

568. The receipts from freight traffic formed 63·87 per cent., and from passenger traffic 29·31 per cent. of the total, while of working expenses 44·45 per cent. were for working and repairs, 33·43 per cent for general working expenses, and 21·86 per cent. for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were more than double those of any other of the large roads, and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small.

Proportion of principal sources to total.

569. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost is at present very small in Canada, having been only 1·77 per cent. in 1890, which proportion is considerably lower than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following figures:—

Proportion of net revenue to capital cost.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	4·21	Germany.....	4·68
India and Burmah.....	8·25	France.....	4·65
Canada.....	1·77	Belgium.....	4·03
Victoria.....	4·17	Austria-Hungary.....	3·98
New South Wales.....	2·96	Italy (State lines).....	3·70
South Australia.....	3·27	Switzerland.....	3·67
New Zealand.....	2·33	United States.....	3·77
Queensland.....	1·61		
Tasmania.....	0·25		
Western Australia.....	0·87		

The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.