

Section 5.—Bounties, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.

Bounties.—The only bounties paid by the Dominion Government in 1927-28 were for the production of hemp and copper bars and rods. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, and on linen yarns in 1923. The total paid for lead bounties from 1899 to 1918 amounted to \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead. For crude petroleum the bounty ceased in 1926-27; the total paid from 1905 to 1927 was \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. (For quantities and bounties paid in each year, see table on p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.) The bounty paid on copper bars and rods began in 1924-25, when it amounted to \$14,552, at the rate of 1½c. per lb. on 1,164,140 lb. copper bars; in 1925-26 it amounted to \$14,822 on 1,482,267 lb. copper bars at 1c. per lb.; in 1926-27 to \$164,242 on 9,326,360 lb. at 1c. per lb. and on 9,463,826 lb. at ¾c. per lb., in 1927-28 to \$79,819 on 6,923,478 lb. at ¾c. per lb. and on 5,578,693 lb. at ¼c. per lb. (This bounty was extended to June 30, 1931, at the rate of ½c. per lb., by c. 15 of the Statutes of 1928.) The bounty paid on hemp began in 1927-28, when it amounted to \$2,987 on 19,048 lb. hemp at 1½c. per lb. and on 196,508 lb. at 1¾c. per lb.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1928 was \$23,284,123; of this amount \$16,785,827 was for iron and steel, \$1,979,216 for lead, \$3,457,173 for crude petroleum, \$367,962 for manila fibre, \$400,000 for zinc, \$17,523 for linen yarns, \$273,435 for copper bars and rods, and \$2,987 for hemp. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-460, gave a description of the bounties that had 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. For details of the bounties on zinc, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

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. 1927, c. 150), 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 Patent Act was amended by c. 4 of the Statutes of 1928, in order to bring it into conformity with the terms of the international conference for the protection of industrial property.

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