

**6.—Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks Registered, Years Ended
Mar. 31, 1961-65**

Item		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Copyrights registered.....	No.	6,391	6,479	7,279	7,098	7,244
Industrial designs registered.....	"	795	684	788	814	846
Timber marks registered.....	"	—	1	3	2	1
Assignments registered.....	"	1,019	1,213	1,279	1,165	1,021
Fees received, net.....	\$	27,446	28,634	31,145	31,040	32,818

Trade Marks.*—The Trade Marks Office, a Branch of the Department of the Registrar General of Canada, 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 Union Label Act and the Shop Cards Registration Act. Correspondence relating to an application for registration of a trade mark should be addressed to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Ottawa.

Applications are advertised for opposition purposes in the *Trade Marks Journal*, a weekly publication that also gives particulars of every registration of a trade mark and every registration of a registered user. The required fee payable on application for registration of a trade mark is \$25, for advertisement of an application \$15 and for registration of a person as a registered user of a trade mark, \$20.

7.—Trade Marks Registered, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1961-65

Item		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Trade marks registered.....	No.	4,524	4,438	4,620	4,905	4,824
Trade mark registrations assigned.....	"	3,115	3,335	2,937	3,534	3,685
Trade mark registrations renewed.....	"	1,748	1,961	2,657	3,105	2,821
Certified copies prepared.....	"	1,407	1,412	1,529	1,415	1,866
Fees received, net.....	\$	305,036	336,212	346,387	363,481	388,652

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 by equalizing as far as possible their laid-down costs with the laid-down costs of imported coals in various market areas. Since 1963, an addition to subvention regulations has also enabled eastern Canadian coals to be made competitive with imported residual fuel oils in the Atlantic Provinces and the Province of Quebec. Subvention assistance is authorized by annual Parliamentary vote and payments are administered in accordance with regulations established by Orders in Council.

* Revised by the Registrar of Trade Marks, Department of the Registrar General of Canada, Ottawa.

† Revised by the Dominion Coal Board, Ottawa.