

CO-OPERATIVE FOREST PROTECTION IN QUEBEC.

The striking feature of the year's developments in Quebec has been the remarkable growth of the co-operative or association idea in forest fire prevention and control. The pioneer in this movement in Canada, the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, has continued and strengthened its work. The territory of the Lower Ottawa association has been more than doubled through the inclusion of the Upper Ottawa drainage, extending westward to the Ontario boundary, and the name has been changed to Ottawa River Forest Protective Association. Two new organizations of a similar character have also been formed, the Laurentian and Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Associations. These are situated to the north and south of the St. Lawrence river, respectively, in the eastern portion of the province. The province of Quebec now has some 70,000 square miles of forest lands under co-operative fire protection. This area comprises about 80 per cent of the Licensed Crown timber lands of the province, as well as a large area of Crown-granted lands. The Provincial Government is a partner in the arrangement, in each case, and contributes toward the support of the associations, in consideration of the protection afforded unlicensed Crown lands. The greater portion of the support comes, of course, from the timber owners, who are assessed on an acreage basis, by the management of the respective associations. There has been a notable increase in efficiency in the prevention of fires through educational methods, and in the prompt discovery and extinguishing of such fires as occur in spite of the precautions taken. In the construction of lookout stations, much progress has been made, and valuable experience has been gained in the development and use of pumps and other mechanical equipment for the extinguishing of fires. The permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires continues to give excellent results.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This dread disease has been called the "national disgrace," because there is less justification for its occurrence than for any other communicable disease. Caused by the typhoid bacillus germ it is both contagious and infectious.

Typhoid is a disease which no person need have because we have all the means for its prevention at our disposal. Preventive measures adopted by the City of Toronto reduced the death rate from typhoid fever in eight years from 44.2 to 3.8 per 100,000 of population. And yet nearly 300,000 persons in the United States and Canada are afflicted with typhoid each year. And about one case in every ten proves fatal.

Typhoid can be contracted in only one way. That is by swallowing the germs contained in the excreta of some person who has the disease or is what is known as a "carrier." The channels through which typhoid is usually transmitted from one person to another are:

Water, food, fingers and flies.

Water—Typhoid germs will live a long time in the soil, and if a patient's discharges are put into the ground or thrown in a cesspool, privy pit or

sewer without previous disinfection, the natural drainage may infect a well or other supply of drinking water.

Therefore, drink only water which has been boiled or chlorinated, unless you are absolutely sure it is free from pollution.

Ice is a frequent source of infection. Typhoid germs may remain alive in ice for several months. Do not put ice into any liquid to drink. If you wish to make an ice cold drink put the liquid into a vessel and surround the vessel with ice.

Food—Typhoid germs thrive on milk which may become contaminated by someone—a milker for instance—whose hands have come in contact with the discharges from a typhoid patient or who is himself a "carrier." Or a vessel in which the milk is contained may have been washed in polluted water. Or milk may be infected with flies. If you are not sure that its source is beyond suspicion heat all milk to the boiling point before using.

Uncooked vegetables are a frequent means by which typhoid is contracted. They may become infected by being watered while growing or washed in polluted water. To insure perfect safety all foods should be cooked before eating. If eaten raw they should at least be thoroughly washed in water which has been boiled.

Fingers—The hands of one attending a typhoid patient easily become infected and the germs may be transmitted to others by contact, through food, cooking utensils, etc.

The utmost care and absolute cleanliness must be exercised by such an attendant. After handling the patient the hands must be washed in a strong disinfectant to avoid danger. All discharges from the patient should be thoroughly disinfected and should be kept away from flies. All table utensils, bedclothing and other material must be sterilized or otherwise disinfected.

Flies—The common house fly is a pest—a menace to the health of any community. It is bred in filth—lives in filth and carries broadcast the disease germs which result from filth. To prevent him bringing typhoid to you exclude him from your home. Screen all windows and doors (screens cost less than illness). But more important still, go over your house and yard and remove every accumulation of manure, refuse or house waste that would provide a breeding place for flies. This costs nothing but a little effort.

Many people contract typhoid while on vacation during the summer months by drinking water from infected springs or wells, or by bathing near the mouth of a sewer. If you are going away for a holiday this summer be careful to avoid typhoid.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—The Imperial Life Guard.

If unsuccessful insurance agents were all drafted for farm work, there would be no complaint of want of help in the agricultural districts.

Fire insurance agents are said to be watching closely their lines on summer hotels.

Initiative—The power of commencing, originating, or setting on foot. Initiative is doing the right thing without being told.