

bilities are in store for industries along these lines.

As pointed out by the Director of Forestry in an address before the Canadian Forestry Association at Winnipeg in 1913, Manitoba may yet become a great forest province. The information in this connection given in the following paragraphs are obtained from this source.

Northern Manitoba offers an attractive field for the practice of commercial forestry. Several European countries, with similar conditions in respect to geological and climatic conditions have made great successes of such ventures, and are deriving handsome revenues from them. Investigations have shown that the rate of tree growth in Manitoba compares favourably with that in Germany, France, and Sweden.

Sweden's Example.

The case of Sweden might be cited as an indication of what could be hoped for in Manitoba by following a suitable forest policy. Sweden is a northern country having similar conditions of climate and soil, much of it being

underlain by a granite formation like that of the Laurentian area. It is about equal in extent to Northern Manitoba, its total area being 172,876 square miles as compared with Northern Manitoba's area of 178,100 square miles.

By following a systematic forestry policy during recent years Sweden has placed the industry on a profitable basis, and is now receiving a national revenue and providing employment for thousands of her people, at the same time providing for replenishing the forest supply in proportion to the consumption. In 1905 her wood-working industries included 1,370 saw-mills, 138 pulp-mills and 20 match factories, giving employment to 56,424 people. The government forests themselves employed a staff of 971 rangers and officials, and yet yielded a net revenue of \$2,122,625. The total values of her forest products for the year were \$107,000,000. Comparing this with Manitoba's products of less than one million dollars but with natural conditions as favourable, it cannot but suggest the great opportunities that await the province in commercial forestry.

RECONSTRUCTION!— AND THE CALL OF THE FORESTS!

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A Challenge to Canadians to Face Critical National Problems with Courage and Daring.



The effort necessary to win the war has stimulated all the nations engaged to a pitch of effort never before approached. There has been a great awakening and quickening of life both material and spiritual. Old formulas have gone by the board, the old catch words by which the politicians have fooled us have been exposed in all their pitiful nakedness and old abuses which have been tolerated for centuries have been swept away in a day. For some time to come it is going to be harder to fool the people than ever before. We have seen the terrible burden of alcohol almost removed, the nationalization and rational handling of a few of the businesses which make modern life possible, the apportionment of food and coal so that all could have their share, and the curtailment of luxuries. Why can we not continue to be sensible and

patriotic now that the war is over? A very small fraction of the money which has been spent for the war would see the country covered with good schools, with good roads, and our people instructed in the proper care of their health by competent men under a Minister of Public Health. If it was necessary to train our men and to put them in the pink of condition to win the war, why is it not far more important to bring up our children with sound minds and well trained bodies fitted to take their place in our great country and not left to grow up haphazard, half starved, uneducated and untrained, some of them condemned to fill the jails, the asylums and the brothels. When our men come back from the front they are going to ask some of these questions and they are going to insist that they be answered in the affirmative. The