

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec; its powers include the classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Licenses are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 34,173 square miles of forest land.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Board, form the forest authority in New Brunswick. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,300 square miles, has passed into private ownership. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Forest protection is conducted under the Commissioner of Forests and Game.

2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. In the case of the Dominion Government, this duty falls chiefly on the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department for all Dominion Crown timber lands, whether within forest reserves or not. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners and are responsible for fire protection along railway lines. These guards co-operate with the railway fire rangers employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory patrol of all lines throughout the country being a Dominion law. Other Dominion legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods.

Each of the Provincial Governments maintains a fire protection organization which co-operates with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. This latter contributes in the way of money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the areas of the association's activities.

The simplest form of patrol is carried on by men, generally travelling in pairs, on foot, on horseback or in canoes. The fire protective systems in use throughout Canada have been improved by the following measures:—the extension of roads, trails and portages, the building of telephone lines throughout the forest, the establishment of lookout towers and stations, the use of air craft for detecting and reporting incipient fires and carrying men and supplies to fires already started, patrol by automobiles, boats and railway speeders, maintenance at strategic points of cabins for accommodation of patrolmen and supplies for fire-fighting, the use of portable forest fire pumps and the establishment of fire lanes and cleared fire