

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-46

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Applications for patents.....No.	9,064	9,678	10,024	11,227	12,672	14,778
Patents granted.....“	7,834	8,346	7,686	7,803	7,084	7,412
Granted to Canadians.....“	608	595	500	480	486	495
Caveats granted.....“	318	246	233	223	302	421
Assignments.....“	7,728	7,488	8,530	7,857	8,265	8,964
Fees received, net.....\$	333,646	351,553	348,036	366,254	388,593	421,539

The number of Canadian patents granted increased fairly steadily each year from 4,522 at the beginning of the century to a peak of 12,542 in 1923 and has remained between 7,000 and 8,500 for the past ten years. Of the 7,412 patents granted in 1946, 5,845 or 79 p.c. were from inventors resident in the United States, 495 from Canadian residents and 734 from residents of the United Kingdom, while residents of Switzerland applied for 94, of Sweden for 55, of Germany for 52, of the Netherlands for 44, of France for 27, and of other countries for 66.

During the past decade, inventions in the chemical arts (chemicals, fuels, oils, plastics, medicines, pulp, metallurgy and electrochemistry) have been the most numerous, followed by inventions in the electrical class (generation, power, distribution, lighting, heating, intelligence transmission). In 1946 over one-half of the patents applied for fell in these two classes. In chemistry, the trend was pronounced in the development of acrylic and vinyl resins and plastics. Applications *re* synthetic dyes, the preparation, use and regeneration of catalysts, and lubricating compositions were also numerous, and those *re* therapeutic substances, especially sulfa drugs, penicillin and other substances produced from moulds, received much attention.

In the electrical field, inventions *re* rectification systems, circuit breakers, electronic and condenser welding and high-frequency heating were numerous. In radio, the outstanding trend was in the development of electronic devices, radar developments and radio relay transmission systems.

Inventions for warfare, except in aeroplane structure, declined, though variable pitch propellers and hydraulic and electrical controls for aeroplanes have retained the interest of inventors. In gas engines, attention was directed to jet propulsion, superchargers and fuel and ignition systems. In farm machinery, development continued in combines and other harvesters. Building construction was very active, especially in structural details for portable and knock-down houses. Increased interest was also shown in metal cans and boxes, shaft packing using natural and synthetic rubber, the lasting of shoes, the use of plywood in boats, photo-sensitive emulsions, toys and games, cigarette lighters, can openers, etc.

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