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 COLONIZATION  
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# THE COLONIZER.

Published by the Temperance Colonization Society (Limited).

No. 9. TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1884. Terms: 60 cents per annum in advance.

## SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN NAVIGATION, 1883.

The steamer *Lily*, of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company, commanded by Capt. Davis, was the first vessel to ascend the South Saskatchewan River from the Forks to Medicine Hat, a distance of 669 miles, and the following account of the voyage is given by Capt. Davis. The *Lily* left Prince Albert for Medicine Hat on the 17th of July, and arrived at the Forks, 35 miles below, in the afternoon of the same day, having only the officers and men of the steamer on board. On the 18th she proceeded up the South branch with a barge in tow. At a point of 43 miles from the mouth of the river, a store of the H. B. Company is in course of erection. The Captain's notes for the day show three feet as the shallowest water found in the channel, and 53 miles traversed. The speed of four miles per hour was made, and the Captain notes that the half-breeds looked with astonishment at the first steambot. For the rest of the day the notes showed a speed made of four miles per hour, the river being still good all day and people still flocking to see the steambot. Timber was getting scarcer. On the 21st the boat ran aground on a sand bar. The boat was stuck for some weeks but the wild geese were shot, a beautiful prairie land lay on both sides all the morning and there were a few squatters along the banks. The farming country was excellent, and the crops were superior. The Captain says he never saw prettier grain or potatoes. Telegraph Crossing was reached at noon and Saskatoon at 5:30 p.m. The whole population of 75 inhabitants came out to welcome the arrival of the first boat, and the price of town lots advanced immediately. The same evening the steambot proceeded ten miles farther up the river to near Moose Woods, having made about 75 miles during the day. On the 22nd the steambot passed through Moose Woods. The river divided itself into several channels, the depth in one place being three feet. Five young wild geese were captured, and about sixty miles were made that day. On the 23rd in the morning some time was lost in ascending a wrong channel. Drift wood had to be used for fuel. Good water was found, and the channel was very crooked. They reached that day a point fifteen miles above the Elbow, having made eighty miles and taken seven wild geese. On the 24th the river was found to be much divided into different channels. A party of surveyors were met and ferried across the river. Getting aground and made only forty miles. On the 25th the steamer was stuck aground on a sand bar and had to plant a "dead man." A scarcity of fuel was experienced, and the steamer was delayed by a storm at noon. On the 26th the wind blew very hard; the weather was cold and the river falling; so the steamer lay until noon. Later they arrived at the old camp where

Capt. Davis and party had camped when on the way down in the spring a mile above the mouth of Swift Current Creek. The river was found to be 18 inches lower than in the spring. On the 27th the river was splendid for navigation, and 10 miles were made after which it widened out and was full of sand bars. A large Indian camp was passed, where the men shook hands with the chief and gave him tea and bread. Six wild geese were captured, and the Captain notes that the crew were having lots of fun. On the 28th the wind prevented much headway being made, and the steamer getting aground lost three hours, so that only twenty-five miles were made. The river was described as bad. Eight wild geese were captured. On the 29th

line. A raft of lumber, bound for Prince Albert was met. The men reported the distance to Medicine Hat to be fifty-five miles. The banks began to be lower and covered with grass. Distance made, 30 miles, August 1st. Patches of timber were observed on the banks and the country was lower. Maple Rapids and Maple Creek were reached at noon. A line had to be laid to get over the rapids. The night was spent at "Grizzly Bear" bend, so called because a Grizzly was shot there. August 2nd. A heavy head wind was encountered, and the boat had to be hauled over two counter, and the boat rudder got broken by the rapids. A wing of the boat was consequently left about twelve miles below Medicine Hat. August 3rd. One rapid was passed taking until noon, and the boat arrived at Medicine Hat at 7 p.m. Capt. Davis estimates as follows the distances by water from the several places herewith named to the mouth of the South branch of the Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, 130 miles; The Elbow, 307 miles; Swift Current Creek, 377 miles; Red Deer River, 547 miles; Medicine Hat 649 miles. He states that the river is reported to be as low as at any time previously. Last spring navigation was open on the 7th of April, or two months before Lake Winnipeg opens. This fact



company intends establishing a regular line of steamers between Medicine Hat and Prince Albert.

A RAILWAY LINE WITHOUT A DRINKING SALOON.— It is generally admitted that Intemperance is the worst foe of the railway man, as it is of all other workers, and that the total abolition of strong drink would greatly increase the efficiency of the service and the happiness and prosperity of those engaged in it. The belief, hitherto, has been little more than a theory, for the reason that there is no practical illustration of the benefit of total abstinence in any section of the country. The writer, however, has the leisure recently of travelling in a country in which the importation and sale of intoxicating drinks is prohibited, and of studying the result in connection with the railway service. The remarkable country is the vast region north of the United States boundary and west of the province of Manitoba, stretching on to the Rocky Mountains, and comprising what is known as the North-West Territory of the Dominion of Canada. Some thirteen years ago, when the inhabitants of this great region were mostly the aborigines, and the Canadian government was compelled to face the problem of governing savages and protecting them from the dangers of civilization, the policy of strictly prohibiting the introduction and sale of liquors was adopted, a system of mounted police was inaugurated and the roads leading into the territory were patrolled and all liquors found in the possession of travellers or traders were seized and confiscated. When the Canada Pacific railway crossed the border of this territory a year or so ago and

a buffalo was seen, and three men were sent after him. The hunt was, however, a failure. Plenty of cottonwood timber was found. Passing the Big Bend they found three shanties, of which they took two for food. Fifty miles were made. On the 30th two above the Red Deer River. They were destined for the Temperance Colonization Company's settlement. Half breeds reported the mouth of the Red Deer River to be 130 miles from Medicine Hat. The river here became narrower and full of rocks and small rapids, with alkali hills on one side, and sandhills on the other. There was neither timber nor drift wood. On the 31st the river had a strong current, and was full of rocks. There were a few cottonwood trees. A rapid was encountered which could only be stemmed by laying a

brought its army of construction men, train men and the host of followers of the locomotive, the importance of this temperance policy was made still more evident and its requirements were rigorously kept in force, so that to-day every train crossing the border is escorted by a red-coated officer who examines the passengers' baggage and rigorously seizes every drop of liquor that he finds, even to the half-empty flask of the traveller. The result of the temperance policy has been that the relations both of the Canadian government and of the settlers with the Indians have been peaceful, and none of the frequent disturbances and murders which have accompanied the inroad of civilization into the territories of the United States have ever been killed. It is stated that not a white man has been killed by the Indians of the North-West Territory since the policy was adopted.

The most striking result of the prohibition system was observable along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway as it was being pushed forward through the wilderness. Every one who visited the frontier towns along the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and other great roads in the west, during their construction, remembers the terrible character of the towns which sprung up at each of these temporary stopping places. Saloons and houses forming the chief attractions, and robbery and murder being of almost daily occurrence. In striking contrast to this state of things are the peace and order which have accompanied the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway because saloons and gambling, and the great incentives to violence and crime, are not fostered. In any of the rude frontier towns along this road in the North-West a lady can walk along without the slightest molestation or insult. The good effect of the prohibitory law upon the army of non-morally engaged men in the extension of the road has been most remarkable. These men as a rule are wanderers who have no fixed home, but go from one contract to another, and to whom money represents only the means of temporary enjoyment. When they can obtain whiskey and indulge in gambling the wages of the week or month are generally squandered as soon as received, but along the Canadian Pacific line these great temptations to throw away money were wanting. There was no whiskey to be had, and gambling was not tolerated, and as consequence, the men, not being able to spend their money, save it to bring back to their families, thereby also saving the lives and limbs of the men in the camps of the workers. One of the most remarkable officers of the Canadian Pacific contented to us that if it had not been for the prohibition of intoxicating drinks, thus preserving the men from demoralization, he believed that the road would not have been completed as far by 300 or 400 miles as it is to-day, as riot and strikes would otherwise have delayed its progress.

The good effect of the prohibition policy is also plainly shown in the case of the train men on the road. Superintendent Murray, whose division extends from Brandon to Manitoba, where no prohibitory law exists, westward to Swift Current in the North-West Territory, a distance of nearly 400 miles, tells us that the only trouble he has with his men on this division is when they run to the eastern terminus at Brandon, where liquor is obtained, with the usual result. Seeing and hearing of the incalculable benefit to the men of the Canadian Pacific road in this distant region resulting from the banishment of strong drinks, one cannot help the wish that the same blessing might be conferred upon railway-men everywhere.—*Railway Age.*

### A SATISFIED ENGLISHMAN.

John Bull is a born grumbler, and considers himself free to rail at whatever displeases him. That must be a good country, home of England, which does not stir up his bile. It is therefore gratifying to find an Englishman writing to a leading London paper in such terms as the following. The letter was written from Minneapolis, but what is said applies to the whole of the North-West:

"Our atmosphere is clear as a bell. The thermometer as I write is 24 degrees below zero, that is 56° below freezing. But I say unhesitatingly, that I never enjoyed the weather of a winter so well before. I spent last winter in Rhode Island, the winter before in New York, and all that I have lived before that in England. "It is easier to bear 24° below zero here than 24° above zero in London. What if you do pay high prices for your house and clothing? A man can very soon own his house here if he is active, intelligent and thrifty. There are hundreds of people in this city now worth thousands of pounds, who, a few years ago, hadn't a dollar. 90 per cent. of our rich men were born poor. But we don't want any kid-glove folks,

who, in the muddy season, are afraid of soiling their shoes. They will be disappointed. At the same time, there is no place in the world where more comforts can be obtained than in this glorious North-West."—*Winnipeg Sun.*

### THE LONDON "TIMES" ON CANADA.

The time was when the London *Times* had nothing but sneers for Canada, and when it seemed to spare no pains to place the Dominion in an unenviable light before its readers. All this is now changed, however, and the *Times* praises Canada heartily, as witness the following from a recent editorial in that journal:—"Not until the east and west shores of British North America are connected will Canadians and Englishmen thoroughly appreciate the capacities of the Dominion. The era of 'booms' will soon set in Canada, if it has not set in already. Mighty railways like the Pacific lines of America do for a country in a few years or even months what a century of crawling waggons will fail to do. Towns and tillage appear as if at fairy bidding. "As the road nears completion, the enthusiasm of the workers grows apace. The sight of the sea was to be a tonic as invigorating as the sight of the Pacific to the thousands. When the three thousand miles of line are finished the progress of the Dominion will have assumed another phase. That Canada has a great future in store no one doubts. The Dominion has its wilderness, but they are far less frequent than its cases. The cold of the winter, which is its drawback to the rich lands of Manitoba, should create a hardy race of men, unless experience contradicts itself. With inexhaustible cereal and mineral wealth, the Canadian North-West is at that happy stage of social development when there is land enough for everybody, when labour is highly paid, and when it is not worth a man's while to be lazy. It is the golden age of a country, about which it cannot make too much while it lasts. But, just as children are impatient to become men, a country is ashamed of its childhood and hastens to reach maturity. "The Dominion is anxious to fill a larger place in the eye of the world, and one may safely prophesy its success. Given a vast and rich country, with an energetic population communicating its energy to every settler who sets foot upon its shores, and a railway connecting the east and from one end to another, nothing of the superhuman would ensue. The Dominion from a career of prosperity."

### A REDUCTION IN RATES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made a considerable reduction in its rates for the transportation of wheat. The following table gives an idea of the character of the reductions made.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
	cts.	cts.
Manitoba City to Port Arthur...	40	30
Morden to Port Arthur.....	39	29
Brandon " " .....	41	33
Oak Lake " " .....	43	35
Wapella " " .....	45	36
Broadview " " .....	46	37
Indian Head " " .....	48	39
Kegonsa " " .....	49	40

The reductions average twenty-five per cent. They will benefit the Western farmers materially, and as they will encourage the transportation of wheat by the Canadian route they will be of advantage to Ontario and the other Eastern provinces through which the grain passes. Under this new tariff wheat will be carried from Manitoba City to Montreal at about twenty-eight cents a bushel. By the all rail route through the United States the cost is fifty cents a bushel. Thus Canada gets the trade and the Western farmer saves twenty-two cents a bushel.

### A FRAUDULENT CRY.

For months the persons who are opposed to the settlement of the North-West have been reporting that territories are not fit for human beings to settle in. To prove the correctness of their story they have said that thousands who have been unfortunate enough to locate there have packed up their traps during the past year and left for Dakota—where Mr. Patten's real estate is. The entire party is fraudulent as the usual practice of settlers has been altogether the other way: from Dakota to Canada, and not from Canada to Dakota. The *Winnipeg Times*, dealing with this question, says the only method of determining the volume of the emigration from Manitoba to Dakota and Minnesota, and of the emigration from these regions to Mani-

toba, is to get at the railroad ticket returns. It is true that some settlers may have crossed the line with their waggons, but the movement in that way is inconsiderable. The C. P. R. returns, which are most carefully prepared, show that over 4,500 persons have gone to Manitoba from Dakota and Minnesota since January 1st, 1883, with their household effects. The number of persons who have left Manitoba and the territories for Dakota and Minnesota during the same period is 413. These figures do not embrace railway labourers, who are carried at a special rate; but actual settlers as nearly as can be ascertained.

It will be noticed that increases in the immigration have regularly followed up our own efforts to help ourselves. Thus, in 1879, after our industries had been protected, the immigration was increased by 11,000, and in 1882, after the Pacific railway had been placed upon a proper and business like footing, the arrivals per annum were more than doubled. If we continue our efforts the immigration, as before observed, must not only keep up to its present figures, but must surpass them. We have much in our favour. The country stands deservedly high in the estimation of Europeans. Its progress is marked; and the opportunities it offers for men who wish to prosper are many. Besides we have many friends, one of the most ardent of whom is LORD LORNE, whose public speeches and lectures are bound to do much good.

The only drawback we have is that for which the politicians who originate the so-called Manitoba agitation are responsible. These persons, from purely selfish political motives, have endeavoured to make the world understand that the North-West is no place for a man of energy and enterprise to settle in. They have even gone the length of securing the publication in English newspapers of reports that Manitoba is a state of rebellion, and that the lives of persons who should happen to settle in that province would be as insecure as in any one of the perpetually agitated South American Republics. The stories are refuted by those men who inquire the North-West, but it is to be hoped that the injury will be but slight, and that it will not be permanent. Certain it is that those who have the interests of the territory at heart will do all they possibly can to undo the evil that these ill-advised politicians have effected.—*Terrace Mail.*

### MOOSE JAW AND THE NORTH.

BUILDINGS OF THE TEMPERANCE COLONY IN MOOSE JAW.

The Managers of the Temperance Colony are building a large warehouse in Moose Jaw to hold settlers' goods, with a large chamber above to afford sleeping accommodation for settlers coming in from the colony after goods. In the spring they will erect a large temporary building for cooking purposes; also a stable for us horses and oxen. The Commissioner, Mr. Lake, informs us that the Company have spent in Moose Jaw about \$4000 and the settlers have paid out about \$6,000 more, making \$10,000 in all the Company has brought into the city during the first year of its operations. About 200 tons of freight have been sent into the colony this season, and notwithstanding many of the settlers are leaving for Ontario intending to bring their families in the Spring, a considerable amount of freight is still going in. A new, shorter and more direct trail is badly needed and if the people of Moose Jaw would only take hold with the Commissioner and help make a first-class trail the Prince Albert trade might be diverted this way. Mr. Clark, the active, genial local agent of the colony, will make the necessary application to obtain the best route. The Battle Creek which will probably shorten the trail from 15 to 20 miles. Such work can be better done in the Fall than at any other season.—*Moose Jaw News*, Oct. 5, 1883.

### IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants who settled in Canada during the last year is reported to have been 110,284. For the two past years the arrivals have therefore numbered 222,000. If immigrants continue to pour into the country at the same rate we shall within the chance years add a million to our population. The chances are also that the immigration will increase, and it is thought that if the present rate of immigration is safe to predict that the one million of new arrivals will have settled here before six years have passed over our heads. An addition of one million to the population of five millions is no small matter. If the immigrants, irrespective of the increase which will result from the natural increase of the population—by twenty per cent. It means—for the immigrants now-a-days are chiefly

agriculturists—an increase by twenty per cent. in the area under cultivation, and a proportionate increase in the output of our industries and in the amount of work there is for those engaged in mechanical operations.

**MANITOBA CLIMATE.**

Sir,—Many exaggerated accounts have appeared in public prints of the climate of this country and other matters connected with it. I mention a fact if you think it worthy a remark, for *The Globe*.

My sons and I have teamed 28 loads of wheat to Brandon this winter, but with the exception of a load I took in on wheels in the commencement of the winter, and that through being late and darkness and storm coming on, there has not been a delay of an hour by roads or storm, and only on one occasion have we got ready to start on the next day and were prevented by the weather. I think Ontario farmers could not boast of any such experiences, especially when the distance is taken into consideration, being 28 miles to Brandon. Of course the thermometer registered very low most of the time, and now and then a little frost nip would occur if not properly protected; but on the whole my sons have not complained of the severity of the winter.

costs, leaving in the hands of the company the amount of money paid in on his scrip—and to return the scrip to the company. The charge of fraud and deceit was not proven, and was withdrawn. The reason for such settlement, on the part of the company was not on the ground of his (Clark's) right, for they considered his claim unjust, but in consideration of the possible fact that, indirectly, Mr. Clark had been influenced by exaggerated representations. The Company does not, however, acknowledge being responsible for such representations. Besides the published evidence (one side) given to the public, unfair criticism has been tendered by some newspapers, especially in relation to the evidence of Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior; by this it is attempted to be shown that the Company had no claims on more than 21 townships, the present allotment; out of the reserve of about 2,000,000 acres, and that the Company is in default for payment on their lands. Also, that they have no control over the even numbered sections. We give Mr. Burgess' evidence on cross examination bearing on these points which is a good explanation of our position.

(Copy of evidence as taken by the court reporter.)

Question by Mr. Blake, counsel for the Defendants.

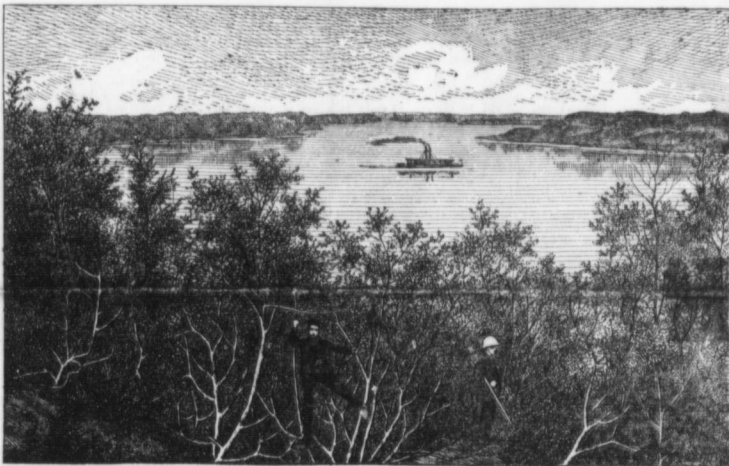
A considerable portion of the land has not been surveyed yet, I believe!

Q.—The lands have not been otherwise dealt with. A.—No, they have not.

Q.—The power lies with the Government to carry out the agreement as originally agreed to with the Company?

A.—Yes. A map was here produced by Mr. Burgess, showing 2,000,000 acres coloured red as reserved. The land assigned to the Company was shown in green.

It will be understood that the amount of land in reserve for the Temperance Colony was 2,000,000 acres; that it was to be allotted from time to time as required; that 21 townships had been allotted, for which the first payment of \$84,000 was made in June, 1882, and that up to January 1884 only five of these townships had been surveyed, at least diagrams for only five had been placed in the hands of the Company, since that time a few more have been received; a very good reason, any intelligent man will say, for withholding further payments, since we are told by the Government that "on no account can entries be made for such lands until the survey thereof be completed and approved, and certified, copies of each township plat have been received." We have no doubt the Government did the best it was possible to do in the matter of surveys, and in justice, be it said, they have not pressed payment. (We under-



BANKS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN, NEAR SASKATOON, SHEWING WOODS.

We have had a delightful spring for seeding, fully two weeks earlier than last, and the farmers have pushed on with spring work, having bought experience dearly last season. W. WEMMON.

**CLARK VS. T. C. SOCIETY (L'd).**

This case which came before the court on the 1st of April, Chief Justice Hagarty presiding, was a claim for damages preferred by John Clark, of Parkdale, against the Temperance Colonization Society, (P'd), on the ground of misrepresentation and fraud on the part of the company, by which the Plaintiff was induced to purchase lands in the Colony, and to spend time and money in going to and selecting the same. By the reports given in the city papers and copied by other journals throughout the country, the public are misled as to the true facts of the case.

Evidence was taken only on the side of the Plaintiff, and publication given only of the direct evidence, while, had the cross-examination of witnesses been given, a more intelligent and fair understanding could have been obtained. In consequence of this we consider it only fair that the readers of the COLONIZER who are interested parties should have the whole truth before them. First, then, the settlement of the case between the parties was at the suggestion of the judge, and the settlement, as recorded, was, that the Plaintiff receive \$5,000, he to bear his own

Answer by Mr. Burgess.

The greater portion has been surveyed the past season; some part of it has not been surveyed yet.

Q.—This has been matter of dispute, as between the Government and the officers of the companies (meaning Colonization Companies in general) that they should not be called upon to pay the cost of the non-surveyed, of a large portion of the land?

A.—Some of the companies have returned that as a reason.

Q.—And these portions that have been surveyed had not been confirmed to a considerable extent by the Government?

A.—They have been confirmed as rapidly as the surveys came in; up to January a large portion had not been confirmed, that was alleged by the company as a reason for not paying.

Q.—You are aware there are only five townships of the land of this company, the surveys of which have been confirmed up to January of this year?

A.—Yes. (Note.—Following this was reference to exhibits, correspondence, &c., showing amount of original reserve, &c.)

Q.—Has anything been done since that by the Department in the way of withdrawing these lands from the company.

A.—No.

Q.—The matter remains open.

A.—It remains open.

stand other Colonization Companies are in the same position.)

In the matter of the even numbered sections, the Company has never sold, nor offered for sale the even numbered sections; thus, some of these were selected in place of odd numbered sections, which scrip held by the parties selecting called for. The object for desiring to control these sections was to carry out in full the temperance principle of the society, which right we believe we have under our Charter, and not for the purpose of sale for profit; whether or not the Company has specific rights in this direction, it is true that complete temperance restrictions are in force by order of the Government over the whole North-West, hence the security for the temperance scheme.

In conclusion we claim honesty of intentions, and that the plans and representations of the Company have been so far carried out with integrity and sincerity.

Lord Lorne in a recent speech gave excellent testimony to the value of the prohibitory liquor law in our North-West Territories. He said that whiskey was the bane which drove the savage wild, and was the fruitful cause of every crime among the white men in the American western villages, and the prohibition placed upon its use did much towards preserving order among the young communities of a British soil.

## 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.

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 exertions 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 Solicitor 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 concentrate on 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 operation and success of colonization companies, and THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA GENERALLY. It will involve considerable expense; but if each stock and scrip-holder will become a subscriber to the paper, and endeavour 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.

### MAP OF SASKATOON.

On our first page we present our readers with a plan of Saskatoon; as they have already been informed in a previous number of THE COLONIZER, the city 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.

### QUEBEC.

In view of the large number of immigrants coming into Canada, and going to the North-West, an agency has been established at Quebec. Mr. W. R. Clarke, who has been up in the Colony, and knows well its position and capabilities, will be in Quebec for a short time to meet the steamers on their arrival, and to give general information regarding the Colony. We anticipate a large number of settlers through this agency this season.

### TO SCRIPHOLDERS.

We would remind our scrip-holders that the third instalment is in most cases now past due, and we trust that this payment will be promptly made, as after the 1st of June interest will be charged on overdue instalments. The amount of this payment on scrip, dated 10th of April, 1882, at 2¢ per acre, \$86.85. The amount of interest asked for this year is \$22.85 on each half section of scrip dated as above, and the same amount will be required every year hereafter

until the payments are completed. This amount is arrived at by computing the total amount of interest that would occur on the scrip during the whole time it has to run, and after deducting the amount of interest paid last year, \$4.40. The balance is divided into eight, equal payments to be made with each of the eight instalments that remain unpaid.

### SETTLEMENT FOR THE SEASON.

The settlement on the Colony opens this spring with bright prospects. On the first excursion leaving Toronto in April, several families went to the Colony. Our Moose Jaw agent writes that 45 persons in all from this excursion started from there by trail for the Colony on the 22nd of April. On the excursion of May first, nine settlers with their families direct from the Old Colony, in addition to others, went. A number more families from Scotland are expected out, and will proceed at once to the Colony.

Some of the settlers mentioned above are scrip-holders, others are intending homesteaders who get 100 acres of land free with the privilege of pre-empting 160 more, under the Government's general land regulations. To claim free lands parties must be themselves, actual settlers. Scrip-holders can meet settlement duties by placing one settler on each half section.

Scrip-holders presenting their scrip on the Colony will be allowed to make selection providing they place settlers on at once.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY (LIMITED).

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the company's office 114 and 116 King Street West, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 12th. The President Mr. G. M. Rose, occupied the chair, Mr. J. B. King acting as Secretary.

Among those present were, G. M. Rose, W. Pemberton Page, D. Mallan, J. B. King, S. W. Hill, A. Farley, J. A. Livingston, Allen Cassels, solicitor, J. N. Lake, G. W. Grant, H. O'Hara, D. Rose, W. Anderson, G. A. Boomer, W. M. Cooper, P. G. Han, M. P. P., P. S. Hatton, G. Jackson, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, C. Powell, G. A. Schram, J. C. White, J. G. Turton, J. H. Willmot, Rev. J. Graham, R. Barber, T. W. Campbell, R. S. Schell, S. H. James, W. S. Smith, J. D. Henderson, R. H. Gray, J. W. Cheeseworth, Rev. J. B. Clarkson.

We give below extracts from the Annual Report as read.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY (LIMITED), 1883.

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Stockholders of the Temperance Colonization Society (Limited) the Second Annual Report of the Society's business, which Report will be found to contain a carefully prepared statement of the affairs of the Society, its business during the past year, and its present financial condition.

We cannot, as in the report of a year ago, refer to extensive sales of land, yet there is much for congratulation in the general development and settlement of the Colony.

Through investigation and examination have beyond doubt proven that the location of lands can not be excelled in the North-West, and that the quality of the soil is unsurpassed.

The development of the Colony has gone steadily forward and a good class of settlers has been placed upon the lands during the season. General satisfaction has also been expressed by those who have settled.

Although some distance from railway communication, yet with the magnificent Saskatchewan running through the Colony (upon which the first steamer was placed last season, and a regular line is now being made ready for next season's work to run in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway), the Colony will now be comparatively easy of access to settlers, and besides this there is now a good trail from Moose Jaw, and the prospect of early railway communication direct into the Colony. Telegraph communication has been opened and application made by petition to the Dominion Government for postal com-

munication, which it is expected will be established in the Spring.

### SASKATOON.

A site has been chosen on the banks of the river, and a prospective city laid out, called Saskatoon. There are about 3,500 lots surveyed, and out of these 77 have been sold and 30 granted free to immediate settlers. A number of buildings have already been erected and a nucleus formed, around which, it is safe to predict, a large and prosperous city will at an early date meet the eye of the traveller through the North-West.

### SURVEYED LANDS.

In June, 1882, twenty-one townships out of the reserve tract of about 2,000,000 acres were allotted to the Company, on the first payment of \$84,000 was made to the Dominion Government. These townships were then surveyed. Since that time 100,000 of five townships only have been received, although we believe mostly all have been surveyed during the last year, and will be ready for occupation next season. These townships lie on each side of the Colony, extending north and south through the Colony.

Sixty-three settlers were placed upon the lands in 1883, with a rebate of \$7,500 had been credited upon our account for lands.

### FREE HOMESTEADS.

Special effort is now being directed to the settlement of the even numbered sections, in accordance with the provisions in the "Government Land Regulations," offering to settlers 160 acres of land free, the conditions being as follows: By calling the attention of the public to our Free Lands, by advertisement and through special and travelling agents throughout the Dominion, and also the Old Country, we have a good prospect for the speedy settlement of the Homesteads. This will give value to the Company's lands, and to the Scrip held by parties entitling them to lands, and, together with the general development of the Colony, give increased stability and value to your stock.

### LANDS SOLD.

Scrip for 391 Sections has been issued during the year, with settlement conditions, besides the sale of 77 City lots, at from sixty to eighty dollars each.

### EXPENSES.

There has been the sum of \$4,759.34 paid out for labour sent into the Colony for the use of settlers, which, although an immediate outlay, will return to the Company as the settlers purchase and pay for it. We have in Assets in the Colony and at Moose Jaw, outside of our lands, property to the value of \$8,713.90, consisting of two lots at Moose Jaw, with buildings (storehouse and office), buildings in Saskatoon, teams, wagons, lumber, scow boats, &c.

### BY-LAWS.

In accordance with notice of motion introduced at last Annual Meeting a By-law will be presented for adoption reducing the qualification of Directors to fifty shares, in place of one hundred as at present.

Also a By-Law authorizing the issue of Debentures and securing money on the same.

### OBITUARY.

We regret to report the death of a respected member of our Board, Rev. Charles Turver. In him the Board lost a valuable member, and the Company a Director whose efforts were always directed conscientiously towards the best interests of the Society.

### SUGGESTIONS.

Your Directors in the past year have endeavoured to conduct the business in the general interests of stockholders and settlers; their term of office now expires and you will be called upon to elect a Board for the ensuing year; in retiring we express a hope that great success will attend the work of the Society in future.

Geo. Maclean Rose,

President.

W. Pemberton Page,

Manager.

Considerable discussion arose upon the reading of the Financial Report, especially in regard to the amount of land credit awarded to originators, it being claimed by general stockholders that too large a sum was disposed of in this way, upon an expression being given by the promoters to compromise, a Committee was appointed to prepare and submit to

a future meeting some arrangements in regard to the matter.

A By-law was introduced and adopted reducing the qualification of Directors to 50 shares with calls paid up.

A By-law was also adopted giving the Board power to issue debentures and the securing of money on the same.

The following were elected as the Board of Directors for the ensuing year—G. W. Grant, J. C. White, A. Farley, J. S. Hutton, D. Miller, S. W. Hill, M. S. Smith, J. W. Cheeseworth, D. S. Keith, G. M. Rose, J. B. King, W. P. Page, J. N. Lake, G. Jackson and J. Leys.

Meeting adjourned to the 9th April.  
At the adjourned annual meeting on the 9th April, the matter of the compromise between the Company and the Land Credit shareholders was considered without prejudice. It was arranged that the Land Credit shareholders relinquish all claims to all except two-tenths of the Land Credit, provided they be allowed to reduce their stock holdings in a like proportion. The matter was left to a special committee to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Board to be put in proper form, and reported to a future meeting of the shareholders for confirmation.

#### DAKOTA vs. MANITOBA.

We would call our readers' attention to the following articles from unprejudiced parties about Dakota and the North-West. Political papers, for the sake of

with canvas into rooms and halls the night he slept there. It did not seem to awaken any trouble. When he came to more civilized surroundings he kept some meetings."

The following from the *Chicago Evening Journal* gives advice from an American standpoint, and the advice is equally applicable to settlers from Ontario:—

#### DAKOTA NOT A PARADISE.

Notwithstanding that the emigration to Dakota this Spring has been so great that some of the lines of railroad leading thither have been absolutely blockaded, the *Chicago Journal* has lifted its voice against the expediency of the exodus, especially from the State of Illinois. The story of Dakota has been in some respects altogether too highly coloured; the emigration business has been overworked; the excitement is about over, and now comes the relapse. Dakota is no doubt a good place for wheat-growing purposes, and is just the place for the poor foreigner from Sweden or Norway, or any other cold country in Europe, to settle in, but the climate is too severe for a man who has been reared anywhere south of the fortieth parallel of latitude. As a matter of courtesy on the part of the geographers, Dakota is placed in the "temperate zone," but when wells twenty feet deep are frozen over, and winter sets in about the 1st of October, with a coldness that defies

fictitious residence, then prove up, mortgage or sell for \$300 to \$500, then leave Dakota or repeat the game, making a net gain of perhaps \$200 for the six months, is the programme by thousands. And many an honest pioneer takes his claim, toils to make a home, and in a year or two finds himself almost isolated from neighbours, and debarr'd from the blessings of society.

"If grasshoppers, or a failure of crop occur this year, there will be a bigger stampede than followed Moses of old.

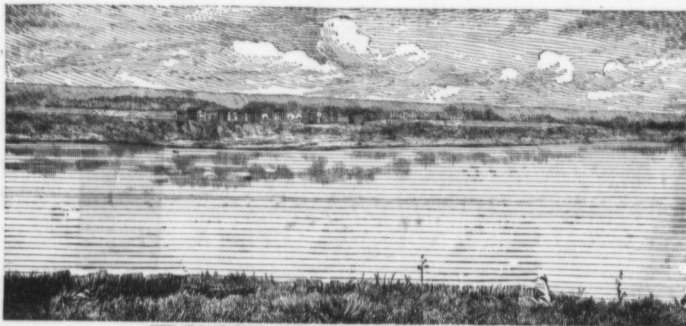
"Anyone intending to come to Dakota territory ought to be prepared to accept the regular hardships of pioneer life. Don't build your hopes on enormous crops. Every dollar you earn here is well earned. The busiest man in South Dakota is Shlyock. His grip is on some quarter or more of nearly every section, and five years will see thousands of farms in his hands."

It seems from the above that Dakota is not the land of promise, flowing with milk and honey, which many people have been led to believe, and Mr. Sharpe's representations are abundantly corroborated by others. The man who leaves Illinois for Dakota is going away from home, "and don't you forget it."

In contrast with the foregoing we give the following letter taken from the *Montreal Witness*, which speaks for itself:—

#### FARMING IN MANITOBA.

Sir,—Being an old reader of your influential paper I have thought, perhaps, a few remarks from me may



CITY OF SASKATOON, ON THE BANKS OF THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

getting a point against the Government land policy, have not failed to write disparagingly about our great North-West as a field for settlement, and as a consequence land agents from Dakota, have taken advantage of their articles to paint Dakota as the great Eldorado for emigrants, and have so scattered their literature throughout Ontario that many have been influenced to settle there instead of on the better lands, milder climate, and among a more Christianized and law-abiding community.

The following taken from a paper entitled *Word and Work*, published by the American Unitarian Association in Boston, gives our readers an idea of Dakota civilization as told by a missionary, Rev. Kristofer Janson, to an American Association:—

"My fellow-worker, Mr. Hange, has taken a missionary trip so far West as to Fort Pierre, Dakota, at the Missouri river. He had to fulfil an old promise to accompany a Danish colony which intended to settle out there. They were disappointed, came too late; all the good farming land was taken, and they will now wait until the Indian reservation there will be thrown open for settling next year. I have a good friend, an intelligent and educated farmer, who has settled there near Fort Sully; he expects some more friends round him. The conditions are still like those in Montana and on the other frontiers, uncivilized and unsettled. Mr. Hange told me that he was near being killed and robbed one night in his tent, and there was a man shot in the 'hotel' (that is to say, an immense tent, divided

the registry of Fahrenheit, and continues until May, it might as well be called a cold section of country.

From a letter written to the Aledo (Ill.) *Record* by Mr. Thomas S. Sharpe, who has been a resident of Hutchinson county, Dakota, for the past five years, some facts may be gathered that will enlighten those who are contemplating settling in that territory. We quote some extracts from Mr. Sharpe's letter:—

"Persons east will do well to accept with caution the reports about Dakota. They appear mostly written by persons who have never raised a crop or seen one raised. North Dakota is a wheat region. South Dakota is not, and between is debatable land. I have lived here five years on a homestead. There is plenty of good water, but more bad, and some have dug several wells before they hit palatable water. A man can raise timber very easily; orcharding has been tried and determined.

"I have not seen a crop of wheat twenty-five bushels per acre; have asked old settlers and they have not. Last year the Department of Agriculture made the return for this county at fourteen bushels. This was rather light, but the crop was the best in five years. Forty bushels of oats and thirty-five of corn are good crops, and it takes five acres of prairie to pasture a steer through summer. Flax is our main market crop, and is fast ruining lands devoted to it. Many who undertook sheep farming have given it up. Cattle business is the most profitable business at present, and the men who run threshing machines grow poor at it.

"There is a heavy immigration to this territory, and much of it of a land-grabbing nature. Six months

escape the waste-paper basket. I notice some of the Ontario papers are writing very strongly against this country. I cannot say whether from personal experience or from hearsay, but I am of opinion it must be the latter; the statements made must be very confusing and unsatisfactory to the intending settler, and are very apt to deter many a good man from coming here. I took up land here, and began breaking up the virgin soil in April, 1882, and have just commenced to harvest my first crop. We have three self-binders working on the farm, taking three horses each. I began cutting wheat on the 16th August, and hope, if favourable weather intervene, to finish cutting in about three weeks. I have forwarded by this post samples of the grain now being out. I may add that I commenced seeding on the 16th April last. I think these facts will be far more convincing to your readers than anything that may be written by a prejudiced writer as to the capabilities of the country. As to the root crop, I have never before seen such a fine sample as we have this year, they grow here to perfection. With regard to fruit, I brought some small fruits with me from Ontario. And so far they are a success, a sample of the foliage of the "Wilson Albany" strawberry I have forwarded, but shall be able to give you more information on this point at some other time. I also put in some studs of "white ash," and of other Ontario forest trees, and they are up and looking well. Cattle can be, and are, raised here very successfully, and become quite fat on the prairie grass without any grain whatever. As in Ontario we have to shelter them during the winter, but with this advantage, that no grain is necessary, we brought our stock through last winter in good condition and without any grain. On

the subject of the stated exodus to Dakota, we should know little here but for the Ontario people. As a fact, two young men left this neighbourhood for Dakota, after selling their homesteads, the principal reason being that they had friends there. This is the only case which has come to my knowledge.

On the other hand, there are several settlers around from the States, in fact my next neighbour, who has land adjoining mine, is from Kansas, where, after several years' residence, he contracted the ague, and lost nearly all his means, he is delighted with the change. Personally I consider the soil all that can be desired, and the crop which I am now cutting is quite equal to, if not superior to any I ever saw in Ontario.

As to the climate it is far more enjoyable than Ontario, the winter although it is not unpleasant, we were able to work out nearly every day, with very little inconvenience; the depth of snow never exceeded twelve inches at any one time, and the roads consequently were excellent for sleighing; we had no rain fall the whole winter, so that stacks were left open without any fear of injury. The summer is all that could be desired, perhaps I should draw attention to the fact that there is a very heavy dew each night, which appears to be sufficient to insure a luxuriant growth of all kinds of vegetation, and there is also a very large proportion of sunshine, which is another important element in farming.

ROBT. LANG.

Oakland Heights, Oak Lake,  
Manitoba, August 20th, 1883.

### THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION.

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 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 magnificent scene, the broad Saskatchewan rolling on in its stately course between banks hundreds of feet high. As soon as Beaver Creek is passed 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 tracts of land, as both soil 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. Sleights are more numerous than there are further south and the river affords a never-failing supply of excellent water to all who settle within reach of its banks. 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 enterprising 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 all the advantages which Saskatoon enjoys, and if large towns are to spring up anywhere in the 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 the 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 on 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 somewhat 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 so much the more rapid. At present alcohol is supposed to be obtained from the whole North-West Territory, but on other parts 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 actually interfering with the process of increasing 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 the 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 no obvious comparisons need be instituted with other portions of the Territory, it may safely be said that the Colony would have nothing to fear from such comparisons.—E. M. B.

—Moose Jaw News, October 5, 1883.

### ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. MR. COLPITTS.

Sir,—I have been waiting for some time before sending you another letter, believing that a number of your readers are anxious to know what the weather is like here now in general, and "Blizzards" in particular. Forty degrees below zero was the coldest we have experienced here yet, and that for an hour or two early in the morning, and then it was not too cold to saw wood at the door, this I know by actual experiment. I have been suffering nearly every day this winter, and, so far, have not derived more than I have in P. E. Island from cold. Let a man drive on one of these cold days from Charlottetown to Pownal on the ice, as I did several times last winter, and his experience will not materially differ from mine in some of my drives across the prairie this winter. I know that terrible stories are sometimes told of this climate. A friend of former days met me on the street in Charlottetown, a short time after I was appointed to this country, and pitied me in view of the terrible climate to which I and my family would be exposed—said he "one of your people here in your water barrel was frozen solid within a foot of a red hot stove; and I scarcely doubt the correctness of his statement; but what was the character of his house! If it was like, I may say the majority of houses here, through which the wind blows at its own sweet will, such a result would be attained either here or on P. E. Island; but in a house constructed properly with good fires there is no discomfort. In the house I occupy (and it is one of the best) not unfrequently the window is left open, for an hour before retiring, in our sleeping apartments to cool and air the room, a stove pipe passing through it making it sometimes uncomfortably warm. But what about the many people that are admitted to the hospital frost-bitten! I am informed from a source that I believe to be reliable that the majority of these were first bitten by the strong winds of the night, and afterwards by Jack Frost, and yourself and readers will not have forgotten that a year ago this winter at least three persons perished through cold and exposure on P. E. Island. Still I confess this is a bad country to get drunk and lie out in, especially about the time of the Christmas holidays. Have I exhausted the subject of climate? If not, at your request I will return to it in a future article.

You have read, doubtless, of great discontent in Manitoba this winter. That a great many are not content is no doubt true; but why? "Ay! there is the rub." Now, I shall not discuss Gritism, C. E. R. monopoly, nor "Magnificent Water Stretches;" but glance at some things that lie well with my own observation. There has been in this country what is called a boom, that is, a great inflation. Many things sell for ten times their value; a large credit trade was done; a great many gave up legitimate business and went into wild speculation; high interest was paid on borrowed capital; farmers were offered and sometimes accepted great prices for their lands; large cities were laid out, and town lots sold, that are to-day without an inhabitant; many immigrants were coming into the country, those were compelled to buy of those here before them; hence all supplies were dear. But to-day

there is a surplus in the country. What (the staple) has come down to its market value; chestnuts are trying to get their money in; the machine agent and the merchant want their pay; in fact the day of reckoning has come, and wild extravagance has got a snub, and not an hour too soon. The fact remains, this is a magnificent country, with a most fertile soil and a salubrious climate, and when men will learn to do business carefully, and farmers be as prudent as they generally are in P. E. Island, there will, I predict, be very little discontent. When lumber gets down to a fair price, and through cheap rates for grain going east, and the new route to England, via Hudson Bay is available, when farmers can build comfortable houses and barns, then I think they will dwell here a happy and prosperous people. I know several persons here now, some of whom join in the view of discontent, that unhesitatingly tell me of their poor and crippled condition in some of the older provinces, and who had scarcely money enough to bring them to Winnipeg, who are now possessors of fine farms without insurance, and a crop this year of more than two thousand bushels of wheat and other things in proportion.

It expects I that, with the increased facilities for travel, and the low rates given by the Canadian Pacific Railway and others, as good as reported, and they will in and take up homesteads next year. Among the many inducements held out to settlers in different localities, perhaps there are few, if any, more attractive than the Temperance Colonization Society offer, their lands are as good as reported, and they are able to keep out intoxicants as they hope to do, they have some things in their favour that would lead me to give them preference over all others who are trying to settle up this new country. I propose, if I can get the time, to see some of the lands along the Son Saskatchewan early next summer, and I will give you the result of my observations. When spring is here I will write you again, and let your readers know when farming commences, and how things appear then.

Yours, as ever,

WASLEY COLPITTS,  
Nelson, Manitoba, Feb. 18, 1884.

### A GIGANTIC FARM.

OPERATIONS OF THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY FARMING COMPANY.

Seedling already completed.

A representative of the Gazette yesterday waited upon Mr. H. C. Montgomery, treasurer of the Qu'Appelle Farming Company, whose property is known as the Bell farm, to learn some particulars of their operations. The farm, which comprises 44,000 acres, is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being intersected by that road, 312 miles west of Winnipeg and 84 miles east of Regina, the shipping point being known as Indian Head. The company enjoyed a prosperous year in 1883, their wheat having escaped the frost which caused so much damage to the crops generally. The company began harrowing operations as early as March 20th and seeding on March 31st, or about two weeks earlier than last year, and on April 12th the wheat-sowing had been completed, from five to six thousand acres being put under crop. This week 1,500 acres of oats and about 500 acres of flax will be sown. The latter is new, but the soil is favourable to its culture, and profitable returns from it are expected. Indeed, the product has already been contracted for. During the summer ground will be broken to an extent that will permit the seeding of 14,000 acres of hay in 1885. A permit the seeding of 14,000 acres of hay in 1885. A large quantity of machinery is required in connection with the farm, and there will be 45 self-binders, 7 steam threshers and fifty ploughs at work this year. Ploughing with horses costs a shilling under \$2 per acre, one man with horses and plough, working about two acres per day. The price of agricultural implements declined. Up to last year American manufacturers enjoyed a monopoly of the market in the North-West, Canadian manufacturers not turning out the class of implements best adapted to the country, but in 1883, and this season they are likely to be universally adopted. Seeders can be purchased 13 per cent. cheaper than last year, and Canadian self reapers and binders have now so materially improved in quality that the Qu'Appelle Company are buying them in preference to the Chicago machines formerly employed, and have just ordered twenty-five from Messrs. A. Harris, Son & Co. of Brantford. The American binders are being offered \$45 below last year's price in order if possible to build

the market, but even at this reduction purchases can be made more advantageously in Canada. The company erect substantial cottages on the property for the farm hands, and at the end of five years give the option of purchase at a fair valuation to the occupants. Small farms will also be disposed of from time to time out of the large parcel of land covered by the company. Mr. Eberts expects that operations this season will be most successful, the seeding has been completed remarkably early, and the harvest promises to be bountiful, an average of 25 bushels to the acre being counted upon.

**CANADA IN SCOTLAND.**

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Below we republish from the Aberdeen Evening Express of the 12th ult. the substance of the report of the annual meeting of the North of Scotland Mortgage Co. in Aberdeen. Mr. Barclay, M.P., the Company's chairman, had opposed investment of the company's funds in the Canadian North-West until more was known of the country. In his speech to the shareholders at the annual meeting, Mr. Barclay explained that he and other officers of the company visited the North-West during 1882 and were entirely satisfied with the prospects before the country and now recommend loaning on properties in that quarter. His statements supply valuable testimony to the merits of the country.

Mr. Barclay, after explaining that the margins of profit for 1883 had been increased by £1,000 over 1882, said:—

On previous occasions I expressed an adverse opinion to the extent that we required to be better informed before the position and real character of that country before we considered it expedient to send such a large amount up to the frontier on mortgage as would meet the increased expenditure which must necessarily be made. The rate of interest in Canada during the last two years up till within the last six months has been gradually getting lower. The people in Ontario have become richer, they have been receiving of a large amount of their municipal and township debentures, and consequently there was a greater demand for suitable investments for trust money. The competition was so great, but during the last six months we have been getting out a satisfactory amount of money at fair rates of interest. But this has been principally due to the great pressure for money in Canada, and a pressure which is only of a temporary character. We may expect that after another good harvest or two the rate of interest will tend to get lower in Ontario, and we thought it well to be looking out in time before the necessity actually did arise, so that we may be prepared to meet the circumstances. I myself and the board resolved that we should not extend their operations to Manitoba until some of the officials of the company should see the country, and judge for themselves. Well, in last autumn the secretary and I went to the North-West. We did not go in company. The secretary was attended by Mr. Nanton of Toronto office, a gentleman who has been chief in the offices under the agents for several years, and a man in whom I place very great confidence. I was accompanied by Mr. Oaler, and we went out at different times and saw different parts of the country. As you are aware, if not previously ascertained, the North-West, I myself at least not satisfied that it was an eligible country for settlement, and very possibly I would not have accepted without considerable doubt the statements made by any other person, which I am going to make respecting that country. There were two, as I supposed, facts which would seem to me very difficult to explain away before the North-West could be an eligible country for settlement. One was the difficulty in respect to water, and the other was the severity of the climate. Well, we went to the North-West, got a little farther west than we have any intention of loaning, and we made it our business to ascertain what the disadvantages of that country might be. We made inquiry of all the farmers we came in contact with, and I had also the advantage of a conversation with a gentleman who was sent out by another large company, and I think I may say absolutely that I did not meet any farmer or any person in the North-West who was dissatisfied with the country, and I could not hear that any number of farmers had returned to the "Fling" in Manitoba. The water was certainly not plentiful, such as we are accustomed to perhaps in Desdieu, but there is no difficulty regarding it. In all districts I passed, so far as I could learn, sufficient good water could be obtained by sinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep. Then there are nodoubt

places, particularly in Southern Manitoba, where the water is not of a satisfactory character, and where difficulty exists as to getting fresh water, but there are difficulties of some kind in all countries, and in the case of that North-West at least, I came to the conclusion that the water difficulty, except that it might be in certain limited areas, was not a serious obstacle in the way of a settlement in the country. We were told also that the winter was extremely severe, and no doubt in one sense it is. I think it may be accepted that the winter is in the ground sufficiently strong to prevent ploughing somewhere about six months in the year, but the farmers with whom I spoke about the severity said it did not produce any serious inconvenience. One farmer there told me that he had come from Desdieu, and experienced far worse winters there than he had done in the North-West Territory. Several farmers stated their preference of the climate of the North-West to that of Ontario, and I am quite prepared to accept that statement. A serious difficulty which presented itself to me was—when I was with the farmers plough the land and seed it, and my visit to the North-West has satisfied me on that point. The land is exceedingly easily wrought, and I believe that a farmer with his own hand and with the assistance of perhaps two men for a month in summer can plough, sow, and reap, at least 100 acres of crop. As regards the quality of the crops produced, there are samples of various products here before me, which I think will speak for themselves, and our friend Mr. White will be able to tell you that the wheat he produced there is as fine as produced anywhere in the world. I have come to the conclusion, after visiting the North-West, that they can produce wheat very much cheaper than anywhere else in America where I have been. No doubt they are a considerable distance away from the market, but that will be counterbalanced by the superior quality of the wheat, and the return per acre is larger than in any other part of America. I consider it is quite safe to lend money on land in the North-West Territory, of course, within certain areas, and perhaps, safer than it was to lend money 10 years ago in the Province of Ontario. I do not hesitate to recommend the shareholders to extend the operations of the company to Manitoba as soon as they are able to make what they consider satisfactory arrangements for the prudent conduct of the company's business. I have no objection to the operation of the company to the meeting, but the directors thought it courteous to the shareholders to acquaint themselves with the matter before taking any actual steps for extending the business, and they will consider any suggestion made by the shareholders.

After the Chairman had dealt with some other features of the company's business and some formal questions had been put, Mr. James Milne, C. A., in seconding a motion regarding the appointment of auditors said:—

He thought the directors were wisely going to extend their operations to fresh fields and pastures virgin green. [Applause.] If any one of them wished independent testimony he thought they would find very satisfactory reasons given with great clearness and ability, and at the same time with great sobriety, by the Marquis of Lorne, the late Governor General of the Dominion, and by Mr. Peacock Edwards, the commissioner for Lady Gordon Cathcart of Cluny, in speeches they made at Glasgow. There was also corroborative testimony in the joint report made by Mr. Ronald Macdonald, the factor for Cluny, and Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Alexander Forbes moved a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who constituted the Advising Board in Canada, which was seconded by Mr. William Alexander, supported by the chair, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. F. White acknowledged the compliment, and in the course of some remarks said that although he had spoken at that time last year against the North-West, he had been converted by the superior quality of wheat it was merely a question of time when these splendid districts would produce a very large supply of wheat of the very finest quality. [Applause.]

So the good work of conversion goes bravely on. Day by day, in Britain and Europe generally, as in America, the more that is known of the Canadian North-West, the more highly it is thought of, and the closer the examination the more satisfactory the opinions formed of the country. The strongest and most convincing testimony comes from the people who have been there, and who are accustomed to the conditions against it and returned to praise, as in the case of Mr. Barclay, a member of their Imperial Parliament, and chairman of an important Scotch financial company.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The moralists of all ages have denounced the use of intoxicating drinks as most demoralizing.

The year 1883 was the most hopeful the temperance cause in Great Britain has ever known.

Sir H. Thompson and Dr. Richardson declare that there is no greater cause of evil—moral or physical—than the use of alcohol.

The licensed victualler is usually a state authorized drunkard manufacturer, though he was intended originally as an authorized caterer to a legitimate public want.

Ten million bottles of spirits are distributed annually by the grocers of Great Britain. Will some arithmetician tell us the aggregate amount of unhappiness this represents in the homes of the Mother Land?

It is the testimony of a majority of those disbursing the funds of charitable associations to the poor, that most of the misery and want brought to their knowledge has its origin in the intemperate habits of the sufferers.

In New York State about 20,000 voters usually decide between the two political parties. In 1882 the temperance vote reached 26,000. The lesson taught by these figures to the prohibitionists of that State is unmistakable.

Wonderful accounts are arriving from Calgary of the mineral virtues of the Rocky Mountains and of the great finds of copper and other ores in that region. If these stories turn out to be correct, a rush to the Mountains may be anticipated next spring.

The crops at Prince Albert have turned out much better, both as to quantity and quality, than was at one time expected. Good wheat sells at 75c. to \$1. cots, 50c. and barley, 35c. Large quantities of flour are being shipped to Battledore.—*Globe, January 23rd, 1884.*

The records of the Dominion Land office give the most detailed particulars of the status of the Dominion North-West to the effect that the country is being settled. They all show tremendous increases in the number of homestead and pre-emption entries for 1882 over 1881. During 1881 the total entries made in seven land offices were 2,753 homesteads and 1,647 pre-emptions, 792,354 acres in all. In 1882 one office, that of Regina, makes the following excellent showing: Homesteads entered..... 2,368 Pre-emption entries..... 1,843 Acres covered..... 637,700

The total entries for one office in 1882 thus came within 300 of the total for the seven offices the year before.

The Regina Leader says the business transacted at the Dominion Land Office in that section of country, during the past year, gives a very good idea of the progress of settlement. A comparison is made with the number of entries in 1881, supposed to be a boom year, and with results in favour of last year. Mr. Gordon, the Dominion Lands Agent, reports that during the year ended 31st October, 2,268 homesteads and 1,843 pre-emption entries, covering 608,700 acres were granted. In the year, 1881, the returns of seven offices show the total entries to have been 2,753 homesteads, and 1,647 pre-emptions, or an area of 702,354 acres. Last year, when the country was swarming with settlers and almost everyone seeking a location, the greatest number of entries made at any office was 1,641, or 627 less than the Regina office returns show for this year.

The beneficial influence of the opening of the Thunder Bay section of the Canadian Pacific Railway continues to be exemplified in the cutting of all rail rates in the United States roads. The lines of the North-West Traffic Association and the St. Paul & Minnesota Railway have announced that they will assume the charges made by the United States Customs officers at Port Huron and St. Vincent; that is they will pay the fees for bonding, entry and cancellation of bonding certificates, which have been heretofore charged to the shippers, and the rates quoted are intended to cover the entire cost of transportation through to destination. The shipments will be made all rail and without breaking bulk until the delivery is made in Manitoba. The paying of all bonding charges by the railways is an effort to still retain the Ontario business, as by the Lake Superior route no bonding is necessary.

# THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated 14th March, 1882.

Capital . . \$2,000,000, in Shares of \$100 each

Executive Committee of Management :

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,

GEORGE MACLEAN ROSE,

ARTHUR FARLEY.

## FREE HOMESTEADS

IN THE

## TEMPERANCE COLONY, N. W. T.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

Of Beautiful Land Free to Actual Settlers.

### SPECIAL ADVANTAGES :

FIRST CLASS LAND.

PLENTY OF PURE WATER.

NAVIGABLE RIVER PASSING THROUGH IT.

SOBER, THRIFTY, MORAL, NEIGHBOURS.

HEALTHY CLIMATE. NO FEVERS.

CONVENIENT TO COAL MINES.

SEASON LONGER THAN IN MANITOBA.

SUPPLY STORE IN THE COLONY.

LOCATED IN CENTRE OF FERTILE BELT.

# S A S K A T O O N !

The site of Saskatoon is beautifully located on the banks of the river, and is destined at an early date to become a flourishing city. The river is over 1,000 feet wide, and from five to fifteen feet deep. The banks are from 25 to 100 feet high, ensuring first-class drainage. Water very easily obtained. Several stone houses in course of erection; a number of good frame houses already erected, the smallest 16x24 and two stories high.

Our Land Commissioner, Mr. John N. Lake, a gentleman well-known in Ontario—having spent two seasons in the North-West—is prepared to deliver free lectures on the North-West in various parts of the country.

## LOTS FOR SALE.

Maps of the Colony and City, and all information furnished upon application.

### Head Office, - - 114 King Street West, Toronto.

M. S. SMITH, President.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Manager.