

**Trade Marks and Shop Cards.**—The Trade Marks Office, a Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, is charged with the administration of the Unfair Competition Act, 1932, which repealed all previous Acts governing trade marks, and also with the Shop Cards Registration Act, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1938. Applications for registration of trade marks and shop cards should be addressed to the Registrar, Trade Marks Office, 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 registration, a list of marks registered appears in the *Patent Office Record* which is issued weekly.

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. Registrations under the Act may be renewed every 15 years.

**4.—Trade Marks and Shop Cards Registered, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1942-47**

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Trade marks registered..... No.	1,443	1,185	1,164	1,144	1,952	2,703
Trade-mark registrations assigned... “	392	692	693	706	971	1,241
Trade-mark registrations renewed... “	311	365	627	696	898	1,206
Certified copies prepared..... “	174	183	193	317	475	555
Shop cards registered..... “	1	Nil	2	1	1	Nil
Fees received, net..... \$	42,186	42,385	48,556	76,089	107,448	127,037

**Section 5.—Bounties, Subsidies and Subventions**

In 1930 the Federal Parliament passed legislation entitled “An Act to Place Canadian Coal Used in the Manufacture of Iron or Steel on a Basis of Equality with Imported Coal” (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6). In implementation of this Act bounties paid in the calendar year 1947 amounted to \$287,414 on a tonnage of 580,634.

The Domestic Fuel Act 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 52) was passed to encourage the production of domestic fuel from coal mined in Canada. Under its provisions arrangements were made for annual payments to manufacturers of coke who used Canadian mined coal to the extent of 70 p.c. of the total used. In the administration of this Act \$41,735 was paid in subsidies on 45,060 tons in the calendar year 1947.

Subventions were paid on movements of coal under assisted rates as provided by Parliament as follows:—

<u>Province</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Amount</u>
		\$
Nova Scotia.....	296,599	141,156
New Brunswick.....	2,528	1,698
Saskatchewan.....	12,559	11,923
Alberta and eastern British Columbia.....	252,076	532,139
British Columbia export and bunkers.....	9,294	6,971
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>573,056</b>	<b>693,887</b>