

of the peninsula and between one hundred and two hundred miles along James Bay. There are rivers where the timber could be floated, and it is along the rivers the timber is found. To reach these forest districts and make them of commercial value, the best way would be via Hudson Bay and the rivers flowing into it, for the districts on the bay side. Along the rivers flowing north there are practically no timber limits. There is a fairly large timber industry at Hamilton Inlet, but none inland, and there is some good sized timber up the Hamilton River. The country is fairly well forested up to the foot of Hudson Bay, with spruce, tamarack, white birch, banksian pine and aspen. Mr. A. H. D. Ross, now lecturer on Forestry at the University of Toronto, accompanied Mr. Low on one of his expeditions, and published in *The Forestry Journal* an article on "The Forest Resources of the Labrador Peninsula,"* which should be consulted by anyone interested in the forest resources of Ungava.

The Honorable W. C. Edwards, whose firm had had for several seasons reliable and skilful men exploring Ungava for timber limits, did not altogether agree with Mr. Low's estimate of the quality of the timber on the mountains about Hamilton Inlet. He said that back some distance from the Labrador coast and in the immediate valleys of all the streams in that district, the timber is large, as it also is in the district around Hamilton Inlet, around Melville Bay, and in the valleys of all the rivers extending from Chateau Bay to the head of the Island of Anticosti. The timber within these areas, Mr. Edwards said, is large and good, but the strips do not extend back from the streams for any distance. On the mountains about Hamilton Inlet, according to Mr. Edwards, there is a vast quantity of perfect timber. The only objection to it is that it is scrubby, but if it is preserved the time will certainly come when it will be very valuable. In Mr. Edwards' opinion the Province of Quebec has in the Hamilton River country one of the best timber districts on the North American Continent if fires are kept out. But burning is going on to a tremendous extent, the work of the few settlers who are there. Valuable areas of timber are being burned up. Settlers simply light fires in the summer time to dry the timber for their winter use. These fires extend over vast areas and enormous portions of the country have been burned. Senator Edwards said that he had taken five hundred miles of limits there and allowed them to expire, simply because of the regulations. Mr. Edwards did not know of any place where there is a greater area of pulpwood than there is on Hamilton Inlet, around Melville Bay and for a certain distance into the interior.

* Published January, 1905