

**ALGOMA FORESTS.**

The *Thunder Bay Sentinel* writes as follows: During the past winter a number of our enterprising citizens formed themselves into a company or rather joined together in an informal manner, and formed a fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of sending out a number of exploring parties, whose mission it was to hunt up tracts of timber land.

Three separate parties were made up, and spent the winter in the woods, in different directions, returning towards spring with good news. One of the exploring parties reported the discovery of a pine forest, covering 4,000 acres of land, and a number of smaller tracts of valuable timber lands. Another party made a discovery of an immense tract of land which was not very far from the coast, and well timbered throughout. A survey of a portion of this has been forwarded to the Crown Land Office to secure it, and we understand further surveys will be made, and larger tracts of it secured at once.

The third party were also successful in finding a number of small tracts of pine lands and other tracts well wooded with tamarack, birch, poplar, maple and cedar, all of which will come in useful in various ways.

These discoveries have been made within a radius of 50 or 60 miles of Prince Arthur's Landing, which is but a small area in a district of over 400 miles in extent. It is of sufficient importance to the country to prove that all who claim to know so much of the barren wilderness of Algoma, know but very little of it, in fact know nothing of it whatever, and have merely surmised from seeing a rocky and apparently barren coast, that such is the nature of the country inland.

The *Sentinel* has always refuted any statement regarding the barren nature of the district. Many explorers have met with tracts of excellent land, suitable for farming purposes. In the regions of Black Bay and Nopigon there are large tracts of as fertile land as can be met with in the richest portions of Ontario, while in the neighbourhood of P. A. Landing, in the townships of Oliver, McIntyre and Neobing there are lands (Free Grant some of them) which are unequalled for strength of soil, and also to the west in the townships of Blake, Crooks and Pardee, are found large tracts of pine lands, which were mostly taken up years ago by speculators, and some are now being used for the lumber supply of this region. The inland portion of Algoma is but little known, but enough is known of the country within a radius of say 75 miles of P. A. Landing to prove that its forest wealth is no small item of value to the district, and with continued explorations, we may look for further important discoveries in this direction.

**A NEW FIELD.**

The importance of the immense demand for lumber that is springing up, and will continue to expand, in the new Northwest that lies on both sides of the British line, stretching westward from the Red River to the north 500 to 600 miles, through almost a timberless region, cannot be overestimated. Pertinent to this conclusion, it is well to note the progress that is being made in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. There is now under contract, and to be completed by September 1 next, sections of the line as follows:

From Thunder Bay to Winnipeg	Miles.	425
Pembina branch, from St. Vincent to Stone Fort.	55	
Pembina mountain branch	100	
From Winnipeg to present end of track	150	
Under contract for completion this season to Calgary	600	
Total	1,290	

Calgary is at the foot of the Rocky mountains, 600 miles west of Winnipeg. The country from the Red River to the mountains is almost unbroken prairie. As fast as the road is completed a tide of emigration will flow along its entire length, the rich wheat lands of the prairie region will be settled, towns and cities will spring up, every stage of development calling for increased supplies of lumber. Not only this, but numerous lines of branch road have already been projected, and others will be, until every county between the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific will be banded with iron,

which will be studded with villages and cities. It does not require a stretch of imagination to see how this settlement of a vast timberless area of rich agricultural and grazing lands will call for lumber. Is it any wonder that the northern lumber manufacturers are in such a blissful state of satisfaction now-a-days?—*North-western Lumberman.*

**SIX MONTHS' EXPORTS.**

In February last a return was requested by the House of Commons of the quantity and value of the exports and imports of the Dominion (by Provinces) for the six months ended 31st December, 1881.

The following are the exports of forest products returned for the six months in question:—

QUEBEC EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Tanbark	34,327 cords	\$ 174,401
Deals	70,707 s. hund.	2,010,133
Deal ends	440	97,334
Planks and boards	64,010 M. ft.	680,375
Staves and headings	440	32,300
Standards and staves	230 M.	18,925
R. R. Ties, &c	93,310 pcs.	60,480
Birch timber	172 tons	52,372
Elna	15,003 "	17,379
Maple "	842 "	11,214
Oak "	33,032 "	651,014
White Pine lumber	105,067 "	1,890,438
Red Pine "	8,022 "	169,406
Maple sugar	272,095 lbs.	20,368
Pot and pearl ashes	7,057 brls.	194,620

ONTARIO EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Firewood	78,470 cords	\$140,717
Hop and other poles		73,917
Oak logs	4,003 M. ft.	64,415
Other logs	17,358 "	51,770
Laths and palings	45,600 "	49,055
Planks and boards	324,341 "	3,859,335
Staves and stave bolts		119,280
Shingles	32,355 "	75,257
R. R. Ties, etc	6,217 pcs	203,954
Sugar Box Shooks	54,053 "	19,553

NOVA SCOTIA EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Firewood	26,072 cords	\$ 87,200
Deals	95,483 s. hund.	518,790
Planks and boards	28,803 M. ft.	60,705
Birch Timber	6,094 tons	22,451

NEW BRUNSWICK EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Tanbark	8,280 cords	\$ 43,105
Deals	95,483 s. hund.	2,419,871
Deal ends	4,570 "	78,734
Laths and pickets	60,711 M. ft.	60,705
Planks and boards	16,722 "	133,107
Scantling	7,625 "	51,815
R. R. Ties and sleepers	377,691 "	39,449
Sugar-box shooks	49,972 "	27,216
Birch Timber	6,217 tons	39,107
White Pine Timber	2,500 "	20,947

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Deals and deal ends	923 s. hund.	\$14,315

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Planks and boards	16,362 M. ft.	\$187,059
Laths and pickets	1,636 M. ft.	4,374

Recapitulation of six months' exports of Canadian forest products for the latter half of 1881:—

	Value
Ontario	\$4,812,408
Quebec	7,663,715
N. Brunswick	2,058,973
Nova Scotia	983,002
British Columbia	197,033
P. E. Island	16,095
Total	\$18,632,216

**PRESERVE THE FORESTS.**

In discussing the recent forestry congress at Cincinnati, the *American Engineer*, after giving the names of the officers of the association then formed, says:—It is to be hoped and expected, from the array of names presented above, that something more than the mere formation of the association will result, for it is high time that laws were created, and means perfected for executing them, to prevent the wholesale and ruthless destruction of our woods and forests, which a profitable product in the hands of unscrupulous individuals and corporations has hitherto induced. No considerations whatever, whether on sanitary, meteorological or aesthetic grounds have as yet hindered this persistent denudation of our timber lands, a denudation not carried on in the light of an economy which an ultimate failure of supply would suggest, but in a careless wantonness, displaying an utter lack of principle in the operations connected with the trade. It may be partially true that lumbering operations involve waste, it is none the less true that care should be taken that this waste be reduced to a minimum, a matter which the most careless observer of our great lumber trade will aver is far from being realized. The possibility of regulating the operations of the lumber men being a difficult one, and the industry so extended, it would seem that the best remedy is an effort to continue the supply, and this the forestry congress proposes to do, among its

other worthy propositions. The lumber trade is not the great end in view, however, for the efforts of scientific research for telluric, hygienic and meteorologic principles are involved bearing largely upon the welfare of our growing population, and while it may be well to support a great industry, it is surely better to provide for the good of the people generally, which we believe will be promoted by prompt and energetic attention to the forestry claims of this vast continent.

**QUEBEC TIMBER LANDS.**

The *Quebec Chronicle*, in an article on the resolutions granting land to railway companies, has the following:—

"The public domain of this province may be roughly classed under two heads—lands fit for agricultural or colonization purposes, and held for that object, and lands generally not well adapted for colonization, but valuable for mercantile purposes from the timber with which they are clothed. Both classes, in a sense, belong to the Crown, which, in the former case, holds them as absolute property, and in the latter case, subject to the tenure or rights of the licentiates or holders of the timber licenses. And these rights have been carefully defined by statute, by orders-in-council establishing regulations for the Crown Land Department, and by judicial interpretation in the courts of both provinces. Without going into detail, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that the limit-holder, so long as he pays the ground rent for his limits and the stumpage on the timber cut by him, is entitled, as the law now stands, to the yearly renewal of his license in perpetuity with the single exception of the case of lots included in his license, being taken up by bona fide resident settlers, for colonization purposes, which lots the Government are properly enough bound to exclude on next renewing his license. And this risk, the risk of bona fide settlement by families taking up lots of say 200 acres each, the limit-holder by the term of his contract agrees and is content to run. That this is the true view of the law on the question, no one at all conversant with the subject can for a moment doubt. The licentiates of timber berths in this province, therefore, at the present moment, hold property in these berths—valuable property, for the security of their tenure to which the faith of the Crown has been pledged in a hundred different ways, and which in many instances they have bought at large prices from the Crown Land Department itself, at public auction sales held in its very offices. To give one instance out of many of Government recognition of the licentiates property in limits, the regulations of the Crown Land Department provide that they may be pledged in their books for advances, and as a matter of fact this provision is daily made use of to a large extent. On the faith of this tenure, not only have immense sums been paid for limits both to the Crown at public sales and to private individuals, but the holders have further gone to great expense in improving creeks and rivers, constructing slides, building roads, opening up farms, to enable the lumber to be got out and brought to market, and in building mills for its manufacture when got out. It is needless to state here what lumberers and the lumber trade have done for the development of this country, but we may say that, setting apart the Dominion subsidy and confining ourselves to local revenue, derived purely from local sources, the lumber trade, in ground rents, stumpage, Crown dues, etc., etc., contributes between one-third and one-half of the total income of the Province."

**EVIDENCES OF A FIRMNESS.**

The following circular issued by Gardner, Spry & Co., lumber dealers at Chicago, is a pretty reliable index of the future of the lumber market, and will interest lumber manufacturers:—

Herewith we hand you our revised price list, based upon the recent bear movement in this market. We desire to say, in connection herewith, that this decline is a repetition of the old song—"no stock and hence low prices." It will be obvious to you that a dealer with nothing to lose has everything to gain—per se, parties with no stock on hand or bought "to arrive," are perfectly safe in forcing a decline, because,

under such circumstances, they desire the benefit of a falling market to lay on, if the wholesale market declines in sympathy with the yard movement.

That little word "if" is what breaks their hearts. To a disinterested person, the present situation would indicate anything but a decline. The well known shortage of the log crop, together with the disastrous and prolonged strike at Muskegon (the largest lumber manufacturing point in the world), will surely curtail the supply 40 per cent. over last year. This, in connection with good crop prospects, and up to date, the largest demand ever known, cannot fail to make a firm or advancing market.

**BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.**

MONTH ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1882.		
	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Timber (Hewn).</i>		
Russia	11,509	22,080
Sweden and Norway	104,177	153,479
Germany	62,017	170,765
United States	14,874	52,071
British India	7,033	95,827
British North America	203	640
Other Countries	32,232	33,452
Total	222,065	533,313
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>		
Russia	16,082	33,459
Sweden and Norway	160,335	403,353
British North America	0,700	22,659
Other Countries	39,483	121,408
Total	235,600	670,909
<i>Staves (all sizes)</i>		
	10,512	76,003
<i>Mahogany (tons)</i>		
	3,399	33,963
Total of Hewn and Sawn	448,265	1,204,312

SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1882.		
	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Timber (Hewn).</i>		
Russia	18,673	43,600
Sweden and Norway	184,543	277,702
Germany	62,192	202,734
United States	48,974	165,008
British India	23,105	292,010
British North America	1,175	3,877
Other Countries	121,923	140,735
Total	460,566	1,120,584
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>		
Russia	34,603	76,750
Sweden and Norway	270,034	604,572
British North America	51,703	128,217
Other Countries	88,970	282,408
Total	455,210	1,292,157
<i>Staves (all sizes)</i>		
	29,705	160,103
<i>Mahogany (tons)</i>		
	9,873	91,789
Total of Hewn and Sawn	912,776	2,418,721

**FOREST DEVASTATION.**

The *Sentinel*, of Prince Arthur's landing, Ont., in its issue of May 13th, says:—

The annual devastation of our forests has commenced. The fire mentioned in the columns of the *Sentinel* has assumed immense proportions and is emitting volumes of black smoke, which is settling like a pall over the north end of Thunder Bay. Another fire is also raging on the west side of the town, apparently on the borders of the Townships of McIntyre and Neobing.

In view of this annual destruction of timber, would it not be well for the Dominion Government to cause a searching enquiry to be made into the cause of such conflagrations. These fires must have an origin other than spontaneous combustion, for the frost is hardly out of the ground, and the weather has been anything but warm even this spring, and until within the past day or two there has not been what could be called anything but cold weather.

A punishment ought to be meted out to those who willfully or carelessly cause such great destruction to our timber, for at the present it is of very great value, and in the near future will be worth to Algoma almost as much as her mineral resources.

**\$200.00 Reward:**

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have a cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitter published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.