

different cable systems operated by donkey engines and are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways and in some cases by motor trucks. 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 logging operations are usually carried on by the mill owners or licensees of timbered 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 sawmills 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 operations in the woods it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but that they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts for export in the unmanufactured state and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark, which all go to swell the total.

Table 2 gives the total value of the products of woods operations in Canada for the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive. The imports and exports of forest products in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1927-30, are shown in Tables 12 and 13 of the chapter on External Trade.

2.—Value of the Products of Woods Operations, by Products, 1924-1928.<sup>2</sup>

Product.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Logs and bolts sawn.....	83,141,602	71,854,926	70,982,675	69,215,284	71,824,183
Pulpwood used.....	44,241,582	48,012,602	54,033,273	54,582,190	59,578,417
Firewood.....	39,336,771	39,515,657	40,032,894	40,582,774	41,164,270
Pulpwood exported.....	12,536,088	14,168,935	14,067,030	15,702,705	15,269,660
Hewn railway ties <sup>1</sup> .....	14,251,450	14,491,557	6,792,087	6,242,865	5,371,724
Logs exported.....	4,855,298	4,778,108	4,809,257	5,054,783	4,607,286
Square timber exported.....	3,317,225	2,643,543	2,643,543	2,865,908	3,772,137
Telegraph and telephone poles.....	3,621,415	3,802,036	3,828,193	3,945,733	4,934,371
Round mining timber.....	755,243	727,467	912,632	965,185	998,146
Fence posts.....	1,414,363	1,418,961	1,318,291	1,281,633	1,506,050
Wood for distillation.....	562,525	463,616	462,818	482,277	476,726
Fence rails.....	452,377	454,910	449,097	431,037	463,469
Miscellaneous exports.....	2,281,013	2,674,693	2,493,365	2,072,619	961,685
Miscellaneous products.....	1,379,698	4,269,550	1,620,263	1,511,749	1,522,663
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>213,146,710</b>	<b>209,376,561</b>	<b>204,436,328</b>	<b>204,939,750</b>	<b>212,954,799</b>

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1924 and 1925 include sawn ties, which are included under "logs and bolts sawn" in the 1926 to 1928 estimates. <sup>2</sup> The value of woods operations for 1929, which has just been made available at the time of going to press, is \$219,670,129.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1928 involved the investment of \$188,000,000 in logging equipment, gave employment for a part of the year to 103,000 men and distributed over \$80,000,000 in wages and salaries. In estimating the annual drain on our forest resources, certain