



Careful management will change an apparently worthless woodlot into a valuable property. This picture shows a natural growth of valuable coniferous trees being managed and produced under a mature hardwood stand.

timber, the recreation factor, which is one of the strongest sentiments in arousing the public interest and support, must never be lost sight of. The lover of woodland, the camper, the hunter or the fisherman should be the strongest supporters of a sane forest production policy, and any plan of management should be based and carried out with a view of properly protecting the recreation phase. To this end, public forests should be located where they are fairly easily accessible, and their right use in recreation should be encouraged.

Another point to be urged in the locality of the public forest in accessible places is that of stimulating public interest and pride. The interest of a community can always be kept up in a forest project which every resident of the town or country is familiar with by actually being able to see its development and growth.

Finally there is the factor of economics and financial returns. The more accessible the forest to mortals and shipping points, the better and shorter the road haul between the stump and the point of shipment, the cheaper the timber can be logged and

the greater the financial returns to be expected. It is to be remembered that a public forest is a demonstration forest, and as such, must not only demonstrate the growth of trees and of forests, but also the growth of forestry sentiment in the community. To this end the public forest should be located in places where it is utilizing to its highest development non-agricultural land, where it is easily accessible to the recreationist, where it can easily, readily and always be seen to the stimulation of public pride, and public interest, and where it can most easily be harvested with the maximum of profits and returns.

#### Management.

The main points essential to remember in the management of the county forest are:

1. That it should be composed of the most desirable species, species suited not only to the climate and to the soil, but species suited also to the local market conditions. No farmer, for example, will attempt to grow alfalfa in a vineyard country. He has little or no market and he can't get

away with it. Similarly the forest should be managed with an eye to its markets. No sane plan of management, for example, would attempt to grow hardwood timber in a box shook district. The demands of the local market must be carefully studied and the plan of management adopted to it.

2. The individual trees of the forest must be all clear and sound. It is more than important that the trees shall display a good height growth for their age as well as a good diameter. They should be tall, full, clear, or free from limbs, except near the top. All of these factors lessen the market value of the lumber, and the plan of management must always seek the removal of the poorer and decadent individuals and the development of the superior members of the stand.

3. The trees should be sufficiently close together to maintain a good crown cover to keep out sunlight from striking the ground and drying out the soil and soil cover.

4. The soil should be well shaded, moist and mellow promoting the healthiest and most rapid growth of the stand.