the number of passengers carried in recent years, the number in 1925 being the lowest since 1912, when the population of the country was much less than at the present time. The tonnage of freight carried in 1925 was also smaller than in any year during the period 1917 to 1920. The former phenomenon is generally attributed to the competition of the automobile on the improved highways of the country, and the latter is not unconnected with the increase in the use of automobile trucks, though the consolidation of the railways is also a factor, since freight is less often transferred from one railway to another. For a better measure of freight traffic see "tons of freight carried one mile" in Table 8.

The statistics of gross earnings and operating expenses illustrate the difficulties confronting our railways in recent years. Before the war it was generally held that, on account of the enormous initial investment required in roadbed and equipment, a railway's operating expenses should not exceed about two-thirds or 70 p.c. of its gross earnings, the remainder being required to meet interest on capital invested. whether in stocks or bonds, as well as to provide for necessary improvements. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings is called the operating ratio, and in 1913 the Canadian operating ratio was 70.90 p.c. The new conditions of the war period, especially the higher cost of labour and of fuel, swelled the operating ratio in spite of advances in freight and passenger rates, until in 1920 it reached 97-18 p.c., since when there has been a gradual decline, 1925 showing a considerable improvement as compared with 1924, with an operating ratio of 81.70 p.c., as compared with 85.77 p.c. This reduction was a rather notable achievement, for, although gross earnings were nearly \$10,000,000 higher, due in large measure to the increased grain crops in 1925, operating expenses were reduced by over \$10,000,000, resulting in largely increased net operating revenues for 1925 and in a reduction of 4 p.c. in the operating ratio.

In Table 6 will be found an analysis of the distribution of the operating expenses of steam railways for the last four years, the 1925 figures showing substantial economies as compared with 1924 in three of the five classes; traffic expenses and equipment maintenance showed slight increases. The earnings and operating expenses per mile of line and per train mile are analysed in Table 7.

5.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1301-1919, and calendar years 1919-1925.

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Years.	Miles in opera- tion.	Total train miles.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Gross Earnings,	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.		\$	p.e.
1901	18,140 18,714 18,988 19,431 20,4 87	55,729.856	18,385,722 20,679,974 22,148,742 23,640,765 25,288,723	36,999,371 42,376,527 47,378,417 49,079,519 50,893,957	100,219,436		68-54 70-25 74-40
1906	21,353 22,452 22,966 24,104 24,731	72,723,482 75,115,765 78,637,526 79,662,216 85,409,241	32,137,319	57,966,713 63,866,135 63,071,167 66,842,258 74,482,866		87,129,434 103,748,672 10,,304,143 104,600,084 120,405,440	70·70 78·04 72·11
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	26,727 29,304 30,795	100,930,271 113,437,208 107,895,272	46,702,280	79,834,282 89,444,331, 106,992,710, 101,393,989, 87,204,838	219,403,753 256,702,703 248,083,539	131,034,785 150,726,540 182,011,690 178,975,259 147,731,099	68-70 70-90 73-63