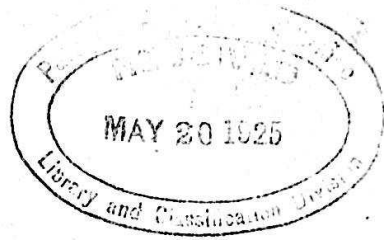


CIPO ANN REP 1867

Canada. Dept. of Agriculture
Report of the Minister of Ag



REPORT

OF THE

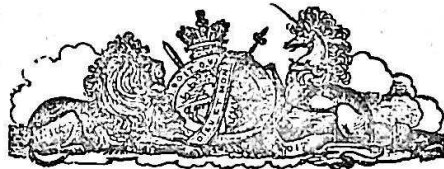
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1867, PRECEDING
THE CONFEDERATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.



Ottawa:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
1869.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Report of the Minister of Agriculture.....	5
Agriculture.....	6
Immigration.....	8
Patents of Invention, Trade Marks and Designs.....	9
Statistics.....	11
Table of Parishes.....	14

APPENDIX.

Table of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada:—

Diocese of Montreal—County of Argenteuil—District of Terrebonne.....	2
Diocese of Montreal—County of l'Assomption—District of Joliette.....	3
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Arthabaska—District of Arthabaska.....	3
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Bagot—District of St. Hyacinthe.....	4
Diocese of Montreal—County of Beauharnois—District of Beauharnois.....	4
Diocese of Quebec—County of Beauce—District of Beauce.....	5
Diocese of Quebec—County of Bellechasse—District of Montmagny.....	6
Diocese of Montreal—County of Berthier—District of Richelieu.....	6
Diocese of Rimouski—County of Bonaventure—District of Gaspé.....	7
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Brome—District of Bedford.....	8
Diocese of Montreal—County of Chambly—District of Montreal.....	8
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Champlain—District of Three Rivers.....	9
Diocese of Quebec—County of Charlevoix—District of Chicoutimi.....	9
Diocese of Montreal—County of Chateauguay—District of Beauharnois.....	10
Diocese of Quebec—County of Chicoutimi—District of Chicoutimi.....	11
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Compton—District of St. Francis.....	12
Diocese of Quebec—County of Dorchester—District of Beauce.....	12
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Drummond—District of Arthabaska.....	13
Diocese of Rimouski—County of Gaspé—District of Gaspé.....	13
Diocese of Montreal—County of Hochelaga—District of Montreal.....	15
Diocese of Montreal—County of Huntingdon—District of Beauharnois.....	15
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Iberville—District of Iberville.....	16
Diocese of Quebec—County of l'Islet—District of Montmagny.....	16
Diocese of Montreal—County of Jacques-Cartier—District of Montreal.....	17
Diocese of Montreal—County of Joliette—District of Joliette.....	17
Diocese of Quebec—County of Kamouraska—District of Kamouraska.....	18
Diocese of Montreal—County of Laprairie—District of Montreal.....	18
Diocese of Montreal—County of Laval—District of Montreal.....	19
Diocese of Quebec—County of Lévis—District of Quebec.....	19
Diocese of Quebec—County of Lotbinière—District of Quebec.....	20
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Maskinongé—District of Three Rivers.....	20
Diocese of Quebec—County of Megantic—District of Arthabaska.....	21
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Missisquoi—District of Bedford.....	21
Diocese of Montreal—County of Montcalm—District of Joliette.....	22

	PAGE.
Diocese of Quebec—County of Montmagny—District of Montmagny.....	22
Diocese of Quebec—County of Montmorency—District of Quebec.....	23
Diocese of Montreal—County of Napierville—District of Iberville	24
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Nicolet—District of Three Rivers	24
Diocese of Ottawa—County of Ottawa—District of Ottawa.....	25
Diocese of Ottawa—County of Pontiac—District of Ottawa.....	27
Diocese of Quebec—County of Portneuf—District of Quebec	28
Diocese of Quebec—County of Quebec—District of Quebec	29
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Richelieu—District of Richelieu	30
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Richmond—District of St. Francis.....	30
Diocese of Rimouski—County of Rimouski—District of Rimouski	31
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Rouville—District of St. Hyacinthe	32
Diocese of Quebec—County of Saguenay—District of Saguenay	32
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Shefford—District of Bedford.....	35
Diocese of Montreal—County of Soulanges—District of Montreal.....	35
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of St. Hyacinthe—District of St. Hyacinthe.....	36
Diocese of Montreal—County of St. John—District of Iberville	36
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of St. Maurice—District of Three Rivers.....	36
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe—County of Stanstead—District of St. Francis.....	37
Diocese of Temiscouata—County of Temiscouata—District of Temiscouata.....	37
Diocese of Montreal—County of Terrebonne—District of Terrebonne	38
Diocese of Montreal—County of Two Mountains—District of Terrebonne	39
Diocese of Montreal—County of Vaudreuil—District of Montreal.....	40
Diocese of Montreal—County of Verchères—District of Montreal.....	40
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Wolfe—District of St. Francis.....	41
Diocese of Three Rivers—County of Yamaska—District of Richelieu.....	41

BLUE BOOK.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA,
FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1867 PRECEDING
CONFEDERATION.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency a succinct report of the affairs of the Department of Agriculture of the late Province of Canada, for the period of the first six months of the year 1867, immediately preceding the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America.

This Report ought to have been presented by the Honorable Mr. McGee, my predecessor in the Department of Agriculture, the organization of which has been continued by the British North American Act, but unfortunate circumstances, which the country still deplores and ever will deplore, his long illness, namely, followed by his tragical death, decreed that the task should devolve on me. Another obstacle arose from the absence of my assistant, Mr. Taché, during the entire year 1865, which he passed at Paris as Commissioner from Canada at the Universal Exhibition.

The Reports of the Department of Agriculture have, from the very nature of the matters subject to its administration, always necessarily been, and must continue to be limited to the administrative year, that is, the year of the calendar; and cannot be made to conform to the financial year, which, for particular reasons connected with the Budget, is determined by other limits.

Accordingly, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make up the statistics of twelve months, belonging to two different years; and such statistics would be at variance

emigration, because the vessels of that country who carry emigrants, take into account the facilities afforded by our immense timber trade, to find return freight to Europe.

The system of which I have taken passing notice, that is to say, the system of granting aid in food, and sometimes in money, and free passages on the railways to emigrants, who are not, for the most part, even British subjects, and who have no intention of settling in our country, seems to say the least of it, a singular one. The only reason I have heard alleged in favor of it was, that it was an indirect encouragement to take the St. Lawrence route. Such a reason may have had its weight in other times, but in the present day it seems to me misplaced. All European immigrants are well acquainted with the advantages of that route, and will adopt it without any inducement of the kind alluded to.

The care taken of all sick immigrants at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, and at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of Quebec, with the attentions and services rendered by the Government Agents to all emigrants touching at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton, seem to me to fulfil every duty which devolves upon Canada, under the head of charity, and particularly towards those persons who have not the least intention of settling in our country.

The cost of maintenance, to say nothing of that of establishing the institutions here mentioned, added to that of the agencies mentioned, amounts to a sum much exceeding the tax levied on immigrants. Here, however, I stop, as I am rendering an account of the working of a system which is past, and now superseded by a new order of things. Nevertheless I do not consider these remarks misplaced, as more time must necessarily pass before the reorganization of the public service is completed, so as to harmonize with our new institutions; and it is well to present the question for the consideration of those who will have to solve it hereafter.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS.

The increase manifested in the number of applications for Patents, during the year 1866, continued during the period of the first six months of the year 1867, so much so, that the amount of fees paid during the said six months, reached the sum of \$4,126.45, while it had been but \$2,980.88 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

An idea may be formed of the growing importance of this branch of the service, which, in some measure, affords a means of estimating the progress of the various industrial interests, from the fact that the amount of fees paid ten years ago, in 1857, only reached for the twelve months the sum of \$2,406, that is to say, that in the course of a single decade, the business of this section of the Department has increased nearly fourfold.

It will be necessary to adopt a new Patent Law, and new laws regulating the matter of Trade Marks and Designs for the whole extent of the Canadian Confederation. Foreigners to the country, amongst whom the present law classes even non-resident British subjects, complain bitterly of our present legislation, which limits to residents alone the right of obtaining Patents. This exclusion, which was formerly practised by several countries, has disappeared from the laws of almost all civilized nations. At present,

England, France, Austria, Belgium, the United States, and most other countries, admit foreigners to a participation in the advantages conferred by Patents, on the same conditions as resident subjects. The peculiar circumstances of this country may, however, be pleaded in support of this provision of Canadian law.

It would be premature to discuss here the details requisite, in my opinion, to constitute a good Patent law ; but for purposes of information, it will not be out of place to state, what prevails elsewhere, in relation to two important points of the laws regulating this matter, which do not involve any question of principle or of expediency ; I refer to the period of time given by the privileges conferred in Patents of Invention, and to the amount of the fee exacted from petitioners.

It will be seen from the following, that the system adopted almost everywhere, is that of fractional periods, that is to say, that Patents instead of being granted at first for the whole duration of the maximum period, are granted for a shorter space of time, with right of renewal, without the granting of a new extension patent, and that the fee instead of being payable in a bulk sum at once, is paid by fractions corresponding to the periods for which the privilege is continued.

In England, the period is 14 years, with power of obtaining a first extension of time for 7 years, and a second extension, not to extend beyond 14 years in all.

In France, the periods are fixed 5, 10, and 15 years, at the option of the petitioner.

In the United States there is but one period of 17 years, without extension.

In Austria, patents are granted for fractional periods of from 1 to 15 years.

In Prussia, the periods are, as in Austria, from 1 to 15 years ; this is also the case in Italy and in Bavaria.

In Russia, the periods are 3, 5, and 10 years.

In Spain, Belgium, and Holland, the periods are the same as in France, namely, 5, 10 and 15 years.

In the Roman States, 5 to 15 years.

In the Empire of Brazil, 5 to 20 years.

In the Kingdom of Denmark, for periods covered by the *maximum* limit of 20 years.

I now proceed to state how the fee is paid in these several countries, and the amount thereof in each ; it will be seen that it varies considerably, and that it is everywhere far higher than in Canada.

In England, the fees are paid by instalments at different periods, and under different heads. It would be necessary to give the whole series of these fees, to exhibit the details ; but it may be said that the whole amounts to a maximum sum of about \$870, of which a part, a little less than the one-half, must be deposited at once, and the remainder paid in full before the end of the seventh year.

In France, the fee is divided into annual payments of 100 francs, making the total price of a patent about \$292.00 for 15 years.

In the United States the fee is \$35.00, to which may be added certain costs of preliminary enquiry. There exists in that country a differential duty, which may amount to several hundred dollars, and which is enforced to the detriment of inventors from any country that does not admit Americans citizens to the privilege of holding letters patent of invention on the same terms as its own subjects.

In Austria, the total amount of the fee for the period of 15 years, is about \$215.

In Russia, the fee amounts to about \$70 for 3 years, \$120 for 5 years, and \$320 for 10 years:

In Spain, the fee is \$50, \$150, and \$300, for the respective periods of 5, 10, and 15 years.

In the Empire of Brazil, there is no fixed tariff, but fees are exacted, computed upon the departmental expenses entailed by each application.

In Belgium, the total amount of the fees is about \$300 for the maximum period of 15 years.

In Holland, the fee is \$60, \$120, and \$240, for the respective periods of 5, 10, and 15 years.

In the Roman States, the fee is about equivalent to an annuity of \$10 for each year of the duration of the patent.

In the Kingdom of Denmark, the fee is 60 francs, or about \$11 for each patent; but to this are added other fees and stamp duty.

The above shews that the fees exacted by the present Canadian law, and by the laws of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, namely, \$20 for the late Province of Canada, \$4 for Nova Scotia, and \$21.50 for New Brunswick, are more than moderate, and, in fact, insufficient. The work of correspondence, engrossing, registration, receiving and taking care of models, &c., involved in the granting of a Patent of Invention, is considerable, and nothing short of a close and prolonged acquaintance with the general scope and details of such duties, can give any idea of what it really is.

In the Department, seven employees are constantly engaged in this work, and when an unusual number of applications come in, it is often necessary to detach other officials from their ordinary duties to increase that number.

The model-room is constantly visited by a large number of persons, and already affords much to interest. It is to be deplored that hitherto, owing to the peregrinations it has undergone, this little industrial museum should still be without the material advantage which would be afforded by drawers and shelves, which would enable the officer in charge of the objects to effect a more convenient arrangement than that which circumstances have led us temporarily to adopt.

There are, I am aware, persons who do not attach to patents of inventions, and to collections of models of such inventions, the importance that many do; but this is, perhaps, because people do not pay sufficient attention to the influence with which the recognition by the law of this species of property, and the presence of such collections of drawings and models exert on the progress of the arts, and the perfecting of industrial mechanism.

For one individual who comes to study the working of machines, and the thousand means invented to render labor more expeditious and more productive, thousands look upon all this with an eye of indifference; it must, however, be admitted, that it is not these thousands of indifferent gazers, but the very small number of attentive examiners, who year by year bring forth these new means of production, from which all derive benefit.