the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. The presence of connected systems of lakes and streams makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is, therefore, almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, the logs being finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Logs are assembled by cable systems operated by donkey engines and are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways but 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, subcontractors 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 sawlogs, 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 supplies 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 Christmas trees, 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 1930 to 1934 inclusive. The exports and imports of forest products in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36, are shown in Tables **12** and **13** of the chapter on External Trade.

2.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1930-34.

Product.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Logs and bolts	75,563,041	32,889,204	18,029,759	23,158,381	29,115,515
Pulpwood	67,529,612	51,973,243	36,750,910	33,213,973	38,302,807
Firewood	43,786,064	44,237,948	30,627,632	31,141,104	31,489,524
Hewn railway ties	5,038,899	4,144,169	1,353,664	1,370,750	1,541,901
Poles	6,733,259	3,057,546	1,411,209	963,951	1,091,046
Round mining timber	885,343	958,681	809,700	841,982	954,059
Fence posts	1,585,985	1,388,074	990,568	969,291	988,884
Wood for distillation	335,330	266,080	251,281	342,107	286,847
Fence rails	624,968	454,205	253,077	215,521	262,519
Miscellaneous products	4,770,993	1,754,780	1,628,452	1,556,082	1,506,630
Totals	**206,853,494**	**141,123,930**	**92,106,252**	**93,773,142**	**105,539,732**