

Our Sixty-Third Year—No. 8

LINDSAY, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1908

Terms—\$1.00 per Year in Advance

NEW SPRING GOODS ARE HERE AGAIN.

ALL 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 There are

- New Dress Goods New Silks New Trimmings New Muslins New Belts, New Collars New Corsets, New Laces New Embroideries New All-over Laces New Prints New Muslin Underwear New Ducks New Gingham New Hosiery New Lawn Waists New Gloves, etc.



The Shadow Of the Tomb

Death of Miss Lizzie Scully, of Emly Township.

After a brief illness, of four days, she passed away on Saturday, Feb. 14, at the Ross Hospital, Lindsay, Miss Lizzie Scully, youngest daughter of the late Denis Scully, Emly, Miss Scully, who had been visiting her sister in Toronto, not feeling well, made an effort to reach her home, but not being able to accomplish it, she unfortunately got to Lindsay, where at the time of her death she was surrounded by all those who were dear and dear to her, and where all the medical skill could do was done to save her life. But, just as it should be otherwise.

The roads were then in an almost impassable condition, and required a great effort on behalf of the interested ones to get the remains home. This was accomplished on Sunday afternoon by her five brothers and many close friends of the family. From then until Tuesday morning, the friends visited the home to show respect for the dead and express their sympathy.

Considering the conditions of the roads, the funeral to St. Luke's church was an enormous one, as everybody seemed to feel the death of the young lady, especially as it came as a surprise to all. The solemn high mass was sung by the pastor, Rev. P. J. McGuire, who, after reciting the prayers for the dead, spoke words of praise about the deceased, who, he declared, had been a model of perfection in the parish, and a most devout member of the congregation. The remains were interred in the new Roman Catholic cemetery.

This is the third death in the family within the short space of four years. Her mother, whose maiden name was Hutton, was buried four years ago, and her father, Denis Scully, on Sept. 10 last. Mr. Scully was one of the best known men in the County of Victoria, where he, with his four brothers, owned magnificent homes. They were among the early settlers, and got possession of some of the best land in the township of Emly, and by their industry and business ability became independent farmers, having received more

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 thirty-five years he served in the township and county councils and for the same period was connected with the schools, being secretary-treasurer of No. 22 at the time of his death. There are five sons, who have excelled at home, and around the 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 family, and still hale and hearty, and a sister, Mrs. Crough, of Ennismore, also survive him. The family have the sincere sympathy of all in the loss of a beloved sister. May she rest in peace.

WEDDING BELLS

Shaver-Smith.

On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12, 1908, at 2.30, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Richard Smith, Little Britain, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, to Mr. Herbert C. Shaver, of Pleasant Point, took place, in the presence of one hundred and twenty invited guests. The Rev. J. Edward Moore, P. M. of the Methodist church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. U. Robins, of Segrave. Promptly at the appointed time the groom appeared, followed by the bride, escorted on the arm of her father, who gave her away as Miss Jean Robertson artistically played the wedding march. The merry throng, having extended hearty congratulations, sat down to a most sumptuous wedding dinner, served with exquisite taste and delicacy. The happy pair left by the G. T. P. express for Toronto and other cities of interest.

Hundreds of dollars' worth of beautiful presents bespoke the high esteem in which the contracting parties are held by their many friends. The bridegroom is to be congratulated upon having won one of the most useful christian young women of our village. In the church, choir, Epworth League, missionary work, and in fact in all the departments of religious activity one seldom finds her equal. After their honeymoon tour they will take up homekeeping on the farm at Port Hoover.

Resources of Canada's Fertile Territory To the North of Saskatchewan Watershed

AN ENORMOUS TRACT OF LAND RICH IN TIMBER AND MINERALS

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 vast 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 Dominion 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 people that after a few more years' inflow of immigration at the present rate, Canada's future expansion as an agricultural, lumbering, mining and industrial country will depend upon the exploitation of the natural resources of this far north land, together with the northern portions of Quebec, the districts of Keewatin and Ungava, on the coast of Hudson's Bay, the immense Mackenzie and Peace River districts, and the Yukon territory.

The trend of settlement in Canada, and also in the United States, has been westward, following the construction of railways. The land in the railway belts—the more southern part of Western Canada—is being rapidly filled up, as the older railways, lines throw out their branches northward, and as the location and construction of the new National Transcontinental Railway proceeds. Attention is, therefore, already being drawn to that portion of Canada, hitherto supposed to be not only inaccessible, but comparatively barren, which lies still farther north.

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 the available lands for free homesteads in the present settled portions of the western provinces, and calling attention to the practically unexplored timberland of Canada. Mr. Young also had a map of the northern portion of Canada prepared which contained all available information from any source regarding the possibilities and resources of the country. As a result of Mr. Young's investigations, the matter was taken up by the House and a select committee of the Senate was appointed to inquire 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 scope of the investigations.

In February, 1907, the committee commenced its work, and by March 30, 1907, when it completed its labors, the evidence collected formed a valuable collection of information on points a hitherto practically unknown. Capt. E. J. Chambers, of the Senate, edited and condensed into narrative form from the evidence given before the committee, and the Hon. Mr. Oliver decided to issue it for public information, as a publication of the Department of the Interior. The book is now available, and copies will be sent free on application to the Department.

Three 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 lines, isogams, and the summer temperatures. The area dealt with in this volume is of stupendous extent. The areas of those portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan lying north of the Saskatchewan watershed may be set down at 250,000 square miles, or 100 million acres. Ungava has a total of 350,000 square miles. This is, by more than 800,000 square miles, twice the combined area of the four original provinces of Confederation, namely, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. It is exactly 272,073 square miles greater than the combined area of the seven older provinces, and of those portions of the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta

the great quantity of timber to be found in the Peace River country and adjacent territory. The spruce is large and fit for saw logs, some being three feet across the stump. All the rivers have belts of timber on their banks except where the fires have destroyed it, and most of it is spruce and black bark poplar, 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 formed and, witness did not think they ripened. They grew them under glass. The strawberries ripened at any time. In fact they had ripe strawberries before that, also raspberries, currants, gooseberries and Saskatoons. The wheat that Mr. Stewart saw there was just in the milk. He inquired when it was sown and was told May 20. It seemed incredible until it was remembered that there is scarcely any darkness during summer there. There was about 20 hours' sun each day, and the heat was greater for several days than anything Mr. Stewart has ever experienced in Ottawa. Along the lower Athabasca and at Fort Chipewyan, Mr. Stewart and his travellers had it over 100 in the shade for several days. There was a thermometer on the steamer in the shade. It continued all night. That Arctic heat was something quite unexpected. The hot wave extended down to the Arctic sea that year as Mr. Stewart ascertained from Indians, who had come from Rampart House, near the Alaskan boundary, to meet the steamer the Wrigley.

Fort Good Hope, in latitude 66.16 is 970 miles farther north than Edmonton, yet Mr. Stewart saw cabbage, onions and other garden vegetables growing in the garden there. Beyond this he did not see any until he 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 that neighborhood where the portage is crossed, you are on frozen soil. The vegetables at Fort Good Hope looked as good as any others. The soil there was very fertile. As far as Fort Good Hope on this side of that place and around Providence, the country is a fine one; banks twenty-five and thirty feet high, level something like the Saskatchewan at Prince Albert. It is a wooded country.

In this portion of the country, bordering on the Arctic circle, it would be quite reasonable to suppose that crops would mature much later than farther south, but the contrary is the case, due to the greater length of the day. There is at least two hours' more sunshine day during the summer at Fort Simpson than at Edmonton and points farther north have as high as nineteen and twenty hours per day of sunshine. As sunshine is the great factor in maturing crops, it is not surprising, therefore, that barley, wheat and oats are all ripe and ready to cut by the end of July at Providence, 550 miles north of Edmonton.

At Fort Simpson, 170 miles north again from Providence, cauliflowers, cabbage and cucumbers are grown in precisely the same manner and under the same conditions as in Alberta. One hundred and forty miles north of Fort Simpson is Fort Wrigley, where the Hudson's Bay company's people put in a vegetable garden every year. A very valuable point established by the enquiry was with regard to muskeg lands. A very large proportion of the northern country is composed of muskegs. These muskegs 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.

BOW TO TREAT MUSKEG. It was shown that where the timber is cut off, and the sun allowed to act upon the moss, it dries and the moisture which has been held and protected by the moss, disappears. At Fort Chipewyan the Roman Catholic mission has a farm which was originally muskeg, right among the Laurentian rocks, which was treated in this way, and is first class soil. They grow wheat there which obtained a medal at the Centennial exposition.

After returning from his first trip in 1902, Mr. Stewart wrote his annual report to the department, and he read a few sentences therein 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, and from its position near the prairie there is no doubt that it will be more sought after to meet the increasing demands from that quarter. The country along the upper waters north of the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca and Peace river is partly prairie and partly wood. The varieties of timber are principally aspen and balsam poplar, the former

predominating, and white spruce. The poplars as we go north seem to increase in size and height, and as we approach Lesser Slave Lake and between this lake and the crossing of the Peace river. Below the junction of the Smoky they grow very clean and straight trees, not over a foot or fourteen inches, but reaching a height of 17 or 18 feet, making excellent building timber, as well as for 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 seen poplar on all parts of the prairie country, but never saw any growing up as straight. Mr. Stewart explained that spruce 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 thought it extended probably ten degrees further north in this district than in Labrador. The different kinds of trees that we have in the Mackenzie basin include white spruce, black spruce, the larch or tamarack, black spruce, the larch or tamarack, which is found as far north as the spruce, the jack pine and the balsam. Mr. Stewart did not see any balsam in the Arctic circle; aspen, white poplar, balsam of Glend and birch are all found down as far as Fort Macpherson. The natives make their canoes out of birch bark at Fort Macpherson. The 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 for pulp.

NORTH OF SASKATCHEWAN. Quite a considerable amount of attention in the report is devoted to the country north of the Saskatchewan watershed, and several witnesses gave important information regarding its possibilities. Ven. Archbishop McKay who probably knows the country better than any other white man, and who has his headquarters near Lad la Rouge, 150 miles north of Prince Albert, has grown wheat successfully for seven years at that point. One hundred miles still farther north, at Fort Stanley, on the Churchill river, they are raising grain and vegetables. In the Board of Trade at Prince Albert there is a very fine sheaf of wheat which came from this point. As pointed out by R. S. Cook, mayor of Prince Albert, the secret lies in the gradual slope of the country, the lower altitude of the country farther north neutralizing the natural tendency towards severer climate in such a marked manner that there is little or no difference in climate between Stanley Mission, with its tributary country, and Prince Albert.

The country around Stanley will be an excellent country for agriculture. Seventy-five per cent. of the soil is 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 the rocky country. The fires seem to be more destructive in that class of country than in the other part. Archbishop McKay explained that he put up a sawmill at Lac la 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 logs fourteen or fifteen feet long. The diameter would be about two feet across at the butt—good, large logs, clean timber, very much the same timber as at Prince Albert. This good timber is scattered all over the country, sometimes for miles.

SNOWFALL IS MODERATE. The snowfall here is not heavy, little 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 weather is quite as hot as Prince Albert, and the days are longer. There are also statements as to the mineral possibilities of the northern portion of these vast tracts by many witnesses. The evidence of A. Vort Hammerstein as to the beds of jar sands which extend for many miles along the Athabasca river about 150 miles north of Edmonton, is particularly interesting. These sands are impregnated with oil gum, something the nature of tar. He considers there is 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 nature