

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

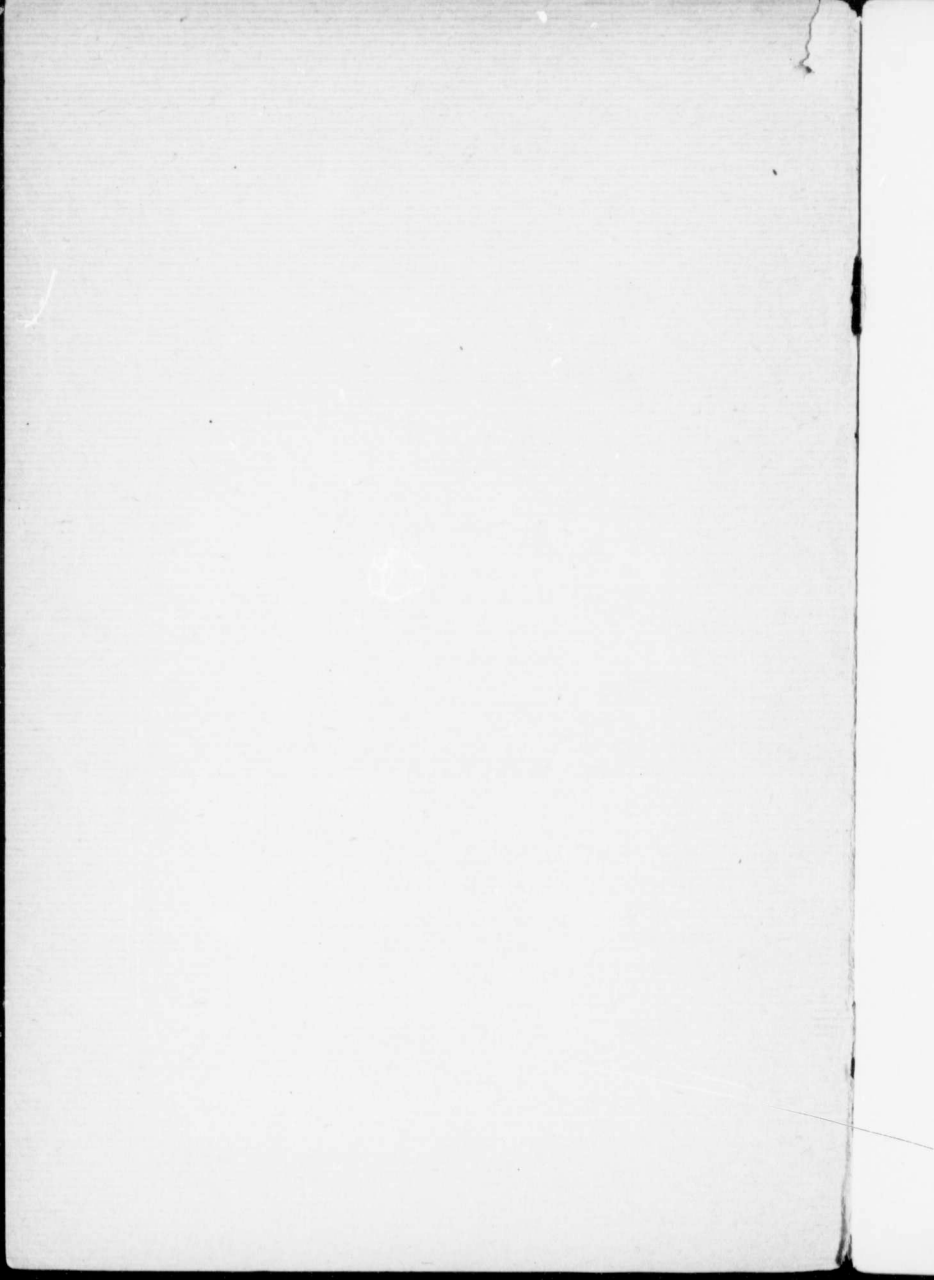
**REGIONAL GUIDEBOOK
FOR SETTLERS**

**COLONIZATION DISTRICT
OF
ABITIBI**



EDITED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
MINISTER OF LANDS AND FORESTS

QUEBEC
1920



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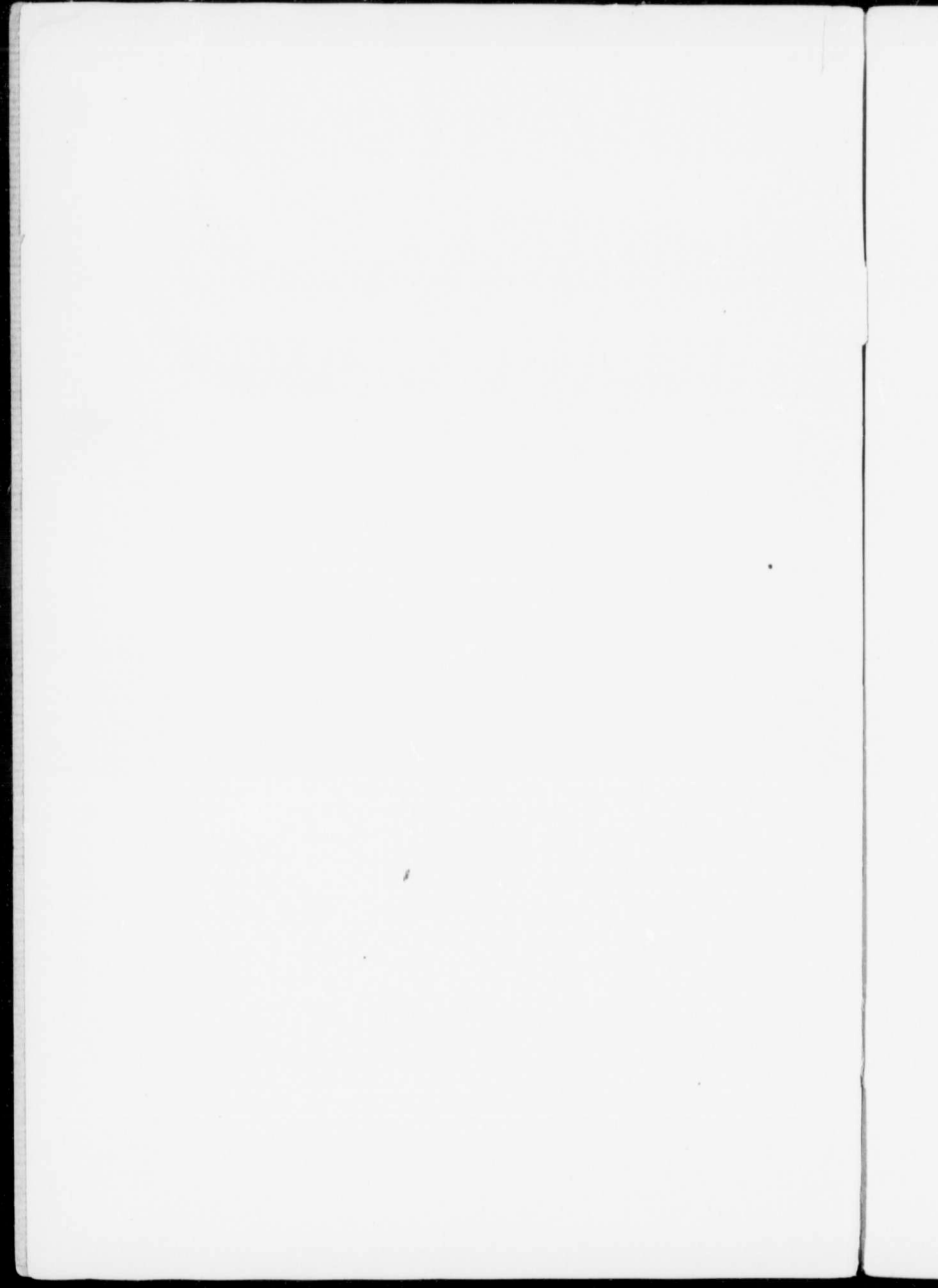
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COLONIZATION

IN THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Colonizing as the word was understood on the ancient continent, meant migrating abroad to found new settlements, new centres of industry and commerce far away from one's native country. In Canada, and especially in the Province of Quebec, there still remain such immense tracts of unexploited, even in some cases unexplored territory, that nobody has to cross the boundary line to carry on colonization work on a large scale. Broad regions open themselves to national expansion as fast as the development of highway facilities would permit. The only trouble, so to say, is in making a choice. Not that good land is everywhere available. On the 200,000,000 acres which represent the area of old Quebec (exclusive of Ungava), the amount of arable land is grossly estimated at 30,000,000 acres,—9,000,000 of which are actually under cultivation, and about 4,000,000 acres under clearing. If we deduct the water area, something worth reckoning in such a well-watered country as this, there would still remain about 15,000,000 acres of tillable land only waiting for strong hearts and arms to produce breadstuffs.

Those strong arms, thus called by the bountiful land of Quebec, should in the first place be recruited in our old parishes, among the numerous farmers' sons who may be looking for new establishments; then, in the surplus population of manufacturing centres where in these troublous times

of strikes and lockouts, many people begin to realize that city life, so attractive at a distance, does not always deliver the goods. They would also come from the neighbouring Republic, the sojourn of which is not an infallible cure for home-sickness, at least for a great many who would be only too glad to come back; and lastly from Europe, especially from France and Belgium, on account of the language affinity which naturally brings them nearer to the only French-speaking province of the Dominion.

Special care is taken by the land authorities to promote the colonization movement, to guide the intending settlers in their selection of the most suitable location, so as to preserve them from the deception and failure which would result if colonization ventures were left to themselves, in a haphazard way.

A school of Forestry has been created, the curriculum of which embraces not only the study of woodcrafts, but also geology, mineralogy and soil analysis, and which is the nucleus of a yearly increasing corps of forestry engineers recruited for the service of the Department of Lands and Forests. The consequence is that the new colonization townships, after they have been surveyed and subdivided into lots, are subjected to a detailed topographical inspection, which permits to delineate on the map the land belts really suitable for farming purposes, distinctively from the mountainous, rocky or sandy parts, as well as from the low marshy lands of no value for the time being, until at least they could be drained and dried up.

With a view to facilitate the application of the system, this new Guide Book for Settlers is published by the Department of Lands and Forests, in a remodeled form as required by the progress and aggrandizement of the Province.

The Province of Quebec in brief

The back-to-the-farm movement is peculiarly intensified since the great war which has played havoc in Europe, a tragedy which more imperiously than ever urges every nation to rush the working up of its natural resources, and to draw from the soil its maximum production.

The official description of colonization townships, which will be found hereafter, shows that the Province of Quebec offers an immense field in that line. Before going into particulars, let us give at least a general view of the country to those who are called to live and toil within its limits.

To-day, Quebec is in point of territorial extent by far the largest of all the Provinces of the Dominion. By the adjunction of Ungava (in 1912), its area was at once doubled; from 227,500 square miles in 1891, it had then increased to 351,873 square miles, which with the additional 351,780 sq. m. of Ungava (known as New Quebec) gives a grand total area of 703,653 sq. m.,—the equivalent of about one-fifth of the total area of Canada, about one-fourth of the territorial extent of the United States of America, more than three times that of France, or of pre-war Germany.

The extent now municipally organized represents less than one-twentieth of the whole territory. Even excluding Ungava, the exploration of which is only on the start, there still remains a good margin, say 90 per cent unorganized.

From North to South, the Province of Quebec measures 1300 miles in length, and from East to West 1000 miles in breadth.

Hydrography.—Nature has abundantly provided our province with streams and lakes; outside of Ungava, it counts about 50 lakes, 20 of which measuring over 100 square

miles each, and 187 rivers, 51 of which having more than 100 miles in length.

Climate.—According to observations recorded by old people, and which have been generally confirmed, the Province of Quebec, as regards climatic conditions, can be divided in three distinct sections following the course of the St. Lawrence river: the first one from Gaspé to Rimouski, the second from Rimouski to Three-Rivers, and the third from Three-Rivers to the western boundary in Soulanges county. From a summary of meteorological observations, it appears that the field work season can be estimated at 5 months for the eastern section, 6 months for the middle section, and 7 months for the western part of the Province. This comparative shortness of the farming season is amply compensated by a wonderfully rapid growth of vegetation immediately following the disappearance of snow. The abundance of snow itself serves to keep the ground warmer and acts as a fertilizer. However, the ever increasing figures showing the actual production in grain, hay, vegetables and fruit are a sufficient proof that the inclemency of our winters is no impediment to our progress.

Population.—From 1,648,898 in 1901, the population of the Province increased to 2,003,232 according to the census of 1911. The annual natural growth, from the sole surplus of births over deaths, being 18 to 20 per thousand exclusive of immigration, would give a population of more than 2,400,000 for 1918.

According to the census reports, the number of families engaged in farming was 307,304 in 1901, and 370,938 in 1911, and during the same decade the number of farm dwellings rose from 291,429 to 339,569.

Production from the soil.—Here are a few figures taken from the 5th annual report of the Statistical Bureau of Quebec:

	1901	1911	1917
Acreage under cultivation..	4 704,396	5,480,673	5,788,089
Field crops.....	\$ 47,480,033	76,325,000	153,194,900
Farm animals.....	\$ 57,070,940	94,926,194	200,984,500
Butter and cheese.....	\$ 12,974,377	15,656,986	28,375,000
Mining products.....	\$ 2,960,704	11,002,232	16,266,480
Forest products.....	\$ 18,969,716	13,122,287	35,585,196
Fisheries.....	\$ 2,174,459	1,693,475	2,991,624

OTHER COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM SAME SOURCES

	1901	1911	1917
Schools.....	6,023	6,804	7,389
Teachers.....	10,321	12,890	17,811
Pupils.....	242,842	318,330	387,396

	1901	1911	1915
Manufactures	4,845	6,584	7,158
Capital engaged.....	\$ 142,403,407	326,946,925	548,972,575

	1901	1911	1917
Exports.....	\$ 93,540,609	103,725,620	551,111,934
Imports.....	76,716,290	141,370,494	270,024,440
Agricultural Societies.....	65	83	86
Membership.....	15,920	24,036	25,119
Farmers' Clubs.....	544	664	736
Membership.....	45,000	62,084	72,137

Roads.—From 1st July, 1912, to 17th October, 1919, the Quebec Government spent \$22,987,762.35 on macadamized or gravelled roads. The total length of provincial

or ordinary roads, macadamized (including tar and concrete), or gravelled, was 2,564.75 miles up to 1st January, 1919. About 300 miles more were in construction during the season of 1919. The above is exclusive of colonization roads, on which the Government spent \$538,935 in 1918-19.

Railroads.—There are in this Province 48 steam railroads and 10 electric railways, aggregating 5,250 miles of rail tracks.

Water Power.—Quebec has risen to the first rank among the provinces of the Dominion, not only by its vigorous highway policy, but also in connection with the development of its abundant supply of water power. A few lines will sufficiently show to what extent the hardy task of the settler and the future of colonization are interested in that decentralization of capital and industry, which causes full-grown towns to spring up in the middle of the woods, such as Shawinigan Falls (pop. 10,000), Grand'Mère (8,200), La Tuque (4,000).

The inaugural work of the Quebec Streams Commission was the gigantic damming of La Loutre in the upper St. Maurice, creating a huge reservoir 300 square miles in area, containing 160,000,000 cubic feet of water, with a development capacity of 1,000,000 H. P. Its next undertaking of the same kind is on the river St. François, then will follow similar work on rivers Ste. Anne (Montmorency), Chaudière, Harricana and Bell (Abitibi), etc., as well as Lac des Commissaires (Lake St. John), lake Jacques Cartier, Kenogami, Grande Decharge (Lake St. John) etc. The amount of water power actually developed in this Province is estimated at 875,000 H. P. so far; it is calculated that there is in the northern part of the Province alone an available water power capacity of 6,850,000 H. P. This means a powerful "back-to-the-land" appeal, a great future for the settler in particular,

who would no longer be isolated and left to his own resources, but would see the markets where to sell his produce follow him in the northern forests, and industrial centres spring up in his neighbourhood.

ULRIC BARTHE,
Official publicist.

A GENERAL VIEW

OF

ABITIBI

Abitibi was the name of an ancient Algonquin tribe, whose hunting grounds and favourite resort were in the northern surroundings of the great lake of same name.

To-day those four short syllables serve to designate a vast territory the whole length of which is run through by one of the most important railway lines of the whole world. Even before that great transcontinental railway, the shortest route between the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic, had been completed and open to international traffic, the Government of the Province of Quebec had lost no time in turning what had been until then a wilderness into new sources of production.

In the short period of six years (1913-19), a thorough transformation has taken place.

What is now known as the Abitibi region is not confined to the basin of the big lake and river of same name, it extends to a broad plateau running East-West between parallels 48° and 49°, that is, exactly on the same latitude as the fertile Lake St. John region, and also the county of Matane and a large portion of Rimouski county. The hilly parts of that plateau are generally of limited altitude and mark the watershed line between the Laurentian basin and Hudson's Bay.

For administration purposes, the Abitibi section forms part of the counties of Temiscaming and Pontiac, being their extension to the North. But the colonization territory herein dealt with is practically limited to the northern end of Temiscaming county between Bell River and the Ontario boundary line, forming an immense quadrilateral 110 miles long on a width of 70 miles between parallels 48o and 49o.

Divided in sections or townships measuring 10 square miles each, the Abitibi territory proper comprises therefore 77 townships of equal size, which have been given historical names selected from the French regiments of 1759 and their principal officers. Each township is subdivided in ten ranges of 62 lots of 100 acres each, making the total area 62,000 acres per township.

At the end of 1919, 38 townships had been surveyed, 28 of which were offered for sale.

The resident population started in 1913 with 37 families composed of 329 individuals; in the spring of 1919, it had increased to 9,401 souls. The farming statistics for 1918 show that there were 11,482 acres cleared, and 9,332 acres under cultivation.

The explanation of such a rapid development is that as soon as the construction of the railway offered an opportunity to explore the country, it at once commended itself by its natural advantages and the quality of its soil. A government surveyor reported in 1911 "that there did not exist in any other part of the Province, a region which would be better qualified for colonization, both because of its extent and the value of its soil."

Reverend Abbé Ivanhoe Caron says: "When the immense forest which now covers the Abitibi region shall have disappeared, we will have there a country the general appearance of which will be much like the Western Prairies, with this difference however, that the Abitibi plains will look much more hilly than those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

As to the quality of the soil itself, we would refer to the following remarks made by Mr. J. M. Leclair, official agronomist for the Department of Agriculture, who made a special study on the subject:

“The texture of the soil is very fine, consequently of a great compactness... However compact it may be in its natural state, it becomes very friable when submitted to frost. It contains a small proportion of fine sand, about 10 to 20% which makes it more porous and more open, therefore easier to work than pure clay, and water circulates more freely through its particles.

“As that soil has been for centuries past covered with moss and constantly saturated, superficial observers are inclined to undervalue it, while in reality, after it has been plowed and mixed with the humus coating which covers it, it is transformed in a rich loam of very great value.

“Its coating of humus and decayed vegetable matter varies in thickness from 4 inches to 7 or 8 feet, which is in itself a guarantee of fertility.

“The settler usually burns the rubbish that remains in his clearing; if the soil is dry, the fire destroys the vegetable mold with the rest, and the ground is laid bare, which may impair the crops for the first years.

“The underground is the same nature and composition as the arable layer, a very compact clay, therefore refractory to the filtration of water. As the depth of that subsoil varies from a few feet to forty and even more, on account of that imperviousness, the moisture resulting from the melting of the snow in the spring or from pouring rains in the fall goes down through the soil and stays there as in a basin, the height of which is what it is agreed to call the water level. The depth of that water level varies according to the slope and formation of the subsoil. In Abitibi, that water level is not very deep, not enough in some places, which causes the ground to keep cold and tardy in the spring. Draining is therefore necessary to lower the water level.

“Surface draining ditches are comparatively easy work when the brush is all cleared. Everywhere the grounds is more or less uneven or sloping towards a lake or a stream. A

number of brooklets or creeks already serve, although incompletely, to gather the surplus rainfall or melted snow. When the wood is taken away and the brush and stumps burnt, the surplus surface water flows down easily enough. By cleaning and deepening the little streams that may exist in the vicinity, with the addition if necessary of a few ditches, those lands can be cheaply enough freed from their excess water."

Land Agency for Abitibi

Land Agent for the Abitibi colonization region: HECTOR AUTHIER, AMOS.

All applications should be addressed to him in connection with the purchase of Crown lands and everything that concerns the conditions of the location ticket.

Direct railway service to all stations on the National Transcontinental (Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.) between Senne-terre and La Reine.

LAND AGENCY FOR ABITIBI

TOWNSHIPS	GENERAL PHYSICAL ASPECT AND HYDROGRAPHY	COMMUNICATIONS	LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE
SENNETERRE.....	Mostly flat land. Southern portion swampy. The township is run through by River Bell, which connects lakes Obalska and Chabogama. East of River Bell, is Senneterre river, and on the west side an important creek called "Aux Trembles".	National Transcontinental Railway crosses diagonally the whole township from range V to IX. Nottaway station, parish of St. Paul de Senneterre, pop. 308 (1909). Front roads between ranges VIII and IX, and between VII and VIII, connecting the station with Goulet in Courville township. Crossroads west of river Bell from range III to X, and on the east side, from V to VIII.	240 lots sold up to 1st October 1919. Ranges VI to X partly occupied east of river Bell. Good lots still available along Adelpus creek and along river Megiskan on the line of township Dollard, also in Senneterre proper.
COURVILLE.....	Generally flat. Clayey soil of first quality in the eastern part. River Taschereau, lakes Courville, Pradel and Carpentier on the eastern side; rivers Courville and Senneville.	Railway across ranges IX and X. Three stations: Goulet (pop. 280, 1919), Coffee and Uniacke. Crossroads from VII to IX, between lots 52 and 53, and from VIII to X on the Senne-	115 lots taken to date out of a larger number the designation of which will be furnished by the Land Agent.

COURVILLE (Continued)	on the west side.	terre line. Front roads between VI and VII, lots 45 to 60; between VIII and IX lots 45 to 55, then running along the railway to Senneterre; also on the Carpentier dividing line between lots 50 and 56.	
CARPENTIER.....	Clayey soil, partly low and damp. On the east, river Taschereau crosses the township from south to north.	About one hundred lots for sale on ranges I to VI.
FIEDMONT.....	Western part is mountainous. Central part good for cultivation. The township is crossed south-north by river Laflamme or Natagan, which forms lake Natagan (6 miles long and 2 miles wide) which is in the middle of the township and drains the surrounding lands.	The railway line taps the North East end of range X. Crossroads between lots 43 and 44, ranges VIII, IX and X; between 35 and 36, VIII to IX; and between 38 and 39, range X. Front roads between IX and X, lots 29 to 41, between VII and VIII, 38 to 46.	The lots drained by river Laflamme and lake Natagan are classified fit for cultivation. A few lots available on the part reserved for settlers in the forestry engineer's reports, that is, on ranges V to IX on both sides of river and lake. 118 lots have been taken to 1st October 1919.
BARRAUTE.....	Clayey basin of river Laflamme (Natagan), estimated at 60 square miles of good land suitable for hay, oats and barley. Dairy prospects good.	Ranges I to IV crossed by Transcontinental Ry. River Natagan Station (parish St. Jacques de Barraute), pop. 370 (1919). Highway open throughout	A large portion of this township has been found fit for cultivation on all ranges west and east of river. 119 lots taken to date. For further sales apply to the

LAND AGENCY FOR ABITIBI

TOWNSHIPS	GENERAL PHYSICAL ASPECT AND HYDROGRAPHY	COMMUNICATIONS	LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE
BARRAUTE (<i>Continued</i>)	The township is crossed south-north by the excellent canoe route of river Laflamme and its tributaries.	whole township south to north, with extension up to range VII of Lamorandière, next township to north. Front roads between ranges I and II, lots 24 to 62; between Barraute and Fiedmont, lots 28 to 41. Another road has been started between ranges III and IV.	Land Agent.
LAMORANDIERE ROCHEBAUCOURT MONTGAY	Fine agricultural belt, situated north of preceding townships. Lamorandière and northern part of Rochebaucourt crossed by river Laflamme. River Taschereau (Coffe) runs in township Duclos.	Colonization road open to range VII of Lamorandière.	Broad stretches of fire swept land ready for the plow on both sides of river Laflamme.
LANDRIENNE AND DUVERNY	Eastern part of Landrienne rather marshy or sandy, but the basin of river Landrienne west side, offers 60 square miles of good arable land.	Railway running diagonally from range V to IX. Two stations, Fisher and Landrienne (parish of St. Barnabé), pop. 350 (1919).	On the part of Landrienne fit for culture, 202 lots were under location in October, 1919. There are also excellent lots on the east and

LANDRIENNE AND DUVERNY (<i>Continued</i>)	Duverny, next township northwards, is generally low and flat, save a forest ridge running north west to south east.	Cross road open between lots 13 and 14 ranges V to X. Front roads between IV and V, lots 8 to 22; VI and VII, lots 1 to 28; VIII and IX, lots 1 to 32; between Landrienne and Duverny, lots 10 to 28.	west ends of Duverny.
LA MOTTE AND MALARTIE.....	Two promising townships, south of Figuery. Land generally flat, save for a chain of hills crossing La Motte township north-south. River Harricana connects the two big lakes of La Motte and Malartic, the latter covering a large portion of township of same name.	In La Motte township, cross-roads from ranges VI to IX between lots 27 and 28, and III o IV, lot 30. From roads on ranges III, IV and V.	La Motte: ranges I, II and III generally good, also on both sides of the river on ranges IV to X, on a width of 2 or 3 miles. 174 lots taken to date. Malartic: A good portion of this township is reported fit for cultivation and offered for sale.
FIGUERY.....	The first Abitibi township open to colonization. Amos, the chief town of the district, is situated there. The township is wholly occupied, and has the appearance of the old parishes of lower St. Lawrence. It is crossed throughout, from south to north, by the important stream of river Harricana.	Railway line on ranges IX and X. Amos, chief station, population 1750, including surrounding country. New parished: St. Marc de Figuery (pop. 131), and St. Mathieu de Harricana. (pop. 140, 1919). Highways connecting Amos to township La Motte on west side of river, and to Lacorne on the east side. Front roads open almost everywhere.	

LAND AGENCY FOR ABITIBI

TOWNSHIPS	GENERAL PHYSICAL ASPECT AND HYDROGRAPHY	COMMUNICATIONS	LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE
DALQUIER.....	Next township north of Figueray. Abundantly watered by the Harricana stream, and rivers Dalquier and Davy, also lakes George, Gauvin, etc.	The railway passes at the southwest corner of the township, at the Farm station, which during the war served as internment camp for aliens who cleared the land for the experimental farm established by the Federal government. Cross road connecting range VI to the railway station. West and East of the river. Roads connect Amos to the centre of the township.	A good portion of this township is reported suitable for culture and offered for sale. 210 lots had been reserved to date.
VILLEMONTEL...	Land reported exceptionally good for culture. With very few exceptions, the soil is stated to be of first quality on the whole ten ranges. The central and western part of the township are crossed by the big river Kinojevis, the natural water route be-	A winter road has been opened from range X to river Kinojevis on range II.	Lots offered for sale on all ranges.

VILLEMONTÉL (Continued)	tween Temiscaming and Abitibi, and also by its two affluents, rivers Villemontel and Careajou.		
TRECESSON.....	This township, situated north of Villemontel, offers less general advantages to settlers; it contains however, pretty large stretches of arable land. Crossed by river Villemontel in its south west part. There are also a few lakes of medium dimensions.	The railway enters Trecesson at the Farm station on range I and leaves it at the west end of range V. Station at Villemontel, parish St. Simon pop. 540 (1919). Cross road between lots 18-19, ranges I to VII. Front roads on ranges III, IV and V.	235 lots taken to date, leaving a good many offered for sale.
LAUNAY.....	River Villemontel crosses the township south of the railway line. River Macamic takes its rise in the northern part of Launay.	Railway line in the centre, ranges V and VI. Front road between IV and V, lots 42 to 62.	Classification gives the west end, about one fourth of ranges V, VI, VII and VIII, and the east end of ranges III, IV, V & VI, about 140 lots, as fit for settlement. 84 lots taken to date.
PRIVAT.....	Watered by river Bellefeuille and several lakes, one of which is the big lake Robertson.	Railway line goes diagonally through ranges V to X. Station of O'Brien (parish St. André de Privat) pop. 755 (1919). Main carriage road from O'Brien through Authier, Macamic and LaSarre to the On-	At least 50 p. c. of this township is good for culture. 263 lots have already been taken under location.

LAND AGENCY FOR ABITIBI

TOWNSHIPS	GENERAL PHYSICAL ASPECT AND HYDROGRAPHY	COMMUNICATIONS	LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE
PRIVAT (continued)		<p>tario boundary line at La-Reine. Cross road from the station on range VI to range II.</p>	
LANGUEDOC.....		<p>The railway taps the south west end of this township Station Authier (parish of St. Jude) pop. 280 (1919). Cross road from beginning of range III to the Station.</p>	<p>Soil good, except south east corner of the township and a few places here and there. 97 lots taken to date, leaving a good margin for new settlers. According to reports, about 75 p. e. is good for culture on ranges I to VI.</p>
ROYAL ROUSSILLON.....	<p>The middle part of the township is occupied by the large lake Macamic. Generally elevated ground, favorable to settlement. Besides lake Macamic, several rivers, the LaSarre, Lois, Macamic and Bellefeuille.</p>	<p>The three first ranges are crossed by the National Ry. Station of village Macamic (parish St. Jean l'Evangeliste) pop. 1622 (1919). Cross roads each side of the lake connecting range IX to the station and from the station to the Poulariès line on river Lois.</p>	<p>505 lots have been sold, practically the whole cultivable part.</p>

POULARIÈS.....	Situatd south of Royal-Rous- sillon. Soil of good quality in part, especially on the shores of river Lois, which crosses diagonally the township near- ly all through.	Cross roads on both sides of river, ranges VIII, IX and X.	166 lots taken on both sides of the river, ranges VI, VII, IX and X. The ground in the vicinity of the river is reported of excellent quality.
LA SARRE.....	Good clay, quite favorable for colonization. The township is crossed by river LaSarre, one of the largest streams of the region, of an average width of 360 feet and navigable. It has as affluents the river du sud and the Calamité, which takes its rise in township Demeloizes.	Railway line from range III to VII. LaSarre station (pop. 1250, 1919). Main central road connecting ranges II and X to the station. Front roads on all ranges from II to IX.	The township is practically all occupied. 541 lots having been sold to date.
LA REINE.....	The last township on the inter- provincial boundary. Large- ly occupied.	Railway line on ranges VIII IX and X. Two stations: Dupuy, pop. 386, and La- Reine, near the boundary line pop 1027 (1919). Cross roads between 45 and 46 ranges IV to X; between 4 and 5 from the station to lake Abitibi. Front roads between ranges II and III, VI, VII, VIII and IX and between La- Reine and Desmeloizes.	Classification reports 75 p. c. of good arable land. 470 lots have been sold. The remaining available lots are on the east side of ranges II and III.

TOWNSHIPS LATELY OPENED TO COLONIZATION

TOWNSHIPS	GENERAL PHYSICAL ASPECT AND HYDROGRAPHY	COMMUNICATIONS	LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE
DESMELOIZES	On the first 5 ranges, the ground is low and moist, except a strip 2 miles in width which is drained by river Calamité.	Cross road between lots 4 and 5, ranges I, II, III and IV. Front road between II, and III, to lot 32.	40 to 50 p. c. is the estimate of good land in this township.
CHAZEL AND CLERMONT	North of LaSarre and Royal-Roussillon. Soil of good quality.	Chazel:—Range I mostly good. Ranges II, III, IV and V, west part good. VI to VIII, percentage of good land greater than above IX and X, three quarters good. Clermont:— Ranges I, II and III, mostly good except a few lots on II and III. From III to X rocky ridge of an average width of 1 mile near the central line.

LA CORNE.....	The central part is hilly. There are several lakes and rivers, amongst others river and lake Lacorne, river and lake Baillargé.	The cultivable part consists of a few lots in the western section of a depth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 1 mile along the division line of township La Motte.
PALMAROLLE.....	Ground generally flat, clay soil.	The percentage of good land is estimated from 60 to 75 p. c. 44 lots have been taken to date (1919).
ROQUEMAURE....	The northern portion of this township is mostly covered by the waters of the great lake Abitibi. The country is generally flat. The southern half of the township has not been surveyed yet.	The explorations made so far are very favorable to colonization.

Townships recently surveyed, but not yet offered for sale:

{ Dubuisson.
 { Varsan.
 { Manneville.
 { Duero.
 { Western half of Dollard.
 { Part of Pascalis.

Surveying and explorations under way in four townships north of the Railway line:

{ Guyenne.
 { Berry.
 { Bearn.
 { Castagnier.

The Colonization Land System

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Parties desiring to settle in Abitibi and to enjoy the undeniable advantages peculiar to that new territory, are advised to consult the present chapter, which contains all the essential information as to the conditions and formalities to be fulfilled to become possessor and owner of a piece of land.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The price of land in Abitibi is 60 cents per acre, the same as in the other colonization regions in this Province, and every earnest settler can always hope to become the owner of one or more lots.

Further, when the Department is convinced that it has to deal with a *bona fide* settler, it willingly modifies the rigour of its regulations and facilitates, as far as possible, his settlement on our public lands.

We should state at once that it is to the local Crown Lands' agent that any person, wishing to purchase a lot, should apply, either verbally or in writing.

The sale of a lot is naturally subject to certain conditions, which are set forth in the location ticket, a copy of which is published below:

CROWN LANDS AGEFCY—ABITIBI

LOCATION TICKET

\$. 192
Received from the sum of
ten dollars on account on the purchase price of acres of land con-
tained in lot No. in the range of the
Township of

THIS SALE IS MADE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING
CONDITIONS:

1. The purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase price in four equal annual instalments, with interest from this date, at six per cent.

2. The purchaser shall, within four months from the date of purchase, clear THREE acres, of the lot. He shall clear at least three acres each year, and put same on cultivation the following year.

3. Within THIRTY months from the date of sale, the purchaser shall build a habitable house and barn, and reside there, as required by the terms of clause 4.

4. The purchaser can obtain Letters Patent after thirty months continual residence on his lot, provided there is at least FIFTEEN per cent of the lot under cultivation.

Any purchaser of a lot, who resides with his parents (his father or mother) on a lot situated in the same township, is not obliged to build on his own lot, or reside thereon, provided he complies with the conditions respecting cultivation of the lot.

N.-B.—An absence of more than SIX months without the permission of the Crown Lands Agent, constitutes a violation of this clause in regard to residence.

5. The purchaser shall not cut any timber on his lot before the issuing of letters patent, except for clearing, fuel, buildings and fences, and all timber cut contrary to this condition shall be considered as having been cut without permission on public lands.

6. The purchaser shall comply with the laws and regulations concerning the Public Lands, Woods and Forests, Mines and Fisheries, in this province.

7. The minister of lands and forests may add to the purchase price, any amount deemed convenient for the improvements pertaining to the Crown and existing on the lot sold.

O. C. 1st June, 1917
. Agent.

CAUTION

1572. Lots sold or otherwise granted for settlement after the first of July, 1909, shall not, for five years following the date of the location ticket, be sold by the holder of the location ticket, or otherwise alienated, wholly or in part, except by gift *inter vivos* or by will in the direct line ascending or descending or in the collateral line or by abintestate succession, and in that case the donee, heir, or legatee shall be subject to the same prohibition as the original grantee.

Nevertheless, any other transfer made after the first day of July, 1909, during five years to be counted from the date of the location

ticket, shall be valid if previously authorized by the Minister, on proof, to his satisfaction, that such transfer is in the interest of settlement; and the transferee shall be subject to the same prohibition as the original owner.

Every transfer made in contravention of this article, is absolutely null between the parties, and involves the revocation of the sale or grant of the lot. Art. 1572, R. S. Q., 1909; 6 George V, ch. 17.

1574. If the Minister of Lands and Forests is satisfied that any purchaser of Public Lands, or his assignee or representative has been guilty of any fraud or imposition or has violated or neglected to comply with any of the conditions of sale, or if any sale has been made through error, mistake or contrary to the law or the regulations, he may cancel such sale, resume possession of the land therein mentioned and dispose of it as if no sale thereof had taken place. (See article 1574, R. S. Q., 1909.)

Before receiving his location ticket, the purchaser of a lot must make the following solemn declaration before the Crown Lands Agent or a Notary:

FORM A

(Article 1558)

- I
in the county of _____ of _____, declare:
1. I am _____ years of age.
2. I reside at present at _____ ((give the name of the municipality with the street and number if there be any)).
3. I wish to acquire lot No _____ of the _____ range in the township of _____
4. I desire to purchase said lot in my name, to clear and cultivate it to my personal benefit.
5. I am not the holder, in virtue of one or more location tickets issued in my favour (or, as the case may be, transferred to me), of one or more lots of land acquired from the Crown.
6. The lot or lots which I hold by letters patent issued in my favour (or, as the case may be, in favour of any other party in whose rights I may stand) is or are at least half under cultivation.
7. I am not acting under my name for any one to acquire said lot.
8. I do not purchase said lot for the sole purpose of cutting timber or of having it cut by others, but for the purpose of making a serious settlement as settler.
9. I declare that the lot is presently unoccupied and unimproved, except....
10. I swear that all the above facts are true.

And I have signed:

Sworn before me

at
this
day of
192

C. D.

A. B.

IN FAVOR OF GREAT WAR VETERANS

By an Order in Council dated May 22nd, 1919, under statute 9 George V, chapter 9, the government decided to offer to soldiers back from the front free land grants under certain conditions as stated in the special location ticket, the terms of which are as follows with regard to Abitibi:

CROWN LANDS AGENCY—ABITIBI

LOCATION TICKET

.....192

Mr..... is authorized to settle on Lot
..... No..... in the
range of the township of

THIS GRANT IS MADE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING
CONDITIONS:

1. Grantee shall, within four months from the date of the grant, clear THREE acres of the lot. He shall clear at least three acres each year, and put same on cultivation the following year.

2. Within THIRTY months from the date of grant, the grantee shall build a habitable house and barn, and reside therein, as required by the terms of clause 4.

3. The grantee can obtain Letters Patent after thirty months continual residence on his lot, provided there is at least FIFTEEN per cent of the lot under cultivation.

4. Any grantee of a lot, who resides with his parents (his father or mother) on a lot situated in the same township, is not obliged to build on his own lot, or reside thereon, provided he complies with the conditions respecting cultivation of the lot.

5. An Absence of more than SIX months without the permission of the Crown Lands Agent, constitutes a violation of this clause in regard to residence.

6. The grantee shall not cut any timber on his lot before the issuing of letter patent, except for clearing, fuel, buildings and fences, and all timber cut contrary to this condition shall be considered as having been cut without permission on public lands.

7. The grantee shall comply with the laws and regulations concerning the Public Lands, Woods and Forests, Mines and Fisheries, in this province.

.....Agent

CAUTION

1572. Lots sold or otherwise granted for settlement after the first day of July, 1909, sha not, for five years following the date of the location ticket, be sold by the holder of the location ticket, or otherwise alienated, wholly or in part, except by gift *inter vivos*, or

by will in the direct line ascending or descending or in the collateral line, or by abintestate succession, and in that case the donee, heir, or legatee shall be subject to the same prohibition as the original grantee.

Nevertheless, any other transfer made after the first day of July, 1909, during five years to be counted from the date of the location ticket, shall be valid, if previously authorized by the Minister, on proof, to his satisfaction, that such transfer is in the interest of settlement, and the transferee shall be subject to the same prohibition as the original owner.

Every transfer made in contravention of this article, is absolutely null between the parties, and involves the revocation of the sale or grant of the lot. Art. 1572, R. S. Q., 1909; 6 Geo. V, ch. 17.

1574. If the Minister of Lands and Forests is satisfied that any purchaser of Public Lands or his assignee or representative has been guilty of any fraud or imposition or has violated or neglected to comply with any of the conditions of sale, or if any sale has been made through error, mistake or contrary to the law or the regulations, he may cancel such sale, resume possession of the land therein mentioned and dispose of it as if no sale thereof had taken place. (See article 1574 R. S. Q., 1909.)

HIGHWAYS

On every lot or parcel of land sold by the Government, a reservation of five per cent of the total area of such lot or parcel of land is made for the use of public roads, except when such lot or parcel of land is a small island.

This reservation, which is designated as the usual allowance for highways, is not located in any particular part of the lot or parcel of land, but may be taken wherever it is required and judged suitable for highway purposes. The purchaser of a lot loses nothing on account of such highway reservation. It is not therefore included in the sale; as the government sells lots of 100 acres in area respectively, the purchaser only pays for that quantity even though the lot should actually contain 105 acres.

CANCELLATION OF SALES OF CROWN LANDS

The Minister of Lands and Forests can always annul a sale and retake possession of the land sold if there is proof before him that the purchaser has been guilty of fraud or

that he has neglected to fulfil any of the conditions of the sale.

The same thing may occur if the lot has been sold under some misunderstanding or mistake: the sale of the lot is cancelled and the department may dispose of it in the same way as if it had never been sold.

The cancelling of the sale of a lot cannot however be ordered in such case, before notice has been given.

This notice, in which are mentioned the lots liable to cancellation, is forwarded to the agent, who causes it to be posted in a public place. And the cancelling of the sale of a lot can only be ordered thirty days after the posting up of such notice.

The agent must in every cast notify the owner or occupant of the lot, in writing, if he knows his address, that the cancellation of the sale of the lot is proposed and will be ordered thirty days after the posting up or the notice of the same.

The purchaser however is always allowed to take advantage of the delay for posting to place before the Minister, by petition, the reasons why he opposes the cancelling of the sale of his lot.

SQUATTERS

Squatters are those who occupy public lands without having acquired them from the Crown.

Squatters are not recognized by the Department, and it is strictly forbidden to do any work on Crown lands before having obtained a location ticket.

CROWN LAND AGENTS

The sale of colonization lands is effected through the Land Agents.

After such classification as is authorized by article 1554, the Agent is obliged to sell land not for cultivation and classified as such, to any *bona fide* settler who applies to him for same.

No sale, however, can be made to the same party for more than one hundred acres. If the lot applied for contains, according to survey, more than one hundred acres, but not more than one hundred and twenty-five acres, then the agent may sell to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five acres.

The law makes an exception in favor of a father having four children below sixteen years of age. The latter in this case is entitled to purchase two lots if he has not already obtained by location ticket the number of acres allowed by previous laws, or, if being already the owner of patented lots, half of those lots are under cultivation.

The sales made by agents take effect on the very day of their execution. Should it happen however that the location ticket should contain some clerical mistake, an error in the same or even some wrong designation, it shall always be lawful for the Minister to cancel such location ticket and to order a new one with the necessary corrections.

On the other hand, article 1572 requires that lots sold or otherwise granted for colonization purposes after the first July, 1909, cannot be alienated by the ticket holder for five years from the date of such location ticket, except by gift *inter vivos* or by will in direct line ascending or descending, or in collateral line, or by intestate succession, in which such cases the donee or heir shall be subject to the same prohibition as the original owner.

No other transfer of a lot is valid except when previously authorized by the Minister on evidence that the transfer is desirable in the interests of colonization.

Any transfer made contrary to the above quoted article is radically null between the parties, and entails the revocation of the sale or grant of such lot.

The agents collect the arrears due to the crown, settle difficulties which may arise from conflicting claims, and

are charged with the duty of inspecting lands and protecting the public domain against depredation of all kinds.

The agents may, when called upon, draw up transfer deeds (donation excepted), when lots change hands.

These transfers may also be made by notarial deeds.

When the deed of transfer is drawn up and signed by the parties interested, it is forwarded to the Department of Lands and Forests for registration, with a fee of one dollar for registration.

The registration of deeds of transfer forwarded to the Department is only made after the conditions of settlement have been fulfilled and the instalments due have been paid.

The agents are authorized to grant to settlers certificates of the fulfilment of the settlement conditions when they possess the necessary information to enable them to do so. Each certificate is delivered to the person requiring the same on payment of a fee of three dollars.

If an agent has been directed to make a special inspection with reference to the purchase of lots or to inquire whether the conditions of settlement on one or more lots have been fulfilled, he is entitled, to cover his expenses, to a fee of four dollars a day during the whole time he is away from his residence on such inspection. This fee must be paid in advance by the person applying for such inspection.

Finally, if any difficulty arises with reference to lots or to the dues or moneys to be collected on timber, all the documents and vouchers connected with the matter must be sent to the agent, who is bound, according to the exigencies and difficulties of the case, to report to the Department of Lands and Forests and ask for its direct action.

The agents must, as far as lies in their power, facilitate the task of those who, *bona fide*, wish to settle on public lands and assist them in obtaining their location tickets.

The agents are obliged to send to the department an account of their operations at the beginning of each month, and no variation from this rule is permitted. A copy of this statement is sent back to the agents after it has been revised and they must insert the corrections made thereto in their books.

The land agents must also every month notify the timber agent of their division of every sale of a lot.

CUTTING OF TIMBER

EXEMPTION FROM DUES IN FAVOR OF BONA-FIDE SETTLERS

No timber dues shall be exacted on any timber cut by settlers on lots regularly acquired by location ticket from the Crown, provided such timber be cut in good faith, during clearing operations and wholly upon the fifteen per cent. acreage required to be cleared in the performance of settlement duties. (Article 1632.)

In order that the right to cut timber in the clearing be considered to have been exercised in such good faith as to justify the exemption from dues, the obligation imposed on the bearer of the location ticket must be fulfilled, to wit: residence on the lot within the time prescribed, payment of instalments matured, and clearing of the part of the lot described in the said ticket; also, that all the timber, without exception, be cut exclusively within the number of acres that the settler has the right and duty to clear and prepare for cultivation under the terms of his location ticket.

All timber cut under other circumstances is considered as having been cut without authorization on the Crown lands.

After the issuance of letters patent, the settler may cut all the timber on his lot and dispose of the same at his will, without paying any dues.

In order to take advantage of the benevolent dispositions of the law which exempts from dues the timber cut in the clearing or on patented lots, the settler must produce a sworn statement of the timber cut, mentioning on which lot, and using the following form:

FOREST SERVICE

AFFIDAVIT FOR ALL TIMBER CUT ON PRIVATE LANDS OR ON LOTS UNDER LOCATION TICKET

DECLARATION OF THE VENDOR

- I the undersigned..... of
- (1) declare under oath that I have cut or caused to be cut on lot No..... Range..... township..... the following timber:
- (2)
- (3) which I have delivered to.....
- (4) who owns the lot. Mr.....
- (5) where does he live?.....
- (6) Since when does he reside on said lot?.....
- (7) Is the lot PATENTED?.....
- (8) What is his occupation?.....
- There are on the lot wherefrom the timber was cut the following improvements:
- (9) House.....
- (10) Barn.....
- (11) Stable.....
- (12) and..... acres of ploughed lands,
- (13) acres in clearing sown among stumps,
- (14) acres in clearing not sown.
- (15) What quantity of timber has been taken outside of the clearing?
- (16) What quantity has been cut during the process of land clearing?

Sworn before me at {
 Date..... 191 { The vendor will sign here.

NORA.—If the lot is patented or in Seignior, the vendor needs only answer questions 1 to 7, and swear to the declaration.

UNLAWFUL CUTTING

It is strictly forbidden to cut timber without authorization on Crown lands. See article 1611, R. S. Q.

1611. Any person who, without authority, cuts or employs or induces any other person to cut, or assist in cutting any timber of any kind on any public lands, or removes or carries away or employs, induces or assists any other person to remove or carry away any merchantable timber of any kind, so cut from any of the public lands aforesaid, shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim to any remuneration for cutting, preparing the same for market or conveying the same to or towards market.

If the timber or sawlogs made have been removed out of the reach of the officers of the Department of Lands and Forests, or if it is otherwise found impossible to seize the same, he shall in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, forfeit a sum of three dollars for each tree (rafting stuff excepted), which he is proved to have cut or caused to be cut or carried away.

LICENSE FOR CUTTING TIMBER

Permission to cut timber upon Crown lands is sold by public auction and those who desire such permission must apply to the Minister of Lands and Forests and amply designate the lands upon which they desire to conduct operations. This application is taken cognizance of at the department, and when the Minister decides to offer certain limit at public auction, it is considered.

Public notice of all sales of timber is duly given according to law.

The sale is held on the day fixed and the right to obtain a license for each limit is awarded to the highest bidder, subject to the payment of an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile or fraction thereof, from 1st september 1910, and other conditions fixed by the regulations, as follows:

NOTICE TO LICENSEES

The ground rent for the renewal of this license must be paid on or before the first of September next.

Affidavits stating the quantity and description of the timber cut under this license and other particulars in conformity with forms supplied by the undersigned agent must be deposited in the office of the said agent before the thirtieth of June next, or before the drive in certain cases.

Clearances must be obtained for all timber cut before it leaves the limits of this agency, and, in order that the timber cut on private

lands may be exempt from dues, affidavits must be filed in this office showing on what lots such timber was cut and the quantity cut on each lot.

Crown timber Agent.

BY AUTHORITY of the powers conferred upon me by the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1909, and by the regulations, and in consideration of the payment made or to be made to His Majesty: I hereby authorize

agents and employees, to cut timber on the territory indicated on the back hereof and to hold and occupy the said territory to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the first of May to the thirtieth of April with the right to transport the said timber across the unoccupied or waste lands of the Crown. And by virtue of such license, the licensee has the right to all timber cut during the term of this license by others having no right to the land hereby assigned, with the power to seize and take possession of the same wherever it may be in the Province of Quebec.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz:

All persons authorized by the Minister of Lands and Forests may at any time make roads and use the same for travelling on the land hereby granted.

Nothing herein shall prevent any person duly authorized by the Minister of Lands and Forests from taking timber for making roads or building bridges or for public works under the control of the Government of this Province.

All lots sold and conceded under location ticket with the authority of the Minister of Lands and Forests previous to the date hereof are excluded from this license, and the lots thus sold or placed under location ticket after the date of such license shall cease to be subject thereto on the first of May next. In the event of the cancellation of the sale or location of such lots, they shall revert to and be again embraced in said license.

Any person settling under lawful title upon the limit hereby granted shall not be molested in any way in his clearing or farming operations by the licensee or his representatives, and the timber cut by him in his clearing operations in conformity with the location ticket shall belong to him.

The said licensee or his representatives shall comply with the law and all regulations established or that may be established by order in council, and he shall agree to all the timber cut in virtue of this license being counted and measured, and he shall also pay the dues chargeable thereon when required so to do by me or any authorized officer; otherwise the said timber shall be treated as cut without authority on the public lands and the said licensee shall be liable to such penalties as the law imposes.

To assure the freedom of floating timber in the rivers and to facilitate the operations for that purpose, the licensee or his representatives shall comply with the provisions of articles 7297 to 7305, inclusively, of the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting the protection of the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks.

All timber cut in virtue of this license must be manufactured in Canada.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at this day of
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
In duplicate

Crown Timber Agent.

GROUND RENT \$.....

REMARKS

The licensee is bound, on paying the ground rent for the renewal of this license, to declare under oath whether he is still the proprietor in good faith of the limit indicated on the back thereof or whether he has sold or transferred it, wholly or partly, and for whom he holds it.

The license is granted for one year, from 1st May to 30th April following.

The licensee is entitled to the annual renewal of his license, if he pays the ground rent and otherwise conforms himself to the regulations..

If lots situated within the territory under license are sold for agricultural purposes, the licensee keeps the right to cut timber until the 30th April following the sale. After that date the lots so sold are withdrawn from his license, and the licensee has no more right to the wood.

All lots sold or located by the authority of the Minister prior to the date of any license to cut timber, for any territory wherein such lots are situated, are excepted from such license, but any lots so sold or located within such territory, after the date of any such license shall cease to be subject to such license only after the 30th April next following, and whenever the sale of any such lot is cancelled, the said lot shall be restored to such license. Every license renewed within the delay granted by the regulations shall take effect from the 1st May preceding. (See Article 1633, R. S. P. Q.)

Past experience shows that friendly relations naturally prevail between the *bonafide* settler, who takes a lot in a territory under license and does thereon some clearing work, and the licensee who cuts the wood in the territory in which that lot is situated.

On the contrary, there is trouble and friction whenever so called settlers take lots for the purpose of carrying on lumber trade. Therefore, the Department endeavors to avoid any sale of lots to speculating settlers. Besides, there is always the alternative of cancellation according to law against such sales.

STUMPAGE TARIFF

	Years 1918-19 to 1922-23	Years 1923-24 to 1927-28
I.—Square, waney or flat timber, per cubic foot:		
<i>a)</i> White pine, oak, hickory and walnut.....	0.08	0.10
<i>b)</i> Red pine, elm, ash, cedar, basswood, birch, maple, tamarac.....	0.06	0.08
<i>c)</i> Spruce, balsam, grey pine or banksian pine, hemlock, white birch, aspen, poplar.....	0.04	0.06
II.—Saw logs and boom and dimension timber in the raw state, per thousand feet board measure:		
<i>a)</i> White pine, oak, hickory, walnut.....	\$ 2.60	\$ 3.00
<i>b)</i> Red pine, elm, ash, basswood, birch, maple, tamarac.....	2.00	2.00
<i>c)</i> Spruce, balsam, grey pine or banksian pine, hemlock, white birch, aspen, poplar.....	1.60	1.80
<i>d)</i> Cedar.....	1.40	1.40
III.—Poles more than 18 feet in length, not exceeding 10 inches in diameter at the small end, each:		
<i>a)</i> 30 feet and less in length.....	0.25	0.40
<i>b)</i> 31 to 40 feet in length.....	0.50	0.75
<i>c)</i> 41 to 50 feet in length.....	1.00	1.50
<i>d)</i> 51 feet and over in length.....	2.00	3.00
IV.—Railway ties or sleepers not exceeding 9 feet in length, each.....	0.10	0.10
V.—All other wood goods, <i>ad valorem</i>	15%	15%