
the roads which the selfish one ignorant learned who may be willing to purchase their rights even for a trifle, while many of those who do remain on their location have been compelled to resort to hunting, trapping, or keeping small taverns or groggeries on the roads which are travelled for lumbering purposes, or find work with the manufacturers of timber or saw-logs in their neighborhood, to eke out their existence.

Nothing good can possibly result from forcing or unduly encouraging settlement upon lands so barren and unsuited for agricultural purposes, but on the contrary much evil must arise from time and labor lost, disappointed hopes, and misery suffered by those who settle or attempt to settle upon them, and the Government, which not only expended large sums of money in procuring this result, but employs agents at home and abroad to encourage settlement upon such lands, is responsible for acting in ignorance of the facts; for it cannot be imagined they are acting in bad faith in the matter.

There is, besides, another consideration of great importance to the interests of the

large cities and towns whose prosperity is now mainly dependent upon the Lumber Trade, which is, that in consequence of them being unduly encouraged to enter upon the Lumber Trade which require to be cleared by burning the timber thereon, the areas which they originally occupied escape from their control and extend to be carried into the forests, causing immense destruction of valuable timber, the inevitable consequences of which are the loss of valuable public property, and the destruction of the timber lands of Canada.

This result some may look upon with indifference, others as a desirable event; but those who entertain such views, and who cannot have given them the matter much consideration, or made themselves acquainted with the facts necessary to form a correct estimate of the importance of the Lumber Trade, and the benefit it confers upon the province at large, and especially upon those sections of country and towns directly interested in the trade. Take for instance the whole valley of the Ottawa, the towns and villages thereon, and the City of Ottawa itself. What has enabled them to attain their present position, and what must they owe to for many years to come to sustain their position, and progress but to the Lumber Trade? Very few persons have stated to demonstrate the correctness of this view of the case. Assuming as an average of years the quantity of White Pine to be 13,000,000 cubic feet; of Red Pine, 2,250,000 cubic feet; Deals, 2,250,000; Quebec Lumber, 2,250,000; and other sawn lumber (which is the principal market in the United States) at 60,000,000; and with this measure, and putting on these what will be a fair valuation, we find the annual value of the exports of the valley of the Ottawa

White Pine, 13,000,000 cubic	
feet at 7d.	\$1,516,666
Red Pine, 125,000 cubic ft at 8d	337,500
Pine Deal, 125,000 cubic ft at 8d	337,500
hundred of 2,750 superficial	
feet, inch measure, at \$32	
per 100.	720,000
Sawn Lumber of different descrip-	
tions, 60,000,000 cubic ft at \$9	
per inch measure, at \$9 per	
1,000 feet.	540,000
Together amounting to	\$3,114,166
Besides a considerable quantity of Tamarac	
and some Elm timber not included.	
Now apart from this trade, the exports of	
the whole of the north side of the river, far	
back on the south as the Rideau Canal,	
and the towns situated thereon, consist	
chiefly of a few barrels of ashes and kegs of	
butter, with some beef cattle and horses, and	
a small quantity of fur, the exact value of	
which is not more than \$500,000, but	
it probably does not exceed \$100,000, if it	
comes up to that amount. Admitting all	
this to be true it may be said that if we had	
not the lumber Trade, and were it as bad	

consumed in that business would find a market elsewhere. No doubt it would for the wheat, flour, beef, and pork now consumed in the production of these articles. The lumber they produce would find all equal to those they now obtain. Instead of obtaining the prices they now do, being about those current in Montreal, freight and charges added, they would have to accept those prices, freight and charges deducted, making a difference against them of not less than \$1 per barrel on flour, and \$2 per barrel on beef and pork. In the case of lumber, much more, as in the interior of the country the difference would be greater in proportion to the distance from market. Nor is this all. The farmers in winter, when they can do little else to advantage, how find employment by drawing those articles to where they are required by the lumber-

This is, however, but an insignificant part of the advantages which the farmer derives from the Lumber Trade being carried on in his neighborhood; for nothing is so common as to find a farmer anxious to dispose of except hay and oats, for which he now receives high prices, often as much as 60 and even 80 cents per bushel for oats, and \$20 to \$30 per ton for hay, and when he had to dispose of his surplus in some distant market, he could not in many cases dispose of for more than would pay the cost of transport, if so much, at the present rates paid for men and teams in the Lumber Trade.

This answer will probably say let the farmers grow wheat, which is of more value and will better support the cost of transport than hay or oats; but to this the answer must be that very little of the country rear-

All this, it must be admitted, does not present a very encouraging prospect for the Ottawa and rear of the Trent country as depending purely on agricultural pursuits; at we cannot change the facts by refusing to look at them as they really exist, or by proclaiming them to be what they are not and the sooner the true state of the case is known, and a wise course of policy in recognition thereof is adopted by government, the better and more creditable it will be for all concerned.

What has led more than anything else to