

The primary forest production during 1922 is shown by products in Table 15. The quantity reported in column 2, multiplied by the converting factor, gives the equivalent amount in standing timber as in column 4. Values are then given in column 5.

15.—Primary Forest Production by Products, 1922.

Products.	Unit Used.	Quantity reported or estimated.	Converting factor.	Equivalent volume in standing timber.	Total value.
Firewood.....	cords	8,860,846	95	841,780,560	38,228,702
Ties.....	number	14,558,063	12	174,696,756	13,215,986
Poles.....	"	436,899	13	5,679,687	1,707,378
Posts.....	"	13,848,569	2	27,697,138	1,354,268
Rails.....	"	5,265,325	2	10,530,650	450,133
Mining timber.....	M ft. b.m.	70,486	219	15,436,434	1,721,025
Wood distillation.....	cords	59,169	123	7,277,787	479,299
Logs sawn.....	M ft. b.m.	3,408,264	219	746,409,816	55,066,273
Pulpwood used.....	cords	2,912,608	117	340,775,136	40,375,599
Miscellaneous products.....	"	84,848	117	9,927,216	850,078
Square timber exported.....	M ft. b.m.	55,140	219	12,075,660	1,492,344
Logs exported.....	"	185,489	219	40,622,091	3,270,575
Pulpwood exported.....	cords	1,011,332	117	118,325,844	10,359,762
Miscellaneous exports.....	"	227,441	117	26,610,597	2,278,674
Total.....	-	-	-	2,377,845,182	170,850,096

7.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing-up of damage due to forest fires has ever been made for Canada, but it is estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, 13 p.c. has been cut for use and that 27 p.c. remains; moreover, that one-third as much mature timber has been burned in the last six years as has fallen to the axe.

The historic Miramichi fire, in 1825, burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick, and on a belt 80 miles long and 25 miles wide almost every living thing was killed. One hundred and sixty people perished, a thousand head of stock were killed, and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglstown, were destroyed. The damage to the forest was not even estimated. Damage to other property was placed at \$300,000.

About 1845 vast areas were burned over west of lake Superior, many of them still remaining bare of tree-growth. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height-of-land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten and in 1871 another large fire swept over an area of more than two thousand square miles along the north shore of lake Superior from lake Nipissing to Port Arthur, completing a chain of desolation across the northern part of the province. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated over two thousand square miles of country in the southern Algoma district. In Quebec again, the country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires while millions of dollars worth of timber in the Ottawa country also fell a prey to the devouring element.

During more recent times, a series of disastrous fires swept over Northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at \$3,000,000. In 1916, fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people, the exact number never having been determined. During 1922, a third fire, covering in part the areas burned over by