

The amount yearly cut is 2,500,000 board feet of wood, comprising both lumber and firewood; of this all the firewood is given to the citizens as "Citizens' Gifts" up to 3,500 board feet each (about seven cords each); and a total of about 100,000 board feet of firewood (about 200 cords) is given to schools, town halls, churches and other public buildings. The lumber, amounting to about 1,500,000 board feet annually, is sold and brings to the community an average annual net income of \$21,600, so that the community is not only free from all communal taxes, but is also able to establish modern works, electric light plants, a water system, schoolhouses, churches and other buildings. Even the smallest villages profit by this common-sense use of the forest.

"The village of Aufen consists of 220 inhabitants and owns 163 acres of forest. The forester gives to each citizen about 200 board feet (about four cords) of firewood annually and sells annually 85,000 board feet of timber, which clears for the community more than \$1,440, with which the total expenses of the small village are met. The annual yield of this communal forest is 137,500 board feet."

The examples quoted are not exceptional. They are representative of the experience of thousands of the villages in Europe. The higher price of timber in Europe, the steady market for all the products of the forest, the leaves, the small trees from thinnings, the branches and the stumps, as well as the log contents of the trees, make the receipts higher than they would be in Canada. In addition, another source of profit lies in the great cheapness of labor. Men are hired for sixty cents a day; much of the work is done by women and boys who receive about forty and twenty-five cents each, respectively, per twelve-hour day.

Canada's Opportunities.

Though municipal forestry can not be as profitable in Canada as it is

in Germany and other European countries, it will, while furnishing labor, converting waste land into productive woods and improving watersheds, pay good interest on the money invested. Near many Canadian villages, towns and cities there are areas of waste sandy or rocky land, which, after having been farmed, have been abandoned as worn out, or which have been cleared of timber but never used for agriculture. Such areas are usually wastes of ugliness which detract from the value of the neighboring property. Their unproductivity increases the proportionate burden of taxes on the community and renders such public works as roads and bridges unduly expensive or proportionately poor in quality. If the waste land is sand it is in many localities blown about by the wind so as to destroy or decrease the value of adjoining farms. There are instances of this along the shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. In every way waste land is not only a loss to, but a drag upon, the progressiveness of a community. Such land will always grow trees, and if the proper species be chosen, will produce valuable timber.

Waste land not far from centres of population can be bought for five dollars an acre or less. In some districts it can be bought for two dollars an acre. If this land happens to be, as it frequently is, covered with young trees of valuable species, the cost of planting is considerably reduced. In Canada waste land can be planted to young trees, e.g., white pine, for about eight dollars per acre. The cost of the land, the cost of planting, the cost of management, protection and taxes, with compound interest at three and one-half per cent., brings the cost of the plantation to about \$160 per acre at the age of sixty years.

There are no sixty-year-old plantations of white pine in Canada, but studies which have been made by foresters in white pine forests on similar land in Eastern America justify the prediction that an acre of planted