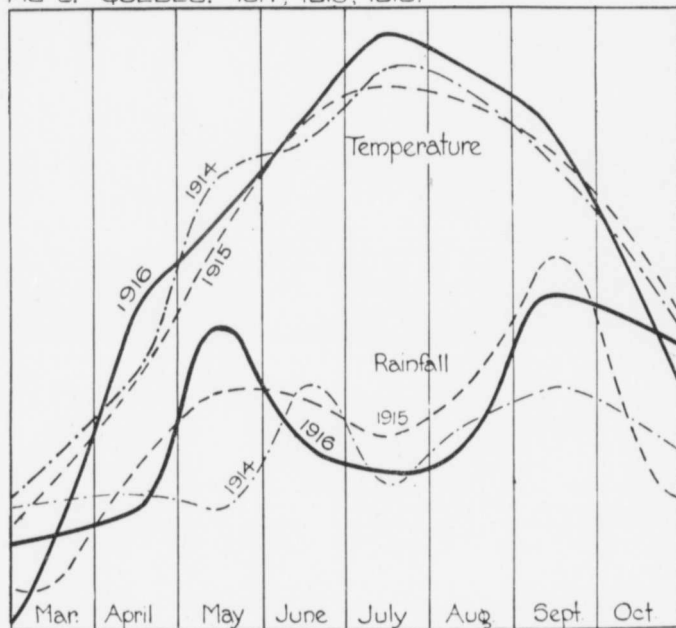


vented the settlers in the Clay Belt region from burning the brush on the areas of their farms that they had cleared, but as soon as the dry weather set in they began to set out fires to clear their lands. For a couple of weeks all went well, but during the last few days of July violent winds sprang up in the Timiskaming district, fanning the individual fires, driving them beyond control, uniting them into one seething cauldron of flame. The daily weather records of Iroquois Falls, one of the towns burned by the big fire, show that from July 14 to August 2 the temperature rose above 80 degrees every day, reaching a maximum of 106 degrees on July 29, the day on which the fire assumed its serious proportions. For seventeen days previous there had not been a drop of rain at that point. There was a light shower that day but no heavy rain until August 6, and not sufficient rain until the end of that month to render conditions entirely safe.

FIG 8.- QUEBEC. 1914, 1915, 1916.



QUEBEC

The weather of northern Quebec naturally resembles that of northern Ontario each year, and the observations previously made in regard to the latter province apply also to Quebec. The year 1914 may be seen to have been comparatively dry, especially in April and May, and again in July. Conditions in 1915 were more favourable, but in 1916, after an early wet spell, the dry hot weather is shown by the diagram to have