

Section 5.—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 that involved payments in the past few years were those on copper bars and rods, hemp, and bituminous coal mined in Canada and used in the manufacture of iron or steel. The bounty on bituminous coal was the outcome of a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the use of Canadian coal in the manufacture of iron and steel and the payments have been as follows:—

Paid in the fiscal year—		
1930-31.....	273,148 net tons at 49½c.....	\$ 135,209.23
1931-32.....	126,356 net tons at 49½c.....	62,546.18
1932-33.....	118,783 net tons at 49½c.....	58,797.54
1933-34.....	213,841 net tons at 49½c.....	105,851.25
1934-35.....	336,849 net tons at 49½c.....	166,740.02
1935-36.....	390,168 net tons at 49½c.....	193,133.12
1936-37.....	564,695 net tons at 49½c.....	279,523.96
1937-38.....	583,817 net tons at 49½c.....	288,989.41
1938-39.....	369,434 net tons at 49½c.....	182,869.80
1939-40 to Oct. 31, 1939.....	267,019 net tons at 49½c.....	132,174.39
Totals.....	3,244,110	1,605,834.90

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, lead, crude petroleum, manila fibre, zinc, and 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; lead (1899-1918), \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb.; zinc† (1919-21), \$400,000; linen yarns (1921-23), \$17,523; manila fibre (1903-13), \$367,962; crude petroleum† (1905-27), \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. 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 \$1,122,384 paid for coal, makes a total of \$24,768,694 to Oct. 31, 1937. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, gives 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.

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 (1624) and earlier, are a statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. An Act was passed in Lower Canada 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 exclus-

* Revised by L. T. Lett, Department of Trade and Commerce.

† For details of bounties on zinc and crude petroleum, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

‡ A statement of the bounties paid under the Copper Bounty Act, which expired on June 30, 1931, and the Hemp Bounty Act, which expired on Dec. 31, 1932, is given on p. 662 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

§ The material relating to patents and copyrights has been revised by J. T. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, and that relating to Trade Marks by D. D. Ryan, Registrar of Trade Marks.