

organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timberlands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for close seasons during dangerous periods. 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. The latter contributes money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities.

In the matter of forest-fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners. This Act gives to that body wide powers relating to fire protection along railway lines under its jurisdiction. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners and co-operate with the railway fire-ranging staffs which the railway companies are required to employ under the Dominion Railway Act.

In certain districts in Canada aircraft are used to good effect for the detection and suppression of forest fires. Where lakes are numerous, flying boats can be used for detection, and for the transportation of fire fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas. Specially constructed aircraft equipped with wireless are employed on forest fire-protection operations; these enable the observer to report the location of a fire as soon as it has been detected.

In the more settled areas with better transportation facilities, fire detection is carried out by means of lookout towers fitted with telephone or radio for reporting fires. Field staff and equipment are maintained at strategic points ready to deal with fires when they are reported. These staffs, when not engaged on actual fires, are employed on the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, telephone lines, fire guards and other necessary improvements in the interest of fire protection.

Portable gasoline pumps, which weigh from 45 to a little over 100 lb. each, and linen hose are important equipment. These pumps can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor-boat, automobile, aircraft, pack-saddle or back-pack and can provide hose pressures up to 200 lb. per square inch, depending upon the elevation above and distance from the water supply. Hose lines over a mile in length are frequently used. Small hand-pumps supplied by 5-gallon portable containers are also used effectively in many cases.

In addition to these improved measures, the enactment of legislation has tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of close seasons for brush-burning, and seasons during which permits are required for setting out fires and for travel in the forests during dangerous dry periods, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

Prepared lectures illustrated by slides and films are distributed to volunteer lecturers and other educational work is carried on in schools and at public meetings. The various governmental forest authorities also carry on forest conservation publicity work independently and in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association.