Section 5.-Bounties, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.¹

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 1931-32 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 14c	14,551.75
Year ended June 30, 1926	10, 808, 627 lb. at 1e	
Year ended June 30, 1927	16,387,302 lb. at tc	122,904-39
Year ended June 30, 1928	12,514,446 lb. at ic	62.572·24
Year ended June 30, 1929	6,837,124 lb. at je	34, 185-63
Year ended June 30, 1930	10,857, 149 lb. at je	54.285.75
Year ended June 30, 1931	13,596,918 lb. at {c	67,984.87
	10,090,810 ID. 86 50	137.816.44
Year ended June 30, 1932		
6 months ended Dec. 31, 1932	Nil	Nil
Totals	99, 729, 002 lb.	602.387-34
Hemp Bounties Paid in-		
Calendar year 1926	19,048 lb. at 14c	285-72
Calendar year 1927	203,087 lb. at 1 c	$2,792 \cdot 43$
Calendar year 1928	826, 821 lb, at 11e	10.335-25
Calendar year 1929	666, 113 lb. at 1 e	7.493.77
Calendar year 1930	348, 345 lb. at le	3.483-45
Calendar year 1931	250, 280 lb, at ic	2,189-95
Calendar year 1932	35,499 lb. at to	266-25
Totals	2, 349, 193 lb.	26,846-82

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.; zinc, \$400,000; linen yarns, \$17,523; manila fibre (1903-1913), \$367,962; crude petroleum (1905-27), \$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 1932 aggregated \$23,007,701, which, with the \$602,387 paid on copper bars and rods and the \$26,847 for hemp, make a total of \$23,636,935. The bounty on copper bars and rods was extended to June 30, 1931, at the rate of 4c, 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 ρ . 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 $49\frac{1}{2}c$. per ton of bituminous coal mined in Canada, converted into coke in Canada and used by such manufacturers in smelting iron ore or manufacturing steel ingots or steel castings in Canada. This bounty was established on a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the manufacture of iron or steel by the use of Canadian coal. Payments thereunder have been as follows:—

Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931	273, 148 tons at 49%c	
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1932	126,356 tons at 49±c	
Totals	399,504 tons	\$ 197,754-91

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. L. Richard, Commissioner of Patente, Ottawa.