

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.

Trade Marks.—The Trade Marks Office is charged with the administration of the Unfair Competition Act, 1932, which repealed all previous Acts governing trade marks, and the Shop Cards Registration Act that came into force on Sept. 1, 1938. Applications for trade mark protection should be addressed to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Ottawa, Canada.

A Register of Trade Marks is kept, in which, subject to the provisions of the Act, any person may cause to be recorded any trade mark he has adopted, and notification of any assignments, transmissions, disclaimers, and judgments relating to such trade mark. In order that the public may be kept informed in the matter of trade mark registrations, a list of marks registered each week appears in the Patent Office Record issued weekly. Holders of trade marks registered before the present Act came into force are protected by certain provisions. Registrations under the new Act must be renewed every fifteen years whereas under previous regulations renewals were made every twenty-five years.

The Shop Cards Registration Act is designed to afford a measure of protection to organizations, such as trade unions, that formerly were able to register their particular designations as Union Labels under the Trade Mark and Design Act. During the period Sept. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939, there were only two registrations of this kind.

21.—Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., Registered in Canada, Fiscal Years, 1934-39.

Item.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Copyrights registered.....No.	2,537	3,060	3,403	3,249	3,241	3,146
Trade marks registered.....“	2,066	1,688	1,574	2,068	2,109	¹
Industrial designs registered.....“	331	430	363	336	544	356
Timber marks registered.....“	6	4	3	10	7	16
Assignments registered.....“	1,143	1,090	1,394	2,093	1,688	632 ¹
Fees received, net.....\$	67,196	72,217	68,220	86,396	85,023	13,381 ¹

¹ Since Apr. 1, 1938, the Trade Marks Office has been functioning as an entity separate from the Patent Office with which it had been associated previously. For the fiscal year 1939, trade marks registered numbered 2,181, assignments registered numbered 1,022, and net fees received amounted to \$62,711.

Section 7.—Weights and Measures.*

The object of weights and measures administration is to maintain uniformity and accuracy in the use of the legal standards of the country in industry and commerce.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was passed in the session of 1872-73; its provisions closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures was greatly simplified. This Act established as the primary legal standards for Canada the imperial pound (but the short ton of 2,000 lbs.), the gallon, and the yard. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal sub-multiples are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

* Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.