

POLES purchased in 1908 and 1909. Number, Total Cost and Average Cost by species and chief uses.—*Concluded.*

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

Kind of wood.	1908.			1909.		
	Number of poles.	Cost at point of purchase.	Average cost.	Number of poles.	Cost at point of purchase.	Average cost.
		\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.
Cedar.....	99,640	136,202	1 37	280,148	338,393	1 21
Larch.....	19,601	27,071	1 38	14,091	17,397	1 23
Spruce.....	2,500	2,050	0 82	1,955	2,056	1 05
Douglas Fir.....	1,190	1,724	1 45	99	141	1 42
Unspecified.....				1,000	1,575	1 58
Total.....	122,931	167,047	1 36	297,293	359,562	1 21

STEAM ROADS.

Cedar.....	45,032	65,277	1 45	41,517	76,295	1 84
Larch.....				800	750	2 50
Unspecified.....				1,084	7,306	6 74
Total .....	45,032	65,277	1 45	42,901	84,351	2 98

ELECTRIC ROADS, POWER AND LIGHT.

Cedar.....	17,539	51,566	2 94	16,701	49,745	2 98
Spruce.....	75	169	2 25	115	145	1 26
Douglas Fir.....				80	150	1 87
Larch.....	230	490	2 13	10	30	3 00
Unspecified.....				1,155	3,069	2 67
Total.....	17,844	52,225	2 92	18,061	53,139	2 94

Telephone and telegraph companies are the greatest users of poles. They bought 83 per cent of the poles used in 1909. The use of poles by these companies was 141.8 per cent greater in 1909 than in 1908. The increase was all in cedar.

Steam roads used 11.9 per cent of the poles purchased in 1909. They purchased 2,131 fewer poles than in 1908. The demand from the electric roads, power and lighting companies the least important users, was about the same in 1909 as in 1908. They account for about 5.1 per cent of the pole consumption in Canada.

The prices paid for poles of different species and different lengths are shown in Table 2.