CA. INT. 320

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Minister; W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister

FORESTRY BRANCH-BULLETIN No. 70

R. H. CAMPBELL, Director of Forestry

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FOREST FIRES IN CANADA

1918



OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

3419-1

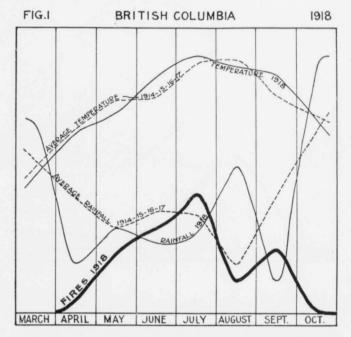
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Forest Fires in Canada, 1918

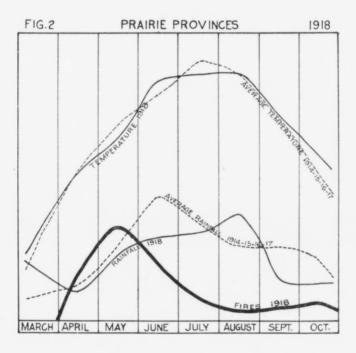
By R. G. Lewis, B.Sc. F.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN 1918

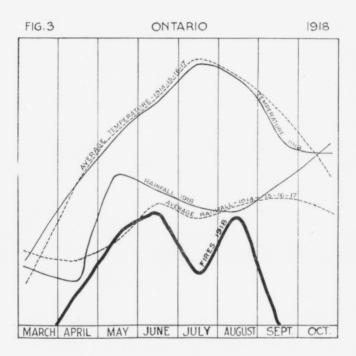
The first five diagrams show graphically the weather conditions existing during the fire season of 1918 compared to an average of those in the four preceding years. The total number of fires occurring during 1918 is plotted to show the relation between fire-hazard and weather conditions.



Throughout the main forest regions of British Columbia during 1918 the fire-hazard due to weather conditions was not unusually high. Rainfall was below the average during the first part of the season and during the month of September. August was an unusually wet month in most districts.



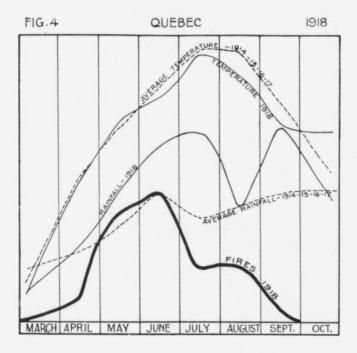
The spring and early summer months in the Prairie Provinces were as usual unfavourable from the forest-protective standpoint. The rainfall was below the average up till the end of July. A second dangerous period occurred during September and October.



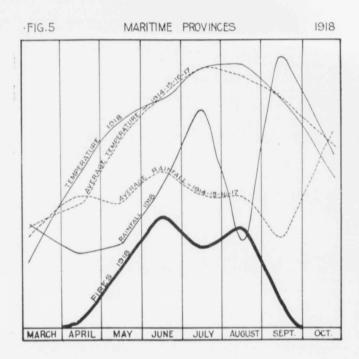
The following is extracted from the report of the Forestry Branch of the

Ontario Department of Lands, Forests, and Mines:-

"The weather during the season of 1918 was abnormal in several respects. March was a comparatively mild month as also was April with a mean temperature above normal. The summer months were conducive to a low fire risk with the exception of two very hot, dry weeks in August. With the exception of the western end of Ontario, September rains were frequent and heavy. The season as a whole was distinctly favourable for fire control."



The Annual Report of the Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec and the annual reports of the four forest protective associations of that province, would indicate that the fire season of 1918 was on the whole a favourable one. Strong westerly and southwesterly winds increased the fire-hazard in some regions during the season and more especially during May and June. There was a fairly equal distribution of rainfall from May to September with local droughts in August.



The fire-hazard in the Maritime Provinces was greatest in the spring and early summer, especially during the latter part of May and the early part of June. High winds in some regions increased the number and area of fires. A large number of railway fires we've reported in New Brunswick in August.

CAUSES OF FIRES

Table 1 gives statistics relating to the causes of forest fires and while these are incomplete in some instances they are in much more detail than in past years. No statistics are available for the province of Quebec outside the areas patrolled by the four forest protective associations for 1918, but these figures will be included in the 1919 report. In New Brunswick the new Forest Fires Act, and Forest Act came into effect on the 11th of April, but no selection of

permanent forest rangers was made till September, 1918. The reports for 1918 are much more complete than those for previous years and should be quite satisfactory in future years.

Table 1—Causes of Fires British Columbia

Year		Chkhowh	Cammere	v ampers	Sortlors		Railways	- Constant	Litteries	Millering		Lumbering		Incendialy		Drush Disposar	Other Causes		Total Number
	No	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	1 %	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Average 1914-15-16-17- 1918.	335 349	21 27			213 147	1.5 1.1	289 144	18 11	145 184	9 14		8						47	$\frac{1.573}{1.297}$
		I	OMIN	ION	LAND		AIRI					YES A	ND P	ARK					
Average 1914-15-16-17 1918 .	296 127											2 *	1 3		1		15		828 516
					D	OMIN	TON	For	est I	ESEI	RVES								
Average. 1914-15-16-17 1918	7: 44					19 14		21			1		1 4		1 2		4	22	192 97
							Domi	NIO	v PAR	KS									
Average 1914-15-16-17 1918		1 1					15												23 36
							()NT	RIO										
Average 1914-15-16-17 1918	172 224										1 4		4					2 5	995 965
									BEC						-				
					(10	REST	PRO	PTEC	FIVE .	1880	C'ATI	ONS)		1			1		
Average 1914-15-16-17 1918	79 147			14								5	7 6 1				14	4	373 461
					Incor		EW I					n 10	18)						
			T		Liteon	upie	10 150	1113	lucs x	levi	Jus				1		1		
Average 1914-15-16-17 1918	10						788	9			-	5	3						12 850
					(Ex	clusi	NO ve of		SCO' se Br		Isla	nd)							
Average 1914-15-16-17 1918	24					10			1								1 4	£ 5	41 74

^{*}Less than 1 per cent.

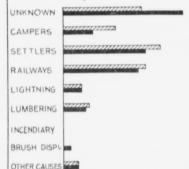


1918

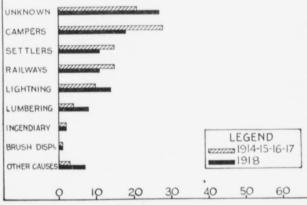
CAUSES OF FIRES

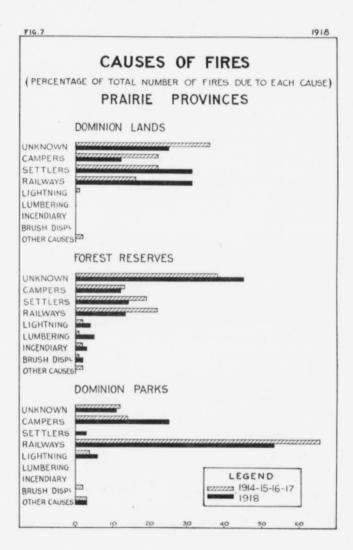
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES DUE TO EACH CAUSE)

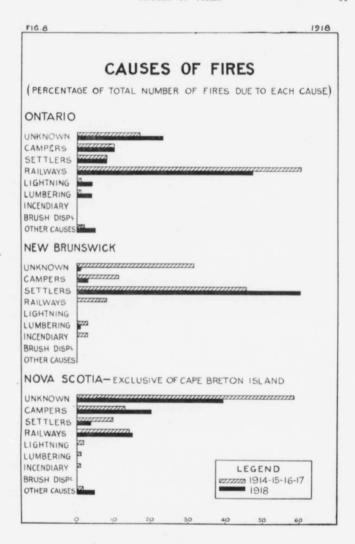
QUEBEC (FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS)



BRITISH COLUMBIA (WHOLE PROVINCE)







NUMBER AND AREA OF FIRES

Table 2 contains statistics of the number and area of fires in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec (forest protective associations) which have not been previously included in the table. Figures for the province of Nova Scotia and for that part of Quebec lyng outside the areas patrolled by the four forest protective associations are not available for 1918.

Table 2-Number and Area of Fires, 1918

			Fire	es over 10	Acres
-	Total number of fires	No	%	Average area	Total area
British Columbia Railway Belt— Dominion Forest Reserves. Dominion Parks.	19 3 266	16 1 83	84 38 31	Acres 265 160 274	Acres 4,234 160 22,769
Total in Railway Belt	288 910	100 402	35 44	272 386	27,163 155,340
Whole Province of British Columbia, 1918	1, 198 1, 574	502 479	42 30	366 578	182,503 276,897
Prairie Provinces Dominion Parks, Alberta Dominion Forest Reserves—	33	4	12	711	2,810
Alberta. Saskatchewan Manitoba.	28 55 14	13 41 11	46 75 79	1,354 1,780 1,355	17,600 72,994 14,907
Total in Dominion Forest Reserves, 1918	97 216	65 79	67 37	1,623 3,154	105,501 249,145
Alberta. Saskatchewan. Manitoba.	289 128 99	55 61 27		754 1,284 185	41,493 78,346 5,000
Total in Dominion Lands, 1918 ,	516 830	143 185		873 3,057	124,839 565,527
Alberta. Saskatehewan., Manitoba.	350 183 113	72 102 38	56	860 1,484 524	61,937 151,346 19,907
Total in Prairie Provinces, 1918	646 1,046			1,100 3,086	233, 184 814, 629
1918 ONTARIO 1917	965 1,110			158 879	30, 17, 384, 16
1918 QUEBEC*	461 453			203 330	23, 271 16, 868
NEW BRUNSWICK	850	26	3	734	19,086

^{*}From reports of forest protective associations.

FIG.9 1918 TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES BRITISH COLUMBIA & PRAIRIE PROVINCES SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF LARGE FIRES OVER 10 ACRES LARGE FIRES 250 500 1000 1250 1500 BRITISH COLUMBIA - AVERAGE 1914-1915-1916-1917 FOREST DOMINION PROVINCIAL LANDS RESERVES LANDS & PARKS 34% LARGE 1918 DOMINION- FOREST PROVINCIAL LANDS RESERVES LANDS X PARKS 44% LARGE PRAIRIE PROVINCES - AVERAGE 1914-1915-1916-1917 RESERVES X PARKS DOMINION LANDS 31% LARGE 22% LARGE

> 1918 RESERVES

& PARKS

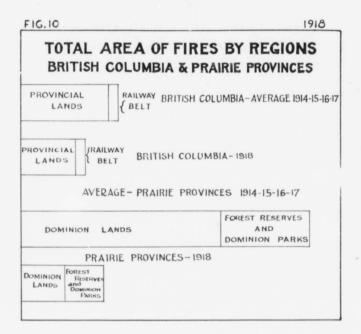
53%

LARGE

DOMINION

LANDS

28% LARGE



FIRES ALONG RAILWAYS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

The following is a statement of the number and area of fires originating within 300 feet of the track along railway lines under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The statement shows separately the fires attributed to railway agencies, those definitely attributed to other known causes, and those of unknown origin.

Causes	Number	Area in acres
Railways. Other known causes. Unknown	897 79 168	57,616 1,798 5,177
Total	1,144	64,591

FIG.II 1918 TOTAL AREA OF FIRES BY TYPES **BRITISH COLUMBIA & PRAIRIE PROVINCES** BRITISH COLUMBIA- AVERAGE - 1914-1915 - 1916-1917 BRITISH GOLUMBIA-1918 PRAIRIE PROVINCES - AVERAGE - 1914-1915-1916-1917 PRAIRIE PROVINCES-1918 MERCHANTABLE TIMBER YOUNG AREAS WITHOUT MERCHANTABLE GROWTH TIMBER OR YOUNG GROWTH

DAMAGE TO FOREST GROWTH

Statistics for Ontario, New Brunswick, and part of Quebec are included in Table 3 for the first time. Statistics for the province of Nova Scotia and the timber-lands in Quebec under provincial patrol are not available for 1918.

Table 3—Damage to Forest Growth

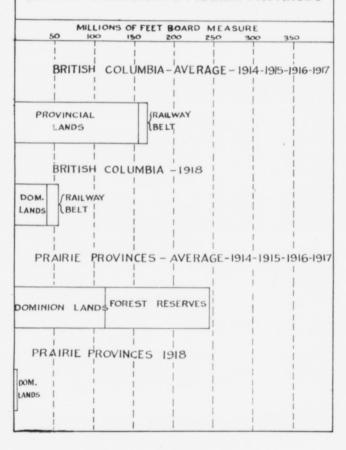
_	Merchantab	le timber an	d cordwood	Young growth	Non- merchant- able	Total area
	Acres	M. ft. B. M.	Cords	Acres	Acres	Acres
BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY BELT Dominion Parks Dominion Forest Reserves. Dominion Lands	572 7,210	250 14,003	5, 620 9, 612	160 915 3, 252		160 4,234 22,769
Total in Railway Belt PROVINCIAL LANDS.	7,782 10,700	14,253	15, 232	4,327 11,989	15,054 132,651	27,163 155,340
Whole Prov. of B.C., 1918	18,482	33,356	15, 232	16,316	147,705	182, 503
" " Average 1914–15–16–17.	32,554	167,498	6,157	12,801	208,373	276,897
PRAIRIE PROVINCES DOMINION PARKS Alberta	964	40		3	1.877	9 944
DOMINION FOREST RESERVES	301	10			1,011	2,844
Alberta Saskatchewan, Maritoba	2,949	10	156,450	198 22,234 3,125	17,394 47,811 11,782	17,600 72,994 14,907
Total in Dom. Forest Res., 1918	2,957 46,159	10 132,052	156, 450 378, 847	25, 557 57, 676	76,987 127,405	105, 501 249, 145
Alberta Saskatchewan. Manitoba	7,243 4,262 115	112	83,266 59,344 5,500	9,329 3,007 425	24,921 71,077 4,460	41,493 78,346 5,000
Total in Dom. Lands, 1918. "Average 1914-15-16-17. WHOLE PROVINCES	11,620 188,174	4,667 113,819	148, 110 662, 348	12,761 103,351	100,458 274,002	124,839 565,527
Alberta Saskatchewan. Manitoba	8,215 7,211 115	122	$\begin{array}{r} 83,266 \\ 215,794 \\ 5,500 \end{array}$	9,530 $25,241$ $3,550$	44, 192 118, 888 16, 242	61,937 151,340 19,907
Total in Prairie Prov., 1918. " Average 1914–15–16–17.	15,541 234,460	4,717 245,875	304,560 1,041,197	38,321 161,281	179,322 402,005	233, 184 814, 629
ONTARIO, 1918 1917.	4,757 73,295	‡	:	7, 100 75, 008	18,315 235,861	30, 172 384, 164
QUEBEC*, 1918	938 1,221		‡	2,608 1,535	19,726 13,431	23, 272 16, 868
NEW BRUNSWICK,1918.	13, 192	4,775	:	5,077	811	19,080

^{*}From reports of forest protective associations. ‡Figures not available.

FIG.12

1918

QUANTITIES OF SAW-TIMBER DAMAGED BRITISH COLUMBIA & PRAIRIE PROVINCES



DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Details of the destruction of property by forest fires in New Brunswick in 1918 have been added to Table 4. For the remaining eastern provinces details are not available or no damage has been reported.

Table 4—Property Destroyed in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces and New Brunswick

	_	Total Value 1918	Average 1914–15–16-17
RAILWAY B	BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$ 34,375	\$ 4,762
PROVINCIA "	L LANDS, Forest Products " Buitdings " Equipment. " Miscellaneous	41, 190 24, 403 92, 850 27, 302	73,605 61,448 10,603 72,299
"	" Total	185,745	152,886
Total for Briti	ish Columbia	220, 120	157,648
Total for all th	PRAIRIE PROVINCES hree Prairie Provinces	9,731	8,719
Et Dl	NEW BRUNSWICK	10 720	
Buildings	rts	$10,730 \\ 8,910 \\ 25,000$:
Total for New	Brunswick	44,640	

^{*}Figures not available.

PROSECUTIONS

Table 5—Summary of Prosecutions for Infractions of Fire Laws

	Jail senten-		nes osed	Sus- pended	Con- victions	Cases dis-	Cases pending, settled	Total
	ces	No.	Amt.	sentences	victions	missed.	out of court, etc.	Caoca
British Columbia— Average 1914–15–16–17 1918	2	8	\$ 469 150	2	12 1	3		15
Prairie Provinces— Average1914-15-16-17 1918		7 6	177 188	2	9 6	3 1		12 7
Ontario 1917				5	5		3	3 5
Quebec*— Average1913-15-17 1918	·	19 18	130		21 19	6 2	3 26	30 47
New Brunswick— 1915 1918		3	60		3 3	3 1	ļl	6 4
Nova Scotia— Average1915-16-17 1918		2 6	53 167		2 7		[]	27

^{*}From reports of the forest protective associations.

ADMINISTRATION OF FIRE PROTECTION

Table 6 gives the statistics concerning the areas patrolled, staffs employed and money expended on fire protection in those provinces for which details are available.

Table 6—Areas Patrolled, Staffs and Expenditures, 1918

BRITISH COLUMBIA

		St	affs		A	Areas		E	spenditu	res	
	Year Long	Тетрогагу	Total	No. of Dis- triets	Average area of districts	patrolled	Cost of pat- rol per acre	Total cost of patrol	Fire- fighting	Improve- ments	Total expendi- ture
RAILWAY BELT					Acres	Acres		8	8	8	\$
Dominion Forest Reserves. Dominion Parks. Dominion Lands Railways	1	8 64 1	18 9 65 1	- 8	82,252 99,819	1,760,640 658,020 6,188,800	-0043	17,785 2,800 53,715 1,315		2,872	2,986
Total for Railway Belt .	12	81	93	81	106,266	8,607,460	-0088	75,615	3,918	9,092	88,623
PROVINCIAL LANDS Forest Reserves Crown Lands. Railways	36	118	154	116	1,293,103			157, 171	47, 404	24, 200	228,775
Total for Provincial Lands.	36	118	154	116	1,293,103	150,000,000	-001	157, 171	47,404	24,200	228,775
	48 60	199 302	247 362							33,292 33,592	

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Dominion Forest Reserves. Dominion Parks. Dominion Lands Railways	37	226	37 235	27 109	159,852 1,208,725	4,316,000 131,751,040	-0051 -0007	21,844 96,040	475 1,715	2,433	195, 182 22, 319 100, 188 12, 237
Total, Prairie Provinces 1918 Average 1914-15-16-17	134					156, 765, 920 157, 575, 448	- 0916 -0014	250, 147 224, 590	6,291 25,803		329,920 348,094

ONTARIO

Average 1914–15–16–17 913 100,000,000	Total, 1918 Average 1914-15-16-17	1,128 913	100,000,000 -00	474,355	1,445	4,280	480,080 324,496
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QUEBEC

(Forest Protective Associations)

Total, 1918	417 413	361 345	100,143 107,280	36, 151, 604 37, 011, 745	·0042 ·0043	152,560 120,418	7, 133 2, 166	
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TABLE 6—Areas Patrolled, Staffs and Expenditures, 1918—Concluded. Nova Scotia

(EXCLUSIVE OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND)

		St	affs		1	Areas		E	xpenditu	re	
	Year-Long	Temporary	Total	No. of Dis- tricts	Average area of districts	Total area patrolled	Cost of pat-	Total cost of patrol	Fire- fighting	Improve- ments	Total expendi ture
							\$	8	\$	\$	8
Total, 1918 Average 1914–15–16–17				16* 16*	431,250 431,250	6,900,000 6,900,000					

*Chief Fire Rangers only.

Blanks in this table indicate a lack of available figures rather than "nil" reports. In the case of Quebec the area patrolled is that pertaining to members of the four forest protective associations. In patrolling these lands protection from forest fires was provided for ungranted Crown lands, lands pertaining to non-members, and settlers' lands lying within the entire area covered. This extra protection in 1917 covered approximately 10,095,200 acres and in 1918, 17,886,424 acres.

In the case of Nova Scotia the patrol is carried on by sixteen chief forest rangers on the mainland of the province. They have the power to appoint sub-rangers as their assistants. The number of men so appointed is not given in the report, but their salaries and expenses are included with those of the chief rangers in the figures for total expenditure given in the table.