

## Section 5.— Bounties, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.<sup>1</sup>

**Bounties.**—In cases where it is considered advisable for the Government to encourage the production of a particular commodity, bounties paid by the Government are recognized substitutes for protective duties. In the past they have been made use of by Canada to a considerable degree, but the only bounties which involved payments in 1929-30 were those on hemp and on copper bars and rods. The amounts of these bounties paid in recent periods have been as follows:—

Copper Bounties Paid in—		
Year ended June 30, 1925.....	1,164,140 lb. at 1½c.....	\$ 14,551.75
Year ended June 30, 1926.....	10,808,627 lb. at 1c.....	108,086.27
Year ended June 30, 1927.....	16,387,302 lb. at ¾c.....	122,904.39
Year ended June 30, 1928.....	12,514,446 lb. at ¾c.....	62,572.24
Year ended June 30, 1929.....	6,837,124 lb. at ¾c.....	34,185.63
Year ended June 30, 1930.....	10,857,149 lb. at ¾c.....	54,285.75
4 Mos. ended Oct. 31, 1930.....	899,286 lb. at ¾c.....	4,446.43
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>59,458,074 lb.</b>	<b>\$401,032.46</b>

Hemp Bounties Paid in—		
Calendar year 1926.....	19,048 lb. at 1½c.....	\$ 285.72
Calendar year 1927.....	203,087 lb. at 1½c.....	2,792.43
Calendar year 1928.....	826,821 lb. at 1½c.....	10,335.25
Calendar year 1929.....	666,113 lb. at 1½c.....	7,493.77
10 Mos. ended Oct. 31, 1930.....	246,592 lb. at 1c.....	2,465.02
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,961,571 lb.</b>	<b>\$ 23,372.19</b>

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, on lead, on crude petroleum, on manila fibre, on zinc and on linen yarns, but the bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, on linen yarns in 1923 and on crude petroleum in 1927. The total amounts paid in bounties on these commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration were: iron and steel and manufactures of (1896-1912), \$16,785,827 (Canada Year Book 1915, p. 460); lead (1899-1918) \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead; zinc \$400,000; linen yarns \$17,523; manila fibre (1903-1913), \$367,962; crude petroleum (1905-1927) \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. (For quantities of crude petroleum and bounties paid in each year, see table on p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.) Total payments for expired bounties between 1896 and 1929 aggregated \$23,007,701, which, with the \$401,032 paid on copper bars and rods and the \$23,372 for hemp, make a total of \$23,432,105. The existing bounty on copper bars and rods was extended to June 30, 1931 at the rate of ¾c. per lb. by c. 15 of the Statutes of 1928. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, 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.

A bounty on Canadian coal used in the manufacture of iron or steel was authorized by c. 6 of the Statutes of 1930. By that Statute, manufacturers of iron and steel may be paid 49½c. per ton of bituminous coal mined in Canada, converted into coke in Canada and used by such manufacturers in the smelting of iron ore or in the manufacture of steel ingots or steel castings in Canada. This bounty was established on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the manufacture of iron or steel by the use of Canadian coal.

<sup>1</sup> Information regarding bounties has been revised by H. B. Borbridge, Chief Accountant, Department of Trade and Commerce, and information regarding patents, copyrights and trade marks by T. I. Richard, Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.