

thing prescribed by the Patent Act, the Design Act and the Copyright Act; to grant licences to manufacture under enemy-owned patents, designs and copyrights; to vary existing agreements; to hold secret or to withhold from publication any disclosure that might be of service to the enemy; and to grant permission to file patent applications abroad. The main object of the licensing provisions under the Order is to permit and encourage the working in Canada of inventions protected by enemy-owned patents, which for that reason could not be utilized during the War.

The growth of Canadian inventions* is shown by the fact that the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. Since then progress has not been so rapid. Of the 7,834 patents granted in 1941, 5,676 or 72 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 608 to Canadians, and 708 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 376, Holland with 97, France with 80, Switzerland with 67, and Sweden with 47 followed in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued.

During the fiscal year 1941 inventors were especially active in the fields of chemicals and allied arts, great attention having been paid to synthetic drugs and therapeutic compounds; the production of sulphanilamides, hormones and various vitamins having been the subject matter of many applications. Many new food compounds containing added amounts of vitamins have been developed and particular attention has been paid to increasing and stabilizing the vitamin content of edible liquids such as milk and fruit juices and to the milling of grain to retain the vitamin content in flour. Further work has been done in the improvement of motor fuels and in the production of synthetic resins. In metallurgy, improved methods for the production of light metal alloys of magnesium and aluminium and light-weight stainless steel were prominent, as were also improvements in the flotation separation of non-metallic ores. In the electrical art there were numerous inventions relating to arc extinguishing means for switches and fuses, electric welding, motor control and electron tubes for radio. War devices were the subjects of numerous applications covering improvements in aeroplanes, torpedo boats, machine guns, bombs and other weapons.

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Fiscal Years 1936-41

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Applications for patents.....No.	12,580	10,668	10,950	10,899	10,413	9,064
Patents granted....."	7,791	8,177	7,720	7,578	7,234	7,834
Granted to Canadians....."	792	703	647	620	571	608
Certificates for renewal fees....."	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Caveats granted....."	394	423	399	475	378	318
Assignments....."	8,146	7,723	8,249	8,245	7,976	7,728
Fees received, net.....\$	386,542	377,453	367,127	365,672	350,607	333,646

Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and applications for protection relating to copyrights should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

* 'Invention' means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.