

lation of about 16,000, owns a forest of 10,576 acres. The total income from this forest averages \$100,000 per year. All these communal forests are so managed as to yield a permanent income, fluctuating very little from year to year. The total yearly outlay on the Baden forest is about \$33,000, nearly all of which is for labor. There remains each year a profit of about \$66,000 for the city treasury, an average annual return

land bears productive forests and the income is in consequence comparatively low. Moreover, the Heidelberg forest is managed as much from the aesthetic as from the business standpoint. Utility and productivity are in many instances sacrificed to beauty; the forest is made to serve as a park. Yet, though it is a young, unproductive forest, though it is kept in a condition which would put to shame many of our parks,



[Courtesy N. Y. State F. F. and G. Com'n.]

Swiss Municipal Forest used also as a Park.

of over six dollars from each acre of forest.

The forest of Baden has been so long under scientific management that it has been raised to a high state of productivity and is very profitable. A newer forest is that belonging to Heidelberg, a city of 44,000 inhabitants, which owns a forest of 6,860 acres. The Heidelberg forest is yet in the process of formation, the city is still buying land and spending comparatively large sums in planting, which makes the expenses comparatively large, while on the other hand very little of the

the Heidelberg forest returns to the city which owns it a regularly increasing annual profit which is now about \$13,000 per year, or about \$1.90 per acre per annum above all expenses of maintenance and administration.

Village Forests.

Nearly all the villages in the State of Baden own and manage forests. Oberforster Jaeger of Donaueschingen, Germany, writes concerning the forests under his control: "The village of Braunlenger has 1,601 inhabitants and owns 4,507 acres of forest.