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Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap. direct from the factory which we can sell for the next TWO WEEKS.

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WANTED. A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Chatham and surrounding country, and take orders for OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES.

Bank of Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund \$8,000,000.

Marlin. 32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893. WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model 1893 for the new 32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELSS.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., JANUARY 28, 1904. The New Minister of Railways and Canals. Hon. H. R. Emmerson, whose appointment to the position of Minister of Railways and Canals was referred to last week, is in New Brunswick. He has been tendered very enthusiastic receptions in all the centres he has visited, particularly in Moncton where the demonstrations assumed the character of a great popular ovation.

Warning to Girls. An alarm is being sent through the whole of the United States and Canada warning young girls and those responsible for their well being against solicitations in the form of circulars and otherwise, including personal engagements by agents, inducing them to go to St. Louis to work at the World's Fair to be held there next summer. It is said that the scheme has for its object the catering to vice in a form which can readily be imagined and is horrible to contemplate, and that it is thoroughly organized and backed by all the money necessary. We do not know whether the nefarious business is to be advanced in New Brunswick, but the ADMIRAL deems it a duty to publish a hint of what is being done elsewhere and hopes the warning will be borne in mind.

North American Fish and Game Protective Association. The fourth annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association was held in the Palmetum Hotel, Portland, Me., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The organization is of international character, as its name denotes. It was formed four years ago in Montreal largely through the efforts of the late L. Z. Jones and Mr. E. T. D. Chambers of Quebec, seconded by members and officers of the governments of Maine, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and prominent railway men and sportsmen of those States and Provinces as well as of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The first annual meeting took place in Montreal, the second in Burlington, Vt., the third in Ottawa and the fourth in Portland last week as above stated. Hon. S. N. Parent, Mayor of Quebec City and Premier of the Province of Quebec was the first president; Hon. J. W. T. Lamb, Chief Fish Culturist of the United States, the second; Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works and Fisheries, Ontario, the third, and Hon. L. T. Carleton, Chairman of the State of Maine Fish and Game Commission, the fourth. Hon. L. J. Tweedie is this year's president and St. John is to be the place of meeting next year.

After President Carleton had read his annual address and the Secretary, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec, had presented his report for the past year, Mayor Baxter, of Portland, formally welcomed the Association. He was followed by President Gidding of the Portland Board of Trade, and Hon. Chas. F. Libby in supplementary addresses of welcome. Then the chair appointed a committee to nominate officers and another to select the place for the next annual meeting. The former committee was made up of Henry O. Stanley of Maine, G. H. Richards of Massachusetts, D. G. Smith of New Brunswick, C. H. Wilson of New York, H. G. Elliott, of Montreal and Gen. F. G. Butterfield of Vermont. On the committee to name a place for the next meeting, Chas. E. Oak of Bangor, G. H. Richards of Massachusetts, D. G. Smith of New Brunswick, C. F. Berhans of New York, Dr. J. T. Fennie of Quebec and Gen. Butterfield of Vermont were appointed.

Reports from the different States and Provinces were next in order. Hon. Henry O. Stanley spoke for Maine and Hon. G. H. Richards for Massachusetts. Fishery Commissioner D. G. Smith, in the absence of Hon. Surveyor General Dunn, vice president for New Brunswick, reported for that province. He referred to Hon. Mr. Dunn's unavoidable absence as well as that of Chief Game Commissioner L. B. Knight, who had heretofore taken an active part in the business and deliberations of the annual meetings, and said he did not propose to present any stated paper on a given theme, such as the excellent practical ones which were to be read by some other members, but he devolved on him as the only member in attendance who was officially connected with the fish and game interests of New Brunswick to make a few observations in reference thereto. In the first place, said Mr. Smith, I desire to note the fact that while we are all Canadians on our side of the line—and proud of our country and its institutions—it sounds somewhat strangely to us to hear our friends on this side, in referring to our Fish and Game laws, speak of them as "the Canadian law," for in discussions at meetings of this Association I have frequently heard provisions of the game law of some particular province quoted or referred to by United States members as "the Canadian law," conveying the idea that such provision applied to the whole of Canada, whereas each province might have entirely different provisions in its enactments in reference to that particular subject. The game laws are provincial ones altogether. The Canadian parliament has nothing to do with their enactment or enforcement. The Fisheries Act, so called, is a Dominion statute applicable to all the province. It relates entirely, however, to the general protection of the fisheries. The provincial legislatures also have their fisheries acts, because the proprietorship of the fisheries is vested in the several provinces in which they are located. The fisheries, therefore, are under what may not be happily termed the joint protection and control of both the Local and Federal governments, while the game laws are made by the local legislatures only. Respecting big game in New Brunswick, I am glad to be able to report that it is increasing; not only so, but it is becoming more valuable asset of the Province each succeeding year. The report discloses a constant increase in the number of both resident and non-resident sportsmen hunting big game in the province. To illustrate the magnetic effect of our attractions in that way, I may refer to the figures for the last two years, which show that the number of big game licenses issued in the season of 1902 was 1513 to residents and 273 to non-residents, while in 1903 it was 1858 to residents and 338 to non-resident, being increases of 345 and 66 in the two classes respectively. Until the season of 1893—last year—guides and camp help were not required to take out licenses. Last year the law was changed and there were 166 guides and 102 camp help licenses issued. The game revenue in 1902 was \$10,855 95; last year it was \$16,928 45, or an increase of \$6,072 50—more than 50%—and the prospect is that a similar ratio of increase will mark next year's operations. I think it is my duty to correct a misapprehension in regard to New Brunswick as a caribou country. While the caribou is not so evenly distributed over the wild lands of the province as in the moose, yet we have some of the finest and largest caribou areas in Canada. Sportsmen of the United States who have hunted caribou in New Brunswick do not need to be told of this, for they know it, but many who have not so hunted, do. I am led to make these observations because I read, not long since, a paragraph in several Canadian papers stating that "the Chairman of the State of Maine Fish and Game Commission, referring to the fact that there are comparatively few caribou in this State, asserts that similar conditions exist in New Brunswick." It is the fact that our valued President, who is also the Chairman of the Maine Fish and Game Commission, did not, in his report, over mention caribou. He has too much regard for the facts and too thorough a knowledge of them to make any such statement as that attributed to him by the papers referred to. Nevertheless, his name was given as authority for it, and it did both that honored gentleman and New Brunswick an injustice. I had occasion, not long since, to examine a bulletin, or report, on the game laws of the different States of the United States and Provinces of Canada, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in which there were several material errors in reference to licenses and license fees in New Brunswick. I have not the work or any memoranda from it with me here for reference, but I remember that it intimated that the Province issued licenses for hunting other than big game, whereas no license is required for hunting any animals save moose and caribou. Dear hunting is absolutely free, although, personally, I think it should not be. The bulletin I refer to also stated that the fee for resident guides and camp help licenses was \$20 dollars, whereas it is one dollar in the case of each class; and it put down \$20 also as the fee for non-resident guide's license, whereas no such license is issued, for non-residents are not permitted to act as guides in New Brunswick. Since coming to this meeting I had that with some of those officially connected with fish and game administration in this State are under the impression that the word, "non-resident," employed in the New Brunswick game law, means residents of the United States and other foreign countries only and not British subjects. This is a misapprehension. "Non-resident" in our game law means every person whose domicile is not within the province of New Brunswick. Several material changes were made at the last session of the legislature in the New Brunswick game law. The open season for moose, caribou and deer, which was formerly from 15th September until the end of December, was shortened by one month. It is now from the 15th Sept. until the 30th November. Another restriction was the prohibition of partridge-killing for a period of two years in all parts of the Province. It is, as it has always been, unlawful to hunt or kill moose or caribou in the night time, or to hunt or kill any moose or caribou moose under a year old. No hunter is permitted to kill more than one moose, one caribou and two deer in any one season. I am glad to say that although nearly all of the rivers and lakes of New Brunswick still teem with sea and other trout, affording fully satisfactory sport to the angler, a diminution of trout has become noticeable in some waters, especially those within easy reach of the cities and larger towns. We have, for years, been impressed with the importance of checking the partial depletion which has been going on, caused by over fishing, for, unfortunately, no limit is placed upon the number of trout that an angler may kill in New Brunswick, and fishing is absolutely free on nine tenths of our trout streams and lakes. I am satisfied that the majority of the members of this Association—many of whom are fish culturists—are not in sympathy with the view expressed by some who are salmon anglers or salmon culturists only, who say that trout should be exterminated, because, to some extent, and on parts of some rivers, they follow the parent salmon on the bars at spawning time and destroy a percentage of the eggs as they are deposited. It is gratified that they do this, but nearly everything in Nature is preyed upon by another, and we cannot get away from that invariable law. Let me say that I am opposed to the introduction of Lake trout into salmon waters, for they are not properly game fish, but bottom feeders. Understood, therefore, that when I refer to trout in this connection I mean what we all think of in New Brunswick—the game trout, or Salmo trutta—the sea trout. Salmon and trout have, been, for all known time, co-existent in our New Brunswick rivers, and there is every legitimate reason for that condition so continuing. The salmon-angler—especially during those occasional periods of his existence when every nerve is tense with the expectation of giving that indescribable and justly coveted of the writ which he realizes that "he's got him"—is disgusted with and hates the trout, however big it may be, at that supreme moment, interferes with his fly. Who of us is there that has not had such experiences and, for the time, wished there never was a trout? And yet, again, who is there of us, also, who has not whipped some stream in the vain hope of a rise and would give much could he but impale and land even a half pound trout? Of all the game fishes of America that which affords the most sport to the greatest number of people is the trout. We have given a good deal of attention in New Brunswick to our salmon-angling interests. In the Miramichi—the main Northwest, the Rensselaer and the North-west, with its affluent, such as the Little South-west and the Swoogie; the Nepigaug; the Jaquet, and the Restigouche, the Upsalquoig, Patapedia and Kedgwick—all these at the North—and the St. John, with its salmon-nursery—the Tobique, as well as the St. Croix, in which latter salmon are again being taken—we have salmon waters which are eagerly sought after, and those of them which are leased by the government command good prices from lessees who, for the most part, are of the very wealthy classes. But the salmon-anglers are only the few, comparatively; and while the Province has a small income from them directly, it is our free trout streams which are a source of enjoyment to all classes and, indirectly, of great revenue to the people who cater to tourist and other summer travel. I think you will agree with me that good trout waters, which are easy of access from the centres of travel, are of much greater importance, from the tourist standpoint, than the salmon streams. The reason for this is because fully ninety per cent. of our angling visitors are not here for the means to give to salmon-fishing, which, as all who have engaged in it know, is an expensive pastime. On the other hand, trout-angling is within the means of almost anyone who may desire to engage in it, and time for its indulgence may be reckoned in days, while weeks are required for successful salmon-angling. Clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, mechanics, clerks, and others of moderate means, leave their homes for their summer vacations of a week or a fortnight. There are few of them who do not want to have some trout fishing if they can get it, and whether it be on your side of the line or on ours, it is true wisdom on the part of all of us, whether we be anglers or not, to have the means of transportation lines, or have to do with other related interests, to set our faces resolutely against those who would discount the importance of the trout. Where we have a summer visitor looking for salmon fishing, we have fifty in pursuit of the trout. Each individual of the two classes contributes about the same amount per head to the transportation lines, the hotels, stables, etc., as he travels. It is our duty, therefore, and in the interest of the country to protect and propagate our trout, because they furnish angling sport for the masses; and it is the angling tourist we deem the most desirable, for a man cannot be an undesirable citizen, or tourist if he be an angler. Until within the last five years game fish culture in New Brunswick has been confined exclusively to salmon. In that province, as in others in Canada, there is mixed management—Federal and Provincial—in the fisheries. The Federal government has, for many years, maintained three well equipped salmon hatcheries in the province and, for two years, generously gave the New Brunswick Department, the use of a part of one of them for hatching trout. The success which attended this small beginning on the part of the Province, which led towards partially restocking Loch Lomond lake near St. John as well as some other waters, led the government to authorize, last summer, the construction of a trout hatchery with a capacity of one million eggs. Although the undertaking is comparatively in the experimental stage and we were not able to begin the work by hatching trout to their full capacity, yet we have every reason to believe that it will be entirely successful, and become an important auxiliary in maintaining New Brunswick's angling attractions. In referring to this subject of trout, I am glad to say, as one of the movers in the matter, that it was on the recommendation of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association that the Government of the Dominion of Canada prohibited the export of trout for commercial purposes and placed the limit at 25 lbs. as the quantity which any visiting angler is permitted to take out of our country. I might further refer to a number of subjects of interest in the domain of fish and game in New Brunswick, but am aware that our time is limited and many things of both local and general interest within the scope of our organization's objects are to be discussed, and therefore submit what I have said, as New Brunswick's report, and to show that that province is keeping pace in matters of fish and game, as it is in all others, with the development of the times in North America, which commands, in an ever increasing degree, the interested attention, respect and admiration of other countries. Mr. Smith's address was very heartily applauded. Hon. Benj. F. Chaboureaux, Chairman of the State of Maine Railway Commission, spoke ably on the relation of Railways to the Fish and Game interests of the State. Dr. J. T. Fennie, of Montreal, reported for the Province of Quebec, General F. G. Butterfield for Vermont and C. H. Wilson for New York. Secretary Chambers read letters of regret from absent members. L. O. Armstrong of Montreal read an excellent paper on the desirability of exterminating the pike. Hon. John T. Sprague read an able and exhaustive paper on accidental shooting of guides and others by hunters of big game. A. R. Nickerson, Maine State Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, delivered an address on the Lobster, which contained much information respecting the growth and decline of that fishery on the coast of Maine, the means taken for its restoration and the future prospects of the industry. Hon. E. B. Oak of Bangor, Me., read a paper on the importance of protecting forests from fire, and Commissioner Smith of New Brunswick spoke along the same lines. The foregoing brought the first day's proceedings to a close. On Thursday, the first speaker was Col. Boothby, ex Mayor of Portland, General Passenger Agent of the Maine Central Railway, and one of the most active, as well as the best known men in the Pine Tree State. His theme was a little of everything on the subject of the game interests of Maine and other attractions of the State, and he talked very entertainingly. President Carleton spoke along the same lines. Col. Boothby next read a paper prepared by Colonel E. G. Farrington on Uniformity of Fish and Game Laws, the writer of the paper being unable to be present. This paper was an excellent one in many respects, and was, no doubt, accurate enough in its statements regarding the protection afforded to its big game by the State of Maine, but the Colonel had fallen into the common error of his class;—that of failing to discriminate between game laws and dealings with their game interests of the respective provinces. In this case he practically dealt with New Brunswick and Quebec as one. Referring to Quebec and New Brunswick Col. Farrington wrote: "With insufficient laws and law enforcement on that side, the 'none difficult it is to provide against 'illegal killing of game in this State.' " Again, he said: "We have suffered more 'to the destruction of our moose under the 'borders from poachers from the other side 'than from any other source.' " "With the same vigilance on the part of the 'Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec '—with the same code of law—there would 'be no need of persons from the other side 'coming into Maine for game either in open 'or close time.' etc. He laid great stress on the fact that the moose season was a month longer in New Brunswick than in Maine and the deer season a fortnight earlier. "Farmer McLaughlin," as he was called did not seem to be interested in Col. Farrington's paper. He was not a member of the Association, but had availed himself of the privilege, accorded to all citizens, of being present at its meetings as spectators and listeners. He was not only present, but had come with a purpose which he soon developed. It appears that he gives a part of his time to political agitation and the tendency of his work is to array the farmers of the State of Maine against the Fish and Game Commissioners and the Fish and Game laws. Included in the designs of those whom he spoke for were attempts to have the State pay for alleged damage to apple-trees in the blossoming time by birds and to growing crops by deer. He had with him a paper on which a number of questions were written, and he "fired" them at the chair, receiving very courteous replies, but his interrogations seemed interminable. President Carleton—speaking of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the State—at last became bored and showed up the demagoguism behind Mr. McLaughlin's questions. Commissioner Smith of New Brunswick, after expressing the sentiment that the farmers of his province would soon repudiate any such methods as the introduction of State or parish politics in their name in the deliberations of an international organization, proceeded to say that he was in accord with the hon. member who said he could tolerate the assertions of the ignorant, but was intolerant of the man who knew as much that wasn't so, and in this connection he felt it to be his duty to correct some erroneous ideas in relation to New Brunswick which were suggested by Colonel Farrington's paper. That gentleman appeared to be under the erroneous impression that Maine moose were an attraction to New Brunswick, whom he represented as joining with Quebecers in poaching operations in Maine for both moose and deer. It was evident, he said, that Colonel Farrington, however much he might know about game in Maine, had failed to acquaint himself with the game conditions in New Brunswick. In the latter province the records which he had quoted yesterday showed that big game was increasing in the wild lands of New Brunswick teemed with moose, caribou and deer. So plentiful was big game there that deer-shooting was left free. New Brunswick had caribou in myriad herds, while Maine had practically none; Maine's moose and deer killing by hunters had shown a steady decline for the last four years. President Carleton said this was an error. Mr. Smith: My authority for the statement is a leaflet issued by the Maine Central Railway and it is wrong I have my friends, our Chairman and Colonel Boothby, whose name is appended to the statement and both of whom are before me, to settle it. President Carleton: But that is not an official statement. Mr. Smith: I don't help that. It is Mr. Boothby's—the Maine Central's—and it is the first time I have ever known our president to go back on the Maine Central. Mr. Smith proceeded to point out that sportsmen coming to New Brunswick seldom failed to secure the big game they were after. They had learned that moose, caribou and deer were to be had, as well as bears and other game, while caribou had left Maine and moose were leaving also because they were over-hunted. Now absurd, therefore, it seemed to the well informed to have Colonel Farrington intimate that any New Brunswick would leave his own territory to go into that of Maine to hunt moose whether legally or otherwise. The New Brunswick law makers knew that the big game was on the increase and, therefore, went slowly in shortening the open season. Maine was differently situated and, therefore, needed a shorter season than New Brunswick. A number of new members were next elected and resolutions passed enjoining more care by all persons frequenting the forests in observing precautions against fire. Officers for the current year were elected as follows: President—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick. Secretary and Treasurer—E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, Canada. Vice Presidents—H. O. Stanley, Dixfield, Me.; W. F. Heman, Boston, Mass.; R. E. Smith, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. A. T. Dunn St. John, N. B.; C. H. Wilson, Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. A. McCullum, Danville, Va.; Dr. J. T. Fennie, Montreal, Quebec; Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.; C. S. Farrington, Halifax, N. S.; S. A. McGeath, Franklin, Pa. Executive Committee—J. F. Sprague, Monson, Me.; George H. Richards, Boston, G. H. Elliott, Montreal; Henry Russell, Detroit, Mich.; D. G. Smith, Chatham, N. B.; J. H. Seymour, New York; S. T. Bastedo, Toronto, Canada; F. L. Fish, Vergennes, Vt.; H. M. Wallace, Halifax, N. S. It was voted to hold the next meeting at St. John, N. B., in January 1905. Commissioner Smith of New Brunswick was called to the chair and resolutions of thanks were passed to the retiring president, the railways, the press, the proprietor of the Albany for use of the Maine room and library for meetings etc., and the session adjourned. A Good Seller. KENDRICK'S LINIMENT is a good seller and gives excellent satisfaction. Perth, N. B. F. D. SADLER. Municipal Council. WEDNESDAY. Council was called to order at 10 o'clock. Warden Schofield in the chair. Minutes of previous session read and confirmed.

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors. "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for years. It is the best medicine in the world. I know, for all throat and lung troubles."—J. K. Noyes, Lowell, Mass. All druggists.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. IN EFFECT OCT. 12, 1903. Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville. Connecting with I. C. R.

Table with 4 columns: FOR CHATHAM (read down), FOR FREDERICTON (read up), GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH. Lists train numbers, times, and destinations.

CONNECTIONS. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following stations: Derby siding, Upper Nelson Brook, Chatham, Der. Riv. Siding, Upper Rockville, Elizabeth Carr's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Assiniboia, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered bridge, Scoville, Durham, Newsham, Macner's Siding, Pennequin.

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PLEASE NOTE PRICE AT 15 CENTS PER SHARE FOR ONE MONTH. JAMES LAWLER, Secretary and Treasurer, ROSLAND, B. C., CANADA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Publications. "The New Highway to the Orient." "Westward to the Far East." "Fishing and Shooting in Canada." "Time Table with Notes." "Around the World." "Climates of Canada." "Quebec—Summer and Winter." "Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis." "Houseboating on the Kootenay." "Across Canada to Australia." "Buff and the Lakes in the Clouds." "The Yoho Valley and Greater Glacier." "The Challenge of the Rockies." "Western Canada." "British Columbia." "Tourist Cars." "Worlds Fair, St. Louis, Apl. 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904."

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