

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 1932, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia, with one patent granted for every 6,020 persons, while Ontario had one for every 6,860 persons and Quebec one for every 10,680 persons.

As will be seen from Table 22 the increased activity in invention which was manifested during the fiscal year ended 1929 was still more marked in the fiscal year ended 1930; there has been a decline in each of the two years since then. Apparently the industrial depression has extended its baneful influence over this field also. In the latest year applications for patents were distributed pretty well over the whole field of invention without showing outstanding trends along any particular lines.

22.—Statistics of Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1927-32.

Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Applications for patents..... No.	11,406	11,845	13,062	14,288	13,299	11,940
Patents granted..... "	10,018	9,518	9,335	10,401	11,262	11,124
Certificates for renewal fees..... "	2,204	319	404	149	53	40
Caveats granted..... "	397	370	334	363	352	383
Assignments..... "	6,409	7,011	8,227	9,565	9,190	9,001
Fees received, net..... \$	438,690	412,146	434,498	478,327	472,636	444,110

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 duration: "Copyrights 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 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"

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.

The Trade Marks Act (c. 201, R.S.C., 1927) was amended by c. 10 of the Statutes of 1928, bringing the Act into agreement with the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as amended at The Hague in 1925 with regard to refusal to register certain trade marks. The renewal of expired trade-mark registration was also provided for, while it was also enacted that in certain cases interested parties might apply to the Exchequer Court of Canada for the cancellation of a trade mark at any time within three years from its registration.