The year 1895 showed an improvement as compared with previous years, the total killed being 24 fewer than in 1894 and 29 fewer than in 1893, and the total injured being 36 fewer than in 1894 and 50 fewer than in 1893.

In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands only fairly well as regards safe travelling:—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-95.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875	2·11 0·90 0·82 1·40 1·38 1·55 0·72 1·07 0·52 4·60 0·82	1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894	0°61 1°03 1°75 3°05 0°86 0°98 1°03 0°81 0°83

Average for the whole period......1.00

The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1893, which shows that only one passenger in 8,237,519 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and one in 715,132 injured, and season ticket-holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1894 were 1 passenger killed in 1,205,208 and 1 in 225,976 injured. In 1895 the figures for Canada were 1 passenger killed in every 1,554,175, and 1 injured in 233,126. In the United States, in 1893, 299 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,985,152, and 3,229 injured, or 1 in every 183,821.

1009. From the following table it is evident that railway travelling in Canada is not quite as safe as in the countries named. In fact, Canada has more killed per million than any of the countries in the list. Taking the period since 1875, the yearly average of passengers killed in Canada has been 1.00. The past three years, 1893, 1894 and 1895, show a great improvement on that average, but compared with the figures of other countries there is room still for greater improvement. The figures are principally for 1893:—