

Provincial Patent Offices shall be handed over to the Commissioner of Patents for the Dominion.

TARIFF OF FEES

1. The following fees shall be payable to the Commissioner before an application for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be entertained, that is to say—

On a petition for a patent for five years.	\$20 00
On petition for extension from five to ten years.	20 00
On petition for extension from ten to fifteen years.	20 00
On lodging a caveat.	5 00
On asking to register a judgment <i>pro tanto</i> .	4 00
On asking to register an assignment.	2 00
On asking to attach a disclaimer to a patent.	4 00
On asking for a copy of patent with specifications.	4 00
On petition to re-issue a patent after <i>de-manda</i> , and on petition to extend a former patent to the Dominion, the fee shall be at the rate of	4 00
for every unexpired year of duration of such patent.	
On office copies of documents, not above mentioned the following charge shall be exacted.	
For every single or first folio of certified copy.	50
For every subsequent hundred words (fractions) from and under fifty not being counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred.	25

3. For every copy of drawings the party applying shall pay such sums as the Commissioner considers a fair remuneration for time and labor expended therein by any officer of the department or person employed to perform such service.

36. The said fees shall be full of all services performed under this Act in any such case by the Commissioner or any person employed in the Patent Office.

37. All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Receiver General, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, except such sums as may be paid for copies of drawings when made by persons not receiving salaries in the Patent Office.

38. No fee shall be made the subject of exemption in favor of any person; and no fee once paid shall be returned to the person who paid it except:

1. When the invention is not susceptible of being patented;

2. When the petition for patent is withdrawn, and in every such case the Commissioner may return one-half of the fee paid;

And in case of withdrawal a fresh application shall be necessary to revive the claim, as if no proceeding had taken place in the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

39. An intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention or discovery and is in fear of being despoiled of his ideas, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention or discovery so far, with or without plans, at his own will; and the Commissioner on reception of the fee hereinafter prescribed, shall cause the said document to be preserved in secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said party or by any judicial tribunal—the secrecy of the document to cease when he obtains a patent for his invention or discovery, and such document shall be called a *caveat*. Provided always that if application shall be made by any other person for a patent for any invention or discovery with which such *caveat* may in any respect interfere, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner forthwith to give notice by mail to the person who has filed such *caveat*, and such person shall within three months after the date of mailing the notice, if he would avail himself of the *caveat*, file his petition and take the other steps necessary in an application for patent, and if in the opinion of the Commissioner the applications are interfering, like proceedings may be had in all respects as are by this Act provided in the case of interfering applications, provided further that unless the person filing any *caveat*, shall, within four years from the filing thereof, have made application for a patent the *caveat* shall be void.

40. The Commissioner may object to grant a Patent in the following cases.

1. When he is of opinion that the alleged invention or discovery is not patentable in law;

2. When it appears that the invention or discovery is already in the possession of the public with the consent or allowance of the inventor;

3. When it appears that the invention or discovery has been described in a book or other printed publication before the date of the application; or otherwise in the possession of the public.

4. When it appears that the invention or discovery has already been patented except, however, when the case is one within the seventh section of

this Act; or one in which the Commissioner has doubts as to whether the patentee or the applicant is the first inventor or discoverer.

41. Whenever the Commissioner objects to grant a Patent as aforesaid, he shall notify the applicant to that effect and shall state the ground or reason therefor, with sufficient detail to enable the applicant to answer, if he can, the objection of the Commissioner.

42. Every applicant who has failed to obtain a Patent by reason of the objection of the Commissioner as aforesaid, may at any time within six months after notice thereof has been addressed to him or his agent, appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Governor in Council.

43. In cases of interfering applications for any Patent, the same shall be submitted to the arbitration of three skilled persons one of whom shall be chosen by each of the applicants, and the third person shall be chosen by the Commissioner, or by his Deputy or the person appointed to perform the duty of that officer.—And the decision or award of such Arbitrators, or any two of them, delivered to the Commissioner in writing, and subscribed by them, or any two of them shall be final as far as respects the granting of the Patent.

2. If either of the applicants refuses or fails to choose an Arbitrator when required so to do by the Commissioner, the Patent shall issue to the opposite party.—And when there are more than two interfering applicants, and the parties applying do not all unite in appointing three Arbitrators, the Commissioner or his Deputy, or person appointed to perform the duty of that office, may appoint the three Arbitrators for the purposes aforesaid.

44. All specifications, drawings, models, disclaimers, judgments and other papers, except *caveats*, shall be open to the inspection of the public at the Patent Office, under such regulations as may be adopted in that behalf.

45. Clerical errors happening in the framing or copying of any instrument of the Patent Office, shall not be construed as invalidating the same, but when discovered they may be corrected under the authority of the Commissioner.

46. In case any Letters Patent shall be destroyed or lost, others of the like tenor, date and effect may be issued in lieu thereof, on the party paying the fees herein before prescribed for office copies of documents.

47. No Letters Patent shall extend to prevent the use of any invention or discovery in any foreign ship or vessel, where such invention or discovery is not so used for the manufacture of any goods to be vended within or exported from Canada.

48. Every person who before the issuing of a Patent has purchased, constructed, or acquired any invention or discovery for which a Patent has been obtained under this Act, shall have the right of using and vending to others, the specific art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter patented, so purchased, constructed or acquired before the issue of the Patent therefor, without being liable to the Patentee or his representatives for so doing; but the Patent shall not be held invalid as regards other persons by reason of such purchase, construction or acquisition or use of the invention or discovery by the person first aforesaid, or by those to whom he may have sold the same, unless the same was purchased, constructed or acquired or used for a longer period than one year before the application for a patent therefor.

49. Every Patentee under this Act, shall stamp or engrave on each patented article sold or offered for sale by him, the year of the date of the Patent applying to such article, thus, "Patented 1869,"—or as the case may be; and any such Patentee selling or offering for sale any such patented article not so marked, shall be liable to the punishment of a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine, to imprisonment not to exceed two months.

50. Whosoever writes, paints, prints, moulds, casts, carves, engraves, stamps or otherwise marks upon anything made or sold by him, and for sole making or selling of which he is not the Patentee, the name or any imitation of the name of any Patentee for the sole making or selling of such thing, without the consent of such Patentee, or without the consent of the Patentee writes, paints, prints, moulds, casts, carves, engraves, stamps or otherwise marks upon anything not purchased from the Patentee the words, "Patent," "Letters Patent," "Queen's Patent," "Patented," or any word or words of like import, with the intent of counterfeiting or imitating the stamp, mark or device of the Patentee, or of deceiving the public and inducing them to be-

lieve that the thing in question was made or sold by or with the consent of the Patentee,—shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished therefor by fine or by imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall be had, but the fine shall not exceed two hundred dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed three months.

51. Any person wilfully making or causing to be made any false entry in any register or book, or any false or altered copy of any document relating to the purposes of this Act, or who shall produce or tender any such false or altered document knowing the same to be such, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment accordingly.

52. Chapter thirty-four of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, respecting Patents for Inventions,—Chapter one hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, (third series),—Chapter one hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, and any Act amending any of the said Chapters, or any other Act, are hereby repealed, in so far as they or any of them may be inconsistent with this Act, or make any provision in any matter provided for by this Act, except only as respects all rights acquired and penalties or liabilities incurred under the said laws or any of them, before the coming into force of this Act.

53. When citing this Act it shall be sufficient to call it "The Patent Act of 1869."

54. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of July, 1869.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

A GENERAL Meeting of this Bank was held in Toronto last Friday. The following statement was read by Mr. Metcalfe, the Chairman:—

STATEMENT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 19th, 1869.

CAPITAL.	
Capital authorised by Act....	\$2,000,000 00
" paid up.....	1,172,513 34
LIABILITIES.	
Prom. notes in circulation not bearing interest.....	505,430 00
Balances due other banks.....	33,248 94
Cash deposits not bearing int't	202,162 40
" " bearing interest	422,869 07
Total liabilities.....	\$1,163,711 34
ASSETS.	
Coin, bullion and Provincial notes.....	173,220 91
Landed or other property of banks.....	13,461 65
Government securities.....	128,911 10
Prom. notes or bills of other banks.....	47,453 99
Balances due from other banks	51,939 40
Notes and bills discounted....	1,853,308 82
Total assets.....	\$2,268,288 96

The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated that the debt of Hughes, of Brampton, was \$20,000, for which the Bank had good security. Their loss could not possibly exceed \$2,000, and they might recover the whole amount. Reports had been circulated far and wide by the press, and by parties who had had an object in injuring the Bank, of the enormous losses which they had sustained, which were in most cases utterly unfounded. In fact, when he considered the extent to which these injurious rumours had been circulated throughout the Province, he was astonished the Bank had lasted one-half the time it did. He regretted to say many of the shareholders had lent themselves to these efforts to destroy the Bank.

The Chairman then proceeded to read a detailed statement of the position of the amount at the various agencies of the Bank throughout the Dominion. The reading of this statement elicited comment from numerous delegates at various stages, which comment was not unfrequently accompanied by considerable confusion and uproar. The fol-