to such trade mark. In order that the public may be kept informed in the matter of trade-mark registration, a list of registered marks appears in the Canadian "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, 1944-49

Item	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Trade marks registered	1,164 693 627 193 2 48,556	1,144 706 696 317 1 76,089	1,952 971 898 475 1 107,448	2,703 1,241 1,206 555 — 127,037	2,992 1,473 2,302 570 4 133,707	3,936 1,719 2,033 529 122,147

Section 5.—Subventions and Bounties on Coal*

Subventions have been regulated during past years by Orders in Council authorizing the payment of certain rates of assistance in respect of the various movements of coal specified therein from moneys voted annually by Parliament for that purpose. It has not been considered practicable to fix subvention aid by statute owing to the frequent changes in the competitive situation.

Expenditures for subventions by provinces, for the years 1945-49 were as follows:—

Province	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Nova Scotiaton	443,024	471,054	296, 599	1,403,306	1,853,604
	949,073	486,661	141, 156	954,846	2,435,111
New Brunswickton	4,132	2,555	2,528	724	3,025
	3,016	2,065	1,698	724	3,838
Saskatchewanton	15,541	15,736	12,559	31,787	94,957
	14,912	14,972	11,923	25,366	64,933
Alberta and eastern British Columbiaton	566,470	850,314	252,076	282,608	441,938
	890,768	1,359,506	532,139	635,253	897,970
British Columbia bunker and exportton	22,409	13,775	9, 294	5,728	36,170
	16,807	10,331	6, 971	4,296	29,893
Totalston	1,051,577	1,353,434	573,056	1,724,154	2,429,692
	1,874,577	1,873,535	693,887	1,620,487	3,431,745

The Coke Bounty Act, 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6), implemented one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims and was approved by Parliament on May 30, 1930. It placed Canadian coal used in the manufacture of iron and steel on a basis of equality with imported coal.

^{*} Prepared by F. G. Neate, Executive Secretary, Dominion Coal Board, Ottawa. Additional information on subventions and bounties, as summarized from the "Report of the Royal Commission on Coal, 1946" is given in the 1947 Year Book, pp. 770-771.