

handle this feature of the work. (See appendix I, Regulations 17b, 17c, and 47).

2. Provision should be made for clearing up old slashings which constitute unusually serious fire hazards. This is especially true as to the Dominion parks, where the scenic beauty is, in some cases, greatly endangered by logging slash on old operations. In some cases, where operations have been completed, or limits abandoned, the cost of this work must, presumably, now be borne by the Government.

3. In order to ensure the perpetuation of the forest, through the adequate retention of seed trees, some additional provision is necessary to secure proper enforcement of cutting regulations on timber limits, both inside and outside of the forest reserves. These areas are under the jurisdiction of the Timber and Grazing Branch. (See Regulation 17a, appendix I).

4. For the future, timber should only be disposed of through timber sales, with a fixed, definite time for the removal of the crop, subject to well-considered and well-understood logging regulations, designed to ensure the perpetuation of the forest. This means the discontinuance of the policy of disposing of timber under the license system, which favours speculative holding and discourages effective control of logging methods.

5. Forest fire protective organizations should be placed under civil service regulations, to ensure an efficient personnel. This is especially necessary as to the Dominion Forestry Branch.

6. A revision is necessary as to the forest fire laws of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

DOMINION FORESTS

Dominion Lands On the organization of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as provinces, the Federal government retained the public lands in each case. Hence, with the exception of sales, grants to settlers under various methods of entry, land subsidies to railway companies and to the Hudson's Bay Company, swamp lands in Manitoba, etc., the Dominion owns and administers all land in the Prairie provinces. The alienated portion is naturally, as yet, confined to the southern prairie region. This amounts to some 120,000,000 acres, out of a combined land area of approximately 465,068,798 acres for the three provinces.

In addition, the province of British Columbia, in consideration of the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, granted the Dominion a belt 40 miles wide along the railway and the Peace River block, 3,500,000 acres. Comparatively little of this is alienated.

The lands still remaining the property of the Crown constitute