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## THE TEMISCAMINGUE COUNTRY.

### THE START FOR TEMISCAMINGUE.

The C.P.R. train which pulled out of Toronto Union Station at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 28, had on board a party of 80 land-seekers, prospective settlers for that part of New Ontario known as the Lake Temiscamingue district. This number was added to at every point along the line, and when the train left Carleton Junction the total number of land-seekers was about 160. The party was in charge of Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization for Ontario, and the arrangements for the comfort of all on board were in the capable hands of Mr. W. T. Dockrill, traveling passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who carried out every detail perfectly.

The party, which, of course, was composed entirely of men, represented every part of the province from Windsor to Ottawa. About as many came from west of Toronto as from the east, while the number whose tickets read from the city itself was 52.

When the Yukon fever was on, a great howl went up from the tenderfeet from the cities of the United States and Europe, who went out to face the Arctic winter in a pair of patent-leather toothpick shoes, and a Christie stiff hat. There were no such men in the party going to Temiscamingue.

A look over the cars showed a "husky" lot of men, mostly young, with a fair sprinkling of men of middle age. As a rule the members of the party were farm laborers, farmers of rented land and farmers who need more land for their sons and growing families. There was also a number of blacksmiths and carpenters, while a characteristic of the party was the presence of a number of men, who some years ago worked on farms, but who of late have been employed as section men on railways and workers about factories in cities. There were few, if any, street railway employes, but a delegation of these men went into Temiscamingue early in the spring, and if their start proves satisfactory, others will go in the fall.

### BETTER THAN \$40 PER MONTH.

Talking with these men brought out the fact that they had become convinced that it would pay better for them to tackle a bush farm, which, in a few years, would be their own, than to live on from year to year in a city on \$40 per month without making any advance.

Another striking feature of the party was the extensive knowledge which practically everyone had of the country to which they were going. They had not only read all the available literature on the subject; they not only knew what the explorers and the professors of Guelph Agricultural College had to say