

COMING OVER THE BORDER.

IMMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES TO THE NORTHWEST.

The Migratory Movement is Assuming the Appearance of an Exodus—What the Agents are Doing—A Superior Class of Settlers Coming into Canada.

The movement of settlers into the Northwest from the western and northwestern states continues, and, according to the reports of Capt. Holmes, inspector of Canadian agencies in the United States, the outlook betokens a steady growth in this migratory movement throughout the season. Capt. Holmes arrived at Ottawa from a tour of inspection through to the Pacific coast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

"From the State of Maine," he says, "eight families have moved into the Calgary and Edmonton section this spring and seven settlers' delegates are there at present selecting lands for themselves and others who are to follow. One of our agents is now in the Prince Albert district with eleven delegates from Maine who are choosing locations for a party of thirty or forty families. Mr. Wagner is also in that district piloting some delegates from Vermont, who are selecting farms for twenty or thirty families."

"Agent Code has already taken into the Northwest this spring seventy-five settlers and twelve location delegates from Michigan. Then, in addition, Agents Anderson and McInnes have sent out twenty-two families from that state; and there are five delegates from Wisconsin in the Edmonton district looking up locations."

MINNESOTA'S QUOTA.

"From Minnesota several small parties have gone to Prince Albert and Edmonton, beside some eleven families from another part of the State, with eight delegates who are selecting land for about forty families more. So far between twenty and thirty families have gone in this spring from North South Dakota."

"The forty-five well-to-do families that went into the Red Deer country this spring you have already heard of. Beside, land is now being selected for eleven families more, and people in Creighton, in another part of the State, have sent seven or eight delegates to choose farms for them in the Iowa are now on their way to Calgary and Edmonton to select land for fifty or sixty families."

THE FAR WEST TOO.

"We expect a large migration from Washington. Twenty-three families from that State had arrived in Calgary while I was there, with eleven families from Iowa, and I travelled to the coast with one delegate who was on his way back to Washington to bring out fifty families for whom he had selected locations. There are five delegates from Oregon in the Northwest looking up farms for a number of people who are being organized into a party by one of our agents and will be ready to leave for Canada when their representatives get back."

Considering that the spring has barely opened this is a pretty good showing. These settlers are of a superior class, generally well provided and in all cases possessed of the experience in pioneer farming that renders them valuable acquisitions to the sparse but growing population of the great Canadian West. Mr. Daly's "vigorous immigration policy" is evidently working well.

MAKING FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Immigration, mostly of a good type, is now making for the Dominion from all points of the compass and from various regions of the world, whence such a movement in a Canadian direction could hardly have been expected. Not the least interesting and valuable amongst such immigration is what will consist almost wholly of sturdy northern born settlers, leaving misruled Republican lands of the "sunny South," to make for themselves comfortable homes in our own fairly governed and generally well circumstanced land of America's great North. Welsh settlers from Patagonia will form part of one detachment of these migrants to the further North.

A colony of 4,000 Welsh colonists has for some time been settled at Chupat, Patagonia, to the south of the Argentine Republic, and there, until lately, despite the grave disadvantage of being badly misgoverned by venal Spanish-American politicians managed by frugality to make a tolerable living. The Welsh settlers in question are, however, finding this to become more and

more difficult, in consequence of increasing taxation and worse misgovernment, whilst the climate of Patagonia is, taking all things into consideration, no better suited to them than that of Manitoba. Numbers of the Welsh colonist of Chupat accordingly migrated to Manitoba last year, and it is now stated as likely, that very many of the remaining inhabitants of that Patagonian settlement will very shortly follow their neighbors of 1892 and form a prosperous and compact Welsh settlement in Manitoba. They would there undoubtedly prove good settlers, as frugal Welsh agricultural emigrants generally do, especially when settling in a little colony of themselves.

In addition to these desirable emigrants northwards, large numbers of German and other Northern European settlers in misgoverned Chili, Brazil and the Argentine Republic are also about to leave lands where life and property are becoming increasingly unsafe, in order to settle in Manitoba and the Northwest. All of which natural movement of Northern people once more making north, is sure to add valuable new colonising elements to the great agricultural region of our own Dominion.—News-Advertiser.

FACTS FOR ENGLISHMEN.

CANADA'S IMMENSE NATURAL RESOURCES.

Waiting the English Settler and Miner to Develop—Room for all.

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia we have the greatest forest regions in the world; in the central portion of Canada we discover a vast tract unexcelled for the production of cereals, and which is yet only in the first stage of development.

In the extreme eastern and western provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, as also midway beneath the prairies, lie extensive coal fields, while the sea fisheries of the maritime provinces, and the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers furnish an illimitable supply of food, vastly in excess of the needs of the country.

As the North and Northwest are opened up gradually, enormous tracts of good land are revealed, so that the area of agricultural and timbered lands is now estimated to exceed 2,000,000 square miles, of which over 1,000,000 are adapted to the cultivation of wheat. A competent American authority has stated that Canada possesses two-thirds of the wheat producing area of this continent.

The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky mountains to Hudson's bay, is very extensively wooded.

A parliamentary inquiry, however, has had the effect of dissipating this idea. The area enquired into covers about 1,260,000 square miles, of which it is estimated 800,000 are fit for settlement, and the remaining 460,000 useless for cultivation; 650,000 square miles are suitable for potatoes, 407,500 for barley, 316,000 for wheat. There is a river navigation of 2,750 miles. This territory contains large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of the continent."

Furs are at present the chief commercial product of this region which is the last great fur preserve in the world. The lakes and rivers abound in fish.

Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada. Gold is mined extensively in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and has also been found in Ontario and Quebec.

The natural industries of Canada may be enumerated under the following heads: Agriculture and stock raising, fishing, mining, lumbering and shipbuilding.

The manufacturing industries are spread all over the Dominion, and comprise factories for the production of agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, railroad rolling stock, including locomotives, cotton and woollen goods, pianos and organs, machinery furniture, paper, soap, woodware, boots and shoes, cloths and linens, doors, sashes, stoves, tobacco, cheese; also sugar refineries, saw mills, tanneries, iron and hardware works, and establishments for the canning of meat, fish and berries.

Tenders have been called for building the court at Nelson, B.C., for the erection of which the Provincial Government has set aside an appropriation of \$9,000.

BRIGHT CROP PROSPECTS.

EXPECTED TO REALIZE THE PRODUCTION OF 1882-7.

The Great Northwest Something Marvellous—Winnipeg's Rapid Growth the Wonder of all.

Special correspondence to the ANGLO-SAXON.

Winnipeg, May 27.—Oh dear, heigh ho! we have once more awoke; the sun is shining brightly, the mud drying up, the grass getting green again, and the robin may gather a budding twig; then, like Noah's dove, bear it as a token of good things to come, to some still more bewitched region.

The long lingering of winter, as I foretold, has undoubtedly saved the country from a disastrous flood; the conditions otherwise being the same as in 1854, when the water attained a height of six feet above the highest level of the area now covered by this city. As it has happened the water has slowly drained off, and the enormous accumulation of ice of abnormal thickness has slowly floated out into the lake without committing any serious detriment to bridges or other property.

The latest excitement amongst our most excitable people has been on a very unsavoury theme, "Snead Dowd System in Schools." Our two dailes, one for, and the other "agin" the government, have teemed with the words microbe, bacteria, micro-organisms, et al. Then in addition to the delightful feeling the mention of such names calls up in the imagination. We are told about excreta, and its emanations, of the germs of tuberculosis, scarlet fever, and so on, the climax being reached at the last day of the sitting of the special commission appointed to enquire into the truth or falsity of complaints against the system. On this occasion one of the opponents brought forward two silent witnesses as to the failure of the system to dry up and deodorise the latrine deposits—in bottles.

The progress this city in making itself worthy of its position as the metropolis of the Great Canadian Northwest, is something marvellous. Both with and without the aid of fire, old buildings, historical relics of the past in some cases, are rapidly disappearing to make room for palatial piles of masonry; replete with all those artificial aids which will enable their future occupants to enjoy, if they so mind, a life of revelry amongst the exotic vegetation of the tropics, while outside the myriad electric wires which extend upward some sixty feet, like a gigantic eolian harp, will shriek out a chorus of those hyperborean yells peculiar to this region when the wind is high and its 40° below zero.

The pessimists are groaning and turning up their eyes, and drawing down the corners of their lips, about the lateness of the season and the consequent unfavorable condition of crop prospects, when the facts are, that unless in some unusually low places, the seeding has been performed at as early date as is consistent with safety from frost. Spring, when it came, has done so at once, and what with hot days, cool nights, and warm showers, there seems every prospect, we shall with a many times multiplied area, again realise the crop production of 1882 and 1887.

NEW LAMP AND FLAG STAFF.

Peterboro', May 24.—We have a beautiful new lamp placed outside our hall, of unique design, with colored glass and white letters in the centre, which we trust will light any strangers to the hall, who are lucky enough to be S. O. E.

Our latest addition, and one long needed, is a 35 ft. flag staff, with a golden ball, erected upon the front of the building, which has been generously donated to the lodge by Bro. Chas. P. Watford, Sec., which shows he has the lodge at heart.

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.

A FAR FAMED LOCALITY.

PROGRESS IN THE NORTHWEST MINERAL DEPOSITS.

Means for Reaching the Localities—The C. P. R. Extending its Line—Wealth for the Whole World.

Now that so much interest is being taken in the Kootenay county, it may perhaps be interesting to consider the means of communication which we possess with this part of the Province, and what changes are likely to be made in the near future.

Nature has been very generous in supplying natural water ways, and but for the severity of the winter, transportation would be good without the enormous expense of building long lines of railways. The great features of the country are the great lakes and rivers which divide the mountain ranges. From Revelstoke on the mainline of the C. P. R. down to the Little Dalles, in Washington, a distance of about 140 miles, there is, during high water, excellent communication by the Columbia river, which widens out into the upper and lower Arrow lakes.

Navigation is carried on by the two steamers, the Columbia and the Lytton, which are comfortable stern wheel boats. The disadvantage of this route is that the water in the Columbia River, above the Arrow lakes, gets so low that boats cannot run in the winter between November and May. This is also the case between Robson and Little Dalles.

EXCELLENT WATER WAYS.

In addition to the Columbia river and Arrow lakes, the Kootenay country is blessed with another water way—the Kootenay lake—which is north and south parallel with the Arrow lakes, and about forty-five miles to the east. This lake is about sixty miles long, and is excellent for navigation as it never freezes. The Columbia and Kootenay railway connects these chains of lakes, having its terminal points at Robson and Nelson, which are about twenty-eight miles distant from one another.

There is also an additional outlet to the south from Kootenay lake by the Kootenay river, which empties into it. This now is navigable in a south-easterly direction for 35 miles to Bonner's Ferry, in the State of Idaho. It has the disadvantage of being a sluggish stream, and consequently freezing in winter.

As for the Slokan country, which lies between the Arrow and Kootenay lakes, there are three routes by which it can be approached. First, from Nakusp on the Arrow lake by a low pass very suitable for a railway, and secondly, up the Slokan river, from the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, and thirdly, from Kaslo, on the Kootenay lake.

A C. P. R. EXTENSION.

If all the railways for which charters have been applied for were going to materialize, it would be an easy matter indeed to go up and visit the mines, but of the many projects in the air the following seem to be the most likely to be carried through.

In the first place, the C. P. R. will probably build this year from Revelstoke down to the head of the Upper Arrow lake. As the Arrow lakes seldom freeze this will give communication all the year round from the main line of the C. P. R. with the Columbia and Kootenay railway and so with Kootenay lake.

It is probable also that a line will be built from Nakusp into Carpenter Creek. This is much the easiest and cheapest way to get into this part of the country, as the pass is low, and there are no snow slides to contend with, but whether it will be built this year or not is doubtful, if the report is true that the Government refuses to give any railway subsidies.

The owners of the charter of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway say that construction will commence with the spring and this will give connection with the Spokane Northern Railway and the States.

A line from Kaslo to Bran lake is also promised, but this labors under the disadvantage of a greater altitude than the Nakusp Pass, and also as being dangerous from the number of snowslides which cross the proposed line of railway.

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.

ALBERTA FILLING UP.

Mayor Lucas, of Calgary, Says the Influx Exceeds Expectations.

Winnipeg, Man., May 23, 1893.—Mr. Alexander Lucas, mayor of Calgary, and his partner, Mr. Fitzgerald, have taken an active interest in immigration matters. Mr. Fitzgerald spent a large portion of last winter in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and succeeded in awakening a lively interest in Alberta. Mr. Lucas was in Toronto most of the winter representing the territorial government and superintending the work of the seventy-two delegates who went there from the Northwest.

Mr. Lucas said that times were very lively in Calgary, the influx of immigrants largely exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. In fact there is a regular rush to the country between there and Edmonton, and as a result the arrangements which were made for the reception of settlers are altogether inadequate. Mr. Lucas is general immigration agent representing the Territories and on his way down conferred with Mr. Haultain, at Regina. Mr. Lucas says most of the settlers from Ontario this season have gone into points in Assiniboia and Eastern Saskatchewan. Some have gone to Northern Alberta and the bulk of the settlers from the U. S. have chosen Northern Alberta.

CANADIAN IRON ORE.

Reasons exist for believing that rich, and probably very extensive, deposits of high grade iron ore are to be found in the rugged Canadian wilderness that extends back from Lake Superior, between Port Arthur, Ont., and the Minnesota boundary. The Mesabi and Vermilion ranges both trend north-easterly into this section, and it is already known that masses of iron ore are to be found there. It only remains to determine the quality, and that is certain to be done over a large area this summer. The more that is known regarding the character of the territory about the great cold, fresh-water sea, Lake Superior, the clearer it becomes that it lies almost in a cup of iron ore, and that not half the mineral riches of its shores are yet realized. The geological upheavals which threw up the ancient strata of the section also produced or brought near the surface matchless mineral wealth. The area in question will be opened up by the completion of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway this summer. Thousands of acres of broken and desolate wilderness covered in part with stunted Jack pine, white birch, and spruce, and bitterly cold during the large part of the year, with but a few months of summer, have already been surveyed and purchased by ore men with a confidence in the rich mineral they contain, that is astonishing to a novice.

The extent of these Canadian fields has a special interest to the steel manufacturer, because it has been pretty conclusively proven that, at the present rate of consumption, the known deposits of Bessemer iron ore in all the Lake Superior district save the new Mesabi, will be practically exhausted in the brief period of five years. The importance of the new Canadian district is, accordingly, very great, and a matter of national interest.

Besides the Lake Superior fields, the Province of Ontario claims to possess much rich iron ore.

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.

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.