

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., May 3, 1882.

THE "GRAND PARADE" MATTER.

Another long standing dispute has been amicably adjusted. For several years past the large Square, immediately fronting Dalhousie College in this City, best known, perhaps, as the "Grand Parade," has been suffered to remain in a disgracefully neglected condition...

First.—That the Governors of Dalhousie College convey all their rights to said Parade from a point fifteen feet from the southern end of the flags in front of Dalhousie College to St. Paul's Street between Argyle Street and Barrington Street.

Second.—In consideration of said conveyance the Corporation will give and grant to said Dalhousie College the sum of \$500 each and every year during such time as said college shall be open and in operation as a college with in the boundaries of the Corporation of Halifax, to be applied to the use of the college with the view of more thorough training of pupils intended for mechanical arts.

Third.—That the said city of Halifax convey any rights they may have to that portion of the Parade from said point to the first paragraph mentioned, to Duke Street.

Fourth.—The Governors of Dalhousie College shall have a right of way over that portion of said property north of George Street extending to the said College; and that each party pay their own costs and all legal expenses now incurred.

The legislation necessary to carry this compromise into effect, will doubtless be secured without difficulty at the next session of the Local Legislature, and when this has been accomplished, both parties will have reason to be well satisfied with the settlement effected.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORTS.

The voluminous Reports submitted to Parliament by the several departments of the Civil Service—the Blue Books—so-called, fulfil their mission when their contents become known to the people. They serve as a record, but their real design and value is that the people may learn from them how the public domain is cultivated, and how efficiently the work entrusted to the public officials is done.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

has under its charge a number of the most important branches of the Public Service. It is emphatically an active enterprising department. It regulates and controls the machinery which impels our advance in growth and in developing the various resources of the country. It also records the facts and incidents which must ever be of interest in the history of the Dominion.

THE CENSUS.

The census of 1881 is the second since the passing of the British North American Act, and is a statement of facts regarding population and property existing in the Dominion on the fourth day of April, 1881.

A special staff of 3,412 officers, commissioners and enumerators were employed in taking the census, and the total cost was \$460,000. It is a notable fact that although the census of 1871 only comprised four Provinces instead of seven, and the North West Territories, included in the present census—the former cost \$50,000 more than the latter.

The enumeration tables were eight in number disposed in the following order and method:—

- 1. Nominal returns of the living population, their residence, names, sexes, ages, religions, nationalities, profession, &c.
2. Nominal returns of the deaths within the past 12 months, with name, &c.
3. Real Estate, Public Institutions, Industrial Establishments, value, wages, articles manufactured, &c.
4. Cultivated Lands, plants, fruit and other products, &c.
5. Live stock, animal products and furs, &c.
6. Products of the forest, with values, &c.
7. Shipping and fisheries, values &c.
8. Mineral products, nature, value, &c.

Volume 1, containing part of the information compiled from Schedule one is the only one yet published. It is a pamphlet of 450 pages printed in English and French. We have already given our readers some of the interesting facts gathered from this volume and will notice the succeeding volumes as they come to hand.

IMMIGRATION.

The immense advantages which Canada possesses as a field for immigration are only now beginning to be known to the world. The superiority of our great North West as an agricultural country of almost boundless extent, of surprising richness and fertility, and possessing, varied resources of inestimable value waiting for the hand of the settler, and furnishing a splendid field for the investment of a portion of the unemployed wealth of the world, is now fully acknowledged.

The efforts made during the past year by this Department in spreading abroad information, and offering great inducements to the overflowing population of the old world to come in and possess the land and to assist in the development of its wonderful resources have been extensive and successful. Among the agencies employed—we may refer to the four Agricultural delegations invited from Germany, and one from Switzerland, to visit the Dominion and report upon its resources.

The results of the year's operations of the department as respects immigration may be summarized, thus:—

Total number of settlers brought into Canada, . . . 47,991. Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants so far as ascertained \$4,188,625. In addition to this there was doubtless a large amount unascertained, besides very considerable values in the tools, implements, and effects brought by them, of which there are no means of taking any account.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Importation. The attention of Agricultural Societies and stock raisers has of late years developed quite a trade in importing the best pedigreed stock that can be procured. The value of this enterprise in laying a good foundation for the future stock of the country cannot be over estimated.

Exportation. The facilities possessed by Canada for stock raising has always been recognized. But the fact that we could avail ourselves of an unlimited market in Europe for our meat products, has only been lately discovered.

Extensive areas of good grazing land have been found in the North West of the Dominion near the Rocky Mountains, and a large number of cattle ranches there, are being stocked with store cattle together with a number of choice animals imported with a view of improving the breeds.

It must however be borne in mind that the older and Maritime Provinces have special advantages in some respects over the far West for raising and fattening cattle for shipment to the United Kingdom. They have abundance of good pasturage and good facilities for stall feeding, and they are nearer the place of embarkation.

The full value of this exportation is not given, but the whole number of animals exported is as follows: Horses, 21,598; cattle, 61,048; sheep, 336,

776; swine, 2,024. This furnishes us with facts which indicate the great importance of this large and rapidly growing business.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Attention was called some time ago to the presence of a disease among cattle in Pictou County, N. S., and it threatened at one time to seriously affect the export trade from this Province.

It was found that the disease had been in existence for upwards of twenty-five years, but its progress had not extended beyond the county. Its nature is of a peculiar character, and incurable, but not at all connected with the contagious diseases aimed at in the Imperial Act regulating such matters.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The large and increasing trade in mining and exporting Phosphate of Lime which has been developed during the last few years is worthy of notice. During the past year 15,601 tons of this raw fertilizing material valued at \$239,493 was exported.

This article has hitherto been shipped abroad in its raw state, and is subsequently converted into superphosphate in which form it is ready for use as a fertilizer of the soil. The native Canadian phosphate possesses from 70 to 90 per cent. of purity, and even in its raw state is of great value to Agriculturalists.

QUARANTINE.

The importance of keeping a jealous watch over the introduction of dangerous and contagious diseases into the country was recently illustrated in the case of the S. S. "Peruvian." In defiance of the law the captain with small pox patients on board his ship, came to the wharf and commenced to land his passengers and mails, until ordered off by the health officer.

In operating this branch of the service, hospitals and medical supervision have been established at all the chief ports in Canada. From the report before us we observe that two vessels with yellow-fever, and numerous cases of small-pox, came under the jurisdiction of the department. We see that Dr. W. N. Wickwire, the inspecting officer at Halifax, has performed well his share of the duties of the service.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

It is doubtless generally known that the terrible disease of leprosy has existed for many years among the French people inhabiting the northern shores of New Brunswick. Some few years ago a hospital was built to provide complete isolation to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, with a view to its complete extermination.

have voluntarily taken charge of these suffering people have done much to ameliorate their condition. The expenditure during the year 1881 amounted to \$2,893.

ARCHIVES.

Nine years ago a branch of this Department was organized for the purpose of collecting and arranging the records of the Dominion. The work included a compilation of all documents relating to the past history of the several Provinces, now forming the Dominion, and also current records since the 1st July, 1867.

PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, &C.

This is emphatically the age of discoveries and inventions. Improvements in mechanical combinations, ingenious contrivances for increasing power and saving time and labor—the ability to make the arts and sciences the true servants of the mind, and the power to combine all these for the good of society must ever be an index of the progress in civilization in any country.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel, And in all the shops of trade, I hammer the ore and turn the wheel, Where my arms of strength are made.

I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint, I carry, I spin, I weave, And all my doings are put in print, On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay, No bones to be laid on the shelf, And soon I intend, you may go and play While I manage the world myself.

In this short time the poet's dream has become almost a reality. If necessity is the mother of invention, steam must surely be considered its father.

The records of the Patent office indicate the advances which have been made in inventions in Canada. In 1867 only 218 patents were granted, while last year there were 1,732, the increase has been gradual and steady. The fees collected last year were \$52,856. The number of copyrights registered was 225. Trade marks registered 328. Fees collected \$4,772. The whole expenditure of the Patent branch was \$14,615.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

This is an appendix to the general report, a volume of 180 pages, a solid mass of figures and facts compiled from the records of the courts of the Dominion, and as might be inferred, it is full of valuable details. Philanthropists and social reformers are always interested in all matters concerning the dangerous classes of the community, and they will find here plenty of food for thought and reflection.

Much ado was made in Parliament and the Press, about a year ago concerning the great exodus of people from Canada to the United States. It was alleged that our Dominion was fast

becoming depopulated in this way. The matter has been made the subject of a most thorough investigation during the year. From official and other reliable sources, facts were gathered which most conclusively proved that the alleged exodus was but a myth, and there was in reality no very considerable emigration. Take the summary of movement of population between Nova Scotia and the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1881, as an illustration. The total number outwards from Nova Scotia was 14,993, while the total number inwards from United States was 13,038, leaving a net outgo of those who went to the United States to remain there 1,955.

As between two parts of a continent in the position of Canada and the United States with a very large frontier, there must always be a considerable flux and reflux of population in accordance with the relative activity of trade or industries in one or other country or the attractions of newly opened lands, but this is a movement altogether different in its nature from that of a depopulating exodus of the kind alleged. It is a fact of precise and ascertained record that 15,404 persons emigrated to Canada from the United States during the year 1881.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

The sum of \$10,000 has been voted by the present Parliament for the purpose of gathering statistics with the object in view of gaining information by which people will be instructed in the best means to be taken to prevent serious epidemics occurring in the country. It cannot be expected that this small expenditure can accomplish much, it appears to be somewhat of an experiment.

The matter of establishing a bureau of general, vital and industrial Statistics in connection with this department for compiling information affecting the general affairs of the country has frequently been advocated, we believe that the necessity of having such a bureau, will continue to be more and more felt, and that it will be accomplished in the near future.

Rev. Alexander MacArthur pastor of Granville Street Church, returned from his visit to Bermuda and Jamaica on Monday, in the steamer Beta. His voice is restored, but he is advised to avoid for a time any long continued effort at speaking, except in preaching. He expresses himself glad to be back again. His report of the moral condition of the island is in striking contrast with that of Halifax.

The New Era of Saturday last gives an original and somewhat startling version of the proposed settlement of the Grand Parade question.

In another column we publish to-day the resolutions recommended by the committee and adopted by the City Council in the matter. Referring to these resolutions our contemporary says: "The committee recommended that \$500 be included in the estimates yearly, towards a mechanical course in Dalhousie, to be continued so long as the college shall be maintained in Halifax as an efficient non-denominational institution." As our readers will see, the resolutions of the City Council make no mention whatever of a "non-denominational institution," and what our contemporary may mean by the expression we are at a loss to discover. Surely no one imagines that Dalhousie College is non-denominational! This institution has a staff of eight professors. Three of these are nominated and paid by the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and are all Presbyterian clergymen; two others are nominated and supported by a generous Presbyterian layman, George Munro, Esq., and one of these is a Presbyterian clergyman, the other, the Son of a Presbyterian clergyman; the remaining three, one of whom is also a Presbyterian, are maintained by the Provincial revenues now used in connection with Dalhousie College. We supposed that every body knew that the majority of the Governors and the entire patronage and control of Dalhousie were in the hands of the Presbyterians. "A non-denominational institution," indeed! This matter seems to be better understood when regarded from a distance. In the Upper Provinces, we are told, the Presbyterians all ways speak of Dalhousie as one of their denominational institutions, and, substantially, are they not right?