Reports received from 381 pole purchasers in Canada in 1914 were used as a basis for the statistics in this bulletin. These purchasers consisted of 17 steam railway companies, 209 telephone companies, and 3 telegraph companies, forming one group, and 20 electric railways and 132 electric light and power concerns forming another group.

pendent telephone lines. Their purchases are of necessity irregular, and have fallen off considerably in the last two or three years, sufficient telephone accommodation having been established. The purchases in 1914 showed a decrease of 47% from those of 1913, while the average price paid increased 11c.

Only nine kinds of wood were reported,

TABLE 1.	191	13.	Marth a fater and the second		Salaran	1914.			
	Number.	Value.	Av. Value.	Per Cent.	Number.	Value.	Av. Value.	Per Cent.	
Total	534,592	\$1,188,331	2.22	100.0	283,184	\$660,262	2.33	100.0	
White cedar	264,267 145,569	525,853 488,138	1.99	49.4	241,633	509,503	2.11	85.3	
Spruce	5,228	6,046	1.16	1.0	2,638	6,740	2.55	0.9	
Tamarack	115,517	155,682	1.35	21.6	1,833	2,107	1.15	0.6	
Douglas fir					213 188	1,422 1.553	6.68 8.26	$0.1 \\ 0.1$	
Hard pine	1 450	1 200	0.00		126	252	2.00	*	
Chestnut	167	94	0.56	0.3	100 97	100	1.00	*	
Balsam fir	1,437	1,841	1.28	0.3					
Cypress	128	1,056	8.25	0.1					
Hemlock	92	32	0.35	*					
Ash	16	103 32	$4.18 \\ 2.00$				•••		
STEAM	BATTAVA	V TELEDI	IONE	AND MELT	OD L DIT GODET				
Total	469,521	\$833,259	1.77	AND TELEC	JRAPH COMP 186.111	\$357.159	1.92	100.0	
White cedar	230,360	382,657	1.66	49.1	157,354	298,196	1.90	84.5	
Spruce	4,393	4,150	$2.44 \\ 0.94$	24.6	24,066 2,352	48,492	2.01 2.78	12.9 1.3	
Tamarack	115,212	152,675	1.33	24.5	1,770	2,004	1.13	0.9	
Hard pine				201	213 126	1,422 252	6.68	0.1	
Jack pine	1,450	1,299	0.90	0.3	100	100	1.00	0.1	
Chestnut	107	94	0.56		97	77	.79	0.1	
Balsam fir	1,437	1,841	1.28	0.3			2.00		
White pine	682 90	8,095	11.87	0.1					
Ash	16	32	2.00						
EL	ECTRIC I	RAILWAY	POWF	R AND LIC	UT COMDAN	TIC			
Total	65,071	\$355,072	5.45	100.0	97.073	\$303,103	3.12	100.0	
White cedar	33,907	143,196	4.22	52.1	84,279	211,307	2.51	86.8	
Spruce	835	1,896	2.27	1.3	12,290 286	90,016	1.34	0.3	
Douglas fir		2 007	0.00		155	1,485	9.58	0.1	
Cypress	128	1,056	8.25	0.5	63	103	1.63	0.1	
Western larch	. 39	163	4.18	*					
* Less than one t	enth of o	ne per cent	2.50						
TADLE 2 1012									
TABLE 2.	Total,	all length	classes	, 20 to 25 ft	. (57.1%).	914.			
Total	283,184	\$660,262	2.33	100.0	161,544	\$203,460	1.26	100.0	
Red cedar	36,356	138,508	3.81	12.8	140,444 17.839	30,266	1.21	11.0	
Spruce	2,638	6,740	2.55	0.9	1,157	920	.80	0.7	
Oak	213	2,107 1,422	1.15	0.6	1,812	2,038	1.12	*	
Douglas fir	188	1,553	8.26	0.1	77	122	1.58	*	
Jack pine	126	252 100	1.00			100	1.00	0.1	
Chestnut	97	77	.79	•	95	67	.71	0.1	
		26 to 30 ft.	(23.60	76): 31 to 35	ft. (8.4%).				
Total	66,689	\$139,988	2.10	100.0	23,917	\$105,003	4.39	100.0	
Red cedar	60,508 5.463	122,440	2.02	90.7	18,952 4,474	84,081 18,917	4.44	18.7	
Spruce	707	2,079	2.94	1.1	376	1,308	3.48	1.6	
Oak	9	20	2.22		90	630	3.00	0.4	
Douglas	2	7	3.50		24	64	2.67	0.1	
		36 to 40 ft	(6.50%); 41 ft. and	over (4.40%)				
Total	18,582	\$110,708	5.96	100.0	12,452	\$101,103	8.12	100.0	
Red cedar	4,035	77,185	5.50	23.0	7,694	55,862 41 854	7.26	61.8	
Spruce	186	863	4.64	1.0	212	1,570	7.41	1.7	
Tamarack	82	615 16	7.50	0.4	21	165	7.86	0.2	
Douglas fir					85	1,360	16.00	0.7	
Hard pine					126	252	2.00	1.0	
* Less than one te	enth of or	ne per cent.		San States of		10	0.00		

That the market in Canada for wooden poles is very irregular is demonstrated by the following figures showing numbers purchased in the past five years: --1910, 782,841; 1911, 585,703; 1912, 608,556; 1915, 534,982; 1914, 283,184. The activity of the different railways in extending their lines is one factor that affects these figures. Some of the provincial governments which controt telephone companies purchase large stocks of poles and furnish these to small indecompared with 12 in 1913. Poles of oak, hard pine and Douglas fir were reported in 1914, but not in 1913. Decreases occurred with every other kind of wood, the greatest being in the case of tamarack, which amounted to 98.4% of the figure for 1913. Eastern white cedar poles headed the list, their number forming over 85% of the total. Western red cedar from British Columbia and the western part of the United States came second on the list with over 12% of the total. Poles of these two woods have formed the greater part of the purchases in past years, in spite of the increasing scarcity of good material, especially in the case of the eastern tree.

The steam railway, telephone and telegraph group of purchasers bought 65.7% of the poles as compared with 87.8% in 1913. Their purchases in 1914 showed a decrease of 60.4% from those of 1913. The oak, hard pine, jack pine and chestnut poles were all purchased by these companies, which also reported the purchase of 442 treated poles.

The electric railway, power and light companies bought 34.3% of the poles as compared with 12.2% in 1913. Their purchases showed a decided increase (49.2%) over 1913.

Over half the poles purchased in Canada in 1914 were under 26 ft. long, the two cedar species forming 97.9% of the total in this class. These two kinds of wood formed over 95% in every length class recorded. Almost a quarter of the total number belonged to the next length class, including poles from 26 to 30 ft. long. The greater part of the white cedar, red cedar, spruce, tamarack and chestnut poles and all the jack pine poles belonged to the 20-25 ft. class. Oak poles were mostly from 31-35 ft. long. The greatest number of Douglas fir poles were over 41 ft. long and all the imported hard pine poles were of this same class.

The foregoing bulletin was prepared by the Interior Department's Forestry Branch, of which R. H. Campbell is Director.

Forest Fires along Hudson Bay Ry.—The Conservation Commission announces that large areas of forest have been destroyed this year by fires which have occurred along the Hudson Bay Ry. under construction by the Dominion Government between Pas and Port Nelson, Man. It is estimated that the burned area is not less than 500,000 acres, and the destruction of forest values about \$250,000, in addition to the loss of game and fur bearing animals, as well as railway contractors' supplies. The Forestry Department has attempted to prevent fires over this section, but with only partial effect, owing, it states, to the defective condition of fire protective appliances on locomotives, and to carelessness or negligence on the part of sub-contractors and unemployed laborers tramping along the line.

The Master Car Builders' Association has accepted the committees' recommendation on 86 of the 91 subjects submitted for letter ballot after the convention in June. The recommendations adopted cover brake beams, train brake and signal equipment, draft gear of existing wooden cars, specifications and tests of materials, train lighting, car trucks, etc. The rejected subjects were the height of platform buffer for passenger cars, conductors' valves, specification for construction of wooden side doors, emergency dynamo fuses on axle equipment on wooden cars, and desirability of having standards for limiting dimensions for truck sides with pedestal type jaw.

The Central Railway and Engineering Club of Canada, which has its headquarters at Toronto, has decided to suspend operation at least until after the war, principally on account of the lack of interest which has been taken in its proceedings of late, and also owing to the want of funds. Unlike the Canadian Railway Club, of Montreal, and the Western Canada Railway Club, of Winnipeg, the Central Railway and Engineering Club was not a purely railway club, in fact, railway men were probably in a considerable minority in its membership.