

which has adhered to the Berne Convention and the additional protocol, or resident within Her Majesty's Dominions and if, in the case of a published work, the work was first published within Her Majesty's Realms and Territories or in such foreign country. The term for which the copyright exists is, except as otherwise expressly provided by this act, the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death. Canada belongs to both the International (Berne) Copyright Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention. Under the terms of the Universal Copyright Convention unpublished works of Canadian authors are protected in all convention countries without formalities such as compulsory registration or special manufacturing and printing provisions. The only requirement is with respect to published works. In such cases every copy of the published work must bear, in a prominent place, the copyright symbol ©, followed by the name of the proprietor and the year of publication.

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, 1975 numbered 6,898; renewals totalled 3,111.

**Consumer credit.** A new branch established in the Bureau of Consumer Affairs in 1976 was the Consumer Credit Branch. Its main goal was to prepare a comprehensive legislative recommendation in the field of consumer credit. The Borrowers' and Depositors' Protection Bill was tabled in the House of Commons in October 1976. Its objectives are: to reduce substantially the occurrence of excessive interest rate charges, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of information about interest that is made available to borrowers, and to eliminate unnecessary complexities in consumer credit. It involves the repeal of such existing legislation as the Interest Act and the Small Loans Act.

## Trade standards

17.4.2

### The Standards Council of Canada

17.4.2.1

The Standards Council of Canada with headquarters in Ottawa is the national coordinating agency through which organizations concerned with voluntary standardization may cooperate 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