

In eastern Canada logging operations are usually 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, being as a rule 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 1922 inclusive.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet, board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. This was followed, however, in 1921 by a period of depression which was general throughout all fields of industrial activity. The production of lumber in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. The cut during 1922 shows an increase of 9.4 p.c. in quantity, accompanied by an increase of over \$2,000,000 in total value. The average value decreased by less than \$2 a thousand.

### 2.—Lumber, Lath and Shingle Production in Canada, for the calendar years 1908-1922.

Years.	Lumber cut.		Shingles cut.		Lath cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B. M.	\$	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	3,688,746	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	2,986,530	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922.....	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328