

are used extensively to carry logs to the mills or to lakes, large rivers or tidewater where they can be assembled in booms or rafts and towed to the mills. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet, and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In eastern Canada general logging operations are carried on by the mill owners or licensees of timber lands, often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. In the better settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom saw-mills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but saw-logs, as a rule being the property of the mill-owner, are not generally marketed as such in eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders, but buy their entire supply of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with woods operations, it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for saw-mills and pulp mills, but in addition provide annually about 16,000,000 railway ties, 1,000,000 poles for telegraph, telephone and power lines, 14,000,000 fence posts, over 8,000,000 cords of firewood, together with piling, round mining timbers, square timber for export, wood for distillation, charcoal and excelsior manufacture, bark and wood for tanning extracts, maple syrup and sugar, and a number of minor products.

2.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products and by-products of the saw-mill, forms the principal industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department from 1908 to 1916. Since that date the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forestry Branch.

Table 2 gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles from 1908 to 1921 inclusive. The greatest cut of lumber during this period was in 1911, when almost five billion feet board measure was produced. Although the quantity produced annually did not alter materially from 1908 to 1920, averaging approximately 4,000,000,000 feet, the average value rose from \$16.27 per thousand feet in 1908 to \$39.12 in 1920. A reduction in both quantity and average value was recorded for 1921.

2.—Lumber, Lath and Shingle Production in Canada, for the calendar years 1908 to 1921.

Years.	Lumber cut.		Shingles cut.		Lath cut.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	M. ft. bd. measure.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
1908.....	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909.....	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	822,124	1,979,034
1910.....	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,943,544
1911.....	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912.....	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913.....	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914.....	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,638,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915.....	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916.....	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917.....	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918.....	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	438,100	1,369,616
1919.....	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920.....	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921.....	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121