

chapter now applied for. We know no reason why any should occur. With a good charter and a moderate land grant, there should be no difficulty in raising all the capital necessary for the speedy construction of a railway, the opening of spring would bring us such a stream of immigration, flowing northward from Moose Jaw, as has not yet been seen west of Brandon.—*News.*

The Colonizer

Is Published every month by the Temperance Colonization Society (Limited) with the object of supplying information to intending Settlers in the North-West. Terms: 50 cents per annum, in advance. Five copies for \$2.

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A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted in each number.

THE COLONIZER may be considered not only as the organ of the Temperance Colonization Society (Limited), but of all landed interests in Canada. The Publishers will use every reasonable exertion to secure reliable matter suitable for its columns, editorial or otherwise. But nothing appearing in its columns is to affect any business engagements of the Company, or to be used against them in any actual or possible dispute, or to the import of any existing or future contract, or otherwise, excepting the authorized advertisements of the Company, over the proper signatures of the President and General Manager, as we cannot undertake to submit our reading matter to the Selection of the Company.

THE COLONIZER.

The Board of Directors of the Temperance Colonization Society (Limited) issue this paper with a view to furnish its shareholders and subscribers for land with full information concerning the Colony and its prospects. It will conserve our common interests, and the interests of all concerned in the development of the land resources in Canada, to establish The Colonizer as a monthly journal, whose columns shall be specially devoted to the publication of information on the great North-West, and to the operations and success of colonization companies, and the ENHANCEMENT OF THE VALUE OF LANDS SETTLED BY THEM. It will involve considerable expense; but if each stock and scrip-holder will become a subscriber to the paper, and endeavor to interest his friends, and all who are concerned in maintaining the value of real estate in Canada—farmers and others—we do not doubt that, with the receipts from advertisements, the paper will be self-sustaining.

THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

FREE HOMESTEADS—SELECTION OF LANDS BY SCRIP-HOLDERS—NEXT YEAR'S SETTLEMENT.

The Temperance Colony, as its name implies, is designed to be a colony forever kept free from the curse of intoxicating liquors. The scheme had its origin in the minds of a few individuals, who took the preliminary steps towards carrying their plans into effect in 1881. In August of that year a delegation waited upon the Minister of the Interior, and asked for a block of land in the North-West, comprising about 2,000,000 acres, upon which to establish a temperance colony or settlement. This was followed by a letter to the Department, setting forth the objects aimed at and the prospects in view for successfully carrying into effect the proposed scheme. To this a favourable reply was received, and sufficient encouragement given to guarantee the commencement of active operations, which was done by sending out a prospectus, copies of which were distributed freely, together with subscription headings, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the land would be sold to subscribers, which sales were made subject to the Government terms as to settlement, and subject also to restrictive clauses in conveyance, prohibiting all importation, traffic in, or manufacture or storage of intoxicating liquors. These being widely circulated, subscriptions were soon received for the whole tract. On the 6th of January 7, 1882, a formal application was made to the Government for the land, on behalf of the subscribers,

numbering 2,870 names, who, as was set forth in the application, were taking steps to combine, under the corporate name of "The Temperance Colonization Society" (Limited), for the purpose of "jointly protecting themselves, their families, and their friends, so far as possible, from alcoholic abuses, and improving their lands."

On the 14th March, 1882, a charter was granted by the Government of Canada, "constituting the applicants, and all who became shareholders in the company, a body corporate," with power to "acquire a tract or tracts of land in the North-West Territory of Canada, with a view of colonizing the same," and "with power to contract with the purchasers and settlers of the lands that intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages shall not be manufactured or sold in the Colony."

The Company, which consisted of some leading business men, clergymen, and temperance men, proceeded to call upon the subscribers—proposed purchasers of lands—to ratify their subscriptions by payment of a call of ten per cent. on the amount agreed to be paid for the lands (in most cases two dollars per acre), the balance to be paid in nine equal annual instalments. A very large proportion of the subscribers responded, and contracts were given there, calling for the amount of land subscribed for, contracts also binding purchasers to settlement duties, according to Government regulations, and containing the restrictive clause prohibiting the use etc., of alcoholic liquors.

Under date of 6th June, 1882, a contract was entered into with the Government, and agreement signed, granting to the Company twenty-one townships of land, being the first instalment of the two million acres promised, and to be granted from time to time, as required for settlement. On this first grant of twenty-one townships the first payment of one-fifth of the purchase money was made to Government, amounting to about \$84,000, and another large payment will be made soon.

The tract of land selected lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan River, about half-way between the Canada Pacific Railway on the south and Prince Albert settlement on the north branch of the Saskatchewan River, on the north; the tract extending about one hundred miles from east to west, and forty miles from north to south. The first allotment of this tract was gazetted in June, 1882, being about twenty-one townships, lying part on each side of the river. In the summer of 1882 a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. N. Lake, of Toronto; S. W. Hill, Ridgeville; and G. W. Grant, Granton, was sent to inspect the land. After spending about three months' time, they returned, making a unanimous report upon the desirability of the location, water and early railway communication considered, the wonderful fertility of the soil, and the excellence of the climate. A few settlers accompanied the Committee into the colony. Among these we will mention Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of the township of Scarborough; Mr. Peter Latham, of Yorkville; and Mr. Eby. These men, with other settlers, have expressed their great satisfaction with the country, and are inducing others of their friends to settle with them in the colony. During the present year the settlement has been considerably large, there being sixty-three settlers reported. These, with their families, make quite a large number of people in the colony as a result of the first year's operations, and the general remark of all is "We are well satisfied."

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Up to the present, the Society has done little to bring its free homesteads before the notice of the public. The policy now is settle the homesteads—one hundred and sixty acres to each individual—and extend the privilege of purchasing more land at reasonable cost and long time for payment. A vigorous effort is being made, and will be continued during the winter, both in Canada and the Old Country, to secure

homestead settlers, and to whom all reasonable assistance will be given to reach the colony and select their lands. Agents are now at work in Great Britain and through the different provinces of Canada, securing settlers, and the prospect is good for a very large settlement next season.

SCRIP-HOLDERS.

We expect, at an early date—probably some time in February next—to have the surveyors' field notes and township diagrams of a large number of townships, which will give our scrip-holders who may be anxious to make their selections from the odd-numbered sections, and who have not seen the lands, an intelligent idea of their location, quality, &c. Parties selecting will thus, of course, have the advantage of holding their lands for the length of time allowed by the regulations, which will be five years from the sixth of June, 1882, if selected from the land allotted at that time, and will have this length of time in which to do settlement duties, which consists in being an actual settler on or before the time specified has expired. The Company hope, however, that in most cases settlement will be made at an early date, as they believe it to be to the pecuniary interest of scrip-holders to do so.

THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

The proposed city of the colony, Saskatoon, has been surveyed, and lots are now offered for sale, a large number having already been sold, and a number of buildings erected on them. The city site lies on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, which is here about one thousand feet wide, and from five to fifteen feet deep. The banks are from twenty-five to one hundred feet high, gradually sloping to the water's edge. It is said to be one of the finest sites for a city in the North-West, and at the probable crossing of a railway now being built, it being the most feasible point on the river for a crossing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Canada's great North-West has opened up a bright prospect in future. Having land of the finest quality for grain-growing, grazing, &c., it is destined soon to be the home of millions of prosperous people. Already the eyes of the Old World are upon it; immigration to the North-West was large last year, it was larger this year, and will be still larger next year, and for years to come.

To say that the Temperance Colony contains the best land in the North-West would be unwarranted; but to say that it contains as good as any in the country would be quite true, and, with its unequalled location, with a beautiful, navigable river flowing through it, upon which a steamer has been running this season, and a regular line of steamers is to be placed upon it next spring, running through the colony, passing Saskatoon, and connecting with the Canada Pacific Railway on the south, the prospect of early railway communication directly to Saskatoon, and running west and north; with these and other favourable prospects, a bright and successful future is in store for the colony and the colonists. Coal is being found in abundance up the river, where it is now selling at \$3.80 per ton. Strong indications of coal have been found in the colony, and those who should know assert that, without doubt, it will soon be found in large quantities there. The fuel question, anyway, is already solved by the discovery of vast coal mines a short distance from the colony.

There is considerable timber, also, in the colony, and abundance of good water. With all these requisites—coal for fuel, good water, considerable timber, fertile lands, healthful climate, a temperance community, good facilities for shipping produce to market—what more could people want?

Intending settlers in the North-West should turn their attention towards the colony, and, at least, go and see it for themselves before settling elsewhere, and, with seeing it, then they will stop.