

THE MOVEMENT.

The Historic Movement which is associated with the name of Archdeacon Lloyd is the outcome of an enormously increased emigration of English people who have gone to settle in Western Canada. The Diocese of Saskatchewan consists of three parts, namely, the Northern half of the Province of Saskatchewan, the North Eastern part of Alberta, and a triangular piece of Athabasca. The last named however is outside the sphere of practical politics, as it is inhabited only by Indians, the portion which is likely to be settled being a parallelogram roughly speaking 450 miles long and 180 broad. The river from which the district takes its name runs through the entire length of the Diocese, and on its banks the first homes of Europeans were built. Nearly four hundred years ago fur trading posts and forts were erected at intervals along the river, and therefore there has been a small white population for a long time. The first real settlements of white people were made in 1881 and 1882, but the numbers were quite insignificant, and it was not until the beginning of the present century that immigrants entered in any numbers. Up to the beginning of 1900 the Diocese was practically a Missionary Jurisdiction, the See having been formed in 1874 in order to provide proper supervision for the Indian Missions.

In 1902 the only railway line was one of 70 miles running up to Prince Albert, and having only a weekly