10.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, 1911-36. Norg.—For details of the years 1870-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.											
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Year.	Cas- ual- ties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.	Year.	Cas- ual- ties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.
1911	No. 271 293 275 255 280 308 239 226 240 227 260 277 376	tons. 122,619 269,569 270,905 210,368 214,036 242,996 715,384 312,928 205,720 222,928 588,503 604,423 480,713	No. 48 59 160 1,083 1 70 67 152 402 4 100 28 38 27 50	\$ 942,093 1,053,768 1,963,870 4,983,775 1,459,012 1,377,442 4,850,145 1,818,895 1,808,690 1,643,825 1,809,328 451,312 3,184,749	1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	No. 224 298 300 434 551 477 452 445 484 467 545	tons. 215,470 305,798 293,310 566,011 558,251 459,394 447,169 404,157 406,194 372,545 400,714 496,109 512,582	No. 54 53 91 128 64 12 66 7 40 19 39 19	\$ 4,355,217 3,317,020 4,630,267 6,879,825 5,418,236 4,740,620 3,077,009 2,696,019 3,478,575 1,292,618 1,716,294 2,842,402 3,108,671

Includes 1,042 lives lost in the Empress of Ireland disaster.

2 Years ended June 30 for 1917 and earlier years.

3 Excluding damage to cargo estimated at \$4,310,350.

4 Years ended Dec. 31 for 1918 and subsequent years.

5 Includes 328 lives lost in the Princess Sopkia disaster.

Section 2.—Financial Statistics of Waterways.

The principal statistics available to aid in making an appraisal of the cost of water-borne traffic consist of the record of public expenditures on waterways. Such expenditures are classified as investments which are shown in Table 11, and as annual expenditures for maintenance and operation, shown in Table 12, which are partly balanced by the revenues shown in Table 13. Undoubtedly, in so far as capital expenditures for the permanent improvement of waterways are concerned, those of the Dominion Government cover the major part. There has been some expenditure by municipalities on local harbour facilities, while private capital expenditure is also confined almost entirely to terminal or dockage facilities. The investment in shipping, however, with the exception of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, as shown at p. 696, has come almost entirely from private sources such as railway companies, steamship companies, industrial corporations, and private individuals. No figures are available regarding private investments in shipping except those appearing in the reports of the operating companies which cover only a portion of the field. Neither are there statistics showing the revenues of ship operators from passenger and freight traffic. In the case of railways, statistics show fairly completely: (1) the investment in plant, roadbed, etc.; (2) the revenues of the railways or the annual payment by the people of Canada for the passenger and freight transportation; and (3) the annual deficits which are also indirectly paid by the public whether as investors or taxpayers. No such picture can be given for water-borne traffic.

Capital and Operation Expenditures.—In the following statement of investments by the Dominion Government, no amounts have been written off as a result of the destruction or abandonment of property such as the first, second, and third Welland canals and the Port Nelson terminal. Neither have the capital expenditures been reduced by allowances for depreciation.

The classification as between capital and operation expenditure is very difficult to make with respect to some items and cannot be regarded as minutely exact for the long period. This difficulty applies particularly in the case of dredging where the distinction between the removal of accumulating silt and the deepening of a channel is largely one of opinion. For this reason the dredging account of the Department of Public Works is not included in the total investments of Table 11, but is given at the end of the table since a large part of the work has been undoubtedly of the nature of a permanent improvement. This dredging account does not, how-