

VIII.

Transportation.

Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country. In actual mileage it is the eighth country in the world, having 19,000 miles of track, as compared with 22,100 miles in Great Britain. In 1902 the railways of Canada had a paid-up capital of \$1,098,852,209; a train mileage of 55,729,856 miles; carried 20,679,794 passengers and 42,376,527 tons of freight; earned \$83,666,503; expended \$57,343,592, and owned 2,444 locomotives, 2,020 passenger cars, and 76,254 baggage and freight cars.



Sawmilling in Western Canada.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (GOVERNMENT) RAILWAY.

With the exception of the Intercolonial (1,333 miles) and the Prince Edward Island (211 miles), all railways in Canada are owned by private companies. The Intercolonial—the Government railway—traverses Nova Scotia, Eastern New Brunswick, Gaspé Peninsula, and the Valley of the St. Lawrence.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From St. John the Canadian Pacific Railway extends to Montreal and then on across the whole of Canada—passing through the western wheat fields—to Vancouver on the Pacific Coast. Many flourishing cities and towns are passed *en route*, and between Montreal and Vancouver there are over four hundred stations. These include Ottawa, the capital, Fort William, Port Arthur, Rat Portage, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, and many beautiful tourist resorts in the Rockies. The "C. P. R.," as it is popularly called, also runs from Quebec to Montreal and thence through Ontario, via Toronto. This system has a mileage of 7,434 miles and is the only transcontinental railway in America under a single management. As Canadian Pacific steamships ply between England and Canada on the east, and between Canada and Japan and China on the west, the system virtually extends from England to China.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Another important railway, the Grand Trunk, runs westward from Portland (a United States port) on the Atlantic to Montreal, on through Ontario to Sarnia, and thence to Chicago, where it connects with principal railways of the Western States. It passes under the St. Clair River—the outlet of Lake Huron—by the famous St. Clair tunnel. With a mileage of 3,142 miles, the Grand Trunk reaches nearly all the cities and important

towns in Ontario. It has a number of famous bridges, notably the Victoria Jubilee, at Montreal, spanning the St. Lawrence; the Niagara—the largest steel arch railway bridge in the world—just below the cataract of the same name, and the International, near Buffalo.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The traffic of the Northwest is so great that although the Canadian Pacific has many branch lines there is more than enough business for another railway. The Canadian Northern is building from Winnipeg to the Pacific, and will later be extended to an ocean port on the Atlantic, forming another transcontinental line. From Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, it extends to Winnipeg, and thence northwestward toward Edmonton. Upwards of 1,400 miles were in operation in 1903, and the company expects to reach Edmonton in 1904.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A third transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is under way. It will pass to the north of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, and is to be completed from Winnipeg to the Pacific before 1909. The Government of Canada will at the same time build the eastern section from Moncton through Central



Logging on the Assiniboine.

New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec to Quebec City, thence through Northern Quebec and "New Ontario" to Winnipeg, where it will join the western section, thus opening up much new, fertile country.

ELECTRIC TRAM CARS.

All the larger cities of Canada now have electric street railways, and radial lines connect them with the neighbouring municipalities. There are 450 miles of single track and 200 miles of double track in operation.

STEAMSHIPS.

There are several Canadian trans-Atlantic steamship lines—notably the Allan line (which, including two steamers now building, will shortly have a fleet of thirty vessels, aggregating 158,000 tons), the Dominion line, and the Canadian Pacific line, besides several lines of freight steamers. There are lines to ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, to the United States, and to the West Indies. On the Pacific, the Canadian Pacific steamers ply to China, Japan, and Australia, and, with other lines, give an excellent service between Puget Sound (British Columbia) and Alaskan ports. There are also important lines of steamers on the St. John, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, Ottawa, and Yukon rivers, on the Great Lakes, on Lake Winnipeg, and on the lakes of Southern British Columbia.

ATLAN

The f
and Pri
Atlantic
but it w
fourte
Newfo
a word
present

As a
for the
was ent
New Ze
October
Fanning
thence
Island,
the oth
two bra

CANAL

The n
greatest
kind in
country
order to
tate tra
tation,
have
built wh
the rap
struct n
tion.

There
six cana
tween M
Lake On
land Ca
Lakes O
and the
between
and Sup

The Ric
nects Ot
river of t
with Kin
Ontario.
through
picturesq

A thir
tion, and
Lake On

The cl
to allow t
Montreal
Erie, and
is availa
port to c
end of I
Montreal

The tra
26,494 v
190,428
the Cana
as a resul
America.