

absolutely proven that a number of the damaging fires in 1914 were started by men engaged in this work. Smudges are set out and small noon-day camp fires are made, which, unless carefully extinguished, are likely to cause trouble.

During extreme droughts men should not be allowed to smoke in the woods. This will not entail any great hardship ; it is already required of many wood-surveying parties. Where timber properties adjoin railways and highways, a strip of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet should be cleared on either side. Lumbermen should also educate their employees to the importance of fire protection of timber.

Small villages, which are situated in timber areas, and, consequently, in immediate danger from forest fires, should insist upon the clearing away of the *débris* and brush by which they are surrounded, and which constitute such a serious fire menace.

**What Can
Governments
Do ?**

It is necessary that the fire danger zone be localized and a definite and effective remedy be applied to the fire menace.

It is recommended that a proportion of the amount annually appropriated for forest fire protection purposes should be put into permanent improvements, such as telephone lines, trails and lookout stations. High points along the Laurentian mountains, especially in the vicinity of Mont Laurier and Nominig, connected up with the local villages, would prove a good investment. This policy is now being pursued by the Provincial Government in British Columbia, also in the western forests of the United States and in portions of the New England states. The state of Maine has a very fine system of lookout stations on the high mountains along the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s lines.

On the Ottawa river, near Timiskaming, exceptional advantages are offered for the location of lookout stations. Telephone lines could be constructed and maintained cheaply. Timber-lands are made accessible by the splendid water routes there, and mobile fire-fighting equipment, such as that provided by gasolene boats, could be brought into service.

The following legislation, which forces property holders to clean up their premises, is on the statute books in Minnesota, and similar legislation is to be attempted this winter in the state of Maine :

"Where and whenever in the judgment of the State Forester or District Ranger there is or may be danger of starting and spreading of fires from slashings and *débris* from the cutting of timber of any kind and for any purpose, the State Forester or District Ranger shall order the individual, firm or corporation, by whom the said timber