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Maple Leaf Rubbers

"Buy Maple Leaf Rubbers if you want a neat, smart, accurate fit."—Wireless from the old woman who lived in a shoe.

Light and pliable, because no wear-destroying adulterants are mixed with the finest Para gum.

Conform to the shape of the shoe—give a glove-like, accurate, stylish fit. Stay in shape. Wear long.

Sold by R. NEILL, Lindsay, Ont.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT CANADIAN RAILWAYS

A CAPITAL OF A BILLION AND A THIRD DOLLARS INVESTED—261 FATAL ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR.

The first return of Canadian railway statistics issued by the newly organized statistical branch of the department of railways and canals was laid before parliament the other day by Hon. Mr. Emmerson. It is not only interesting and instructive so far as figures go, but in its general make-up fully justifies the policy of the minister in establishing this branch, over which Mr. J. L. Payne was happily selected to preside. Mr. Payne has succeeded in modernizing this system of collecting and presenting the railway statistics of Canada to the extent that they will henceforth be comparable with those compiled officially in the United States.

For instance, there is presented for the first time in authentic form a table showing the development of railway mileage in Canada. From this it appears that the total has risen from 10 miles in the year 1846 to 21,353 miles in 1905; and that 3,071 miles of railway were under construction on June 30th last, as compared with 1,006 on the corresponding date last year. The process of substituting steel for iron rails has so progressed that now but 74 miles of iron rails remain as a relic of earlier days.

There were in Canada last year, it appears, 2,911 locomotives, 1,289 first-class, 716 second-class, 812 baggage, mail and express, 61,927 cattle and box cars, 18,527 platform and 8,295 coal cars, an increase of nearly 900 locomotives, 250 first-class, 68 second-class and 31,555 freight cars as compared with the equipment of 1904, while as it is pointed out by the controller, the loaded train of 250 tons, which was the limit twenty years ago, has been replaced by the train of 1,500 tons of today. In addition to the cars above referred to there are 1,855 refrigerator cars, which, with sleeping, parlor, dining, official and other cars, bring the total up to 99,874, of which 91,415 are fitted with automatic couplers, and 85,616 with air brakes.

In 1906 the steam railways carried 27,989,782 passengers and 57,996,713 tons of freight, an increase of 2,700,000 passengers and 7,000,000 tons of freight over the business of the previous year. As to the gross earnings of the railways, they amounted to \$125,328,865, an in-

crease of \$18,855,637 over the year 1905. Operating expenses increased from \$79,977,573 to \$87,129,434.

In Canadian railways there is invested the large capital of \$1,332,498,107, towards which, including the Intercolonial and T. & N. O., the Dominion has contributed \$148,584, provincial government \$43,278,022 and municipalities \$17,125,164.

There were 361 fatal accidents on Canadian railways last year, a decrease of 107 over 1905. Only one passenger in 1,740,161 carried was fatally injured, "a striking proof," the controller observes, "of the relative safety with which this form of transportation is carried on."

There are now 814 miles of electric railway in operation in the Dominion, an addition of 21 miles during the year. Ontario has 441 miles of electric railway; Quebec, 198. The capital of all the electric railways in Canada is \$68,857,970. Last year their net earnings were \$4,291,834, and they carried 237,655,474 passengers, an increase of 31,187,767 over the previous year; yet the number of fatalities decreased from 30 to 16.

NEW CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME PROTECTION

PROVISIONS OF DR. BEAUMES BILL—INSPECTORS TO SUPERVISE WARDENS IN CREASING PENALTIES.

Hon. Dr. Beaumes's bill, which was presented to the legislature last week, will take the place of the Ontario Game Protection Act, the Ontario Fisheries Act, and all amending acts. As indicated in the estimates, the amalgamation of the fish and game departments is provided for as the game and fisheries branch, with a superintendent in charge. There will be inspectors appointed, not more than three in number, who will supervise the wardens and overseers. The board of game commissioners, existing since 1892, is abolished. No change is made in the present regulations on forest and other crown reserves.

New close seasons are adopted as follows:

Deer, moose, reindeer, caribou, Nov. 1 till Oct. 19 (inclusive).

Grouse, pheasant, prairie fowl, partridge, woodcock, black and gray squirrels, Dec. 15 till Sept. 15.

Capercaille, from Dec. 15 till Sept. 15, after 1909, until which

time these birds have a close season all the year round.

Hares, from Dec. 30 till Oct. 1.

Beaver, otter and muskrat continue as at present.

Quail, wild turkey, from Dec. 1 till Nov. 1.

Swan or geese, from May 1 till Sept. 1.

Ducks of all kinds or any other water fowl, from Dec. 31 till Sept. 1.

Automatic guns are prohibited. Employees on railway construction and other public works may not possess or carry firearms unless specially licensed.

Any hotel, restaurant, or club unlawfully supplying any game or fish under any pretended name or something which might lawfully be supplied, will be guilty of an offence under the new law.

Fines not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$20 are provided for violation of the law respecting deer, moose, elk, reindeer, caribou, cariboo, beaver or otter. This raises the limit \$50 over the present penalty. Other violations are provided with fines of from \$5 to \$25. In default of payment imprisonment up to three months is provided. Second offences within two years must be visited at least double the minimum penalties, and third offences with not less than the maximum.

There is something, perhaps, almost intimidating in the enormous bulk which they present to the eye, and which dwarfs, by comparison, everything else in the town. The mills are all connected, and one can walk for miles without being able to see a single roof. The machinery is the latest which has been applied to the weaving of cotton, and the various products which come from it.

Dwarfs Everything Else.

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The conditions are ideal in this respect that all the power is supplied by electricity, which is produced by an abundant water supply, derived from an arm of the St. Lawrence river. The power house of the mills is the largest and latest in the world. Indeed, even England, the home of the cotton industry, cannot show either in this matter or the generation of power, or the character of the machinery, an advance so wonderful as is disclosed at Valleyfield.

Power Serves Other Purposes.

This power not merely keeps four or five thousand looms going, with all the other machinery, associated with the work of manufacturing cotton, but it is also used for all sorts of other purposes, such as the running of elevators, and for the lighting of the town and the residences of the citizens.

One may see, in a succession of departments, the history of everything we use in the way of cotton goods, from the bale of raw material to the beautiful, delicate curtains, or the exquisitely designed portieres or tablecloths. Each process requires skill and patience. The vast concern is as clean as a new pin. The rooms are amply lighted, while the ceilings are high, and in the whole planning of the factories the latest word has been spoken.

The company, too, does not stop with paying wages for work done. It provides the employees with neat residences, for which a moderate rent is charged. These are lighted by electricity. Each has a little bit of garden in front, and in the summer the prizes are awarded by the company for that little plot which shows in its care the best taste.

Mr. Carnegie's Bill as to Halifax

The following bill introduced by Mr. Carnegie, has passed its second reading in the Legislature:

"The Act respecting the Provisional County of Halifax is amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:

"31. No damages shall be recovered in respect of injuries committed in the said provisional county upon any land by horses, cattle, sheep or swine straying upon such land, unless the animal so straying was running at large, contrary to a municipal by-law in that behalf made, and where no by-law prohibiting or regulating the running at large of the class of animals to which the animal trespassing belongs, is in force in the municipality, township or place, then no such damages shall be recovered unless such animal has been broken through or jumped over a fence then being in reasonably good order, and of the height of four and one-half feet; but this section shall not apply to breachy or unruly animals."

The Firm Yields What is Better than Gold

The farm is more generally appreciated as the tendency grows to revolt against the sordid vulgarity of wealth. The artificialities which money alone procures will probably never be enjoyed so largely as by the citizen. People who hanker after the indulgence of exclusive luxuries are not those who will be first attracted by the wholesome natural enjoyment that farm life offers in such refreshing contrast. The city dweller in his automobile, he surely does not find much pleasure in it beyond the hollow desire to do something his neighbor cannot afford. The farmer, or rather those few farmers, who have learned to appreciate the advantages of their occupation at something near their true worth, walks over his fields, drinking in the beauty of Nature in her various moods, reflecting soberly but contentedly upon the higher duties and privileges of existence, glad to be alive and estimating his advantages for the joy and happiness and peace they bring to him, envying them not to his neighbor, who may also share them to the full. Not to despise common pleasures because they are cheap, but to value them because they are within reach of all, is the attitude of mind to which, sooner or later, we shall come. The universal beauties, the simple foods, a wholesome, natural, easy life, rich in experiences of intellectual, moral and religious life, are blessings which will be more highly appreciated as time goes on. Let us look for the time when, not pitying the purse-proud rich who think to purchase happiness with gold,—Farmer's Advocate.

Agricultural Teaching in Schools

A measure to introduce experimental teaching of agriculture in Ontario High schools, it is reported, is to be introduced into the Legislature this session. The scheme embodies the co-operation of the trustees of country High schools, the Department of Education, and the Department of Agriculture. A grant is to be given to each High school that will establish as one of its regular classes a class in agriculture, and will agree to appoint a teacher recommended by the Agricultural Department as a member of the teaching staff. The trustees will have to provide a plot convenient to the school for the practical experiments, and to provide the equipments for the class. The material for the experimental plots will be furnished by the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. The teachers selected for the carrying out of the work will be men who have taken high standing at the Ontario Agricultural College and who in other respects are qualified for the work. The salary of each teacher, it is said, will not be less than \$1,000 a year. The teachers will devote their time exclusively to agricultural work. If their time is not monopolized in their respective high schools it is to be available for assisting or encouraging agricultural and nature study in the rural schools. Their services will also be utilized in a general agricultural campaign throughout the country. They will keep in close touch with the Agricultural Department, sending in information as to pests, new and interesting developments in connection with farming, and the general conditions in respect thereto.

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Another Dan McGillicuddy

Canadians who thought they were possessed of the only Daniel McGillicuddy may now take notice that such a belief is not well founded. There is another of the name to wit, Rev. Daniel F. McGillicuddy, pastor of St. George's Church, Worcester, Mass., who has returned home after a tour of the world began last February, which included a journey across the border of the Independent Sikim, over the Nehalu Pass, through the Kangpu Valley, and a 14 days' trip into Tibet.

MILES UNDER ONE ROOF

BIG CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN VALLEYFIELD COTTON MILLS.

An Outlay Which Embraces in the Vicinity of \$6,000,000—Buildings Are of Wonderful Massiveness, and Suggest the Mediaeval Fortress—Power From St. Lawrence River—The Gault Institute.

Reference was made in The Montreal Standard recently to the "bit of Lancashire" which has been set down in Valleyfield in Quebec Province, but a recent visit to the great cotton factories, by the same paper, which are operated there, discloses the wonderful activities which mark this town, whose population is now over ten thousand.

The combined cotton factories at Valleyfield represent an investment of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. They employ between two and three thousand hands. The majority of these are French-Canadians. There is, at the same time, a large Old Country element, and a cordial feeling exists amongst all classes.

The buildings suggest a wonderful massiveness. They are built of stone, and it would seem as though in the thought of the builders, they were to be as stout as any mediaeval fortress.

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Reports have been received by the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines regarding the work of surveying in northern Ontario during the past season. In all 36 townships in the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing have been outlined or surveyed. Messrs. Speight and Van Nostrand located the boundary lines of eight townships in the former district, while Surveyor Niven performed a similar task between the Missanabie and Metagan Rivers. Both parties found that from 75 to 90 per cent. of the land could be converted into excellent farms. In Noyah and Aubin, laid out by E. D. Bolton, of Listowel; Dargavel and Lennox, surveyed by Surveyor Hutcheon, Guelph; and Calder, where the work was done by Messrs. Cavana and Watson, there are good prospects for the agriculturists, as a clay and loam soil prevails. Syders, surveyed by J. W. Tyrrell, is heavily wooded, and is of medium one, therefore, for agricultural purposes. The Townships of Bradburn and Beck, laid out by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Peterborough, are in part timbered with spruce from 12 to 16 inches in diameter. About fifty per cent. of the area would be suitable for immediate settlement. It is supposed that the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through the Township of Clute, which was surveyed by Mr. Galbraith, of Bracebridge, and it is estimated that 85 per cent. of it will be suitable for the farmer. Four other Ottawa Townships were learned by O. L. S. Code, of Alvington, to consist of from 70 to 80 per cent. of fertile land. The former is covered with bush. J. J. Newman, Windsor, did the work in the Townships of Marathon and Sherring, in the district of Nipissing. The soil there is of fertile loam, with spruce, poplar, deal tamarac and balsam of Gilead. J. H. Smith found Sweetman and Simton Townships in the great clay belt to be of good agricultural land, fairly well timbered and watered.

Knell of the Good Fellow.

From different quarters the "good fellow" is coming in for some hard knocks, in many of which there is a good deal of truth. The Delta Pilot moralizes on him in this fashion:—"Very many men attain a wide reputation within the male circle of their acquaintance of being 'good fellows' when the men themselves know that it is undeserved, and that the term 'bad fellows' would more nearly fit their case. Of course there are hosts upon hosts of men—far more than the world at large knows of—who are in truth good fellows in every sense of the word, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that in numerous instances the designation is applied to men whose only title thereto is won at the cost of disquiet and anxiety at home and among friends and possibly of broken hearts and ruined lives. Viewed from merely the selfish standpoint, a young man cannot afford to be known as a good fellow, as the term is commonly understood, much less to be one. In its proper sense of being an agreeable companion, everyone should endeavor to be such and the first place in which to show this good fellowship is the home."

Good Land in the North.

A Hopeful Future.

Perhaps one of the most hopeful features of the allied interests which will always be honorably associated with the name of Gault is the Gault Institute, where the children of the workers receive an admirable education—the best, as Mr. Louis Simpson, the able and modern manager of the mills, affirms, outside the city of Montreal. This is a fine stone building, with ample playgrounds. There is a staff of efficient teachers.

A nominal fee is charged, and scholarships are awarded. The teachers are sent as to the matriculation and collegiate and other higher educational institutions. This is a work of almost inestimable benefit to the English-speaking residents, and it is pointed to with pride, as guaranteeing to the children of those who have come out from the mill, a modern education to fit them for that permanency of citizenship which possibly some of their parents find it difficult to experience for the first few years of their residence in a new country.

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How Little Indian Boy Saved His Father Who Was Crushed.

A recent despatch from Dawson, Yukon Territory, says: With arm broken, injured shoulder, and scarred head, Roderick, a member of the Peel River Indians, called on acting Governor Lithgow the other morning to ask for aid. The old man had been in a fight with a bear and was injured.

Far in the Arctic wilderness beyond the Rockies, Roderick and his little boy, several months ago, met a giant grizzly. The father had his rifle, and gave fight to the mammoth bear. The animal was wounded, and Roderick went up to him. The animal arose, made a lunge for the man, struck him with his powerful arms, and furiously endeavored to smother the life of the Indian.

The old man's little son, who had stood by in close to the raging bear, and sneaking back awaited his chance. When the time came the little fellow, with lion heart and nerve of steel, drew a steady bead. It was a trying time. To the boy it was a most desperate test of whether or not he should stand by his injured father, also himself. There was no time to meditate. When the bear was drawn the little warrior hesitated not. His steady forefinger bent over the trigger. There was a sharp crack, and the grizzly fell back. The big animal dropped on his back.

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The younger rushed to the side of his father. He drew the bleeding man aside and staunching his wounds, and rushing to the brook got water and bathed the injured man. With all the loving kindness that the filial heart can do, did the little fellow stand by his injured father. Then when the man could arise, the lad led him to the tribe. There the Indians made a rude splint and set the broken arm, and from the leaves of the trees and otherwise they prepared their crude medicines.

Weeks, weary weeks, crept by and Roderick grew better. In the meantime the little boy was exalted among his people. He it was who had killed the great bear and had brought the claws back in triumph. The skin of the huge grizzly was hung by the square of his bucks and women told tales of the bravery of the little man.

The other day old Roderick came with the sad tale to the Governor that broken and injured as he is he no longer can work and earn his way like the energetic, able-bodied men of his tribe.

His little son, the saviour of his life in the fight with the great bear, is dead. The little fellow took ill not long ago, and died in his wilderness home at the head of the Blackstone River, in the wilds of the Rockies. The old man came to Dawson, and after ice and snow, and through the untrodden forests, with the Peels who arrived last week with the first meats, caribou skins, and beadwork of the year from their region.

Chief Isaac, of the Moosehide tribe, and Chief Tullah of the Tanana tribe, accompanied Roderick to the Governor, and led in the big pow-wow which followed the smoking of the pipe of peace. It is likely, since the Peels are on British soil, and Dawson is their nearest post, that they will be given every consideration that is needed. The work of the Indians in putting a splint on the broken arm was in itself something of credit to sons of the wild.

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Specialties—Voice Culture, Organ, Piano, String Instruments and Theory. Voices tested free.—9.

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On hand or made to Order. This store is headquarter for WEDDING CAKES. Fruits, Nuts, Figs and Dates of all kinds in season Oysters by the quart

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You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

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A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

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We have opened our new yard with a large lumber shed for storing all kinds of Dressed Lumber, Base Mouldings and Casings. We are in a better position than ever to supply your wants.

All our Lumber, Lath and Shingles are Bone Dry.

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