

THE GAME LAW.

A peculiarity of the times is the extraordinary amount of interest that is taken in all parts of this continent in the preservation of the wild game of the country. To prove that the people of British Columbia are not singular in this respect we have but to call attention to the discussions on the subject published in the daily papers from the East even unto the West. On all phases of this perplexing question except one there are differences of opinion elsewhere as there are here. There is general unanimity that the only effective preservative of game is to forbid its sale. Until to-day we were under the impression that the sentiment in favor of prohibition of sale was entirely confined to the cities. One who is in a position to know whereof he speaks asserts that this is not so. In this respect the agriculturist and the dweller in the rural districts are at one with the man from the city.

As proof of the soundness of the position of the advocates of prohibition of sale, it is related that the interesting willow grouse, the artful dodger of the willow feathered tribe, was almost on the verge of extinction here until the law was invoked for its preservation. It is increasing and multiplying again at a satisfactory rate and the heart of the true sportsman is correspondingly glad. If further proof is needed of the fact that wild game cannot be made a merchantable commodity, in this country at least, without endangering its existence, take the case of Washington, Oregon, California, Iowa, South Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. These states have all found it necessary to take drastic measures for the preservation of the rapidly disappearing game. Even in conservative Ontario the game commissioners advocate more stringent game laws and absolute prohibition of sale as the only means of saving to the community that which is an attraction and a benefit to such an extent as if mentioned would cause on the features of the ordinary man who care for none of these things an incredulous smile. It is well known to all who have resided in the more thickly settled portions of Ontario that there is no game left of any kind to speak of either in the rivers or the woods. The commissioners say that even in the northern parts more than one species of duck is almost exterminated, and that mallard and teal are becoming very scarce. They ask that the latter be placed in the same category as woodcock, grouse, quail and snipe for a number of years at least to save them from extermination at the hands of the market hunter. In all places where the game has entirely disappeared an effort will be made to restock the woods. This is very good evidence that the people appreciate good things after they have been deprived of them for a little while, and that now is the time for us to take steps to preserve the game with which we have been so richly endowed and the pursuit of which within reasonable bounds is healthful, invigorating and generally beneficial.

A phase of the game question worthy of consideration and in regard to which there is much complaint is the sale, said to be of great quantities, to the passenger steamers plying on the coast and to the Orient. On these ships it is said that grouse are for sale all the year round and are taken on their behalf whenever they are to be had. As bearing on this point, we observe that under the Lacey Game Bill in the United States the American line of steamers were compelled to pay a fine of \$300 for just such an infringement of the game laws. Its agents also had to divulge the name of the dealer who supplied them with birds and he had to pay \$1,000 to assist in the preservation of the laws which he had violated.

In regard to the merits of the bill at present before the House or about to be introduced there is great difference of opinion. The general tone is one of condemnation. With a few amendments it is held that the old law, if it were enforced, would be a most effective measure. The \$50 license imposed upon hunters from other countries who come here in search of big game is neither useful nor ornamental. It is not useful, because it is seldom or never collected, and it is not ornamental, because it gives our province a bad name among a class of men whom it is very desirable to have come here in search of the trophies they covet. It is not wise to advertise the fact that fees are imposed for the purpose of discouraging the presence of men who are careful of their purses. We are anxious to advertise the fact that to tourists British Columbia affords special attractions, yet the presence of that section in the Game Act more than nullifies all the efforts we make in other directions. It also has an evil effect upon immigration, for the true Old Country sportsman when he comes here on a visit is strongly tempted to remain and to induce his friends to come out and join him in this paradise of the Pacific.

With some provision covering the cold storage of game, a regulation absolutely forbidding its sale and machinery providing for the enforcement of the law, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the threatened denunciation of British Columbia of one of its chief attractions would be averted. There is a good deal of opposition manifested to the imposition of a game license. If the funds for the enforcement of the act can be provided without resorting to taxation

at all, well and good. Some hold that if the present provincial constables did their duty they should see to the enforcement of the law. The government will probably be able to impart some information on that point. But it is clear that as the proposed amendments are to be made almost entirely in the interests of the man who carries a gun it is a trifle unreasonable in him to ask that the general public shall provide the money to pay for the enforcement of the act. If it is considered necessary to impose a license, farmers, to whom firearms are necessary as a protection of their property against pests, should be exempt. As they feed a large part of the game, and as a general thing are courteous and considerate, the sportsmen owe them that much at any rate.

MR. ROBINS'S TESTIMONY.

Few of the readers of the Times who read the testimony of Mr. Robins, Superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, before the Chinese commission, but will agree with Mr. Clute that it was remarkable. It was the evidence of a man who feels that the responsibility has been imposed upon him of doing justice by the employees of the company whose interests he guards as well of earning dividends for shareholders. The policy he has pursued in the great business under his control has been the foundation of the city of Nanaimo. If a man of a different stamp had been selected for the responsible position held by Mr. Robins it requires no very vivid imagination to picture a coal city peopled almost entirely with Chinese instead of one of the most prosperous and contented communities of whites on the continent of America. There has never been any effective law against the employment of Mongolians underground, and if it be true, as some managers and competent authorities assert, that Chinamen are a menace to neither life nor property when laboring down below, there has been nothing—not even a very pronounced public opinion—to hinder the engagement of miners of any race or color whose labors would yield the greatest possible return to the capitalists interested. Fortunately for the individual white man and the state a man has been sent to take charge of the affairs of the New Vancouver Coal Company who looks a trifle beyond mere dividends. He says that he prefers to occupy a position which will permit of his being able to meet his fellowmen face to face; to pursue a course that maketh not ashamed. No doubt his company is of the same mind as its servant. It is a British institution, and its course is a fair sample, we believe, of the works of the average British commercial or manufacturing concern. If they were less conservative in their methods and cut a few leaves out of the books of the monopolists of this continent they might make millions at a more rapid rate, but their operations would not be likely to build up prosperous cities inhabited by contented peoples nor to be of great benefit to the country whose wealth they were exploiting.

As was pointed out by Mr. Robins, one of the most disquieting phases of the Chinese invasion is its effect upon the fortunes of the rising generation. The Mongolians deprive the sons of the miners of useful occupation at a time when it is well that boys should not have too much idle time on their hands. They cannot all be turned into stores and workshops, it is not well for them physically to be put down into the pits at too early an age, and the same agency that deprives them of work on the surface also shuts them out from farming and gardening.

Certain occupations are gradually passing into the hands of the Chinese exclusively. If the present tendency be not checked it cannot long until the making of clothes and boots, and perhaps even farming, will be abandoned by white people because it is considered degrading and beneath their dignity to enter into competition with those whom we despise, but who with every passing year may be considered more of a necessity to us. We may draw imaginary lines and say within this sphere or that the Chinaman is necessary and beyond these limits he shall not pass. But he steps over just the same, and he is constantly enlarging his circle. It is not unlikely that Mr. Robins had all these things in mind when he expressed himself so emphatically upon the advisability of excluding the Chinese. Perhaps a picture arose in his mind of this most desirable and attractive province of Canada a quarter of a century hence peopled almost entirely by Mongolians with a few white men directing their industrial operations. What a source of strength we would be to Canada and the British Empire with all the elements that are at the foundation of national greatness, the "common people," driven out and their places taken by a yellow horde whose cheap labor is necessary to-day, according to some people, to develop our resources. What magnificent battalions we would be able to dispatch then to assist in the wars of Britain?

Why cannot we all be honest with ourselves, cast aside our selfishness and our greed of personal gain, and admit that the only way to make this province what it ought to be, a credit to our great Dominion and our vast Empire, is to do all in our power to convince the government that we desire that our country shall be reserved for a race of white men. To take any other position is to admit that British Columbia is inferior in resources to the various parts of the continent of which we form a part, and

which is rapidly assuming a position of dominance in the circles of the world's trade.

AN AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL.

Farming on Vancouver Island is apparently passing through a revolutionary process. It is noticeable in the vicinity of Victoria that the land is being slowly but gradually transformed from a wilderness into smiling fields of grass and grain. Clearing up our pine forests is a laborious task. The man of middle life who undertakes to assume the aggressive in the face of obdurate nature in the mood in which she is found here generally is not likely to receive a very rich reward in this life. He may how out for himself an existence, and his life will be one of independence. That is all that the pioneers of Canada desired, but men nowadays are not so easily satisfied. If we can console to the pioneer agriculturists of British Columbia to know that the testimony of experts is that in no part of the continent of America are the prospects of agriculture so bright as in this province. For the departments of the industry in which there is the greatest profit a splendid home market is assured for all time. Mating and all the occupations dependent upon it will demand an increasing number of workmen as development progresses. Our agricultural possibilities are limited and our mining future is now assured. Expert husbandmen from the East are spying out the land. They come from parts where agriculture has been reduced almost to an exact science. Through the supervision of governments and the instruction of agricultural colleges and the experiments of model farms there has been a complete revolution in the business in the East which is the foundation of all prosperity, and this to a great extent accounts for the great strides Canada has made in recent years. Practical men who have been eye-witnesses of the evolutionary processes referred to have turned their attention to British Columbia. They say we have the finest dairying country in the world, and this being so, they wonder at the extent of our importations of the goods we are so eminently qualified to produce on our own account. The indications now are that our farmers have about passed through the era of milk-producing for the purpose of selling it by pints and quarts. Creameries are being erected at such a lively rate that the importation of butter should soon cease to a large extent, and we should also, as the most convenient point, be able to export upon the markets of the northern mining regions.

As no industry nowadays professes to be able to reach a sound commercial position without assistance, surely the farmers have some claim to recognition. As the land is so difficult to clear, cannot the government undertake to encourage experiments looking to the removal of stumps more easily and more speedily and the reduction of the land to arable conditions within a reasonable time. If that could be accomplished a man might enter upon the life of a husbandman with some assurance of reward in life for his own exertions, and not be compelled to be content with the thought that he was leaving behind him a rich heritage for his children.

OUR LEAD INDUSTRY.

The situation in the lead mining industry in British Columbia grows more serious. It is announced that the American smelting company has reduced the basis of the settling price for lead from \$4 to \$3.90. In New York the metal is quoted as worth \$4.374, which should leave a very substantial profit for the refiners after paying all expenses. There is absolutely no competition for the products of our silver-lead mines now in the West, and a very serious problem confronts one of the most important of British Columbia's industries. The American trust has determined to maintain the present prices for its products even if it is necessary to take drastic measures to curtail the output. It is only natural to expect that Canadian mining will be offered up as a sacrifice first. Our only hope is to get out goods into the markets of the world independent of the good offices of our American neighbors. To do this it is necessary that a refinery be established within our own borders. If the profits of the industry be as large as reported, we confess we cannot understand the reason why private capital has not entered into the business on this side of the line. But that is a matter upon which the experts are agreed. It is claimed that government assistance is necessary. The matter is already receiving the attention of the Dominion authorities. Probably they are wondering what the end of his bounty business is likely to be and pondering as to where they shall draw the line upon applications for state assistance. The matter cannot rest in its present stage, however. It is clear that the crisis which has long been foreseen is upon British Columbia. The provincial government should move without delay, gather all the data possible for the guidance of the Dominion government and be prepared to act itself if necessary. It seems to us that the demand of a bounty of \$5 a ton is a trifle unreasonable all things considered. It might be cheaper to establish a government refinery, but that is a matter for the Dominion government to decide. Steel manufacturing and lead refining cannot be said to be on exactly the same basis.

THE CENSUS AND POLITICS.

Our most esteemed contemporary has been alarmed by a report that in Ontario the census enumerators have been instructed by persons without authority to ask questions that have no business to ask, and that in Quebec there is an intention of making the population as large as possible. The enumerators received their instructions from the proper officers, and no doubt they have intelligence enough to abide by the rules as laid down for their benefit. Blanks have also been provided for them to fill in and as they have quite enough to do at present, according to all accounts, in acquiring the necessary information under the different heads, there is not much likelihood of the numbers of the people blocking out additional columns without sufficient authority. Besides, if they were collecting statistics which were unauthorized, would not the commissioners soon become aware of the fact and stop it?

As to the allegation that it is proposed to make the population of Quebec appear as large as possible, we fear that the foundation of that story lies in the fact that our Tory friends have a grievance against that old province and its inhabitants at the present time. In the days when the Church in Quebec and our friends of the Orange lodges in Ontario united for the purpose of keeping the Conservatives in power, the simple habitant was all right. He could do no wrong thing. Now that he votes for Laurier and tells the Church that in certain circumstances having nothing to do with his religious duties or his spiritual life he does not recognize his cure as his wisest counselor, his former friends say "Let him be anathema." A word of advice to the Conservative party at this time may not be out of place. It has been recorded by men who are perfectly disinterested and free from all political bias that there is no finer character in the world than the average French-Canadian. Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, lived among them and has given his testimony in his books. We have the authority of Mr. Drummond—not the one who sings so beautifully of his virtues—but of a sturdy farmer who has been visiting this province for the pro-

vince's good, we hope, that in their simplicity and kindness of heart, gentleness of disposition and hospitality to strangers, the French-Canadians are in a class by themselves. There is an absence of religious intolerance, too, we are told, that is contrary to some of the Tory teachings of the present day. We tell the editor of the Colonist what Mr. Maxwell told an interrupter in the theatre who was evidently a good Tory of the present day in his contempt for everything French-Canadian: "Why, man, if you were in Quebec, you would marry a French-Canadian wife. There are said to be whole townships of people down there whose names commence with "Mac," who cannot speak anything but the French language. Perhaps Mr. McPhillips can tell us whether their forefathers were Scotch or Irish. In any event the people who can win the affections of an Irishman or a Scotsman away from the lassies at home must have something attractive about them. That is what we desire to impress upon the Colonist and its friends. They cannot hope for success until they win more of the confidence of the people of Quebec than they possess at the present time.

But, now that the taking of the census is a subject of discussion, we are not surprised that our Tory friends are suspicious. They remember the boast that was given the great N. P. by the taking of one census. Factories were erected all over the country at a surprising rate—on paper. Any little cottage in which sat one old woman knitting her stockings was put down as a "factory." But the bubble blown up by such means could not float around for long. It soon burst, and the country became aware of the facts. We know that the country is in a prosperous condition now, and the census can but confirm that which we feel in our pockets and is proved by returns from the banks.

BAGMAN.

ROAD SUPERINTENDENCE. To the Editor:—In reply to your correspondent "Metchosin," I can assure him there is no desire to break up the present system of road work or restore the old regime. Fortunately, Mr. Peat resumes the superintendence, he will look after and efficiently carry out any system adopted by the land and works department, as he has not only had the experience, but has special knowledge of the district, and would lay out the appropriation economically and wisely. It is generally felt that he would be cheaper than an engineer, especially as any plans for bridges, etc., can be drawn out by the office staff. Metchosin's road work was, I believe, a credit to their foreman, but that of Colwood is generally believed to be far from satisfactory, due mainly to the want of supervision. The Barcelona incident, in which our consular agent was twice arrested by local officials in an attempt to export money from him, has practically closed and in a manner satisfactory to us. Our government directed me to demand an apology and the fullest satisfaction, just before leaving, was given and it was stated that the fullest amends would be made. I am convinced personally that the assurances given me will be carried out. Minister Loomis says that he expects to return to Venezuela for at least five months.

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competitive point, as the C. P. R. would not delay very long about putting into active operation the charter it holds from Smeeth's Bridge, thence to Princeton. All the proposed lines mentioned have been surveyed, are easy to construct and would tap and bring together all the mining, grazing and agricultural sections of those parts. In every way it is one of the most perfect systems that could be devised, being a profitable one to operate, would create several competitive points and unite all the natural resources of the country. Whereas, if the C. P. R. owned the Coast-Smilkeamere-Midway railway there would be no competitive points, and the branches might be built in the far distant future, when it suited that institution to come in and skim the cream of settlers' tolls of years. An independent line means immediate construction from the Coast, and also branches to other parts of the province that will be far-reaching in its effects, but the opposite course would be locking a legal settlement in a grasp that might never get clear of the province, and mean a stagnation that would be felt very directly by the whole province, as capital is only to be ready to recognize a faulty policy.

In closing, I would earnestly impress on the Coast people to study the views of the interior folk, and so realize fully the value of the railway in facing us. The education of the railway question which I received on my trip was from all shades and trades, and in the way I have endeavored to depict it. I would also add that the consensus of opinion was clearly expressed, not with a note of despair, but with a growth that meant business. BAGMAN.

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Referred To Courts

Preliminary Steps Taken Toward Settlement of the Venezuela Asphalt Dispute.

Minister Loomis Says President Castro Now Has Country Under Control.

New York April 17.—Frank B. Loomis, United States minister of Venezuela, who was a passenger on the red "IDY" liner Caracas from Porto Rico, disembarked this morning. He flew to Washington this week to report to the state department and President McKinley. He gives a positive disclaimer to the authorship of the San Juan interviews, in which he was made to say some severely critical things about President Castro, and avers that an injustice has been done to him in this respect. To an Associated Press reporter this morning, Mr. Loomis said: "I cannot discuss the recent diplomatic incident with Venezuela. I may say, however, that preliminary steps towards a legal settlement of the asphalt export dispute has been taken in the Venezuela courts. That is precisely where our government wished the dispute to go. We insisted that the dispute be submitted for adjudication without prejudice and carried our point. I do not say that our government does right to intervene if justice is legal. But we want the matter passed upon by the courts. There was some feeling at the height of the incident, but it has subsided and our relations at the present time are quite satisfactory. President Castro seems to have the country quite under control. A constitutional convention, the eleventh they had I believe, has just adjourned, and there is to be an election in the autumn. It is quite certain that Castro will be elected president and inaugurated next spring. The Barcelona incident, in which our consular agent was twice arrested by local officials in an attempt to export money from him, has practically closed and in a manner satisfactory to us. Our government directed me to demand an apology and the fullest satisfaction, just before leaving, was given and it was stated that the fullest amends would be made. I am convinced personally that the assurances given me will be carried out. Minister Loomis says that he expects to return to Venezuela for at least five months.

BAGMAN.

ROAD SUPERINTENDENCE.

To the Editor:—In reply to your correspondent "Metchosin," I can assure him there is no desire to break up the present system of road work or restore the old regime. Fortunately, Mr. Peat resumes the superintendence, he will look after and efficiently carry out any system adopted by the land and works department, as he has not only had the experience, but has special knowledge of the district, and would lay out the appropriation economically and wisely. It is generally felt that he would be cheaper than an engineer, especially as any plans for bridges, etc., can be drawn out by the office staff. Metchosin's road work was, I believe, a credit to their foreman, but that of Colwood is generally believed to be far from satisfactory, due mainly to the want of supervision. The Barcelona incident, in which our consular agent was twice arrested by local officials in an attempt to export money from him, has practically closed and in a manner satisfactory to us. Our government directed me to demand an apology and the fullest satisfaction, just before leaving, was given and it was stated that the fullest amends would be made. I am convinced personally that the assurances given me will be carried out. Minister Loomis says that he expects to return to Venezuela for at least five months.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Henry Langford, crown attorney at Rat Portage, Ontario, died on Sunday. Col. Steele denies the story that Lord Strathcona had given him \$25,000 for his services in South Africa with Strathcona's horse. The steamer Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, sailed from London yesterday en route for Australia. It has been discovered that forty bars of silver bullion, valued in all at \$1,200, were stolen from the steamer Lido, now lying at Balback's dock, Newark, N. J. Ottawa city council has accepted the Carnegie offer of \$100,000 for a public library building. The legislature will be asked to grant power to the city to divert \$7,500 from corporation funds for maintenance. Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt, formerly secretary of the United States treasury in St. Petersburg, is in St. Petersburg, where he is investigating conditions with the hope of promoting business relations between the United States and Russia.

THE GAME LAW.

To the Editor:—I read with much appreciation Mr. Wolley's letter in your paper on the proposed game act, and agree entirely with his ideas concerning it. I should like to say, however, that I am strongly in favor of imposing a game license of say, \$2, with no exceptions whatsoever, except in the case of members of rifle clubs using rifles for target shooting. Also that I hope our present law as to trespass in pursuit of game, most of these laws are now in force, is simply effective, and inflicts no hardship upon anyone, while it gives reasonable protection to any property owner who takes the trouble to comply with its provisions. It is not necessary to be so careful to stamp out the cold storage fraud. In my opinion, it is quite illegal, under our present act, for the cold storage to possess game of any kind, and it would be better to make this quite clear. I must, however, join issue with Mr. Wolley on the subject of importing varieties of game, and I dissent entirely from his strictures on our pheasants as compared with grouse. I admit that in cover the grouse presents a more difficult shot than the pheasant, but on the other hand the latter is much more likely to resent venturing your approach. He has the fatal and stupid habit of taking to flight when flushed. This habit in my mind destroys the reputation of our grouse as a sporting bird, and is one of the reasons why the skill required in bringing down the respective birds—one of which as a rule flashes within ten yards and the other at three times that distance, one of which starts rapidly and flies low, and the other which rises high and takes more or less time to get into his pace—that is a difficult point to decide. My experience is that a very considerable number of pheasants have been shot, but have had a long and varied experience in small game shooting, have shot a good deal with red masters in the art, and I have found a great difference of opinion as to which bird in the game list is out of it presents the most difficult shot. As to the particular sport of shooting "rising haystacks in their tails," I confess myself at fault. But if I was led to indulge in it, I think I should try (I don't say for the head for obvious reasons) but at all events for the other end. In fact, it seems to me that the sportsman who shoot the tall may probably have been aiming at that other end. A shocking thought occurs to me, "Can this possibly have been Mr. Wolley's own experience?" But, however this may be, the fact that haystack shooters habitually aim for the head and hit the tall goes to prove that a rising haystack is a difficult bird to bring to bag. It may be so. A cock pheasant is a very pugnacious bird; but I have never seen the assertion supported by any evidence that it is more difficult to shoot than a pheasant. 1. Pheasants are increasing. 2. Grouse are decreasing in number. Conclusion, pheasants drive away grouse. Such a "post hoc propter hoc" style of argument barely appeals to our intelligence, particularly as the fact that the pheasant does not tree when flushed, and seems generally better able to take care of himself in the absence of a hunter, is a very direct evidence against him. Another fact which leads to the same conclusion is that the grouse is much greater in the case of the O. P. R. east, American line, where the grouse remains as a rule with us, while the latter migrates to the mountains, the inference surely is that the pot hunter rather than the pheasant is the culprit. EDWARD MUGGRAVE, Dunstan's Station, April 15, 1901.

THE COMMISSARY FUNDS.

Trial of Meston Has Concluded, But No Verdict Yet Returned. Manila, April 15.—The trial of Commissary-Serjt. John Meston, charged with complicity in the commissary funds, is finished. No verdict was announced. Other trials of those implicated will follow. Capt. James C. Reed, formerly depot commissary at Manila, has been arrested. It is alleged that entries upon the books of Evans & Co., government contractors, indicate that the commissary officers received the following sums: Major G. B. Davies, upwards of \$1,000; Capt. James C. Reed, \$1,000; Capt. F. H. Lawton, \$750; Mr. B. Tremaine, Col. Woodruff's chief clerk, \$700. It also appears that Evans & Co. furnished the handsome residence of Col. Woodruff. Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., who is now under arrest, was notoriously lavish in entertaining commissary

and other officers, while the depot commissary occasionally spent days at Pitt's house. Pitt's house is the Bacchanalia rendezvous, and prominent officers frequently visited it, drinking champagne and playing poker. Women of doubtful reputations have often been known to be there.

It is alleged that Pitt had the inside track in securing government contracts, and it is also asserted that he was the prime mover in the scheme to establish cockpits at Manila. Mrs. Lara being subsidized in securing the cockpits. It is asserted that the commissary department made unauthorized purchases of quantities of champagne. Pitt sold some. In addition to what the reports brought, the commissary imported 200 gallons in February and a like amount in March. The commissary and the commissary sergeant kept private carriages and indulged in other extravagances.

Genoa, April 15.—At a meeting of the shipowners, held here today, it was decided that the owners preferred to lay up their vessels rather than yield to the demands of the strikers.

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CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897." I hereby certify that the "Key City Company" has been established in the Province of Ontario, and is registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897. The objects of the company are to carry on any business, and to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property, and to do all such other things as may be necessary for the carrying out of its objects. The capital of the company is \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$1 each. The head office of the company is situated in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The office of the company in the Province of Ontario is situated at the Key City Mine, Mount Richelieu, Ontario. The company is authorized to borrow money, and to mortgage its property, and to do all such other things as may be necessary for the carrying out of its objects. The time of the existence of the company is fifty years. Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of Toronto, Ontario, this 27th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one. J. Y. WOODTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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