

and exact terms as to distinguish it from all other similar contrivances or processes. (For other proceedings, see regulations, &c., elsewhere.) Patents give an exclusive right for five years; but two extensions, of five years each, may be obtained at the end of five and ten years. Every patent and extension must be examined and certified by the Minister of Justice before it is signed or sealed. In case of error in the specification, &c., if unintentional, the patent may be cancelled and a new one issued; or the patentee may file a disclaimer of anything he has so claimed too much, which, being registered, and a copy attached to the patent, forms part of it. It shall not affect pending proceedings, unless unreasonable neglect or delay is shown. The Government may use a patented invention, &c., upon payment of a reasonable sum fixed by the M. of A. Patents are assignable, but transfers must be registered at the Patent Office, or are null as against a subsequent one registered. Actions for damages for the infringement of a patent are to be brought in a competent Court in the Province in which it has taken place, at the place nearest the defendant's residence; and the court or a judge may, pending proceedings, issue an injunction to restrain defendant from using the invention; but this order may be appealed from. Judgment may go for plaintiff, although he has claimed too much, if defendant has used that to which his claim is good. If patentee has claimed too much, or set up too much or too little in his specification, with the intent to mislead, the patent shall be declared void. But if no such intent be shown, and judgment be rendered for the valid portion, copies shall be filed in the office and attached to the patent to form part of it. Patents become void unless within three years the patentee or his assignee apply the invention in manufactures, and continue to do so; and it is also void if the patentee or his assigns import such articles from a manufactory abroad, after 18 months from the issue of the patent. A person desiring to impeach a patent may do so by *scire facias*, in the Q. B. or Common Pleas of Ontario, the Superior Court of Quebec, the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, and Q. B.* in New Brunswick, first procuring and filing a copy of the application, &c. and patent with the clerk or prothonotary of such court. A certificate of judgment voiding a patent is to be registered in the office, and it becomes of no effect until such judgment is reversed, on appeal; an appeal lying as in other cases. Existing provincial patents remain in force in and for such Province for the periods fixed therein. A patentee in either Province, qualified by residence, may have his patent extended to the other Provinces in which it has been unknown and unused, and not on sale with his consent. The records of the patent offices of the several Provinces shall be handed over to form part of the records of the patent office at Ottawa. A person may file a *caveat* to prevent the issue of a patent to another, for an invention not yet perfected, with such description as he deems necessary, the Comr. keeping it secret. If such other application be made, the Comr. informs the person who has lodged his *caveat*, and he must, within three mos., take proceedings for a patent. If he do not proceed within three years the *caveat* is of no effect. The Comr. may refuse a patent when he deems the invention, &c., not patentable; when it is in use, with the inventor's consent; when a description of it has been published before application; when it has already been patented, or when the Comr. has doubts whether the applicant is the first inventor or discoverer. He notifies the applicant of his decision and he may appeal to the G. in C. In case of interfering applications, the matter is referred to three *experts*, one named by each party and one by the Comr. If one applicant refuses to appoint, judgment may go against him. In case of more than two applicants they are to agree upon three arbitrators, or the Comr. appoints them all. The decision of the arbitrators is final. A patent shall not prevent the use of an invention on a foreign ship, not being used for manufactures to be sold in or exported from Canada. A person who has acquired or used an invention before it is patented, may continue to do so after, nor shall this invalidate the patent, if it were not so acquired or used more than one year before the application for patent. All patented articles sold must be stamped or engraved with the word "patented" and the year in which the patent issues, under a penalty of \$100 or two mos. imprisonment. Any person marking any article made or sold by him as patented, for which he has no patent, and without the patentee's consent is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$200, and imprisonment for three mos. Making a false entry or copy of an entry or document is a misdemeanor, punishable accordingly. C. 34 of C. S. C., c. 117 of Rev. Stat. of N. S. and c. 118 of Rev. Stat. of N. B. and amending Acts, are repealed wherever inconsistent with this Act.

JOINT STOCK CO.'S CLAUSES ACT.

Cap. 12.—Is a copy of the former Act of the Province of Canada on this subject, containing like provisions with the Quebec Act 31 V., c. 24.—(See *Year Book* for 1869.) It is made to apply to all Joint Stock Co's over which Parliament has jurisdiction, except those for railways, banking, or issue of paper, money or insurance. It is not provided that the books of the Co. shall contain minutes of its proceedings. Directors are jointly and severally liable on all written contracts, &c., on which the word "limited" or words "limited liability" are not distinctly written or printed after the name of the Co. Co's are made subject to any further legislation found necessary for them or for winding them up.

JOINT STOCK CO'S LETTERS PATENT ACT.

Cap. 13.—Provides for the incorporation of Co's by Letters Patent, as in the Canada Provincial Act and Quebec Act 31 V., c. 25.—(See *Year Book* for 1869.) It provides for minutes being kept. The nature of Co's to be created and liability of directors is settled as in last preceding act.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO'S.

Cap. 14.—Such Co's may, when physical causes render it necessary, diverge from the line designated in their certificate, but the directors must first execute an amended certificate stating the deviations, which shall be acknowledged before a notary, and it or a notarial copy filed with the Secretary of State for Canada.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Cap. 15.—Provides that commissions and other public documents may be engrossed on paper instead of parchment.

* An apparent error. It should be Supreme Court in N. B.