Mr. Sparling, in a spirit of generosity and loyalty to his King, determined to deed to His Majesty the claim upon which the depth, breadth, extent and richness of the paystreak was yet to be ascertained. So, a quit claim deed was made out wherein J. K. Sparling was nominated as the party of the first part and His Majesty King Edward VII. as the party of the second part, it was duly signed, sealed and acknowledged, \$2 was paid for the recording of the same, though the regulations were violated in not demanding the date and number of His Majesty's license, and to-day the book of records for Eureka Creek shows the transaction to have been made in due form and in perfectly proper manner.

That is the last entry in the book. The work required by the regulations has not been performed and the claim is open to re-location. In other words, any old sort of a man may jump His Majesty's ground and he will have no more redress than the commonest, most itinerant of his subjects and posterity might have forgotten the fact that their sovereign was at one time their neighbour had it not been for the persistent prospecting of those who own the adjoining claim.

During the past year Eureka Creek has been regarded with more favor than since the boom days and no section of the stream has been thought more promising than Eighteen up on the left fork. The pay has been rather spotted, but where it has been located it has proven to be quite good. Recently the paystreak on No. 2 was uncovered, and there is every reason to believe it extends through the fraction and into No. 1, which, had His Majesty retained possession of the claim, reminds one of the old saw, slightly paraphrased, "it might not have been." Some are born rich, others have riches thrust upon them, while others miss it by allowing their claims to lapse.

ANTIDOTE FOR CYANIDE POISONING.

THE committee of the Chemical, Mining and Metallurgical Society of South Africa, appointed to investigate cyanide poisoning, agree in recommending as an antidote the following:

1. Thirty c.c. of a 23-per cent. solution of ferrous sulphate.

2. Thirty-three c.c. of a 5-per-cent. solution of caustic potash.

3. Two grammes of powdered oxide of magnesium (light).

They recommend, therefore, that in every cyanideroom there should be kept three boxes, containing:

1. A metal receptacle to hold about a pint, and a spoon.

2. A hermetically scaled phial, containing 30 c.c. of a 23-per-cent. solution of ferrous sulphate.

3. A phial containing 30 c.c. of caustic potash.

4. A packet of oxide of magnesium (light).

They also suggest, further, that the ferrous sulphate be kept in a blue phial, and the caustic potash in a white phial; then, in the event of a case of cvanide poisoning occurring, all that the nearest employee would have to do would be to empty the contents of a blue phial, a white phial, and a packet into the metal receptacle, stir it with a spoon, and give it to the sufferer.

The boxes should be placed in a conspicuous position and labelled "Antidote for Cyanide," and directions as above should be affixed inside the lid of the box.

MAGNESITE.

M^{ENTION} was made in last month's MINING RECORD of the intention to ship magnesite from Atlin. As this mineral has been found in British Columbia the following information relative to magnesite in the United States will doubtless prove of interest.

The United States Geological Survey has published an interesting and instructive bulletin, an extract from a report on magnesite by Mr. Charles G. Yale, of San Francisco, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903," which the Survey has in press. The bulletin, here referred to, makes historical allusion to what is still the chief source of supply of magnesite, particularly of the finest quality of that mineral, and says: "To students of the classics the island of Euboea, off the east coast of Greece, is the back-' ground for a host of dramatic incidents; the mobilization of the armies gathered by the Grecian heroes who made war on Troy; the gloomy prophecies of Calchas, the blind seer; the attempted sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father, Agamemnon, "king of men." To the student of commerce the island of Euboea is more memorable as the chief source of our supply of magnesite. The United States furnishes only a very small part of the total quantity of magnesite consumed in this country. Most of it, especially that of fine quality, comes from the island of Euboca, although some is also furnished by Austria."

In the United States, the entire product of magnesite comes from California. During 1903 the quantity reported was 3.7.44 short tons crude, valued at \$10,595, equivalent to 1,361 tons calcined, worth \$20,515. This production is practically in the hands of one firm. The crude product, as is learned, is sent to the manufacturers of carbonic acid gas by calcination, and the calcined product is used by the paper mills. The demand for both crude and calcined magnesite is limited on the Pacific Coast. Owing to a freight rate of \$13 to \$15 a ton on shipments to Eastern points, it is not shipped out of California except to the paper mills in Oregon. The production of California could be quadrupled if the demands of consumption warranted the increase.

As stated above, the chief production of magnesite in the United States is from Tulare County, in California. Some small quantities still come from Chiles Valley and Pope Valley, Napa County. The most extensive deposit in California is in Placer County, but it is in an almost inaccessible mountain region, where a very costly road would be necessary to get the product put, and the deposet has therefore not been