7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7											
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
9	7	2	2	5	3	1	.3	3	2		
35			30			16	17		18	7.7	10
									6		
					298						230
					537					462	47
					71					71	4:
			90	68							5:
											4:
202	174	127	150	129	152	148	126	101	117	113	10
-	-	_	_		- i	-	1	1	-	-	-
2,021	1,533	1,302	1,292	1,232	1,285	1,265	1,169	1,109	1,084	1,003	98%
	No. 9 35 21 430 845 158 168 165 202	No. No. 9 7 35 41 21 14 430 312 845 673 158 83 166 106 155 123 202 174	No. No. No. 9 7 2 35 41 26 21 14 24 430 312 302 845 673 559 158 83 66 166 106 101 155 123 95 202 174 127	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. No. No. No. No. No. 9 7 2 2 35 41 26 30 21 14 24 24 430 312 302 272 845 673 559 561 158 83 66 68 166 106 101 90 155 123 95 95 202 174 127 150	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928.	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. No. No.	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. 9	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931.	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932.	1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. No. No.

23.—Numbers of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-34.

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 1934, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia, with one patent granted for every 6,971 persons, while Ontario had one for every 7,507 persons and Quebec one for every 12,805 persons.

As will be seen from Table 24 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 year 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.

24.—Statistics of Patents	Applied 1	for,	Granted,	etc.,	fiscal	years	ended	Маг.	31,
			1929-34.	, .					

Item.	1929.	1930. ————	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Applications for patents No. Patents granted " Certificates for renewal fees. " Caveats granted " Assignments " Fees received, net \$	13,062	14,288	13,299	11,940	10,145	9,267
	9,335	10,401	11,262	11,124	10,241	9,124
	404	149	52	40	11	10
	334	363	352	383	470	466
	8,227	9,505	9,190	9,001	7,354	6,577
	434,498	478,327	472,636	444,110	393,067	362,146

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".