

"Not till early in April next."

"What is your opinion now of the country generally?"

"This is my second season in the country, and I have during that time travelled over a great portion, and I must say I have more faith than ever that this will be a great country in the near future. The great trouble is, the towns have grown ahead of the country, and must now wait till the country settles up sufficiently to support them. This will be a trying ordeal for many persons, and probably one-half of those now in business will have to step down and out, either to go farming or else leave the country. If they leave, they will curse the country as a place not fit to live in; for having lost their money, they will have no kind words for the North-West. Whilst they have no one to blame but themselves, as they entered into business when there was no business to be done, there being no settlers to buy. Hence (not to make a pun), they had no business to go into business. But if many of these persons would only go into farming they could do well, and after a while things would grow up around them that would warrant them again entering into business. Many people are not taking into account the great revolution the completion of the C.P.R. across the continent will make. We will then have our teas, etc., and foreign fruits, as cheaply as Toronto, and the products of British Columbia at a cheaper rate than On-

tario can have them. Besides, the mineral wealth of this country must be enormous, and will have a marked effect upon the revenue of the Dominion in a few years. I like Winnipeg better every time I visit it, and although I do not think real estate has touched bottom (I have had an extensive experience in Toronto during the last thirteen years), still I can see no reason why, in the course of another year or two, there should not come a healthy rise in values. But many are yet bound to lose heavily in outside properties. The mansions and the smaller houses, in a word the two extremes, will for some time feel the present squeeze, and if forced upon the market, will go at a small fraction of their cost.

THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

The following letter was written by Mr. E. M. Bowden, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, for the *Moose Jaw News*. Mr. Bowden travelled over the lands of the colony, and is well calculated to speak of their merits:

"To those who can appreciate an extended picnic, a trip from Moose Jaw to the Temperance Colony must be full of interest and enjoyment. The first part of the journey is the worst, as the trail is very rough for some twenty miles, but after that there are few bad

places to be crossed all the way to the colony. The Elbow, which is just half way to Saskatoon, is a most magnificent scene, the broad Saskatchewan rolling onward in its stately course between banks hundreds of feet high. As soon as Beaver Creek is past, forty miles north of the Elbow, the soil begins to assume a darker colour, until, inside of the colony, it has the same appearance as the black loam of Manitoba. The best of judgment appears to have been exercised in selecting the Company's enormous tract of land, as both wood and water begin to be more plentiful in the neighbourhood where the boundary of the Temperance Colony is passed. The Moose Woods alone, which are conveniently situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan, contain sufficient wood to supply the settlers for some time to come; besides which bluffs of timber are sprinkled over the country at various intervals. Sloughs are more numerous than they are further south and the river affords a never-failing supply of excellent water to all who settle within reach of its bank. One of the results of the abundance of water is a strong healthy growth of grass, which will be of the utmost value to stock-raisers.

"Everyone speaks in high terms of praise of the location of Saskatoon, the future capital of the colony. Although now only a city in embryo, it has the qualifications necessary to make it a large and important place. Fuel and water, an admirable site for building, an ex-



BANKS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN, NEAR SASKATOON, SHOWING STONES SUITABLE FOR BUILDING.

terprising class of settlers, a vast stretch of the most fertile land around it, communication by water, and the prospect of one or more railways are among the advantages which Saskatoon enjoys, and if large towns are to spring up anywhere in North-West there can hardly fail to be one here. Several lumber buildings are already nearly or quite completed, and a well-supplied store is kept by Messrs. Willoughby Brothers.

"But perhaps the most interesting point about the colony is the wonderful success which has attended crops put in late upon first breaking in a dry season such as the present. There are potatoes growing upon Mr. Hamilton's farm, three miles from Saskatoon, which in size and quality would do credit to any farm, and when it is borne in mind that the land where they are growing was not broken until after the middle of May, the fact is very remarkable. On the same farm turnips, wheat, and other crops, have turned out equally well, although sown under similar circumstances. Dairy farming, too, is being carried on with very satisfactory results by an enterprising Dutch family, two miles north of Saskatoon.

"The prominent feature in the Temperance Colony scheme is of course the total exclusion of alcohol from the whole of the Company's lands for ever, except for purely medicinal purposes. If the scheme can be successfully carried out, it may be expected that a sober

and thrifty lot of settlers will be attracted to the colony, and the progress of the place will be no much the more rapid. At present alcohol is supposed to be excluded from the whole North-West Territory, but no other part than the Temperance Colony has any guarantee that the liquor traffic may not in time be legalized. It is a widely-spread delusion that drinking up money in the form of alcohol has a tendency, by some mysterious process, to increase the wealth and prosperity of a place, but such is not the teaching of political economy.

"The Temperance Colony has this year been under a disadvantage in being situated at a distance from the existing line of railway, but next year a better route is to be opened to Saskatoon by way of Rush Lake station and the Saskatchewan river, which has already been proved to be navigable. Apart, however, from this water route there is every probability that railway communication will very shortly be secured. No tract of land like the Temperance Colony can remain without a railway when settlers begin to come in. It is a foolish policy to write up one part of the North-West at the expense of another, since "a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand;" but, although Temperance Colony and other portions of the Territory, it may safely be said that the colony would have nothing to fear from such comparisons. E. M. B."

The Saskatoon & Northern Railway Co.

NOTICE

It is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate a Company, to be styled "THE SASKATOON & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY" with power to construct, build and equip a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at near Regina, or at or near Moose Jaw, to the Town of Village of Saskatoon, in the Temperance Colonization Society Territory, thence to Battleford or Prince Albert, or to both places. The Capital of the Company to be \$2,000,000. And that such Act shall contain necessary clauses for the purchase of lands, the acceptance of bonuses in lands or money, the building of bridges, the navigation of adjacent rivers and lakes, the construction and equipment of a telegraph or telephone line (or both) in connection with the railway, the erection of stations and the making of traffic arrangements with other Railway Companies, and all other usual clauses and privileges necessary for a Company with such objects and purposes.

BEATY, HAMILTON & CASSELS,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

Toronto, August 6th, 1883.