

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

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 1916 the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus in this province, in 1916, one patent was granted to every 3,943 persons, the other provinces as regards the number of persons to each patent granted being placed in order as follows: Ontario 4,666, Manitoba 5,109, Alberta 6,215, Saskatchewan 7,577, Yukon 8,000, Quebec 8,441, New Brunswick 20,695, Nova Scotia 21,992 and Prince Edward Island 31,240.

## COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

The report for the year ended March 31, 1916, of the Copyright and Trade Marks Branch of the Department of Agriculture shows that the fees received for copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks amounted to \$35,653 for the fiscal year 1915-16, as compared with \$39,600 in 1914-15. Registrations of copyright in 1915-16 numbered 1,477 against 1,675 in 1914-15, of trade marks 1,019 against 1,106, of industrial designs 215 against 224 and of timber marks 27 against 24.

## VIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Statistics of transportation and communications comprise those of steam and electric railways, express companies, shipping, canals, telegraphs, telephones and the Post Office.<sup>1</sup>

## RAILWAYS.

**Steam Railways.**—The increase in the railway mileage of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1916, was 1,852, as compared with 4,788 in 1915, 1,491 in 1914 and 2,577 in 1913, the increases respectively over the mileage of the previous year. The total railway mileage in actual operation on June 30, 1916, was 37,434. The railway year runs from July 1 to June 30, and the railway statistics throughout this section are for the years ended June 30. About 3,150 miles of new line were under construction on June 30, the new roads and extensions being almost wholly in the western provinces. Table 1 records the steam railway mileage in Canada annually from 1835 to 1916, and Table 2 the steam railway mileage of Canada by provinces for each of the seven years 1910 to 1916.

**Capital Liability of Steam Railways.**—During the year ended June 30, 1916, the sum of \$17,314,886 was added to the capital liability of steam railways in operation in Canada, including stocks \$178,387 and funded debt \$17,136,544. These changes bring the total capitalization

<sup>1</sup>The statistics of railways, express companies, canals, telegraphs and telephones are taken from the Reports for the year ended June 30, 1916, of the Department of Railways and Canals, especially the Reports of the Comptroller of Statistics (Nos. 20, 20A, 20B, 20D, 20E, 20F, 1917). The shipping statistics are taken from the Report of the Department of Marine and the Trade and Navigation Returns. The postal statistics are from the Report of the Post Office Department.