

development of computing machines and the use of high frequency heating continued. Applications for welding and heating, vapour lamps and starting means, arc quenching for circuit breakers, cables and electroplating were also numerous.

In metallurgy, invention was directed to new alloys and the processing of ores; in aeronautics, to automatic pilot controls and jet propulsion engines; in agricultural fields, to milking machines, hitches and tractor operated controls for farm machinery; in mining, to drilling muds, drill bits and mounts; in photography and optics to colour sensitizing emulsions, photometers and motion-picture apparatus; in material handling, to snow ploughs, conveyers, logging systems, excavating and loading vehicles; in building construction, to concrete blocks and slabs and prefabricated houses and in amusement and like devices, to games, toys, skis, hockey sticks and fish baits.

Increased attention has been directed to such diversified inventions as button-sewing machines, ash trays, chain saws, awnings, venetian blinds, display boxes, loose-leaf binders, windshield wipers, suction cleaners, fish-dressing machines, razor-blade dispensing packages, gauges, cigarette lighters, flashlights, pipe couplings, transmissions and others.

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

The Copyright Act of 1921 (consolidated in R.S.C., 1927, c. 32) 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 Trade Marks and Design Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 201) and amendments, and the Timber Marking Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 198) 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 Canadian "Patent Office Record".

**3.—Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks Registered, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-48**

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,214	2,869	3,374	3,823	4,102	4,196
Industrial designs registered..... "	177	266	326	525	769	730
Timber marks registered..... "	9	8	10	5	15	7
Assignments registered..... "	349	315	422	374	494	485
Fees received, net..... \$	14,252	15,405	16,847	17,818	18,838	17,880