

IN CANADA'S NORTH-WEST

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE TERRITORIES.

A Large Influx of Immigrants Expected This Year—Many Will Come from the Western States—A Great Country for Mixed Farming and Ranching.

At a time like the present, when the development of Canada is the problem which every true-hearted man throughout the Dominion is endeavoring to solve, all eyes turn to the fertile plains of the great Northwest, and its broad acres and its boundless resources. That the settlement of this grand agricultural country which, with all its great physical advantages, undoubtedly offers the greatest inducement to men of an agricultural turn of mind, is destined to be an important factor in the history of the Canadian people, no one can for a moment doubt. In the rich but undeveloped districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, which are at present lying idle, every man who devotes any thought to the welfare of his native land must see a portion of the great Dominion which, when properly populated and thoroughly farmed, is bound to add much to the national prosperity and national wealth. There are the most fertile plains and the best grain growing district of Canada, and all that is needed to make them a source of wealth, not only to the community at large, but also to their owners, is men to till the soil, sow the grain and harvest it when ripe. That it is a grand field for the farmer is generally admitted, and it is therefore with pleasure that all will hear that while in the past year the efforts of the Government have been fairly successful, this year promises to be of years in the matter of immigration. Mr. Lucas the mayor of Calgary speaking on the prospects for

THE COMING SEASON

stated a few days ago that he believed that there would be a large immigration into Manitoba and the North-west this year, the greater part of which would undoubtedly go to the territories. When asked for his reason for this statement Mr. Lucas said that this was the first season that any vigorous efforts had been made towards turning the immigration into Canada towards the North-west, and that the absence of free lands in Manitoba within a reasonable distance of railway stations must militate against Manitoba in favor of the territories, as the abundance of land of a superior quality close to the railways in the west would undoubtedly induce settlers to travel further and fare better rather than settle, as they would have to do in Manitoba, in districts so far from railway stations that their grain and produce would have to be teamed for miles. Another reason he gave was that it was now becoming pretty generally known that the North-west territories enjoyed a climate which was unequalled for mildness and pleasantness and general agricultural purposes in the Dominion of Canada or in the northern or western states. Again, the general desire on the part of immigrants was to engage in mixed farming, cattle and stock raising. This could not be done in Manitoba owing to the inclemency of the weather and the long winters. Six weeks to two months was the longest period during which domestic stock had to be fed in the North-west, while the range

STOCK RAN OUT ALL WINTER

and did well. In Manitoba, on the contrary, cattle had to be stabled and fed from five to six months, and there was consequently little or no profit in raising them. Then, again, the fact was beginning to dawn upon the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west that the best market for their produce was in the west. The demand for farmers produce for the lumber and mining camps in the mountains was affording a splendid market for the output of the territories, while the trade with China and Japan was growing so fast that the production failed to equal the demand. The farmers in the west, Mr. Lucas said, obtained from 20 to 40 per cent. more for their products in Calgary, which is the distributing point for all the western trade, than could be obtained in Winnipeg or other points in Manitoba. Referring to the talk there had been about the severity of stock raising interests, Mr. Lucas said that it was all talk, and as a proof he produced numerous letters from all parts of the ranching districts and the territories, all of which agree that the cattle, horses and sheep had never done better than they had last year. He admitted that they had had some pretty cold weather in the west, but said it had been nothing like as cold and stormy as it had been to the east and south of

them. While it might have been cold, there had always been abundance of well-cured grass, and there had, moreover, been very little snow, a point which was a most important factor, as all cattlemen knew, in the successful wintering of range cattle. When asked as to the source from which the territories expected to obtain immigrants, Mr. Lucas said that he thought there would be a large influx of them from

IDAHO, WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

These, he contended, were, without exception, the best settlers that had ever been secured, either for Manitoba or the territories. Many of them were originally from Ontario, and all had sufficient capital to start operations as they ought to be started in order to meet with success. Their capital would probably range from \$1,500 to \$30,000, and at the same time they had had an experience in the western states which was of the utmost importance to a man going to work on a prairie farm. The climate and soil were much the same, and they would come in thoroughly acquainted with any difficulties with which they might have to contend. These men were leaving the states, Mr. Lucas said, because the farming districts of the western states were being overcrowded by immigrants from the east which was causing land to rise in value very rapidly. Mr. Lucas explained that most of these men went west 12 or 14 years ago very poor. They took up only about 160 acres, for which they paid \$1.25 an acre and now they could sell it for from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Most of them had by this time grown up families and for their sakes they were only too glad to sell out and with the capital thus acquired repeat the profitable operation for the benefit of their sons and daughters. The greater portion of them after carefully examining the advantages offered by the various districts of the west generally come to the conclusion that the North-west Territories of Canada was the place in which they could expect to get the best return for their money. Mr. Lucas then stated that last fall hundreds of men had come over from the states and secured locations and this summer probably thousands would come. As matters now stood he thought Canadians would have to look alive if they wished to secure as desirable farmers as their American cousins. They were certainly making a rush for the best that was going. He prophesied, however, that there would be a hearty welcome and a cheerful and prosperous home for all in the territories, no matter whether they were Canadians or Americans.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WEST.

Mr. Lucas next spoke of the railways, and said that the opening up of the Regina and Long Lake road to Prince Albert, the Soo branch through the southern portion of Assiniboia to Moosejaw and the Calgary and Edmonton line through the Battle river and Saskatchewan valleys to Edmonton and southerly through the great ranch country to Fort McLeod and towards Crow's Nest Pass had done much to throw open the most desirable districts in western Canada. Turning to the quality of the grain raised in these districts Mr. Lucas referred to the fact that the International Milling and Baking Exhibition, held at the Royal Agricultural hall in London, Eng., last fall, at which every wheat-producing country in the world was represented, the highest honors in the competition had been awarded to Alberta wheat. Mr. Lucas then summed up the situation by saying that the territories had the best climate on the continent, and western Assiniboia and southern Alberta were admitted to be the greatest ranching districts in the world. These facts, combined with the fact that they could grow such grain and grasses as he had on exhibition, should he thought, be sufficient to secure a preponderance of the coming immigration.

Speaking of the appointment of Hon. T. M. Daly to the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lucas said that the entire population of the west, irrespective of politics, expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the Government's choice. They all thought that he was the right man in the right place and were anxiously awaiting the announcement of his new immigration policy, which all firmly believed would be a pushing and vigorous one.

Roseisle.

Roseisle, Jan. 26.—We are having one of the most pleasant winters here in Southern Manitoba that we have experienced for the past ten years, with first-class sleighing since about the middle of November.

The farmers are busy teaming out to market the balance of their wheat and they are wearing a more pleasant countenance, no doubt owing to the advance in the price which has lately taken place.

GRAND OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS.

EXCELLENCE OF THE ISLAND OF ST. JOSEPH.

Good Communication, Splendid Land, Constant Mail Facilities, and a Favorable Climate—The Dominion Government Favoring Immigration.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

I have, in common with a good many other people in the large district of Algoma, observed with a great deal of pleasure within the last few weeks, that the newspapers all over are commencing to mention Algoma as a desirable field for emigration and colonization. People residing at different places in the district have been writing to the newspapers setting out the advantages of their particular part of the district.

Mr. William Turner, the Crown Lands agent at Sault Ste. Marie has written an able letter to the press setting forth the advantages the district, as a whole, offers to the intending settler and immigrant and on account of the length of time that gentleman has resided in the district and his official position, his letter should carry considerable weight. But so far little or nothing has been said or written about the resources and inducements which the Island of St. Joseph, in particular offers to the incoming settler; and as I have lived on the island for a great many years and have travelled over it extensively and know it well and as I have the honor to be the Crown Land's agent under the government of the Province of Ontario, for the Island of St. Joseph, I think it well, that while so much is being said and written about the District of Algoma, in general, I should say a few words about the Island of St. Joseph in particular.

The reason the district of Algoma, including this island, remains unsettled, is that people outside of the district know comparatively nothing about its resources and capabilities; and it is due to the influence of the press that we have any settlers at all. As proof of this I might instance the fact that the settlers on one whole concession line in this island were induced to come here by two or three letters which appeared some years ago in the Advertiser, London, Ontario, written by Mr. Duncan, my predecessor as Crown Lands agent here. And I hope that the writing and publication of this letter will induce a good many people—some of the landless folk of the world—to come and try their fortunes on this fertile island.

St. Joseph Island contains, according to the government map some 80,354 acres of land, and the adjoining island of Campment D'Ours contains 1,306 acres. A large proportion of this acreage is the best arable land, suitable for general agriculture, and the balance is all very well adapted for sheep and cattle raising. There are already on this island three incorporated municipalities, with a population already of between two and three thousand people. There are several settlements on the island, two or three of which, in the near future, will become villages or towns. Two of the largest of the settlements or villages on the island at present are Marksville (Hilton) and Richards' Landing. These are both on the north side of the island.

The Ontario government have within the last few years, spent considerable money in building colonization roads on the island and the municipal council have also assisted in building and repairing the roads. Of course with a sparse population one cannot expect the roads in a new country to be as good as the roads in older settlements; but the St. Joseph island roads are far ahead of the roads in older Ontario in its early days. People must not think because this is an island we are isolated. On looking at the map the reader will observe that St. Joseph island lies close to the mainland. The distance across it in some places is very narrow, at the widest part only seven miles. We are not far from the "Soo" branch of the C. P. R., it being only about seven miles from Marksville to Bruce Mines railway station, about four to five miles to Stobie station and about seven miles from Richards' Landing to Tarbutt Crossing railway station. In winter one can drive to the railway station and in summer one can go either by sail or row boat and then of course there are the different lines of steamers that call at the ports of Hilton and Richards' Landing several times a week. The island is not far from Sault Ste. Marie, the district town, Richards' Landing, being about twenty-five miles distant. The Sailor's Encampment on the south side of the island lies close to the American channel and all the through steamers pass by that side of the island and a good many call there. There are several other docks and landing places at which steamers can and do sometimes call. It will thus be seen that we are not isolated and that we have the best of communica-

tion with the outside world. There are two or three splendid lines of steamers sailing between Sault Ste. Marie and Owen Sound and Collingwood and the lower lake ports, all of which call at Richards' Landing and Marksville. We have a good home market on the island, in common with the rest of Algoma, and we may be said to have a market at our own door for all we can raise or grow.

Most of the settlers now residing on the island, if not all of them, came here without any means or capital at all, and yet they have done well. It is the general opinion on the island, that if people would come here, bringing with them the same amount of capital that they take to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and Northwest States they would do far better than in those places.

Some few months ago the agricultural societies and farmers institutes decided to take active measures to bring prominently before the world, the inducements which this part of Ontario offered to the intending settler and immigrant. A committee was formed from amongst the directors of these societies and institutes to gather information and statistics for the public information. And a great deal of the information and statistics gathered by this committee were obtained from this island. The results of the labors of the committee have just been published in a book or pamphlet, entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify" and the settlers on this island have largely aided in the writing of this book.

At different places through the pamphlet one will notice a good deal of information about this island; and as the pamphlet contains a large amount of general information as to the lumber, mineral and other resources of the district, I would advise every one interested in Algoma to procure and read carefully a copy. I will be glad to send free to anyone writing for it, a copy of the pamphlet and copies may be had from Fred Rogers, Esq., B. C. L. barrister, etc., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, a director of the Eastern Algoma Agricultural society and the secretary of the committee I have mentioned. For the information of people in the Old Country I would state that the Dominion government have sent a supply to Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada, London, England, and the Ontario government have sent a supply to Mr. P. Byrne, agent for the Ontario government, Liverpool, England. People in the Old Country can obtain copies from either of these gentlemen by writing to or calling on them.

My address is "Richard's Landing, St. Joseph Island, Ontario," and I will be happy to give any information about this island to anyone who calls upon or writes me at any time.

I must not forget to state that this island is well timbered with different kinds of timber, and contains the finest hardwood one could wish to see. Like the rest of this district the island is well watered, there being springs and spring creeks all over the island.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Crown Land's agt.

Indian Head, Northwest Territories,
Canada.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

As a brother of the S. O. E., I must congratulate you on your paper. Not only is it a great advocate of our beloved society, but it contains news of truth and value of this our country, (Canada.) Especially does it bring to notice our great Northwest—news which I can vouch for, as I am a resident in the Northwest for the last six years. Please find enclosed \$1.00, and continue to forward me the ANGLO-SAXON, as I think it a good and patriotic paper. Yours fraternally,

F. G. WHITING.

Feb. 6, 1893.

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.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
ETC., ETC.

56 Sparks Street - - - Ottawa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STUART HENDERSON. | T. ARTHUR BEAMENT.

The Slocan and Lardeau Finds.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the C. P. R., states in reference to the new mineral discoveries in the Slocan and Lardeau districts in British Columbia that in the latter, a short distance from Lardeau city at the head of the Upper Arrow Lake, are the Great Northern and Haskins group of mines, besides several others in the same neighborhood. The Great Northern is probably the largest body of galena ore yet discovered in Kootenay. It is 60 feet in width and has been located for a long distance. It is cross-cut naturally in a couple of places by sudden depressions, which amply demonstrated the remarkable width of the ledge. This property has been secured by the Rockfellers, and a party representing them were only prevented from reaching the mines a couple of weeks ago by a sudden fall of snow. The mines of Lardeau and Fish Creek would naturally send their ore north to the head of the northeast arm of Arrow Lake for shipment. Mr. Abbott looks for a great development of this new district next year.

Big Fish Hatchery.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—In conversation with Mr. La Touche Tupper to-day the fact was brought out that the Selkirk fish hatchery, which will be completed in the spring, will be as large as all the other thirteen Canadian hatcheries put together. The Newcastle hatchery, which has done good service in stocking the great lakes has a capacity of about seven million spawn, while Selkirk will have a capacity for one hundred and fifty million.

Improving the Railway.

The work of improving the roadbed of the Canadian Pacific railway throughout the Northwest made excellent progress during 1892. Since Jan. 1, 1892, no less than 523 timber bridges of various kinds along the line were replaced by permanent work, consisting of earth or rock filling, or masonry and steel structures. The replacement of 121 more bridges was in progress at the end of the year, and it is expected that by the end of next year no timber structures will remain in any of the company's lines.

Mr. Zetterlund, from Sundsvall, Sweden, has been inspecting a number of districts in Manitoba and the N. W. T. A large number from his district of Sweden are making preparations to emigrate, and are only awaiting a reliable report showing them were to go.

The Elm River district had splendid crops last season. Hugh Grant Jr., had 34 bushels of wheat to the acre. William Whitman had 28 bushels, and the following farmers in that neighborhood harvested a crop that averaged 30 bushels to the acre: John Little, Matthew McCormick, John and Alex. McShannock, Wm. Spence, Peter Wishart, Geo. Riggs and Ryan and Blake.

THE

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates.

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c, 25c, for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER,

S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.