

## 1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Fiscal Years 1939-44

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Applications for patents..... No.	10,899	10,413	9,064	9,678	10,024	11,227
Patents granted..... “	7,578	7,234	7,834	8,346	7,686	7,803
Granted to Canadians..... “	620	571	608	595	500	480
Caveats granted..... “	475	378	318	246	233	223
Assignments..... “	8,245	7,976	7,728	7,488	8,530	7,857
Fees received, net..... \$	365,672	350,607	333,646	351,553	348,036	366,254

During the fiscal year 1943-44 there was increased activity in the chemical arts. New synthetic resins and plasticizers for them were developed. The production of new motor fuels and lubricants received a great deal of attention. Processing of vegetable oils both for foods and for paint vehicles was active. Many new insecticides were invented and inventions of contact masses and catalysts were numerous. In the therapeutic field, many applications dealt with penicillin and vitamin production, particularly synthetic vitamins. In metallurgy, new light alloys and powder metallurgy were the principal lines of invention. Heat treatment of metals and alloys was also prominent. Induction heating and electric welding were very active with the trend towards more efficient condenser welding systems. There was considerable development in small compact fluorescent lamp starters, also in switches and circuit-breakers of all types. Printing telegraph inventions were numerous but there was a falling-off in television applications. In telephony, automatic switching and toll-call registering and billing continued active. War machines maintained the activity of 1942-43. Machine tools, gauges and other apparatus for the production of war material greatly increased in number. In many other classes of invention, also, there were marked increases in applications.

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