

mining companies lines, the number of miles of completed railway was 15,768 (25,575 kilometres), of which 15,568 (25,576) were laid with steel rails: the number of miles in operation was 15,627 (25,250 kilometres). The amount of the paid up capital was 887,975,020 dollars (4,459,875,100 francs). The gross earnings amounted to 49,552,528 dollars (247,762,640 francs), and the working expenses to 55,218,455 dollars (176,092,165 francs), leaving the net earnings 14,554,095 dollars (71,670,475 francs). The number of passengers carried was 14,462,498 and 20,721,116 tons (21,052,634 tons met.) of freight, about one million tons less than in the previous year. The number of miles run by trains was 45,770,029 (70,459,526 trains-kilometres). The number of controlling companies was 72, besides the two lines, the Interecolonial and the Prince Edward Island owned by the government. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company owned or controlled 6,127 miles (9,860 kilometres), and the Grand Trunk Railway 5,158 miles (8,082 kilometres).

Of the total mileage of track laid, the following shows the share each Province had in railway enterprise (omitting fractions of a mile): Ontario 6,767 miles (10,890 kilometres), Quebec 5,024 (4,866 kilometres), New Brunswick 1,596 (2,247 kilometres), Nova Scotia 825 (1,528 kilometres), Prince Edward Island 210 (338 kilometres), Manitoba 1,471 (2,367 kilometres), The Territories 1,772 (2,852 kilometres), and British Columbia 800 (1,287 kilometres). Of the freight carried, there were 11,169,855 barrels or 1,112,885 tons (11,506,911 tons met.) of flour, and 100,402,828 bushels or 2,567,594 tons (2,608,676 tons met.) of grain, and 5,609,515 tons (5,667,062 tons met.) of lumber: of live stock 4,245,172 were carried, and 2,921,575 tons (2,968,115 tons met.) of manufactured goods.

The rolling stock operating this traffic comprised 2,002 locomotives, 1,861 passenger cars, 656 baggage mail and express cars, 55,852 freight cars (box and cattle) and 19,605 flat and other cars.

Results of Railway construction.

It remains to indicate so far as may be done, the effect produced upon the country by the construction of railways throughout its various sections; and for this purpose the statistics afforded by the census returns, those of customs, agriculture, and immigration, the statistics of the post office, of banking institutions, of trade and navigation, and municipal assessments, are available. Besides these sources of information, the returns made by the railway Companies themselves to the government, already quoted, are of special value.

Census Statistics of 1861 to 1891.

First as to the population:

In 1861 the population of Upper Canada (Ontario) was 1,596,091, of Lower Canada (Quebec), 1,111,566, of New Brunswick 252,047, of Nova Scotia 550,857, of Prince Edward Island 80,857. The Northwest Territories and British Columbia are not included not being in the Dominion at that date. Manitoba at this time had no separate existence, having been formed out of the Northwest Territories in 1870, after their acquisition by the Dominion. Records of population in respect of these three sections of the country are not available. But, apart from the Indian tribes, population was practically non-existent.

In 1871 the first census of the Dominion was taken.

The population of the country at that time was 3,689,257. It comprised, British