



Logging slash before burning. A most dangerous fire trap



Showing where slash has been burned on logged over area. No danger of fire now.

if on a slope. When the danger of fire spreading beyond the area to be burned is past, set fire on the windward side or at the base of the slope; also whenever possible take advantage of a breeze blowing away from green timber.

(5) Burn over the area as quickly as possible. This can be done by starting fires in a large number of places.

(6) Keep a watchman on the area burned until all fires are out. Cut down any snags which may be burning. All fires should be completely out before June 15.

Experience has shown that slash can be burned safely at the cost of 5 to 20 cents an acre, and that this expense is fully repaid by the resulting added safety of the camps, equipment and surrounding timber. The cost can be materially reduced if the policy of annual burning is definitely adopted, since by a little forethought the superintendent and foreman can arrange to have drag and skid roads serve as fire-breaks. When it is known where the boundary of an area to be burned will lay, it is also a material help to have the trees felled away from the green timber.

I would appreciate it very much if you would report what action you take, if any, with respect to burning your slash this spring, giving the area burned, the weather conditions, methods of controlling the fire, and the cost. At the end of the season this information will be collected in the form of a bulletin and mailed to all the lumbermen.

It is also desired that the owners of timber be prepared to discuss the subject thoroughly at the International Fire Protection Convention which will be held in Vancouver next December.

NEW LEASES TAKEN UP.

Premier Flemming of New Brunswick recently stated in connection with the new Forest Legislation that of the 10,000 square miles of Crown timber lands 7,000 have already been applied for under the terms and conditions of the new leases.

As our readers are aware the new laws recently passed provide for two forms of license,—a saw mill license of twenty years renewable for a further period of ten years, and a pulp and paper license of thirty years renewable for two periods of ten years each at the option of the Government.

It is expected that less than five hundred will remain out, and not elect to come in under the provisions of the new law as the law provides in this case the limits will be put up at auction in 1918 as the former leases provide.

ing can be done safely, or the methods by which the burning can be most effectively accomplished, these matters being best determined by your superintendent, the following general rules may be of assistance:—

(1) Always construct a trail or a light fire-break around the slashed area before starting fires. This will serve to confine the fire and also permit men to get around the fire quickly.

(2) Be sure and have enough men on hand when you start a fire to control the fire if it threatens to spread beyond the slash.

(3) Never start a fire in the morning unless you feel certain a strong wind will not arise. The best time to start a fire is after 4 o'clock in the afternoon on a calm day; if the weather is warm and the slash dry all the better.

(4) If the slash area is surrounded by timber start fires first on the leeward side if there is a breeze, or on the uphill side