

# Saskatchewan Forest Reserves Increased.

*Recent Additions Quadruple the Reserve Area in the Province.*

Attention has been called frequently in the past in these pages to the fact that Saskatchewan with very heavy needs in regard to timber and fuel was the worst off of all the western Provinces in regard to forest reserves. The figures at the end of 1913 were:—

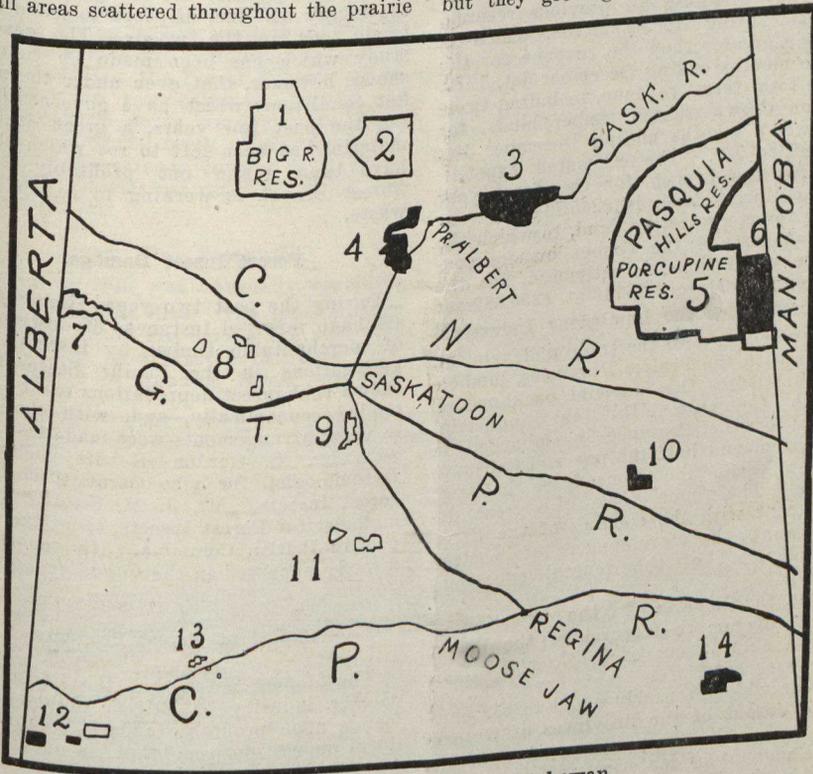
Alberta . . . . .	26,271 square miles.
Manitoba . . . . .	4,108 " "
British Columbia . . . . .	3,782 " "
Saskatchewan . . . . .	1,801 " "

By an Act just passed during the 1914 session of Parliament the area of the Saskatchewan reserves has been increased by 7,910 square miles, bringing the total up to 9,711 square miles. The additions consist of two classes:

First, non-agricultural tracts comprising small areas scattered throughout the prairie

country. These tracts are nearly all sandy and broken and have little or no timber upon them. It will be necessary in nearly all cases to provide for reforestation by artificial means, but if these tracts are forested they will be a great assistance to the settlers in the prairie districts surrounding them.

The second class of reserves are the larger areas forming the watersheds between the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine Rivers and between the Saskatchewan and Churchill Rivers. These are very important watersheds, and are the source of supply of timber for a great settled area of prairie lying to the south. They are elevated and broken and not of agricultural character, but they grow good timber.



Map of the Province of Saskatchewan.

This shows the old forest reserves in black, and the new reserves in outline. The names of the reserves are as follows: 1, Big River Reserve; 2, Sturgeon; 3, Fort a la Corne; 4, Pines and Nisbet; 5, Pasquia Hills and Porcupine; 6, Present Porcupine; 7, Manitou; 8, Keppel; 9, Dundurn; 10, Beaver Hills; 11, Elbow; 12, Cypress; 13, Seward; 14, Moose Mountain.