

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 by logging railways or motor trucks. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet and are carried on in most cases throughout the 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, that all go to swell the total.

The imports and exports of forest products in the years 1936-39, are shown in Tables 16 and 17 of the chapter on External Trade.

3.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1934-38¹

Product	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Logs and bolts.....	29,115,515	34,077,938	44,827,957	58,004,070	52,759,660
Pulpwood.....	38,302,807	41,195,871	48,680,200	63,057,205	53,761,999
Firewood.....	31,489,524	31,864,500	32,167,410	32,457,629	32,740,566
Hewn railway ties.....	1,541,901	3,188,651	3,190,052	3,129,207	2,222,509
Poles.....	1,091,046	1,359,736	1,563,681	2,455,345	2,824,512
Round mining timber.....	954,059	997,357	1,102,255	1,262,658	1,297,993
Fence-posts.....	988,884	976,402	1,008,178	992,610	978,679
Wood for distillation.....	286,847	274,797	274,077	309,892	298,110
Fence rails.....	262,519	266,253	273,282	262,160	264,480
Miscellaneous products.....	1,506,630	1,260,274	1,717,136	1,319,111	1,117,349
Totals.....	105,539,732	115,461,779	134,804,228	163,249,887	148,265,857

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1939 was \$157,747,398.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1938 involved the investment of over \$185,000,000, gave employment during the logging season to more than 264,000 people and distributed over \$74,000,000 in wages and salaries.