Railways.	Expenditure, previous years.	Expenditure, fiscal year 1929.	Total Expenditure.
Canadian Government Railways-concluded. St. Martin's Railway. Elgin and Havelock Railway. York and Carleton Railway. Quebec and Saguenay Railway. Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway. Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway. Cape Breton Railway Extension. Hudson Bay Railway. Canadian Government Railways (rolling stock). Canadian Government Railways (miscellaneous). Quebec Bridge. Miscellaneous suspense. Total, Canadian Government Railways.	$\begin{array}{r} 135,029\\ 59,749\\ 7,772,911\\ 711,767\\ 360,008\\ 107,647\\ 19,970,117\\ 35,906,043\\ 345\\ 21,706,664\\ 3,862\\ \end{array}$	\$ 	\$ 302,046 135,029 59,749 7,772,911 711,767 360,008 107,647 23,359,202 35,906,043 345 1,706,665 3,862 410,905,244
Other Railways and Miscellaneous— Canadian Northern Railway. Annapolis and Digby Railway. European and North American Railway. Nova Scotia Railway. Carleton Branch Railway. Canadian Pacific Railway. Hudson Bay Railway—Nelson and Churchill terminals. Yukon Territory Works, Stikine-Teslin Railway. North Railway. Governor-General's Cars. Miscellaneous expenditure. Grand Total Capital Expenditure .	$\begin{array}{r} 10,000,000\\ 660,683\\ 88,363\\ 208,510\\ 48,410\\ 62,791,435\\ 7,137,749\\ 283,324\\ 250,000\\ 71,539\\ 18,000 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 10,000,000\\ 660,683\\ 88,363\\ 208,510\\ 48,410\\ 62,791,435\\ 9,908,227\\ 283,324\\ 250,000\\ 71,529\\ 18,000 \end{array}$

19.—Capital Expenditure on Government Railways to Mar. 31, 1929—concluded.

The Consolidation and Organization of the Canadian National System.¹ -In pursuance of an Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 24), the Government acquired the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railways with a mileage of 9,566.5. insolvency of the Grand Trunk Pacific led to the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver on Mar. 9, 1919, and in October, 1920, the road was transferred to the Canadian National Railways. The Grand Trunk Railway was acquired under c. 13 of the 2nd session of 1919, which provided for arbitration as to the considerations to be given to its shareholders. This arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under government operation and In October, 1922, the Grand Trunk board and the Canadian Northern control. board gave place to a single Canadian National board, to which the former Canadian Government Railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways (c. 13, 1919). This was followed, on Feb. 5, 1923, by an Order in Council establishing the head office of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal, Que.

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National System's steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1928, was $19,364 \cdot 13$, which with the Eastern Lines' mileage of $3,104 \cdot 36$ made a total of $22,468 \cdot 49$. Including the Central Vermont, $420 \cdot 76$, and the Thousand Islands Railway, $4 \cdot 6$, controlled by constituent companies but separately operated, the total steam mileage was $22,893 \cdot 85$. Including 186 $\cdot 32$ miles of electric lines, the grand total was $23,080 \cdot 17$.

¹For further details on the acquisition of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways by the Dominion Government, see pp. 602-603 of the 1926 Year Book.