

well as in developing a plan for recuperative measures in the Trent Watershed.

(9) That representations be made to the Dominion Government, urging that favourable action be taken with regard to the proposed additions to the Forest Reserves recommended by the Forestry Branch.

(10) That the proposed establishment of a game preserve in the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, and in southeastern British Columbia adjoining the Glacier National Park, be endorsed; and that favourable action be urged upon the Dominion Government and upon the Government of British Columbia.

(11) That, whereas, the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec have seen the value of organizing a Provincial Forest Service, representations be made to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, looking toward the establish-

ment of technically educated Provincial Foresters; this action to be taken not only for the purpose of securing a conservative use of the remaining forest resources, but also of stimulating and educating forest owners and woodlot owners in efforts at reforestation.

(12) The Commission desires to place on record its opinion that it is important that all appointments in the forest services of the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be based on capability and experience, such as may be secured through civil service examination.

(13) That the Government of Ontario be urged to undertake a systematic classification of land in the Clay Belt, in advance of settlement, to the end that settlement may be properly directed, and that non-agricultural lands may be reserved from settlement and entry.

Notes on European Forestry.

In an article contributed recently to the American Lumberman on a visit to some European forests, in France, Switzerland, and Germany, Dr. Filibert Roth, head of the Department of Forestry at the University of Michigan, gives the following interesting and chatty notes regarding forests and forestry practice in the countries mentioned:—

“Recently I have visited Grenoble and the beautiful forests of the French Jura, especially about the Grand Chartreuse, that famous cloister of old. The forests here are largely private property, a sort of cared-for wildwoods, with fine growth of fir (balsam) and beech, also other trees. Plenty of them are over thirty inches in diameter and over 120 feet in height. The exploitation is primitive. A load of logs, full-sized stems, is not loaded one by one, but is lifted bodily into a two-wheeled cart and then drawn by five horses hitched tandem.

“In Switzerland I saw numerous forests, large and small, primarily private and village forests of spruce planted in the regular way. These woods are immensely productive and one sees new plantations everywhere, showing a tendency to increase the forest areas at the expense of the agricultural lands. My visit to the famous Sihlwald, the most ancient of well established forest properties in the world, was made doubly interesting, as I had a chance to spend the Fourth of July in a tour of inspection of this property with Mr. Meister, forester of the city of Zurich, and the society of foresters of Alsace-Lorraine, the latter having

come over sixty strong, from the valley of the Rhine and the Vosges mountains to see this great forest. The city of Zurich sent a special delegate, provided teams and refreshments and in every way showed its appreciation of this visit of foresters. It is a treat to see this beautiful old forest, which has supplied Zurich for fully 1,000 years with much-needed fuel and timber, and which to-day is one of the best producing forests of Europe.

“This forest occupies large mountain slopes entirely unfit for plow land; it is mainly beech and spruce, with the latter as the favored species. It is managed on a rotation of about 110 years, that is, the trees are left to this age before being harvested, and there is today an almost ideal condition with trees of all ages, so that the harvest comes like clockwork every year in amount and size of timber. Rainfall and snowfall are heavy and the heavy snows sometimes crush stands of timber when in the “pole” stage.

“Before leaving Switzerland I visited the upper Rhine, where the floods lately have done great damage. The forests in that section unquestionably have reduced this damage and prevented wholesale calamity.

“Coming into southern Germany I visited the royal forests in Baden, which yield fine incomes. They are largely spruce, planted or reproduced naturally, and produce a net revenue of over \$10 an acre every year. Similar conditions exist in the neighboring forests of the royal family of the King of Wurtemberg. Here the forest is for the