

1904

RAPPORT

DE LA

Commission de Colonisation

DE LA

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

ANNEXES

EXHIBITS DES ENQUETES A QUEBEC

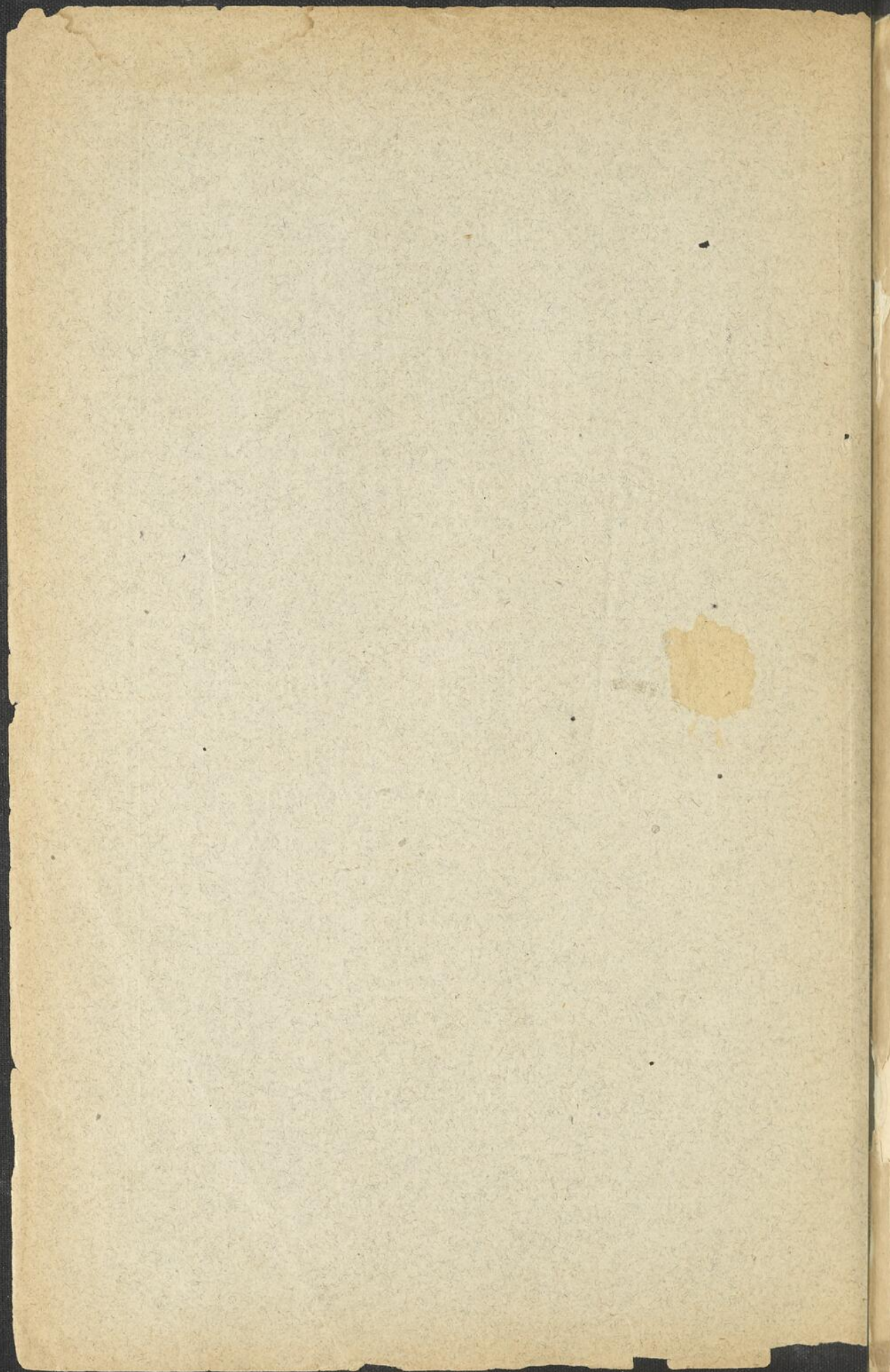
IMPRIME PAR ORDRE DE LA LEGISLATURE



QUEBEC :

IMPRIME PAR CHARLES PAGEAU
Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

1904



RAPPORT
DE LA
Commission de Colonisation
DE LA
PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

ANNEXES
EXHIBITS DES ENQUETES A QUEBEC

IMPRIME PAR ORDRE DE LA LEGISLATURE



QUEBEC :
IMPRIME PAR CHARLES PAGEAU
Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

1904



FF
A11D6
A29/664
Annex 2
TS

EXHIBIT P.-5.

Statement Marked.	MEMO.	Lots.	Aeres.	Square Miles.
A	Lots taken from License since 1900 to 1903-04, Chaudiere Agency and we do not object to the grants being made	81½	8,105	12½
B	Lots taken from License since 1900 to 1903-04, St. Francis Agency and we do not object to the grants being made	131	9,410	14½
C	Lots applied for which are in License 1903-04, St. Francis Agency and we do not object to the grants being made	13	1,250	2
		225½	18,765	29
D	Lots taken from License 1900-04, Chaudiere Agency and of which <i>we ask cancellation</i> . .	55	5,500	8½
E	Lots taken from License 1903-04, St. Francis Agency and of which <i>we ask cancellation</i> .	93½	6,000	9¾
		148½	11,500	18¼
F	Lots applied for in License 1903-04, Chaudiere Agency to the <i>granting of which we object</i> .	73	7,300	11¼
G	Lots applied for in License 1903-04, St. Francis Agency to the <i>granting of which we object</i> .	178	13,350	21
		251	20,650	32¼

A. B. C.—Estimate of timber which was on lots to the sales of which we do not object, most of which has been cut off by speculators and purchasers and little or no improvements made on the lands, 45,000,000 feet.

D. E.—Estimate of timber on lots of which *we ask cancellation* and most of which we consider unfit for cultivation, as per Surveyor's Reports and on some of which the timber has been partly cut and removed by speculators, 45,000,000 feet.

F. G.—Estimate of timber on lots which are in *License* 1903-04, and which have been applied for and to the sales of which *we object*, 75,000,000 feet.

Garthby, P. Q., March 10th, 1904.

ROYAL PAPER MILLS Co.

Per W. M. LAROCHE.

LIST of lots taken from R. P. M. Co's. License on which there are little or no improvements, and which are nearly all striped of their timber and for which we do not ask cancellation.

Townships of Price, Coleraine, Adstock, Lambton, Shenley-South, Gayhurst, Aylmer and Forsyth.—Chaudière Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from	—	Township					
1900-01.....	License..	Lambton.....	5	.....	23	100	
					24	100	
1901-02.....	License..	Lambton.....	4	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	17	50	
				N. $\frac{1}{2}$	18	50	
			6	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	22	50	
				S. $\frac{1}{2}$	23	50	
			8	.....	15	100	
					16	100	
1902-03.....	License..	Lambton.....	4	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	50	
					26	100	
			6	.....	9	5	
1903-04.....	License..	Lambton.....	4	.....	27	100	
			5	.....	30	100	
1900 to 1904.	License..	Shenly South..	9	.....	29	100	
			11	.....	22	100	
					34	100	
1900 to 1004.	License..	Aylmer.....	6	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	18	50	
				Res.	19	50	
				S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	50	
			7	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	3	50	
				N. $\frac{1}{2}$	4	50	
				S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	12	50	
			8	Res.	2	50	
				S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	20	50	
1900 to 1904.	License..	Forsyth.....	1	.....	2	100	
				Res.	4	50	
				Res.	5	50	
			2	.....	1	100	
				N. $\frac{1}{2}$	3	50	
				N. $\frac{1}{2}$	5	50	
					7	100	
					9	100	
			3	.....	3	100	
					5	100	
					6	100	
					7	100	
				S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	10	50	
					11	100	
					12	100	
			4	.....	4	100	
					5	100	
					6	100	
					7	100	
					8	100	
					10	100	
			5	.....	4	100	

LIST OF LOTS TAKEN FROM R. P. M. Co., &c.—(Continued).

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from	—	Township.					
1900 to 1904.	License..	Forsyth	5	.....	5	100	
			6	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	50	
				S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	50	
				N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	50	
1900 to 1904.	License..	Gayhurst.	4	.....	26	100	
					30	109	
					33	100	
					34	100	
					36	100	
					37	100	
					39	100	
					40	100	
					42	100	
					43	100	
					44	100	
					45	100	
			7	.....	29	100	
1901-04.	License..	Price.	1	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	30	50	
				.....	19	100	
				N. $\frac{1}{2}$	30	50	
				S. $\frac{1}{2}$	21	50	
			C	.....	5	100	
					6	100	
					7	100	
					10	100	
					11	100	
			A	.....	3	100	
1902-03.	License..	Coleraine	B	.....	19	100	
					20	100	
1900-01.	License..	Adstock.	6	S. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	50	
				N. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	50	
			7	N. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	50	
					3	100	
					23	100	
			8	S. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	50	
			9	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	50	
1901-02.	License..	Adstock.	3	.....	10	100	
			4	.....	4	100	
					6	100	
					7	100	
					8	100	
			5	.....	7	100	
					8	100	
					23	100	
				N. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	50	
					8	100	
				S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	50	

LISTS OF LOTS TAKEN FROM R. P. M. Co., &c.—(Continued.)

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from	—	Township					
1902-03.....	License..	Adstock.....	5 7	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	10 11 24 25 26	100 50 100 100 100	

MEMO

DO NOT ASK CANCELLATION

Price.....	8 lots	800 acres.
Coleraine.....	2 "	200 "
Adstock.....	19 "	1,900 "
Lambton.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	955 "
Shenley-South.....	3 "	300 "
Gayhurst.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,350 "
Aylmer.....	4 "	400 "
Forsyth.....	22 "	2,200 "
	82 lots	8,105 acres or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, $\frac{1}{4}$ more or less.

LOTS applied for in Royal Paper Mills Co's license, on which there are little or no improvements, and which are nearly all striped of their timber and for which we do not ask cancellation.

Townships of Winslow and Stratford.—St Francis Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township					
1900-01.....	License..	Winslow.....	7 N. E.	.....	24	50	
					26	50	
					27	50	
			8 N. E.	.....	8	50	
			1 N. W.	.....	28	50	
					29	50	
			3 N. W.	.....	9	50	
			6 N. W.	.....	13	100	
			2 S. E.	.....	11	50	
					16	50	
					17	50	
					26	50	
			4 S. E. E.	.....	8	100	
					9	100	
					10	100	
				N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	11	50	
					13	100	
				N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	30	50	
				N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	31	50	
			5 S. E. E.	.....	13	100	
			1 N. W.	.....	23	25	
1901-02.....	License..	Winslow.....	7 N. E.	.....	13	50	
					14	50	
					15	50	
					21	50	
					22	50	
					25	50	
			8 N. E.	.....	9	50	
					11	50	
			1 N. W.	.....	30	50	
			2 N. W.	.....	17	50	
					19	50	
					26	50	
					28	50	
					73	50	
			1 S. E.	.....	22	50	
					23	50	
					60	50	
			2 S. E.	.....	34	50	
					35	50	
			4 S. E. E.	.....	C	50	
					12	100	
			4 S. E.	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	15	50	
					29	100	
			2 S. W.	.....	79	50	
					75	25	

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER MILL'S CO'S, &c.—(Continued.)

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.			
Taken from	--	Township								
1902-03.....	License..	Winslow	3 S. W.	.....	68	50			
			7 N. E.	.....	69	50			
				N. E. $\frac{1}{3}$	17	25				
				N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	18	25				
				8 N. E.	.....	7	50		
						12	50			
						18	50			
				3 N. W.	.....	11	50		
				1 S. E.	.....	21	50		
				4 N. E.	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	15	25			
						28	50			
				5 S. E. E.	.....	10	100		
						33	100			
			1903-04.....	License..	Winslow	3 S. W.	36	50	
5 N. E.	N. E. pt.	23				25				
4 S. W.	.....	23				50			
		24				50				
	1 S. E.	.....				24	50		
						92	50			
1900-01.....	License..	Stratford	3 N. E.	.....	A	75			
					3	50				
					4	50				
					15	50				
				1 S. W.	.....	18	50		
						59	50			
						60	50			
				6 S. W.	.....	24	100		
				7 S. W.	.....	6	100		
						9	100			
						10	100			
						11	100			
						8 S. W.	5	100	
								7	100	
					8	100				
			8	.....	2	100			
					3	100				
			9	.....	5	100			
			10	.....	5	100			
			11	.....	2	100			
1901-02.....	License..	Stratford.....	1 S. W.	.....	31	50			
					64	50				
					65	50				
				2 S. W.	.....	32	50		
				3 S. W.	.....	32	50		
				4 S. W.	.....	3	50		
			6 S. W.	.....	1	100			

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO'S., &c.--(Continued.)

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1901-02.....	License.	Stratford.....	4	.....	25	100	
			12	.....	11	100	
			4 S. W.	.....	21	100	
1902-03.....	License.	Stratford.....	3 N. E.	.....	16	50	
1903-04.....	License.	"	1 N. E.	.....	65	30	
			1 S. W.	.....	33	50	
			4 S. W.	.....	22	100	
			5 S. W.	.....	1	100	
			4	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	17	50	
			5	W. pt.	27	50	
			9	.....	4	100	
1900-01.....	License.	Garthby.....	2 N.	S. pt.	4	30	
				S. pt.	5	30	
			3 S. E.	.....	34	100	
				.....	35	100	
			4 S. E.	.....	4	100	
			5 S. E.	.....	4	100	
				.....	6	109	
				.....	13	100	
			6 S. E.	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	6	50	
				.....	13	30	
				.....	14	25	
1901-02.....	License.	Garthby.....	2 N.	S. pt.	6	50	
				S. pt.	7	50	
				.....	9	80	
				.....	47	50	
			A.	.....	1	100	
			3 S. E.	.....	5	100	
				.....	27	100	
				.....	29	100	
				.....	36	100	
				.....	37	100	
			4 S. E.	.....	5	100	
				.....	6	100	
				.....	7	100	
			5 S. E.	.....	14	100	
				.....	15	100	
1902-03.....	License.	Garthby.....	1 N. E.	.....	35	50	
			2 N. E.	.....	36	50	
				.....	37	50	
			2 S. W.	.....	47	50	
				.....	29	50	
				W. pt.	30	25	
			3 S. E.	.....	29	100	
				.....	30	100	
				N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	31	50	
			4 S. E.	.....	7	100	
1903-04.....	License.	Garthby.....	3 N.	.....	64	50	
			C	.....	5	100	
			"	.....	10	100	
			1 S.	.....	30	50	
			2 S. W.	.....	6	50	
			3 S. E.	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	25	
				S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of			

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO'S., &. — (Continued.)

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from	—	Township.					
1900-01.....	License	Weedon.....	3	N. E. $\frac{1}{3}$	9	25	
			4	N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$	8	75	
1902-03.....	License.	Weedon.....	1	.....	21	100	
1902-03.....	License.	Ditton.....	5	.....	17	100	
					60	100	
1902-03.....	License.	Hampden.. ..	1	S $\frac{1}{2}$	1	50	

MEMO :

DONT ASK FOR CANCELLATION.

Winslow	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ lots	3,625 acres.
Stratford	37 "	2,905 "
Garthby	28 "	2,330 "
Weedon	2 "	200 "
Ditton	2 "	200 "
Hampden.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	50 "

131 lots 9,410 acres or 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, more or less.

LOTS applied for in Royal Paper Mills Co's 1903-04 license, to the sale of which R. P. M. Co. does not object.

Townships Stratford and Garthby.--St. Francis Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1903-04.....	License..	Stratford.....	1 S. W.	.....	18	50	
			8 S. W.	.....	13	100	
			7	.....	7	100	
					8	100	
					9	100	
1903-04.....	License..	Garthby.....	3 S. E.	.....	41	100	
					42	100	
					43	100	
			4 S. E.	.....	10	100	
					40	100	
					41	100	
					42	100	
					43	100	

MEMO

DON'T OBJECT TO THE SALE OF

Stratford 5 lots 450 acres.

Garthby 8 " 800 "

13 lots 1250 acres or 2 square miles, more or less.

WANT CANCELLED.

Township of Price, Coleraine and Adstock.—Chaudière Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1900-1901....	License..	Price.....	1	N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	20	50	
					21	50	
					31	100	
					32	100	
					33	100	
					34	100	
			2	S $\frac{1}{2}$	27	50	
					33	100	
					33	100	
			3		28	100	
					29	100	
			A		10	100	
					12	100	
1901-1902....	License..	Price.....	1	S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	20	50	
					21	50	
					22	100	
					23	50	
					29	100	
					34	100	
			2		34	100	
					35	100	
					35	100	
			3		32	100	
					33	100	
					34	100	
			4		27	100	
					30	100	
					31	100	
C		8	100				
		9	100				
		21	100				
1902-03.....	License..	Price.....	1	N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	27	50	
					21	50	
					27	100	
1902-03.....	License..	Coleraine.....	A	1	13	100	
					6	100	
					7	100	
					8	100	
					9	100	
					13	100	
					14	100	
					15	100	
					18	100	
					19	100	
					20	100	
					1903-04.....	License..	Coleraine.....	2	res. res.	16	50
17	50						
6	100						
7	100						
8	100						
				9	100		

WANT CANCELLED.—(Continued.)

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1903-04.....	License..	Coleraine.....				13 14 15	100 100 100
1900-01.....	License.	Adstock	7	N $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	50 100
1901-02.....	License..	Adstock	4		1	2 3	100 100
				S $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	50 100
1903-04.....	License..	Adstock	5		1	2	100 100
			4		12		100

MEMO.

WANT CANCELLED.

Price 28 lots, 2,800 acres.
 Coleraine 18 " 1,800 "
 Adstock 9 " 900 "

55 lots 5,500 acres or $8\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, more or less.

WANT CANCELLED.

Townships of Stratford, Garthby and Winslow.—St. Francis Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1900-01.....	License..	Stratford.....	1 S. W.	.....	35	50	
					36	50	
					37	50	
					38	50	
			8	.....	4	100	
1901-02.....	License..	Stratford.....	1 N. E.	.....	32	50	
					33	50	
					62	50	
					63	50	
					64	50	
			3 N. E.	.....	25	50	
					26	50	
					27	50	
					28	50	
					29	50	
			7 S. W.	.....	24	100	
			4 Prop.	.....	20	100	
			10	.....	21	100	
1902-03.....	License..	Stratford.....	1 N. E.	.....	34	50	
					54	50	
					55	50	
					56	50	
					57	50	
			3 N. E.	.....	21	50	
					22	50	
					23	50	
			6	.....	18	100	
					19	100	
					20	100	
1901-02.....	License..	Garthby.....	2 N.	N. Pt.	34	25	
				S. Pt.	34	25	
1902-03.....	License..	Garthby.....	A	.....	2	100	
					3	100	
					4	100	
					5	100	
					6	100	
					18	100	
					19	100	
					20	100	
			2 S. E.	.....	2	100	
					3	100	
			3 S. E.	.....	2	100	
					4	100	
1900-01.....	License..	Winslow.....	2 N. W.	.....	25	50	
			5 N. W.	.....	14	100	
			2 S. E.	.....	72	50	
			4 S. E. E.	.....	23	100	
1901-02.....		Winslow.....	1 N. E.	.....	1	50	
					2	50	

WANT CANCELLED.—(Continued).

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1901-02.....	License..	Winslow.....	1 N. E.	.....	3	50	
					4	50	
					5	50	
					6	50	
					7	50	
					8	50	
					9	50	
					10	50	
					11	50	
					12	50	
					95	50	
					96	50	
1902-03.....	License..	Winslow.....	4 S. W.	.....	31	50	
					37	100	
					75	50	
					76	50	
					77	50	
					72	50	
					102	50	
					103	50	
					101	50	
					111	100	
					24	100	
					55	50	
56	50						
98	50						
99	50						
100	50						
101	50						
104	50						
1903-04.....	License..	Winslow.....	2 S. E.	.....	18	100	
					19	100	
					20	100	
					21	100	
					73	50	
					74	50	
					79	50	
					80	50	
					81	50	
					82	50	
					87	50	
					89	50	
104	50						
105	50						
			5 N. W.	.....	18	100	
					19	100	
					20	100	
					21	100	
					73	50	
					74	50	
			3 S. W.	.....	73	50	
					74	50	
					79	50	
					80	50	
					81	50	
					82	50	
			3 N. W.	.....	87	50	
					89	50	
					104	50	
					105	50	

MEMO :

WANT CANCELLED.

Stratford 29 lots 1,800 acres.

Garthby 12 " 1,150 "

Winslow 52½ " 3,050 "

93½ lots 6,000 acres or 9½ sq. miles, more or less.

LOTS applied for in R. P. M. Co's license for 1903-04, which are most all unfit for cultivation as shown by surveyor Legendre's report of inspection, to the sale of which R. P. M. Co. objects.

Townships of Adstock and Price.—Chaudière Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1903-04.....	License..	Adstock.....	1	.....	28	100	
					29	100	
					30	100	
					31	100	
					32	100	
					33	100	
					34	100	
					35	100	
					36	100	
					37	100	
					38	100	
			2	.....	28	100	
					29	100	
					30	100	
					31	100	
					32	100	
					33	100	
					34	100	
					35	100	
					36	100	
					37	100	
					38	100	
					39	100	
					40	100	
					41	100	
			3	.....	6	100	
					8	100	
					9	100	
					28	100	
					29	100	
					30	100	
					31	100	
					32	100	
					33	100	
					34	100	
					35	100	
					36	100	
					37	100	
					38	100	
					39	100	
					40	100	
					41	100	
					42	100	
					43	100	
			4	.....	28	100	
					29	100	
					30	100	

 LOTS APPLIED FOR IN R. P. M. CO'S.—(Continued.)

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from	—	Township.					
1903-04,.....	License..	Adstock,.....	.....	.....	31	100	
					32	100	
					33	100	
					34	100	
					35	100	
					36	100	
					37	100	
					38	100	
					39	100	
					40	100	
					41	100	
					42	100	
					43	100	
					44	100	
					45	100	
			5	.....	4	100	
			6	.....	6	100	
					5	100	
					8	100	
					9	100	
					34	100	
					35	100	
					36	100	
1903-04,.....	License..	Price	A.	.....	14	100	
			4	.....	15	100	
					29	100	

MEMO

MAKE OBJECTION TO THE SALE OF :

Adstock 70 lots 7,000 acres.

Price 3 " 300 "

 73 7,300 acres or 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles, more or less.

LOTS applied for in Royal Paper Mills Co's 1903-1904 license, which are most all unfit for cultivation and to the sale of which R. P. M. Co. object.

Townships Ditton, Hampden and Winslow.—St. Francis Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.		
Taken from.	—	Township.							
1903-04.	License.	Ditton.....	1			35	100		
						42	100		
			43			100			
			48			100			
			3			42	100		
						43	100		
						44	100		
						45	100		
						46	100		
						62	100		
			7			63	100		
						63	100		
			8			45	100		
						46	100		
						47	100		
						48	100		
						49	150		
						50	100		
						51	100		
						52	100		
						53	100		
						54	100		
						55	100		
						56	100		
						9	54		100
							55		100
			56				100		
			57				100		
			58				100		
			59				100		
			60				100		
			61				100		
			62				100		
			63				100		
			10			49	100		
						50	100		
						51	100		
						52	100		
						53	100		
						54	100		
						55	100		
						56	100		
57	100								
58	100								
59	100								
60	100								
61	100								
62	100								
63	100								

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN R. P. M. CO'S, 1903-04.—(Continued).

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants
Taken from.	—	Township.					
1903-04.	License.	Hampden.	2	N $\frac{1}{2}$	35	50	
					36	100	
					37	100	
			IV. N.		27	100	
					28	100	
					30	100	
					31	100	
					32	100	
					33	105	
1903-04.....	License.	Winslow	3 S. W.		81	50	
					83	50	
			4 S. W.		77	50	
					83	50	
			2 N. E.		1	50	
					2	50	
					3	50	
					4	50	
					5	50	
					6	50	
					7	55	
					8	50	
					9	50	
					10	60	
					11	50	
					12	55	
					13	50	
					14	50	
					15	50	
					16	50	
					17	50	
					18	50	
					19	50	
					20	50	
					21	50	
					22	50	
					23	50	
					24	50	
					25	50	
					26	50	
					27	50	
					28	50	
			7 N. E.	.....	8	50	
					9	50	
			8 N. E.	.....	26	50	
			2 N. W.	.....	82	50	
					83	50	
					84	50	
					85	50	
					86	50	
					87	50	
					88	50	

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN R. P. M. CO'S, 1903-04. -(Continued).

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Taken from.	--	Township.					
1903-04.....	License..	Winslow.....	2 N. W.	.....	89	50	
					90	50	
					91	50	
					92	50	
					93	50	
					94	50	
					95	50	
					96	50	
					97	50	
					98	50	
					99	50	
					100	50	
					101	50	
					102	50	
					103	50	
					104	50	
			3 N. W.	.....	84	50	
					86	50	
					88	50	
					90	50	
					96	50	
					97	50	
					98	50	
					99	50	
					100	50	
					101	50	
					102	50	
					103	50	
					104	50	
			4 N. W.	.....	9	100	
					10	100	
					11	100	
					12	100	
					13	100	
					14	100	
					18	100	
					19	100	
					20	100	
					21	100	
					22	100	
					23	100	
					24	100	
			5 N. W.	.....	12	100	
					13	100	
					14	100	
					15	100	
					16	100	
					22	100	
					23	100	
					24	100	
			6 N. W.	.....	16	50	
			1 S. E.	.....	39	50	

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN R. P. M. CO'S, 1903-04. — (Continued).

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.			
Taken from.	—	Township.								
1903-04.....	License..	Winslow	1 S. E.	.....	93	50			
					36	50				
					40	50				
					41	50				
					42	50				
					98	50				
					99	50				
					100	50				
					5 S. E. E.	14	100		
					4 S. E. E.	25	100		
							26	100		
							38	100		
							39	100		
				License..	Stratford,	1 N. E.	35	50	
							36	50		
							37	50		
						3. N. E.	24	50	
						1 S. W.	20	50	
								21	50	
						8 S. W.	20	100	
						5	25	100	
						6	21	100	
						10	22	100	
	License..	Garthby	2 N.	.....	3	100			
						21	50			
						22	50			
						23	50			
					24	50				

MEMO.

OBJECT TO GRANTS BEING MADE.

Ditton and Hampden	56½	lots	5,650	acres.
Winslow	107	"	6,700	"
Stratford	11	"	850	"
Garthby	4	"	200	"
	178½	"	13,355	acres 21 sq. miles, more or less.

LOTS TAKEN FROM 'ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO'S

Township of Price & Coleraine.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
		PRICE.					
		Girard & Tanguay.....	A		3	75	None
		“			13	75	“
		COLERAINE					
		Girard & Tanguay.....	1		6	100	None
					7	100	“
					8	100	“
					9	100	“
					13	100	“
					14	100	“
					15	100	“
					18	100	“
					19	100	“
					20	100	“
			2		6	100	“
					7	100	“
					8	100	“
					9	109	“
					13	100	“
					14	100	“
				15	100	“	

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL

Townships of Adstock & Price.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1903-04	Adstock.	1	.....	28	100	None
					29	100	"
					30	100	"
					31	100	"
					32	100	"
					33	100	"
					34	100	"
					35	100	"
					36	100	"
					37	100	"
			2	.....	38	100	"
					28	100	"
					29	100	"
					30	100	"
					31	100	"
					32	100	"
					33	100	"
					34	100	"
					35	100	"
					36	100	"
					37	100	"
					38	100	"
					39	100	"
					40	100	"
					41	100	"
			3	.....	28	100	"
					29	100	"
					30	100	"
					31	100	"
					32	100 [†]	"
					33	100	"
					34	100	"
					35	100	"
					36	100	"
					37	100	"
					38	100	"
					39	100	"
					40	100	"
					41	100 [†]	"
					42	100	"

† Object to sale of all lots marked thus.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL

Townships of Adstock & Price.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1903-4...	Adstock.	3	.....	43	100	None
			4	.....	28	100	“
					29	100	“
					30	100	“
					31	100	“
					32	100	“
					33	100	“
					34	100	“
					35	100	“
					36	100	“
					37	100	“
					38	100	“
					39	100	“
					40	100	“
					41	100	“
					42	100	“
					43	100	“
					44	100	“
					45	100	“
			5	.....	4	100+	“
			6	.....	6	100+	“
			6	.....	5	100+	“
		Price.	4	.....	29	100+	“

† Object to sale of all lots marked thus.

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL

Townships of Price & Adstock.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
		PRICE.					
1900 to 1903		Louis Giguère..	2	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	27	50	Not occupied.
		N. Philippon..	1	.....	28	100	“ “
		ADSTOCK.					
		Ger. Lachance.	5	.....	7	100	“ “
		“ “	5	.....	8	100	“ “
		“ “	5	.....	9	100	“ “
		Eug. Roberge..	4	.....	4	100	“ “

PAPER MILLS CO'S. LICENSE.

Chaudière Agency.

Years of occupation.			CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Wood land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3	
.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	Timber cut winter 1903, and sold to Brompton P. & P. Co.
.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	
.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	L. T. obtained 1901-2. Well timbered. All timber gone. Timber sold to B. P. & P. Co. Land fair, 2nd. quality. No person living on the lot. This man makes a practice of applying for lots and cutting the timber. Informed has other lots.
.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	
.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	
.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO.

TOWNSHIPS OF PRICE, AND ADSTOCK—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchaser.					
	1900 to 1903	PRICE					
		Anselme Lemay	1	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	20	50	None.....
		“ “	1	.....	29	100	“
		“ “	1	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	30	50	“
		A. Giguère....	4	.....	27	100	1 acre of slash— lumbering....
		Edm. Mercier..	1	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	21	50	Well timbered— no improvem't
		Jos. Mercier...	1	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	30	50	Well timbered— no improvem't
		“ “ ..	1	N. E.	31	50	Well timbered— no improvem't
		R. Rancour....	1	.....	33	100	Fairly timbered— Middling for culture.....
		Jos. Beaudoin.	1	.....	34	100	Fairly timbered— Middling for culture.....
		Gédéon Fortier	2	.....	34	100	No improvement —good timber..
		O. Lamontagne	3	.....	33	100	Good land—fair timber.....
		Wm. Pouliot ..	3	.....	34	100	Good land—fair timber.....
		Albert Betie ...	C	.....	6	110	Good timber — poor land
		“ “ ..	C	.....	7	110	Good timber — poor land
		Ernest Drouin.	C	.....	8	110	Cultivated — no buildings.....
		“ “ ..	C	.....	9	110	Cultivated — no buildings.....
		Henry Giguère.	C	.....	10	110	Cultivated — no building.....
		“ “ ..	C	.....	11	110	Cultivated — no building.....
		A. Vachon	2	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	27	50	Cultivated — no building.....
		J. Giguère.....	2	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	27	50	Cultivated — no building.....
		A. P. Rousseau	3	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	21	50	Clearance, only to get timber..

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO'S.

Townships of Price and Adstock.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchaser I.					
	1900 to 1903	PRICE.— <i>Cont'd.</i>					
		A. Giguère....	3	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	27	50	None
		Cal. Bergeron..	4	.....	30	100	"
		" " ..	4	.....	31	100	"
		" " ..	4	.....	29	100	"
		ADSTOCK					
		Jos. Bruneau..	4	.....	6	100	"
		Alfred Lemay..	4	.....	7	100	"
		U. Thereault..	4	.....	8	100	"
		Isaac Lapointe.	4	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	9	50	No lumbering yet well timbered— stony.....
		Dolor Grenier.	8	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	7	50	" " ..
		Archilas Roy..	8	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	10	50	Occupied ..
		A. Villeneuve..	7	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	11	50	Not " ..
		WINSLOW					
		Joseph Lafleur.	1 N. E.	.....	1	50	Not " ..
		F. Duclos .....		.....	2	50	Not " ..
		F. Fournier.....		.....	3	50	Not " ..
		A. Martel .....		.....	4	50	Not " ..
		Joseph Girard..		.....	5	50	Removed from
		Elie Ostagny ...		.....	6	50	license for
		Remi Duclos.....		.....	7	50	1901-1902.
		H. Fournier.....		.....	8	50	
		Martel.....		.....	9	50	

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO.

Townships of Price and Adstock.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1900 to 1903	WINSLOW.-- <i>Ct'd</i>					
		Art. Desmarais.	I. N. E.		10	50	Ail wood cut...
		Alfred Girard..			11	50	" "
		L. Bisette.....			12	50	Want cancelled.
		Jos. Beaudoin.	7 N. E.		13	50	" "
		" "			14	50	" "
		" "			15	50	1901-2 want cancellation...
		Lazare Royer..			21	50	No imp'ts "
		" "			22	50	" "
		C. Coulombe ..			25	50	" "
		T. Trenholm..	2 S. E.		102	50	" "
		" "			103	50	" "
		Montreal speculator.					
					98	50	Applied for. Not fit for culture
					99	50	large quantity of lumber....
					100	50	No improvem't.
					101	50	No improvem't.
					104	50	No improvem't.
		W. W. Bowman	3 S. E.		101	50	No work done..
		W. F. Bowman			102	50	Cutting pulp wood
		Scottown-book-keeper..			103	50	Unfit for culture.
					79	50	Unfit for culture.
					80	50	Unfit for culture.
					81	50	Slash. No buildings.....
					82	50	Slash. No buildings.....
		Roberge	5. N. W.		18	100	Out in 1902-3
					19	100	No improvem't..
					20	100	Not fit for culture.....
					21	100	" "

LICENSE AND WHICH SHOULD BE CANCELLED.—Continued.

Chaudière Agency.—Continued.

Years of occupations.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Woop land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3	
.....						0	0	.....
.....						0	0	.....
.....						0	0	.....
.....						0	0	.....	Roberge.—Over 500,000 feet on these lots. They are utterly unfit for cultivation and no improvements on them, and are situated on the border of Lake Saint-Francis.
.....						0	0	.....	Two hundred thousand (200,000) feet left on these lots
.....						0	0	.....	One hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) feet.
.....						0	0	.....	Trenholm.—There are about five hundred thousand feet (500,000) of merchantable timber on these lots. They are unfit for cultivation, are situated one mile from Legendre Stream. These were taken from 1902-03 license. Mr. Lavoie told W. F. Laroche, that these two lots were sold three years before they were taken.
.....						0	0	.....	Trenholm.—There are about one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet on these lots. We were not notified by the Department that they were to be taken out of license 1903-04. Expect they are wanted by T. Trenholm.
.....						0	0	.....	Bowman.—These lots contain about six hundred thousands (600,000) feet of timber, are situated near Legendre Brook and are unfit for cultivation.
.....						0	0	.....	Champoux.—There are about one million (1,000,000), feet on these lots, have made a slashing of 12 or 15 acres on them.
.....						0	0	.....	Roberge.—Two thousand five hundred (2,500) of pulpwood and two hundred thousand (200,000) feet of logs on these lots. Taken by Solime Roberge in different parties names (12 children). Roberge offered to sell stumpage to B. P. & P. Co.
.....						0	0	.....
.....						0	0	.....

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO'S.

Township of Price and Adstock.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1900 to 1903	Roberge.....	2 S. E.	.....	55	50	Not fit for cul- ture, 2nd qua- lity lands,....
					56	50	
		Out. 1903-4....	.....	.....	72	50	1st quality tim- ber.....
			2 N. W.	.....	25	50	2nd quality tim- ber.....
		" 1900-1....	4 S. E.	.....	23	100	No improvem'ts. Unfit for cul- ture.....
		Léon Roy.....	1 S. E.	.....	33	....	No improvem'ts. 4 acres, 1, 3, 4, cut 13,000 logs.....
		Has applied for .....	.....	.....	34	....	Not fit for cul- ture... ..

LICENSE AND WHICH SHOULD BE CANCELLED.—*Continued.*

Chaudiere Agency.—*Continued.*

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.	
		In abatis.	Farming land.			Wood land.			
			Gaod.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2		3
.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	McLean.—There are on these lots five hundred thousand (500,000) feet and six hundred (600) cords of pulpwood.—Expect these lots are wanted by John McLean of Winslow.
.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
.....		.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	150,000 feet. 11" on the stump.
.....		.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....	Very good timber, 300,000 feet.
.....		0	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	Sold to Eug. Roberge who sold to Brompton Pulp. & P. Co.
.....		0	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	34 not well timbered and quite unfit for culture.

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO.

Townships of Winslow, Stratford and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occuprnts.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1900 to 1903	WINSLOW.					
		Joseph Blais					
		1901-02.....	5 S. E. E.	.....	24	100	Not occupied...
		1902-03.....	4 S. W.	.....	75	50	No settlement..
		1902-03.....		.....	76	50	do
		1903-04.....		.....	73	25	do
		1903-04.....		.....	74	25	do
		1903-04.....	3 S. E.	.....	104	50	do
				.....	105	50	.....
		Louis Hébert..	1 S. W.	.....	35	50	Not occupied...
		do		.....	36	50	" 3 acres on 4 lots
		do		.....	37	50	"
		do		.....	38	50	"
			6 S. W.	.....	22	100	"
		O. Begin, 1901-2	8	.....	2	100	Not occupied...
		do		.....	3	100	" ..
		do		.....	4	100	" ..
		do	3 N. E.	.....	27	50	" ..
		do		.....	28	50	" ..
		do		.....	29	50	" ..

LICENSE AND WHICH SHOULD BE CANCELLED.

Garthby.—St. Francis Agency.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Wood land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3	
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	No improvements,
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	Four hundred thousand (400,000) feet, 1st quality timber.
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	Four hundred thousand (400,000) feet, 1st quality timber.
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	2nd quality.
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	"
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	"
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	Poor quality of land, 2nd quality timber.
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	2nd quality timber and land.
.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	Begin, hotel-keeper at d'Israéli.—Part of lumber taken last winter, 1903. 1,500,000.
.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	Part of lumber taken, extension of time granted.
.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	Part of lumber taken, has cut timber.
.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	Loss \$4,000 to \$5,000.
.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	4 acres in cultivation, Begin intends to have timber cut winter 1904.
.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	4 acres in cultivation, Begin intends to have timber cut winter 1904.

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO.

Townships of Winslow, Stratford and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1900 to 1903	WINSLOW.— <i>Continued.</i>					
		Ad. Marcotte..	7 S. W.	.....	24	100	Bought as a wood lot. Sold for \$800 dollars. No improve- ments. Unfit for culture....
		Stan. Fortier..	1 N. E.	.....	54	50	No improvem'ts. Well timbered, Not fit for cul- ture.....
		do	.....	.....	55	50	"
		J. Bourque, notary.....	.....	.....	56	50	"
		E. Chicoyne, M. D.....	.....	.....	57	50	"
		Oct. Pomerleau	4	.....	20	100	No improvem'ts. Well timbered
		L. J. Langlois.	.....	.....	25	100	Occupied, Club House.....
		Onés. Fortier..	10	.....	21	100	Not occupied...
		Cyrille Octeau.	3 N. E.	.....	21	50	Well timbered..
		A. Faucher....	.....	.....	22	50	No work done..
		Chs Plante, car- ter.....	.....	.....	23	50	"

LICENSE AND WHICH SHOULD BE CANCELLED.—Continued.

Garthby.—St. Francis Agency.—Continued.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Wood land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3	
.....					0	.....	.....	Champoux.—Timber has been sold to Champoux Bros and no duties made. Champoux Bros cut 1,500,000 feet on these lots, no improvements on them. We asked for cancellation before timber was cut. Suppose that neither of said purchasers will ever occupy these lots. Still some timber left, try and have them cancelled.
.....					0	.....	.....
.....					0	.....	.....
.....					0	.....	.....
.....					0	0	.....	Important. Dam built on it.
.....					0	0	.....	Wood cut by Roberge. Has applied for another lot, cut everything.
.....					0	0	.....	Well timbered, unfit for culture.
.....				0	.....	0	.....	Blacksmith, who resides at d'Israéli.
.....				0	.....	0	.....	Supposed o Begin.
.....				0	0	.....	.....

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO.

Townships of Winslow, Stratford and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1900 to 1903	WINSLOW.— <i>Continued.</i> . . .					
		Bern. Bergeron	4	.....	24	100	No buildings, good wood . . .
		Honoré Demers	6	.....	18	100	"
		Louis Demers . . . . .		.....	19	100	"
		Ant. Demers . . . . .		.....	20	100	"
		Hugh Leonard.	2 N.	N. pt.	34	30	Not occupied . . .
		Henry Vézina		S. pt.	34	30	"
		Peter Bélanger		S. pt.	6	7½	Unfit for culti- vation
		do		S. pt.	7	7½	Unfit for culti- vation
		Dame M. Blais.	A	.....	2	100	Miquelon lots . . .
		" J. Javette	"	.....	3	100	Miquelon 12 children.
		" Jos. Des- rochers . . . . .	"	.....	4	100	No duties. Un- fit for culture.
		Dame Elmire Beauchemin.	"	.....	5	100	"
		Evariste Bou- cher . . . . .	"	.....	6	100	"
		Paul Mercier . . . . .	"	.....	18	100	"
		Jos. Côté . . . . .	"	.....	19	100	"
		Ed. Dohan . . . . .	"	.....	20	100	"

LICENSE AND WHICH SHOULD BE CANCELLED.—Continued.

Garthby.—St. Francis Agency.—Continued.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Wood land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3	
.....					0	0	.....	Roberge.—Wood cut this winter by Eug. Roberge.
.....					0	0	.....	Timber cut this winter, 10,000 logs for 100 acres.
.....					0	0	.....	These lots are being lumbered at present by L. S. Roberge.
.....					0	0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	Unfit for cultivation, timber of 2nd quantity.
.....					0	0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	Expect this lot has been taken by Champoux.
.....					0	0	.....	do do do
.....					0	0	.....	Miquelon.—These lots were granted to A. Miquelon in these different parties names and the stumpage was sold by Miquelon to Champoux Bros. The timber 1,000,000 feet still remains on the lots, no duties performed, none of the purchasers live in the vicinity.
.....	0					0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	Miquelon.—These lots were also taken by Miquelon, none of the purchasers live in the vicinity.
.....					0	0	.....	
.....					0	0	.....	

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO.

Townships of Winslow, Stratford and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchaser.					
	1900 to 1903	GARTHBY.— <i>Continued...</i>					
		Fabrique de Garthby	2 S. E.	.....	2	150	Unfit for culti- vation
		do	2 S. E.	.....	3	150	"
		Hon. juge Le- mieux	3 S. E.	.....	2	100	"
		Dame Zoé Du- buc, Vve. de Jos. Lamontagne.....	3 S. E.	.....	4	100	"
		Honoré Fortin.	3 S. E.	.....	29	100	"
		John Cham- poux	3 S. E.	.....	30	100	"
		Joseph Pouliot.	.....	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$	31	50	"
		do .....	.....	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	25	"
		Nap. Laberge.	4 S. E.	.....	7	100	"
		Frs Brière.....	C	.....	5	60	"
		Rev. W. J. Car- rier.....	C	.....	10	60	"

LICENSE AND WHICH SHOULD BE CANCELLED.—Continued.

Garthby.—St. Francis Agency.—Continued.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Wood land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3	
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	Fabric of Gartby.—Sold to Brompton P. & P. Co., by Fabrique de Garthby.
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	Sold to Brompton P. & P. Co., by Fabrique de Garthby.
.....				0	.....	0	.....	0	Sold to Brompton P. & P. Co., by Fabrique de Garthby.
.....				0	.....	0	.....	0	Fabric of Garthby.—This lot belongs to Rev. Mr. Carrier and he has offered the stumpage to N. P. Tanguay, who wants to lumber on it winter 1904.
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....
.....			0	.....	0	.....	0	.....
.....							0	.....

LOTS TAKEN FROM ROYAL PAPER MILLS CO. LICENSE

Township of Stratford & Garthby.—

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Purchasers.					
	1900 to 1903	STRATFORD.					
		Léon Bergeron.	1 N. E.	.....	62	50	No buildings.... Not occupied....
		" "	.....	.....	63	50	" "
		Ov. Champoux.	.....	.....	64	50	All cut out.....
		Dam. Marcotte.	6 S. W.	.....	24	100	" "
		Jos. Carleton..	9	.....	7	50	No improvem'ts. Not worth can- celling. No improvem'ts.
		Théo. Plante..	1 S. W.	.....	.....	.....	No improvem'ts.
		" " ..	7 S. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		" " ..	8 S. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		GARTHBY.					
		St-Onge.....	3 S. E.	.....	34	100	Not occupied....
		Frédéric Roy..	.....	.....	13	100	" "
		" "	.....	.....	14	100	" "
		Am. Vachon..	2 N.	.....	47	50	Occupied.....
		N. P. Tanguay.	3. S. E.	.....	5	100	Not occupied....
		Thos. Bizier...	.....	.....	27	100	No duty. Not fit for culture ...
		Ignace Giguère.	.....	.....	36	100	No duty. Not fit for culture....
		Tél. Corriveau.	.....	.....	37	100	No duty. Not fit for culture....

WOULD NOT CARE IF THESE WERE NOT CANCELLED.

St. François Agency.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS	
			Farming land.			Wood land.				
			Good.	Medium	Inferior.	3	2	3		
0									Champoux.—Timber taken by Champoux Bros. before improvements were made. Cut 1902.	
0										
0										
					0					Timber has been cut and sold to B. P. & P. Co. Winter 1902. No improvements made
		0								Gilbert.—Timber has been cut and removed by Ls. Gilbert of d'Israëli.
0										Champoux.—Lum ber sold to Champoux Bros.
0		0								
0		0								
0		0								
					0					
					0					
		0								Tanguay.—Timber cut and sold to R. P. M. Co., and B. P. & P. Co.
0		0								Tanguay.—Timber has all been cut by N. P. Tanguay.
0										Tanguay.—Timber has been cut and sold to N. P. Tanguay.
0										
0				0						Gilbert.--Stumpage sold to L. Gilbert, mill owner. Timber has been cut.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER MILLS COMPANY 1903-1904.
LICENCE.

Townships of Ditton and Hampden.—St. Francis Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
	1903 04..	Ditton... ..	1	.....	35	100+	
			2	.....	42	100+	
					43	100+	
					48	100+	
			3	.....	42	100+	
					43	100+	
					44	100+	
					45	100+	
					46	100+	
			7	.....	62	100+	
					63	100+	
			8	.....	45	100+	
					46	100+	
					47	100+	
					48	100+	
					49	100+	
					50	100+	
					51	100+	
					52	100+	
					53	100+	
					54	100+	
					55	100+	
			9	.....	56	100+	
					54	100*	
					56	100+	
					57	100+	
					58	100+	
					59	100+	
					60	100+	
					61	100+	
					62	100+	
					63	100+	
			10	.....	49	100+	
					50	100+	
					51	100+	
					52	100+	
					53	100+	
					54	100+	
					55	100+	
					56	100+	
					57	100+	
					58	100+	
					59	100+	
					60	100+	

† Object to sale of lots marked thus.

* No objection to sale of lots marked thus.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER MILLS COMPANY 1903-1904.
LICENSE.—(Continued.)

Townships of Ditton and Hampden.—St. Francis Agency.

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
	1903-04..	Ditton.....			61	100+	
					62	100+	
					63	100+	
		Hampden.....	2	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	35	100+	
					36	100+	
					37	100+	
			1 V. N.	.....	27	100+	
					28	100+	
					30	100+	
					31	100+	
					32	100+	
					33	100+	

DITTON.—About nine millions (9,000,000) feet on these lots. Average haul $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Salmon River.

HAMPDEN.—About seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) feet on these lots. 2 miles (average land) to Salmon River and C. P. Ry.

† Object to sale of lots marked thus.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER

Townships of Stradford, Garthby and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
	1903-04..	Stratford.....	1 N. E.	.....	35	50 ⁺	None
					36	50 ⁺	"
			3 N. E.	.....	24	50 ⁺	"
			1 S. W.	.....	18	50 ⁺	"
					20	50 ⁺	"
					21	50 ⁺	"
			8 S. W.	.....	13	100 ⁺	"
					20	100 ⁺	"
			5	.....	25	100 ⁺	"
			6	.....	21	100 ⁺	"
					22	100 ⁺	"
			7	.....	7	100 ⁺	"
					8	100 ⁺	"
					9	100 ⁺	"
			10	.....	3	100 ⁺	"
		Garthby	2 S. E.	.....	1	100 ⁺	"
			3 S. E.	.....	41	100 ⁺	"
					42	100 ⁺	"
					43	100 ⁺	"
			4 S. E.	.....	10	100 ⁺	"
					40	100 ⁺	"
					41	100 ⁺	"
					42	100 ⁺	"
					43	100 ⁺	"
			2 N.	.....	21	50 ⁺	"
					22	50 ⁺	"
					23	50 ⁺	"
					24	50 ⁺	"

‡ Object to sale of lots marked thus.

† Do not object to sale of lots marked thus.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
	1903-04.	Winslow	3 S. W.	.....	81	50	None
					83	50	"
			4 S. W.	.....	77	50	"
					83	50	"
			2 N. E.	.....	1	50	"
					2	50	"
					3	50	"
					4	50	"
					5	50	"
					6	50	"
					7	55	"
					8	50	"
					9	50	"
					10	60	"
					11	50	"
					12	50	"
					13	50	"
					14	50	"
					15	50	"
					16	50	"
					17	50	"
					18	50	"
					19	50	"
					20	50	"
					21	50	"
					22	50	"
					23	50	"
					24	50	"
					25	50	"
					26	50	"
					27	50	"
					28	50	"
			7 N. E.	.....	8	50	"
					9	50	"
			8 N. E.	.....	26	50	Occupied
			2 N. W.	.....	82	50	None
					83	50	"
					84	50	"
					85	50	"
					86	50	"
					87	50	"
					88	50	"
					89	50	"
					90	50	"

‡ Object to sale of all lots marked thus.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
	1903-04..	Winslow			91	50	None
					92	50	"
					93	50	"
					94	50	"
					95	50	"
					96	50	"
					97	50	"
					98	50	"
					99	50	"
					100	50	"
					101	50	"
					102	50	"
					103	50	"
					104	50	"
			3 N. W.	.....	84	50	"
					86	50	"
					88	50	"
					90	50	"
					96	50	"
					97	50	"
					98	50	"
					99	50	"
					100	50	"
					101	50	"
					102	50	"
					103	50	"
					104	50	"
			4 N. W.	.....	9	100	"
					10	100	"
					11	100	"
					12	100	"
					13	100	"
					14	100	"
					18	100	"
					19	100	"
					20	100	"
					21	100	"
					22	100	"
					23	100	"
					24	100	"
			5 N. W.	.....	12	100	"
					13	100	"
					14	100	"

‡ Object to sale of all lots marked thus.

LOTS APPLIED FOR IN ROYAL PAPER

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
	1903-04.	Windslow			15	100	None
					16	100	"
					22	109	"
					23	100	"
					24	100	"
			6 N. W.	.....	16	100	"
			1 S. E.	.....	39	50	"
					93	50	"
			3 S. E.	.....	36	50	"
					98	50	"
					99	50	"
					100	50	"
					40	50	"
					41	50	"
					42	50	"
			5 S. E. E.	.....	14	100	"
			4 S. E. E.	.....	25	100	"
					26	100	"
					38	100	"
					39	100	"

‡ Object to sale of all lots marked thus.

MILLS CO., 1903-1904. LICENSE.—(Continued.)

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.
			Farming land.			Woop land.			
			Good.	Medium.	Inferi r.	1	2	3	
.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to haul to Pickerel Lake and Bay.
.....	1,000,000 ft of timber on these lots,
.....	do
.....	do
.....	do
.....	No objection to the sale of this.
.....	do
.....	do
.....	do
.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to haul to Legendre Stream.
.....	755,000 ft of timber on these lots.
.....	do
.....	do
.....	do
.....	do
.....	No objection to the sale.

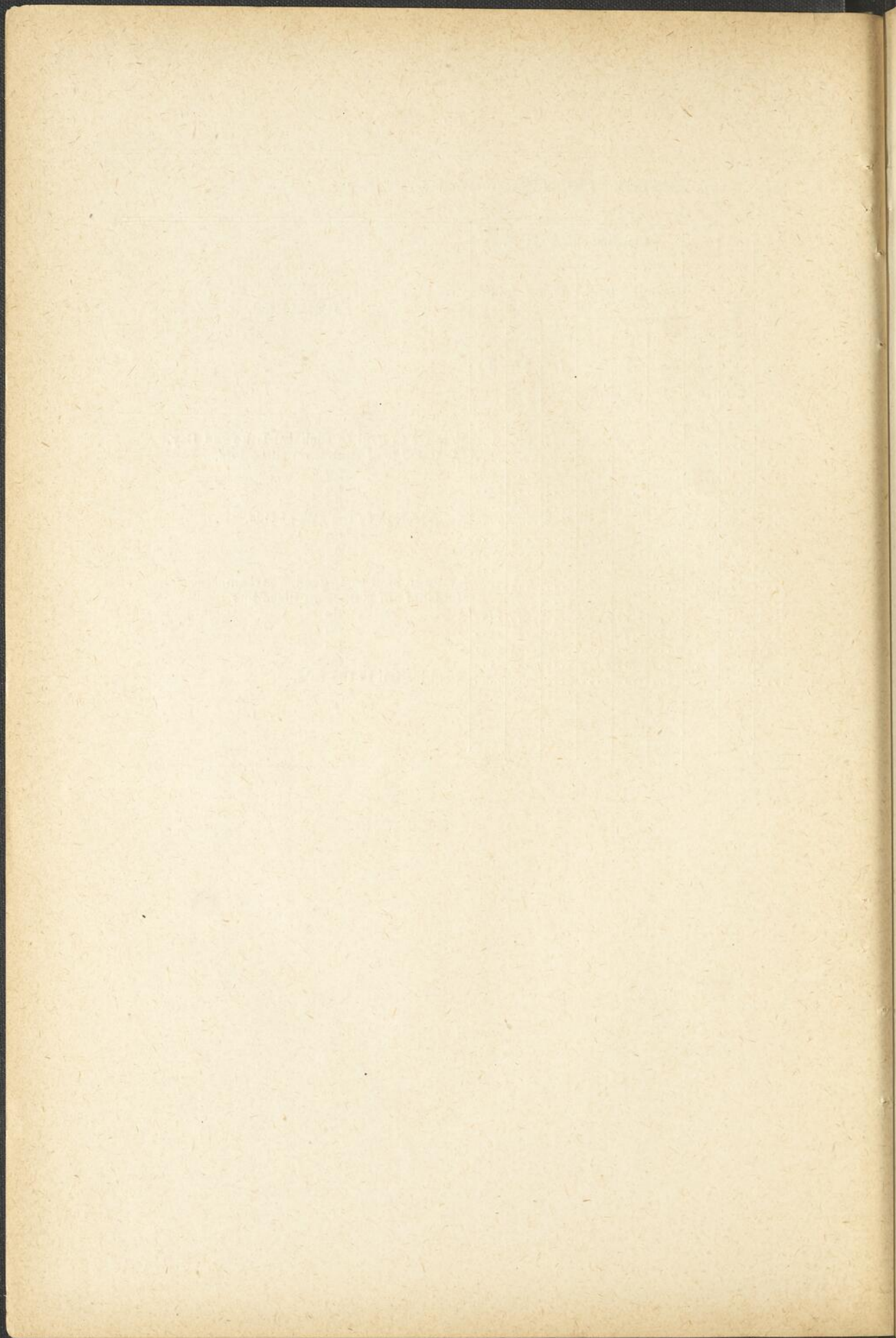


EXHIBIT P.-6.

LIST OF LOTS APPLIED FOR OUT OF GREAT
Townships of Ditton, Chesham, Hampdem and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
		Ditton.....	1	.....	35	100	.....
			2	.....	42	100	.....
			2	.....	43	100	.....
			2	.....	48	100	.....
			4	.....	62	109	.....
			7	.....	62	100	.....
			7	.....	63	105	.....
			8	.....	45	100	.....
			8	.....	46	100	.....
			8	.....	47	100	.....
			8	.....	48	100	.....
			8	.....	48	100	.....
			8	.....	50	100	.....
			8	.....	51	100	.....
			8	.....	52	100	.....
			8	.....	53	100	.....
			8	.....	54	100	.....
			8	.....	55	100	.....
			8	.....	56	100	.....
			9	.....	54	100	.....
			9	.....	55	100	.....
			9	.....	56	100	.....
			9	.....	57	100	.....
			9	.....	58	100	.....
			9	.....	59	100	.....
			9	.....	60	100	.....
			9	.....	61	100	.....
			9	.....	62	100	.....
			9	.....	63	100	.....

LIST OF LOTS APPLIED FOR OUT OF GREAT

Township of Ditton, Chesham, Hampden and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Townshp.					
		Ditton.— <i>Con'd</i>	10	.....	49	100	.....
			10	.....	50	100	.....
			10	.....	51	100	.....
			10	.....	52	100	.....
			10	.....	53	100	.....
			10	.....	54	100	.....
			10	.....	55	100	.....
			10	.....	56	100	.....
			10	.....	57	100	.....
			10	.....	58	100	.....
			10	.....	59	100	.....
			10	.....	60	100	.....
			10	.....	61	100	.....
			10	.....	62	100	.....
			10	.....	63	100	.....
		Chesham	1	.....	28	100	.....
			1	.....	29	100	.....
			7	.....	6	100	.....
			7	.....	11	100	.....
			7	.....	22	100	.....
			7	.....	20	100	.....
				21	100	.....
			7	.....	25	100	.....
			7	.....	26	100	.....
			8	.....	8	100	.....

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY'S LIMITS.—Continued.

Emberton.—St. Francis Agency.—Continued.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	In abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS	
			Farming land.			Wood land.				
			Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3		
0					x		1			Some of these lots are fit for cultivation, but almost impossible to get a main road to them. Have considerable hard wood and cedar on them, and about hundred thousand feet of good spruce lumber. About 3000 cords of pulpwood.
0					x		1			
0					x		1			
0					x		1			
0					x		1			
0				x			1			
0				x			1			
0				x			1			
0				x			1			
0				x			1			
0				x			1			
0				x			1			
0						x		2			Not much timber on : have been lumbered over a few years ago. About one hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber and 1000 cords of pulpwood. Would not call them fit for cultivation.
0						x		2		
3					x		1			Part fit for cultivation, and has considerable merchantable lumber on the whole lot. About one hundred thousand feet of lumber, 1000 cords pulpwood.
8					x		1			These lots have about two hundred thousand feet merchantable timber ; 1000 cords pulpwood. Have good frame houses and log barns. About 15 acres of clearance on each lot. Land not very good for cultivation on north end.
8					x		1			
						x	1			These lots are very stony, hardy fit for cultivation ; not much timber on and have house and barn on each lot. About one hundred thousand feet of merchantable lumber and 100 cords of pulpwood on lot 21. Lot 20, no lumber to speak of
						x	1			
						x	1			Lot 25 has considerable merchantable lumber, about three hundred thousand feet, and some pulp ; would not call it fit for cultivation. Lot 26 not fit for cultivation ; has no timber left on, being lumbered over a few years ago ; would call it almost worthless.
						x	1			
0						x			3	Not fit for cultivation, being burnt over 3 or 4 times ; no standing timber left on it ; would call it worthless.

LIST OF LOTS APPLIED FOR OUT OF GREAT
Townships of Ditten, Chesham Hampden and

LOTS SOLD.			Range.	Parts.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
No. of sale.	Date.	Township.					
		Hampden.....	2	N $\frac{1}{2}$	35	50	.....
			2		36	100	.....
			2		37	100	.....
			3		43	100	.....
			6		8	50	.....
			1	V N	27	100	.....
			"	"	28	100	.....
			"	"	30	100	.....
			"	"	31	100	.....
			"	"	32	100	.....
			"	"	33	100	.....
		Emberton.....	3		14	100	.....
			3		32	100	.....
					33	100	.....
					34	100	.....
					35	100	.....
					36	100	.....

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY'S LIMITS.—Continued.

Emberton.—St. Francis Agency.—Continued.

Years of occupation.	Under culture.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARKS.	
		Farming land.			Wood land.				
		Good.	Medium.	Inferior.	1	2	3		
									In abatis.
0		x					2		Lots not occupied. Some good land for cultivation, with considerable hard wood on south ends of the lots. The fire has burned a strip through the centre of the lots this Spring. Spruce timber very small, only fit for pulpwood. About 200 cords, fifty thousand feet of merchantable timber. Have been lumbered over a few years ago.
0						2			
0							2		
0				x			1		Not fit for cultivation, being stony and swampy. Considerable pulpwood, about 300 cords and twenty-five thousand feet merchantable timber.
0					x		1		All soft wood, low land and not fit for cultivation. About forty thousand feet, spruce timber, 350 cords pulpwood.
0			x				1		Very little of land fit for cultivation. It has some hard wood on in strips, but not enough to make it fit for cultivation, as land is stony and swampy. It has about 1500 cords pulpwood and about one hundred and fifty thousand feet of good merchantable lumber.
0			x				1		
0			x				1		
0			x				1		
0				x			1		
0				x			1		
½					x			x	New house on ; very poor land for cultivation ; three or four acres clearance.
0				x			1		This land is not fit for cultivation. The fire has damaged the most of lots 32, 33 and part of 34. There are about three hundred thousand feet of good merchantable lumber and about 2000 cords of pulpwood on the said five lots.
0				x			1		
0				x			1		
0				x			1		
0				x			1		

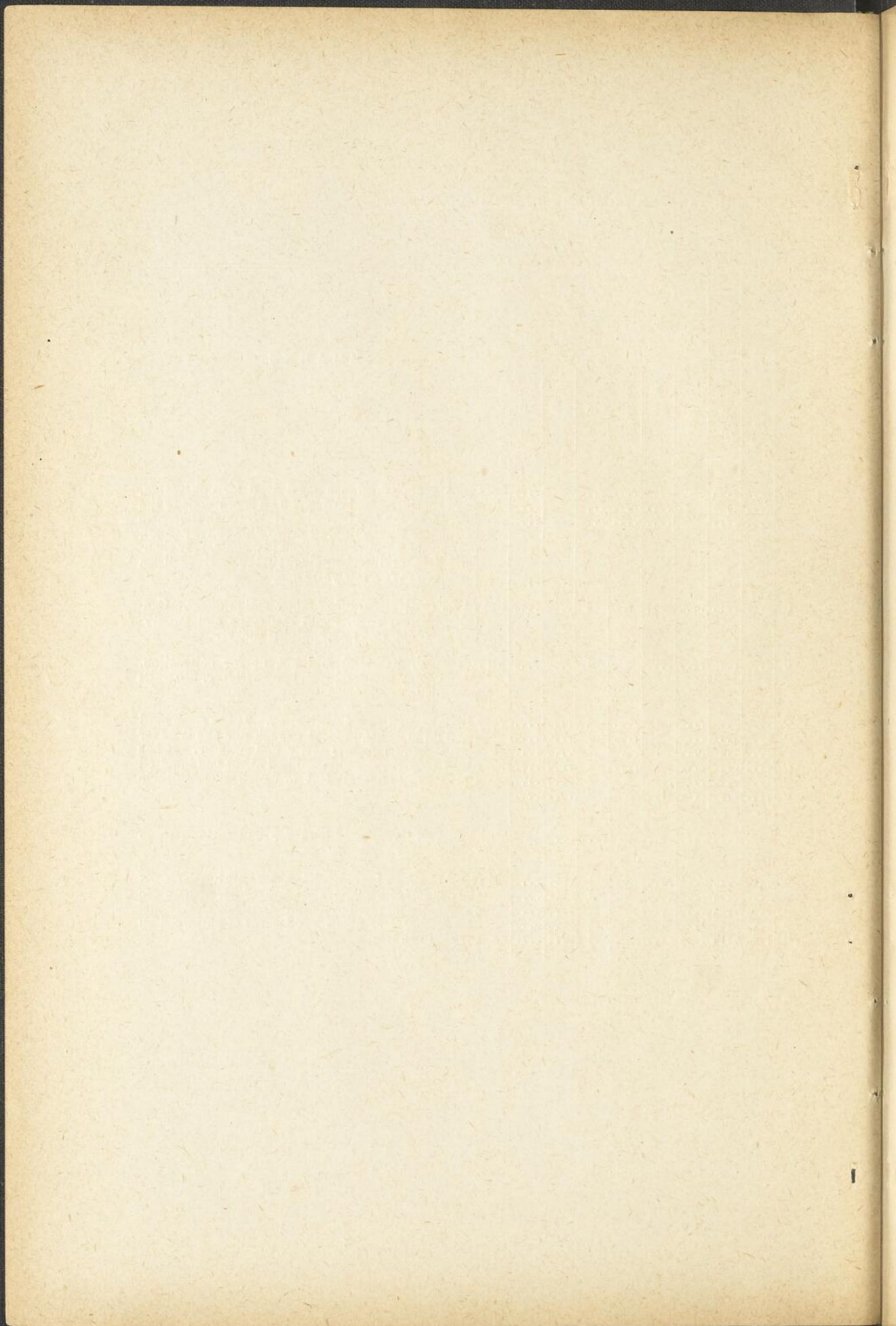


EXHIBIT P.-7.

LOUISEVILLE, 8 AVRIL 1904.

J. C. LANGELIER, ÉCR.,

*Secrétaire de la Commission de Colonisation,
Québec*

Monsieur,

Nous vous envoyons aujourd'hui, par la malle, le rapport qui a été fait, *re* les lots non patentés, concédés sur la limite.

Nous avons fait signer ce rapport par M. Joseph Brodeur. Espérant qu'il sera trouvé satisfaisant, nous sommes.

Vos dévoués,

THE TOURVILLE LUMBER MILLS CO.,

Per J. M.

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.			Rang	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.	
Canton.	Date.	Acquéreur.					
	1893 Sept. 6	Chs. Simpson..	I	Patenté.....	13	100	Personne.....
	" 6	Iréné Paquin...			14	100	"
	1900 Sept. 5	J.-G.V. Héroux			15	100	"
	" 5	Horm. Lefort..			16	100	"
	Mai 26	Th. Boulanger.			18	100	"
	1882 Oct. 5	Frs. Caron.... ..			20	100	"
	" 5	Frs. Caron.... ..			21	100	"
	1901 Dec. 31	Tréflé Bourassa			31	100	"
	1879 Oct. 1	J.-Bte Lambert	II	Patenté.....	9	100	"
	Mars 29	do			10	100	"
	Oct. 24	do			11	100	"
	1893 Déc. 2	N. Pichette & Bergeron.... ..			13	100	"
	1882 Janv. 4	Léonce Dubé.. ..			14	100	"
	1894 Nov 6	X. Carpentier			15	100	Xavier Carpentier.....

¶ Le chiffre 2 dans les colonnes de terres à bois indique que le peu de bois qui reste est du jeune

DE CALONNES.

Années d'occupation.	En état de culture.	En abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARQUES
			Terres cultivables.			Terres à bois.			
			Bonne	Moyenne.	Inférieure.	1	2	3	
....	Non	Non	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Quant au bois, il est petit, c'est seulement pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Quant au bois, il est petit, c'est seulement pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Quant au bois, il est petit, c'est seulement pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Quant au bois, il est petit, c'est seulement pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Il a un moulin de bâti dessus pour scier son bois ; c'est toujours pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	C'est toujours pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Il a un moulin de bâti dessus pour scier son bois, c'est toujours pour le bois.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. C'est toujours pour le bois.
....	"	Oui	....	....	....	....	2	....	} Il y a eu de la terre de faite mais il y a 12 à 15 ans qu'ils sont abandonnés ; il n'y a aucune bâtisse, mais le bois a été coupé.
....	"	Oui	....	....	....	....	2	....
....	"	Oui	....	....	....	....	2	....
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Le bois a été coupé et c'est tout.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Le bois a été coupé et c'est tout.
....	Oui	Oui	....	M	....	....	2	....	Le bois a été coupé, 5 arpents en superficie de fait.

bois qui sera dans quelques années propre à faire des billots.

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.							
Canton.	Date.	Acquéreur.	Rang.	Lot,	Acres.	Occupants.	
	1894 Déc. 11	A. Carpentier.	.....	16	100	Arthur Carpentier.....
	1878 Mai 29	Clovis Caron:	.....	19	100	} Personne, il les fait cultiver à gages.....
	" 29	do	.....	20	100	
	1879 Déc. 24	do	.....	21	100	
	1882 Oct. 22	do	.....	22	100	Personne.....
	1902 Avril 2	do	.....	23	100	"
	Sept. 24	Félix Brûlé.	.....	24	100	"
	1903 Avril 24	Edouard Julien	.....	25	100	"
	1901 Avril 17	H. Baribeau..	.....	26	100	"
	1900 Avril 17	do	.....	27	100	"
	1902 Avril 25	D. Baribeau..	.....	28	100	"
	" 25	do	.....	29	100	"
	1901 Fév. 6	G. Bellemarre.	III	9	100	"	
	Mars 25	H. L. Auger...	.....	10	100	"
	" 28	Jos. Laperrière	.....	11	100	"
	1898 Fév. 28	Chs. H. Simpson	Patenté.....	12	90	"
	Juillet 1	do	.....	13	83	"
	1899 Avril 5	N. Fréchette..	.....	14	100	"

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.			Rang.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Canton.	Date.	Acquéreur.				
	1901 Aout 8	Calixte Picard.			15 100	Personne.....
	1894 Juin 14	Chs. H. Simpson	IV	Patenté.....	3 129	Un Club.....
	1887 Sept. 1	Louis J. Caron.	V		10 78	Personne.....
	"	do			11 100	"
	1878 Fev. 15	Th. Lafrenière.		Patenté.....	12 109	"
	1894 Oct. 23	Chs Plante.....			13 100	"
	1895 Oct. 30	A. Alias Théo. Lafrenière ..			16 86	"
	1878 Oct. 18	Calixte Belle- mare.....			17 80	"
	Nov. 13	Luc. McMuny.			18 53	"
	1877 Jan. 18	Claude Lacour- sière.....	VII	Patenté.....	8 111	"
	1876 Avril 30	Hon. Vallière.			9 129	"
	1899 Nov. 4	Chs. H. Simpson		Patenté.....	12 52	"
	"	do		"	13 92	"
	1896 Nov. 18	do		"	14 100	"
	1898 Juil. 1	do		"	15 112	"
	"	do		"	16 124	"
	1902 Déc. 13	do			17 103	"
	"	do			18 120	"

DE CALONNES.—*Suite.*

Années d'occupation.	En état de culture.	En abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARQUES.
			Terres cultivables.			Terres à bois.			
			Bonne.	Moyenne.	Inférieure.	1	2	3	
....	Non	Non	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte. C'est seulement que pour le bois.
....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Nous n'avons toujours pas le bois.
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	....	Abandonné, mais a été fait pour son moulin
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	....	Abandonné, mais a été fait pour son moulin.
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	....	Abandonné, mais le bois a été fait d'abord.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte et le bois a tout été enlevé.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte et le bois a tout été enlevé
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte et le bois a tout été enlevé.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte et le bois a tout été enlevé par les colons qui ont plié bagage avec le bois.
.....	Non	Non	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte et le bois est parti.
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Inculte et le bois est parti.
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	} C'est pour spéculer, bien sûr, car il y a encore du bois marchand.
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.							
Canton	Date	Acquéreur.	Rang		Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
	1902						
	Déc. 15	Pier. Poudrier.	VIII	Patenté.....	8	186	Personne.....
	"	do	.....	" .....	9	180	"
	1876						
	août 24	Chs Simpson.	.....	" .....	13	176	"
	1896						
	Nov. 18	do	.....	" .....	14	174	"
	"	do	.....	" .....	15	169	"
	1902						
	Sept. 6	Max. Morin ..	.....	.....	22	100	"
	"	do	.....	.....	23	100	"
	1897						
	Déc. 9	Az. Lacoursière	.....	.....	24	100	"
	1877						
	Sept. 22	Louis Paquin..	Parker.....	.....	7	67	"
	Mai 20	Donat Béland.	.....	.....	9	54	"
	"	do fils.	.....	.....	14	86	"
Canton	1879						
Belleau..	Mars 3	G. W. Stephen	I	Patenté.....	1	118	"
	"	do	.....	" .....	2	118	"
	"	do	.....	" .....	3	118	"
	"	do	.....	" .....	4	101	"
	1878						
	Nov. 26	do	.....	" .....	5	118	"
	"	do	.....	" .....	6	99	"
	1879						
	Mars 3	do	.....	" .....	7	63	"
	1898						
	Fév. 28	Pier. Bergeron	.....	.....	8	100	"
	1896						
	août 2	Alp. Paquin...	.....	" .....	9	100	"
	Déc. 20	do	.....	" .....	10	100	"

DE CALONNES.—*Suite.*

Années d'occupation.	En état de culture.		CLASSIFICATION.						REMARQUES.	
			Terres cultivables.			Terres à bois.				
			Bonne.	Moyenne.	Inférieure.	1	2	3		
....	0	0	2	Incultes. C'est pour le bois marchand, bien sûr, car ce Poudrier en a une terre à bois de chauffage pas bien loin de sa terre de Saint-Léon et il va aller en chercher à 3 lieues plus loin, et du pareil, c'est étonnant.	
....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
....	0	0	2		Inculte.
....	0	0	2		Inculte.
....	0	0	2		Inculte.
....	Un	peu	x	x	I		Un petit morceau de terre faite, le terrain est montagneux et rocheux.
....	Non	Non	2	Inculte. Le bois est en partie tout coupé.	
....	"	"	2	Inculte et le bois est en partie coupé et exploité en trahison.	
....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
....	0	0	1	Inculte. Tout ce bois a été vendu en spéculation à M. J.-H. Dansereau, dans l'année 1900 et ça nous a causé des embarras depuis et ces lots retirés de la licence n'ont servi qu'à une vile spéculation : la preuve en est faite, il n'y a presque plus de bois (seulement que du jeune) et pas de culture de faite ; impossible d'en faire.	
....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
....	0	0	2	Inculte. Les bois est presque tout enlevé, il en reste du petit.	
....	x	x	I	2	Un tout petit morceau de terre de fait et ne récolte presque rien.	
....	x	x	I	2	Un tout petit morceau de terre de fait et ne récolte presque rien.	

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.			Rang.	Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Canton.	Date.	Acquéreur.				
	1874 Oct. 22	On. Baribeau	Patenté.....	11	100	Personne.....
	" 28	do	"	12	100	"
	1899 Déc. 20	F. X. Labonne.....		13	100	"
	Avril 28	J. Tesdel Noël.....	"	14	100	"
	"	P. Giguère	"	15	100	"
	1878 Jan. 3	F. Duhaime.....	"	17	100	"
	1883 Août 6	Marc. Paquin.....	"	19	100	"
	1882 Juil. 5	do	"	20	100	"
	1898 Août 19	L. G. Caron		21	100	"
	"	do		22	100	"
	1880 Jan. 2	On. Pelletier		23	100	"
	1878 Mars 13	J. Bellemarre.....	"	29	100	"
	1883 Mars 22	do	"	30	100	"
	1881 Oct. 3	P. Vanasse.....	"	31	100	P. Vanasse.....
	"	do	"	32	100	"
	1885 Nov. 21	R. Thibodeau.....	"	33	100	"
	"	do	"	34	100	"
	1873 Juil. 3	Olivier Allard.....		35	100	Personne.....
	"	do		36	100	"

BELLEAU

Années d'occupation.	En état de culture.	En abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARQUES.
			Terres cultivables.			Terres à bois.			
			Bonne.	Moyenne.	Inférieure.	1	2	3	
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	.....	Un tout petit morceau de terre de fait et ne récolte presque rien.
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	.....	Un tout petit morceau de terre de fait et ne récolte presque rien.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois disparaît toujours.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois disparaît toujours.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois disparaît toujours.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Inculte. Il a fait un petit morceau de terre mais il l'a vite abandonné, tout de même il n'a pas oublié de prendre le bois et le vendae.
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	.....	Un petit morceau de fait, juste pour empêcher un de ces beaux colons de mourir de faim, et lui, il a une femme et ce sur les 4 lots. M. Thibodeau ne se gêne pas du tout de dire qu'il a pris ses deux lots expressément pour le bois.
.....	.....	.....	x	x	I	.....	2	.....
.....	Non	Non	x	x	I	.....	.....	.....	Rien de fait. Mais le bois il est fait.
.....	"	"	x	x	I	.....	.....	.....	Rien de fait, ça, ça ne manque pas.

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.							
Canton.	Date.	Acquéreur.	Rang.		Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
	1879						
	Mars 3	G. W. Stephen.	II	Patenté.....	1	71	Personne.....
	"	do	.....	"	2	68	"
	"	do	.....	"	3	56	"
	"	do	.....	"	4	61	"
	"	do	.....	"	5	98	"
	"	do	.....	"	6	82	"
	"	do	.....	"	7	82	"
	1902						
	Avril 1	Hector Caron.	.....	.....	8	87	"
	"	do	.....	.....	9	87	"
	"	Geo. Caron....	.....	.....	10	88	"
	"	Gustave Caron.	.....	.....	11	100	"
	"	do	.....	.....	12	91	"
	"	Ern. Hamelin..	.....	.....	13	89	"
	"	Alph. Baribeau	.....	.....	14	76	"
	"	Onil Baribeau.	.....	.....	15	100	"
	"	do	.....	.....	16	100	"
	1875						
	Juil. 24	H. Lafrenière.	.....	.....	22	100	"
	"	Denis Pelletier.	.....	.....	23	100	"
	"	Gilbert Blais .	.....	Patenté.....	24	100	"
	"	Oct. Pelletier.	.....	.....	25	100	"
	1873						
	Juil. 3	St. Germain, G.	.....	.....	30	100	"
	1879						
	Mars 3	G. W. Stephen	III	Patenté.....	1	81	"
	Avril 23	do	.....	"	2	88	"
	"	do	.....	"	3	91	"
	"	do	.....	"	4	94	"
	"	do	.....	"	5	118	"
	"	do	.....	"	6	118	"
	"	do	.....	"	7	118	"
	1891						
	Juin 10	Israël Pelletier.	.....	.....	25	66	"
	1897						
	Sept. 22	Ph. Lafrenière.	.....	.....	26	64	"

BELLEAU.—*Suite.*

Années d'occupation.	En état de culture.	En abatis.	CLASSIFICATION.					REMARQUES.	
			Terres cultivables.			Terres à bois.			
			Bonne.	Moyenne.	Inférieure.	1	2		
....	Non	Non	1	} Inculte. Le bois a été vendu en spéculation	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	} C'est Onés, Baribeau qui fait le bois cet hiver, et c'est un terrain très rocheux.
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	} Terrain bien rocheux et montagneux.
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	} Il en a semé environ un arpent, mais il n'a rien récolté.
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	
....	"	"	2	} Inculte. Cependant le bois est coupé et il n'y a pas de terre de faite.
....	"	"	2	
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	Petit morceau de fait, mais il a été abandonné.
....	"	"	x	x	I	2	Petit morceau de fait, mais il a été abandonné.
....	"	"	2	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois est parti avec le chantier.
....	Non	Non	1	} Inculte. Pas terre de faite et le bois a été vendu en spéculation.	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	
....	x	x	I	2	4 à 5 arpents de terre faite.
....	"	"	2	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois s'en va toujours.

CANTON

TERRES VENDUES.							
Canton.	Date.	Acquéreur.	Rang.		Lot.	Acres.	Occupants.
Canton Chapleau.	1887 Sept. 22	W. H. Parker.	IV	.....	12	95	"
	"	do	.....	.....	13	96	"
	1900 Août 2	Honoré Drolet.	I	.....	31	105	Personne
	"	Désiré Drolet..	.....	.....	32	105	"
	"	G. Bellemare..	.....	.....	33	105	"
	"	L. G. Caron...	.....	.....	34	105	"
	"	do	.....	.....	35	105	"
	1882 Oct. 23	W. W. Henry.	II S. O.	Patenté.	1	96	Club St. Bernard.....
	"	do	.....	" .....	2	80	"
	1880 Mai 4	Rév. J. D. Comeau.....	II N. E.	.....	9	83	Personne.....
	1883 Juin 19	J. D. Stanton..	D	.....	11	89	"
	1880 Août 3	Rév. J. D. Comeau.....	III N. E.	.....	6	92	"
	1882 Nov. 11	Pierre Plante ..	.....	.....	8	99	"

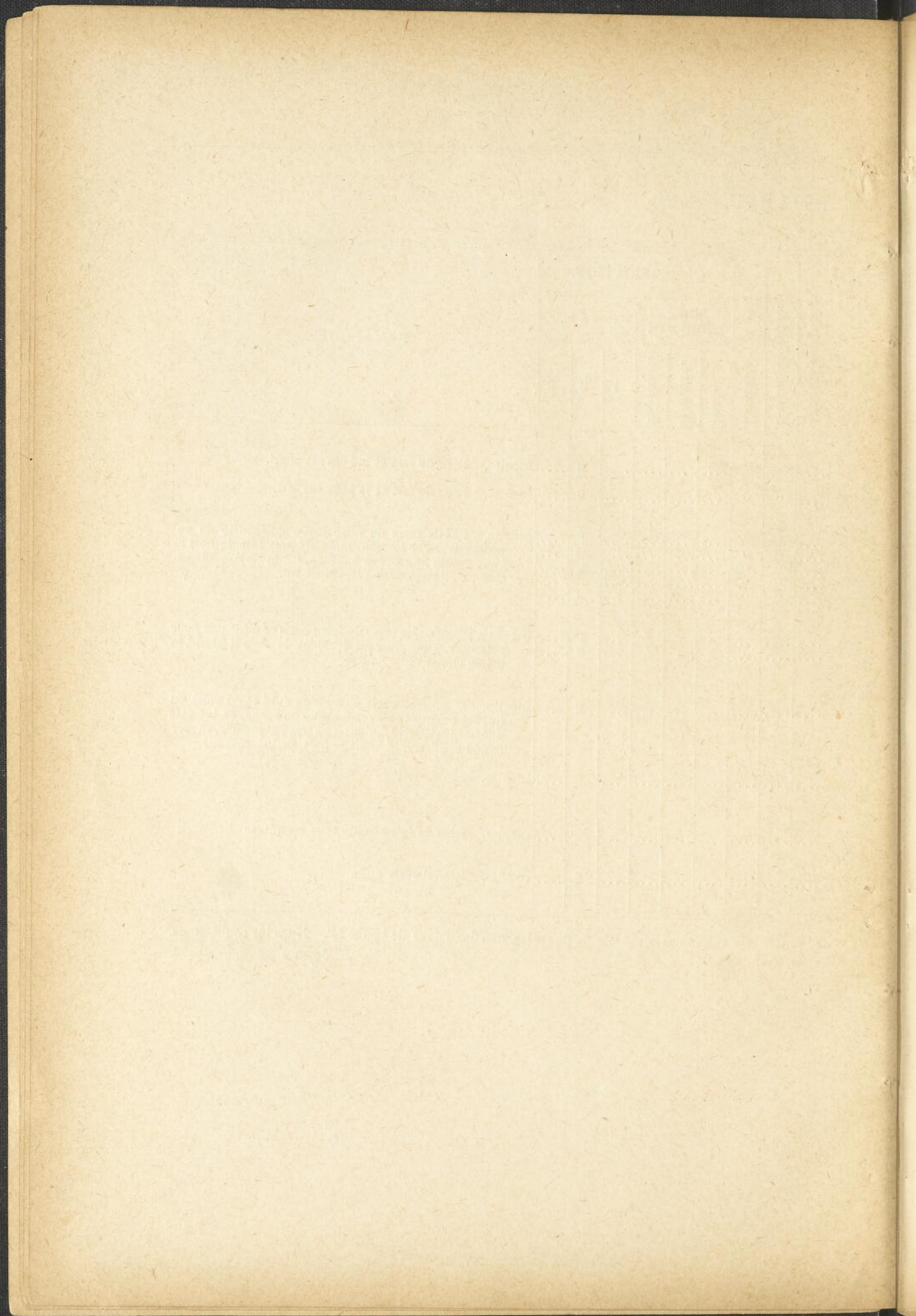
N. B.—Dans le canton Desaulniers, il y a eu demande pour au moins 10 lots. Ces gens ne sont pas se sont vantés que c'était rien que pour le bois qu'ils voulaient avoir ces lots.

BELLEAU.—*Suite.*

Années d'occupation.	CLASSIFICATION.						REMARQUES.		
	En état de culture.	En abatis.	Terres cultivables.			Terres à bois.			
			Bonne.	Moyenne.	Inférieure.	1		2	3
....	Non	Non	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois est parti.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Rien de fait et le bois est fait.
....	Non	Non	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Pas de terre de faite car c'est inculte au suprême degré ce terrain, mais ils ont fait le bois et l'ont vendu aux petits moulins, sur la rivière ici. Ls. Geo., c'était pour son moulin à lui.
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....
....	"	"	....	....	....	....	2	....
....	....	....	x	x	I	....	2	....	Un petit morceau de terre de faite mais ce n'est pas pour coloniser, c'est pour un club, et le bois il prend le même chemin que l'autre.
....	....	....	x	x	I	....	2	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Il ne manquait plus qu'un curé et en voilà un qui est colon sur une montagne de roche, ça lui fait une occupation de moins; il ne peut pas semer, encore moins récolter, il aimait le bois, ça lui suffisait.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Rien de fait.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Rien de fait comme tous les autres
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	Inculte. Rien de fait enfin.

ni plus ni moins que des déprédateurs de forêts, non des colons de bonne foi. Nous les connaissons,

JOSEPH BRODEUR.



DOCUMENTS DIVERS

Hon. S. N. Parent,

Premier ministre,

Province de Québec.

Honorable monsieur,

La compagnie du chemin de fer Interprovincial et Baie James a l'honneur de faire, à votre gouvernement, une demande de subside afin de l'aider dans la construction de cette voie ferrée et se fait un devoir de fournir, à l'appui de sa demande, les détails, renseignements et arguments suivants :

1. La compagnie a été dûment incorporée à la dernière session fédérale sous le bill No. 111, chap. 66, dont copie est ci-annexée. L'acte d'incorporation ne sera pas altéré, excepté dans le capital autorisé, qui sera porté à \$500,000.00.

2. La compagnie a l'intention de construire son chemin jusqu'au terminus, c'est-à-dire sur une longueur de 72 milles.

3. Le chemin coûtera, d'après les estimations faites par nos ingénieurs, de \$14,000.00 à \$15,000.00 par mille, en moyenne. Ces travaux ont été faits en octobre dernier et vous pourrez voir, à la fin de ce rapport, un état détaillé des différents item entrant dans la construction de la dite voie ferrée.

4. Ce chemin, comme vous le savez, est absolument indispensable au bien-être des colons déjà établis et à l'avenir de cette superbe région qui est susceptible encore d'un développement considérable. Nous ne voulons pas insister sur la richesse connue déjà du Témiscamingue, sur la fertilité de son sol et la salubrité de son climat, sur l'étendue du bon terrain à culture déjà arpenté et surtout sur l'immense territoire non exploré que ce chemin ouvrira nécessairement à l'initiative de nos colons. Ce chemin conduit à la vallée de l'Ottawa supérieur qui s'étend du Témiscamingue, directement vers l'est sur une même latitude, vers la vallée de la Gatineau, de la Lièvre et du St-Maurice et qui contient là des millions d'acres de terre fertile et inexploitée. En outre de la culture, le Témiscamingue contient d'autres richesses en pouvoirs d'eau et en minéraux de toutes

sortes. Un chemin de fer donnerait un élan considérable à l'industrie en général, à l'exploitation de mines déjà en opération et d'autres riches dépôts trop éloignés pour être travaillés avec profit.

La " British & Canadian Ltd Co." emploie, à l'année, une centaine d'hommes qui produisent une centaine de tonnes de minerai par semaine.

Si les communications étaient plus faciles, cette riche propriété serait exploitée sur une grande échelle et le minerai, au lieu d'être exporté en Angleterre, serait traité sur les lieux. Il y a une quantité d'autres propriétés de cuivre et de nickel qui, une fois en opération, attireraient là une population nombreuse qui contribuerait à la prospérité de la région. Nous pouvons dire la même chose des magnifiques pouvoirs d'eau que l'industrie forestière qui pourrait s'approvisionner à la porte pour des siècles; que l'industrie du papier et de l'électricité pourrait utiliser et dont l'exploitation serait le prétexte de populeux et florissants villages.

5. Le Témiscamingue, qui est habité, a besoin de meilleures communications si on ne veut pas décourager les colons qui y sont établis déjà et les forcer d'émigrer du côté d'Ontario. Ils sont à 50 milles et plus de la première station de chemin de fer, et pour s'y rendre, on peut dire sans crainte de se tromper qu'il n'y a pas de chemins. Quoi qu'il en soit, en été, la seule voie de communication est le lac. En hiver, les chemins de terre sont un peu meilleurs, mais laissent beaucoup à désirer. Ces chemins passent en partie sur les lacs (Kippewa et autres), ce qui fait qu'au printemps et à l'automne, après la clôture de la navigation, ces colons sont sans communications aucunes avec le monde civilisé, même sans courrier postal pour 3 ou 4 semaines. De plus, en été, les colons sont pressurés par la compagnie de navigation qui tous les ans augmente ses taux. Ces taux uniformes sont prohibitifs pour le colon qui désire aller s'établir dans ce district. De Témiscamingue Station à Ville-Marie les taux, cette année, ont atteint 16½ cents du cent livres. De plus, ces moyens de transport sont loin de donner satisfaction et de suffire aux besoins du trafic.

Les effets des colons et les marchandises prennent des mois à arriver à destination. Ceci est surtout vrai au temps de l'eau basse, pendant lequel la navigation est encore plus gênée. Il arrive très souvent que des marchandises sont avariées par la longueur du storage qu'elles sont obligées de subir.

Au mois de novembre les remises de M. Lumsden étaient complètement remplies et en outre 35 chars remplis de fret attendaient près de la gare que le bateau puisse les transporter.

6. La population de ce district est assez considérable pour motiver la construction d'une voie ferrée. A part les cultivateurs des divers cantons Guigues, Duhamel et Fabre et Nédelec, il y a l'ambitieuse et jolie ville (municipalité) de Ville-Marie qui mire dans le lac, au fond de la baie des Pères, 250 maisonnettes, sa jolie église, son presbytère, ses écoles, ses magasins, ses hôtels et ses moulins.

7. Le trafic de cette région est immense et peut amplement alimenter le chemin de fer proposé. Ce trafic provient :

- (1) Des terres en culture,
- (2) De l'industrie forestière,
- (3) De l'exploitation des mines,

(4) Du grand nombre de passagers qui vont vers l'Ottawa supérieur et la baie d'Hudson : hommes de chantier, voyageurs, sports, missionnaires, touristes, etc. En somme tout le trafic de l'Ottawa supérieur des deux provinces et de la baie James passera par ce canal.

Le gouvernement d'Ontario, comprenant bien l'avenir réservé à cette région et l'importance actuelle de ce trafic, dont les proportions ne peuvent que s'accroître rapidement, a voulu détourner ce trafic au profit de Toronto, et au préjudice de Montréal et Québec, en décidant de construire lui-même un chemin de fer qui partira de North Bay et se rendra à la tête du lac Témiscamingue, du côté ontarien.

Il y va de l'intérêt de la province de Québec de ne pas se laisser devancer ainsi et se faire escamoter un commerce immense dont elle a le contrôle aujourd'hui.

Le travail est déjà commencé, mais il faut le compléter. Il faut prolonger la ligne du chemin de fer jusqu'à Ville-Marie et jusqu'aux Quinze.

8. Tout le monde demande à grands cris la construction de ce chemin. Le sentiment public est unanime à reconnaître que les colons ont souffert depuis assez longtemps. La presse entière s'est favorablement exprimée en faveur de cette entreprise.

Ci-joint, les requêtes des colons du Témiscamingue et les résolutions des diverses sociétés de colonisation, et autres, qui ont appuyé le projet.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

En considération de ce qui vient d'être énuméré, les promoteurs de cette entreprise espèrent que votre gouvernement accueillera favorable-

ment leur demande et que le chemin en question sera subventionné spécialement comme un chemin de colonisation.

Il ne faut pas perdre de vue que ce chemin est situé tout dans la province de Québec et que le gouvernement fédéral sera appelé à contribuer, pour sa large part, au parachèvement de l'entreprise.

En attendant, veuillez,

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

croire à l'assurance de mon respectueux dévouement.

R. CHEVRIER, M. D.

Président Interprovincial et Baie James.

(168 Ave. Daly, Ottawa.

R.-G. Chevrier Ecr.,

Président Provisoire,

Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company,
Ottawa.

Monsieur,

En conformité avec votre demande, j'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport suivant sur la construction d'un chemin de fer partant du "Gordon Creek" et se dirigeant vers le nord sur la rive est du lac Temiscamingue, jusqu'à la rivière des Quinze dans le comté de Pontiac.

Ce rapport est spécialement basé sur les données de M. P. Moffet, qui a fait l'exploration et le tracé d'une ligne dans les endroits qui lui ont paru les plus favorables à la construction d'une voie ferrée. Et comme j'ai fait moi-même l'arpentage de tous les cantons depuis le pied du Long-Sault jusqu'à la rivière des Quinze, j'ose croire être en mesure de donner avec assez de précision, tous les renseignements nécessaires pour compléter ce rapport, qui doit suffire à démontrer qu'il n'y a pas de difficulté sérieuse à rencontrer dans la construction d'un chemin de fer par le, ou dans les environs du tracé exploré par M. Moffet.

D'après ce tracé, la distance de Gordon Creek à la rivière des Quinze, est dans les environs de 72 milles; et le point de départ se trouve au terminus de la ligne du Canadian Pacific (C. P. R.) à la station Témiscamingue.

Partant de cet endroit, le tracé de M. Moffet suit le rivage du lac Témiscamingue jusqu'à la Baie Booth, une distance de onze (11 milles). Sur ce parcours, le terrain est à niveau, à une élévation de huit à dix pieds au-dessus de la crue des eaux du printemps. Les deux premiers milles sont jonchés de gros cailloux qui nécessiteront du minage. Il y a aussi quelques coupes dans le roc solide, de cinquante à cent pieds de longueur par une hauteur de quatre à huit pieds. Les six milles suivants sont sur une belle grève à niveau, où la construction sera facile.

Au neuvième, il y aura une coupe de roc solide pour cent cinquante (150) pieds, avec une hauteur moyenne de dix pieds. Le reste de la distance, jusqu'à la baie Booth, (3 milles) est encore sur la grève et dans les mêmes conditions que les six milles précédents.

Sur le douzième mille, le tracé laisse le rivage du lac Témiscamingue, pour cotoyer le flanc d'une élévation avec une rampe de deux pieds par cent pieds, jusqu'au ruisseau Blanc (Opemican), sur la fin du treizième mille. Sur ce ruisseau, il y aura un pont de 60 pieds de longueur, d'une hauteur de 25 pieds au-dessus de l'eau.

Du côté nord de ce ruisseau, le tracé se prolonge jusqu'au quatorzième mille avec des rampes ascendantes, variant de six pouces à un pied et demi par cent pieds. Il y aura une coulée de cinquante pieds de largeur par dix-huit pieds de profondeur à traverser, ou un remblais en terre avec drain (culvert) de 10' x 6' suffira.

Depuis le quatorzième mille jusqu'à la rivière Kippawa, qui est sur le vingt-huitième mille, le terrain est légèrement onduleux et ne présente aucune difficulté sérieuse, à l'exception d'une coulée sur le dix-septième mille, semblable à celle mentionnée sur le quatorzième, et d'une vallée de deux cents pieds au vingt-quatrième mille, où un viaduc d'une hauteur de dix pieds, devra être construit, pour plus tard être renouvelé par un remblais. Le passage de la rivière Kippawa se fera sur un pont métallique de deux cents pieds de longueur, à une hauteur de quinze pieds au-dessus de la base des culées en pierre qui seront assises sur le roc solide, qui se trouve à la surface de chaque côté de la rivière à cet endroit. Un petit rocher qu'il y a au centre de la rivière offre l'avantage d'y construire une autre culée, pour y placer le pont sur deux travées de cent pieds, au lieu d'une seule de deux cents pieds.

Partant de la rivière Kippawa, le tracé passe dans une vallée unie, ascendante, avec une différence de niveau qui donnera des rampes d'un pied par cent pieds à différents endroits, pour une distance de quatre milles.

Au trente-deuxième mille, le tracé se continue dans la même vallée qui en s'élargissant devient vallonueuse et donne au terrain des ondulations qui, pour conserver le niveau de la ligne occasionnerait des courbes variant de 6° à 9° pour atteindre le 37ième mille, où le tracé rencontre un ravin de cent pieds de largeur avec une profondeur de vingt pieds qui devra être traversé sur pilotis. Le tracé alors se prolonge sur un terrain légèrement onduleux, traverse au trente-huitième mille le ruisseau Lavallée qui coule dans une vallée de trois cents pieds de largeur, mais qui pourra être traversée sur pilotis de vingt-cinq à trente pieds de hauteur.

Au quarante-deuxième mille, le tracé passe près du lac Témiscauingue, à la baie de l'Africain, où il traverse le ruisseau Young et suit le rivage du lac jusqu'à la rivière Blanche au quarante-sixième mille. Sur ces deux cours d'eau, dont le passage est à niveau, les ponts, qui pourront être construits en bois, auront chacun cinquante pieds de largeur.

Au quarante-troisième mille, il y aura deux mille six cents pieds (2,600) de terrassement à faire pour contourner un rocher dont les parois escarpées arrivent jusqu'au rivage du lac. Vu que l'eau est peu profonde à cet endroit, (3") il sera probablement plus avantageux de faire le passage sur des chevalets ou pilotis qui devront avoir une hauteur de vingt-cinq pieds.

Depuis la rivière Blanche jusqu'au cinquante-deuxième mille, au village Ville-Marie, le terrain est plus ou moins onduleux et nécessitera des courbes, des remblais et des coupes pour maintenir la ligne à un niveau convenable, c'est-à-dire, avec des rampes d'un à un pied et demi par cent pieds. Depuis Ville-Marie jusqu'au terminus du tracé actuel à la rivière des Quinze, une distance de vingt milles, le terrain est presque uni et se prête avec avantage à la construction d'une voie ferrée. Il n'y aura qu'un seul pont métallique d'une longueur de cent pieds, sur la rivière à la Loutre, où le passage est à niveau.

Sur tout le parcours du tracé, le terrain est composé de terre grise argileuse, terre jaune et sable dans la partie sud du tracé, partout avantageux pour y faire un bon terrassement. A plusieurs endroits se trouvent aussi du gravier, du sable et de la terre jaune convenables pour le ballastage.

Depuis le "Gordon Creek" jusqu'à la rivière Kippawa, ainsi que depuis la rivière à la Loutre jusqu'à la rivière des Quinze, le terrain est partout bien boisé en bois vert, dont les essences sont épinette, sapin,

bouleau, cèdre, merisier, pin blanc et rouge, où il sera facile de se procurer tout le bois nécessaire à la construction du chemin. La partie du terrain entre la rivière Kippawa et la rivière à la Loutre est presque toute brûlé et les trois quarts sont en culture.

La tout humblement soumis.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre humble serviteur

I. C. & Arpt. G.

INTERPROVINCIAL AND JAMES BAY RAILWAY

SCHEDULE of value and approximate quantities of work to be done and executed for the construction of 72 miles, assumed distance from Gordon Creek to Quinze River in the District of Temiscamingue.

Quantities.	Description of work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	ROAD BED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
864	Acres clearing and grubbing	45	38,880 00	
792,000	Cubic yards earth excavation	28	221,760 00	
42,000	“ “ rock “	1 50	63,000 00	
900	“ “ 1st class masonry	10	9,000 00	
650	“ “ 2nd class “	7	4,750 00	
160,000	Ties, tamarac, cedar, spruce and hemlock	25	40,000 00	
35	Miles wire fencing	400 00	14,000 00	
72	Miles wood culverts and cattle yard	100 00	7,200 00	
				398,590 00
	BRIDGE AND TRESTLE.			
300	Lineal feet bridge iron superstruction	52 50	15,750 00	
160	“ feet bridge wood superstruction	25 00	4,000 00	
3,200	“ feet trestle	7 00	22,400 00	
				42,150 00
	RAIL AND FASTENING.			
7,660	Tons rail steel 60 per yard	28 00	214,480 00	
54	“ bolts and nuts	70 00	3,780 00	
217	“ spikes	50 00	10,850 00	
264	“ fishplates	33 00	8,712 00	
				237,822 00
	TRACK LAYING.			
75	Miles, track siding included	225 00		16,875 00
	BALLASTING.			
155,000	Cubic yards ballast	30		45,000 00
	TELEGRAPH.			
72	Miles telegraph line	50 00		3,600 00
	WATER SERVICE.			
6	Water tanks 15,000 gallons	2,000 00		12,000 00
	Forward			756,037 00

INTERPROVINCIAL AND JAMES BAY RAILWAY — *Continued.*

SCHEDULE of value and approximate quantities of work to be done and executed for the construction of 72 miles, assumed distance from Gordon Creek to Quinze River district of Temiscamingue.

Quantities.	Description of work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			756,037 00
	ROLLING STOCK.			
3	First class locomotives.....	12,000 00	36,000 00	
4	Passenger cars, two first class \$4,500 ; two second class \$3,500.....		16,000 00	
2	Baggage, mail and express cars.....	2,000 00	4,000 00	
30	Box cars.....	560 00	16,800 00	
80	Platform cars.....	460 00	36,800 00	
2	Snow ploughs.....	2,000 00	4,000 00	
1	Wrecking car.....		800 00	
10	Hand cars.....	60 00	600 00	
				115,000 00
	WORKSHOPS, &c.			
2	Workshops, repair shop and tools		18,000 00	
7	Hand car houses and wood sheds.....		5,000 00	
7	Stations, average cost.....	2,000 00	14,000 00	
				37,000 00
	ENGINEERING.			
72	Miles location and engineering.....	500 00		36,000 00
	CONTINGENCIES.			
	To cover right of way, omissions, terminal lands, station ground, and any other works that may arise from the opening up of the country, the balance of this sum to be used over the whole work or for reclassification of material if necessary.			180,000 00
				1,124,037 00

DIVISION of estimate of the different descriptions of works to be done for the construction of 72 miles of the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway.

PARTICULARS	TOTAL.	PER MILE,
Road bed and masonry	398,590 00	5,411 00
Rail and fastening.....	237,822 00	3,303 00
Bridging, Tracklaying and Ballasting.....	104,025 00	1,445 00
Telegraph stations, work shops, water service and engineering.....	88,600 00	1,230 00
Rolling stock.....	115,000 00	1,600 00
Contengencies.....	180,000 00	2,500 00
	1,124,037 00	15,489 00

Hull, December, 1901.

INTERPROVINCIAL & JAMES BAY RAILWAY

Extract of the minutes and proceeding of the Colonisation Society of Montreal, at a session held on the 22nd day of April 1901.

We, Le Chevalier Ed. Lefebvre proposes the following resolution, seconded by Mr. I. M. Amédée Denault ;

That this Society views with the usmost satisfaction the laying before the Parliament of Canada of a draught of a bill known as " Bill No. III " entitled " An Act to incorporate *La Compagnie du chemin de fer Interprovincial et de la baie James* ". and is eager to grant its cordial support to the said project ;

That the projected road has the incontestable advantage over its rival by having its nearest starting point from the colonised or best colonisable territories in this country ;

That there are few regions, if any, which are more in need of a railway, and which merits the more to possess one, on account of the ready traffic, than the above regions ;

That in view of the actual difficulties of transport, it is hardly possible to induce a more numerous population to settle in this beautiful

region, and moreover something should be done to induce the actual colonist already settled to remain in the district ;

That according to the above mentioned reasons, la Société de Colonisation de Montréal is fully convinced of the importance of the project in question, with a view to the general development of the country, and recommends its adoption by Parliament ;

Thereby be it resolved that a deputation composed of the Honorable J. Damien Rolland et du Docteur T. A. Brisson, respectively President and Agent of the Society and of all others, added to them, be instructed to go and promote the interests of the Company " L'Interprovincial et Baie James " before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

(Signed) J. D. ROLLAND, President.

L. E. CARUFEL, Secretary.

True copy. L. E. CARUFEL, Secretary.

A L'HONORABLE ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE QUÉBEC

(EN PARLEMENT).

La requête des soussignés, habitants et gens d'affaires de la région de Témiscamingue, dans le comté de Pontiac, expose humblement :

Que la région du lac Témiscamingue et le territoire d'Abbitibi, dans la province de Québec, avoisinant la province d'Ontario, comprennent une étendue de plusieurs centaines de milles carrés de terre très propre à la culture sous le rapport du sol et du climat, possèdent une immense quantité de bois de commerce, des mines très riches et des pouvoirs d'eau les plus beaux du continent ;

Qu'il est d'une nécessité absolue, pour exploiter avec avantage les immenses richesses que renferme ce territoire, qu'un chemin de fer y soit construit ;

Que ce chemin de fer devrait partir de la station du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, dans le comté Pontiac, traversant la région de Témiscamingue et le territoire d'Abbitibi et allant jusqu'à la baie James sur la Baie d'Hudson ;

Qu'ils prient votre honorable assemblée d'accorder un subsidé suffi-

sant à la compagnie que vos pétitionnaires ont formée pour lui aider à construire ce chemin de fer.

C'est pourquoi vos pétitionnaires prient humblement votre honorable Assemblée qu'il lui plaise de passer une loi pour les fins ci-dessus mentionnées.

Félix Giroux, A. Gamache, A. Beaubien, J. B. Bureau, Edouard Boutin, père, Napoléon Bouchard, Jules Bouchard, George Brouillard, J. Brouillard Honoré Brouillard, Edouard Boutard, Anna Boucher, Pierre Auclair, A. Labrecque, Isidore Thérien, Napoléon Mantha, François Morin, Jos. Belhumeur, marchand, Lactance Belhumeur, J. Gaudet, J. L. Gaudet, D. Belhumeur, V. Belhumeur, H. Laperrière, A. L. B. Laperrière, I. Nepven, A. Nepven, Noé Nepven, Victor Gauthier, Patrick Gauthier, Nephtalie Gauthier, Philippe Neveu, Jean Tanguay, Eustache Chartrand, Aldéric Chartrand, Eugène Hamel, Pierre Hamel, Joseph Champagne, David Cauchon, Wm Belisle, Médéric Brossard, Alcide Charlebois, A. Cauchon, Célas Roberge, Louis Savard, Dom. Chartier, Eugène Dallaire, Adélar Patry, Isaïe Dufresne, Victor Thérien, Fréjus Desjardins, Joseph Crevier, Aldéric Cardinal, Paul Dumais, Joseph Dupuis, Frs. Duquette, Joseph Neveu, Hector Plante, Adélar Patry, Jules Guilbeault, Joseph Guilbeault, Félix Germain, Gustave Hurtibise, Noé Landry, Joachim Larouche, Joseph Gauthier, sr, Joseph Gauthier, fils, George Jodoin, Zéphirin Forget, Louis Farly, Octave Fleury, Louis Fleury, Albert Laperrière, Elie Leblanc, David Fleury, Venant Ethier, Wilfrid Hamel, Joseph Hamel, Sam. Hamel, Hormisdas Labrosse, Sylvio Labrosse, Desjardins, Desjardins, fils, Antoine Desjardins, Moïse Desjardins, Mathias Gladu, Nep. Gladu, Eugène Vallé, Olivier Vallé, Amédé Vallé, Jos. Dénomné, David Bernier, Alfred Dénomné, Venant Ethier, Adélar Léveillé, Richard Larouche, Fabien Villeneuve, François Duquette, Pierre Brassard, Joseph Baril, Théophile Bacon, Maxime Plante, A. Laurier, Alfred Dénomné, J. B. Bérubé, Joseph Thérien, Octave Beaubien, Onésime Savard, Max Danis, Napoléon Chauvreau, Eustache Chartrand, Noël Dumais, Alfred Dénomné, Xéminile Danis, Toussaint Brulé, Fortunat Nadeau, Louis Pilon.

SOCIÉTÉ SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE D'OTTAWA

BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE

A une assemblée tenue le 20 avril, la résolution suivante a été adoptée à l'unanimité :

Attendu qu'une compagnie demande au parlement du Canada son incorporation sous le nom de *Interprovincial and James Bay Railway*, dans le but de construire un chemin de fer dans la région du lac Témiscamingue et de là vers la Baie James ;

Attendu que ce chemin sera :

1. Le plus économique, parce qu'il est le plus court d'au moins cent vingt milles, de tous les projets actuels vers la baie James, et qu'il repré-

sente conséquemment une économie pour le gouvernement d'au moins un demi-million de dollars en subsides ;

2. Le plus facile à construire parce qu'il traverse la région la plus favorable, ce qui veut dire que, toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, sa construction sera plus vite achevée et que le pays profitera plus vite des nombreux et nouveaux avantages qu'il procurera au commerce, à l'agriculture et à l'industrie ;

3. Le plus utile au point de vue de la colonisation, puisqu'il accommodera dès les premiers milles une population nombreuse de braves cultivateurs canadiens-français, échelonnés sur les rives fertiles du lac Témiscamingue. Ce chemin donc, à l'instar de quelques projets connus, ne sera pas utile uniquement aux marchands de bois millionnaires qui, non contents d'avoir obtenu d'immenses concessions forestières à des prix dérisoires, veulent faire en outre payer par le pays les moyens de les exploiter plus avantageusement ;

4. Le plus avantageux, puisqu'en outre d'avoir le mérite commun à tous les projets, de permettre le développement de nombreuses ressources hydrauliques, minérales ou forestières, il aura le mérite spécial d'ouvrir à la culture une immense région au sol fertile qui s'étend dans les deux provinces à peu près également, entre les lacs Témiscamingue et Abbitibi : (Voir rapports de Bell, Proulx, Paradis, etc)

Il est proposé et unanimement résolu :

Que les canadiens-français de cette ville, par l'entremise de leur société nationale la St-Jean-Baptiste, approuvent de tout cœur ce projet de chemin de fer et recommandent fortement au gouvernement fédéral de lui donner tout l'appui possible, pour aider à sa prompte réalisation.

(Signé) J. U. VINCENT,
Président.

IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY No 1,
OF OTTAWA, LIMITED.

Ottawa, 29th March, 1901.

At a meeting of this Society held on the 19th Inst., the following resolution was unanimously carried :

Whereas The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company is applying to the Parliament of Canada for incorporation and power to build a railroad through the already colonized region of Lake Temiscaming thence to James Bay ;

Whereas this railway will open an easy natural route for the numerous kinds of products of this fertile district, and will fill a long felt want of the large (4500 souls) population of that region ;

Whereas This road will give great impetus and help developing the natural resources, mines, forestry, agriculture, &c., &c, so abounding in that part of the country ;

Whereas the proposed road will be conducent to new and remunerative industries, whereby the several and inexhaustible hydraulic powers of the various streams such as des Quinze and Long Sault rapids, up to this time idle, will, owing to this railway placing them within easy reach of all the markets of the world, be developed and worked ;

Whereas The ultimate result of the building of this road, which properly speaking is a real colonization road, will, not only help to further development of the already colonized part, but will throw open to civilization and progress immense territories yet unsettled, but perfectly fit for agricultural and industrial purposes, owing to the phenomenal quantities of minerals pulpwood and lumber, water powers, fisheries, furs, &c, &c, to be found therein, the limits of which extend from the head of Lake Temiscaming to James Bay ;

Whereas this vast region may be looked upon as the back country of Ottawa, the immense traffic or trade of which should follow the natural channel through the Ottawa valley to Ottawa and Montreal ;

Whereas this proposed line is about the only practicable one and the shortest by one hundred and twenty (120) miles of all the proposed lines to James Bay :

It is moved and resolved unanimously, that this Society gives its warmest and most cheerfull support to this patriotic scheme, and recommends it in a particular manner to the attention and sollicitude of the Government and Parliament.

(Signed) J. G. BARRETTE,
Secretary.

True and correct copy.

Messieurs les membres de la
Commission de Colonisation,
Québec.

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous faire un rapport succinct sur la région du Témiscamingue québécois, et de vous dire quelques mots sur son étendue, son sol, son climat, ses productions et d'insister sur la nécessité qu'il y a de construire sans retard un chemin de fer pour atteindre cette importante région.

Résidant au Témiscamingue depuis dix-sept ans, et pendant ce long espace de temps ayant occupé ou occupant encore les positions de notaire, d'agent des terres de la couronne, greffier de la cour de circuit, et de magistrat, de maire et de préfet de cette partie de la province, j'ai pu me renseigner à bonne source et puis vous parler avec connaissance de cause de ce fertile pays si plein d'avenir.

Ce que l'on appelle généralement la région du Témiscamingue ou l'Ottawa Supérieur se compose de ce vaste territoire qui comprend les vallées du lac Témiscamingue et la rivière des Quinze (continuation de la rivière Ottawa) contient une étendue d'environ 70 à 80 milles de largeur entre la hauteur des terres au nord et la chaîne des Laurentides au sud, partant de la ligne interprovinciale entre Québec et Ontario, et du lac Témiscamingue qui sépare les deux provinces à l'ouest et s'étendant vers l'est jusqu'à la rivière Gatineau, et même jusqu'aux régions du Nomingue, du St-Maurice et du lac St-Jean.

Le sol de cette région est assez uni, ne contient pas de chaînes de montagnes, mais seulement des ondulations. Sa fertilité est comparable aux meilleures terres de la vallée du St-Laurent et à celles du Manitoba et du Nord-Ouest. Ce sol est composé de terre grise, jaune, noire et à base d'argile, il ne contient ni sable, ni roche, ni savane; la couche

d'argile est très épaisse, elle varie de 100 à 200 pieds, comme on l'a constaté en perforant des puits artésiens en plusieurs endroits.

Toute cette région est très bien arrosée par une foule de cours d'eau et de lacs qui la traversent en tous sens, ce dont on peut s'assurer en jetant un regard sur la carte. L'eau y est partout d'excellente qualité.

Le sol produit en abondance le blé, les pois, l'avoine l'orge, et les autres graminées, le foin, le trèfle et les autres plantes fourragères, les légumes, tels que patates, carottes, choux, cignons, navets, melons, concombres, citrouilles, etc.

Pour vous donner une idée de certains rendements de récoltes, à ma connaissance personnelle, un nommé Honoré Blais, de Guigues, a récolté sur 4 acres de terre neuve, sans engrais, 200 minots de blé pesant 66 livres ; Pierre Beauvais, Antoine Girard et plusieurs autres ont obtenu le même résultat. J'ai obtenu semblable résultat avec des pois, par mon fermier, Octave Fleury. Les patates viennent en abondance : de 15 poches de semence, une année, j'en ai récolté plus de 600 cents poches. Je plante en moyenne 200 choux par année, et je puis garantir qu'au moins les trois quarts pèsent de 20 à 25 livres. J'ai récolté, l'année dernière, des betteraves de table qui pesaient 19 livres, et tous ceux qui s'occupent de culture réussissent comme moi. Un nommé McCann a récolté deux charges de tombereau de melons français. Dans mon jardin, je cultive avec succès plusieurs sortes de fruits, entre autres, les pommes, les groseilles, les gadelles, fraises, etc. Dans une année, j'ai récolté 50 seaux de groseilles

Je ne crois pas nécessaire de m'étendre davantage sur la fertilité du sol, ce que je viens de dire est amplement confirmé par tous ceux qui ont écrit sur notre région.

Quant au climat, nous n'avons rien à envier aux autres parties de la province, et même à tout le Dominion. Notre climat est très-salubre et vivifiant, nous ne souffrons jamais de grande sécheresse ni de trop d'humidité.

En général nous commençons toujours les semences dans la dernière quinzaine d'avril, et vers la fin d'août, les récoltes sont généralement mûres et presque toutes engrangées.

Depuis 17 ans nous n'avons éprouvé du dommage par la gélée qu'une seule fois, et encore cette gélée avait été générale dans les paroisses des provinces de Québec et d'Ontario.

Quant à la salubrité du climat, elle est comparable à aucune autre partie du Dominion, et la preuve c'est qu'il n'y a aucune maladie contagieuse ou épidémique; les gens sont vigoureux et forts, et il arrive souvent des années entières qu'il ne meurt pas un seul adulte. Ainsi cette année, depuis douze mois, il n'est pas mort, dans toute la paroisse, une seule grande personne, si ce n'est trois voyageurs qui ont été tués par accident dans les chantiers. Par contre, la natalité est abondante.

La chaleur n'est pas excessive en été, et le froid est bien plus supportable au Témiscamingue qu'à Montréal, et dans le reste de la province de Québec, parce qu'il est plus sec et moins humide. Nous avons aussi beaucoup moins de neige que dans le reste de la province, parce que nous sommes éloignés de la mer. Il est reconnu d'ailleurs que plus nous allons vers l'ouest, moins le froid est rigoureux sous la même latitude. Par exemple Winnipeg et le Nord-Ouest sont près de 300 milles plus au nord que Montréal et cependant les semences y commencent toujours plutôt.

Une exploration a été faite par M. John Thompson, par ordre du gouvernement de Québec, d'une grande partie de notre région. Ce monsieur, qui est d'une grande expérience, dit dans son rapport dont j'ai une copie sous les yeux, que cette région est composée de terres très fertiles et boisée admirablement. M. Jos. Tremblay, garde-forestier, qui a visité dernièrement une autre partie de ce territoire, vers le grand lac Victoria, dit la même chose. Le frère Moffet, que tout le monde connaît dans la région comme très compétent, qui vient d'arriver de la hauteur des terres, et a visité une autre partie de ce vaste territoire, en fait les mêmes éloges.

La région du Témiscamingue offre aussi un vaste champ à l'élevage des animaux, parce que l'étendue de terre arable est considérable. Le sol pousse en abondance le trèfle, le mil et les autres plantes fourragères. L'eau y étant excellente et abondante partout, c'est aussi un des endroits les plus propices de la province pour la production du beurre et du fromage.

Les ressources minières et forestières de cette région sont incalculables. A 8 milles de Ville-Marie il y a une mine de plomb argentifère en exploitation, qui emploie constamment de 100 à 150 hommes, la propriété de "The British and Canadian lead Co".

Avec des communications plus faciles et moins coûteuses, cette mine pourrait fournir plusieurs centaines de tonnes de minerai par semaine. A l'heure actuelle, le gérant de la mine affirme que le coût du transport

du minerai en Angleterre absorbe plus que le tiers du coût de son extraction et que d'ailleurs il lui est impossible d'en exporter l'hiver.

Dans le canton Fabre, il y a une autre mine considérable de cuivre, contenant aussi du nickel, et un peu d'or et d'argent, dont je suis un des actionnaires et pour laquelle nous avons refusé \$10,000, mais que nous ne pouvons maintenant exploiter faute de chemin de fer. Il y a aussi des mines de mica et de fer au lac Kippawa et sur la rivière des Quinze.

Depuis 17 ans que je suis ici comme agent des terres, des sauvages et autres coureurs des bois m'ont apporté de nombreux échantillons de minerai de fer et autres métaux qui avaient été trouvés dans la région à plusieurs endroits. J'en ai fait analyser plusieurs qui ont été trouvés excellents. Je n'ai pas voulu m'en occuper faute de chemin de fer. Il y a aussi dans le voisinage de Ville-Marie du superbe granit de couleur chair foncée.

Je crois d'ailleurs inutile de m'étendre davantage sur la richesse et l'importance des mines de notre région. Il suffit d'examiner le rapport géologique du Dr Bell pour s'en assurer.

Notre région possède encore une autre source de richesse que personne n'ignore : je veux parler de nos immenses forêts de pin, d'épinette, de bois de pulpe, de tamarac, de cèdre, de bouleau, de sapin, d'orme, d'érable, de merisier et d'autres espèces variées et de grande valeur. Nous avons certainement ce qu'il y a de mieux et de plus considérable dans la province sous ce rapport. Nous avons du bois de commerce en quantité presque inépuisable et nous connaissons aussi les milliers de pieds de bois qui sortent tous les ans des forêts du Témiscamingue. Mais nous avons besoin d'un chemin de fer pour exploiter ces richesses et exporter les produits sur les marchés étrangers.

Autrefois on ne coupait que les gros pins de première classe pour les transporter aux scieries d'Ottawa ou ailleurs par eau. Mais maintenant que le bois a acquis une grande valeur, on livre au commerce toutes espèces de bois, même les petits billots, et les marchands de bois constatent qu'ils perdent au moins 10% sur le flottage des billots et probablement que le flottage du bois à leurs moulins leur coûte encore au moins 15% sur la valeur du bois tandis que s'il y avait un chemin de fer, on enlèverait cette perte.

Il est connu je crois que notre région possède les plus beaux pouvoirs d'eau que l'on puisse désirer. Il y a ceux de la rivière des Quinze, ainsi nommée à cause des 15 chutes qui se trouvent sur cette rivière ; ceux de

la Kippawa, du Cordon Creek, de la Loure etc. Tous ces pouvoirs d'eau sont suffisants pour faire marcher toutes les industries que l'on voudrait établir dans la région et fournir l'électricité nécessaire.

Je vous parlerai un peu maintenant de l'organisation de notre région. Nous avons une corporation de comté qui porte le nom de la seconde division du comté de Pontiac, comprenant environ la moitié de ce vaste comté. C'est la rivière du Moine et le grand lac Victoria qui nous séparent de la partie est. Nous avons un bureau d'enregistrement, 3 municipalités locales, un conseil de comté, 3 commissions scolaires, une cour de circuit et de magistrat, un village incorporé, une école modèle, 15 écoles élémentaires, un notaire, 2 médecins, 1 coroner, 2 huissiers, 2 avocats, 4 hôtels, 19 magasins, 1 hôpital, 1 couvent, 6 chapelles ou églises catholiques, des moulins à farine et à scie ; la population est d'un peu plus de 4,000, outre une population flottante considérable.

Je ne crois pas qu'aucune région de colonisation de la province ait fait autant de progrès que nous dans un temps aussi court, malgré notre désavantage. Mais si nous avions un chemin de fer, nous serions peut-être dix fois plus nombreux maintenant. Mais hélas, nous sommes comme emprisonnés pendant six mois de l'année, l'hiver, faute de chemin de fer. Nous sommes à la merci d'un monopole ruineux d'un propriétaire de bateaux qui, par son énorme richesse, a réussi à *casser* ses opposants. Il arrive quelquefois que les effets à l'automne ne peuvent monter, tant le trafic est énorme. Même, un automne, il est resté près de 40 chars de marchandises qui n'ont pu être transportées par le lac.

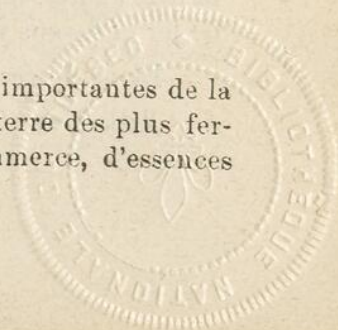
Les colons du Témiscamingue doivent présenter pendant cette session aux Chambres Locale et Fédérale, des pétitions signées par plus de 500 colons, confirmées par des résolutions de nos 4 conseils, et demanderont des subsides pour aider à construire un chemin de fer depuis le terminus du C. P. R. à Gordon Creek jusqu'à la tête du lac Témiscamingue. Voici la teneur des pétitions :

Qu'il plaise à Votre Honorable Chambre :

Les soussignés habitants et hommes d'affaire de la région du Témiscamingue dans le comté de Pontiac,

Exposent respectueusement,

Que la région du Témiscamingue est une des plus importantes de la province de Québec, possédant des milliers d'acres de terre des plus fertiles, renfermant une quantité énorme de bois de commerce, d'essences



variées d'une grande valeur, de mines très riches, de pouvoirs d'eau comparables aux plus beaux du pays, et un climat très salubre et des plus favorables à la culture du blé et autres céréales ;

Que ce vaste territoire qui pourrait former plus de trente paroisses, est déjà habité par environ 4,000 âmes, tandis qu'il pourrait en contenir cent mille de plus dans un avenir assez rapproché, s'il y avait des voies de communication plus faciles, c'est-à-dire un chemin de fer pour s'y rendre en toutes saisons, et en exporter sur les marchés du dehors les immenses produits forestiers, miniers et agricoles qu'il possède ;

Que si ce chemin de fer était construit depuis le terminus du Pacifique Canadien au pied du lac Témiscamingue jusqu'à la tête, distance de 70 milles, cette région deviendrait en peu de temps un centre immense de progrès commercial et industriel, d'exploitation forestière et agricole, ouvrirait un vaste champ à la colonisation, et donnerait l'aisance à une nombreuse colonisation et de grand revenus au pays ;

Qu'une charte a été accordée par le parlement du Canada en 1901 à la compagnie du chemin de fer Interprovincial et de la baie James pour construire un chemin de fer à l'endroit ci-dessus mentionné, laquelle compagnie a été régulièrement organisée, a fait faire le tracé du chemin projeté, acquis la plus grande partie des droits de passage et s'est assurée qu'il est très facile d'y construire un chemin de fer de première classe, mais qu'elle n'a pas les moyens de faire seule une entreprise aussi importante et aussi considérable sans l'aide du gouvernement ;

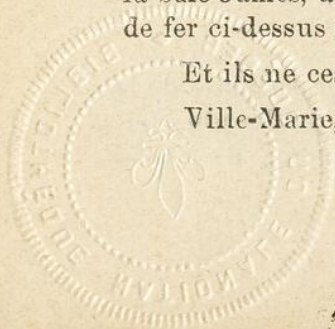
Qu'il est d'une importance majeure et d'une nécessité absolue que ce chemin de fer soit construit sans retard pour faciliter l'immense trafic qui se fait actuellement entre cette région et les grands centres de la partie est du Canada, pour développer cette importante région, venir en aide aux colons qui y sont déjà établis et comme emprisonnés pendant 6 mois de l'année, et permettre à une nombreuse population de venir s'y fixer :

C'est pourquoi vos pétitionnaires prient respectueusement et avec instance votre honorable Chambre de bien vouloir accorder, pendant la présente session, à la compagnie de chemin de fer Interprovincial et de la baie James, un subside suffisant pour lui aider à construire le chemin de fer ci-dessus mentionné.

Et ils ne cesseront de prier.

Ville-Marie, 9 mars 1903.

(Suivent les signatures.)



Vous le savez, messieurs, le Pacifique Canadien a un embranchement qui va jusqu'au pied du lac Témiscamingue, la partie la plus difficile des Laurentides est traversée, et quant à notre chemin de fer, partant de là et allant jusqu'à la tête du lac, et il est relativement facile à faire, mais nous avons besoin de l'aide du gouvernement pour mener cette entreprise à bonne fin.

La compagnie a déjà dépensé plusieurs milliers de piastres en travaux d'exploration, en achats de droits de passage, et a montré amplement sa bonne foi.

Pour vous démontrer la nécessité de notre chemin de fer et l'importance de notre région, qu'il suffise de vous dire que le gouvernement d'Ontario, dans le cours des deux dernières années, a dépensé en chemins de colonisation dans sa colonie, vis à vis la nôtre, la somme de \$85,000, et qu'il est à construire un chemin de fer depuis New-Liskeard jusqu'à North Bay, qui va coûter de deux à trois millions de piastres. Pourtant la colonie d'Ontario ne vaut pas le quart de la nôtre en étendue et en richesses.

Messieurs, ces gens d'Ontario sont pratiques : pourquoi ne ferions-nous pas comme eux, puisque depuis l'ouest à l'est, entre les Laurentides et la hauteur des terres, nous avons de l'espace pour des centaines de mille d'âmes.

En terminant, messieurs les Commissaires, je vous prie de prendre en considération les notes ci-dessus, que je n'ai pas eu le temps de rédiger avec ordre, étant en voyage et bien fatigué, mais j'espère quelles seront suffisantes, avec le patriotisme que vous possédez, et l'intérêt que vous portez à la cause de la colonisation, pour vous engager à recommander au gouvernement de Québec de nous accorder un subside suffisant pour nous aider à construire notre chemin de fer, qui est un véritable chemin de colonisation et vous aurez rendu un service éminent au pays.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Messieurs les Commissaires,

Votre très-dévoué serviteur,

A.-E. GUAY, Maire,

Préfet et Surintendant de la dite Cie I. & B. J.

Ville-Marie, 23 mars 1903.

COPIE d'une résolution passée par le conseil municipal du canton Guigues à une session, tenue le 28 février 1903 demandant au Parlement de Québec des subsides pour un chemin de fer.

Proposé par Samuel St-Jean, secondé par Camille Lacroix, qu'attendu que la région du Témiscamingue est une des plus importantes de la province de Québec, possédant des milliers d'acres de terres les plus fertiles, renfermant une quantité énorme de bois de commerce d'essences variées et d'une grande valeur, des mines très riches, des pouvoirs d'eau comparables aux plus beaux du pays et un climat très salubre et des plus favorables à la culture ;

Considérant que ce vaste territoire, qui pourrait former plus de trente paroisses, est déjà habité par environ quatre milles âmes, tandis qu'il pourrait en contenir probablement cent mille de plus dans un avenir assez rapproché, s'il y avait des voies de communication plus faciles, c'est-à-dire un chemin de fer pour s'y rendre en toutes saisons, et en exporter sur les marchés du dehors les immenses produits forestiers, miniers et agricoles qu'il possède, la population actuelle y étant comme emprisonnée pendant la moitié de l'année ;

Considérant que si un chemin de fer était construit depuis le terminus du Pacifique Canadien au pied du lac Témiscamingue jusqu'à la tête, distance de 70 milles, cette région deviendrait dans peu de temps un centre immense de progrès commercial et industriel, d'exploitations forestières, minières et agricoles, ouvrirait un vaste champ à la colonisation et donnerait l'aisance à une nombreuse population et de grands revenus au gouvernement ;

Considérant qu'une charte a été accordée par le Parlement du Canada, en 1901, à la compagnie du chemin de fer " Interprovincial et de la baie James," pour construire un chemin de fer à l'endroit ci-dessus mentionné, laquelle compagnie a été régulièrement organisée, a fait faire le tracé du chemin projeté, et acquis la plus grande partie des droits de passage et s'est assurée qu'il est très facile d'y construire un chemin de fer de première classe, mais qu'elle n'a pas les moyens de faire seule une entreprise aussi considérable, sans l'aide du gouvernement ;

Considérant que le chemin ci-dessus mentionné est un chemin de fer de colonisation d'une grande importance et d'un intérêt national et qu'il est d'une nécessité urgente qu'il soit construit sans retard pour développer la région qu'il devra traverser, aider aux colons qui y sont déjà établis

en assez grand nombre et permettre à nos compatriotes des vieilles paroisses ou émigrés aux Etats-Unis de venir s'y établir ;

Que pour toutes ces raisons et beaucoup d'autres, qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer ici, il est résolu : —

Que ce conseil prie instamment le gouvernement de la province de Québec, maintenant assemblé en parlement, de bien vouloir accorder à la compagnie du chemin de fer " Interprovincial et de la baie James " un subside suffisant pour lui aider à construire le chemin de fer ci-dessus mentionné, et que le maire de conseil soit requis de transmettre à l'honorable S. N. Parent, premier ministre, l'honorable Lomer Gouin, ministre de la colonisation et à D. Gillies écuyer, député de comté, copies de la présente résolution et de travailler de toutes ses forces auprès des ministres et des membres de la Chambre de Québec, pour obtenir le subside demandé.

(Signé) " JOSEPH BRIEN, "
Maire.

" " L. D. FOISY, "
Sec.-Trésorier.

(Vraie copie.)

Ottawa, 3 oct., 1902.

M. J. C. Langelier,
Québec.

Cher monsieur,

Je vous adresse sous pli quelques arguments donnés par la Société d'Immigration d'Ottawa en faveur du Témiscamingue. Vous connaissez ce district sans doute mieux que nous-mêmes et nous sommes sûrs que la commission fera bon accueil à la requête de ces braves colons, si anxieux d'avoir des communications meilleures. Notre Société est prête à s'engager auprès du gouvernement de diriger vers le Témiscamingue Québécois 100 à 200 colons par année pendant une période de 5 ans, dès qu'il y aura un chemin de fer de construit.

En vous souhaitant tout le succès possible dans votre travail patriotique, je demeure.

Monsieur,

Votre dévoué,

R. CHEVRIER, M. D.

Ottawa, le 3 octobre 1902!

M. C. Langelier,

Secrétaire de la Commission de Colonisation,
Québec, P. Q.

Cher monsieur,

A son passage ici, M. le notaire Guay, de Ville-Marie, m'a dit que la Commission de Colonisation n'avait pas devant elle de demande de subside pour le chemin de fer Interprovincial et baie James qui doit desservir la région du Témiscamingue. Par conséquent nous nous empressons de vous faire tenir une copie de la demande de subside que nous avons adressée au gouvernement de Québec en 1901 avec les raisons à l'appui.

J'espère que vous considérerez les arguments motivant cette demande simplement suffisants, et que vous recommanderez une subvention à la dite entreprise par le gouvernement provincial.

Avec l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments, croyez-moi

Votre tout dévoué,

F. A. GENDRON,
Secrétaire.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (*) SUBMITTED BY THE COLONISATION
COMMISSION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
BY J.-B. FRASER & CO.

FIRES

1. No special provision beyond warning them to be careful, but we have our fire ranger keep a careful watch over them during September and early part of October and during May and June, if they drive any logs. As a rule, however, we do our own driving.

2. No.

3. No.

(*) These questions are printed in the appendix QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

4 Yes.

5. Yes.

6. Yes.

7. Not having tried it I could not say. Two men extra to every gang of two log makers might be able to do it, or it might take more.

8. Probably in swampy places but not on dry ground.

9 Probably.

10. Yes.

11. I could not say exactly, but I presume that two men in addition and to each gang of log makers might be able to branch the tops and pile the brush.

12. Two more men might be able to burn it up during November. They would have to make a fair sized fire and keep adding the brush a little at a time to burn it at a time when there would be no danger to the forest. Such burning could not be done in any other month with safety as fire is almost certain to spread any other time. It gets into the ground and roots of the trees and even after it is thought to be completely extinguished I have seen it spring up again days afterwards.

Say 4 men extra to each gang of two log makers : that would, I presume, add not less than \$1.50 per M ft. B. M. to the cost of logs

Of course never having seen the experiment tried I may be wrong in supposing that 4 extra men to each gang of two log makers would do this extra work.

13. Yes, as a rule.

14. No. I cannot recall any.

15. May, June, August and September.

16. December, January, February and March.

17. That they should contribute on their own account as much as the lumbermen do towards keeping the woods patrolled by Fire Rangers. That they should make laws to compel hunters, tourists, fishermen, explorers and settlers to provide themselves, with a permit either from the Superintendent of Forest Rangers, the fire ranger of the district, or some other officer of the Government to travel on timber limits and also

that they should be compelled to report to the license holder what part of his limits they intended being on.

That the fire rangers should have powers to order these people out of the woods during a particularly dry time. That they should have power to prevent settlers from setting fire to slash clearing, instead settlers should be compelled to pile the brush in separate heaps at safe distances from the surrounding bush.

18. Clearing land by making a great slash and setting fire to it. Making camp fires where are roots in the ground near trunks of trees. Making smudges to keep flies away.

19. That and making of camp fires in improper places.

20. Yes ; but the camp fires of hunters and tourists in spring and fall are a much greater source of danger than say from drivers, camps, for in the latter case the foreman is with the men and the fire rangers are frequently there, whereas it is impossible for them to always be able to locate visitors such as tourists, hunters, &c.

21. The foreman's duty is to guard against fire by preventing improper places to be chosen for it—to see that it is thoroughly extinguished before moving camp and the fire ranger is sent up and down the river to see that every precaution is taken.

22. Yes.

23. In my opinion the settler who is careless and bears any ill—will towards the lumberman is the most dangerous.

24. Most of the timber limits I am interested in in Quebec are free from settlers, but I am interested in a couple in which there are quite a few settlers and about one-half of each of these berths is brule. The berths my firm own on which there are no settlers are pretty nearly all green and we have been operating on them pretty steadily for several years.

25. On one limit we own I should think, the value of the clearings would be \$30,000 and the present standing value of the pine if it had not been burnt estimated at \$2.00 per M. ft. B. M., would be about \$200,000.00. On the other the clearings are worth probably \$40,000 00 and the value of the pine destroyed about \$250,000.00 at \$2.00 per M. ft. B. M.

26. About three-quarters of those above referred to. Not one—tenth of those unsettled.

27. Yes. Very much more.

28. Yes; but if the lumberman had to do so it might more than absorb the margin of profit on his operations.

29. Yes; but unless he made separate brush piles and burnt a few of them at a time it would be difficult to prevent fire spreading to the surrounding woods during a dry windy spell.

30. It would certainly mean more work for him, but it would enable him to save a larger quantity of cord wood than if he set fire to a great slash.

31. See answer to No. 17, and in addition make it compulsory for the settler to notify the fire ranger when he intends firing brush on his clearance. He could then be present and be prepared to call in assistance if necessary.

32. Pile the brush in isolated heaps and avoid firing too many at a time. If weather is dry and windy, burn one or two piles at a time. It is always easier to control a small fire than a large one.

33. I can only speak of the area bounded on the north by the height of land along the head waters of the Ottawa and tributaries. I would consider that there was available for the production of pine about 20,000 square miles after deducting water, swamps, and land that might be utilized for grazing and agricultural purposes,—that I think there would be 20,000 square miles unfit for any other purpose.

34. About the same for white spruce, and probably 4000 square miles of swamps for black spruce.

35. I do not think there would be any necessity for these areas being exhausted, if fire was kept out and the very small trees permitted to grow.

36. The old pine will be exhausted, I think in about twenty five years. By restricting the cut of the younger pine to eleven inches on the stump generally, I do not think the supply would ever be exhausted, providing fire could be kept out of it, but I do not think such a system would permit of the present rate of production. I think the rate of production will be reduced 50 % at least after the old pine is cut away.

37. The upper Ottawa is not a spruce country. The present operations in spruce are not very extensive and if they are not increased the

supply ought to last for many years ; but I have not sufficient knowledge of the quantity of spruce to speak of its duration in the district I refer to.

38. The production of spruce being so limited on the Ottawa, I think the growth is keeping pace with the cutting, but perhaps not with the destruction by fire. As to the old pine, it is fast diminishing. Young pine is not.

39. At the rate we intend to cut, I expect, barring fire, that our old pine ought to last 20 years, and the young pine I calculate will grow sufficiently to keep pace with our cutting indefinitely.

40. We have no very great quantity of spruce on our limits. I cannot give any close estimate of how long it will last.

41. Yes.

42. Yes. Principally because of the cutting of pulp-wood.

43. Yes.

44. Yes. Cannot say as to spruce, as we have only recently cut any. As to pine, so far as our experience goes, I think the price has increased from \$2 to \$3 on common grades and \$5 to 6 on high grades, on medium grades such 10 to x 12 in. stocks, from \$2 to \$4.

45. I think so.

46. Not so well if pulp wood is cut.

47. Yes.

48. Yes. Fully four-fifths.

49. Yes.

50. In isolated places, away from the railways, there are many abandoned farms, but within reasonable access of railways it is unusual to find them, though not impossible. There are several unoccupied farms on the lower part of Coulonge and Black rivers within 8 to 10 miles of the railway.

As a rule, however, when a bona-fide settler makes a farm within a reasonable distance of the railway on good land, his farm remains occupied.

51. I think, as a rule, lumbermen are cutting the larger pine and leaving the small to grow.

52. We rarely employ jobbers, but when we do, we try to make them cut the same way as in our own camps.

53. Fire.

54. Improve the fire ranging service. See suggestions in answer to No. 17.

55. I am not familiar with the forestry systems of France and Germany, but I think the government of this province could do much to assist in re-forestry, first by assisting the lumbermen to improve the fire ranging regulations ; second by giving them a rebate of a certain amount of the dues on logs for every thousand young pine they might plant over a certain area of their limits which are exhausted. Every lumberman has places on his limits where very young pine of from 1 to 3 feet, in height is growing, but in groves too thick to permit of rapid growth. These might be transplanted over a larger area and produce merchantable logs in 60 or 70 years. I am not prepared to say what it would cost to do this transplanting, but I believe it would pay the Government to try the experiment by offering a rebate on dues.

56. Depends upon the ground, locality and many other conditions. Where conditions are most favorable, it takes about 30 to 45 years, but under ordinary circumstances about 65 years.

57. I have not given spruce growth sufficient attention to say.

58. I think it is, providing fire can be kept out and timber growing areas are kept free from settlers.

59.

60. Yes, very much.

61. Clear sdgs, strips and shorts of white pine are about \$32 to \$33. Do not know the price of spruce.

62. About \$4 to \$6 higher on clear pine now than ten years ago.

63. 85 % pine, 10 % spruce, 5 % cedar.

PRESERVATION OF THE FOREST.

64. I believe so, if fire can be kept out.

65. Such a regulation in regard to spruce would close up many pulp

mills. Black spruce is very slow of growth and I do not think any such regulation could be applied to it.

67. I do not know anything about the hardwood business, but so far as its use in building oak, maple, birch and ash are all used for floors, ceilings, doors, stairs, &c.

68. There are a number of portable mills at various places in the district of Ottawa cutting hardwood, but I do not think any of the large mills have yet turned their attention to it. The fact of their mills being far removed from their limits prevents them from cutting non-floatable woods.

69. I think it would, provided it was done in such a manner as to prevent areas being cut up into small blocks of timber land with tracks of arable interspersed. For instance I do not think it would help matters to select 100 or 200 square miles and set apart a lot of 100 or 200 acres here and there through it that might be fit for settlement

70. Yes ; but it would stop business or curtail it to very small dimensions.

71. Yes. We are very particular about this as we consider it will pay us in the long run, but if settlers encroach we may have to cut smaller timber to save it, for fire invariably follows settlement.

72. At present we do not permit pine trees to be cut under 12 inches on stump.

73. Barring fire, I think it would, but it would certainly curtail operations greatly after the old timber has been cut away.

74. Such a regulation for spruce would also reduce the cutting in the Ottawa district to a very small quantity and almost stop operations in pulp-wood.

75. This would require more expert calculations than I could make.

76. I understand by merchantable timber anything that will pay the operator to take out.

77. Very little now-a-days ; but I could not venture to say what percentage, so much depends on the locality and the facility for getting it to market.

78. I do not know of any lumberman that branches the tree tops.

79. We have so little experience in cutting spruce that I cannot answer this.

80. It certainly is harder on the limits as pulp operators are obliged to cut the small trees in order to get a supply of wood at any reasonable cost.

81. I do not know.

82. I do not know.

83. I do not know.

84. I do not know.

85. No.

86. Yes, providing they spent a reasonable amount for fire protection.

87.

88.

89. I do not.

90. Yes, in all of the northern States east of Washington.

91. Almost.

92. I believe it might be made so.

93. It might be if the Government would allow a rebate on the dues in consideration of the planting of waste areas from thick groves of very young pine.

94. I do not think the Government can protect or do much towards re-forestry contiguous to settlers.

95. It would not work if settlers were permitted in the valleys at the foot of the hills.

96. I think it does.

97. Certainly not.

98. Yes.

99. Not having had any examination made, cannot say.

100. Yes.

101. That the quantity of old pine between Temiscamingue and the head of the Gatineau is less than one billion ft. B. M., but there is a tremendous quantity of young white, red and pitch pine growing up in patches as well as a good deal of black spruce which, if protected from fire, will be a very valuable asset to the Province in 25 or 30 years.

SALE OF LIMITS

102. Yes, because it stimulates operation to extent of over production.

103. Quite enough.

104. Yes.

105.

106. \$3.17½ per square mile. \$1.30 par M. ft. on logs 12 and up ; \$1.00 on logs 11 and under, if not cut that size on stump.

107. I think it would be advisable in the interests of the Province.

108. I do not think the trade can afford to pay any increase in dues.

109. Yes. I think the price of timber limits in the Province of Quebec has been higher during the last five years than previously, but I think they would command a higher price still if the general timber policy of Government was more settled. For instance, prices are always higher in Ontario and it is largely due to a more settled and favorable policy in regard to regulations appertaining to settlement, dues and measurement.

110. \$3.00 per square mile in Quebec ; \$1.00 in Ontario.

111. Yes, I have heard of some changing hands, but not at any great advance.

112. Yes. Bronson's Deep River limits, 171 square miles, price \$70,000 ; Bronsons Fils de Grand, 100 square miles, \$100,000 ; Turner limit, 100 square miles, \$145,000 ; Klocks, 230 square miles, \$385,000 ; Fraser's Black River limits, 180 square miles, \$406,000 ; Mason limits on Coulonge, about 200 square miles, \$65,000 ; Bronson's Schyan limits, about 100 square miles, \$38,000.

113. If the Government desires to enter into joint account with the lumbermen on same basis as other partnership business is conducted, I presume an arrangement of division of profits or losses could be made.

SETTLERS

114. If a forest reserve is established, you do not want any settlers in it. The moment you permit them to enter, you spoil your forest reserve — their interests are not beyond their own limited requirements. Keep them as far away as you can from the holdings of the Government and lumbermen, if you really want to preserve the forests.

115. If settlers are permitted to go within the boundaries of license holders limits, you need not bother yourselves about the results. The lumberman feeling that he can only partially protect himself, will be obliged to cut everything he can possibly clear expenses on, and the settler will be up against him in every instance. Of course where settlements are desirable, contiguous to civilization, on account of large areas of arable land being in existence, I think the government in permitting settlement on licensed territory should recognize the fact that license holders have paid them for the timber, and that if they permit settlers to cut it, even for their own use, they should pay the lumberman the value of it. Any other policy will have a tendency to prevent lumbermen from paying them high prices for limits. I think the policy of the Ontario Government in this respect worthy of imitation by the Province of Quebec, viz, if a lumberman has a limit adjacent to a settlement which they are compelled to open to settlers, they will send one of their forest rangers along with the license holder's representative to examine the lots that are more valuable for the timber than their present agricultural value and exclude them from settlement and they go further and exclude settlement on lots adjacent to valuable timber.

116.

117.

118.

119.

120.

121.

122. Fire wood at Aylmer, that is mixed wood, is \$2.25 per cord. Pure hardwood of the best quality is worth \$4. I think, owing to Aylmer's proximity to Ottawa city, this is the highest value of cord wood on the Ottawa.

123. No. I think every farmer ought to keep 20 acres out of every 100 as a reserve for his own requirements in fire wood.

124. I do not know.

125. Yes. But it is not sufficient.

126. To some extent this is the case, but the main difficulty is that the settler only thinks of his own interests in so far as his personal conditions are concerned. As a rule he has no interest beyond his farm; his operations are on so limited a scale it prevents him from taking a wider view than is forced upon him by his own narrow environments. There are, however, exceptions to this in the case of intelligent settlers, men of character and education and having a desire to do what is fair and right.

127. I have come across bona-fide settlers who are not a cause of trouble to the lumbermen, but the percentage of them is not large, for unless they are both intelligent and fair minded above the average, they are liable to think so much of their own interests as to disregard the interests of others. As a rule the average run of settlers think of the lumberman as a fair game for plunder. They are equally disposed to disregard his property as they are that of the Government. They think both owe them a living.

128. Not that I ever heard of.

129. I know of a good many within the district that our firm operates in:

130. I think the chief causes of abandonment have been owing to the settlers having found farms nearer to civilization where they could send their children to school and be nearer to the advantages that accrue from close proximity to railroads.

131. Yes; but it would be fatal to the policy of the Government in regard to protection and re-forestry of the country north of the Ottawa, for the arable land is only in isolated spots, except about certain portions of the Temiscamingue.

132. Yes, 90% of the land on all the following tributaries of the Ottawa viz: the Kippawa, Magnicippi, Bear Creek, Dumoine, Schyen Oiseau Creek, Black River, Coulonge, Jean de Terre, Desert and upper Gatineau, is generally much better adapted to the growth of timber than agricultural products.

133. Keep all settlers out of the country enumerated above and

adopt a system of forestry for this area which is admirably adapted to the growth of pine.

134 There is no doubt whatever about the requirements of the settler, but do not put him where he will destroy ten times as much as he requires.

135. I do not think the Government should sell timber to lumbermen and then expect them to give it free to settlers. The principle is not one of justice. If they are bound to put settlers into districts where they are certain to retard forestry protection and growth, they ought to pay the lumbermen for the timber the settler deprives them of. Persistence in an opposite policy will tend to reduce the value of their timber limits and deter thinking lumbermen from investment.

136. If the Government abandons the idea of encouraging the growth of young pine under 12 inches on the stump, then they might as well let him cut such timber.

137. My answer to 136 applies to this.

138. Not always. Sometimes they invade in numbers.

139. My answer to 138 applies.

140. Very frequently they make sufficient improvements to become owners of the lots and hold them for the pine on them.

141. A good many.

142. I do not think the Government should encourage any class of people to evade buying pine in the manner they sell it to lumbermen.

143. No. I think the true policy of the Government is to keep settlers out of tracts that are mainly more valuable for timber than agricultural purposes.

144 Such a system would be preferable to the present, but if settlement, even in this way, is permitted to the rear of present civilization it will necessitate highways through the timber belts and endanger them.

145. I believe the only plan is to reserve from settlement all forest lands a certain distance away from the railways and present existing settlements of considerable extent.

146 He has a help in that he provides markets for the farmers' produce and employment for the labor of themselves and their teams during the winter.

 COLONIZATION ROADS

147, 148, 149. I have not given the matter attention.

150, 151. My views in regard to keeping settlement concentrated at the front apply to these questions.

CUSTOM MILLS

152. Custom mills should not be permitted to take from settlers timber off of licensed or unlicensed lands, except by paying the stumpage value of it to the owner.

153. Yes—the large operators' mills are located away from the limits,

154. Yes.

155. In some places they are, but I think in such places the lumbermen ought to have portable mills and supply settlers at a reasonable price.

156. Yes. Custom mills create a great deal of trouble and loss to lumbermen and the Government.

157. No.

158. I have not noticed much activity in the hardwood business in this district. There is a certain amount cut yearly along the railways but our hardwoods are inferior to those of the United States.

159. I think it is because of a preference for using hardwood in offices and the better class of residences. Hardwood is dearer for this purpose than pine, but it is preferable.

160. No, because it is heavier and non-floatable.

COLONIZATION

161, 162, 163, 164. Have no knowledge of this.

165. Yes, I think so.

166. That is my opinion.

167. I don't think so. There are great water powers on the streams of British Columbia.

168. Yes.

169. In Montreal electric power from water is being sold at from \$20

to \$25 per H. P. delivered to consumers. Steam power is said to cost about \$40 to \$50 per H. P.

170. Power and raw material.

171. Cheap power and cheap raw material.

172. They are destined to be of great value to the province in years to come.

173. Very great, also upon climate.

174. Cannot cite any case in Quebec, but in Ontario there is the Rideau River, Madawaska, Grand River, all of which are subject to disastrous floods.

175. Floods and drouth.

177. Not at present.

178. Yes—later on. At present they would only cause over production in the manufacture of pulp and reduce the value of the present available supply, which ought to be sufficient for the requirements of the manufacturers for some years to come.

179. Yes.

180. Yes.

181. No accurate or reliable information.

182. Have not sufficient information to say.

183. The growth must be slower.

184. I cannot say.

185. I cannot say.

186. I cannot say.

187. I cannot say.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS

188. I think that if the Crown Lands Department would cease keeping the trade in such doubt as to their policy, lumbermen would have more confidence in the future of the lumber trade and have a greater interest in working towards the maintenance of a continuous supply of timber.

189. Cannot say.

190. No.

191. I think it the proper policy to keep the manufacture within this country.

192. Sufficient to make it unprofitable for the American manufacturer to buy our pulp wood in the raw state.

193. I think so.

194. Yes.

195. I think they are in some parts adjacent to our country.

196. That I cannot say, as I do not know enough about the cost of reducing the raw material to the manufactured state.

PULP WOOD

197. Have no information as to the figures.

198. None.

199. Unable to say.

200. Do not know. Have heard that it takes about one cord of wood.

201. Cannot say.

J. B. FRASER,

of Fraser & Co.

Lumber Merchants.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COLONIZATION
COMMISSION, BY GILLIES BROS.

Braeside, Ont. Dec. 16th, 1903.

Mr Langelier,
Secy Colonization Committee,
Quebec.

1. We do little or no jobbing, and what little we do is looked after the same as our own camps.

2. No. Our jobbers usually only work in the winter months.

3. No.

-
4. Yes, it probably would.
 5. Yes.
 6. Yes, we think so.
 7. It would cost more than we could afford and when snow is deep it would hardly be done at all.
 8. We should think so.
 9. They would at any rate be wetter and less inflammable.
 10. Yes, the dry branches and tops increase the inflammability.
 11. In the early fall it would be impossible to burn the tops without destroying the forest.
 12. If there is no fire the first summer there is not so much danger afterwards.
 13. Usually there are no fires after October.
 14. No, although we have known of fires in November in a dry season.
 15. From the middle of April until the middle of October, and in dry seasons, until November or later.
 16. Only when the snow is on the ground.
 17. The system is good—enforce it in all cases, having competent men to act as fire rangers, the lumbermen in all cases selecting the fire ranger as he has a vital interest in selecting only trustworthy and capable men. In fact had it not been for the case of the lumbermen, it is doubtful if Quebec would have to-day any forest wealth in the Ottawa Valley.
 18. Settlers clearing land, hunters, fishers and tourists and, at least in former years, the carelessness of drivers in the spring and summer.
 19. Yes, we think more forest fires arise from this source.
 20. Yes.
 21. In our own operations during the last thirty years we have not lost any timber through the carelessness of our men either on the drives or in the camps and on the Upper Ottawa, I only know of one instance of a loss by fire through carelessness of men working with a lumberman.
 22. Yes. If the regulations were faithfully carried out, it would greatly lessen the fires. We think, however, that if it were not for the

vigilance of limit-holders in looking after their limits, and in enforcing these regulations, that there would be little pine now standing.

23. Without doubt.

24. One of the many instances in our experience may be mentioned here. The entire destruction of all the pine and other timber on part of one of our Coulonge River limits, the fire extended on to the adjoining limit, the value of the loss was upwards of \$2,000,000 in pine alone.

25. In this instance \$2,000,000 is a low estimate of pine, nothing was ever planted in the ground thus cleared by the squatters.

26. A safe estimate would be not less than $\frac{7}{10}$ of the pine area—(70 to 80%)

27. Had the lumbermen's axe been the only destructive agency, the Ottawa Valley to-day would be all unbroken pine forest. That thirty times as much has been destroyed by fires as by the axe, would be a very low estimate.

28. Yes, if it could be made commercially practicable.

29. Not effectually, although it would to a certain extent be a safeguard.

30. This would be somewhat of a hardship to the ordinary settlers, who consider it is right to fell the trees into the forest and then set fire to them.

31. More care and vigilance in enforcing regulations and severity towards those who contravene them. At present there is hardly ever a conviction for breaking the regulations.

32. Yes, during our many years of operating in the woods, we have cleared 3 or 4,000 acres of land, and at no time has the fire gone beyond bound or destroyed any of the surrounding forest, all this clearing has been done in close proximity to the pine, in fact in the midst of it. The general plan of parties clearing land is to fell the trees one upon the other, making a regular slash, wait till they get the driest and hottest weather, then fire the whole when the wind is blowing strongly away from their buildings and crops towards the forests or towards their neighbors' farm and seemingly with utter disregard to the rights and property of others.

In clearing our land we at all time pile the brush. If to be cleared and burnt in the summer, it is hauled some distance from the forest, then

put in piles here and there throughout the field and burnt when ever wet weather comes.

This operation is repeated until the part is cleared.

If, however, it is not necessary to clear in the summer, we start in the fall when the woods are beyond danger and work until snow is too deep. As the trees are cut down, build fires, throw the brush on, burn it green, when once the fire is started brush and wood will burn, even if covered with ice.

In this manner we go over the necessary ground in the winter, then in the spring, when the snow is off this cleared space and the ground of the clearing is dry and fit to burn, while yet the snow and water still lies in the forest; we gather up the small brush, lying timber, burn it and let the fire run over the whole clearing, burning up all leaves and inflammable matter without in any way damaging the surrounding wood.

We gain in doing this, for instead of a fire which burns all the top soil or much leaving the land improved, the slight fire we use burns only the inflammable matter on the top, leaving an ash which, mixed with the partly decomposed matter that was too wet for our light fire to burn, gives us a fertilizer which enriches the land for years.

We find it much easier to control numerous small fires, than one large one. The small fires do not create a great draft and are therefore incapable of distributing sparks or burning matter in the quiet, cool or damp evenings.

It is impossible to burn trees and brush in close proximity to the forest in the dry seasons without doing untold damage to the interests of the country. If you cannot get a fire in its infancy, no human agency can combat a forest fire in once it gains head-way during a dry season. Men's lives are in danger if they approach within miles. If the wind is strong, or even with its own created draft, the fire will fly through the air for one or two miles, or with sudden change in the wind, the fire may surround the working party, as it is impossible to see any distance for the smoke, in fact you cannot approach nearer than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile on account of the heat.

It is impossible to accomplish anything on a calm cool morning as the fire front is so great, it creates a movement of its own on which prevents approach. All that can be done is to follow along the sides of the

burn as the fire has passed, putting out any smouldering remains, and be at hand with all available help when rain does come to kill the might of the fire, then only can men do anything. In connection with this same matter, when settlement is closed to the forest, some means should be adopted to prevent settlers from firing brush in the dry seasons.

If a fire ranger had the proper power conferred on him, making it necessary for a settler close to the forest to get permission from him before the fire was set, so that he could see that the ground had to be in proper condition, brush piled and weather safe and favorable for safe burning, then the ranger could have help available, in case of fire spreading; but usually such burning is done in absence of the ranger and often after a prohibitory warning.

33. It is impossible for us to give any general idea, but we should judge that probably two-thirds has been cut over a burnt of the pine bearing section.

34. Have no knowledge of the spruce country.

35. We do not know of any timber to replace pine or spruce.

36. We could not say. In years past so much more has been burnt than cut. If the fire loss could be eliminated, we think the pine would last a great many years yet, perhaps fifty.

37. Cannot say as to spruce.

38. As to pine, we think so, owing to fires largely.

39. If fire keeps out probably 30 years or more.

40. We cannot say.

41. Yes.

42. We cannot say.

43. As to pine, yes. As to spruce, we cannot say, but think a smaller and rougher log than formerly taken would be merchantable now.

44. As to pine, from 1893 to 1898, the price steadily declined, and from 1898 to 1902, it has increased, so that now (1902) it is about \$2.50 per M. more than in 1892, but the cost of getting it out has increased more in proportion.

45. We think not. It may be prolonged by more careful cutting, but

the pine bearing area is too small to stand continuously the quantity the market would consume.

46. We cannot say.

47. We think large holdings in proportion to mill capacity are a great advantage to both owner and the province, as each mill should have enough territory so that the annual growth would cover the annual cut. This would practically form a partnership between the owners and the Province and encourage the mill owners to work their limits on true principles, while the province would reap a perpetual revenue. We think it a mistake to sell small holdings, as the small holder has no choice but to cut off his holdings as fast as he can, whereas it is to the interest of the large holder to make his business a permanent one.

48. Yes. At least settlement has decreased since lumbering stopped.

49. Yes.

50. We think in most places where land was unfit for cultivation.

51. The limit holders are taking all possible care to keep out fire and are also taking out every tree that is commercially available and not leaving anything to waste that would pay to bring out.

52. The jobbers do not waste any. In fact we think in many cases it would be more profitable to leave much in the woods that is now taken out but in his desire to save all possible and not waste any, the lumberman often takes logs that would be better left behind.

53. Fire.

54. The avoidance of settlement and squatters in or within a considerable distance of the forests.

55. We do not think that it would pay, as yet, to establish a forestry system like France or Germany. We think however something might be done by experiments in experimental farms and nurseries for trees and information obtained in this way for future years.

56. From fifty to eighty years according to locality, soil and other conditions.

57. Cannot say.

58-59. We think not. It may be prolonged by more careful cutting but the Pine bearing area is too small to stand continuously the quantity the market would consume.

60. Yes much more so, on account of having to go further back and also to take what was left in inconvenient places in former years and because of high cost of wages and supplies

61. We cannot say as to spruce, but as to clear Pine would say, it is a very small proportion of the log, perhaps 2 or 3 %, that is of merchantable sizes and would be worth perhaps \$45.00 per M. average.

62. About \$10.00 per M. more, but the percentage obtained is very much less than then.

63. Most of our limits have been badly burned and we do not think to day there is 10 % of the pine there once was on them. Spruce perhaps 35 %, Cedar 35 %. There is no Hemlock on our limits in Quebec.

We think probably \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of lumber based on price at mills has been burned off these limits within the last thirty years.

64. If fire kept out and cutting limited to 12 inches on stump cutting will be prolonged but could not say if for ever. We think not.

65. Cannot say.

66. Yes.

67. Birch, Maple, Beech, Basswood for inside work and furniture but not for general building operations.

68. Yes.

69. We think so. But the trouble is not from legitimate settlers but from men who locate largely for the timber on their lots.

70. No doubt, but it would forbid present operations and limit future ones to a much smaller quantity than at present. If this had been done fifty years ago and fire kept out, we think it would have been a great thing for the province, as it would now have had an asset or almost countless worth. But it is now too late.

71. Yes.

72. We follow government regulations of 12 in. for Pine at 10 in. for Spruce.

73. No.

74. We cannot say.

75. You could cut every 10 or 15 years, but we think the quantity obtained would be less and less each time.

76. Logs which are free from rot and rotten knots and skake or if large logs say 20 inches and up of which one half would be so.

77. It depends on the section. In some places the pine is very sound, but there are other sections where often 75 d^0 to 90 d^0 is not fit for anything. As to Spruce, we think there is but little waste, in our operations at any rate.

78. We do not branch the tree top past where it would make a 6 in. log.

79. Not in our works.

80. We think so.

81, 82, 83, 84. We have no acquaintance with the pulp or paper business.

85. No.

86. We think that it should at least be experimented with. We certainly think it is the only crop that can be expected of most of the lands burnt over.

87. We do not know but think it could be had.

88. We do not really know but think in the Autumn.

89. No.

90. Yes, especially in the Northern, middle & Eastern States. We think however there is an immense quantity standing in the Southern & Western States.

91. We think so.

92. Not as to Pine, at any rate.

93. Not until Pine is worth much more than at present.

94. No

95. No.

96. Yes.

97. No.

98. Yes, very noticeably so.

99. We have no experience north of the Upper Ottawa, but we understand from there to Hudson Bay, that the timber is mostly fringes along the rivers.

100. No.

101. We cannot say.

102. We do not think so.

103. We think that only part of the limits under license are being worked at any one time and that more limits under license would not affect prices materially.

104. Yes.

105. About ten years ago the Crown dues were raised considerably. The pine district in Quebec is comparatively remote and costly to work and the present dues are higher than Ontario and are a heavy tax on the output.

106. Rental \$3.00 per mile and Crown Dues 1.30 per M. ft. B. M., on pine, and 65c. on Spruce.

107. No. We think it would be as well if all were under license and only such timber as is matured were cut. There is no doubt at present on unlicensed land, pine that is over matured and decaying and which would be better cut, while smaller timber elsewhere were left to grow.

108. We think the dues are now all that the trade can stand.

109. Yes.

110. \$3.00 per mile.

111. Yes. If this were not possible there would be no inducement to buy in advance of immediate manufacture, as the risk of fire &c. is great. We do not think however that if the limits had been well advertised and time given to inspect them, that the prices obtained by second purchasers would much more than pay interest on the investment.

112. We cannot say definitely, but of some we have heard of, one of seven hundred miles for \$225,000, one of fifty miles for \$300,000, one of one hundred and sixty miles for \$70,000, one of five hundred and fifty

miles for \$250,000, one of three hundred miles for \$35,000, one of four hundred and sixty five miles for \$65,000.

113. We do not think so. Not unless the Province would assume half the risks. In most cases as stated, we do not think they have netted over 5% on the investment.

114. If a forest reserve established, we would understand that no lots would be sold in such reserve.

115. We do not think settlers should be allowed on licensed territory at all certainly not, without the permission of the license holder and the license holder should have the merchantable timber as he has paid ground rent, bonus and fire tax for years.

116. At present the license holder has nothing to say about it and has only till 1st April next after location to take the timber off.

117. Against the limit holders and the provincial revenue and in favor of timber speculations. It is not the land they settle for but the timber.

118. We think it was a good move.

119. Yes.

120. Yes.

121. It is not with actual settlers the difficulty is usually. It however prevented largely the operations of timber claim settlers for the time it was in force.

122. We do not know. It is not very dear locally, not much more then covering the labor cost.

123. We think this would give a perpetual fire wood supply, but would not have much effect as to a supply of lumber.

124. We do not think so.

125. Yes undoubtedly.

126. Yes.

127. No.

128. No. It is a way of getting the timber without paying daes and is a source of great loss to the provincial revenue.

129. Yes.

130. As soon as the timber near by is burnt and lumbering operations cease his market is done and he cannot make a living as the land usually is light soil and far from any other market.

131, 132. There is but little land in some sections fit for cultivation. The only considerable section of fair land we know of is on Temiscamingue where there is a tract of clay lands.

133. If the limit holder were protected in his holdings after he has paid bonus, ground tax and fire tax for years and the settlers were placed on lands fit to cultivate only, we think the timber lot speculators opportunity would be lost.

134. 1st. Yes. 2nd. Yes. 3rd. Possibly so, but we think the interests of the license holder should also be considered.

135. What he actually needs for building and for fuel supply.

136. All timber not needed for his building and fuel.

137. If he is a *bona fide* settler and not a timber speculator, his wants would be supplied by providing for building timber and fire wood.

138. Usually so.

139. Yes, very often.

140. Yes.

141. Yes.

142. No, we do not think this any improvement.

143. Yes.

144. Yes. Such regulations as these would be a great advantage to the Province and to the limit holders and would do much to preserve the forests and the Crown revenues.

145. We think so, if the reserve system were carried out on lines suggested in question 144.

146. A great help. He goes ahead and opens up roads and makes a market for the farmers produce usually at much higher prices than he could get without the lumberman's presence. Also gives work for himself and sons and teams usually as soon as the lumbering ceases or a railroad comes nearer and the lumberman can get his supplies at ordinary market rates, the settlers cannot make a living.

147. 148. 149. We have little experience with colonization roads, most

of our work lying outside of surveyed territory altogether. Usually they follow the lumberman roads and much of the original work was done by the lumbermen. Sometimes the roads laid out for the lumber trade do not suit for the settlers after the country is more opened up.

We do not think there is any great waste unless from this latter cause.

150. Yes.

151. Yes.

152. We think the genuine local saw mill could get all needed from the settlers themselves off their lots.

153. Yes usually so, where they can have shipping facilities.

154. Yes, usually so.

155. Yes.

156. Yes. Many of these custom mills are simply a cloak for the operations of the timber lot speculator and a means of getting their logs without crown dues.

157. Yes.

158. The scarcity of pine particularly not so much of spruce. Also because builders now desire more variety of effect in interior finish and which can be obtained by using hardwood.

160. We do not think it can be made cheaper than pine or spruce on the same sections, but owing to its not having been cut when first going over the land for pine it is now usually nearer the market than pine and can thus be sold cheaper. It has also a lower stumpage value, in fact much of what the settlers sell of their own lots is sold for little more than actual labor cost.

161. Not very much.

162. We would not consider them specially beneficial.

163. Probably so.

164. With regard to colonization on Lake Témiscamingue. This was carried on by a society, some of the land being tillable, inducements being the high prices paid for farm produce by the lumbermen. This settlement until this last year has been gradually becoming bankrupt as trade did not increase as population increased. This last year trade has been some better as larger lumbering operations has been carried on and

the influx of settlers to the Ontario side of Lake Temiscamingue has given a market for produce, but unless railroads bring other industries, both the Ontario and Quebec sides will be bankrupt immediately the timber has disappeared.

The value of timber destroyed by fire since colonization started would have paid the keep of the 4000 people round some of the cities, and educated their families, the government then having a surplus in their pocket, which it will take the settlement years to produce.

The return has been an additional few in population and a population is what we need, perhaps this balances the debit side, but at the same time it has not been a business proposition, nor will it present to posterity a very handsome credit to the timber policy of the province of Quebec.

165. Yes, we think so.

166. We think so, provided her natural resources of timber, &c., husbanded.

167. Yes.

168. We think so.

169. We cannot say.

170. One on the chief causes at least.

171. Yes, provided of course it is conveniently situated. There are situations where it would not pay to manufacture in spite of cheap power.

172. We think they have immense possibilities.

173. Denudation causes a flood in the spring and low water in the summer instead of a steady flow.

174. Yes, the Mississippi river at Carleton Place or Almonte, which now gets so low in summer that it has to be supplemented by steam.

175. See 173 It also causes the land to be washed away.

176. Not for mere sectional purposes and only as population warrants it or sufficient mineral or other wealth would warrant, assisting enterprise to project railways which will pay dividends [through their own actual earnings, or for the good of the province, or Canada as a whole,

such as the necessary direct lines that will run from the western provinces straight through to the sea port of Quebec of further east.

177. We think not, unless they were heavily subsidized and we think the time has passed for subsidizing railways.

178. They would likely destroy by fire far more than they would gain.

179. Yes.

180. Yes by all means. Let them advance as the increase in traffic calls for and as they can pay their way like any other legitimate business.

181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186.—No we have no personal knowledge but understand it to be largely flat muskegs with spruce along the river banks.

188. We think the suggestions in question 144, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 would be the best reform.

189. Probably not intentional or avoidable, but due to lack of thorough knowledge and the only way would be to secure competent practical men.

190 (Not professional office seekers) who would understand the subject thoroughly and who could distinguish between honest applicants and these who are after concessions without having to pay their market value. We think if the subject of crown interest were better understood and official were always alive to the best interests of the Province that there might be considerable saving.

191. We believe in no restriction on trade further perhaps than for necessary revenue.

192. None whatever.

193. We think it very doubtful. We are of the opinion that there are at present all the pulp paper mills in the province that the market calls for.

194. Certainly if new factories open up, more water power would be used.

195. We suppose they are, at least in the Northern, Eastern and middle States, but they could get supplies from the South and West if much addi-

tion was made to the cost of Canadian Pulp. We think it only a question of time till most of the Pulp and Paper Mills will be near the supply of wood and think few if any mills are yet being built in Eastern States to be dependent on Canadian pulp wood

196. We cannot say.

197. We cannot say.

198. We do not manufacture pulp or pulp wood.

199, 200. We have no definite knowledge on which to base a reply to this.

201. We cannot say. If the present price is a fair one we should expect price to advance with the increase in cost of labor and material.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COLONIZATION
COMMISSION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, BY
THE CHARLEMAGNE & LAKE OUAREAU
LUMBER COMPANY.

1. What provision do you make for preventing fires with your jobbers ?

Ans. None. We do not commence cutting until the end of October or November when all dangers from fire are generally over for the season.

2. Do you insert any clauses in your jobbers' contracts providing against fires ?

Ans. No.

3. Do you insert any stipulation that the top branches of trees cut down shall be cut off so that the trunk and branches of the tree shall lie flat on the ground ?

Ans. No.

4. Would not a provision of this kind prevent forest fires from spreading ?

Ans. Do not think it would.

5. Would it not lessen the intensity of the fire ?

Ans. Not much, as the second season will probably find them lying flat on the ground and no merchantable lumber is now left in the top of the tree.

6. Is it not the case that wood left lying on the ground rots quicker and absorbs moisture, becoming covered with moss, which renders such wood less combustible?

Ans. Yes in some cases.

7. What would be the extra cost of branching all trees?

Ans. It would be considerable.

8. Would this render branches and trunk less inflammable?

Ans. No. If the branches were put in a pile, it would make them more inflammable.

9. Would they not decay more rapidly than if left standing on the trunk in the dry air?

Ans. Do not think they would.

10. Is it not the fact that lumbering the woods with debris of branches and tops of trees increase the intensity of forest fires and the tendency to spread?

Ans. Once a fire starts in the bush we don't think the branches or tops of trees make much difference as to the amount of damage a forest fire will do. For instance—we have seen one of the very worst fires we have had in our limits take place, in a virgin forest, early in the month of May when it had nothing to burn but the leaves and moss. It burnt round the roots of the trees and killed every one. The worms started at once in the trees to do their work, consequently the trees were all worm eaten before we could get the timber cut.

11. What would it cost extra to burn this brush as the trees are cut down?

Ans. We could not estimate the cost and any such regulation would make lumbering an impossibility in this country.

12. Or in the fall when the danger of fire spreading is past?

Ans. We do not think it practicable at any time.

13. Is it not the case that fire does not spread in the woods after October?

Ans. It seldom does unless we have a dry fall.

14. Can you recall any instances of extensive wood fires occurring after October.

Ans. No.

15. What are the most dangerous months of the year for the spread of fires ?

Ans. Latter part of April, May and the early part of June and September but there is always in any month during a summer in which we have a long dry spell.

16. In what months can fires be lighted in the woods with impunity ?

Ans. Only when the ground is covered with snow.

17. What would you suggest to render the government regulations fire and fire rangers more effective

Ans. We consider the present system a good one and if the regulations were adhered to more strictly we do not think much improvement is needed.

18. What are the most prolific sources of fire ?

Ans. Clearing of lands, lightning and the carelessness of hunters and campers.

19. Is the burning of abatis by the settler the chief source of forest fires ?

Ans. Yes. All the fires in our district during the past 15 years except one (which was caused by fishermen camping in one of our shanties) have been caused by the settlers burning abatis.

20. Is it not the case that the settlers clearing fires and the drivers want of care in extinguishing smudges and lunch fires are the most prolific sources of fires ?

Ans. Yes. As answered in questions 18 and 19. We regard the clearing of land the chief cause. We have never yet been able to trace a fire to any of our drivers.

21. What precaution is taken on the drives ?

Ans. All our foremen and men are warned against starting any fires along shores and when they change camps we put a man to see that there is no fire left in any place along the river.

22. If the government regulations concerning fires were faithfully carried out would not the fire risk be lessened ?

Ans. Yes.

23. Is not the isolated settler the greatest source of danger on account of clearing fires ?

Ans. Yes.

24. Can you mention instances of damage to the forest from the isolated settlers burning of abatis ?

Ans. Yes. Some years ago we had a large portion of our limits burnt (on the river Dufresne, in the township of Chilton) by the fires that came from the settler.

25. Can you give any instances comparing the value of the clearing in question with the amount of damage caused by the burning of brush in the clearing ?

Ans. Some years ago fire destroyed a good part of the 9th, 10th and 11th ranges of the township of Chertsey, we estimated at the time that we had lost fully 800,000 logs. Between what was burnt in it and the adjoining township of Cathcart, would have given a revenue to the government much larger than they have ever received or ever will receive for the sale of Crown Lands in both the townships of Chertsey and Cathcart.

26. What proportion of your limits has been destroyed by fire ?

Ans. About one-tenth.

27. Has more timber been destroyed by fire than by the lumberman's axe ?

Ans. Taking the province of Quebec as a whole, yes. We estimate that there has been thirty or forty times more destroyed by fire than by the axe.

28. Suppose a system to be adopted by clearing up and destroying the brushwood and debris of the forest, would this not lessen the extent of forest fires ?

Ans. Yes if it were possible to do it but we think it is impossible.

29. Suppose a regulation enforced providing that when a settler makes a clearing or abatis, there should be a strip of 100 feet next the forest cleared completely of debris and branches so that the main body of

fire would be 100 feet from the forest. Would this precaution lessen the chance of fire ?

Ans. Yes in many cases it would.

30. Would such a precaution be a hardship to the settler ?

Ans. Yes it would be a little hard and we think it would be a very difficult law to put in force unless the settler could not burn his abatis till he got a permit from the fire ranger.

31. What improved regulations to those presently in force with regard to the prevention of fires would you suggest ?

Ans. Strict enforcement of the regulations and educating the settler to preserve the forest.

32. Have you any plan to prevent fires caused by the burning of brush on clearings ?

Ans. No, as we do not do any farming on our limits.

TIMBER SUPPLY

33. What is the area of territory in the province of Quebec available at present for the production of pine ?

Ans. Cannot say.

34. Same of spruce ?

Ans. Cannot say but we do not think that there are as many good limits of spruce in the province as is supposed by many persons.

35. Supposing these to be exhausted what other varieties could be substituted ?

Ans. We have no timber that can take the place of pine or spruce in our province that we know of. Hardwoods may be used for inside finishings.

36. How long will the supply of Pine last at the present rate of production ?

Ans. We consider this question a very difficult one to answer as it greatly depends upon whether the fire is to be kept out of the limits or not.

37. Same of spruce ?

Ans. The same answer applies to this question as to No. 36

38. Is the supply of spruce and pine diminishing ?

Ans. Yes, both spruce and pine.

39. How long will the supply of pine on your limits last at the present rate of cutting ?

Ans. Our limits have very little pine, they are principally spruce.

40. How long will the spruce cut last ?

Ans. It will last 50 years and over if we can save our limits from fire and speculators.

41. Has the average size of pine logs diminished ?

Ans. Yes, as the past few years we have taken all that is in a tree up to the very top.

42. Same question as to spruce ?

Ans. Yes. Once we fell a tree, we take all that is in it out, except the very top and branches.

43. Has the pine and spruce cut deteriorated in quality ?

Ans. Yes, very materially, as the top log in a pine and spruce tree is so knotty that it will not make a better grade than a cull.

44. Has the price of spruce and pine lumber increased during the last ten years and how much ?

Ans. The price of spruce and pine lumber has increased during the last four or five years, but it has not increased in proportion to the cost of producing it.

45. Is it possible to regulate the cut of pine so as to secure continuous cut ?

Ans. It may be made to last for many years longer, but certainly not for ever.

46. Same of spruce ?

Ans. Wise regulations will give us spruce for a great many years in this province, but certainly not for ever.

47. What would you propose to effect this object, would increase of size of limits sold be an assistance ?

Ans. Yes, the limits held by every mill should be large enough in proportion that they would not cut more than the annual growth, when

we consider that the investments made by many of the lumbering firms in this Province are very large and it is their interest to see that the timber is preserved in every way possible to secure a return on their investments and they are actually partners with the government for the preservation of our forests.

48. Is there not a large section of forest land in the Province suitable only for timber production and not fit for agriculture ?

Ans. Yes.

49. Are you cognizant of any section of the country which having been cleared and cultivated has been abandoned by the owners ?

Ans. Yes. Could be seen any day by going through the northern parts of the counties of Joliette, Montcalm and Terrebonne.

50. Is this the case to any considerable extent ?

Ans. Yes. We think this condition exists in every part of the province where once good timber was growing.

51. What precautions are limit holders taking to prolong and perpetuate the supply of merchantable timber ?

Ans. We consider the best precaution is to cut no spruce trees that are not 11 inches and over on the stump and pine trees 12 inches or over on the stump, and to use all efforts possible to keep out the fires.

52. What precautions are taken to prevent wastes in the cutting by jobbers for lumbermen ?

Ans. We bind all our jobbers down in their contracts not to cut any timber smaller in diameter, on the stump, than 11 inches in spruce and 12 inches for pine and to take all that is in a tree out. Any skids that are required for rollways are to be cut of balsam or any other wood with the exception of pine or spruce.

53. What are the chief causes of the destruction and waste of merchantable timber in our forests ?

Ans. Fire.

54. What would you suggest as a remedy for these evils ?

Ans. All forest lands that have not 50% good land for cultivation should be set aside and used exclusively as timber lands. At present there is little inducement for a lumberman who saves his timber for the future. In many instances in our district when we cut a lot and leave all the timber that is 10 inches and under in size (on the stump) this lot

is sold to some speculator and a location ticket given him for \$6.00. He builds a small shanty and proceeds to cut all the timber that is left on the lot irrespective of any regulations. When the timber is all gone he leaves the lot and looks for another. The fault that this occurs so much is due to incapable Bush Rangers who seldom ever stop a speculator from cutting timber of any size. We know of them taking logs down to four inches.

55. Do you think it advisable for the government to establish a forestry system like that of France and Germany?

Ans. No. If they did it would make lumbering an impossibility in this country.

56. How long does it take a pine tree to attain the dimensions of 12 inches at the butt?

Ans. Do not know.

57. Same of spruce.

Ans. Do not know. Much depends upon the soil and exposure.

58. Is it possible to secure a continuous and perpetual supply of pine and spruce? 59. How could this be done?

Ans. to Ques 58 and 59 Keep out fire, the speculative settler and cut the limits carefully. This will help to make our forests last for many years

60. Are logs more difficult and expensive to obtain than formerly?

Ans. Yes. The cost of cutting and of getting out logs has steadily increased and much more so the past three or four years.

61. What is the price per 1,000 feet B. M. of clear pine and spruce, to day?

Ans. Clear spruce is worth from \$20.00 to \$22.00 per 1,000 feet B. M. and clear pine from \$40.00 to \$50.00. Price depends upon width and thickness. We do not think the average of clear pine or spruce is 2% of our cut.

62. How does this price compare with 10 years ago?

Ans. It is higher.

63. What proportion of pine, spruce, hemlock and cedar are remaining on your limits?

Ans. Spruce about 80% , pine 15% , and cedar about 5% .

PRESERVATION OF THE FOREST.

64. By limiting the cut of pine to 12 inches at the butt can the supply of pine be indefinitely prolonged ?

Ans. The supply can be prolonged for many years if fire is kept out but not indefinitely.

65. Same question as to spruce ?

Ans. We think the supply of spruce can be made to last for many years if fire and speculators are kept out of the limits.

66. May spruce for building purposes become a substitute for pine ?

Ans. Yes, it is used in many cases now where pine was used some ten or fifteen years ago.

67. What are the hardwoods which it is possible to use for substitutes for pine or spruce for building purposes ?

Ans. Do not know of any hardwoods that will take the place of pine for building purposes. Maple and Birch are now used for flooring, but they are not in general use on account of their high cost over spruce and common pine.

68. Would not the classification into forest lands reserved for timber cut exclusively and lands fit for cultivation restricting settlers to the latter solve the question of the difficulties between settlers and lumberman ?

Ans. Yes. Think this is the only arrangement possible and certainly necessary if the government wants to preserve the timber in this province for future generations.

70. Would the limitation of the cut of pine to 16 inches and of spruce to 15 inches at the butt perpetuate the supply of pine and spruce ?

Ans. It would help to perpetuate the supply but it would leave many of the limits idle as the lumberman would not get enough above these sizes to pay for working them

71. Do you stipulate a limit of cut as to size at the butt of logs cut on your limit ?

Ans. Yes.

72. What size do you limit the pine and spruce tree at the butt ?

Ans. Pine trees 12 inches and spruce 11 inches and up.

73. Would a limit of 12 inches at the butt for pine permit the cut-

ting again after expiration of 15 years of pine logs at the same limit of cut, perpetually?

Ans. Think it would require over fifteen years for pine.

74. Same as to spruce?

Ans. Have taken the second cut of spruce off in fifteen years but in some localities it requires from 17 to 20 years

75. Assuming that no trees are cut on a limit of less diameter than 12 ins. at the butt, how often could you cut Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar?

Ans. Every fifteen to twenty years but each time the logs will be smaller.

76. What do you understand by the term merchantable timber?

Ans. Timber that is sound and marketable.

77. What proportion of pine and spruce logs cut down is left in the woods as waste?

Ans. None now.

78. What is the practice of lumbermen in regard to branching the tops of trees?

Ans. When logs are cut down to six or seven inches nothing remains but the tops of the trees. It is not customary to cut the limbs off the top.

79. Is there not great waste in spruce, particularly by leaving the top trunk in the woods to rot?

Ans. No. There is nothing of any value left now in the top of a spruce tree.

80. Is the cutting of pulp wood logs more destructive to the forest than the lumbermen's or licence holders' cutting?

Ans. No, if they conform to the law and not cut anything less than 10 inches on the stump.

81. 82., 83 and 84

85. Do you replant spruce or pine?

Ans. No.

86. Would it pay the Province to reafforest the burnt areas?

Ans. We think it would be a good idea for the government to experiment with a small area.

87. Is the seed of spruce and pine readily obtainable ?

Ans. We do not know.

88. What time of the year is the seed ripened ?

Ans. Think it is during the autumn.

89. Do you know of any person who practices the replanting of spruce or pine ?

Ans. No.

90. Is any scarcity of pine and spruce experienced in the forest districts of the United States ?

Ans. Our information is that in some places it is getting scarce.

91. Is the supply of Michigan nearly exhausted ?

Ans. It looks like it as they are moving most of their mills into Canadian territory.

92. Is the supply of spruce and pine inexhaustible in the Province of Quebec ?

Ans. No, we do not think it is and think every care should be taken to protect it.

93. Would it be practicable to provide in all the timber licenses for reproduction of merchantable timber ?

Ans. No. We think it impossible unless timber was worth a great deal more than it is to day.

94. Would it be possible to provide in every location ticket for a reserve, say of ten acres of merchantable timber on each lot ?

Ans. Yes, think it is today. This law was in force for two or three years and in our district we found it to work very well.

95. Would it be practicable to make a forest reserve of all the hills and mountains unfit for culture, even those included in location tickets or patented lots ?

Ans. Yes, we think it could be done if large districts were laid off.

96. Does the sale of small limits have a prejudicial effect upon forest preservation ?

Ans. Yes, it has to a certain extent as the heavy investments for mill plants etc., that large limit holders have to make, certainly tends to induce them to be more careful of their supply than the smaller limit

holder, who naturally wishes to realize on his timber as quickly as possible.

97. Has the small limit holder as much interest to perpetuate the growth of timber and the continuous supply as the large limit holder?

Ans. Would not think he would have the same interest.

98. Does the size and quality of merchantable timber diminish or deteriorate as you proceed north?

Ans. Yes, very much.

99. Does the supply of timber as you go north cover large tracts of country, or is it for the most part confined to the neighborhood of the rivers flowing north?

Ans. Our information is that before you get to the height of land you are practically out of the timber belt and what timber there is to be found is in close proximity to the rivers flowing into the Hudson Bay.

100. Have you made any explorations into the northern sections of the Province.

Ans. Yes.

101. If so, what is your opinion of the quality of timber still untouched in these regions?

Ans. Not very favourable.

SALE OF LIMITS

102. Will not the sale of limits in excess of the demand keep down the price of lumber?

Ans. No. We do not think it has anything to do with the price of lumber, as we find that Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia and Rumania fixes the price of our spruce in Great Britain.

103. As a matter of fact are there sufficient limits now under operation to supply the demand?

Ans. Not all the limits that are now under licence are worked and if more were sold do not think it would affect the demand anyway.

104. Are limits more valuable today than ten years ago?

Ans. Good ones are.

105. What increase has been made in government dues in that period?

Ans. Do not think there has been any. The dues were increased about 10 years ago in the province of Quebec and between the ground rent, duties, increased cost of getting out logs and having to take a poorer quality, it is certainly as high now as the lumber business could possibly stand.

106. What are the government charges on limits and cut, that is to say what is the rental per mile of limits and what on stumpage ?

Ans. Ground rents, \$3.00 per mile, pine \$1.30 per 1,000 feet stumpage and spruce 65 cts per 1,000 feet.

107. Would the discontinuation of sales be advisable ?

Ans. Our experience is that they are better preserved when they are sold to lumbermen.

108. Would it not be better to increase the government dues and hold the remaining limits for higher prices ?

Ans. No, we think the government dues are high enough for the quality of timber we have to take out including the tops of the trees. The rental of \$3.00 per mile per annum mounts up very quickly when added to the cost of the limits.

109. Is it not the case that the prices obtaining during the past five years have been the highest on record ?

Ans. Yes.

110. What is the charge for transfers of limits ?

Ans. \$4.00 per square mile.

111. Are you aware of any limits being sold at a profit over and above the price obtained by the government ?

Ans. Yes. If this was not the case there would never be any speculative buying.

112. Do you know of the sale of any limits between private parties during the past ten years, and please name the prices ?

Ans. Yes. We know of several sales, some that we have bought ourselves. We know what we paid but have no idea of what the limits cost at first.

113. Do you not think that it would be a fair arrangement that the Provincial Treasury should share the net profit on sales and transfers of limits ?

Ans. It might be if the Province would pay its share of the annual ground rent interest on the cost and would share its loss if any fire occurred.

SETTLERS

114. Assuming that there is a forest reserve established, what provision should be made in regard to the merchantable wood, and other wood growing on the lot of the settler ?

Ans. If a reserve is established we do not expect the government will sell any lots within the reserve ?

115. In the absence of forest reservation what conditions should be imposed by government on the settler taking up lots situated in territory under license ?

Ans. The license holder should have the right to remove all the merchantable timber within three years and we think the present law very unfair when the license holder has paid a high price for his limits, ground rent, and fire tax for many years and probably paid the transfer and protected the property from fire. He is certainly entitled to all the merchantable timber on it.

116. What are the conditions at present in force ?

Ans. The conditions at present are that any person can get a location ticket for \$6 00. The lots are nearly always applied for during the months of March and April and they are taken out of the licenses on the 30th of April following, then the holder of the location ticket considers himself the owner of the lot and of all the timber that is on it. In this way the limit holder has no redress but to stand the loss which is sometimes very considerable to themselves and to the government as well.

117. How does the present system work ?

Ans. Badly. It works against the lumberman and in favour of the timber speculators, consequently a great loss to the government.

118. Are you aware that a "Forest Reserve" Act was passed in 1883, 46 Vic., Cap. 93, and repealed in 1888 ?

Ans. Yes.

119. Can you state whether or not the "Forest Reserve" Act, while in operation, was satisfactory ?

Ans. Yes. It was very satisfactory and was also for the best interests of the Province.

120. Was it an improvement of the previous law ?

Ans. Yes.

121. Were there fewer difficulties between lumbermen and settlers ?

A. Yes. It stopped the speculation in timber lots.

122. Is it not the case that firewood is very dear in the older sections of the Province.

Ans. We do not know of any place where wood is very scarce.

123. 29 Vic, Cap. 53, provides for a reserve of 1-10 of the area of each lot : is this a sufficient area, if properly cared for, to furnish a constant supply of fuel and timber ?

Ans. We think a reserve of a tenth of each lot is sufficient for fuel and building purposes.

124. Has this regulation been enforced ?

Ans. No, it has not in our district.

125. Would a law, properly enforced, reserving 10 acres of each settled lot as a wood lot, be of advantage to the farming community ?

Ans. We think it would.

126. Is it not the case that the chief difficulty arising between lumbermen and settlers are caused by the speculator in timber lots purchased ostensibly for settlement but in reality for the merchantable timber ?

Ans. Yes.

127. Is the bona fide settler as a rule a trouble to the lumberman ?

Ans. No. He has not been so in our experience.

128. Does the government derive any timber dues from the lot speculator as a rule ?

Ans. Occasionally they get a little.

129. Are there many abandoned clearings to your knowledge ?

Ans. Yes.

130. What are the chief causes of abandonment ?

Ans. A lot being unfit for agricultural purposes, the speculator leaves as soon as he has cut all the timber off it and looks for another and so keeps moving on.

131. Would it be possible to separate the land unfit for settlement from the arable land in your district ?

Ans. Yes and there is very little land fit for settlement where our limits are situated.

133. What is the remedy for the lot speculator ?

Ans. Reserve the merchantable timber for the limit holder for three years and lay out a forest reserve.

134. Is it not the case that the bona fide settler requires the wood on his land, 1st for building purposes, 2nd for firewood and 3rd to sell for the purposes of paying the expenses of his first years of clearing up his farm.

Ans. Any limit holder will leave all the timber that a bona fide settler requires on his lot and will give him the preference to cut the timber and pay him as much for it as if he sold to the saw mill speculator—we mean a lumberman that has a mill and no limit.

135. What timber ought he be allowed to cut on his lot ?

A. Only what is required for his building purposes.

136. What timber would you reserve for the license holder on his lot ?

Ans. All the spruce pine and cedar except that which is on the one-tenth of his lot.

137. What provision ought to be made for the settler *bona fide* ?

Ans. Allow him what timber he requires to build with and the lumberman would never interfere with the supply of wood which he would require for fuel.

138. Is it not the isolated settler who is the timber speculator ?

Ans. Not always.

139. Is it not the case that there is a class of settlers who purposely select well timbered lots at a distance from any settlement for the sole purpose of either blackmailing the limit holder or speculating in the timber on the lot settled upon ?

Ans. Yes.

140. Is it not the case that such settlers build a house and barn, obtain their patents, clear the lot of all valuable timber and then abandon the lot in the majority of cases ?

Ans. No, they build shanties and very poor barns, pay one payment on the lot and cut all the timber on it; seldom ever take out a patent in our experience.

141. Are there many such cases?

Ans. Yes and it is a greater loss to the province than has ever been realized.

142. Would a provision that the government should preserve all the merchantable timber, paying to the settler, say, one half of the crown dues realized therefrom, solve the difficulty?

Ans. No. We think that this would make things worse as it would increase speculation.

143. Would a free grant of the lot, reserving all merchantable timber, save and except for building purposes, be acceptable to all concerned?

Ans. Yes, where it would not interfere with or expose the forest to fire.

144. Would the following regulations be advantageous to the Province and promote colonization?

1. Reserve all the forest land for settlement.
2. Select those portions of the Province where the land is fit for agriculture?
3. Lay out townships where the land is propitious for settlement and concentrate the settlers upon these localities.
4. Concentrate the expenditure for colonization purposes upon the points selected for their fitness for settlement.

Ans. We certainly think if your four last questions, embodied in 144 were carried out it is the only remedy with the strict fire law that will save the forests of this Province.

145. Would all these difficulties disappear if the forest reserve system were to be adopted again?

Ans. Yes, we think they would.

146. Is the lumberman a hindrance or a help to colonization?

Ans. He is certainly a great help, and has done more to colonize this Province than any Colonization Society (and the government included) has ever done. All the roads that lead into the forest are made first by the lumberman. Who buys the produce from the settlers? They would practically have no market if it were not for the lumberman.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

147. What do you know of the present system of constructing or locating colonization roads ?

Ans. We have seen some colonization roads in our north country where ten times as much money was spent on the road than what the government ever received from the lands that the roads lead to.

148. Are they wisely located, well and economically built ?

Ans. We cannot say that they are.

149. Is there much waste in the expenditure on colonization roads ?

Ans. We do not consider that the money is always spent to the best advantage.

150. Is not the granting of location tickets in completely isolated localities a mistake ?

Ans. Yes.

151. Would a system of concentration and consecutive taking of lots be better for the settler and more economical ?

Ans. Yes in every case and would save the government a lot of money that is now given for colonization roads.

CUSTOM MILLS

152. What provision should be made for custom mills being supplied with timber for local demand ?

Ans. We have never known a case where a local mill has not had sufficient timber.

153. Is it not the case that large limit holders prepare their lumber at large milling establishments, far removed from their limits ?

Ans. Yes. A large milling establishment must be near a shipping point.

154. Is not the local mill in many instances the only source of supply for the farmers of cheap building material ?

Ans. Yes.

155. Are not such mills a necessity ?

Ans. Yes. Sometimes they are.

156. Is not the bogus settler or speculator to some extent created by the custom mills?

Ans. Yes and by some so called lumbermen who have no limits but mills many miles from their source of supply.

157. Are you aware that the alteration of machinery in mills that is taking place to adapt them to the manufacture of hard wood into lumber?

Ans. Not in this immediate district, but there are some mills, north here, that saw a certain quantity of Birch and Maple every year.

158. What has caused this movement?

Ans. No doubt it is because they cannot get enough pine or spruce to cut.

159. Is it because of the scarcity of first class pine or spruce lumber?

Ans. Yes.

160. With the improved machinery can the hardwood be produced as cheaply as pine or spruce?

Ans. Where it is close to the railway it can be produced nearly as cheaply as pine and spruce but if the hauling to the railway is long it will cost more as it is much heavier than either pine or spruce and generally has some waste in the log.

COLONIZATION

161. Do you know anything of the working of colonization societies?

Ans. Not very much.

162. Do you consider that they are effective agencies for colonization?

Ans. No. We do not think they are.

163. Is it not the case that the cure of the parish is the best colonization agent?

Ans. In many cases he is.

164. Can you give and practicable example of the working of a colonization society in your neighborhood?

Ans. No.

WATER POWERS.

165. Does the province of Quebec possess more water powers than its sister Provinces in the West?

Ans. Yes. We think it does.

166. Is the Province of Quebec, from its natural advantages in water powers destined to be the manufacturing centre of the Dominion ?

Ans. Think that if her forests are preserved and her water powers maintained, this Province should become a great manufacturing centre.

167. Taking the Rocky Mountains as a boundary, is it not the case that the water powers diminish as you proceed westward ?

Ans. Cannot say.

168. Is not water power the cheapest known power at present ?

Ans. Yes.

169. What is the comparative cost of steam electricity and water per horse power ?

Ans. The cost of steam power depends entirely upon the cost of fuel and water power depends upon the cost of development and supply.

170. Is it not the case that in manufacturing, power is the chief source of cheapness of production ?

Ans. Yes.

171. Is it not the case that owing to the keen competition amongst manufacturers the first consideration in the establishment of works in cheap power ?

Ans. Yes.

172. What is your opinion on water powers as a source of wealth to this Province ?

Ans. The water power is certainly a source of great wealth to this Province, but in order to preserve it, it is necessary to preserve our forests.

173. What effect has the denudation of the forests upon the water supply ?

Ans. Many of our rivers that once had good water power are now useless on account of the forests being taken off.

174. Can you cite any instance of the water supply in a river being affected prejudicially by the denudation of a forest ?

Yes We know a great many and can name one in our immediate vicinity. The river L'Achigan which has its source in the county of Montcalm use to have an abundant supply of water during the whole season for the mills at L'Epiphanie and other places along its banks ; now, the only time of the year that they have water is during the spring

and occasionally in the fall when we have heavy rains. This has all been caused by the denudation of the forest.

175. What would be the effect of the denudation of a forest ?

Ans. It would spoil many of our very best water powers.

176. Would it be advantageous to the interests of the Province to make land grants to railways and to subsidize railways in the direction of James Bay ?

Ans. No. We think it would not be any advantage unless the government were sure that the land lying between the height of land and James Bay is a fit country to colonize.

177. Would such railways be profitable to the owners ?

Ans. We would not like to have any stock in them.

178. Would they be beneficial to the Province in the development of the forest products ?

Ans. No. They would probably be the cause of burning up a great deal more timber than they would ever bring down.

179. Is it not essential to successful colonization that railway facilities should be extended to the locale of settlement.

Ans. If the district is able to supply the railway we think it is all right for them to have one.

180. Would it not be preferable to extend existing lines of railway gradually as the land is required for settlement than to build at once long lines of railway through unimproved country ?

Ans. Yes.

181. Have you any reliable information in regard to timber supply and suitability for settlement of the country lying between the height of land and the Hudson Bay or Ungava Bay ?

Ans. No.

EXECUTION OF LAWS

188. From your knowledge of the working of the laws and regulations of Crown Lands Department, what amendments would you propose to make them more effective ?

Ans. Questions 144 and the suggestions in 123 and 124 if carried out would be one of the best regulations possible for the Department and the easiest put into force.

189. Is there any laxity in the administration of the law ?

Ans. We think there is, especially when it is left to some bush rangers who are not always sufficiently acquainted with the laws that they should enforce.

190. Can you explain the cause of such laxity of administration and suggest a remedy ?

Ans. *Too many bush rangers are appointed where they have to work among friends and relations.*

191. What is your opinion about the propriety or advisability of an increased stumpage duty on exported pulp wood ?

Ans. We would like to have seen the stumpage left at \$1.90 per cord as it was three years ago and we believe it would tend to build up pulp and paper mills in our province instead of supplying many mills in the New England States with the raw material.

192. What increase in stumpage duty would you recommend ?

Ans. The stumpage that was rescinded some three years ago we would think would be quite high enough.

193. Would a policy of this character have the effect of creating in the province an increased number of manufactories.

Ans. Yes. In our opinion, it would. It has proved to be the case in Ontario when they prohibited the exportation of pine saw logs. Numerous mills have been put up on the northern side of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, where they are manufacturing lumber.

194. Would this increase of factories increase the demand for our water powers ?

Ans. Yes, certainly.

195. Are the paper factories of the U. S. in any degree dependent upon our pulp wood ?

Ans. Yes, to a very large extent, and we know that they are saving their own timber in New Hampshire and Maine and using all they can get of ours, which we consider very wise on their part.

196. Suppose a ton of pulp manufactured into paper in the province, what increased pecuniary advantage would we derive over the present practice of sending the raw material into the United States to be manufactured into paper ?

Ans. Cannot give the exact pecuniary advantage, but we certainly would have the benefit of what it costs in labour and incidentals of manufacturing it.

The answers of Mr. R. J. Davidson, of Coulonge and Ottawa, to the 201 questions submitted to him by the Colonization Commission of the province of Quebec.

Ottawa, 24th December, 1902

1. Impress on them the danger, and to be careful.
2. No.
3. No.
4. The cost would be too great.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. The extra cost would be as much as the cost of making the logs in the tree.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.
- 11 et 12. I consider the cost would be so great as to make it out of the question.
13. It depends on the season, if a dry season the fire would certainly run.
14. No.
15. To 15th of May.
16. From December first to April first.
17. An increased number of fire rangers with proper equipment for fighting fires.
18. Settlers clearing land.
19. Yes.
20. Yes.
21. Our men are always instructed to be sure the fire is out.
22. Yes.
23. Yes.

24. Personally yes, viz: in the case of Frank Soucise on our Moose Lake limit in May of this year. It was fought and put out by our men after doing about \$6,000 worth of damage to the forest.

25. In case mentioned in No. 24, clearing \$100, damage \$6,000.

26. A very small portion.

27. Yes.

28. Yes.

29. Certainly, if enforced.

30. A settler would consider it so.

31. More fire rangers, and good men to be appointed

32. No.

33. 34, 35, 36 and 37. I cannot say.

38. I should think so.

39 and 40. Twenty years.

41. Yes.

42. Spruce is only beginning to be cut to any great extent in our section of the country.

43. Pine is, not spruce.

44. Twenty five per cent.

45 and 46. Yes by seeing that the regulation as to size at stump is enforced, and fire kept out.

47. To increase size of limit, and thereby place them in the hands of fewer persons might protect the growth of the pine and spruce.

48. Yes.

49. Yes.

50. Not in my experience.

51. Personally we are observing the regulations as to size at stump, and taking every precaution against fire.

52. Personally we go over the jobbers work, and make them go back over it if we see anything left that should have been made.

53. The fire in the forest.

-
-
54. Keep the fire out.
55. Am not conversant with the forestry systems of France and Germany.
- 56 & 57. Cannot answer.
58. Yes.
59. Keep the fire out and observe the regulations.
60. Yes.
61. Good pine \$30.00 per M. good spruce \$20.00 per M.
62. Twenty five per cent higher.
63. We have about 150 million feet of all kinds of merchantable timber on our Coulouge limits.
64. Yes.
65. Yes.
66. Yes.
67. Ash, basswood, and elm.
68. No.
69. I think so.
70. I think to do that would be a move in the wrong direction.
71. Yes.
72. 12 inches for pine, 11 inches for spruce.
- 73 & 74. Yes.
75. Every fifteen years.
76. Anything that will float, down to 7 inches at top end by 10 feet in length.
77. We do not leave anything in the woods that is any good.
78. To make down to 6 inches if the top log is straight.
79. Not to my knowledge.
80. Yes.
- 81, 82 & 83. Don't know.
84. I have seen them as small as $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
85. No.

86, 87, 88, 89, 90 & 91. Cannot answer.

92. I think so.

93. I do not know.

94, & 95. I don't think so.

96. Yes.

97. Certainly not.

98. Yes.

99, 100 & 101. Cannot answer,

102, 103. Don't know.

104. Yes.

105. There has been so much juggling and unrest with the dues within the last two years that I do not know to day what the dues are, or what they may be very shortly.

106. \$3.00 per square mile of limit, the stumpage dues may be any old thing.

107. I don't think so.

108. I think the dues have been quite high enough. As to holding the remaining limits for higher prices, I think the Crown Lands department should be the best judge of that.

109. Yes.

110. \$4.00 per square mile.

111. When limits are resold, they should, from a business standpoint bring higher prices than was paid for them to the government.

112 & 113. There have been a number of sales between private parties, and I think that if the Provincial Treasurer accepted the highest bid for a limit, they should be satisfied with insisting on the \$4.00 per mile which they charge for transfer fee.

114. I do not think you could make any provisions which the average settler will pay any attention to.

115 to 125 Cannot answer.

126. Yes, largely.

-
127. Yes.
128. Only in case of him being found selling timber.
129. Several on our limits.
130. The timber having been cut off, the land as a general thing not fit for cultivation.
131. I do not think so.
132. Yes.
133. If the location ticket conditions are not performed, the sale to be cancelled *as a matter of course*.
134. It all depends on the amount of forest on his land.
135. Anything but the pine for his own purpose.
136. Pine and possibly spruce.
137. Every provision possible, providing he is settling on the land in good faith.
138. Yes.
139. Yes.
140. Undoubtedly.
141. Lots of them.
- 142-143. Yes, with the exception of the danger from fire.
144. Yes.
145. To a great extent yes.
146. Neither.
- 147-148-149. Cannot say.
150. Yes.
151. Concentration would be preferable.
152. A custom mill should stand on its own bottom the same as any other business.
153. Of a necessity yes.
- 154-155. In some cases yes.
156. Largely.

157 to 159 As you cannot float hardwood, the mill of necessity must go near where it is.

160. No as it cannot be sawn as fast nor handled so quickly.

161 to 164. I cannot say.

165 to 167. Dont' know.

168. Yes.

169. Don't know.

170. Largely.

171. Cheap power and distance from materials largely govern.

172 to 187. Cannot answer.

188. The laws and regulations of the Crown Lands department are alright *if enforced*.

189. Yes.

190. I do not know why it should be there, but such is the case.

191 to 196. Cannot answer.

197 to 201. Cannot answer.

R. J. DAVIDSON.

Aylmer East, Quebec 16th, Dec. 1902.

J. C. Langelier, Esq.,

Secretary Colonization Commission,
Quebec.

Sir,

Referring to the circular you have sent me I beg to say I shall reply to the following :

No. 27. In some sections but not in others.

No. 28. To a certain extent, but would be much too expensive to put into practice.

No. 29. Yes, if properly and intelligently looked after.

No. 30. Yes, it would mean expense to him.

No. 31. Extending No. 1 and 2 systems to the rest of the province,

have Rangers on duty from 15th of April to 15 of October according to locality, reduce staff if possible from 15th June to 15th August, cost to be borne by the government and licentiate half and half and the "Fire Act" might be amended in some particulars

No. 32. If attended to properly (none to be started in draught) brush fires can be controlled.

The document you sent me as well as to all others interested, is a very lengthy one to answer. However, I hope my answers to the following Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 will prove satisfactory to the Commission.

Yours truly,

N. E. CORMIER,

General Superintendent Fire
Rangers District No. 2.

STATEMENT of Lumber shipped by A. & L. S. Ry, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st 1903.

Description Car Loads			Shipping Point	Total Car Loads
Ties	Shingles	Other Lumber		
25	3	.....	New Carlisle.....	28
55	25	12	Bonaventure.....	92
145	31	3	Caplin.	179
59	30	13	New Richmond.....	102
51	79	31	Other Places.....	161
335	168	59		562

Certified correct,

CHAS. R. SCOLES.

EXTRAIT DES RAPPORTS No 5 DE M. L'AGENT MAGUIRE,
DEPUIS JUILLET 1899.

Bois coupé sans licence sur des lots de la Couronne, soit pour les fins
d'établissement, soit en contravention, et droits et pénalités perçus.

Mois et années.	Quantités et espèces de bois.	Droits.	Pénalités.	Total.	Grand total.
		§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	cts.
Juillet 1899	2,587 dormants	51 74	51 74	103 48	
	1,246 do	24 18		24 18	
	3,000 bardeaux	0 22		0 22	
	60,700 do	9 10½	9 10	18 21	146 09
Août 1899	5,000 pieds de cèdre	3 25		3 25	
	1,197 dormants	23 94	23 94	47 88	
	1,900 do	38 00		38 00	89 13
Septembre 1899	7,483 dormants	149 66	149 66	299 32	
	303,800 bardeaux	45 57	45 57	91 14	
	11,345 pieds de bouleau	14 75		14 75	
	8,000 pieds de cèdre	5 20		5 20	410 41
Octobre 1899	1,299 dormants	25 98	25 98	51 96	
	89,500 bardeaux	13 42	13 42	26 84	78 80
Mars 1900	125 dormants	2 50	2 50	5 00	
Mai 1900	100 do	2 00	2 00	4 00	
Juin 1900	4,533 do	90 66	90 66	181 32	
Juillet 1900	3,754 do	75 08	75 08	150 16	
	518 do	10 36		10 36	
	27,849 pieds d'épinette	18 10	18 10	36 20	
	344,994 do	224 24		224 24	
	20,000 bardeaux	3 00	3 00	6 00	423 95
	A reporter				

EXTRAIT DES RAPPORTS No 5 DE M. L'AGENT MAGUIRE,
DEPUIS JUILLET 1899.—*Suite.*

BOIS COUPÉ sans licence sur des lots de la Couronne, etc.—*Suite.*

Mois et années	Quantités et espèces de bois.	Droits.	Pénalités.	Total.	Grand total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Report.....				
Août 1900	17,170 dormants.....	343 40	343 40	686 80	
	2,780 do	55 60		55 60	
	55,533 bardeaux.....	8 36	8 36	16 72	
	750,000 pieds d'épinette.....	48 75	48 75	97 50	
	15,410 do	10 00		10 00	866 62
Septembre 1900	1,250 dormants.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	50 00
	350 do	7 00	7 00	14 00	
Mars 1901	313,931 pieds d'épinette.....	204 04	3 96	208 00	222 00
Avril 1901	978 dormants.....	19 56	25 25	44 81	
	52 do	1 04		1 04	45 85
Mai 1901	636 do	12 72		12 72	
	60 do	1 20	3 15	4 35	
	260 do	5 20	5 20	10 40	27 47
Juin 1901	673 do	13 46	13 46	26 92	
	138 do	2 76		2 76	
	635,200 pieds de cèdre.....	412 88		412 88	
	540,000 do	351 00	351 00	702 00	1,144 56
Août 1901	859 dormants.....	17 18		17 18	
	9,809 do	196 18	196 18	392 36	
	30 poteaux de téléphone.....	4 20	13 30	17 50	427 04
	A reporter.....				

EXTRAIT DES RAPPORTS No 5 DE M. L'AGENT MAGUIRE,
DEPUIS JUILLET 1899.—*Suite.*

Bois coupé sans licence sur des lots de la Couronne, etc.—*Suite.*

Mois et années.	Quantités et espèces de bois.	Droits.	Pénalités.	Total.	Grand total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Report.....				
Mai 1902	151,400 pieds d'épinette.....	98 50	101 50	200 00	
	4,135 dormants.....	82 70	82 70	165 40	
	1 do.....	0 02		0 02	
					365 42
Juin 1902	7,937 do.....	158 74	158 74	317 48	
	1 do.....	0 02		0 02	
	67,408 pieds d'épinette, etc....	43 82	44 82	88 64	
	504,538 do.....	327 95		327 95	
					734 09
Juillet 1902	975 dormants.....	19 50	19 50	39 00	
	45,000 pieds d'épinette et cèdre.	29 25		29 25	
					68 25
Août 1902	293,020 pieds d'épineite.....	94 70	94 70		189 40
Septembre 1902	29,302 do.....	19 05	19 05		38 10
Décembre 1902	1,100 dormants.....	22 00	22 00	44 00	
	34,000 pieds de cèdre.....	22 10	22 10	44 20	
					88 20
Mai 1903	5,832 dormants.....	116 64	116 64	233 28	
	1,016 do.....	20 32		20 32	
	3,000 piquets.....	4 50	4 50	9 00	
	2,000 pieds de bois d'estacade	2 60		2 60	
	230,824 pieds de cèdre.....	150 04		150 04	
	48,420 do.....	31 47	31 47	62 94	
	31 cord. de bois à bardeaux	7 75		7 75	
					485 93
Juillet 1903	299,450 pieds de cèdre.....	194 65		194 65	
	562 dormants.....	11 24	11 24	22 48	
					217 13
	Total.....				6,311 77

A Messieurs les Commissaires pour aider au progrès de la colonisation et au développement de l'industrie forestière.

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de soumettre à votre considération les observations suivantes, avec documents officiels produits pour établir le bien fondé des demandes réitérées que M. L. A. Robitaille a faites à l'Honorable Commissaire des Terres, Mines et Pêcheries, dans le but de protéger ses limites de la rivière Bonaventure contre les déprédations qui y sont commises depuis plusieurs années sous le faux prétexte de la colonisation

Ces abus sont également préjudiciables au Trésor Public, puisqu'une grande quantité de bois de commerce a été enlevée sur des lots détenus par billets de location, sans que les droits de coupe aient été payés

Pour couvrir leurs fautes, les déprédateurs et leurs partisans font grand bruit, alléguant que le détenteur des limites met des obstacles à la colonisation.

Il suffit, pour toute réponse, de référer à la description des limites A, B, C, comprises dans les cantons Cox, Hamilton et Hope, à la date de leur acquisition en 1873.

La première licence émise pour la limite A, canton Cox, saison 1873-74, camprenait 80 milles carrés. En la comparant avec les licences pour la saison 1901-02, l'on constate une réduction en étendue de 49 milles, ce qui représente 31,760 acres appropriés aux fins de la colonisation.

La limite B, canton Hamilton, comprenait, en 1873-74, 97 milles carrés, et la licence pour la saison 1901-02 comprend seulement 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ milles. Il a donc été détaché de cette limite, pour les fins de la colonisation 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ milles, formant 31,225 acres vendus pour la colonisation.

Et la limite C, canton Hope, qui contenait 12 milles carrés en 1873-74, n'en contient plus que 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ milles.

Il convient de dire qu'un bon nombre de colons se sont établis dans la partie centrale du canton Hamilton, paroisse de St-Alphonse ; mais il a été constaté qu'un plus grand nombre de lots achetés de la Couronne n'ont pas été améliorés dans ce canton. L'on s'est contenté de dépouiller la forêt, exposant ce territoire au désastre de l'incendie.

Ces faits sont amplement établis par les rapports des gardes-forestiers.

Les inspecteurs, ainsi que les officiers du département des Terres, ont plusieurs fois recommandé qu'aucun lot ne soit vendu plus loin que dans les dix premiers rangs de Hamilton, parce que les rangs supérieurs ne sont pas propres à la culture et qu'ils sont très riches en bois de commerce ; parce qu'il n'y a pas de chemin ouvert plus loin qu'au dixième rang, et surtout parce qu'il y a un grand nombre de lots non encore défrichés dans les dix premiers rangs de ce canton.

Il est regrettable que ces recommandations n'aient pas été observées. Ainsi, la moitié ouest du lot No 10 dans le treizième rang, contenant cent acres, a été concédée à M. Robert Sinclair. Ce demi lot, longeant la rivière Bonaventure, est excessivement riche en bois de commerce.

En janvier dernier, M. Placide Henry a obtenu la moitié est du lot No 5 du onzième rang, et M. John Bourdages a obtenu la moitié ouest du même lot No 5, contenant 200 acres, et sur lequel le bois de commerce a une grande valeur.

Le détenteur des limites se croit justifiable de demander que ces ventes soient désavouées et annulées.

L'intérêt bien compris de la colonisation, de même que l'intérêt du département des Terres, et la préservation de la forêt, excessivement riche dans ces rangs supérieurs, suggèrent fortement qu'aucune concession de lots n'y soit faite, jusqu'à ce que tous les lots des rangs inférieurs soient occupés et défrichés.

Les rapports des gardes-forestiers, ainsi que les déclarations prises à l'enquête tenue récemment à New-Carlisle et à Bonaventure, établissent le fait que les trois-quarts des lots détenus, dans Hamilton et Cox, au moyen de billets de location, n'ont pas été du tout améliorés, même parmi ceux situés tout auprès des chemins de colonisation.

Dans ces anciens établissements, datant d'au-delà de cent ans, dans Hamilton et Cox, il est étrange de constater que l'agriculture n'ait pas fait plus de progrès. Il faut en rechercher la cause ailleurs que chez le détenteur des limites de Bonaventure ; car les cantons avoisinants, où il ne s'exploite pas de limites à bois, comparent avantageusement avec les premiers pour le progrès agricole et commercial.

Il a été prouvé à l'enquête tenue à New-Carlisle qu'à l'exception des deux premiers rangs du rivage de la Baie des Chaleurs, les cinq rangs qui s'étendent jusqu'à la *Base Line* de Cox ne sont pas ou sont très peu améliorés. Depuis le premier rang de la *Base Line* jusqu'au quatorzième rang

de Cox, il n'y a que deux colons résidents, et un très petit nombre de lots ont été améliorés dans les deux premiers rangs... Cependant, l'agent des Terres, M. W. Maguire, et les gardes-forestiers MM. James Hamilton et Aquilas Lajoie, ont juré, à cette enquête, que presque tout ce terrain est propre à la culture, et d'une qualité égale aux terrains de la Beauce et de la vallée de Métapédia.

Toutefois, l'abus des billets de location fut poussé si loin que le détenteur des limites finit par demander la cancellation de toutes les ventes faites dans les rangs six à onze du canton Cox. Après une inspection effectuée par ordre du Département, 154 ventes furent annulées par l'adjudication No 4517 en septembre 1902.

Depuis cette cancellation, plusieurs des acquéreurs primitifs et d'autres personnes réitérèrent leurs demandes pour acquérir ces mêmes lots par billets de location, sachant qu'ils ne pouvaient pas en remplir les conditions, vu la distance des établissements et vu l'absence de chemins vers ces lots.

Le détenteur des limites, voulant mettre un frein à cette répétition d'un abus par trop évident, a, par sa lettre du 11 juin 1903, demandé la cancellation des ventes faites dans les rangs 4 et 5 de Cox, exposant au Département que la réintégration de ces lots au Domaine de la Couronne permettrait de satisfaire aux demandes d'achat faites de bonne foi pour la Colonisation, et même pour des terres à bois de chauffage, lorsqu'il y aura lieu de les accorder.

Après qu'une inspection de tous ces lots eût été faite par l'ordre du Département, les avis de cancellation de ces ventes furent publiés en juillet 1903. L'intervention de certaines personnes a provoqué la suspension des procédés en annulation de ces ventes. Cependant, il avait été constaté par l'inspecteur qu'il n'y avait aucune trace d'amélioration, excepté sur le lot No 22 du cinquième rang.

Un fait remarquable, et sans doute unique dans les annales municipales, a été dévoilé à l'enquête tenue à New-Carlisle. La production d'une copie du rôle d'évaluation a démontré que les lots achetés par billets de location dans Cox n'étaient pas inscrits sur ce rôle, de sorte qu'il a été impossible de constater quelles personnes détenaient réellement ces lots. L'on a donné comme explication que ces lots n'étaient jamais inscrits sur le rôle, lorsqu'ils n'avaient pas encore été défrichés.

Un autre fait à noter : Un grand nombre de ces lots, de 96 acres

chaque, ont été achetés en commun par deux et même par trois personnes, comme le démontrent les livres du Département.

Ces traits caractéristiques prouvent à l'évidence qu'en général ces lots ont été achetés pour y couper du bois, et nullement pour s'y établir.

C'est pourquoi le détenteur des limites se croit justifiable d'insister pour que ces ventes soient annulées, et qu'il ne soit pas vendu de lots dans les rangs six à quatorze Cox, jusqu'à ce que les lots dans les rangs inférieurs soient occupés et défrichés.

Il y va de l'intérêt de la colonisation aussi bien que de l'intérêt du gouvernement et du propriétaire des limites.

Toute proposition contraire abrite assurément un but de spéculation sur le bois.

Pour satisfaire à la demande d'un certain nombre de résidents de New Carlisle, qui désirent acquérir un lopin de terre pour se procurer du bois de chauffage la suggestion suivante pourrait peut-être amener la solution de cette question. Il s'agirait de :

1. Faire une inspection soignée de tous les lots situés dans les rangs 1 à 5 de Cox, et les classer en terre cultivable et bien boisée, terre cultivable et dépourvue de bois, terre inculte bien boisée, et terre médiocrement boisée,

2. Vendre aux colons de bonne foi la terre cultivable, et, pour les lots dépourvus de bois, y adjoindre 24 acres de terre à bois. Il est admis que ce nombre d'acres de terrains boisés suffit à tout chef de famille.

3. Vendre comme terre à bois de chauffage les lots ainsi classés, en les subdivisant par 24 acres chaque.

Il convient de mentionner en passant que plusieurs lots du canton Cox ont été concédés en vertu de Lettres Patentes comme terres à bois de chauffage, alors que ces lots sont très propres à la culture, et richement pourvus de bois de commerce. Plusieurs cas ont été prouvés à l'enquête.

Un autre motif de plainte que les déprédateurs ont suscité contre le détenteur des limites, c'est qu'il ne les exploite pas, et qu'il fait du tort à la population en les privant de l'ouvrage qu'ils pourraient faire sur ces limites. Cependant, la lecture des rapports des gardes-forestiers et des témoignages pris à l'enquête, de même que le tableau fait par M. C. R. Scoles, Gérant du chemin de fer Atlantic et Lac Supérieur, indiquant les

quantités de bois transportées sur ce chemin en 1903, et les rapports du Bureau des Douanes démontrent à l'évidence que les terrains primitivement compris dans les limites sont exploités d'une manière considérable, au détriment du propriétaire de ces limites. De plus, il y a dans le canton Hamilton sept moulins à scie, tous alimentés par le bois coupé sur le terrain des limites. La quantité de traverses du chemin de fer coupées durant les cinq dernières années est très considérable.

Il est en preuve que la plus grande partie de ce bois a été coupée illégalement sur des lots achetés par billets de location et non améliorés. Toutefois, les rapports du Département des Terres démontrent qu'une somme très minime de droits a été payée annuellement pour le bois ainsi coupé dans Cox et Hamilton.

Conclusion : l'on pille le bois, sans payer de droits, et l'on se plaint du propriétaire de limites, que l'on a *dépouillé* !

En vérité, si les résidents de ces cantons s'adonnaient au défrichage et à la culture avec le même entrain qu'ils mettent à couper le bois de commerce, leurs établissements seraient agrandis, et ils auraient rapidement triplé leurs produits agricoles.

Du reste, comme le détenteur des limites n'est pas obligé par la loi de les exploiter, ces prétendues plaintes n'ont pas leur raison d'être. De fortes sommes ont été payées pour ces limites, et sont payées annuellement au gouvernement qui les a vendues.

Les particuliers n'ont pas le droit de dire que cela leur fait du tort de ne pas travailler sur ces limites dans lesquelles ils n'ont aucun intérêt. Ils ne sont privés d'aucun avantage qu'ils pourraient valablement réclamer.

Et puis, le détenteur des limites de la rivière Bonaventure est-il bien le seul dans la Province qui ne fasse pas une exploitation considérable de ses limites ? Le tableau ci-joint, extrait des livres du Département des Terres, démontre que dans le comté de Bonaventure, durant la saison 1902-03, sur 29 limites sous licence, 14 seulement ont été exploitées. Dans ce dernier nombre, les limites Bonaventure figurent pour une exploitation qui a rapporté \$364.11 de droit de coupe. Il n'y a que cinq propriétaires de limites dans ce comté, qui ont payé des sommes plus élevées, savoir : \$402.10, \$450.11, \$817.12, \$870.22, \$1,033.62.

Dans le comté de Gaspé, sur 14 limites à bois, six ont été exploitées

pendant la saison 1902-03, et la même proportion existe sans doute pour les autres parties de la Province.

En résumé, le détenteur des limites de la rivière Bonaventure soumet respectueusement qu'il croit avoir prouvé :

1. La nécessité pour le Département des Terres d'annuler les ventes faites dans les rangs 4 et 5 de Cox, pour défaut d'accomplissement des conditions d'établissement, afin de satisfaire aux demandes de colons de bonne foi, sans recourir à la vente des lots situés dans les rangs 6 à 14 de ce canton.

2. L'à-propos, pour la bonne administration des terres publiques, de ne pas vendre de lots dans les rangs 11, 12, 13 du canton Hamilton, ni dans la partie située à l'Est de la rivière Bonaventure, parce que ces lots sont presque tous impropres à la culture, ou inaccessibles, vu l'absence de chemins et ponts, et excessivement bien boisés et surtout parce que les trois quarts des lots situés dans les rangs 3 à 10 inclusivement ne sont encore aucunement défrichés, et qu'ils sont presque tous propres à la culture.

4. L'utilité de compléter l'inspection du canton Hamilton dans les rangs 3 à 10, dans le but de mettre en disponibilité les lots qui ne seraient pas améliorés par les détenteurs actuels.

4. La fausseté de l'assertion prétendant que le détenteur des limites a retardé la colonisation, puisqu'il appert qu'au delà de 60,000 acres ont été achetés pour les fins de la colonisation, et qu'une infime proportion de ces terrains a été mise en état de culture.

5. L'abus démesuré de l'obtention de billets de location, qui ont permis l'exploitation illégale du bois de commerce sur un grand nombre de lots achetés sous un faux prétexte, et la perte sérieuse qui en résulte tant pour le propriétaire des limites que pour le revenu de la Province.

6. L'urgence de pourvoir aux moyens ministériels et législatifs propres à faire cesser de tels abus, dans l'intérêt même de la colonisation.

7. Le besoin d'une plus stricte surveillance de la part des officiers du Département, dans la mise en opération de la loi et des règlements, dans le but de protéger le Domaine Public, et les droits acquis des propriétaires de limites.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

Québec, 1er mars 1904.

L. J. LIOPEL,
Procureur de L. A. ROBITAILLE.

Québec, 16 février 1904.

M. J. C. Langelier,
Place Viger, Montreal.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli une communication au sujet de l'affaire Corbeil.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

E. E. TACHÉ,
Sous Ministre.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

AGENCE DU DEPARTEMENT DES TERRES, MINES ET PÊCHERIES

Arundel, 13 février, 1904.

L. 146/02

Monsieur,

En réponse à votre lettre du 4 du courant transmettant une copie de la lettre de M. J.-C. Langelier à l'honorable ministre des terres, mines et pêcheries, en date du 30 janvier dernier, et m'enjoignant de faire rapport au sujet de la dite lettre, j'ai l'honneur de vous dire que comme la déposition du révérend messire Corbeil réfère à certains lots qui se trouvent dans les limites de mon district comme garde forestier, je me suis rendu au canton Mousseau, j'ai rencontré M. le curé et je lui ai fait voir la lettre de M. Langelier; il m'a alors affirmé qu'il n'a jamais dit à la commission qu'on avait coupé toute l'épinette blanche jusqu'à 7 pouces de diamètre sur la souche sur les lots 36, 37, 38 et 39 du 3e rang de Mousseau et il m'a donné une lettre à cet effet que j'inclus.

Ces lots sont occupés 36, 37 et 38 par MM. Léandre et Wilfrid Major et le lot 39 par M. Eugène Labelle.

La compagnie Riordon Paper Mills n'a pas opéré sur ces lots durant la saison 1902-1903 et pour le prouver j'inclus une lettre de M. Morrissette l'agent de la dite compagnie pour cette partie de son territoire.

L'Hon ministre,
Terres, mines et pêcheries,
Québec. }

J'ai l'honneur d'être
Monsieur,
Votre obéissant serviteur

A. B. FILION,
Agent.

L'Ascension, 10 février 1904.

Mons. A. B. Filion,
Agent des T. C.

Mon cher Monsieur,

Je suis extrêmement surpris de la lettre de M. J. C. Langelier, au Ministre des T. M. P., en date du 30 janvier 1904; je crois pouvoir affirmer n'avoir jamais dit: "*que sur les lots 36, 37, 38 et 39 3e rang Mousseau, le porteur de licence, l'année dernière, ait fait couper toute l'épinette blanche jusqu'à sept pouces de diamètre sur la souche.*"

Votre tout dévoué,

EUGÈNE CORBEIL, *ptre curé.*

Labelle, 11 février 1904.

Monsieur,

Je certifie que la Riordon Paper Mills Ltd., dont je suis agent, n'a pas opéré durant la saison 1902-1903 sur les lots Nos 36, 37, 38 et 39 du 3e rang de Mousseau.

ERNEST MORRISSETTE.

M. A. B. FILION,
Agent.

Ottawa, 17 Feb. 1904.

Dear Mr. Langelier,
Montreal.

As soon as I received Mr. Owen's letter I wrote my Mr. Larochelle for a full detail of my charges on lake Lumska but found he was up the lake Howuro, I will get the information for the Commission and will forward it to you at Quebec in time for the report.

Yours truly,
A. LUMSDEN.

Ottawa 18 Feb. 1904.

Dear Mr. Langelier,

I had hardly hoped for an answer to my inquiry regarding my treatment of settlers but Mr. Ribout's reply to my Mr. Laroche's letter sounds no uncertain note in support of my statements before the Commission.

As I wrote you I hope to still further implement the testimony I gave and to produce such an abundance of evidence as will entirely convince the Commission that as far as the colonists interests can be favored, the Lumsden steamboat Line, look with special care after all that concerns them in so far as their comfort and convenience in transportation are concerned.

Your truly,

A. LUMSDEN.

Temiskaming, Quebec, 15th February, 1904.

A. Ribout, Esq.,

Dominion Immigration and Colonization Agent,
Mattawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

As I learn that you are to appear on the 18/19/ and 20th instant, before the Colonization Commission of the Province of Quebec to be held in Montreal.

I understand through some newspapers reports were made referring to the Lumsden Line Steamers, being a cause of colonization being slow and it was very hard to induce colonists to settle in this upper district of the Temiskaming Lake.

With reference to said reports, I am taking the liberty to ask you to be kind enough to advise me if the undermentioned statement I am making is correct, viz :

In the first place, last April, you asked us for reduced rates to colonists who came up with a view to looking up land ; our reply was that we would do so and under this consideration we gave you a reduction of 20 % on all our passenger rates to points reaching the Quebec side of the Temiskaming Lake.

The second reduction given to you for your colonists were 20 % reduction on freight rates for live stock and 3 cents per 100 lbs; on all settlers effects.

This reduction was granted to the settlers holding a certificate from you stating that they were settlers of good faith and going up to open certain portions of land in the several townships on Lake Temiskaming.

As we have been blamed by certain reports and through newspapers, would you be kind enough to show and state before your Commission, what you know about the Lumsden Line Steamers, and what they have done for the settlers and public in general, this of course as far as you know.

Kindly advise me per return of mail if statements made in this letter are correct.

Yours truly,

J. A. LAROCHELLE,
For Lumsden Line Steamers.

Mattawa, Feb., 10th, 1904.

J. A. Larochelle, Esq.,

Agent for The Lumsden Line Steamers,
Temiscaming, Que.

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated February 15th duly received and in answer I must say that according to the agreement made between your line of steamers and I you fulfilled it to the letter and that often inquiries were made by me to all the settlers who settled in the Temiskaming settlement last year, they are all well satisfied with the treatment they received from you.

I hope that you will do the same this year and that you will let me know as soon as possible what will be your tariff for the present year, as I have written you on the 10th inst.

Yours very truly,

A. RIBOUT,
Dominion Immigration & Colonization Agent

Mattawa, Ont. Feb. 16th, 1904.

A. Ribout, Esq.,

Dominion Immigration and Colonization Agent,
Mattawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Your letters of the 10th and 15th instant, to hand. In reply I must say re our tariff for next year's operations of our line of steamers, I cannot as yet give you a definite answer regarding freight and passenger rates as we have not as yet done anything towards arranging our new tariff I will in a couple of weeks give you figures which you require.

Thanking you for your letter of the 15th instant, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. A. LAROCHELLE,

For Lumsden Line Steamers.

Mattawa, Ont. Feb. 16th, 1904.

A. Lumsden, Esq.,

Ottawa, Ont

Dear Sir,

Mr. A. Ribout, Dominion Immigration and Colonization Agent of Mattawa, will call on you to morrow. regarding freight and passenger rates for settlers for next season's operations. I wrote him this day that we had not as yet done anything towards arranging our new tariff for season 1904, and that I would let him know in a couple of weeks what you would be prepared to do towards giving him figures for transportation of his settlers and settlers' effects on Temiskaming Lake at points on the Quebec side.

You might in the meantime be able to give Mr. Ribout an idea of what you are prepared to do towards helping the colonization in the Temiskaming district.

Yours truly,

J. A. LAROCHELLE,

For Lumsden Line Steamers.

Thetford Mines, P. Q. 16th April 1904.

Dear Sir,

I have just seen a copy of the Report of the Colonization Commission, and am much disappointed to find that no recommendation has been made on behalf of the Wolfe, Megantic, Lotbiniere and Levis Railway. This road, as you are aware, runs through the middle of the counties of Wolfe, Megantic, Lotbiniere and Levis and its omission from your report must have been an oversight. The importance of this road has been recognized on several occasions, and the urgent necessity of Government assistance is apparent. Personally I have no interest in this road, but I desire to see the interests of my constituents protected. I therefore beg to request that the Directors of the road may have an opportunity at an early date of meeting the members of the Commission for the purpose of urging their claims.

An answer will oblige.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEO. R. SMITH.

Chrysostôme Langelier,
Sec. of Colonization Commission,
Quebec.

Thetford Mines, county of Megantic, P. Q., april 29th, 1904.

To the Secretary of the
Colonization Commission,

Sir,

Re Wolfe, Megantic, Lotbinière and Levis Ry.

Referring to my letter of the 16th instant, I beg to say that the Directors and interested parties recently had an interview with the Premier, when the question of subsidies for this road was discussed. At the suggestion of the Premier, I have the honour to again request that the Directors of the road be afforded an opportunity of meeting the commission and of urging their claims before it. I feel confident that after the position of the Directors has been fully explained that the members of the commission will be prepared to recommend the grant asked for by the company.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEO. R. SMITH.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE QUEBEC LIMIT HOLDERS ASSOCIATION.

To the Honorable S. N. Parent,

Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec,
and Commissioner of Lands, Mines & Fisheries.

Respectfully sets forth :

1. Your Memorialists represent and speak on behalf of a very large number, probably the large majority of the limit holders of the Province, who have associated themselves together for the protection of their lawful interests and rights.

2. The near approach of the end of the year for which timber licenses are issued has appeared to your Memorialists a suitable time to bring to your attention the ever recurring and annually increasing attacks made upon the property and rights of the limit holders by persons making application for location tickets for lands held under license, under fraudulent pretence of intended settlement.

3. Throughout the length and breadth of the province, as your Departement has the best means of knowing, persons are, singly or in numbers, robbing the limit holders of their property and the Province of its dues, by obtaining location tickets for lands notoriously and manifestly unfit for cultivation and settlement lands upon which are to be found, in most instances, the best merchantable timber in the limit-timber for the preservation of which have been paid by the limit holder, in many cases for years, ground rent and fire tax, besides the original purchase price, and which the limit holder has been nursing and protecting for future use.

4. In most instances not even a pretence of fulfilling the settlement duties is made and the timber is sold to speculators, or the Patent is obtained after performance of the least possible work upon which a patent can issue and the land and timber sold either to local mill owners or to land speculators, who after cutting the timber abandon the lot.

5. This system of organized robbery both of the Province and of the limit holders has increased by leaps and bounds and with it has grown the custom of applying for lots in the months of March and April for the obvious reason that such lots are excluded from the license on the 1st

May following and thereby the limit holder is deprived of all opportunity of obtaining any portion of the timber and the spoliation is more effective and the profit larger,

6. The members of the Association are aware that a raid upon their limits, of ever greater magnitude, more disastrous to them, more openly dishonest in character, has already begun and bids fair to entail enormous loss to the Crown and to them, the whole for the benefit of men who in most instances are making a fraudulent use of the law to attain illegal and dishonest ends.

7. In view of the Royal Commission which is now sitting for, among other purposes, that of enquiry into the relations of the limit holders and the settlers and the working of the existing settlement laws, we believe and we respectfully urge that the interests of the Province, of *bona fide* settlers and of the limit holders themselves, will best be served by the Minister disallowing all location tickets issued in the months of March and April. This course will have the effect of frustrating for the time the operations of the timber pirates and fraudulent settlers, of safeguarding the interest of the Crown and the property of the limit holders, while it will not prejudice the real settlers who can obtain location tickets later in the year which will give them all the advantages and rights which the law contemplates they should have.

Your Memorialists invite your very careful attention to a state of affairs which is fraught with serious and immediate menace to the prosperity of the country. Your Memorialists are alarmed at the insecurity of the tenure of their property, an alarm shared by the banking and financial community generally, and they view with regret and indignation the ever increasing disregard of their rights and the increasing facility with which they and the Crown are defrauded, under the transparent cover of a law intended to promote the settlement of the country. The price at which limits have been sold shows and increase in their value, but the existing conditions against which your Memorialists now respectfully protest, are quite incompatible, not alone with a future increase in price, but with the maintenance of the present level of value.

In concluding this memorial we desire to say and to impress upon you that the holders of limits are unanimous in welcoming *bona fide* settlers on suitable lands and in localities adapted for the purpose, and that with such settlers they have no quarrel; the settler and the limit holder are mutually helpful, the limit holder finds in the settler a capable jobber and later a source of supply for oats, hay and vegetables; the

settler finds in the wages he earns from the limit holder, means of living during the years he is getting his land under cultivation and afterwards a purchaser for the produce of his farm.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully pray that you may be pleased to disallow all location tickets issued since the 1st March last.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

(Signed) ROD. TOURVILLE,
President.

Province of Quebec Limit Holders Association,

(Signed) PAUL G. OWEN,
Secretary.

MÉMOIRE relatif aux demandes d'achat de lots dans le canton Cox, compris dans les limites à bois de la rivière Bonaventure,—soumis par L. A. Robitaille, propriétaire des dites limites.

En donnant effet aux recommandations de la Commission de Colonisation, il s'agirait de rejeter toutes les demandes faites pour l'achat de terres à bois de chauffage dans ce canton.

2.—Canceller toutes les ventes faites par billets de location pour la non exécution des conditions d'établissement, et remettre les lots à la disposition des véritables colons.

3.—Les ventes qui avaient été faites pour les lots des rangs 4 et 5 de Cox ont été déjà été annoncées pour cancellation, et il suffirait d'un ordre final de l'Honorable Commissaire des Terrés, Mines et Pêcheries, pour faire rentrer immédiatement dans le domaine public environ 50 lots presque tous colonisables.

Les colons de bonne foi pourraient choisir parmi ces lots, au lieu de demander des lots dans les rangs six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze et douze de Cox, qui sont inaccessibles pour les colons vu qu'il n'y a pas de chemin pour les atteindre.

Respectueusement soumis,

L.-J. RIOPEL,
Procureur de L.-A. Robitaille.

Québec, 8 avril 1904.

Saint Jean de Matha, 26 janvier 1904.

Mon cher M. Langelier,

Je reçois votre lettre du 25 courant et je me rends volontiers à l'invitation de répondre aux diverses questions que vous me faites l'honneur de me poser.

1. C'est un fait connu de tous, par ici, que des lots ont été concédés dans la paroisse de Ste-Emélie, comté de Joliette, rangs 4 et 5, qui sont absolument impropres à la culture. Les colons ont pillé le bois de service qu'ils ont pu trouver sur ces lots et les ont ensuite abandonnés. La municipalité a fait vendre ces lots pour taxes scolaires ou municipales et il ne s'est trouvé personne pour les acquérir. Ces lots sont aujourd'hui la propriété de la municipalité.

L'agent de Joliette, M. Martin, pourrait vous en dire long sous ce rapport.

Un citoyen marquant de Ste-Emélie me disait hier soir que jamais ces lots n'eussent attiré l'attention du colon, ne fût-ce le bois marchand dont ils étaient couverts. On me dit que dans le rang 5 du même canton Joliette, plus de vingt lots ont été pris et pillés par les colons spéculateurs et sont actuellement vacants.

2. La spéculation sur les lots est nuisible à la colonisation en ce qu'elle favorise le colon de mauvaise foi au détriment du bon, du vrai colon. La loi devrait, il me semble (1) pourvoir à un bon et judicieux examen de chaque lot et ne permettre de concéder que ceux qui sont absolument propres à la culture, (2) contrôler la coupe du bois, même sur les lots concédés aux colons, (3) exiger de tout colon l'accomplissement fidèle des conditions de défrichement, de résidence, etc.

Les lots concédés devraient retourner dans le domaine de la Couronne, après douze mois de la date de la concession, si les conditions de défrichement n'ont pas été remplies. Que la loi ne donne pas au colon le temps de prendre sur le lot tout le bois qu'il peut vendre, avant de s'assurer s'il est de bonne foi.

Des lots pris en 1894 ou 1895, je crois, au Lac Ignace, sur lesquels rien encore n'a été fait, attendent les formalités pour devenir vacants. Je connais les propriétaires d'une dizaine et plus de ces lots, pris au Lac Ignace, qui demandent trente à quarante piastres pour renoncer à leurs prétendus droits sur ces lots. Ceci est une entrave sérieuse à la colonisation.

Je parle pour ce qui me concerne : les circonstances peuvent changer et amener d'autres conclusions. Pour nous, directeurs de notre société de colonisation, nous aimerions que les deux cantons Masson et Gouin soient examinés, explorés, par l'agent du département, et comme il n'y a presque plus de bois, que ces deux cantons sont propres à l'agriculture, qu'ils fussent mis à la disposition de la Société, soit directement soit par l'intermédiaire du ministre de la colonisation et nous nous faisons fort de les coloniser en bien peu de temps. Je n'ai plus sous la main les trente et quelques bons colons du printemps dernier, mais nous en trouverons d'autres. Que l'on nous débarrasse de ces colons attardés de plusieurs années, que l'on cancelle la concession de ces lots accordés à des gens de Ste-Emilie et d'ailleurs et puisque rien n'a été fait sur ces lots, que l'on permette à d'autres colons de faire plus.

J'aurais aimé vous dire ces choses plus tôt, c'eût été le bon temps lors de ma déposition devant la Commission, mais tout s'est fait ce jour-là d'une manière bien impromptue. Si vous eussiez posé une question en ce sens, j'aurais été heureux de vous donner ma manière de voir. Ce que je vous dis est la répétition de ce que j'ai dit à M. Lavoie.

Je pense qu'il y a trop de centralisation. L'agent local n'a pas les instructions suffisantes pour faire un travail efficace. Et, j'oserai vous le dire, on ne profite pas assez des dévouements et de la bonne volonté de ceux qui pourraient aider le Département dans son œuvre de colonisation.

J'espère beaucoup de bien de votre travail. Cette Commission prend connaissance de bien des choses et le rapport que vous en ferez au Département amènera le ministre à faire bien des réformes dans l'administration de son département

Je réitère l'invitation que l'on vous faisait l'hiver dernier de venir officiellement visiter notre champ de colonisation : vous y verrez des choses propres à vous émerveiller. En attendant que j'aie l'honneur de vous offrir l'hospitalité dans mon modeste presbytère, je me souseris,

Votre etc.,

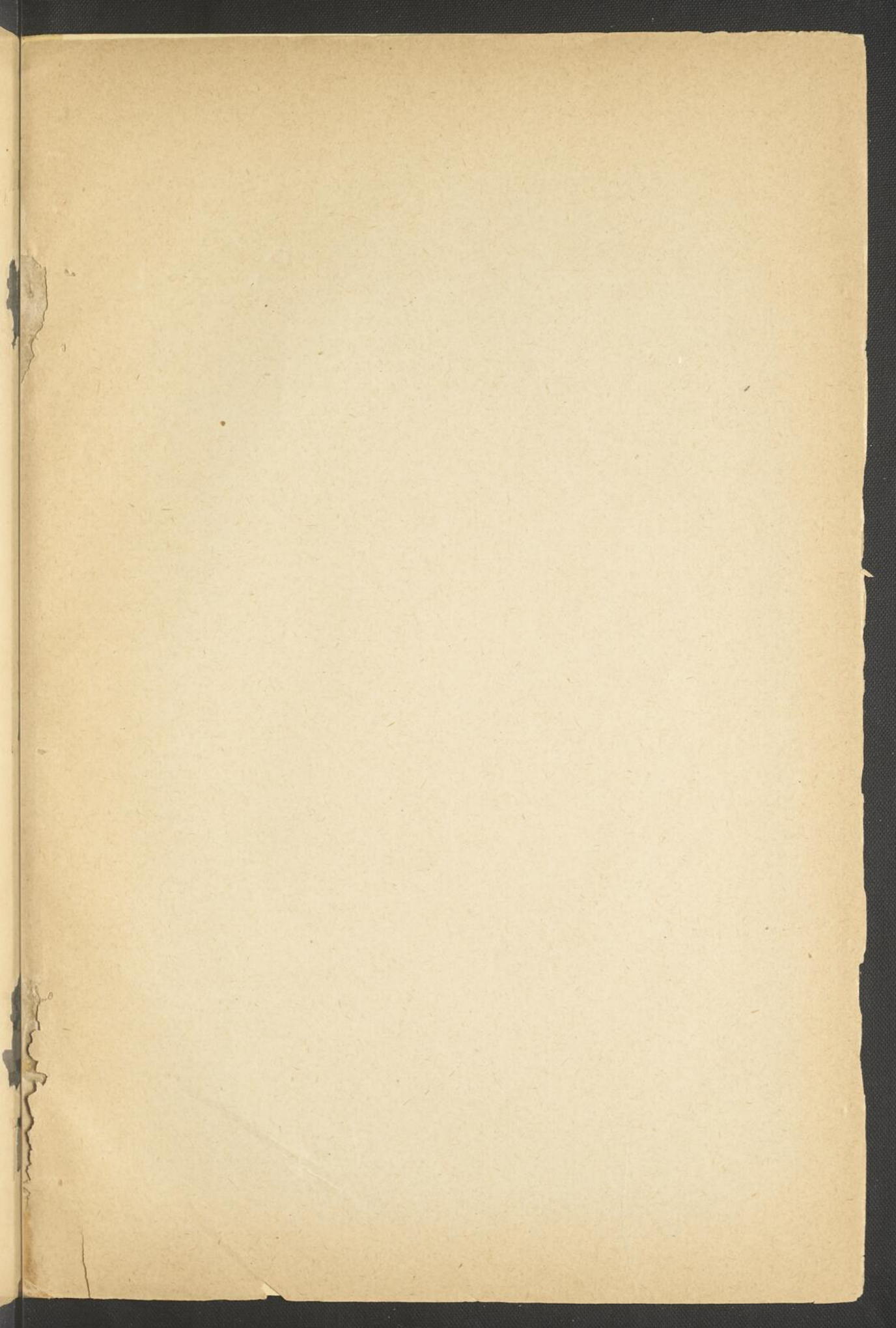
(Signé) J. B. MORIN, Ptre.

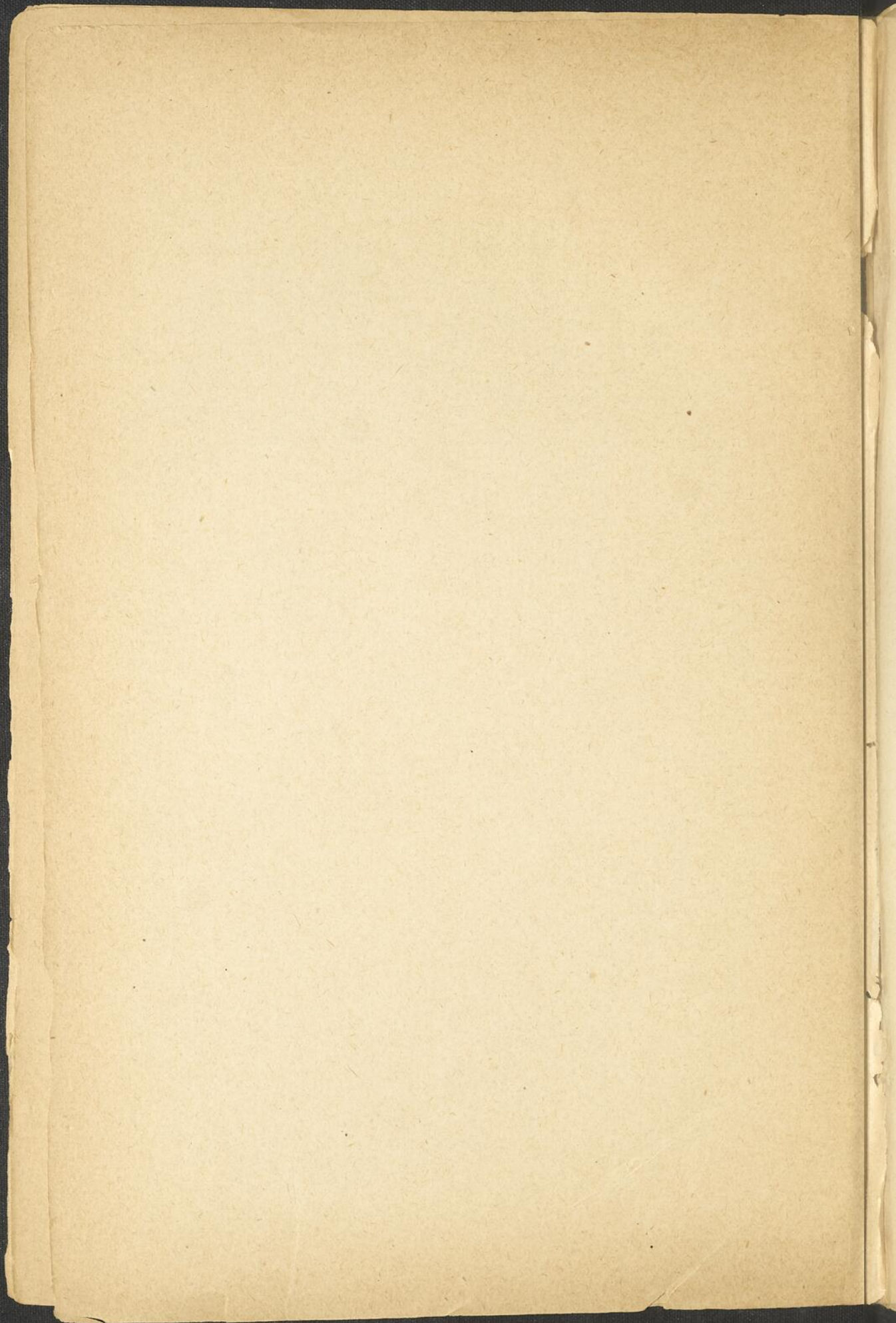
INDEX

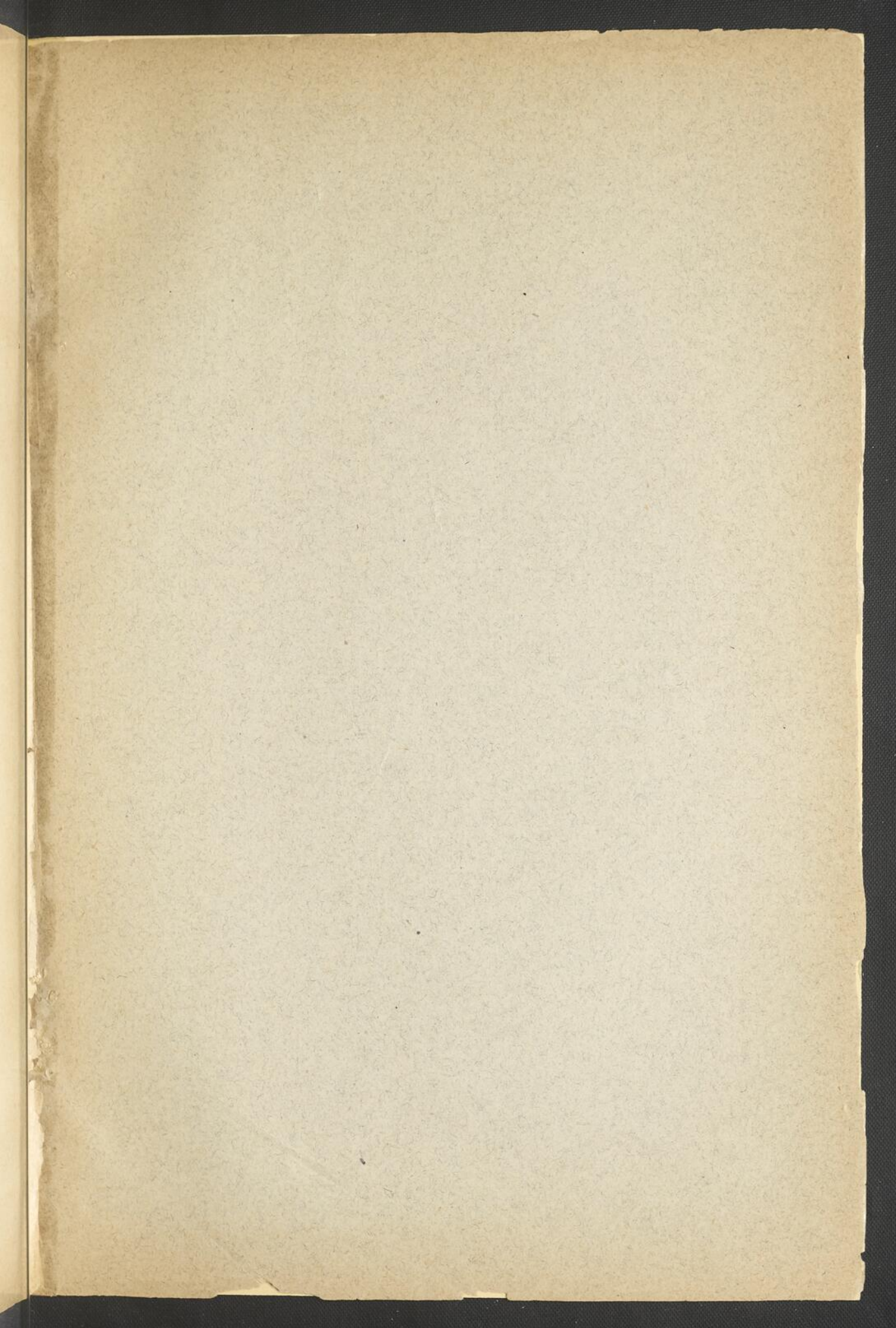
	PAGE
EXHIBIT P.-5.—Mémoire sur les lots distraits des licences de la Royal Paper Mills Company.....	1
Lots sur lesquels il n'y a pas d'améliorations.....	2
Lots demandés, à la concession desquels il n'y a pas d'objection. ...	5
Lots dont la cancellation est demandée.....	10, 20
Lots à la vente desquels objection est faite	16
Lots dont la cancellation n'est pas demandée.....	44
Lots demandés et compris dans les licences de la Royal Paper Mills.	48
EXHIBIT P.-6.—Lots demandés et compris dans les licences de la Great Northern Lumber Company	58
EXHIBIT P.-7.—Rapport de Jos. Brodeur, sur certains lots distraits des limites de la compagnie des moulins à bois Tourville.....	65
Canton Decalonnés.....	66
“ Belleau.....	74
DOCUMENTS DIVERS :	
Mémoire de la compagnie du chemin de fer Interprovincial et baie James à l'hon. M. Parent.....	81
Rapport sur la construction de ce chemin de fer.....	84
Résolution de la Société de Colonisation de Montréal.....	90
Requête des citoyens du Témiscamingue.....	91
“ de la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste d'Ottawa.....	92
Résolutions de l'Immigration Society d'Ottawa.....	94
Mémoire de monsieur A. E. Guay.....	95
Résolution du conseil municipal de Guigues.....	102
Lettre du docteur R. Chevrier.....	103
“ de F. A. Gendron.....	104
Réponse de J.-B. Fraser aux <i>Questions</i>	104
“ “ Gillies Bros “ “	118
“ “ Lake Ouareau Lumber Co. aux <i>Questions</i>	132
“ “ R.-J. Davidson “ “	154
“ “ N.-E. Cormier “ “	159
Etat du bois transporté par le chemin de fer de la baie des Chaleurs.....	160
Extrait des rapports 5A de l'agent Maguire.....	161

	PAGE
Mémoire de L.-J. Riopel.....	164
Lettre de A. B. Filion, <i>re</i> affaire Corbeil.....	170
“ du Révd. E. Corbeil.....	171
Certificat d'Ernest Morissette.....	171
Lettres d'Alex. Lumsden, <i>re</i> service des bateaux à vapeur sur le lac Témiscamingue.....	171
Mémoire des porteurs de licence.....	176
“ L.-J. Riopel, <i>re</i> lots dans Cox.....	178
Lettre du Révd. J.-B. Morin.....	179
“ de Geo. H. Smith.....	175









BNQ



C 000 160 401

160401