

But though municipal forestry is sometimes undertaken for protection it is most often undertaken for profit. The examples given below, taken from state reports, indicate the enviable position in which the management of forests and woodlots has placed some German municipalities.

Communities in Germany must count themselves as incomplete and unmindful of their opportunities if they do not own forests, for of the

only when it has passed its most profitable period of growth, and that every cutting is immediately followed by natural or artificial regeneration of young trees of valuable species. Under the state officers are locally-employed guards who follow the plans drawn up by the superior officers, transact the business, do the manual labor and protect the forest from fire or other destructive agencies.

In the intensively managed Ger-



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

**German Forest 65 years old, as productive as the best Canadian Forest.**

1,564 communities in the State of Baden, 1,530 have their own forests. There forests are managed as are farms in the countries where the agricultural colleges have reduced, or elevated, farming to a science. They are under the supervision of the state or imperial forest service, an organization of highly trained men whose duty it is to see that the land is devoted to the most profitable species of trees, that the mode of management is adapted to the various species, that the timber is cut

man forests the expenses of administration are very high; much labor is employed, excellent roads are maintained and an attention given to detail which could not be possible in America. Yet, because of the high prices of timber, and because the well-cared-for forests produce a much larger proportion of valuable timber per acre than our natural forests, the municipal forests are without exception highly profitable.

The city of Baden, with a popu-