

life, although beginning the same way for us all, could not have with the individuals, at all ages and in all surroundings, identical manifestations; that absolute equality is an anomaly, that it has never existed elsewhere than in the mind that gave it birth, and in the doctrines of 1789 beyond which it has never reached; that, in the struggle for existence, none but the fittest and ablest can succeed; that unity is strength, that Society is a powerful educational factor and a medium of achievement and welfare; that, on the contrary, isolation could not produce but half-perfected subjects; that Liberty, amidst the throngs, needs to be circumscribed and restrained, so as to be favourable to the expansion of all the qualities, and that, too free and unchecked, it creates and nurses imperfections.

Was it not when in contact with the forest, that the courageous "coureurs des bois" and fearless pioneers, our ancestors, have acquired these virtues of righteousness and courage which was admired even by the enemy? Was it not in striving to take possession of the soil which the forest held underneath its powerful roots, that our forefathers have tested their strength and given new vigor to their energies?

But the forest does not confine itself to accomplish, for the greatest welfare of man, works of poetry, betterment and education. It combines usefulness with pleasure, unites the supernatural to the material and brings together the real and things unseen.

Guarding Our Game and Fish

First of all, the forest is the guardian of fish and game. It supplies to the former pure, fresh and running water, necessary to maintain life and favour its manifestations. Spacious and open everywhere; filled with freshness, provided with dark and quiet haunts; offering an abundant litter, succulent leaves, grass and various fruits; affording protection through the general arrangement of its trees, against the cold winds and the burning rays of the sun, the forest, with its soil of downy moss on which the hoof never wearies, is to game, according to the simple expression of a writer of Burgundy "an unequalled stable." It is so essential to the existence of game, that the latter disappears when the forest is gone and comes back when it has grown up again.

The part the forest plays in the conservation of game is evidenced



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Canadian Pacific Railway

Department of Colonization and Development

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by the numerous ordinances issued on various occasions by the kings of England, France and Germania, with the object of prohibiting industrial operations in certain wooded territories which they reserved as hunting grounds.

Hunting does not enter our daily task as much as it did in those days when the "coureurs des bois" conquered whole empires; it is not merely a sport of kings and it has ceased to be the means by which glory is won and the expansion of one's country is attained. Having developed into

an industry, it constitutes, for a country, a valuable source of wealth, and, for a small number of speculators, a profitable occupation. But it can only be so inasmuch as the forest exists in the district where such operations are carried on.

Even if the forests were, as in the days of Ronsard, nothing else but "a vast dwelling for the birds" which find therein abundant food and comfortable shelter, it should not be laid waste, because from its precincts come those singers which add to our life moments of joy and happiness.



Manitoba is not all prairie, by any means, although the Easterner is often apt to think of it as such. Seventy-five per cent. of Manitoba's area is tree covered. This view shows jackpine and black spruce on the East side of Lake Winnipeg.