

**Trade Marks.**—The Trade Marks Office, a Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, administers the Trade Marks Act (SC 1952-53, c. 49) which covers all legislation concerning the registration and use of trade marks and supersedes from July 1, 1954, former legislation enacted under the Unfair Competition Act, the Industrial Design and Union Label Act and the Shop Cards Registration Act. All correspondence relating to an application for registration of a trade mark or for the use of a trade mark should be addressed to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Ottawa.

A *Trade Marks Journal* is published weekly giving particulars of every registration of a trade mark and every registration of a registered user, as well as other advertisements and rulings required under the Act. The required fee payable on application for registration of a trade mark is \$25 and for registration of a person as a registered user of a trade mark, \$20.

#### 4.—Trade Marks Registered, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1955-59

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Trade marks registered..... No.	3,377	2,911	3,508	3,769	3,992
Trade mark registrations assigned..... "	2,040	2,652	1,858	3,078	2,642
Trade mark registrations renewed..... "	2,812	2,035	2,002	3,434	1,117
Certified copies prepared..... "	678	689	716	1,069	906
Fees received, net..... \$	222,029	326,619	260,305	273,558	268,437

### Section 7.—Subventions and Bounties on Coal\*

A major problem of the Canadian coal mining industry arises from the fact that its fields are situated far distant from the main consuming markets of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec while these markets lie in close proximity to the bituminous and anthracite fields of the United States. Transportation subventions, which have been maintained in varying degree during the past 30 years, were designed to further the movement of Canadian coals to some portions of Central Canada by equalizing as far as possible the laid-down costs of Canadian coals with imported coals. Subventions have been regulated by Orders in Council; it has not been considered practicable to fix the assistance by statute because of frequent changes in the competitive situation.

#### 5.—Expenditure for Coal Subventions, by Province, 1955-59

Province	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Nova Scotia..... ton	2,588,400	2,543,302	2,372,678	2,370,131	2,154,034
\$	8,355,623	6,962,694	7,087,994	8,352,014	11,822,776
New Brunswick..... ton	33,108	21,359	47,769	120,963	137,613
\$	55,925	42,214	82,770	193,996	253,557
Saskatchewan..... ton	259,518	247,814	320,500	297,892	111,006
\$	222,454	215,407	282,718	268,479	96,751
Alberta and eastern British Columbia..... ton	730,905	782,228	440,174	216,825	130,956
\$	2,058,942	2,375,295	1,401,767	666,452	401,820
British Columbia and Alberta export..... ton	219	1,290	40,560	21,533	192,857
\$	164	1,217	87,004	68,982	845,895
<b>Totals..... ton</b>	<b>3,612,150</b>	<b>3,595,993</b>	<b>3,221,681</b>	<b>3,027,344</b>	<b>2,726,466</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>10,693,108</b>	<b>9,596,827</b>	<b>8,942,253</b>	<b>9,549,923</b>	<b>13,420,799</b>

The Canadian Coal Equality Act (RSC 1952, c. 34), which implemented one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims (1926), is designed to assist the Nova Scotia steel industry and only incidentally affects coal. It provides for

\* Revised by G. W. McCracken, Administrative Officer, Dominion Coal Board, Ottawa.