

# THE COLONIZER.

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## THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

What Has Been Accomplished by Settlers this Season.

### DESCRIPTION OF TOWN OF SASKATOON.

From the Winnipeg Star.

Learning that the commission of the Temperance Colony, Mr. Lake, was in the city, a representative of the Star waited upon him at the Douglas House, and found the gentleman very willing to give all possible information concerning colony matters.

"It is the year's operations been up to your expectations?" asked the reporter.

"Hardly. I had hoped we would be able to report at least one hundred and fifty settlers, but we have only about half of that number, who have only made a beginning. We have, however, about one hundred sections located that will be occupied by at least two families each next year."

"How much land was broken up this year in the colony?"

"About four or five hundred acres, a fair proportion of which has been cropped."

"Where do your settlers come from?"

"Ontario, principally. There are a few from the Old Country, and every one of those, we expect, will bring on an average three additional families next year."

"How do your settlers like the country?"

"Well, I think. In fact, I am sure they are all pleased with the land and prospects. Of course, the journey of 150 miles from the railway, though over a good trail, is a formidable matter. Yet some have made the journey two or three times, and altogether taking the lumber brought in by the river, about two hundred tons of freight has been taken in. The settlers are mostly persons of means, hardly any of them with less than \$2,000 and some are able to command as high as \$15,000 or \$20,000. The crops were exceedingly good. The rain came a little too light during July, but root crops turned out excellent, and grain, though sown late, was harvested in good shape. Very favourable reports have been made by all persons pass-

ing through, who have no interest in the colony. They are all impressed with the good soil in the locality."

"Where do you expect your next year's settlers from?"

"Many from Ontario are already arranging to come, and also from the maritime provinces; a large number from the Old Country, where we have some energetic agents, who have seen the colony, and also a few from the Western States. If we were only nearer to the railway, we could easily put in five hundred additional settlers next year, and perhaps in spite of everything we may come very near that number. But we hope to see a railway stretching out towards, if not into the colony, next year."

"Where is the city of Saskatoon?"

"It is a part of sections 28 and 21, in township 36, range five west of the third meridian. This is the entire district laid out for the place. About thirty thousand feet of lumber was used up in twenty days during September, in building five new buildings, the smallest of which is 16 x 24 and two stories high.\* If



SASKATOON, FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

lumber had been forthcoming we could have erected many more. There are several stone houses in course of erection there. Stone is being drawn to the place. A large quantity of lime has been burned, and these buildings will be finished in the spring. We have the finest town site between Minneapolis and Saskatoon, and I make the statement fearlessly. It is situated on the east bank of the Saskatchewan River, which is at that point from 1,000 to 1,100 feet wide. There is a park of forty acres along the river bank, with some trees eighteen or twenty inches in diameter. Water is obtainable at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. There is plenty of stone in the vicinity for building purposes, with sand at a convenient distance. Brick clay is also close at hand. Our prospects are as good as any in the great North-West, and the site being in the very centre of from two to four millions acres of good farming lands will make it a place of no little importance in the near future. I hope to complete arrangements this week to have a new saw and grist mill erected early in the spring, and also to make sure of

two or not more steamers on the river. Although the steamer Lily came to grief some time ago, she was not quite suited to the river. The captain of the ill-fated boat assures me that the river can be navigated safely and successfully."

"Can you not shorten the trail into your colony?"

"We are endeavouring to do so, and an exploring party leave Moose Jaw to-day to make a new and more direct trail, and spend from \$200 to \$400 in making it good. We expect to shorten the distance by almost twenty miles."

"What accommodation is there at Moose Jaw?"

"We have hitherto used a large tent and small storehouse for the settlers' goods and accommodation this year. But last week I built a large two-storey warehouse, twenty-two feet wide by forty-eight feet in length, and sixteen feet high. The lower story will be for freight, and the upper one for sleeping apartments. In the spring we will build a large house for kitchen and dining-hall, and also a stable for the horses. So, then, people can

do their own cooking, etc., if they please. I may add, we are all doing all we can to make our settlers comfortable on the way, and when they reach the colony."

"Have your settlers been satisfied with the C.P.R.?"

"The greater part of our goods came through without any extra charge worth mentioning. But on some cars we had to pay as high as eighty dollars, and no reasonable explanation was given. I am of opinion that the trouble was with the railways in the United States, and not the fault of the C.P.R. But if people are careful in shipping they are generally satisfied. The C.P.R., I think, are doing all they could reasonably be expected to do, especially when we consider the vast amount of material that must be taken in every day for construction. The road and its equipment are a great credit to the company and to the country. The whole work shows they have come to stay."

"When do you expect to return to the colony?"

\* 60,000 feet, with plenty of doors, sash, trimmings, &c., have been sent in since.

"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 the 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.

**ENGLISH FARMERS' SONS AND THE NORTH-WEST.**

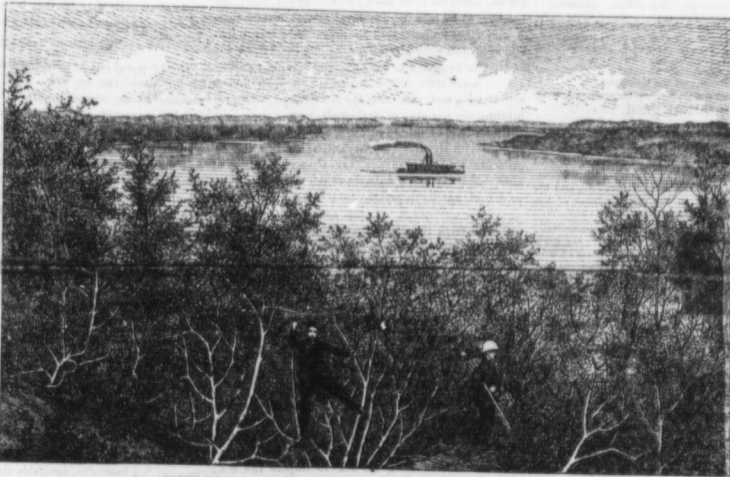
Farming in England is no longer what it was even so recently as a generation ago, and the English farmers have no desire to bring up their sons to farming in their native land. The consequence is that there is a large class of persons admirably suited for an agricultural life, young, stalwart, active, and not without means, who are anxious to find some spot in the British dominions where they may pursue the noblest of all callings, but who are too young and too inexperienced to face the conditions of a new country, independent of parental control and guidance, or some substitute for such. Two plans have been tried, and been very successful. There is a company in London which advertises that for so much money they will place a young man with a Canadian farmer, who will teach him scientific agriculture, and see that he is placed on a suitable homestead. This company—perhaps there are several such companies—hardly meets all the needs. The other plan of sending young gentlemen to live on a homestead, and see that for their services they will get board and instructions from some farmer, has likewise failed. Such young men are bound to be grumblers at the table, idlers in the field,

and late sleepers, demoralizing to the paid hands, and, in fact, about the biggest nuisance a farmer could have about his farm: so that farmers have said to us they would prefer to pay \$30 a month to a man than have one of these loiterers around. Men easily frightened by hard work, or coarse but wholesome fare are not wanted in the North-West. Let the effeminate stay in the chimney-corner.

Mr. Craddock, who has visited much of this country, who is delighted with it, and who is anxious to have young Englishmen of means come out here, in a conversation with Mr. Grover, the well-known farmer of Boggy Creek, evolved the idea that an agreement should be made with the farmers to settle such lads. We believe, however, that it would be found necessary to have a company to act between such immigrants and the farmers, and we venture to suggest that a society or company should be formed here, in Regina, with men on the directorate whose position would raise them above the suspicion of any motive but that of benefiting the country in whose progress and development they would find their reward, for the purpose of seeing that Englishmen who have \$1,000 (£200) or more shall have an opportunity of instruction in Canadian farming, and shall be properly located. This could be done by selecting a trust-

worthy farmer, to whom should be committed the task of buying, for the student farmer, horses or oxen (or both), waggon, plough, harrow, m. w. e. c., choosing for him his homestead, or buying Syndicate land, and for three years feeding him, instructing him, using him and his capital of \$1,000, the farmer to have the young man's work and the crops for his trouble. At the end of the three years this young man could be his own master, would have his land, and whatever animals and implements would have been bought with his money. The company would have ten per cent. of the \$1,000, or more, for carrying out its business. If, after paying expenses, any surplus remained, it should go to a fund for agricultural prizes. It would be appropriate that the Lieutenant-Governor, for the time being, should be president, and the directorate should be composed half of citizens of Regina, and half of farmers resident near the capital.

Perhaps the best way of meeting the ends in view would be to establish an agricultural college here on a large basis. The Canadian Government would co-operate with us in this, and would give us a large tract of land. This article is intended to stimulate discussion rather than promulgate a plan, and we invite suggestions from those among our numerous readers who have given attention to subjects of the kind.—*Regina Leader.*



BANKS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN, NEAR SASKATOON, SHEWING WOODS.

**MOOSE JAW AND THE NORTH.**

**WELLDINGS OF THE TEMPERANCE COLONY IN MOOSE JAW.—A SHORTER TRAIL NEEDED.—GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.**

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 winter goods. In the Spring they will erect a large temporary building for cooking purposes; also a stable for horses and oxen. The Commissioner, Mr. Lake, informs us that the Company have paid out about \$6,000 and the settlers have paid out about \$100 more, making \$12,000 in all, the Company has right into the city during the first year of its operation. 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 make a first-class trail the Prince Albert trade can be diverted this way. Mr. Clark, the active and local agent of the Colony, will make a thorough section to ascertain the best route to Beaver Creek which will probably shorten the trail from fifteen to thirty miles. Such work can be better done in the fall than at any other season.

We learn that Mr. Lake intends leaving for Toronto this (Friday) evening, and will not return this season as no more settlers are expected this year. We hope, however, to see him again next spring, as we believe he has general satisfaction to the settler. In fact, we think few if any companies have done more for their settlers than the Temperance Colonization Society. Immigrants have been well looked after here. The trail has been made reasonably good. The Commissioners have probably done all that could reasonably be expected of them in the colony. Whilst there may be some who feel aggrieved because they did not get the town site of Saskatoon for a farm lot or have a hotel to stop at every night along the trail going out, we have generally heard the Colony and its management spoken of in the most respectful terms.—*Moose Jaw News.*

**THE NORTH COUNTRY.**

The glowing account given by Mr. John Hor Telfer of the lands of the Temperance Colony, represents without doubt the honest conclusions of a careful and competent observer. Mr. Telfer assures us that he sent to the Colony, not only without prejudice in its favour, but with some distrust and a certain grim determination to resist all seductive influences and reach his conclusions in the most independent manner possible. The result we have in the letter in our columns to-day, written at our request. Mr. Telfer's testimony,

taken in connection with that of many other reliable men which has from time to time appeared in the *News*, leaves no room for reasonable doubt that the tract of land secured by our temperance friends is one of the best in the whole North-west, which is certainly saying a great deal for it. For our own part, we are unwilling to concede to it any special superiority over the country in our own immediate neighbourhood, except that it is probably better wooded, and seems to have been smitten somewhat less severely with the drought of this remarkable season. But while we still have great faith in the future of the beautiful rolling prairie which lies all around us, and expect to see it in the end prove second to none in point of productiveness, we are none the less glad to be able to bring every week fresh evidence of the excellence of the magnificent country which stretches away to the north, not only to the Temperance Colony but for hundreds of miles beyond. Every new testimony of this kind, adds emphasis to the facts which are constantly pressing upon all concerned, the great necessity of improving in every way our means of communication with so promising a region, and especially of securing railway connection at the earliest possible moment. To the people who are making their homes in that north country, connection with the C.P.R., the great trunk line of the North-west, is a vital necessity. To us on that line, it is also of the first importance to the full use and development of all the advantages belonging to us in virtue of the fine location of our city. It is to be hoped there may be no delay when Parliament meets in granting the

charter 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. With a sure prospect of such 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.

All Correspondence to be addressed to "THE EDITOR," 111 King Street West, Toronto.

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 contracts, 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 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 ENRICHMENT OF THE LANDS BY WHICH THEY ARE OBTAINED. 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 clause 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, 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 these, 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 shortly.

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; and 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. N. 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 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.

### AGENTS FOR SALE OF LANDS AND OTHERWISE REPRESENTING THE COLONY.

J. H. Telfer, Barnstable, England, general agent with power to appoint sub-agents, secure homestead-settlers, etc.

D. S. Calder, Dundee, Scotland, same powers as agent above mentioned.

Samuel Brown, Duloe, R. S. O., Liskeard, Eng.  
G. A. Schran, Toronto, Chas. Turver, Davenport, agents for Ontario.

The agents for Ontario will travel through the Province holding public meetings and generally representing the Society.

A representative will be sent into the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, during the winter, who will take applications for homesteads, and also be prepared to sell land, lots in Saskatchewan, etc.

Agencies will also be established in other sections of the Dominion, and also in other countries of Europe, from which general information can be obtained.

It is the Company's intention to put a large number of settlers into their colony next year, and, therefore, wish to be represented in all parts of the world.

Information will be freely given, and maps, etc., sent on application either to the Company's Head Office or any of its agents.

### HO! FOR SASKATOON.

Mr. S. R. Kerr, of Winnipeg, writes to the head office that he has bought all the machinery necessary for a saw-mill, which he proposes to erect next spring at Saskatoon, with plainer andatcher attached so lumber can be dressed. The country between Rush Lake (a station on the C. P. R., 90 miles west of Moose Jaw) and the South Saskatchewan is being explored, and if a trail is found the whole distance of from 15 or 20 miles over which loads can be drawn. A warehouse will be built, and goods shipped by steamer from that point to Saskatoon. It is hoped, therefore, that the company will be able soon to quote a rate for freight and passengers from Toronto to Saskatoon direct.

### FROM A SETTLER.

The following is copy of letter received from a settler on the T. C. S. lands, who came directly from the Old Country, with his family. Such letters are gratifying to the company, and encouraging to intending settlers:—

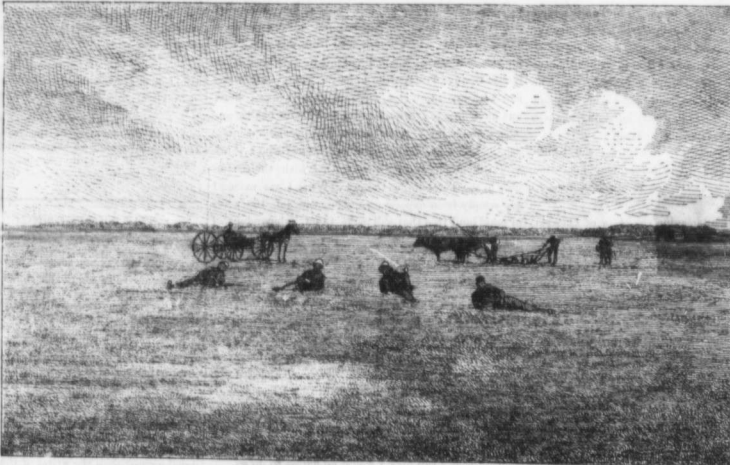
SASKATOON, SEP. 29th, 1883.

W. P. PAGE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I promised you when at Toronto that I would let you know how I liked the country. I have great pleasure in stating that I like it exceedingly, and shall try and get more out from the Old Country. I arrived here on the 8th of August, and have my log-house and stables up, and sufficient hay saved to carry me through the winter. I have received every attention and kindness from Messrs. Lake, Grant, and Clarke, who have ever been ready to assist me in anything. I have also written a letter, with some information, to Rev. E. A. Telfer, (Barnstable, England,) for him to make known in his section, of my satisfaction with the land, etc. I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

R. T. RICHARDSON.



BREAKING THE PRAIRIE, AS SEEN ON THE FARM OF JAMES HAMILTON, NEAR SASKATOON.

### VIEWS IN THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

In the last issue of THE COLONIZER we presented our readers with three views of Prairie Farming, and also a view taken from the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Saskatoon. We are now, by the kindness of Mr. O'Hara, enabled to place before our readers other views of the Colony from photographs. The first is a view looking across the river to Saskatoon; the second, the banks of the river, showing stone suitable for building; the third, the banks, showing wood, and the fourth is, turning up the first sod on the farm of Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of the township of Scarborough, and now settled on a magnificent section of healthful prairie land near Saskatoon.

### SOMETHING "NEW UNDER THE SUN."

For long ages intoxicating liquors found their way wherever man has gone. They have existed in all their ruinous power in the countries of the Old World. Under the influences of strong Drink, great cities have fallen into decay, Kingdoms have fallen,

and crowns have been lost. The brightest talents that ever graced humanity, have been blighted by strong drink, and "Drunkard" has branded the brow, when virtue and worth might have sat side by side enthroned. "How are the mighty fallen?" "How is the gold become dim?"

The answer is easy. They did what was made fashionable by custom, and respectable by law, they drank—they whose nervous organism was of the finest texture, they, whose every muscle thrilled and pulsated with animation, they, who were princes and kings among their fellowmen. They drank for pleasure, but the drink was a dose of ruin.

But what men had done they still continued to do, the tide of woe flowed on until it overflowed the old lands and found an outlet into the Colonies where, unresisted, it established itself, and like a mighty ocean it has rolled its waves upon every home and in its undercurrent, has carried away into its depths somebody's son, or brother, husband, Aye or daughter, sister or wife. Until the

great head of humanity was so pierced and wounded that efforts were made to stop it.

The license system and many other things were tried. Men said to the deadly liquid "thus far shall thou go and no farther. But, as in the case of a certain king, who went down to the waters edge, and bid it come no farther, and was answered by the waves rolling up higher in scornful disregard of his command, so the waters of strong Drink have well-nigh laughed every protest to scorn.

It is like Malaria in a district, it remains there, no disinfectant can quite destroy it.

The only way to get rid of Malaria is to go where it is not then, unless, you carry it with you, you will be delivered from it.

Such a plan has been adopted by the Temperance Colonization Society. Like the Pilgrim fathers they have gone to a new land to establish a Colony, where they might have liberty from a foe for a thousand times worse than any religious tyrant, bigot or inquisitor. And if we mistake not, their action is the inauguration of a new state of things.

They have begun rightly. They have gone to the virgin soil that as yet is unpopulated by the grog-shop—and unpossessed by a single rum-seller—as yet such have no place in the land, and the Society has the power, by virtue of their charter, to keep them out.

Those who love temperance, and hate and stand in horror of drunkenness, and the liquor traffic will be attracted thither. Those who want to save their families from the dangers of the bar-room will be among the number. All who take homes in that fair colony will pledge themselves to prohibit the making, storage, and sale of strong drinks, on their lands forever.

How then shall the destroyer get a footing, or find a place of abode among such a people?

I see this colony a few years hence, its beautiful prairies converted into fruitful fields. I see the farms adorned with neat and commodious buildings, and everything that betokens sobriety and industry. I see numerous towns thronged with a sober, peaceable and happy people. I walk up and down the street, but see no one reeling in drunkenness nor lying upon the sidewalks insensibly intoxicated. I catch no fumes of the grog-shop. I look over the police news, but find no drunks and disorderlies. I find in the list of accidents none as the result of drink. I find no drunken fathers—nor children who blush at the word "drunkard." I see churches and schools well attended.

Saturday night is come, and I see a realization of Robbie Burns' "Cotters Saturday night," with the pure joys of home, and the consolations of religion. There is no listening fearfully over the dying embers for the late uncertain, faltering footsteps.

Is this picture overdrawn? Not under the condition I have supposed. The consequences of the Liquor Traffic when it exists are too well known to require reiteration.

Let any thinking man imagine the state of Ontario, if from the first each settler and farm had been not under such a condition as proposed and required in the Temperance Colony, as compared with what it is now.

What of all the idle hours the drunkenness and wretchedness and ignorance as results of drink. Mr. Ross, M. P. for West Middlesex, read before the House, I think, in 1873, a statement, showing that 855,000,000 were spent annually for drink in Canada. What did the country get in return? The answer is at hand. It got the drunkenness of a disgracefully large percentage of her people. She got an increase of non-productiveness among her people. She got her prisons and asylums well filled. She got the bills of expense of these places to pay. She got a large supply of young uneducated demoralized boys and girls to take care of. These things are facts. Remove their cause and you have such a place as the Temperance Colony will be, and such a state of society as will there be found.

It may be said that the object of the colony is money-making. So it is. So is the object of every right-thinking man. But if it can be done without sacrificing any of the interests that go to build up a great and wealthy people—how much better.

Geo. A. SCHRAM.

#### THE FIRST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

Nov. 26th, 1883.

Mr. W. P. PAGE:—

Manager Temperance Colonization Society.

DEAR SIR,—I promised to give you a little of my experience in settling this year on the Temperance Colony, N. W. T. I started with my three sons and several other parties from Toronto on the 6th of

April and reached Moose Jaw on the 14th, when we took a rest for a couple of days, and then set out for Saskatoon by trail; there were twelve others. We had horses and oxen and a general outfit to commence work with when we got there. The land was all ready for the plough, so on the 18th of May we sowed our first wheat; turning the soil under and harrowing our seed in, and the same with oats and barley. The potatoes we put in hills and had to cover them the best way we could, but all turned out well considering the way they were put in. I had about 20 acres of crop which was sown from the 18th of May to the 29th of June; we then commenced breaking for next year's crops and have now about 60 acres all ready. There is a good deal to be done the first year and not much help to be had. We built a good log house and a stable 16x24; we have also a good cellar to put our roots in. We then set about sinking a well, when we got about fifteen feet we came to a spring of good water. Grass is in abundance on the prairie and all you like to cut for winter use; I cut about 30 tons; there is no trouble in cutting it one day with the machine and get it together next day with the horse-rake, so there is not much expense in getting in hay. I have now seed from this year's crop for about 75 acres, which I will put in next year if all is well besides oats for the horses. I am well satisfied with my summer's work; I have worked hard, but have enjoyed it, for I never had better health and look forward for a good return for my labour next year. There are a good many in Ontario who I think would do much better if they settled with their families in the Temperance Colony. What I am saying I say simply from experience. They can get 100 acres of good land free that will make them independent. I have seen some do in such a way. If done such do well the first season. All the settlers who are now on the Temperance Colony are well satisfied with their choice of land. This season the weather is beautiful up there, and the atmosphere is much drier than Ontario. We were ploughing when I came away on the 1st of November, and our horses and oxen grazing out. And if we want a day's sport we have plenty of game to shoot; ducks, geese, prairie chickens and rabbits; and fish in abundance in the River Saskatchewan. I would like to see a good class of settlers going in next spring and am sure they will be made welcome by all that are in, and if there is any information that I can give I would be happy to do so.

Yours truly,

P. LATHAM.

Yorkville P. O., Ont.

#### LECTURES ON THE NORTH-WEST.

The Land Commissioner of the Temperance Colony, Mr. John N. Lake, has been spending a few days in the Township of Walpole, and reports that several parties have signified their intention of going to the North-West next season. He preached at Springvale and Hagersville, to large audiences, on Sunday, Dec. 10th., and delivered a lecture, on the North-West, the Monday evening following, at Hagersville before a large audience. Mr. Lake has spent two seasons in the North-West and travelled extensively. From his well-known business abilities and sound judgment, we think he should give a correct opinion of matters and things in general, and, being accustomed to public speaking, should make a lecture very interesting. Any locality desiring to secure Mr. Lake's services during the win-

ter should correspond with him or the Head office, 114 King St., west. Mr. Lake will be at Prenton Dec. 21 to 24. Lecture at Morven Dec. 25. Preach, Sunday following at the same place, and be at Picton from Jan. 2 to the 8th., when he will return to Toronto.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

We are just in receipt of a letter from our agent, J. H. Telfer, Barnstable, England, who says that on his return home he was met with many enquiries about the Temperance Colony; that the prospects are exceedingly bright for a large emigration from there next season. The people are becoming fully awakened to the desirability of the Canadian North-West for settlement, and the Temperance Colony, in the advantages it presents—location, climate, etc., considered—will get a good share of the settlers from the Old Land.

The following quotation is from a letter written by Mr. R. W. Dulmage, of Clifford, who spent last season in the Colony, to the *Clifford Observer*, December 13, 1883:—"With respect to the quality of the soil in this extensive tract, all we have to say is that it will compare, first-class, and resembles Turtle Mountain very closely, of which everybody has heard. A sample of cereals may be seen in the *Observer* office. The wheat was sown on three-inch breaking on the 10th of June, and cut on the 20th of September, and raised by Mr. James McGowan, of Saskatoon. As far as I am inclined to prophesy that in the near future the metropolis of the North-West will have its location in the Temperance Colony, on the banks of the South Saskatchewan, and that the farmers of the wonderful Dakota and Montana (of which we hear so much) will well avail themselves of the route past our doors, in the exportation of their products via the Hudson Bay to Liverpool."

#### THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

OPINIONS OF AN ENGLISH VISITOR.

(Special Correspondence to Moose Jaw News.)

In my appreciation of the Temperance Colony I am something like a man, who, having heard a great deal in praise of a beautiful woman approaches her with a stern determination to resist her seductive influence, but nevertheless on meeting her is compelled to bow in homage at her feet. Before coming to this country my personal emigration literature had induced a certain feeling of distrust. I thought the representations made concerning this Great North-West were too good to be true. Now I confess myself convinced.

In reversal of the Caesarean maxim, I came, I saw, I was conquered, and now the Canadian prairies do not count among their adherents, one more devoted or determined to do all in his power to promote their development than the writer of these notes.

You have asked me to state what I think of the Temperance Colonization Society's estate. My candid opinion is that in the combination of practical usefulness with picturesque beauty, it is the finest tract of land I have ever seen. That is pretty much for one to say who has travelled over the length and breadth of England and lives in the fair county of Devonshire. But I mean it all the same. The very first thing that struck me on entering Temperance Colony territory was the attractive appearance of the land. It is for the most part, fine rolling prairie, the gentle undulations of which being outlined against a background of cloudless blue, and dotted here and there with clumps of trees, makes a picture full of variety and interest. Another advantage is that water is plentiful and of excellent quality. During my stay in Saskatoon, I drank freely of water from the Saskatchewan river, and can answer for its being very good. Settlers away back from the river derive their supply from the best of all sources by sinking wells to a depth of from seven to fifteen feet, and cattle can get all they want from the sloughs which abound in every direction. As to the soil I saw indubitable evidence of its extraordinary fertility in the form of growing and gathered crops. Considering that what came under my observation was sown late and on newly broken land, the results obtained are simply marvellous. In addition to wheat, barley, and oats, I noticed, peas, beans, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage and potatoes, all without an exception doing well. If the proof of the potato, like that of the

pudding, is in the eating, then those grown in the Temperance Colony are as good as they look, to judge from some I had for dinner. No wonder the settlers are satisfied. Despite early difficulties, occasional inconveniences, and exceptional instances of hardship, in getting on the land they all expressed themselves to the same effect. "The longer I live here the better I like it," was the sum and substance of what I heard. Nearly all had greatly benefited in health by residence in the North-West, and as one gentleman, an excellent evidence of sincerity, "that alone is worth all it has cost me to get here."

The City of Saskatoon reminded me irresistably of the words used respecting a famous city of the past. It is "beautiful for situation" beyond anything I have seen in this part of Canada. Situated on a well-wooded bluff, overlooking the broad Saskatchewan and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, the city is visible for a distance of many miles, especially from the opposite side of the river, where the bank is of lower elevation and gradually rises as it recedes. The unrivalled natural advantages of this site are being made the most of. Nothing could be more ingenious and skillful than the manner in which the ground has been laid out for building. Mr. Lake the chief Land Commissioner, to whom belongs the credit of designing all the plans, has exhibited great taste and judgment in this important work; and I am as confident, as one can be of anything in this world, that before many years, Saskatoon will be one of the greatest cities of the West. I mean to do all in my power when I return to my homeland, to find out if there is the right kind to a country which I honestly believe has a wonderful future in store if those charged with its administration and development are true to their trust.

JOHN HOW TELFER.

SQUATTERS IN THE N. W.

ARE THEY BONA FIDE FARMERS OR NOT.

The following letter appears in the Regina Leader:—

SIR,—You have many a time taken up the cudgels for the squatters around Regina—and some of us have thought that, considering that many of those squatters are living in Regina and never intended to live on their farms, and are no farmers at all, however. Some of us I say thought you carried your defence too far. We came out here just as early as these men, but we kept within the law and did not go to the reserve. Now, sir, one of these squatters has written to the *Globe* a long letter bringing charges against the Government, and, sir, if they were real farmers, what is, or was, to prevent them taking up homesteads outside the reserve as well as all of us have done? This correspondent says they had land cultivated at the date of their being warned. Mr. Editor, I was here. There wasn't a morsel cultivated. I don't know whether their position under the land Act is assailable or not, but I know this, that if they got their land five hundred times over they would never in the world cultivate it—and they are just the speculative squatters which are a curse to this country, and which gives an excuse and almost justifies the Government in making regulations so stringent. But for these speculative squatters it would be plain sailing for us farmers, and I say, Sir John is right, and the Honourable Macpherson is right in shutting down on such, precious quick, too.

Yours obediently,  
Regina, Nov. 14, 1883. A FARMER.

THE PRIZE POEM.

The following is the poem written by Mr. J. H. Bowes, which took the prize of the University:—

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

No fabled land of song and joy is this  
That lies in the glow of eventide;  
Nor sung by bards of old in mistral strain;  
Yet he who reads its history shall learn  
Of doughty deeds will worth all knightly fame.  
It is a land of rivers flowing free,  
Lake-mirrored mountains rising proud and stern,  
A land of spreading prairies ocean wide,  
Of mighty forests' dark and shadowy shades,  
Where harsh winds plumb in the hush of gloom  
And peace hath brooded with outstretched wings.  
Upon the western shore she breaks the wave,  
Belling with measured pace upon the sands;  
Far to the north the ocean washes cold  
Where reigneth icy solitude supreme.

Here every season has its varied charm,  
Stern winters shroud in snow each mountain side,  
Till spring sets free the captive bird and shoot,  
And wood and grove break out in joyous song  
When summer suns bring forth a fuller bloom,  
While autumn gilds the trees with flaming red,  
And reapers gather in the golden grain,  
And about in merriment the harvest home,  
But a mild history repeats

The tale of sons heroic of old France,  
Who came and with brave hearts no labour shunned;  
They pierced the tangled briars they plied the axe,  
Ere the Indian came, yet victorious,  
While lofty bulwarks and far-distant forts  
Mark their endeavour and exulting name.  
Then came the Indian, but these years were young,  
There lingers many a legend of his race  
Near reed-fringed lake and deep and dark ravine.  
But he has fallen as the autumn leaf,  
Yet not before the herald of great joy  
Bore to the farthest homes the cross of hope,  
And the smiles profaned by pagan rites  
The red man bowed his knee and worshipped God.  
Such was the past of this great Northern land,  
A part of sterner and of nature's reign,  
But lo! a change. From far across the sea  
Behold there comes a mighty multitude  
From Britain's isle, from Erin's verdant strand,  
From craggy Scotland, and from Sunny France.  
They come, they come, their native soil forsake.  
Pursuing fortune in another clime,  
A young summer land, where life breathes hope,  
While nature freely gives of her rich store.  
These little children come from haunts of vice,  
From cities' pestilence and fevered streets,  
With wonder gaze they at the limpid stream,  
The lakes and flower-strewn plains of Canada.  
And here a million souls are free,  
A people nurtured in full liberty,  
Free as the wind that blew from sea to sea,  
And as the eagle soaring to the sun;  
And they shall love their land with patriot's love,  
And guard her borders as the men of old  
The country guarded in the hour of need;  
Yet not forgetful of the Motherland,  
Who scans with kindly eye her child's career,  
Waiting a blessing over the mighty sea,  
And smiling homes shall blossom near and far,  
Adown the river gilds the flying craft,  
The palpitating engine crosses the plain  
The noisy surmer and a toiling world  
Shall violate the stillness of the woods,  
Where, roused the deer in full security,  
The lonely summer and a toiling world  
Shall violate the stillness of the woods,  
Where, roused the deer in full security,  
They people shall increase; O may thy soil  
Bear many a thinker many a man of might,  
Many a brain that will be compassed,  
May enemies ne'er cross thy borderland;  
But if they come, if the stern blast of war,  
Should sweep o'er thee, and thy sons be slain,  
May all thy sons rise, valiant hearts and true,  
To battle for the land their fathers sought;  
When safe, resting on their laurels won,  
Love it with greater love for dangers past,  
Such may thy future be—nor great alone  
In a narrow vale, but on the mountain side,  
In all that weds a people heart to heart;  
Among thy sons may many a leader spring,  
By whom the ship of State well-piloted,  
Thy haven of wide empire thou mayest reach,  
An empire stretching from the western wave,  
To where the rosy dawn inflames the sea.

IMMENSE COAL DEPOSITS IN THE TERRITORY.

RICH SOIL ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.

From the Winnipeg Times.

Mr. G. M. Dawson, the assistant director of the geological survey, has sent out advanced sheets of his report upon the mineral wealth of the North-west. He spent several months this year in exploring the region near the Bow and Belly rivers, and going as far east from the foot of the mountains as the 111th meridian. Professor Dawson says that "the fuels in this district vary from lignites, but slightly superior in quality to those of the Souris region, to coals containing a very small percentage of water, forming a strong coke on heating, yielding abundance of highly-luminous hydro-carbons and precisely resembling highly-bituminous coal, though of the cretaceous age. The occurrence of

WORKABLE COAL SEAMS

at several different horizons, and the proved continuity of some of them over great areas, guarantee an abundant supply of fuel in this district, a matter of great importance in a country which, over wide tracts, is almost entirely destitute of wood." Professor Dawson estimates the quantity of coal per square mile thus:

Main seam in the vicinity of Coal Banks,	Tons.
Belly river, coal underlying one square mile.....	500,000

Grassy Island, Bow river, continuation of Belly river main seam, underlying one square mile..... 5,000,000  
Horseshoe Bend, Bow river, continuation of Belly river main seam, underlying one square mile..... 4,900,000  
Blackfoot Crossing, working seam as exposed on Bow river..... 9,000,000  
Professor Dawson goes on to say that there is an abundance of coal on the Brazan, a tributary of the Saskatchewan; on the North Pembina, which flows into the Athabasca fifty-six miles of Edmonton, on the Athabasca itself, and in the Cypress hills. If Professor Dawson comes up next year he will probably find more coal cropping. The discoveries made this year have added a thousand per cent to the value of farms in the Far West.

MOOSE JAW AND CALGARY.

The cry that the land between Moose Jaw and Calgary is worthless, has ceased. Commissioner McTavish's experimental farms have convinced everybody that the soil in that region is of the best quality. At the Saskatchewan coal mine, a mile and a half from Stair station, which is six miles from Medicine Hat, there is a cliff rising 300 feet above the bed of the South Saskatchewan river, that flows close by. On top of this cliff there is a deposit of oyster and mussel shells four feet in thickness. As forty feet down the cliff, where an air shaft has been sunk, there is another deposit of marine shells, some of which are of the coal seam, or about 150 feet from the top of the cliff, there is a stratum of what, to an unscientific eye appears to be the shells of lobsters or crab-fish. It is evident that all that region has been

THE BED OF A VAST OCEAN.

The coal is 194 feet from the summit. This shows that countless centuries must have passed before the sea, so to say, succeeded the forest period. The soil between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat and away further west to Calgary, is an alluvial deposit, exactly like the soil in the southern, eastern and western counties in England. Mr. Lawson, a mining engineer of great experience, who has charge of the Saskatchewan coal mine, says this soil is quite as rich and much more durable than the black vegetable loam of Manitoba. Last spring, a settler, James McKay, five miles from Stair, raised wheat, oats and turnips; and his crops, it is safe to say, surpasses any of the prize exhibits shown at the Fortage la Prairie fair. His wheat weighed

SIXTY-EIGHT POUNDS PER BUSHEL:

oats yielded seventy bushels per acre. On Monday last he was ploughing. The weather was like that of May; there was not a particle of snow. He got his coal at the pit a month for \$3 80 per ton, hauling it two miles. He finds a ready market for his produce either at the mine or at Medicine Hat. The place was for the emigrant in the west. Coal has been found at Moose Jaw, and there is a great seam at Blackfoot Crossing beyond Medicine Hat. South of the Hat, the Galt mine is in full blast; and beyond Blackfoot Crossing, the Cascade mine are at work, turning out excellent hard coal. The Saskatchewan mine near Stair turns out 200 tons a day, although it got into working order only last month. This solves the fuel question for the farmer, and with good soil, an abundance of water—it is found twenty feet from the surface—and a mild climate, what more can he want?

Fruit Culture.

Practical instruction may be obtained in the restoration of fruit trees to their original health, in the state from any ill-affecting conditions. The decay of the fruit, the sweetening, and a general improvement in the quality, quantity and appearance of the fruit, are possible to do so. The theories expounded by him are entirely new, and founded upon reason and philosophic principles, and his views and suggestions are also plain and practical, and can be easily understood by all. The lecture is well worth an effort to hear, even by those who never intend, personally, anything in the line; as to become acquainted with his views on the subject is an addition to one's knowledge, which no one would spare for treble the time and expense of hearing it, should it come reasonably within their reach.—J. L. WHEATSEAD, stipendiary magistrate, Ft. Co., Haliburton.

# THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated 14th March, 1882.

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

## Board of Directors:

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE, *President.*  
 DAVID MILLAR, *Vice-President.*  
 JOHN N. LAKE, *Land Commissioner.*  
 J. ALPH. LIVINGSTON,  
 ARTHUR FARLEY,  
 REV. DR. JOHN POTTS,  
 DANIEL ROSE,  
 G. A. SCHRAM,

J. B. KING, *Recording Secretary.*  
 W. PEMBERTON PAGE, *Manager.*  
 G. W. GRANT, *Assistant Land Commissioner.*  
 HENRY O'HARA,  
 D. S. KEITH,  
 J. W. CHEESEWORTH,  
 CHARLES TURVER.

W. ANDERSON AND W. R. HUGHES, *Auditors.*

Bankers:—THE MOLSONS BANK.

Head Offices:—114 & 116 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

## FREE HOMESTEADS!

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

Of Beautiful Land FREE to Actual Settlers,

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING FURTHER LANDS AT LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

THE TEMPERANCE COLONY is situated on both sides of the South Saskatchewan River, North-West Territory of Canada. THE LAND IS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, and the climate excellent.

## SASKATOON!

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.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE, *President.*

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, *Manager.*