

The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act came into force in 1907. Under its provisions no electric energy or fluid, whether liquid or gaseous, may be exported from Canada without a licence. Total exports of electric energy during the year ended Mar. 31, 1950, amounted to 1,723,853,781 kwh. There was also a small exportation of natural gas.

Section 4.—Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks*

Letters patent are issued subject to the provisions of the Patent Act, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V., 1935, c. 32, as amended by 11 Geo. VI, 1947, c. 23); and applications for protection relating to patents should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

2.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., Years Ended Mar. 31, 1945-50

Item	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Applications for patents.....No.	12,672	14,778	16,922	16,585	12,751	13,172
Patents granted....."	7,084	7,412	6,590	7,175	7,959	8,513
Granted to Canadians....."	486	495	520	580	570	655
Caveats granted....."	302	421	438	313	326 ^r	356
Assignments....."	8,265	8,964	11,063	13,656	13,325	12,811
Fees received, net.....\$	388,593	421,539	452,193	631,929	625,451	636,772

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 6,500 and 8,600 for the past ten years. Of the 8,513 patents granted in 1949-50, 6,349 or 74 p.c. were from inventors resident in the United States, 976 from residents of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, 655 from Canadian residents, while residents of France obtained 133, of Switzerland 112, and of other countries 288.

The year ended Mar. 31, 1950, showed marked increases over previous years for applications in many classes of invention. Those in the fields of chemistry and electricity were most numerous especially artificial resins, processes of polymerization, dyes, additives to oils for use as lubricants, plasticizers, insecticides and therapeutic substances, pulse-code modulation, colour television, wave guides, refinements in amplifiers, pulse transmission and telemetric systems. In electronics, 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.

* The material relating to patents and copyrights has been revised by J. W. T. Michel, Acting Commissioner of Patents, and that relating to trade marks by J. P. McCaffrey, Registrar of Trade Marks, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.