

### THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Commercial Intelligence Service maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets, and the current demand or opportunity for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets. These reports, inquiries, etc., are summarized weekly in the Commercial Intelligence Journal issued by the Commercial Intelligence Service at Ottawa, which is supplied gratis to Canadian manufacturers and other interested.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioners are stationed in the United Kingdom at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow. They are also located at Bridgetown, Barbados; Kingston, Jamaica; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Shanghai; Havana; Paris; Rotterdam; Milan; Yokohama; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town; Calcutta; Singapore and New York. There are in addition Canadian Commercial Agents in Sydney, N.S.W., Christiania and Nassau, Bahamas. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada with the British Foreign Office in 1912, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from H.B.M. Consuls in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

### PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

**Patents.**—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and beyond, are in Canada a purely statutory grant and have been so from the first. The earliest act is one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision is made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who are British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826 and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. After the Union a consolidating act was passed in 1849, applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding acts.

The Patent Act as it now stands (R.S.C., 1906, c. 69), provides in section 7 that "Any person who has invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, which was not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and which has not been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowances of the inventor thereof, for more than one year previous to