

\$400,000 to July 31, 1920. The bounty paid equalled the difference between the standard market price of zinc and 9 c. per lb. There was paid in 1918-19 the sum of \$108,563 on 10,107,704 lb. of zinc sold; in 1919-20 there was paid \$249,246 on 15,186,694 lb. and in 1920-21 there was paid \$42,191 on 3,635,199 lb. The total amount paid was \$400,000 on 28,929,597 lb.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1923 was \$22,852,889; of this amount \$16,785,827 was for iron and steel, \$1,979,216 for lead, \$3,302,361 for crude petroleum (Table 49), \$367,962 for manila fibre, \$400,000 for zinc, and \$17,523 for linen yarns from 1921 to 1923. The Year Book of 1915, pages 459 and 460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing for each commodity the quantities on which bounties were annually paid, and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

49.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, 1905-1923.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	\$		gal.	\$
1905.....	23,336,478	350,047	1915.....	7,685,127	115,277
1906.....	19,410,480	291,157	1916.....	7,278,452	109,177
1907 ¹	17,770,205	266,553	1917.....	6,761,885	101,428
1908.....	26,081,139	391,217	1918.....	7,566,457	113,497
1909.....	17,379,871	260,698	1919.....	10,812,482	162,187
1910.....	13,572,587	203,589	1920.....	6,887,498	103,312
1911.....	10,706,418	160,596	1921.....	6,784,333	101,765
1912.....	9,462,380	141,936	1922.....	6,262,441	93,937
1913.....	8,616,767	129,252	1923.....	5,948,207	89,223
1914.....	7,834,219	117,513			
			Total.....	220,157,426	3,302,361

¹Nine months.

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 The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.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 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 23), provides in section 7 that "Any person who has invented any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter . . . not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and . . . not in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof, for more than two years previous to his application for patent therefor in Canada, may . . . obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention." The exclusive right in the patent has duration for eighteen years.

The first Canadian patent was issued under the Lower Canada Act of 1824 to Noah Cushing of Quebec. 165 patents were granted under the Acts of Upper and Lower Canada, and under the consolidating and later Acts of the provinces of Canada 3,160 patents were granted. The growth of invention is shown by the fact that, in 1921 alone, 1,645 Canadian patents were issued to Canadians by the Patent Office.