

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Birmingham, Yorkton, Assa.,
2nd June, 1893.

"We came to this country last September and put up a warm little log house 18 by 12. By what we had heard we supposed we should be frozen out, but found that we did not feel the cold so much as in England, as there is no dampness here. We started with a yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle; we have had since two colts, 1 calf and 4 pigs increase. We have a good stable and hog house, and we are finishing a new log house, 18 by 26, with 3 rooms up and two down, and a good cellar. We have 20 acres of crop, and it has all come up very well. The soil is black rich loam with a deep clay subsoil, and this is one the finest districts for grazing cattle in the country, or world, and there is plenty of wood and water for all purposes; good wells may be had by digging from 16 to 30 feet deep. My wife and I and Mr. Morris, like this country a lot better than England, but I should advise any one to bring plenty of warm clothing and a good feather bed. We came from Birmingham, England, and we have named our new township the same. And a man can have just as many comforts in one as the other if he will but put his shoulder to the wheel.

CHARLES WARWOOD.

THE LAKE DAUPLIN DISTRICT.

ONCE SEEN NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.

The Great Canadian Northwest — People Proud of the Wealth of the Soil.

The Province of Manitoba on its western and northern side has a range of hills running in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, called the Riding and Duck Mountains. On the north side of this range is situated the district called in one area the Dauphin country, and in another the Gilbert Plains. There is very little known of this country to the outside world.

With regard to the various places of settlement in the district: The people have built their houses and located on the banks of the various streams that that flow in and out of the lake itself. The first stream that was followed was the Vermillion, situated about midway down the lake on the west shore. Land alongside of this river was soon all taken. The Wilson River, a little further north, was the next to receive attention, and the land on either side is now all taken either by resident or prospective settlers. Further north again, the Valley River flows into the lake and the land in this district is essentially for cattle. A magnificent growth of hay, and the finest growth of timber afford excellent food and shelter for wintering stock. In several parts of the mountain itself, back from the settlements on the river banks, men have made cattle station or small winter ranches with great success. I remember arriving at one of these places at dusk on a January evening, with the thermometer at 30 below zero, and watering my team at an open spring, which 150 head of stock used every day.

To the south of the lake, there are two rivers, in the Ochre and Vermillion, that have been very thickly settled by a French population, and there is a Roman Mission on the east side of the lake called the Waterhen district, between Lakes Dauphin and Manitoba. The whole country as it is generally viewed, presents a distinctly different appearance to the prairie. The scenery represents rather the Ontario country, being well wooded and broken land. The roads are often made through thick bluffs and belts of timber. Spruce, tamarac, soft maple and poplar all grow in thick profusion. Then again the country opens and for ten miles there may be diversified scenes of rolling open prairie, dotted by thick bluffs of timber.

The settlers throughout have the great advantage of being the possession of experience gained in other parts of the province. That is, they have farmed in other parts, and while losing their worldly possessions by attempting to grow wheat where wheat was never intended to grow, or fatten stock where lean kine were always intended to be, they have sought the Dauphin district sadder but wiser men. Settlers like this act like leaven on a whole community, for they bring a rich wealth of valuable experience in cultivation and choice of location.

An enormous gain that the Dauphin district has is the immense advantage that is given in having building materials at hand. The log shanty of

the plains is a despicable object when placed beside the log house of the woods. The houses many of them are really large, substantial, well-built houses, and entirely constructed or log-roofed with spruce shingles sawn locally. The out houses, byres, stables, etc., can be constructed without stint of material for logs are to hand. With regard to the country from a climatic point, it presents very little difference in the range of the mercury to the outside of the mountain or the prairie, but it undoubtedly has the great advantage of shelter from wind and this must be of great benefit to those who are anxious for the welfare of stock in winter time.

I do not think that anywhere in Manitoba could better gardens be found. The people are proud, and justly, of the wealth that the soil produces in both flowers and vegetables. On September 27th, 1891, a garden on the banks of the Vermillion River, presented the fresh and green appearance of June or the early part of July. In the two acres there were growing in profusion butter beans, peas, broad beans, all sorts of root vegetables, and the most massive pumpkin, squash and vegetable marrows, that gardener need wish for. The qualities of shade, abundance of water and a pure loamy soil, with a perfect shelter from the wind had caused this pleasant prospect.

There is a quiet, resting peaceful appearance about the whole district, shadowed on the west and north by the ranges of wooded hills, that change in color and shade every hour of the day; the deep rich blue fading away to the softest and most delicate tints of grey. The background, with an edge of dark foliage of spruce, oak, bright poplar and soft maple, makes a picture not easily forgotten when once seen. It is what we might term a "fair garden," one of the sights that God gives to man as an heritage, not to mar or spoil, but to honor and respect as speaking of the love of God for man.—Rev. Welbury T. Mitton, in Moosomin Spectator.

VAN HORNE PLEASED.

THE NORTHWEST CROPS ARE ALL RIGHT.

The Mineral Wealth of the Canadian Pacific Province a Wonder — Americans Rushing to Develop the Mines.

Mr. Van Horne, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has returned from his tour of inspection.

Along the line a great improvement was noticed. Towns were springing up. Those already founded were expanding. It grieved Mr. Van Horne that Canadians were not flocking to the Kootenay region. There is a great opportunity there. The Americans, who are the smartest people on earth, are there. Hundreds of American miners see millions in the district. There are ten Americans to one Canadian. This is not as it should be, for should not the children of a country enjoy the riches of the country? The ore is rich, and paying leads are being found hourly. It would be no harm if the Canadians would wake up to the good thing which is at their hand. That is the opinion of Mr. Van Horne. Local smelting plants are to be established at Kootenay, and then the ore can be shipped east at paying rates, and the country will prosper by leaps and bounds.

The crops are all right. The yield will be thirty percent larger than that of last year. Good prices for wheat are coming, and then the North-West will be in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Van Horne thinks Canada as prosperous as any other part of the world. Times are so good in England that they did not get so many immigrants as formerly, but there was a steady stream all the time, and there was a constant influx of farmers from the Western States.

With respect to fresh work on the line, the C. P. R. is proceeding this season with the Revelstoke branch, from Revelstoke to the head of the Arrow Lakes, a distance of twenty-eight miles, which will be an aid to the communication with the Kootenay district.

Incoming Settlers.

Quite a large immigrant special left the C.P.R. station Ottawa, 14 inst., for the Canadian Northwest, loaded with sturdy men and boys to develop the sources of that country. The special was made up of cars from Montreal and some from New York via Prescott. The immigrants yet continue to pour into the country, many of them being Englishmen.

COST OF ENGLISH LOYALTY.

SYNOPSIS OF A SERMON.

Dr. Wild Says that Queen Victoria Pays to the Country \$75,000 Yearly from Her Estates More than Her Allowance by the Nation.

About 1000 members of the eastern section of the Sons of England and St. George's Society assembled at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Sunday 28th May. Each man wore a button-hole bouquet of imposing dimensions. The occasion was the annual church service of the eastern section.

The lodges formed at Shaftesbury Hall under the command of Marshals Plum and Watson. With the Naval Brigade at the head and about 200 of the juvenile S. O. E. bringing up the rear, they marched by way of Yonge and Carlton streets to the Pavilion.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Wild, who took his text from Galatians, vi., 10: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially them who are of the household of faith." Dr. Wild spoke of the great good being done by the S. O. E. as a society and cited many instances of their kindly work. He referred to the loyalty of Englishmen to their Queen and country. Taking up the subject of royalty, he showed by plain facts and figures that the government of England was the cheapest in the world. The Doctor said that the second act passed in Her Majesty's reign was that which settled her income at \$1,925,000 per year. In return for this the Queen yielded to the state the crown lands and her own personal property for the remainder of her life, and the states became administrator. The income from the estates which she conceded has gradually increased, until in 1877 it amounted to \$2,050,000. In 1880-1, owing to the severe agricultural depression, it decreased to \$1,950,000. Even then, the country had a gain of \$25,000. Out of her income of \$1,925,000 the Queen has control of \$350,000. The rest of the income is managed by the Parliament.

The Doctor then spoke of the expenses of the Prince of Wales, who received a salary of \$200,000 per year. He also had independent property of his own, part of which was the Duchy of Cornwall, and coming of age he conceded these lands to the Government, and the revenue derived from them has more than paid the \$200,000 yearly income. For instances in one year the revenue was \$330,000, a gain to the country of \$130,000. He then spoke of the objections raised by a number of people to the custom of the state giving dowries to the children of the Queen upon their marrying, and said that by the Royal Marriage Act no descendant of King George II. can marry except under the following conditions:

(1) They must marry only those of royal blood; (2) Then they cannot marry until the age of 25, and even then must give one year's notice to the Privy Council and obtain the consent of Crown and Parliament; (3) they cannot engage in any commercial business; and (4) they cannot accept any private gifts.

Under these restrictions, Dr. Wild contends that it is only fair that their living should be provided for by the nation.

The average income from the Queen's property up to the present time has been \$2,000,000 per year, so that the Queen actually pays the nation \$75,000 per year for the privilege of ruling. All grants to the Queen's children as dowries have been largely met by the surplus revenue from the Prince of Wales estates. But take \$880,000 per year, which includes all dowries, and leave out the surplus revenue from the Prince of Wales' estates, the amount would only be one-quarter of a cent per year from each of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

The Doctor then compared the cost of the government of England with that of other countries, showing that during Her Majesty's reign of 54 years there have been 13 Presidential elections in the United States. The estimated cost of each of these had been \$8,000,000, which is the cost of making a president, without counting his salary or the expense of the White House. Estimated cost of a few of the other governments was cited as follows: The government of Russia costs \$10,000,000 per year, France \$2,180,000 per year, Germany \$3,075,000, Austria \$3,875,000, Italy \$3,250,000, Spain \$2,000,000, Turkey \$20,000,000.

A wagon road has been built from Kaslo to Bear Lake, B. C., by private subscription, costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

B. C. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

WILL MAKE A NOISE IN THE WORLD ERE LONG.

Town Sites Pegged Out — Englishmen, Eastern Canadians and Americans Rushing into the Country.

West Kootenay is booming, and all the towns are participating in the boom. Revelstoke sees a lot of new faces every day. The immense deposits of silver, lead, and copper ores now being unearthed in West Kootenay are beginning to attract mining men of all classes from the United States, Eastern Canada and England. Experts who have examined our silver ledges declare that no such rich mining district has ever been opened up on this continent. In consequence the country is alive, and every train and boat is crowded with new arrivals.

Scarcely four years ago Revelstoke was the only town in West Kootenay. Now there are no less than 15 townsites. Some of them have every prospect of becoming cities of considerable magnitude. A great future is assured for Trout Lake City, right in the heart of the Lardeau mining section, and beautifully situated on the most picturesque lake in the district. It will be one of the largest mining centres in Canada.

Nakusp, from its grand situation on Upper Arrow Lake, is bound to become fashionable watering-place and summer resort for the wealthy mining communities inland. From its proximity to the best mines in the Slokan, Nakusp will be the site for smelting and refining works, being, as it is, the shipping port for Eastern Slokan.

Lardeau is already peopled by the most energetic population that could possibly be got together. It already boasts of several fine buildings a ferry across Fish Creek and a deep-water wharf on the N.E. Arm. Having the right of way to some of the richest mines in the Lardeau and those on Fish Creek her destiny is of the brightest. New Denver is solid. Silverton has made wonderful progress. Ainsworth is regaining some of her lost prestige, and Lardo is rapidly forging ahead. Some of these will make a noise in the world at no very distant date. Of the older towns Nelson has recovered from the effects of last year's boom and is now on a healthier footing than ever. A four-year-old town that can support two good newspapers must be treading the road to prosperity. Kaslo, where a little over a year ago there was only one house, has about 2,000 population. Nelson compares favorably with Kaslo. Both towns have banking facilities, schools, churches, a board of trade, good hotels and fine business places. And Revelstoke? Well, the pioneer town of the district is not by any means "about to be wiped off the gateway to the Slokan and Lardeau silver ledges. The sentinel guarding Big Bend gold, and the distributing centre for the whole of West Kootenay, Revelstoke has the province at her back. The coast cities of B.C. can benefit from these rich mining countries only through Revelstoke and the greater part of West Kootenay's trade must be with Vancouver and the coast or the province will know the reason why.—Kootenay Star.

Over \$50,000 was spent on new buildings in Moosomin last year. In 1882 Moosomin did not exist, now it has 1,000 people and its taxable property is assessed at \$200,000.

The population of the Northwest is increasing by immigration faster during the present year than at any former period; and notwithstanding the vast extent of the available fertile lands, the best localities will ere long be taken up. There can be no doubt that if the country continues to be blessed with good crops, it will soon be the home of a vast population.

Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

MELITA, MANITOBA.

Prosperous Business Centre of a Prosperous Agricultural District

GATEWAY TOWN TO COAL FIELDS AND NEWLY OPENED TERRITORY.

Melita is located where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year. Undoubtedly this is the most thriving town of its age in Manitoba. Though not a year old, all the trades, professions, businesses and callings of old-established places are represented. The buildings are large, substantial and of a superior class, while its business men are active and enterprising. Its growth has been phenomenal, and so it has. The town is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile districts in the whole Canadian Northwest. Water is abundant and pure. The land is uniformly good; free from stone, scrub and alkali, while the soil has early maturing qualities, ensuring an early and bountiful harvest. It is a well-known fact among grain dealers that a larger percentage of HIGH GRADE WHEAT comes from the Melita district than from any other locality in the Province. The town is well supplied with elevators, RAILWAY FACILITIES, churches, schools, stores, banks, etc. The Government Lands are all disposed of, but there is yet a large quantity of C. P. R. Lands and Hudson Bay Lands for sale, as well as some improved farms. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to situation and state of improvement. This district offers more variety of choice than almost any other. Farms can be had suitable for GRAIN GROWING only, for STOCK-RAISING only, or MIXED FARMING, the latter predominating. It may be asked, Why, if this land is so good and the locality so desirable, it has not been settled before? The answer is that the locality was without railway facilities until last autumn. The pioneers have prepared the way, and everything is now ready to receive the man of even small means and enough energy to make a comfortable home for himself. The Melita district lacks nothing but tillers of the soil, and thousands of acres of first-class land invites them. Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita, or the Southwestern district, will be furnished with the same on application to

GEO. L. DODDS, Melita, Man