

Representatives of the Canadian Mining Institute,

Representatives of Associations of Land Surveyors,

Representatives of Fish and Game Associations,

Representatives of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States,

Representatives of the American Forestry Association,

Representatives of the American Conservation Association,

Representatives of State Forestry Bureaus and Associations and all others who are interested in Forestry.

(Sgd.) WILFRID LAURIER.

Les délégués des Sociétés d'Horticulture,
Les délégués de l'Institut Minier du Canada,

Les délégués des Associations d'Arpenteurs,
Les délégués des Associations de Protection du Poisson et du Gibier,

Les délégués du Bureau Forestier des Etats-Unis,

Les délégués de l'Association Forestière Américaine,

Les délégués de l'Association Américaine de Conservation,

Les délégués des Bureaux Forestiers des divers Etats, des Associations et de tout autre corps intéressé à la conservation des forêts.

(Signé) WILFRID LAURIER.

Forestry for Municipalities.

By H. R. MacMillan, Asst. Inspector of Forest Reserves.*

The owning and management of forest lands, while a common and profitable department of municipal endeavor in Europe, is as yet comparatively unknown in America.

Up to this time the energies of forestry in America have been directed towards securing a wise and businesslike management of the great public forest areas; there has been little attention paid to the profitable development of the non-agricultural tracts which are found in the midst of, or bordering on, even the oldest, most intensively cultivated and most prosperous settlements.

Two new influences are now operating which tend to show that the municipal ownership and management of forest tracts is advisable. One is the growing knowledge of forestry, the basic principle of which is that all land should be devoted to its most profitable use; the other, and perhaps the most potent in America as yet, is that many towns and cities must own the watersheds from which they derive their domestic water supply if they wish to insure the purity of the water. The logical combination of these two factors has proved, as may be conclusively shown from extensive European and slight

American experience, that the crop of timber upon the land pays a sure profit and at the same time exerts a wholesome influence by increasing the supply and maintaining the purity of the water.

Municipal Forestry in Germany.

Municipal forestry can best be illustrated by German examples. In Germany the practice originated and in Germany it has become most general. Villages, towns, cities, states, corporations and churches all own and manage forests as a source of revenue.

Forests have there proved so profitable under municipal control that all land that is not valuable for agriculture or other uses has been purchased by private and public bodies and planted to trees. Land which has until now been used for agriculture and which is worn out or returns only a very small profit is being bought for forest planting. Land which because of its character or situation exercises a great influence on the surrounding country is bought and forested by the state. Such are the shifting sand dunes, head-waters of navigable streams, valleys and watersheds of mountain torrents and steep slopes of mountains where avalanches and floods are frequent and dangerous.

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