

I visited one of the largest lumbering concerns in Sweden. They were engaged in the manufacture of lumber since the year 1643; they have conducted the lumbering business through their ancestors in this same place, on the same river, since the year 1643. I saw the original deed granting a limit of 500 miles to the firm who established the business in 1643; of course, the establishment has changed hands a number of times since the original grant, but the limits are operated still, and are valuable at the present day. The reason for this state of things is easily explained by the fact that the proper system of forest preservation has existed from the first, on these limits, and that this system is still in force at the present day.

The cut of the establishment is about eighty millions a year. I saw many thousands of logs within 10 miles of the mill, put out on the ice of the river this winter. The average was from 4 to 9 inches.

Labour in Sweden is very much cheaper than ours; they pay their men from 70 cts. to \$1.50 per day, without board, the average wage is about 85 cents.

The lumbering is carried on there with farmers who take jobs and jobbers, no crews being put in the woods as we do in Canada. The fact is they have been in the business so long that every farmer is as much interested in the preservation of the forest as the Government and the lumbermen. The people have been educated up to this point; they are an intelligent reading people, who for the most part can read and write. In fact, it is very rare to find any person who cannot read and write, and the whole tendency of their education has been in the direction of acquiring a knowledge of the value of forest to the community. The whole Northern section of Sweden is dependent upon forest production and its industries. In this respect it closely resembles Quebec.

I investigated the question of the expense of getting