

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 and 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, as amended by c. 10 of 1923, restricting the "licensing sections" to citizens of Canada and subjects or citizens of countries which do not belong to the International Copyright Union, came into force on Jan. 1, 1924, and repealed all British Copyright Acts as far as operative in Canada and all existing Canadian copyright statutes.

**25.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended  
Mar. 31, 1923-1927.**

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Copyrights registered . . . . . No.	1,591	1,760	2,795	2,861	3,167
Certificates of copyright . . . . . "	217	567	2,509	2,600	2,936
Trade marks registered . . . . . "	2,521	2,310	2,335	2,203	1,828
Industrial designs registered . . . . . "	390	422	478	525	376
Timber marks registered . . . . . "	17	17	22	12	13
Assignments registered . . . . . "	413	989	2,439	1,744	1,641
Fees received, net . . . . . \$	71,241	68,847	75,917	79,927	79,239

**6.—Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection.**

**Weights and Measures.**—The object of weights and measures administration is to provide and maintain uniform standard units for the conduct of industry and commerce. Weights and measures, indeed, are complementary to the currency. Short weight, whether arising from fraud or accident, is identical in effect with short change.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government, but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was that passed in the session of 1872-73, the provisions of which closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures to be legally used in trade was greatly simplified. The Act established as the sole legal standards for Canada, the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lb.) and the long ton (2,240 lb.), it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lb., and the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land