

## APPENDIX No. 4

man at that time, I suppose I thought I did. What was written then has proved to be more than true to-day, and yet my statement at the time was considered the ravings of a maniac.

Now, gentlemen, I have tried to explain the facts about the West in a general sense, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions from you that I possibly can. If there is any question I cannot answer I will honestly say so and ask you to bear with me and I will get the necessary information later.

*By Mr. Wright (Renfrew):*

Q. I did not exactly understand the kind of deposit that you mentioned was accumulating in Cedar lake. What name did you use?

A. Detritus, I call it.

Q. Is that a sort of silt?

A. Yes, it is silt. It is stuff that is worked out of the river banks and is carried down by the current. You will understand that the big Saskatchewan, that is the North Saskatchewan, comes out of the mountains in a series of branches. So also with the South Saskatchewan and when they get down on the prairies, where the land is flattened out they go zig-zagging through the country gathering and picking up mud in all directions. These rivers are lovely when they come out of the mountains and the water is nice and clear, but when they reach the plains they accumulate a lot of white mud. This process goes on year after year. All these lakelets—which may be called the delta of the Saskatchewan—are being filled up on the line of the Lower Saskatchewan by the silt brought down by the river.

*By Mr. Thompson:*

Q. What is the latitude of Cedar lake?

A. The latitude of Cedar lake is  $53^{\circ} 15'$ . I said the altitude was 960 feet, but it is 828. That is Cedar lake there (pointing to the map) and this Lake Winnipeg. The latter is 710 feet, so there is a fall of 118 feet between the two lakes.

*By Mr. Wright (Renfrew):*

Q. Why is it called Cedar lake, is there any cedar actually growing there?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it of any size?

A. It was on the shores of that lake that amber, spoken of years ago, was found. Of course that amber is nothing but the gum from the old cedars that stood in the forest in former times. It is not really amber. That is where our cedar ends. I have never been there myself, but I am told there is a remnant of the cedar still there.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS IN HIGH LATITUDES.

*By Mr. Lewis:*

Q. You say, professor, that wheat can be grown along the line drawn from latitude  $56^{\circ}$  to  $61^{\circ}$  and south of it. Does that apply to the centre of that land away from the lakes?

A. It applies in this way; wherever the land is fitted for wheat and the climatic conditions are suitable.

Q. The climatic conditions are what?

A. Wherever the climatic conditions are suitable to the growing of wheat. I do not mean to say wheat will grow in every part of that country at all, because there is a great deal of the land that is wet and swampy, but still there is enough of heat passing over the country to do it. Let me give you an example. This river which you see there (pointing to the map) is the Beaver river. It is running north as you will see, and farther down is Isle Lacrosse.