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Sec. 51. The right to attack a registration given by this section is wider than that conferred by sec. 45 of the *Trade Mark and Design Act*. This section is designed to give the Court jurisdiction to make the register correspond with the facts of the commercial situation as they stand at the date of the application; whereas under the present law the Exchequer Court has jurisdiction to consider only the question of the legality of the registration as originally made; the subsequent conduct of the registered owner of the mark (with the possible exception of his abandonment of it) confers no right to take proceedings to expunge it even on parties alleging themselves to be aggrieved by its appearance on the register.

Sec. 52. This section and subs. (3) of sec. 52 are designed to simplify the procedure to be followed by persons seeking the amendment of the register. Under the present practice there are what are in effect pleadings and oral evidence is taken as a matter of course. In most cases of the kind, however, this is really unnecessary, the questions at issue being rather questions of law than of fact, which would be more conveniently and inexpensively dealt with in a summary way.

Sec. 54. This section provides a simple procedure by which all the material in the office of the Registrar is made available for the consideration of the Court.

Sec. 55. A right of appeal in trade mark cases now exists only when the amount or value in controversy is \$500 or leave to appeal has been obtained. Trade mark rights are generally regarded by the parties to actions involving them as of great importance and the present provisions are unduly restrictive of the right to have the judgment at the trial reviewed in appeal in any case.