

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents; but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to population shows that for the fiscal year 1912 the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus in this province, in 1912, one patent was granted to every 4,046 persons, the other provinces as regards the number of persons to each patent granted being placed in order as follows: Ontario 4,752, Manitoba 6,328, Alberta 6,690, Quebec 8,595, Saskatchewan 10,477, Nova Scotia 16,411 and New Brunswick 20,699.

The report for the year ended March 31, 1912, of the Copyright and Trade Marks Branch of the Department of Agriculture shows that the fees for copyrights, trade marks, etc., received amounted to \$46,328 for the fiscal year 1911-12, as compared with \$42,154 in 1910-11. Registrations of copyright in 1911-12 numbered 1,806, against 1,905 in 1910-11, of trade marks 1,212 against 1,021, of industrial designs 149 against 118, of timber marks 39 in both years. The fees have increased from \$14,102 in 1897-8 to the record total of \$46,328 in 1911-12.

V.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Statistics of transportation and communications comprise those of steam and electric railways, express companies, shipping, canals, telegraphs, telephones and the Post Office¹.

Steam Railways.—The increase in the railway mileage of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, was 1,327, as compared with 669 in 1911, 627 in 1910, and 1,138 in 1909. Of the increase of 1,327 miles in 1912, slightly over 83 p. c. took place in the four western provinces. The total railway mileage in actual operation on June 30, 1912, was 26,727. There were in addition 1,622 miles of railway in actual operation, but officially regarded as still under construction. The railway year runs from July 1 to June 30, and the railway statistics throughout this section are for the years ended June 30.

Table 1 gives the record of railway mileage in Canada from 1835 to 1912, and Table 2 gives the railway mileage of Canada by provinces for the six years 1907 to 1912.

During the year ended June 30, 1912, \$60,248,325 were added to the capital liability of railways in Canada. This brings the total amount of capital invested in Canadian railways to \$1,588,937,526, as shown in Table 3. Of this total \$770,459,351 are stocks, and \$818,478,175 are funded debt. Eliminating the capital liability of railways under construction and the mileage of government-owned lines, the capital obligation per mile is \$50,832. Table 5 gives the

¹The statistics of railways, express companies, canals, telegraphs and telephones are taken from the Reports for the year ended June 30, 1912, of the Department of Railways and Canals, especially the Reports of the Comptroller of Statistics (Nos. 20, 20b, d, e, f, 1913). The shipping statistics are taken from the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Trade and Navigation Returns. The postal statistics are from the Report of the Post Office Department.