

formulated, and by indemnifying the seigneurs the freedom of the 'habitants' was secured.

The granting of lands without the seigniorial rights was continued, however, under English rule. Such grants were made to veterans of the loyalist army along the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte in 1784, some 20,000 acres, in lots of 200 acres for privates up to 5,000 acres

lands were sold, and an act was passed in 1853 to sell the remainder, and the proceeds were turned over to municipalities for local improvement and educational purposes.

The Export Trade.

During this time the lower St. Lawrence had made remarkable strides. In 1811 a famous mill was that at

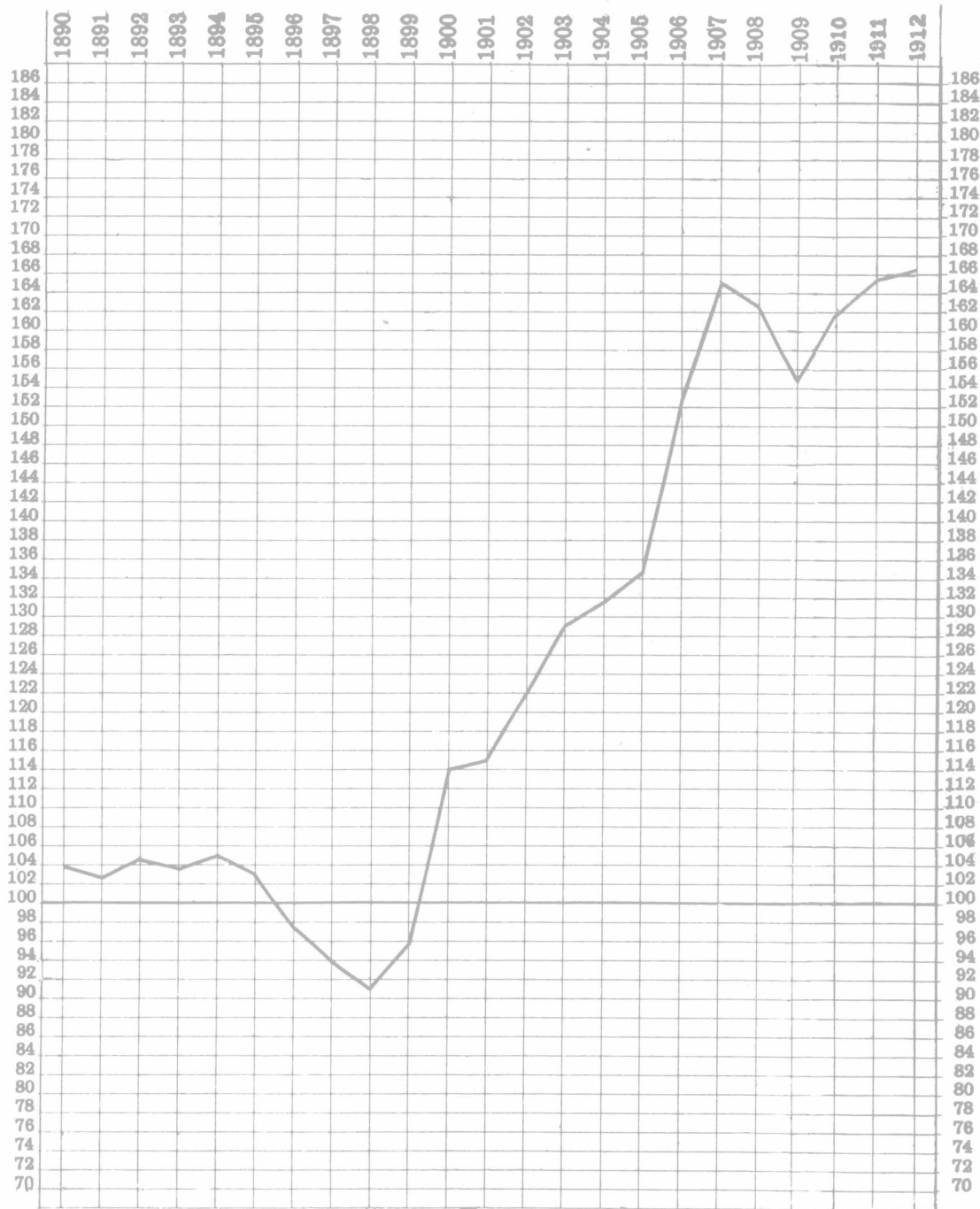


Chart showing relative Prices of Lumber, 1890-1912

Commodities included:—Pine Ottawa, Good Sidings, Shipping Culls, Box Boards, Pine Ottawa, average cut, all grades, Pine Georgian Bay, not cut, Pine Laths, Hemlock, N.B. Spruce, N.B. Shingles, Bisch Maple, (soft) and Red Oak. Average Prices 10.90, 10.99, 10.00

for field officers. For the support of the Protestant Church every seventh section was ordered to be set apart as Clergy Reserves in the year 1791. This measure caused a great deal of friction, and especially in Quebec fromed a chief grievance in starting the Papineau revolution of 1837. Gradually some 3,300,000 acres were withdrawn for this purpose, and in order to secure an income these were leased. After 1827 part of these

the Falls of Montmorency, near the City of Quebec. Great quantities of ship timber were cut here. The mills on the St. Nicholas and Etchmin rivers had prospered under the partners and successors of Sir John Caldwell, and a great export business had grown up. This latter was naturally the great pursuit in the lower St. Lawrence, and between 1829, when King Bros., who had the first mill at St. Antoine de Tilly, began to