

TIME IS MONEY.
Send your watches for repairs when they are
done accurately and without loss of time.
THE J. E. ELLIS CO.
LIMITED.
8 KING-STREET EAST.

FIFTEENTH YEAR

OVER THE BARREN GROUNDS.

THE STRELL BROTHERS EXPLORE
AN UNKNOWN TERRITORY.

A Journey of More Than 200 Miles
Through a District Never Before Traveled
by White Man—The Perils of a
500-Mile Voyage Down Hudson Bay to
Canoe—Six Months Away From Civil-
ization—How the Explorers Found
Immense Herds.



GOING TO THE NORTH.
The Strell brothers, who are exploring
the unknown territory of Hudson Bay,
are shown in their canoe, navigating
the treacherous waters of the bay.

WO members of the Dominion
Civil Service have just com-
pleted a journey that will be
historical. It ranks in inter-
est and in peril with the
greatest explorations that
have been made in this or any other
country. The young men who made the trip
are J. B. Tyrrell and J. W. Tyrrell,
sons of the veteran explorer, Dr. J. M.
Tyrrell. The former is a geologist and
the latter a surveyor in the employ of
the Dominion Government. Yesterday
morning the two explorers reached
Toronto, and to a number of interested
listeners J. related a few interesting details
of his memorable trip through the Barren
Lands. J. is a graduate of Toronto Uni-
versity and is well known in Toronto.
He journeyed up a blanket coat, multi-colored
scarf, moccasins and other Indian parapher-
nalia. His face was as brown as a berry.
After so many months he is
open and his eyes are bright and clear.
He is suffering from a cold, and yesterday
in the steam-heated atmosphere of The World
Office he had lost his breath.

He had lost his breath
on two or three occasions, but by coughing
and making a mechanical gasp he was re-
assured that his breathing apparatus was
all right.

Mr. Tyrrell tells his story somewhat as
follows. On May 26 last our party left the
end of the railway track at Edmonton and
journeyed by canoe to the mouth of the
Athabasca River. Our party
consisted of myself and brother and three
Indians from Caughnawaga, near
Montreal, and three natives of the Saskatch-
ewan district. We took with us three
large Peterboro canoes, each with a carrying
capacity of about 1800 pounds. At the
Landing we launched our canoes and
paddled down the river.

Here we made acquaintance with white man
and civilization. We traveled along the
north shore of the lake for about 20 miles
and then descended the river to Black
Lake. From here we got over the bulk of
land by numerous portages and came upon the
river water of which flows northward.
We determined to follow this river, but
were quite ignorant whether it flowed into
the Arctic Ocean or into Hudson Bay.

It turned out that we were on a stream
that after a course of some 800 miles
it way into the west side of Hudson Bay at
Chesterfield Inlet. This stream expands
here and there into lakes and at other points
assumes the shape of wide rivers. There are
however, very formidable rapids. There are
no materials of any kind in the river, and
it empties into the western end
of Chesterfield Inlet. Indeed, the
water is not so rapid as it seems. We
mouth. We reached the Inlet about Sept. 1.
On our trip to Hudson Bay we journeyed
through 500 miles of water, and we saw
no white man had ever crossed that region
before, and there is no record or report
any Indian having done so either. The
knowledge that the Indians have of this
unknown region is entirely mythical, as I
learned from experience.

Until we got to Chesterfield Inlet we had
plenty to eat and lived fairly well, although
we suffered a good deal from want of wood
and from exposure to violent rains. Our
diet consisted of reindeer meat, which we
shot ourselves almost every day. The
country is just what you would expect
made. You will hardly believe me when I
tell you on one occasion I saw

A Veritable Sea of Reindeer.

I should estimate that there were several hun-
dred thousand in that herd. It was one of
the greatest sights I ever witnessed. I had
an unobstructed view for three miles, and
the whole tract was covered with reindeer.
When seen singly we had to shoot them at
from two to three hundred yards. In herds
we could get up to within one hundred yards.
The ground is always frozen in this
country, except a few inches on the surface
in summer. The grass that we saw during this
season, the deer live on it. In winter they
live on lichen. The reindeer feed is as
fine an article of diet as is going.

There is absolutely no wood in these
Barren Grounds. It looks like ordi-
nary prairie land with boulders pro-
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that the burden of taxation should be
lightened at this time, when we are suffer-
ing from the weight of a heavy tax.

Protection Crept in Stealthily.
Protection when applied to the revenue
never came back into them by the
conscious and intelligent assent of the
American