

very hot, dry weather of June set fire to their slashings without permits, and these fires got beyond control with disastrous results.

The area of ground covered by all the fires in the province to date is approximately 10,000 acres.

The fire protection staff at present consists of:

Rangers and inspectors .....	40
Temporary fire wardens.....	32
Co-operative fire wardens .....	60
Voluntary fire wardens .....	154
Road commissioners .....	490

Total .....

776

Splendid results have been secured by the co-operation of the Public Works Department of the Provincial Government, whereby the

Minister of Public Works has authorized 490 road commissioners to act as fire wardens in case of fire in their vicinity. Also great assistance has been rendered by the lumbermen of New Brunswick, who have given the services of 60 of their woods superintendents and foremen as co-operative fire wardens.

1,500 school teachers have been circularized regarding fire protection; 14,000 camp fire books have been distributed.

15,000 fire posters have been placed in the field.

One look-out has been connected with telephone and watchman employed.

Preparations are being made for three others, and considerable amount of woods telephone lines.

## NOVA SCOTIA ESCAPES HEAVY LOSS

*By T. A. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

Halifax, July 9, 1919.

The total number of fires reported to date, twenty-three, with an estimated damage of \$1,000.00. Of the twenty-three fires reported, ten were caused by railways, six by fishermen, two by farmers, and five unknown.

Judging from past experience, and particularly from the past four years, during which time a record has been kept, it is not probable that the damage will be much greater, as the records show that practically all the fires occurred in the month of May and the first two weeks of June.

## MAKING SLASH BURNING A SAFE JOB

*By Henry Sorgius, Manager, St. Maurice Forest Protective Association.*

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The settler must always bear in mind that the fire ranger is his friend, and is always willing to help him out by giving good advice in the burning of his slash to clear his land. Having burnt many slashes he is more or less of an expert in this work and can help the settler materially by having the slash piled and fired with the maximum results and minimum danger and trouble. The fire ranger is just as anxious as the settler that his slash should be burnt without causing any damage or trouble.

### Proper Piling Comes First.

The first duty of a settler who wants to burn his slash is to see if it is properly piled and at least 50 feet from any standing timber or building and it would be advisable when possible to have it at 100 feet in which case it would reduce the danger. Once this is done he should then obtain a written permit from a duly appointed ranger who will visit his slash and gladly issue a permit if he finds that the slash