our Sixty-Third Year-No. 8

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LINDSAY, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1908

Terms-\$1.00 per Year in Advance

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LL the new Spring Goods are not : in yet, but there's enough here to deserve your attention. What's more interesting to the feminine heart, than to ! look, examine and revel in the attractively new spring styles. And it's a real pleasure for us to show them, so come any day you can now, and take a look

New Silks New Dress Goods New New Muslins Trimmings New Corsets. Collars Embreideries New Prints New New Ducks Muslin Underwear New New Ginghams New Gloves, etc. Lawn Waists



The Shadow

Death of Miss Lizzie Scully, of Emily Township.

After a brief illness, of four days, there passed away on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Ross Hospital, Lindsay, Miss Lizzie Scully, youngest daughter of the late Denis Scully, Emily, Miss Scally, who had been , visiting her syter in Toronto, not, feeling wait, made an effort to reach her home, but not being able to accomplish it, she fortunately got to Lindsay, where at the time of her death she was sctrounded by all those who were mur and dear to her, and where all that medical skill could do was done to save her life. But Red willed that it should be otherwise.

The roads were then in an almost impassable condition, and required a Breat effort on behalf of the interested ones to get the nemains nome. This was accomplished on Sunday afstrnoon by her live brothers and more sincers friends of the facily.

their sympathy everybody seemed to feel the heath ler reciting the pagyers for been a model of perfection in the of the congregation. The remains tholic cemetery

Inis is the third death in the fam-Mars. Her mother, whose mailen exteem is which deat farmers, Haying received more Hoover.

than an ordinary education. Denis Scully did not confine himself to the business of his own home, but proved! a most useful public man. For thirtyfive years he served in the township and county-councils and for the same period awas connected with the schools, being secretary-treasurer of No. 12 at the time of his death.

There are live sons, who have excelle at homes, on and around old homestead, and three daughters. Mrs. John Lucas and Mrs. Charlie Downey, of Downeyville, and Mrs Tully, of Toronto, His brother, John, who is the oldest member of the fam. ily, and still hale and hearty, and a sister, Mrs. Crough, of Ennismore. also survive him. The family have the sincere sympathy of all in loss of a beloved sister. May she rest

Shaver-Smith.

On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12, 1908, at 2.30, at the residence of the bride's Lather, Mr. Righard Smith, of his damghter, Miss Mary Elizabeth from then until Tuesday, morning Smith, to Mr. Herbert C. Shaver, of die information, as a publication of hundreds visited the home to skew Pleasant Foint, took place, in the ty invited guests. The Rev. J. Ed- De sent free on application to the Do-Considering the condition of the ward Moore, Ph. B. of the Metho- partment. 191ds, the funeral to St. Lukus dist church, officiated, assisted by thuch was an enormous, one, as the Rev. J. U. Robins, of Seagrave. Promptly at the appointed time the of the soung lasy, especially as it groom appeared followed by the ome as a surprise to all. The re- bride-elect leanning on the arm of her gring high mass was sung by the Litter, who gave her away as Miss Fstor, Ray. P. J. McGuire, who, at- Lacale Robertson artistically, played the wedding march. The mer dead, spoke words of praise about toxong, having extended hearty cunthe deceased, who, he declared, had graculations, sati down to a most surpetuous wedding dinner, sarver parien, and a most devout member with exquisite taste and delicacy. The imppy pair left by the G. T. I Were interred in the new Roman Ca- express for Toronto and other cities

of interest. beautiful presents bespoke the aigh keechewan exatershed hame was Hutton, was buried four parties are held by their many Scale ago, and her father, Desis friends. The bridegroom is to be conand business ability became indepen- housekeeping on the farm at Port of those portions of the two new pro-

GOODS: Resources of Canada's Fertile Territory To the North of Saskatchewan Watershe

Some Extremely Valuable Information Collected-Thousands of Miles of Agricultural Land Fit for Settlement--- Authentic Statistics for Government.

In the minds of many Canadians the idea is inherent that the wast country lying to the north of the Saskatchewan watershed and west of Hudson's Bay is unfitted for agriculture, and that its value to the Dominjon lies in its annual production of furs, already exploited, its vast timber forests, known but not yet brought into service, and its mineral wealth, as yet unknown and almost absolutely unexplored.

For some time past it has been realized by numbers of far-sighted sources of this far north land, to-Quebec, the districts of Keewatin and tlement which is foound to set in be-Urgava, on the coast of Hudson's fore long. Bay, the immense Mackenzie and Peace River districts, and the Yukon

struction of railways. The land in pidly filled up, as the older railway, katenewan and Alberta to-day. lines throw out their branches porthward, and as the location and con- berta Legislative Assembly, who recontinental Railway proceeds. Attention is, therefore, already being drawn to that portion of Canada, hitherto surposed to be not only inaccessible, but comparatively barren, which lies

still farther month. EXHAUSTING THE LANDS.

R. E. Young, of the Department of the Interior, in 1905 prepared a statement showing that the enormous influx of immigrants and settlers would, in a reasonable time, exhaust ed timberland of Canada,

mittee of the Senate was appointed to inquine into the resources and value of that part of the Dominion lying north of the Saskatchewan watershed, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Mackenzie territory. The districts of Keewatin and Ungava were also brought within the scape of the investigations

In February 1607, the committee commenced its work, and by March 30, 1907, when it completed its labors, the ewidence collected formed a valuable collection of information on points & ithento practically un-

Capt. E. J. Chambers, of the Sen- end poplar. ate, edited and condensed into narrative form from the evidence given before the committee, and the Hon. Mr. Oliver decided to issue it for pubthe Department of the Interior. The facok is now available, and copies will

INVALUABLE MAPS.

Theree large maps of the country under investigation accompany the volume, and these contain a wealth of detail not hitherto found in any previously published maps. There are also charts showing the average possible hours of sunshine during summer in those districts, the isothermal lires, issears, and the summer tem-

The arer dealt with in this woinme is of stupepdous extent. The area of those portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan lying north of the Sasthe contracting down at 250,000 square miles, or 160 oats every year for six years. He had found by travelling over the million acres. Ungava has a total has had cattle there for five win- country away from the river, is suit Scully, on Sept. 10 last. Mr. Scully, gratulated upon having won one of the nombined area of the four order. All the was one of the best known men in the most useful phristian young wo- the combined area of Confederation country is good for stock. Both with his to Victoria, where he, men of our village. In the church, inal provinces of Confederation, country is good for stock. Both with his four brothers, owned mag- choir. Epworth League, missionary namely, Ontario, Quebec. Nova Sec. Slough and upland hay is abundant. has never had a failure in wheat in demands from that quarter." Tilleent homes. They were among the work, and in fact in all the depart. tig, and New Brunswick. It is exsome of the settlers, and got possession of ments of religious activity one sel- lactly 272,673 square miles greaters, and got possession of ments of religious activity one sel- lactly 272,673 square miles greaters. They were among the work, and in the department of the Saskatchewan and the sake they have had magnificent the sake the ship of Fmile lest land in the town-, dom find's her equal. After their ter than the combined area lake, they have had magnificent and have and by their industry honeymoon tour they will take up of the seven older provinces, and crops.

which lie south of the Saskatchewan

The vast region north of the Saskatchewan valley and west of Keewatin, which may be broadly described as the great Mackenzie basin, is very much more valuable, according to thoroughly authentic and well suostantiated evidence, than was at one time supposed; and is capalole of sustairing a very large and prosperous population. The settlements in this distant region, while insignificant in number and extent as compared with

GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND According to one witness, who has Y' (| [] [| 1 | had exceptional opportunities for fa-The trend of settlement in Canada, miliarizing ihmself with the country and also in the United States, has and its resources, there is in the been westward, following the con- Peace River section of this country as much good agricultural land fit the railway belts-the more southern for settlement, and yet unsettled, as part of Western Canade-is being ta- there is settled in Manitoba, Sas-W. F. Bredit, member of the Al-

struction of the new National Trans- sides at Lesser Slave Lake, after a careful computation, estimates the area of agricultural lands available in the unorganized territors of Mackenzie and Northern Alberta at not less that one hundred million acres. Owing so the attention which has beer drawn to the Peace River country of late by reason of the almost immediate construction of the Grand Trupk Pacific through in the evidences of those witnesses who dealt with this portion of the country, is perhaps of most vital mublic interest the available lands for free home- at the present time. H. A. Conroy. steads in the present settled portions of the Indian department, W. F. of the western provinces, and calling Bredin, F. S. Lawrence, of Fort Verattention to the practically unexplor- milion, and J. K. Cernwall, all gave (1 . ! evidence on this district. Mr. Conroy Mr. Young also had a map of the who has been travelling through the northern portion of Canada prepared country for eight or nine years, gave which contained all available infor- some interesting details. From the mation from any source regarding southeast end of Lesser Slave Lake the possibilities and resources of the to the valley of the Swan hills, is a country. As a result of Mr. Young's | Denutiful country, some , (portions investigations, the matter was taken 'heavily timbered, other parts open. It makes great bends, and that barley, wheat and oats are all little or no difference in climate treup by the House and a select com- Inc. finest grass in the world grows on afternate sides of the river you ripe and ready to cut by the end tween Stanley Mission, with its tribusfeet high. The basin all round the phly the richest soil there is in that of Edmonton, iske is fine agricultural land. The porthern country, made up of allublue grass grows on the high land not in sloughs. It is very good grass, are places on the lower parts of these and does not form sod. Probably four

> try all around the south side of Les ser Slave Lake. About 40 miles north there is some 20 miles of rolling lent. The Prairie river country the figest piece of the northwest that Mr. Conroy has seen. Most of of timber, mixed, with some sprace

Between the Little Smoky river and the Lesser Slave lake the country is open. Along the banks of the Smoky is very tall fine spruce timber. The country north of Dunvegan all along the river is fit for agriculture on both sides, and for lorg distance back.

from the moustains to Peace point. ilor length of the Saskatchewan, A great deal of it is clean prairie, cspecially on the north side, the halorce being povered with scrub and small timber.

With regard to its possibilities for This is, by ters, and the average length for able for settlement.

FINE SAMPLE OF WHEAT

mittee a sample of No. 1 hard wheat reised in the Peace River country in 1906. It was an average sample of the 22,000 bushels held, at the time he obtained it, in the Hudson's lion. The grain raised there for some time past has been of the quality known as the Ladoga. This changed so materially from the sample originally obtained from the Ottawa experimental farm that it now bears no resemblance, the original stock being a soft wheat, while the

As to the soil many suppose that the Peace river valley, as a valley, was a low lying section of land in the bottom of the river. It is spoken of as "The Valley" by many peorle, and they think that it extends

the height of land, this so-called meet the steamer the Wrigley. "vailey" covers 300 miles in widch, and extends from the Rocky moun- is 970 miles farther north than Edwhich the Peace river drains. the banks of the river to get up on what is spoken of as the height of land. At Fort St. John the oanks are about 1,000 feet, in height, and it would be quite a problem for land to get water from the river. When you reach the Feace river crossing, which at present is the terminus of the road or trail from Edmonton, the usual route to the north,

down to the bestom of the river. From the Feare riven crossin; as the river swings to the north and eest, the banks gradually become lower, and when Wolverine Point, about 290 miles to the northwest of the Pence Ther crossing, is reached the banks are about 200 feet height. From thence to Fort mition the banks become lower, and at Fort Wermilion you find the banks from 100 to 150 feet in height.

the banks are 800 feet in height,

and where the read winds down the

banks to get into the valley or bot-

tom of the Peace river, it is about

one mile long, that length being ne-

cessary to get saltable grade to get

RICH BLACK LOAM

You will find the same conditions in the upper part of the river as in vial deposits, all black soil. There points which get flooded, periaps ly all the points, however, are above These is a good deal of open coun- the kigh water mark, and when these cultivation of the soil was first un- every year. prairie country. The feed is extel- Hertaken in that part of the country, and it was supposed by many is level and open with nice blaffs try from Edmonton into the north that was suitable for cultivation. For many years experiments were carried on on the flats. People supposed that when they undertook the cultivation of gmin on the height of land they would get into the muskeg and swamp the adjoining river in many places and grain could not be raised; but this has been proved to be a fallacy. The sample of grain wit-The evidence given by Mr. Bredin | ness has produced, was largely taken is fully as favourable as that given from the height of land or table by Mr. Consor. His judgment is that | land pear Fot Vermilion. The cable land is sometimes called "bench a distance of seven or eight hundred | land," asid this bench land in some miles, and for an average of seventy- | places is very wide. There are places where there in 100 miles of this and They prow wheat there which obon each side of the river before you taired a medal at the Centennial come to the mountains,

This land is not all suitable for cultitation. It has its swamps and its muskeg, and its low patches of land, that you will find in almost he read a few sentences therein ripening grain and vagetables, he any country where you have a large may be set Prairie he had raised vegetables and er part of this land, as the witness

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT

to the acre. That was his biggest the Athabasea and Peace river is yield and was accomplished without partly prairie and partly wood. The

the aid of fertilizer,

have destroyed it, and most of it spruce and black bark popiar, the latter growing quite large, as much as three to four feet through the stump, at times. SMALL FRUITS IN PROFUSION

The tomatoes were not fully form-Eay company mill at Fort Vermil- | ed and witness did not think they ripened. They grew them under glass. The strawberries ripened at any time. In fact they had ripe strawberries be fore that, also raspberries, currants, gooscherries and saskatoons. wheat that Mr. Stewart saw there was just in the milk. He inquired sample produced is as hard as Red | 20. It seemed incredible until it was any darkness during summer there. people that after a few more years' its vast area, are importent as dem- sists of points or flats in the bot- thermometer on the steamer in the inflow of immigration at the present orstrating practically and unquestion- tom of the bed of the river, which shade. It continued all night. That rate, Canada's future expansion as an ably the great possibilities of this "bottom" is practically about two Arctic heat was something quite un-'Ldustrial country will depend upon dustrial country, and also as emph. Peace river valley proper, what is down to the Arctic sea that year the exploitation of the natural re- asizing the importance of exploring properly called the l'eace river val- as Mr. Istewart ascertained from Inand surveying such ideas as are like- ley, is an reality a broad tract of disns, who had come from Rampart ether with the northern portions of ly to first attract the stream of set country. When you once get on to House, near the Alaskan boundary, to

Fort Good Hope, in latitude 66.16 trins on to Lake Athabasca, into monton, yet Mr. Stewart Baw cab The Dages, onions and other garden vegtanks are very high where the Peace etables growing in the garden there. river leaves the mountains-that is Beyond this he did not see any until be got to Fort Yukon. When you get beyond Fort Good Hope the frost is so near the surface of the ground that it is pretty hard to raise anything. At Fort Macpherson, and in a farmer living up on the height of that neighborhood where the portage is crossed, you are on frozen soil. The velzetables at Fort Good Hope looked as good as any others. The soil there was very fertile. As far

Sordering on the Arctic circle, it there, blue top, some of it 6 and 7 find wide fiats, where there is prob- of July at Providence, 550 miles north tary country, and Prince Albert.

again from Providence, cauliflowers. Seventy-five per cent. of the soil is. cabbage and cucumbers are grown in precisely the same manner and under tons to the acre would be an average once in seven on eight years. Near- the same conditions as in Alberta. One hundred and forty miles north

of Fort Simpson is Fort Wrigley, flats are cuitivated, the soil yields where the Hudson's Bay company's the heaviest of crops. On these fists | people put in a vegetable garden

by the enquiry was with rezard to that they comprised the only part muskez lands. A very large proporof the Peace river or northern count ition of the northern country is compered of muskers. These muskers are, properly speaking, timbered swamps, and in their present condition are useless for agriculture, being composed of moss sometimes three feet or more thick soaked with and lying in water.

HOW TO TREAT MUSKEG.

It was shown that where the timher is cut off, and the sun allowed to act upon the moss, it dies and the mcisture whhich has been held and protected by the moss, disappears. At Fort Chipewyan the Roman Catholic mission has a farm which was originally muskez, right among the Laurentian rocks, which was treated in this way, and is first class soil. exposition.

in 1902, Mr. Stewart wrote his annual report to the department, and written, as he had prepared his report when the matter was fresh in his memory.

"The principal tree between the Rock mountains and the plains is the spruce, mostly the white spruce, an from its position near the prairie ularly interesting. These sands are Mr. Lawrence has farmed at Ver- there is no doubt that it will be more impregnated with oil gum, something milion for over twenty years, and sought after to meet the increasing the nature of tar. He considers there

varieties of timber are principally asvinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta | F. S. Lawrence showed the con- Ali the witnesses are agreed as to pen and balsam poplar, the former

the great quantity of timber to be | predominating, and white spruce. The poplars as we go north scom to increase in size and height, and as we large and lit for saw, logs, some be- approach Lesser Slave lake and Dotween this lake and the crossing of the Peace wiver. Below the junction of the Smoky they trow very plean and straight trees, not over a foot or fourteen inches, but reaching a beight of 17 or 18 feet, making excellent building timber, as we'll asfercing and fuel, [[[[[]]

ALL KINDS OF TIMBER: "I never saw as fine poplar as I saw there. A considerable number of poplars were over a foot, but a foot would be a fair average. I have reen poplar on all parts of the praire country, but never saw any growing up as straighti

Mr. Stewart explained that spruce when it was sown and was told May for commercial purposes grows to the Arctic sea. He was astonished to find that the limit of tree growth extended as far north as it does, He There was about 20 hours' sun each | thought it extended probably ten des day, and the heat was greater for | grees further north in this district several days than anything Mr. Stew- than in Labrador. The different art has ever experienced in Ottiwa. kirds of trees that we have in the Along the lower Athabasca and at Mackenzie basin include white spruce, from the mountains on to the Arc. | Fort Chipewyan, Mr. Stewart and his | black spruce, the larch or tamarack, travellers had it over 100 in the black spruce, the larch or tamaracks The river bottom proper only con- hade for several days. There was ? which is found as far north as the spruce, the jack pine and the pal+ sam. Mr. Stewart did not see any balsam in the Arctic circle; aspen, agricultural, lumbering, mining and territory as an agricultural and in- miles in wilth, whereas the great expected. The hot wave extended white poplar, below of Gilend and birch are all found down as far as Fort Macpherson, The make their canoes out of wirch bark at Fort Macpherson. size of the timber becomes less as you get towards the north. There is timber growing near the junctions of the Peace and Slave rivers, probably 14 inches in diameter. Below Fort Good Hope the timber is smaller. Some of it has been made into flooring, and lumber is made from the timber there. There is a large supply of spruce suitable

NORTH OF SASKATCHEWAN. Quite a considerable amount of at+ tention in the report is devoted to the country north of the Saskatchewan watershed, and several witnesses gave as Fort Good Hope on this side, of important information regarding its that place and around Providence, the | possibilities. Ven. Archdeacon McKay country is a fine one; Sanks twenty- who probably knows the country betfive and thirty feet high, level some- ter than any other white man, and thing like the Saskatchewan at- who has his headquarters near Lad Prince Albert. It is a wooded coun- la Rouge, 150 miles north of Prince Albert, has grown wheat successfully

In this portion of the country, for seven years at that point. One hundred miles still farther: would be quite reasonable to suppose | north, at Fort Stanley, on the Churchthat crops would mature much later hill river, they are raising grain and than farther south, but the contrary | vegetables. In the Board of Trade at is the case, due to the greater length Prince Albert there is a very fine of the day. There is at least two sheaf of wheat which came from this hours' more sunshine day during the point. As pointed out by R. S. Cook, summer at Fort Simpson than at Ed- mayor of Prince Albert, the secret monton and points further north lies in the gradual slope of the counhave as high as nineteen and twenty try, the lower altitude of the country hours per day of sunshine. As sun- farthernorth neutralizing the natural shine is the great factor in maturing terdency towards severer cilmate in. crops, it is not surprising, therefore, such a marked manner that there is

The country around Stanley will be At Fort Simpson, 170 miles north an excellent country for agriculture. good, capable of being cleared up and subjected to farming operations; and the area is at least 250 miles square. All through this portion of the country there is timber, wherever it has not been destroyed by fires. In some places it has been killed by fires for the time, being particularly in A very valuable point established the rocky country. The fires seems of country than in the other part. Archdcacon McKay explained that he put up a sawmill at Lac jal Rouge last year, and it is run by water power. The logs sawn there are the kind of timber found in that part of the country. The average is 12 logs to the thousand feet. They would be loss fourteen of fifteen feet long. The diameter would Se about two feet accross at the buttgood, large logs, clean timber, very much the name timber as at Prince Albert. This good timber is seattered all over the country, sometimes for miles,

SNOWFALL IS MODERATE.

The snowfall here is not heavy, libtle more so than in the Prince Albert section. As a rule, frost comes in September, but wheat is generally, sown on May 5, potatoes being planted from May 20 on. In summer the After returning from his first trip | weather is quite as hot as Prince Alpert, and the days are longer. I .

There are also statements as to the mireral possibilities of the northern portion of these vast tracts by many witnesses. The evidence of A. Von Hammerstein as to the beds of tar sands which extend for many miles. along the Athabasca river about 150 miles north of Edmonton, is partieis in this locality evidence of enormous wealth in petroleum. He also refers to the extensive and valuable deposits of salt in the same locality. and he speaks of the wonderful nate

Continued on Page 4