I shall refrain and shall simply deal with the actual figures, necessarily discussing the question of the Intercolonial from a historical standpoint, with some reference to the future prospects of that great public work. The Intercolonial Railway commands a very large space in the public attention of this country, and it is with this railway that I will be expected to deal specifically this afternoon.

Referring to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the statement of results is as fol-

lows:

Total revenue-

1904		
Divided as follows:		
From passengers—		
1904	\$2,021,568	04
1905		
From mails-		
1904	\$ 153,285	28
1905		36
From express—		
1904	\$ 107,268	13
1905		42
From other sources-		
1904	\$ 15.987	14
1905		
From freight-		
1904		48
1905		
		150

Thus showing that the receipts for 1905 from passenger and freight traffic, exceeded the receipts for 1904 by about \$400,000.

Turning to the other side of the account the cost of operation was as follows:

Cost of	operation-	
1904		\$7,239,982 04
1905		8,508,826 75

Divided as follows:

For maintenance of way and structures-	_	
1904\$1,486,074	60	
1905	57	
Maintenance of equipment—		
1904	39	
1005	01	

As will be seen there was a very material increase in cost of maintenance of equipment on the Intercolonial.

Conducti	ing tr	anspo	rtati	ion-			
1904					\$3	,904,053	11
1905					4	,602,492	36
General	expen	ses-					
1904					\$	200,920	24
1905						216,537	66
Parlour,	sleer	ing a	nd	dinir	ng ca	r expe	nses-
						114,755	
1905						138 961	22

It will be observed that there has been an increase in almost every item of expense under each of these branches, a marked increase in some instances.

I might say with respect to the cost of conducting transportation that there has been an increase of \$700,000. The figures which I have thus cited to the House de-

monstrate the fact, the lamentable fact, that there was a difference between revenue and cost of operation during the fiscal year 1905 of \$1,725,303.92. In the preceding year there was a deficit of \$900,750.

The difference between the deficit of 1905 and that of 1904 is accounted for by the following items of excess in the cost of opera-

tion.

00 000 001 07

Maintenance of way department excess, \$257,-105.37.

Made up as follows:

Increase of wages under labour		
account \$	79,716	33
Railway ties	30,979	48
Docks and wharfs	27,403	23
Handling snow (labour en-		
tirely)	132,200	00

There were slight reductions made in the cost of bridges, culverts and fences to the amount of \$2,193.67.

In the maintenance of equipment there was an increase over 1904 of \$296,434.73, made up as follows:

Maintenance of equipment department, excess, \$296,434.73.

Made up as follows:

Locomotive repairs	84,016	36
Passenger car repairs	32,818	79
Freight car repairs	135,617	90
Abnormal expenditure due the		
snow blockades	33,981	66

That is simply an abnormal expense incidental to the maintenance of equipment during the winter season of 1905. The cost of transportation in 1905 exceeded that in 1904 by the very large sum of \$587,884 made up of the following items.

Engine and roundhouse men

Engine and Toundhouse men	
wages	74
Fuel for locomotives 252,991	
Oil and tallow 11,000	00
Other supplies 601	00
Train service-wages 112,172	37
Switchmen, flagmen and watch-	
men—wages 9,097	84
Station service-wages 49,348	
Car mileage tendance 16,605	52
Injuries to persons 10.000	00

I could very readily explain in my own language the causes which contributed to this very large excess of expenditure in these several departments during the year 1905 over the same class of expenditures made in 1904; but I think that I cannot do better than read an extract from the very careful report made by Mr. M. J. Butler, chief engineer and general manager of government railways in regard to the special circumstances affecting the operation of the Intercolonial during the last fiscal year. Mr. Butler says:

The unprecedented severity of the winter entailed heavy direct expense in the removal of snow and ice, besides, as is pointed out by the general manager, largely increasing the operating expenses otherwise, and, at the same time,