

little in the past ten years, employment dropped some 30 p.c. in 1957-58 and declined sharply again in 1960-61. This decline roughly paralleled the abandonment of marginal farms in Eastern Canada where farmers used to do logging in winter, but, at the same time, the forest industries created employment and increased incomes elsewhere together with increasing the efficiency of their operations.

### Subsection 1.—Woods Operations

In connection with operations in the woods, the forests provide not only the raw materials for the sawmills, pulp mills, veneer mills, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but also the 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 that are finished in the woods ready for use or export. A number of minor forest products help swell the total, such as Christmas trees, cascara bark, balsam gum, resin, etc.

Estimates of woods operations attempt to give actual production figures for all items and are based partly on provincial forest service data for volume. Value, as currently estimated, excludes transportation costs up to and including 1960. In 1961, transportation costs are included to conform with the total activity concept.

#### 8.—Value and Equivalent Volume of Wood Cut in Woods Operations, 1953-62

Year	Value <sup>1</sup>	Equivalent Volume of Merchantable Wood <sup>2</sup>	Year	Value <sup>1</sup>	Equivalent Volume of Merchantable Wood <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	M cu. ft.		\$'000	M cu. ft.
1953.....	704,539	3,078,066	1958.....	638,611	2,854,670
1954.....	728,370	3,122,313	1959.....	715,716	3,186,387
1955.....	829,573	3,280,070	1960.....	806,488	3,431,465
1956.....	939,143	3,463,304	1961.....	846,035 <sup>3</sup>	3,303,289
1957.....	823,054	3,172,166	1962.....	887,814 <sup>3</sup>	3,431,802

<sup>1</sup> Includes value of forest products other than wood. <sup>2</sup> In estimating the annual drain on Canada's forest resources, certain converting factors have been used, each of which represents in cubic feet the quantity of merchantable wood used to produce one unit of the material in question. The factor for logs and bolts for the British Columbia coastal region is 175 and for the remainder of Canada 200. Other factors: pulpwood and round mining timber 85, fuelwood and wood for charcoal 80, poles and piling 15, hevn railway ties 5, fence posts 1.2 and fence rails 1. <sup>3</sup> Includes transportation costs; see text above.

#### 9.—Value and Volume of Wood Cut in Woods Operations, by Province and Product, 1961 and 1962

Province or Territory	1961			1962		
	Quantity Reported or Estimated	Equivalent Volume of Merchantable Wood <sup>1</sup>	Total Value <sup>2</sup>	Quantity Reported or Estimated	Equivalent Volume of Merchantable Wood <sup>1</sup>	Total Value <sup>2</sup>
		M cu. ft.	\$'000		M cu. ft.	\$'000
<b>Province or Territory</b>						
Newfoundland.....	...	98,014	25,961	...	74,649	19,993
Prince Edward Island.....	...	10,157	1,637	...	5,514	896
Nova Scotia.....	...	96,747	19,777	...	81,907	18,014
New Brunswick.....	...	193,346	44,097	...	140,627	32,098
Quebec.....	...	914,096	239,529	...	876,043	222,462
Ontario.....	...	494,048	148,434	...	519,414	145,677
Manitoba.....	...	37,602	6,264	...	53,160	10,409
Saskatchewan.....	...	44,036	6,580	...	47,844	7,410
Alberta.....	...	118,390	22,362	...	131,706	25,210
British Columbia.....	...	1,295,038	331,174	...	1,496,832	405,008
Yukon and Northwest Territories...	...	1,815	220	...	4,106	637
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,303,289</b>	<b>846,035</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,431,802</b>	<b>887,814</b>

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 518.