The quantities manufactured of the different kinds of wood are shown in table 31.

TABLE 31.

SHINGLES-The Quantity and Value of the cut by pecies, 1908 and 1909, with per cent distribution and average value.

KIND OF WOOD.	QUANTITY, 1906,		QUANTITY, 1909.			AVERAGE VALUE PER M.	
	Thousands.	Per cent Dis- tribution.	Thonsands.	Per cont Dis- tribution.	Total Value, 1909. *	1908, \$ cta,	1909. \$ ct:
Total (¹)	1,499,396	140	1,988,753	100	3,701,182	2 07	1 86
Cedar. Spruce White Pine Hemlock. Balsam Douglas Fir. Jack Pine Poplar.	25,462 8,671 1,693 (²) 380	96.4 1.2 1.8 0.1 (³)	$1,507,285 \\ 310,884 \\ 185,363 \\ 11,996 \\ 5,157 \\ 3,140 \\ 1,665 \\ 1,352 \\ 1,352 \\ 1,352 \\ 1,5$	75.7 15.6 6.8 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.1 (3)	2,963,687 373,185 278,153 20,097 9,199 5,280 2,763 2,146	2 07 1 55 2 05 1 76 1 83 2 00 1 68	1 96 1 20 2 06 1 67 1 78 1 68 1 66 1 60

There are included in this total a small quantity of shingles of unspecified species.
No Douglas fir shingles were reported for 1908.
Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Cedar is the great shingle wood. Over three-quarters of the shingles cut in Canada in 1909, 1,507,285,000, were of cedar; about one-half of these, 769,830,000, were on western cedar cut in British Columbia. The increas the cut of spruce and white pine and other species in the eastern provinces reduces the proportion of cedar shingles ; it was 96.4 per cent of the total in 1908. Ninety per cent of the spruce shingles were cut in Prince Edward Island, the remainder in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Threequarters of the white pine shingles were of western white pine (Pinus monticola) cut in British Columbia. Of the hemlock shingles reported, 11,996,000, over nine-tenths were cut in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The prices of all species were a little lower in 1909 than in 1908. The lowest in 1909 was spruce at \$1.20, and the highest white pine at \$2.06.

Cedar shingles were \$1.91 in British Columbia in 1908; in the same year the average price of all grades was about \$2.50 in the State of Washington.