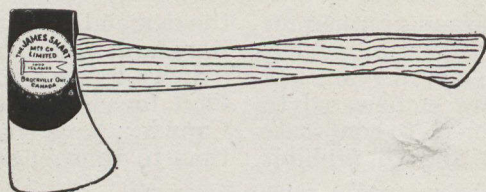


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vinces. They have usually proven unsatisfactory and are not regarded as having contributed to the general improvement of the forests.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the state's efforts are directed principally to securing a greater volume of reproduction. The private owners, while not neglecting this important feature, are said to excel in improved logging operations and in forest upkeep. No new laws are enacted for the control of the forests until there has been full and free deliberation between the governmental authorities and the private owners. New laws and regulations are usually the result of mutual agreement.

The Swedish public forests are managed by the Swedish Forest Service, operated as part of the national Department of Agriculture. The Service is governed by a director general and six assistant directors, with district foresters, assistant foresters, forest engineers, etc., for each of the several districts into which the public forests are divided. The Service is organized on semi-military lines. It has a distinctive uniform and a very pronounced esprit-de-corps. Its personnel includes young men of high social standing to whom the remuneration paid, which is less than unskilled laborers receive in Canada, is probably a secondary consideration.

The Forest Service has complete control over the state forests and either supervises or manages the other publicly owned forests, such as those owned by various counties, villages, parishes and communities, many of which, by the way, derive considerable income from the proceeds of their forest possessions. It has charge of the execution of the laws governing the management of all forests and of cutting and all other regulations. Its officers pay visits of inspection to private as well as public forests to see that the laws are being observed.

An official estimate made in 1908, placed the value of the state forests at that time at \$62,000,000; of other public forests at \$21,000,000 and of private forests at \$334,000,000, or a total of \$417,000,000. These values are said to have advanced from 25 to 35 per cent. in the meanwhile.

Taxes on private forests have risen considerably during and since the war and now amount to as much as 40 to 45 per cent. on the income derived from them. There is, however, no important tax imposed on standing timber, as it has been thought that such a tax besides being an inducement to unnecessary