

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 1930, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus, in this province, in 1930, one patent was granted for every 5,365 persons, the other provinces, as regards the number of persons to each patent granted, being placed in order as follows: Ontario, 6,772; Alberta, 9,972; Manitoba, 9,569; Saskatchewan, 11,148; Quebec, 10,018; New Brunswick, 25,375; Prince Edward Island, 29,333 and Nova Scotia, 30,235.

21.—Statistics of Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926-31.

Item.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Applications for patents.....No.	11,133	11,406	11,845	13,062	14,268	13,299
Patents granted....."	11,001	10,018	9,513	9,335	10,401	11,262
Certificates for renewal fees....."	1,761	2,204	319	404	149	52
Caveats granted....."	396	397	370	334	363	352
Assignments....."	5,948	6,409	7,011	8,227	9,505	12,723
Fees received, net.....\$	455,211	438,690	412,146	434,498	478,327	472,636

As will be seen from Table 21 the increased activity in invention which was manifested during 1928-29 was still more marked in the fiscal year 1929-30, although there was a slight decline in 1931. With few exceptions the activity was distributed over the whole field of invention.

In the chemical and electrical arts the use of cellulose derivatives in the production of artificial threads and fibres and their treatment for the making of fancy products, the production of synthetic resins, synthetic drugs and dyes have been the subjects of increased numbers of applications during recent years.

The increasing use of electrical power for industrial and domestic purposes has resulted in a large number of applications for generation, transmission and control apparatus. In connection with talking picture machines many improvements have been made in the use of photo-electric cells, and in the construction of thermionic valves for radio and other uses there is a marked increase in the number of applications. Submarine cable applications for the elimination of distortion of signals have materially increased. Automatic telephones and television apparatus have formed the subject of many applications, particularly by specialists connected with large organizations. Electric, gas and vapour discharge lamps for general lighting, advertising signs and for use in the production of ultra-violet radiations have greatly developed and applications relating to transportation such as road, railway and aeronautical vehicles, brakes, clutches, couplings and propellers show good general increases. Applications for machines for mixing concrete while conveying it to the place of use, methods of making laminated shatter-proof glass, thermostatic control of heating and cooling devices, the reduction of metals from their ores, tire carriers for motor vehicles, food compositions, toys and games exceeded in 1931 the number filed the previous year.

Copyrights and Trade Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and an application for protection relating to same should be addressed to The Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (amended in 1923 and consolidated in c. 32, R.S.C., 1927) sets out in section 4 the qualifications for a copyright and in section 5, its