

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 (1903-13), \$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, including the \$611,763 paid on copper bars and rods and the \$26,847 for hemp, aggregated \$23,646,311, which, with the \$841,756 paid for coal, make a total of \$24,488,067. 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.

Section 6.—Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.*

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and earlier, are a purely statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. The earliest Act was one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision was made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who were 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. In 1849, after the Union, a consolidating Act was passed 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 The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

Letters patent are now issued subject to the provisions of c. 150, R.S.C., 1927 (as amended by c. 4, 1928, c. 34, 1930, c. 21, 1932, and c. 32, 1935), and application for protection relating to the same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

Invention means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter.

The growth of Canadian inventions is shown by the fact that the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, there were 12,580 applications, with fees amounting to \$386,542, as shown in Table 21. Of the patents for 1936, 5,010 or 64 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 792 to Canadians and 802 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 482, France with 187, Holland with 87, and Sweden with 77 followed in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued. Applications for patents were distributed over the whole field of invention, but there was a notable increase in those related to the field of organic chemistry especially in connection with artificial resin dyes, chemicals for treating textiles, etc.

* Revised by J. T. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.