ON OYSTER CULTURE.

A Port Angeles Company Organized to Propagate Eastern Oysters.

The Well Known French Park System Adopted With Great Success.

At the Hotel Wilson are registered Dr. E. H. Stanley and J. H. Young, two citizens of Victoria's vis-a-vis—Port Angeles. Dr. Stanley, who has made oyster culture a life study and who for the past seven years has been carrying on a series of experiments on the lines of oyster propagation, is in town to interest Victorians in the formation of a company to undertake that industry on the Sound.

For many years Californians have imported from the East carloads of young oysters direct from the breeding grounds on Chesapeake bay. The oysters which, when transported, are about as large as a man's thumb nail, are sown on the tide lands of San Francisco bay and other sheltered portions of the coast, and are allowed to grow and fatten to the same size as the most dignified bivalve from the Atlantic coast. An exceedingly lucrative business has for many years been carried on in these lines, and beds for the growth of Eastern oysters have been planted all along the coast as far north as Shoal Water Bay. But until quite recently it has always been maintained that the transplanted oyster never spawned, hence the necessity of annually replenishing the beds with fresh importations.

"By close observation," said Dr. Stanley yesterday, "it has been proved that this idea is a mistake and the trouble has arisen through the fact that the oyster beds have ever been located in such places that the tide and current have prevented the spawn from becoming attached. This matter of attachment is the one important element in the propogation of the oyster, for after the spawn has been cast it remains suspended in the water until a certain stage of development has been reached, when it attaches itself to some object, where it remains a fixture for life, and it has been proven by observation that unless this becoming fixed takes place at a certain precise period the oyster never has a chance to develop.

"Now, the currents flowing back and forth over the beds where oysters have been planted on this coast have, in every case, been altogether too strong, and the spawn has been washed away. To obviate this the French, some years ago, invented what is known as the Park system—which is simply a method of controlling the flow and ebb of the tides by means of a dam and tide gates. By this means the spawn is given time to settle, and at the same time the waters inside the enclosure are allowed to clear themselves.

"About six years ago I started to select a site for such an enclosure, and after looking over the ground selected a lagoon at Sequim, a short distance from Dungeness. This lagoon by its natural configuration does away with the building of a dam, which, in some of the French systems cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the only expense necessary to prepare the beds for the reception of the oysters will be the construction of flood gates across the mouth of the lagoon. As the waters of the straits are notoriously cold, these gates, by holding back the water inside, will raise its temperature very materially, and this will be another means of insuring the proper development of the crop of shell fish, and at the same time protecting them from their worst enemies on the coast—the starfish and drill. The lagoon has a superficial area of about 160 acres, and it is estimated that at the natural increase of the oysters will, in the course of five years, make this area worth $1,000 per acre. The native oyster which is now supplied to the markets in the Northwest is a very small affair, and when we are in a position to ship our home-grown Eastern oysters we expect to supply the demand as far east as Winnipeg.

"So far I have carried on the work at my own expense, but I have now decided to form a joint stock company with a capital of $20,000 to properly develop the scheme, and in submitting my ideas to some of your merchants I have received very gratifying assurances of assistance; so much so, that I am now confident that after having struggled along for some time on my own resources, I can at last see success."

Dr. Stanley pointed out that just as soon as the venture on the other side of the straits was a paying concern, the numerous lagoons on this side of the water would receive attention, as precisely similar conditions obtain in this province with respect to the propagation of the oyster.

THE SMELTER SCHEME.

F. O. Downing, of Portland, and William Selover, of smelter fame, are at present quartered at the Driard. Mr. Downing is one of the gentlemen interested in the proposed erection of a smelter in or near this city, the scheme covering which has been before Victorians for some time. In conversation last evening Mr. Downing stated that he and his people were fully prepared to commence operations as soon as the city council obtained the authority to sign the contract. The works, he said, would be the largest west of Denver and would probably include four stacks. As to the site, there were practically only two available—the outer wharf and Esquimalt, and the latter offering by far the greater facilities. The talk as to the destruction of vegetation in the neighborhood of this kind was all wrong, as in Denver some of the finest farms could be found immediately contiguous to smelters, and the parallel drawn as to the appearance of Butte and what Victoria would be like when the works are in full blast was equally absurd, as the country about the former city was very largely an alkali waste. Mr. Downing and Mr. Selover will remain in Victoria for a day or two.

"Oh, that," said she, wearily, "is another thing." It did seem as if their tete-a-tete was constantly to be interrupted by a succession of Chollies—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 21.]

THE CITY.

YESTERDAY'S issue of the Provincial official Gazette is a notable one in that it contains no notices of the incorporation of new mining companies. Such a thing has not occurred during two years past.

REMANDS were the order of the occasion in the police court yesterday. The cases were of the most commonplace character, with the single exception of that of Aiken, charged with shooting his father-in-law, George Brown, at Metchosin. Brown is not yet out of the hands of the doctors at St. Joseph's.

FOR the Presbyterian assembly to be held at Winnipeg in June, the Northern Pacific railway has made a round trip rate of $60 for clergy and lay delegates and dependent members of their families who may accompany them. Tickets are to be purchased on and after June 1, and will be good to return until June 30.

YESTERDAY's issue of the British Columbia Gazette announces the newly created school districts Fort Steele, Grand Forks, Greenwood, New Denver, Sandon and of Stave River, while in consequence of the establishment of these new schools a readjustment of limits has been rendered necessary in the Kettle River, Silverdale and Whannock districts

THE concert, given last night in the Institute hall by the faculty and pupils of the Victoria Conservatory of Music, in aid of the Diamond Jubilee children's ward at the Jubilee hospital, was well attended and was a great success. Miss Sharp and Miss Walker are to be most heartily congratulated upon the excellent work done by their pupils. The great pressure upon the columns of the COLONIST this morning renders it impossible to treat the programme in detail, which is a matter of regret, for the several performers are worthy of separate notice, both in justice to them and their instructors.

MESSRS. Hunter & Oliver have given notice, as solicitors for the promoters, of an application to be made to the provincial legislature at its next session for power to incorporate a company to build and operate a railway of either standard or narrow gauge, from the head of navigation on the Kitamaat Inlet, Douglas channel, through the Kitamaat valley for twenty-five miles or more, to Kitselass canyon, and thence along the valley of the Skeena, via Hazelton, to Germansen Creek, Omineca. All the customary privileges will be asked in connection with their project by the promoters of the road.

MR. LIONELL WOLFF, of this city, who recently made his debut as a professional mind reader and hypnotist, has been meeting with signal success on a tour from which he has just returned and which embraced the Mainland cities, Nanaimo and Wellington. He finds himself most proficient as a hypnotist, and introduced at Nanaimo a feat that is said to have been the greatest advertisement the Coal City has yet seen. This was to hypnotize a subject during the course of the morning street exhibition, leave the sleeping man in the window of a leading business establishment until evening, and then bring the subject back to consciousness at the night entertainment. Before leaving Victoria on an extended professional tour for which he is now preparing, Mr. Wolff will give a second hypnotic exhibition in this city, probably repeating his Nanaimo illustration of his power.

THE executive committee of the Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association had a meeting yesterday afternoon, the first since the annual meeting. Acceptances were read from the gentlemen who had been invited to become patrons of the association, they being Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Mayor Redfern and Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. O. C. Lieut.-Col. Gregory also wrote accepting the office of president. The choice of representatives on the executive was announced, as follows: The Officers, Surgeon Major Duncan; the Sergeants, Sergeant Russell; No. 1 Company, Sergeant Bailey and Bombr. Dickinson; No. 2, Sergeant Winsby and Bombr. Richardson; No. 3, Sergt. Macdougall and Corp. Lettice. The lists of the teams for the league match on Saturday were made out, and other business in connection with the same event was transacted. In order to make the most of the day, firing will commence at 5 a.m. on Saturday.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS WANTED

Capt. Lewis, the shipping agent, has circulated a petition and had it signed by the most prominent commercial men of the city, and has now had it forwarded to the Deputy Minister of Marine at Ottawa, which if acted upon will put an ostrich feather in the captain's headwear—that is in the estimation of the public. The petition which is appended needs no argument other than itself certains to recommend it to everyone, whether sea-farers or landsmen. It reads as follows:

"To the Deputy Minister, Marine Department—We, the undersigned gentlemen, connected with the shipping and other interests of Victoria and locality, humbly request the government to improve the utility of the existing meteorological office at Esquimalt. We have long felt the need of a regular daily forecast of the state of the weather, enabling those connected with shipping to ascertain with some degree of accuracy what to expect in the Straits and at sea. To facilitate this we would respectfully suggest that the storm signals be placed on the old custom house buildings overlooking the harbor, where all can see them—a daily forecast with chart to be printed in the local press; communication by the existing telegraph wire with Carmanah Point lighthouse, and also by telegraph with Race Rocks lighthouse and other such stations as may be deemed necessary to enable the proper officer at Esquimalt to collect his data.

"As an example of the necessity of storm signals the experience of the gale of March last may be mentioned, when a small steamer with a valuable life was lost, which probably would not have occurred if these warnings had been issued."

Gibbs—What are you loafing about town at this time of night for? Dobbs—'Fraid to go home. Wife told me to be sure and remember something, and I've forgotten what it was. Gibbs—It wasn't groceries, was it? Dobbs—No. Gibbs—Baby food, tacks or theatre tickets? Dobbs—No; but I've thought of it. Gibbs—What was it? Dobbs—She wanted me to remember and come home early.—Tid-Bits.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Farmers Must Feed If They Want to Have Profitable Dairy Stock.

Could Not Some Good Fodder Plant Be Introduced on Wild Lands?

TO THE EDITOR:—Having access only to the semi-weekly edition of the COLONIST, I was prevented from seeing "Wild Land's" answer to mine and from replying to it before this. I feel sure that you will be good enough to allow me space to answer it, firstly, because of the importance of the subject, and secondly because of the string of misrepresentations that he has thought fit to use. Before going further I will say that with regard to his first inference he is quite right, I do not own any wild land; but with regard to his second inference he is quite wrong, for to say that "I know next door to nothing of the wild lands of which I wrote," when I live next door to them, having driven over all the roads and used nearly all the trails, is certainly rather wide of the mark. The general public who take an interest in this subject of decreased importation of butter and increased home supply of the same, are the judges as to the competency of "Wild Land" with no cognomen or address attached to his thoughts or myself who lives in the district spoken of, and makes ends meet by dairying and the management of cattle. My statements are misrepresented in "Wild Land's" letter. I did not state that May and June and possibly a month in the fall are the only months in which there is grazing on the wild lands. What I did write and stick to is that those are the only months when dairy cattle, cows giving milk for butter production, can graze and be profitable without added feed of some sort, either coarse or concentrated. If "Wild Land" wants to keep store stock he can graze them for more months than these, as I stated in my letter; but, sir, you started the discussion of butter importation, and I have attempted to keep to the question and not shelve it as has been done by "Wild Land." Neither have I advocated the taking away of the wild land from its owners, I suggested and thoroughly believe that the wild land should be taxed, so as to either cause them to be improved by their present owners or be placed upon the market at reasonable prices, so that others may go in and improve. The tying up of large quantities of wild land for speculative purposes is what is objected to. Now, in this arrangement there is no bullying the owners; they have a distinct alternative and are judges of their own actions in the matter. Is the country to be kept back by the greed of speculators?—a fair question requiring an honest answer. If these lands were improved, i.e., necessary buildings erected for the proper care of cattle during the winter months, swamps drained and any higher lands fit for cultivation, of which I may say without fear of contradiction that there is quite a quantity, cleared and sown down to tame grass, wheat and vetches, etc., in the fall and cut for hay in the early summer, then, sir, will cows have a chance to show what they can do. During the summer months in this way they can pick up some grass which, supplemented with bran and a little hay or green food, will cause them to give butter, while during the winter months they would be properly fed in barns for the purpose and still continue to supply the markets with that much-needed article. The rainy season, the fall and spring months, are in this way utilized by growing the food for that time of the year when no wild green food exists or certainly not in sufficient quantities to help solve the butter problem. The system that mostly prevails at the present time of producing large amounts of butter for two or three months in the spring and early summer, thereby glutting the market and ruining fixity of prices with a corresponding dearth of butter in the winter would thus be gradually stopped and British Columbia would find, that which Eastern provinces have already admitted that winter dairying pays as well as the summer production of butter. "Wild Land" speaks of the miserable buildings on the wild land. He knows as well as I do that the wild land tax is not put upon land upon which there are improvements, and that I never even suggested the taxing of these "admittedly miserable buildings." No, sir, tax lands that are not improved, not built upon, not attempted to be used for the private and public weal, and thus help those whose taxes truly represent their toil and industry. "Wild Land" evidently has the mining fever very badly when he writes of diamond drills, tons of dynamite and steam derricks, and probably started in to write a letter on mining, a subject that it is to be hoped he more thoroughly understands than he does that of dairying. Corns pinched are very painful things; but, sir, it was quite unnecessary for "Wild Land" to have told us that he had a corn in the shape of wild land; anyone who read his letter would realize that, without applying the X rays. He expresses the belief that our legislators will show more profound knowledge on this subject than myself. I hope, too, sir, that they will always do their best for the province at large, and will take up this subject with many others in a more enlightened, less narrow and less selfish view than does "Wild Land."

W. H. HAYWARD.

Metchosin, May 19, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR:—With your permission I will add a little to the remarks I recently made concerning the unnecessary importation of fruit, vegetables, beef, etc. Almost as important as proper grading and careful packing is the ability to keep up a continuous supply of some favorite commodity. In conversation with a large fruit seller yesterday, he told me that he would be only too happy to purchase locally grown fruit, if the sellers would pay proper attention to grading and packing and would keep up the supply in each branch as long as it was in season. Vegetable and fruit sellers must have a full supply of every article always on hand, but this steady, never-failing supply, especially in fruit, is just what they cannot get without appealing to foreign growers. The reason is not far to seek. We are still a young colony; our efforts in fruit culture have been so far tentative, a hard struggle to find out what is best suited to our climate and most acceptable in the market, but by this time I think that we should have arrived at definite conclusions and be prepared to go in for a few standard varieties of profitable quality, and if these few varieties are grown in abundance, properly graded and packed, foreign competition in similar grades should be kept out. There should I think be less mixture in orchards, if a man grows cherries let him produce them in large quantities, of large, medium and late varieties, so that the parties to whom he sells can rely upon him for a steady continuous supply throughout the cherry season, the same with apples, pears, plums, etc. Over production of any one fruit should not be feared now, in face of an increasing population; it is under production which destroys the local chances, because it compels dealers to look to other points for supply. Those energetic fruit growers in the neighborhood of Cedar Hill, I have no doubt could tell us exactly what to grow and how to do it, as far as the island is concerned. In my last I attempted to show that in the production of beef we were somewhat handicapped, in that we had to feed heavily during the winter while our competitors over the border could winter their stock out of doors with very little feeding at all; I referred chiefly to Oregon where I have had a good deal of experience, and certainly their advantage in this respect are considerable. But in British Columbia the proportion of wild land available for stock running is so very large in comparison with the area of cultivable land, that the latter is insufficient to grow enough winter feed for a full head of stock, while meeting at the same time the demands made upon it in other directions. And now let me make a suggestion, which I make in all modesty, as there are many others who know much more of the subject than I do. Is there no fodder which we can introduce into our wild land which will stand the drought better than the wild vetch, and so enable us to fatten stock for a longer time than we can do now? I have on several occasions noticed on fire swept areas in forest lands, the spontaneous growth of a few plants of the clover species, forming good bunches and standing the drought far better than wild vetch. Have others noticed this? Are these chance plants of any recognized variety? I propose to find out if I cannot get up a growth of this clover on an enclosed space where I have burnt off the everlasting sallal, and I shall be very glad to report the result.

WILD LAND.

BLACK BILE AND MELANCHOLY.

The ancient Greeks believed that the soul resided in the liver, and that the chief duty of the liver was to make black bile, and that black bile and melancholy were one and the same thing. We have learned that there are other causes of melancholy than misplaced bile, but few more efficient than a disordered liver. Probably the chief duty of the liver is to burn up, or oxidise, certain substances no longer of use in the body. One of these is uric acid, a product of partially digested food and of worn-out tissue cells—that is, bodily substance. Well, when there is more of this thrown into the liver than it is able to dispose of, it sulks awhile, and then turns everything upside down in its efforts to expel the intruder. This is a bilious attack; and a proneness to such attacks is what Mr. Peter Knight means when he says that he suffered fifteen years from liver complaint and pleurodynia.

Plenty of people who read this little story will thoroughly understand all the experiences, which he and Mr. Sampson after him, briefly describe.

"I felt languid and heavy," says Mr. Knight. "My appetite was variable, and I suffered from a stabbing pain in the left side."

The latter was the *pleurodynia* he mentions—pain in the pleura, an ailment much like neuralgia. When there is inflammation it turns to be what we call pleurisy. In his case there was probably no inflammation.

"I had so much pain," he goes on to say, "which continued month after month, that I felt anxious and consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines and embrocations which eased me for a time, and then I had the pain bad as ever. In this way I remained for a year or more.

"In May, 1881, I read about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and the cures it had made in cases like my own. I also knew that my mother-in-law had for years derived benefit from it. I got a bottle from Mr. Chase, the chemist at Slough. After taking two bottles I found relief. The pain gradually wore away and I felt better than ever. Soon *I was cured*, and from that time till now, by taking an occasional dose it always put me right. I always keep a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine, and very useful my wife and family find it. You may use this statement as you like. (Signed) Peter Knight, Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks, June 6, 1896."

"In the summer of 1892," says Mr. Sampson, "I had a bad attack of indigestion, and congestion of the liver. I got medicine from two doctors but it did not benefit me in the least. For three months I continued to suffer. In October, 1891, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup. I was then living at Hayes, Middlesex. I purchased two bottles from the chemist in High street, Southall. After taking one bottle I found benefit. The gnawing feeling at the chest ceased, and the *melancholy and depression* left me, and I felt brighter, stronger and more active.

"I continued taking the Syrup, and *after I had used five bottles I was cured*, and escaped all the evils of indigestion and liver ailments for a year. Since that time I have kept a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house, and if I require medicine I resort to it and get relief. You may use this statement if you think fit to do so. (Signed) Frank E. Sampson, Fearnside, Farnham Royal, Slough, June 5th, 1896."

Two better witnesses than these gentlemen we need not ask for. Mr. Knight is a builder, known and respected in the district; and Mr. Sampson is of equally high repute among the people of Slough and Windsor, where he has resided many years. Both commend the medicine to their friends and acquaintances. No disease has so profound and disastrous an effect upon the mind and spirits as the one from which they suffered—dyspepsia, with its consequence, torpidity of the liver. The mischief wrought by it to body and mind, and hence to the power of thinking and working, is incalculable. It strews all nations with wrecks of men and women. Engrave, then, on your momory these words — *Mother Seigel's Syrup cures it.*

"Do you know it is a mighty good thing for the human race that it is so short-hived?" "I'd like to know how?" "Just think how utterly spoiled a boy would be, for instance, who had all his great-great-grandmothers to take an interest in his career."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Have you read about the Mothers' club?" 'Mothers' club! When I was young a shingle made music enough to satisfy my mother."—Chicago Record.

NOTICES.

No. 466.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

"The Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited" (Foreign).

Registered the 9th day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV. "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated in England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(1.) To prospect and explore for the purpose of obtaining information, and also to acquire and enter into treaties and contracts, and engagements of any description, and either absolute or conditional, with respect to mines, mining rights, minerals, lands, forests, harbours, water rights, rivers and property of every or any nature situate in any part of British Columbia or elsewhere; and to negotiate for and acquire concessions, privileges and rights, absolute or conditional, from any sovereign, powers, rulers, governments or states, or person or persons, or from any corporate or other body, and to enter into any arrangement with any government, ruler or authority, municipal or otherwise, for any purposes or to any effect, and from time to time to alter and vary the same accordingly:

(2.) To carry on mercantile, commercial, trading and financial business of any and every description, either as principals or agents, and to buy, sell and enter into contracts, either absolute or conditional, in respect of stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, options and securities of every or any description in any part of the world:

(3.) To purchase, take on lease, or acquire by exchange, licence, hire or otherwise, lands, forests, buildings, harbours, mines, mining rights, patents or other rights or claims (whether absolute, exclusive, optional, conditional or limited) and any other kind of property in any part of British Columbia or elsewhere, and in particular to adopt and carry into effect an agreement dated the 29th day of December, 1896, and made between the Gold Exploration and Development Syndicate of British Columbia, Limited, of the one part, and Henry Alfred Wardley, on behalf of this Company, of the other part, with or without modification:

(4.) To work, win, quarry, convert, manufacture, use, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, or otherwise treat and render marketable and sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal in metalliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and products and precious stones and produce of every description:

(5.) To carry on and transact the business of merchants, contractors, carriers by land and water, farmers, graziers, traders in and manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise, goods, provisions and articles, and to carry on the businesses of bankers, capitalists, ship-owners, managers of estates, farms, mines, railways or other properties; and financial agents and brokers in all their respective branches, and the businesses of engin ers, builders, miners, and any other businesses directly or indirectly connected with, or capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with, any of the businesses for the time being or objects of the Company:

(6.) To erect, construct, establish, or acquire by purchase, hire or otherwise, and carry out, maintain, improve, develop, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, harbours, reservoirs, water-works, gas works, electrical works, farms, canals, tramways, railways, quays, wharves, furnaces, mills, crushing and hydraulic works, factories, warehouses, ships, steamers, tugs, barges, machinery, locomotives, wagons, appliances, apparatus and other plant and works, and to contribute, to subsidise, and otherwise aid and take part in any such constructions, works or operations:

(7.) To cultivate lands and properties, whether belonging to the Company or not, and develop the resources thereof by building, reclaiming, clearing, draining, damming, ditching, farming, planting and otherwise, upon such terms or system as may be considered advisable, and to breed, grow and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, horses and produce:

(8.) To improve, manage, develop, or otherwise turn to account, or deal with all or any of the property and rights of the Company:

(9.) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or the support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Company, or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object:

(10.) To establish, form and subsidise, or otherwise assist in the establishment, promotion or formation of any other companies having for their objects, or some of them, any of the objects mentioned in this memorandum; or the prosecution of any other undertakings or enterprises of any description, having objects which may advance, directly or indirectly, the objects of this Company, and to secure by underwriting or otherwise the subscription of all or any part of the share or loan capital of any such Company, and to pay or receive any commissions, brokerage or other remuneration in connection therewith:

(11.) To contract with, or aid any sovereign or other power, government or state, or any municipal or other body, politic or corporate, or company or persons, for or in relation to capital, credit, means or resources for the prosecution of any works, undertakings, projects or enterprises; also to negotiate or contract for, and act as agents or otherwise in relation to loans or securities issued or proposed to be issued by any government or state, or municipal or other authority, or company, or corporation, or persons or person:

(12). To lend or advance money on the security of any kind of property, rights, stocks, shares, securities, bonds, debenture stock, mortgages, debentures, obligations, bills, notes, or other instruments or securities, or on the undertaking of any company or any part thereof:

(13.) To advance money for, or otherwise assist in making explorations and surveys of every kind, and in promoting immigration into any country, colony or state:

(14.) To guarantee the performance of any contracts or engagement, and to become liable or responsible for money or for the fulfilment of contracts entered into by others:

(15.) To issue on commission, or receive brokerage, or other remuneration or consideration upon the issue or re-issue or for guaranteeing the issue of or the payment of interest on any stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations or other securities of any company or public or local authority:

(16.) To borrow or raise money, with or without security, and to secure the payment of money borrowed or raised, by the issue of debentures or debenture stock (perpetual or terminal), bonds, mortgages or any other security, upon such terms as to priority or discount or otherwise as shall be thought fit, and to secure the same if thought fit by mortgage or charge upon the undertaking of the Company and all or any of its real or personal property, present or future, and all or any of its uncalled capital, or in any other manner, and to purchase or redeem (at a premium if deemed expedient) any debentures, debenture stock or securities of the Company:

(17.) To sell, lease, charter, or otherwise dispose of absolutely or conditionally, or for any limited interest, the whole or any part of the undertaking, property, rights, concessions or privileges of the Company for such consideration in cash, shares or otherwise as the Company may think fit, and to abandon any part of the business for the time being of the Company, and to carry on any of the objects mentioned in this clause to the exclusion of the others:

(18.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or stock, whether ordinary, preferred or deferred, or the debenture bonds or other securities of any company, and to accept the same in payment for any property sold, or business undertaken, or services rendered by this Company, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of the same:

(19.) To pay for any rights or property acquired by the Company, or any services rendered to the Company, in fully or partly paid shares or stock, debentures or other securities of the Company, and to make such payments or gifts by way of bonus or otherwise, and either in money or in any other value as may from time to time be deemed expedient for information or advice given, or for services of any kind rendered to the Company, or in connection with which the Company may directly or indirectly be interested, and generally to make any payments or agree to pay any commissions, with or without any consideration moving to the Company, if it is considered by the directors in the interests of directly or indirectly to the benefit of the Company so to do:

(20.) To promote any company for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the undertaking, property and liabilities of the Company, or for carrying on any business or doing any act or thing which may be deemed conducive to the prosperity of this Company; also, to acquire the whole or any part of the undertaking and liabilities of any now existing or future company, and to conduct, liquidate or wind up the business of any such company:

(21.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, co-operation, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company, and to remunerate any person or persons, joint stock or any other company, by fixed salary or specified remuneration, or by a share of profits present, past or future, or part one way and part the other:

(22.) To make and carry into effect or determine arrangements with British or foreign manufacturers, railway and shipping companies, proprietors or charterers of shipping, carriers, proprietors of steam or other mechanical power, and other persons of company:

(23.) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company's interests:

(24.) To undertake and execute any trusts, the undertaking whereof may seem desirable, and either gratuitously or otherwise:

(25.) To pay any commission or brokerage for the purpose of securing the subscription of any part of the share or loan capital of this Company, or of any company promoted by this Company, or in which this Company is or intends to be interested, and generally to remunerate any persons for underwriting such capital, or for services rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for promoting or guaranteeing the raising of capital for any other company:

(26.) To procure this Company to be legalised, domiciled or recognised in any foreign country or colony, and to procure its incorporation in a like character, or as a societe anonyme in any foreign country, and to carry on the business of the Company, or any part thereof, in any foreign country or colony, or dependency of the United Kingdom, or in any part of the world, under any other style or name:

(27.) To draw, accept, make, indorse, discount and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, warrants and other negotiable instruments other than bank notes:

(28.) To distribute among the members in specie, any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the Company, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made, except with the sanction [if any] for the time being required by law:

(29.) To exercise the powers given by "The Companies Seals Act, 1864," and the "Companies [Colonial Registration] Act, 1883":

(30.) To do all such acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects:

(31.) It is expressly declared that the intention is that the objects set forth in each of the foregoing paragraphs of this clause shall be construed in the most liberal way, and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to any other paragraphs, or by any inference drawn from the terms of any other paragraph:

(32.) The word "Company" in this clause, when not applied to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether now existing or hereafter to be formed.

The capital stock of the said Company is £600,000, divided into 600,000 shares of £1 each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of April, 1887.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 467.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT," PART IV, AND AMENDING ACTS.

"Menominee and Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Company" (Foreign.)

Registered on the 22nd day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day registered the "Menominee & Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Company [Foreign], under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending acts.

The head office of said company is situated at the City of Menominee, in the State of Michigan, U.S.A.

The objects for which the company is established are:

To take and hold by purchase, lease or otherwise, mining properties at any place within the U.S.A. or Dominion of Canada, especially gold placer properties: and to equip such properties with the necessary facilities for carrying on mining, and to mine and remove gold, silver and any other mineral or metal that may be found therein, and to dispose of the products thereof. The primary and especial object at the date of this organization is mining gold by the hydraulic system of mining, from claims located on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, and the procuring of claims on which said mining is to be carried on, the construction of ditches, and procuring of water rights for mining and other purposes, and leasing the same, equipping such properties with plants and machinery, and operating the same by contract or otherwise.

The capital stock of said company is Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into twenty-four thousand shares of Twenty-five Dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of April 1897.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
[SEAL.] ap26