

## Department of Railways and Canals

to \$49,552,528 (247,762,640 francs), and the working expenses to \$35,218,433 (176,092,165 francs), leaving the net earnings \$14,334,095 (71,670,475 francs). The number of passengers carried was 14,452,498 and 20,721,116 tons (21,052,654 tons met.) of freight, about one million tons less than in the previous year. The number of miles run by trains was 43,770,029 (70,439,526 trains-kilometres). The number of controlling companies was 72, besides the two lines, the Intercolonial 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 3,158 miles (5,082 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, 6,267 miles (10,085 kilometres); Quebec, 3,024 (4,866 kilometres); New Brunswick, 1,396 (2,247 kilometres); Nova Scotia, 825 (1,328 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 11,169,833 barrels or 1,112,885 tons (11,306,911 tons met.) of flour, and 100,402,828 bushels or 2,567,594 tons (2,608,676 tons met.) of grain, and 3,609,313 tons (3,667,062 tons met.) of lumber: of live stock 4,245,172 were carried, and 2,921,373 tons (2,968,115 tons met.) of manufactured goods.

The rolling stock operating this traffic comprised 2,002 locomotives, 1,861 passenger cars, 636 baggage mail and express cars, 35,852 freight cars (box and cattle) and 19,603 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 Uper Canada (Ontario) was 1,396,091, of Lower Canada (Quebec), 1,111,566, of New Brunswick 252,047, of Nova Scotia 330,857, of Prince Edward Island 80,857. The North-west 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 North-west 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 Columbia 36,247 (including 25,661 Indians, Manitoba 25,228, New Brunswick 285,594, Nova Scotia 387,800, Ontario 1,620,851, Prince Edward Island 94,021, Quebec 1,191,516, the Territories (covering four districts west from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing an area of 394,981 square miles (763,971 square kilometres), 18,000, the unorganized territories, which comprised 2,076,500 square miles (5,377,927 square kilometres), 30,000.

In 1871, the percentages of the urban and the rural population were as follows: In Ontario, urban 19.4, rural 80.6; Quebec, urban 19.5, rural 80.5; Nova Scotia, urban 14.0, rural 86.0; New Brunswick, urban 24.3, rural 75.7; Manitoba, urban 1.2, rural 98.8; British Columbia, urban 8.9, rural 91.1; Prince Edward Island, urban, 11.5, rural 88.5, the totals for Canada being, urban, 18.8, rural 81.2 the total urban population being 686,019. Of the urban population, Montreal had 107,-