2.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1929-33.[1]

Product.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Logs and bolts	79,278,543	75,563,041	32,889,204	18,029,759	23,158,381
Pulpwood	76,120,063	67,529,612	51,973,243[2]	36,750,910	33,213,973
Firewood	41,764,507	43,786,064	44,237,948[2]	30,627,632	31,141,104
Hewn railway ties	5,730,423	5,038,899	4,144,169	1,353,664	1,370,750
Poles	6,677,559	6,733,259	3,057,546	1,411,209	963,951
Round mining timber	1,028,126	885,343	958,681	809,700	841,982
Fence posts	1,674,489	1,585,985	1,388,074	990,568	969,291
Wood for distillation	455,957	335,330	266,080	251,281	342,107
Fence rails	477,569	624,968	454,205	253,077	215,521
Miscellaneous products	6,362,893	4,770,993	1,754,780	1,628,452	1,556,082
Totals	**219,570,129**	**206,853,494**	**141,123,930**	**92,106,252**	**93,773,142**

[1] The value of woods operations for 1934, made available at the time of going to press, is $105,539,732.
[2] Changed since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1933 involved the investment of $112,000,000 in logging equipment, gave employment for a part of the year equivalent to 65,000 man-years, and distributed over $46,800,000 in wages and salaries. In estimating the annual drain on our forest resources, certain converting factors have been used. Each of these factors represents in cubic feet the quantity of standing timber that must be cut in the forest to produce one unit of the material in question, based on the total cubic contents of the tree. By the use of these factors it has been estimated that the total drain on our forest resources in 1933, due to consumption for use, amounted to 2,027,713,767 cubic feet. To this total must be added the volume of material destroyed by fire, insects and fungi, which would bring the average annual depletion for the period 1929-33 to more than three billion cubic feet of standing timber. Table 3 gives the reported or estimated quantities of wood cut, by chief products, together with the respective converting factor, the equivalent in standing timber and the estimated value in each case for 1933, with totals 1924-33. Table 4 shows the extent of the drain on our forest resources in 1932 and 1933, by provinces.

3.—Quantities of Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1933, with Comparative Totals from 1924 to 1933.

Product.		Quantity Reported or Estimated.	Converting Factor.	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber.	Total Value.
				cubic feet.	$
Totals—1924		-	-	**2,808,506,073**	**213,146,710**
1925		-	-	**2,839,138,401**	**209,276,561**
1926		-	-	**2,838,105,611**	**204,436,328**
1927		-	-	**2,865,302,797**	**204,937,750**
1928		-	-	**2,988,038,430**	**212,950,799**
1929		-	-	**3,090,614,647**	**219,570,129**
1930		-	-	**3,056,930,373**	**206,853,494**
1931		-	-	**2,306,143,706**	**141,123,930**
1932		-	-	**1,882,228,308**	**92,106,252**
1933.					
Logs and bolts	M ft. b.m.	2,450,798	219	536,724,762	23,158,381
Pulpwood	cords	4,746,382	117	555,326,694	33,213,973
Firewood	"	8,606,649	95	817,631,655	31,141,104
Hewn ties	number	2,708,413	12	32,500,956	1,370,750
Poles	"	264,743	13	3,441,659	963,951
Round mining timber	cubic ft.	4,638,061	1·3	6,029,479	841,982
Posts	number	14,037,948	2	28,075,896	969,291
Wood for distillation	cords	48,821	123	6,004,983	342,107
Fence rails	number	4,698,978	3	14,096,934	215,521
Miscellaneous products	cords	238,297	117	27,880,749	1,556,082
Totals, 1933		-	-	**2,027,713,767**	**93,773,142**