

About 10½ million B.F. were sold in 1921 from the reserves in the province and about 1 million B. F. were permitted to settlers for their own use. Thirty-two thousand cords—fuel were permitted during the year and a large part of this was shipped south to the prairie towns.

The cutting of this timber is done under strict regulations so as to prevent undue waste and encourage new growth. The trees to be cut are marked by a forest officer, all brush and debris are required to be cleared up and burned, all marketable material is required to be taken out, as little damage as possible is allowed to be done to the remaining forest, seed trees are left where required to re-stock the cut over areas.

In the fall seed is collected by the rangers and shipped to Indian Head where it is extracted and cleaned, some of it being used there in their seed beds and some sent back to the reserve headquarters, where it is planted in nursery beds and grown under constant care for a few years before the young trees are sent out to stock up barrens and areas where repeated fires have destroyed all forest growth. Each year small plantations are set out on the different reserves, these so far being mostly of an experimental nature in order to determine the hardier species and the best methods of planting. Native White Spruce and Jack Pine have shown very good growth as has Scotch Pine during the past few years. It is the policy of the Forestry Branch to plant up the prairie reserves as fast as funds will permit, while on the northern group natural reproduction of native species is very good and artificial planting, costing from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, will not be resorted to for quite a while to come, at least until the fire problem is solved.

The forest reserves have many other uses besides supplying timber. The grazing resources are considerable for during the past few years there has been approximately 50,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep grazed each year by about 1,000 permittees. Most of this stock is owned by small ranchers or farmers living in the vicinity of the reserves. In many localities the settlers have organized themselves into stockmen's associations and are running their stock on a co-operative basis. The forest reserve range serves the purpose of a community pasture. There is now 30 of these associations organized in the province using forest reserve range.

Many other minor uses are also

made of the forest areas. Settlers and ranchers put up hay which is cut under permit at a nominal charge. Many berry pickers, fishermen, trappers, hunters, etc., use the reserve areas during the year. Summer resorts have been established on some of the lakes and numerous cottages have been constructed. One or two of these resorts attract a considerable number of tourists from the U. S. who visit the reserves during the summer and enjoy camping and fishing.

The question naturally arises as to the cost of this work and the revenue and benefits derived. In this connection the Dominion Government, through the Forestry Branch, is at present expending about \$30,000 per year in the province of Saskatchewan on timber protection, administration and management of forest reserves, tree planting and special research work along forestry lines. On forest reserves there is being spent about 3c. per acre whereas the gross revenue being derived is between 1c. and 2c. per acre. The revenue from forest reserves and included timber berths for the year 1920 amounted to \$108,000 or about 2/3 of the expenditure.

For comparison we will select a European forest under intensive forest management. The Prussian State forests with an area of 6,000,000 acres or equal to the present forest reserve area in Saskatchewan, with an expenditure of 37c. per acre, showed a net revenue of 42c. per acre in 1850. Fifty-one years later, in 1901, these same forests with an expenditure of \$1.43 per acre showed a net revenue of 1.44 per acre. This goes to show that forest management pays. There are other well managed forests that are showing a net revenue of from \$2 to \$4 per acre per annum. Therefore, why should not the forests in Saskatchewan be showing a revenue of from \$1 to \$2 per acre instead of 1c. to 2c. It has been demonstrated that the greater the expenditure on intensive management the greater will be the net returns.

The Forestry Branch has only been managing the forest reserves in this province for about ten years and have now passed through the pioneering stage. In the early days only inexperienced and untrained men were available. Political patronage had its many evils and the recent war gave progress along many lines a decided set back. However, much has been accomplished and we hope that with increasing public support much will be accomplished in the next decade. Ten years is a very



An Ocean Voyage in Calm Waters

From Vancouver to Alaska, extends the Inside Passage recognized as the most beautiful water trip in America—a sea voyage of over 600 miles, in smooth waters protected by coast islands, affording wondrous seascapes and mountain views of the snow-capped coast range. Canadian National Ocean Steamships are the fastest and largest in North Pacific waters—all outside staterooms. This is the water trip of the Triangle Tour. The two land sides of the Triangle Tour from Prince Rupert to Jasper National Park and from Vancouver to Jasper National Park lie through a part of the Dominion of Canada that cannot be surpassed for charm and grandeur of its scenery, the multitude of its mountains, and the remarkable character of its many rivers and their canyons.

Stop off en route
at Jasper Park Lodge

RIDING
HIKING
CLIMBING
FISHING

Accommodation for 250 guests, under management of Canadian National Railways. Open to September 30. Rates per day, \$5.00 and up, American Plan.

Descriptive booklets, and full information as to Lov Tourist Fares, stop-over privileges and alternative routes, on application to nearest Passenger Representative.

Canadian National Railways

short time in the life of a tree or forest when you consider that it takes our fastest growing commercial species at least 100 years to make a saw log.

The aim of the Forestry Branch in administering the lands under its care is to ultimately bring these under such management as will not only protect them against fire, insects, fungus diseases, and other enemies, but will assure and sustain an annual crop equal to the maximum incre-