

radio, the outstanding features were mainly in oscillation generating and translating apparatus. Steady progress was made in automatic telephone systems to replace the human element in such functions as switching and long-distance toll call registering and billing. There was also considerable development in television and electron microscopes. War machines and devices maintained the activity of last year. Along with other classes of invention, those in explosives, firearms, aeroplanes, tanks and apparatus for the production of such war materials as machine tools, gauges and testing devices greatly increased in number.

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.

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

Protection of industrial designs and of timber marks is afforded under the Design Act (c. 71, R.S.C., 1927) and amendments, and the Timber Marking Act (c. 198, R.S.C., 1927) and amendments. Registers of such designs and marks are kept under the Copyright Branch of the Patent Office, and information regarding them is published in the *Patent Office Record*.

2.—Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks Registered in Canada, Fiscal Years 1938-43

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,241	3,146	3,214	3,298	3,741	3,214
Industrial designs registered..... "	544	356	402	336	256	177
Timber marks registered..... "	7	16	21	11	7	9
Assignments registered..... "	1,688 ¹	632	513	494	485	356
Fees received, net..... \$	85,023 ¹	13,381	13,535	15,995	15,247	14,252

¹ Including assignments of and fees for trade marks that cannot be separated.

Trade Marks and Shop Cards.—Since Apr. 1, 1938, the Trade Marks Office has been functioning as a branch under the Department of the Secretary of State and therefore as an entity separate from the Patent Office with which it had been associated previously.