The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following number of cars hired must be deducted in each year:—

${ m Y}$ ear.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emi- grant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.
1891	50 39 17 37	17 7 6 45	31 39 28 31	15 2 2 2 5	25 16 9 10	3,625 2,992 1,946 3,094	289 195 174 *329

^{*} Including coal and dump cars.

Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk:—

	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
Rolling Stock.		G.T.R. System.			C.P.R. System.			
Engines Sleeping & parlour	506	717	589	722	583	722	592	729
cars	104	*11	118	16	122	11	121	48
First class cars	167	380	183	390	220	390	217	390
Second class and emigrant cars Baggage, mail and	156	225	159	225	175	225	168	22
express cars	157	214	177	214	187	214		
Cattle and box cars	11,058							
Platform cars	3,156	6,098						
Coal and dump cars	475		471		361		361	1,22

^{*} Sleeping cars only.

1182. In the railway report for 1876, the number of miles of railway laid with steel rails is given at 2,273\(^3_4\) miles. This included mileage owned by Canadian companies in the United States. But it may be said that about 45 per cent of the main tracks in Canada were laid with steel rails. In 1886 the number of miles of steel rails was 10,303, and of iron, 1,220. In 1894 the number of miles of steel rails laid was 15,368, there being only 400 miles with iron rails.

During the period of 1876-94, practically all the railways have been supplied with steel rails.

In 1876 the range of the weight of the steel rail then laid was from 56

to 60 pounds per yard.

In 1894 the range was from 56 to 80 pounds, the St. Clair tunnel being laid with rails weighing 100 pounds per yard.