

No. of Berth.	Date Granted.	Area.
814.....	May 30, 1898.....	15 square miles.
827.....	Sept. 4, 1898.....	44 "
966.....	".....	50 "
992.....	Dec. 30, 1901.....	40 "
1,000.....	Feb. 10, 1902.....	5 "
1,001.....	" 10, 1902.....	8 "
1,002.....	" 10, 1902.....	4 "
1,046.....	March 7, 1903.....	40 "
1,047.....	" 7, 1903.....	50 "
1,054.....	April 8, 1903.....	1 "
1,068.....	June 24, 1903.....	5 1/4 "
1,073.....	July 15, 1903.....	20 "
1,093.....	Nov. 11, 1903.....	12 "
1,094.....	" 11, 1903.....	27 "
1,099.....	" 11, 1903.....	44 "
1,120.....	Jan. 27, 1904.....	15 "
1,191.....	Dec. 7, 1904.....	50 "
1,192.....	" 7, 1904.....	50 "

The total of the areas detailed is 478 1/2 square miles, but Mr. Burrows holds in all 549 square miles, or 351,360 acres, besides his partnership interest. (Hansard, 1906, page 4178.)

A FORTUNATE PULP COMPANY

To the Imperial Pulp Company (ascertained with great difficulty to be composed of Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and T. A. Burrows, M.P., before mentioned) have been granted 268,870 acres of timber limits obtained without real competition, selected in the best timber regions from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and held for speculative purposes. Three lots which cost in the aggregate \$12,500 are held and offered at \$1,500,000.

To other land speculators (including A. W. Fraser, Ex-President of the Ottawa Liberal Association, Senator T. O. Davis, A. J. Adamson, M.P., Alexander Smith, formerly organizer of the Government party in Ontario, and certain joint stock companies whose composition is still concealed) have been granted 1,400 square miles or 896,000 acres of selected North-West timber. These grants with the others above mentioned comprise two-fifths of the whole of the timber supply in the West. The holders are not operating their limits but are keeping them for speculative purposes.

The speculators will make many millions out of the above timber limits.

THE FISHING RESOURCES ALSO

The above are samples of land grants to favorites. But land does not satisfy all. The lakes, rivers and bays of the northern and western country abound with fish, and exclusive rights to fish in these waters have been granted for long periods, up to twenty-one years, to the following among other monopolists, one of whom is said to have sold out for \$250,000. (See Hansard 1907, page 1684).

Grantee.	Name of Water and Time.	Extent.	Price per annum
Coffee & Merritt	Cumberland Lake.....	5 years	166 sq. miles.
	Nome Lake.....	" "	66 "
Coffee & Merritt	Cedar Lake.....	5 years	285 "
	Moose Lake.....	" "	552 "
	Cormorant Lake.....	" "	141 "
	Atikaneg Lake.....	" "	90 "
F. H. Markey	Nelson River with its tributaries, and the whole estuary on Hudson Bay extending 100 miles on the coast and to 3 miles from shore. 21 years...		
	Hays River. 21 years.....		10.00
	Pigeon River. 21 years.....		
Capital City Canning Co.	Great Slave Lake. 21 years.....	10,719	"
	Exclusive net fishing for salmon in tidal waters of Cowichan River and Bay inside Serpentine Point. 9 years.....		50.00
J. K. Mackenzie	Lake Athabaska for 9 years.....	2,812	"
	Lesser Slave Lake for 9 years.....	480	"
Arch. MacNee	The fishing waters around James Bay on a coast line of 150 to 200 miles, with all the tidal rivers, for 21 years.....		10.00
			10.00

The settlers are dependent upon them and will have to pay the price.

THE MALCOLM MACKENZIE DEAL

The Blairmore Townsite transaction is startling in its way. Situated on C.P.R. near Frank, with a now prosperous village upon it, and valued at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, this property is owned by Malcolm Mackenzie, an unsuccessful candidate for the Dominion in 1904, and now a Liberal, M.P.P. in the Alberta Legislature. This valuable property—belonging in 1901 to the people of Canada—was handed over to Mackenzie for \$450, on the basis of an assignment by an Italian who claimed to have squatted on it. Lyon, another former employee of the C.P.R., put in a claim to the property as a squatter. J. G. Turriff, then land commissioner, issued the patent to Mackenzie in the face of protests and evidence presented by Lyon as to the Italian's false claim.

Lyon got a fiat from Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, and went before Justice Burbridge of the Exchequer Court to void the Italian's claim. The case was referred to Judge Wetmore, who reported that the Italian's claim was based on "statements fraudulently made with the intention of influencing the minds of the officials."

Judge Burbridge was ready to give judgment and cancel the patent. Then Mr. Sifton wrote the Minister of Justice, asking first for delay, then that the fiat be withdrawn, and finally stating that the Department did not wish to withdraw from the sale made to Mackenzie.

The Minister asked the court to dismiss the action without costs. Mackenzie holds the property.

The salient facts are:

1. The Italian's claim was false and fraudulent.
2. Lyon's claim was not upheld by the court.
3. Mackenzie's assignment from the Italian was worthless.

4. The land therefore belonged to the people of Canada.

5. Mr. Sifton, knowing all the facts, interfered with the process of the courts.

6. He then confirmed Mackenzie's title, based on a fraudulent assignment, and gave him for \$480 a property worth at the time from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Thus again does the country lose and the speculator thrive!—(Hansard 1907 pages 6522-6617).