

The Industrial Design Act provides a maximum 10-year period of protection for shape, pattern, ornamentation and/or configuration applied to an article of manufacture, provided that the design is registered within one year of publication in Canada. Protection is granted if an examination does not reveal any other design already registered to be identical with or closely resembling the proposed design. The name of the proprietor, the letters Rd. and the year of registration must appear upon the article to which the design applies.

People or companies who float timber on the inland waters of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick must, based on the Timber Marking Act, select a mark or marks and apply for registration thereof within one month after engaging in this business.

Trade marks. The Trade Marks Office, a Branch within the Bureau of Intellectual Property, administers the Trade Marks Act (RSC 1970, c.T-10) 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. The required fee payable on application for registration of a trade mark is \$35 and for advertisement of an application, \$25.

Trade marks registered during the year ended December 31, 1974 numbered 7,982; renewals totalled 3,542.

17.4.2 Trade standards

17.4.2.1 The Standards Council of Canada

The Standards Council of Canada is the national co-ordinating agency through which organizations concerned with voluntary standardization may co-operate in recognizing, establishing and improving standards in Canada. It enables organizations to play a larger and more effective role in formulating and promoting the use of standards to meet the needs of the economy through the National Standards System. The System includes organizations involved in standards-writing and in testing and certification. Furthermore, it encourages the development of a broader and more energetic Canadian standards program to meet both national and international responsibilities.

The objects of the Council are to foster and promote voluntary standardization in fields relating to the construction, manufacture, production, quality performance and safety of buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods, including components, not expressly provided for elsewhere by law, to advance the national economy, benefit the health, safety and welfare of the public, assist and protect consumers, facilitate domestic and international trade and further international co-operation in the field of standards.

At the end of 1974 the National Standards System had accredited five standards-writing organizations which are authorized to write National Standards of Canada — the Canadian Gas Association, the Canadian Government Specifications Board, the Canadian Standards Association, the Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada and Bureau de normalisation du Québec. Certification organizations and testing laboratories will also be accredited to the System. An Advisory Committee on Standards for Consumers identifies consumers needs in the standards field and makes the necessary recommendations to the Council.

The Council, advised by a Committee on Conversion to Metric (SI) Standards, supports the Metric Commission by providing the technical basis for Canadian conversion and guidance and assistance in planning for, and carrying out, a program to provide standards expressed in the International System of Units (SI) to all organizations participating in metric conversion. Representatives of the National Standards System actively participate in the conversion activities of each of the 10 steering committees and each of the approximately 55 sector committees formed under the auspices of the Metric Commission. The Council is also in close touch with the interdepartmental committees for conversion of the federal, provincial and territorial governments and with the American National Metric Council in the United States.

In the international field, the Council appoints the members and directs the activities of the Canadian National Committee of the International Electro-Technical Commission and is