike will be a peaceful one as long as the company does not make an effort to import labor, but if they do, the P. W. A. will immediately call out the men employed in the mines, and if that does not answer the purpose, the employees of the intercolonial will also be brought out and business generally tied up in the maritime provinces.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, June 3.—Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending June 2 were $5,607,324; same week 1903, $5,081,389; and 1902, $3,380,963.

A young man named Bert Kishbolm killed himself by deliberately shooting himself in the head with a revolver Thursday afternoon two miles west of Keewatin. He was employed as a cook by Foley Bros. and Larson's camp, and left a letter to a young woman saying that he intended to take his life.

The senior tour of the Winnipeg Rowing Club left today for Rat Portage to have a trial spin, being the first of the time tests on which depends the sending of a crew to Henley. The members have been handicapped by bad weather. The positions of the crew have been definitely decided on after it had been tried in various ways. They are as follows: Bow, Riley; No. 2, Henderson; No. 3, Kent; stroke, Hamber. The four is a heavy one, the men now weighing: Hamber, 172 pounds; Kent, 180; Henderson, 168; Riley, 167. The test will take place tomorrow.

A new school, to be called after Lord Strathcona, will be erected in the north end this summer at a cost of $45,000.

Judge Winchester arrives tomorrow in connection with the alien labor enquiry.

F. G. E. V. Smith, a young Englishman, attempted his own life Tuesday by taking carbolic acid on a farm near Crystal City. He may recover.

J. W. Tyrrel, D. L. S., has arrived in the city with a party of twenty-four, on their way to lay out new townships for settlers near Battleford.

McLaren Bros., formerly of the Brunswick hotel, have purchased the Assiniboia block for a big figure and will expend $20,000 in converting it into an hotel.

FOR A DISORDERED STOMACH.

"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much, so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by all druggists and dealers.