

The Copyright Act of 1921, which is not yet effective in Canada, sets down in section 4 of the qualifications for a copyright and in section 5, its duration. "Copyright shall subsist in Canada . . . in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the Additional Protocol . . . or a resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death". Section 13 provides that if at any time the owner of the copyright fails to print the book in Canada and satisfy the reasonable Canadian demand therefor, anyone may apply for a license to the Minister administering the Act, who may, if the owner fails to print an edition, grant a license to the applicant on the latter paying a royalty to the owner.

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films or other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

This Act has not yet been brought into force by Proclamation.

Copyright, Trade Marks, Etc.—The report for the year ended March 31, 1921, of the Copyright and Trade Marks Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that the fees received for copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks amounted to \$63,174 for the fiscal year 1920-21, as compared with \$60,451 in 1919-1920, \$40,179 in 1918-19, \$32,265 in 1917-18, and \$28,643 in 1916-17. Registrations of copyright in 1920-21 numbered 1,729 against 2,028 in 1919-20, 1,436 in 1918-19, 1,440 in 1917-18 and 1,384 in 1916-17; of trade marks 2,128 in 1920-21 against 1,735 in 1919-20, 919 in 1918-19, 987 in 1917-18; of industrial designs 316 against 186 and of timber marks 58 against 22.

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until September 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables 35 and 36.

The statistics of the total electric energy generated in Canada in 1919 and 1920 are contained in Table 37. From these statistics it appears that out of a total production of electrical energy in 1920 amounting to 5,894,732,000 kilowatt hours, 1,019,572,011, or about 17.3 p.c., were exported.