

The Christian Messenger.

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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,—an eye-sore alike to citizens and to strangers, and a blot upon the fair fame of a city possessing, in other respects, many and varied attractions. This Square is centrally located and no doubt, would, long since, have been converted into a "a thing of beauty," but for the question between Dalhousie College and the City of Halifax in regard to its ownership. Several proposals for a friendly adjustment of the difficulty having been made and rejected, the College authorities, some two years ago, brought an action of trespass against the City for the purpose of setting this vexed question at rest. On the trial of this suit, about a year ago, it was made to appear pretty clearly that the fee simple in the property was in Dalhousie College, and that the City was, at most, entitled to an easement in it—a right of way and user over a specified portion of it. The jury, however, mistaking their proper functions, or from some other cause, refused to agree, and no conclusion was then reached. Quite recently, proposals for an amicable settlement have been renewed, which were referred to in the *Christian Messenger* of last week. The Committee of Council, then named, presented their report, and the following compromise and settlement of the matter was approved by the Board of Governors of Dalhousie, and subsequently adopted unanimously, by the City Council:

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 flag 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. The City will have secured an undisputed title to a most valuable property, on reasonable terms and the Provincial revenues of Dalhousie College,—the income from the "Cassine Fund," it may be called,—will have increased \$500 annually. In moving the adoption of the resolutions Ald. MacCoy said: "The money too was to be devoted to an excellent purpose—the education of young men in mechanical Arts." To say in the language of the resolutions that the \$500 annually is "to be applied to the use of the College with a view of more thorough training of pupils intended for mechanical Arts" is, certainly not the most lucid way to express this thought, but the worthy Alderman is, no doubt, correct as to the intention of the contracting parties. The Governors of Dalhousie, then, admit that a part of the Provincial revenues of Dalhousie College,—and if a part, why not the whole?—may be properly applied to the "education of young men in mechanical arts." This has long been our contention, and in view of the recent discussion on Technical education in its relation to Dalhousie College, the admission is important and significant.

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. These books come to us with great regularity, and we have sought to extract from them so much of what they contain as may enable our readers to know the leading facts, of what comes before their representatives in and out of parliament. We might very easily burden our columns with further interesting details on many of these matters, but must content ourselves with a glance or two at the most prominent.

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 Hon. J. H. Pope has the reputation of being one of the most efficient members of the Government, and his last Report furnishes interesting information respecting what has been accomplished and is being done in the administration of his Department. Let us glance at some of its more prominent features.

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. The information relating to the census year itself is for the twelve months preceding that date.

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 fact that the older Provinces are only beginning to be appreciated and developed, and that even Nova Scotia possesses resources which, if intelligently opened up, and utilized would adequately support ten times our present population cannot be disputed.

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 claims of Canada as a field for British immigration have been brought more prominently before the people in the United Kingdom through agencies established at the centres of population. Agents have also been busy on the Continent of Europe disseminating valuable information. Immense numbers of maps, pamphlets and map-leaflets have been circulated in many parts of the world, from which emigrants are sought and invited. The visit of the Governor General to the North West last summer, and the reports published in the leading newspapers in Great Britain, attracted much attention, and added greatly to the knowledge of Canada in that country.

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 \$4,188,925. 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 per capita cost of settlers was \$6.32, the lowest yet attained in the history of the department.

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. The total number of cattle imported for same purpose was 1,179 and 53 pigs of choice breed were also brought into Canada. Most scrupulous care is exercised in order to prevent diseases of a contagious nature from being introduced in this way. All these animals are subjected to a strict quarantine of at least 90 days after their arrival.

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. The growth of this trade has been remarkable. It is fast becoming one of our chief articles of staple products for exportation, and promises to assume immense proportions in the near future.

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. Beef can there be raised at small cost, and a few years must develop a large exportation of this product from that section.

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. Cattle put on shipboard in good condition are not deteriorated by the ocean voyage, in fact in some instances they make an actual gain. The great importance of exporting "bone" but first class animals cannot be over estimated. It is observed in the Report that a marked improvement in the quality of the stock was very apparent during the latter part of last year.

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.

PITCH 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. This matter received a thorough investigation last year by D. McEachran, Inspector of stock, Prof. Lawson, of Halifax and other competent persons.

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. The remedy recommended is the destruction of all infected animals, and a strict quarantine established upon all infected localities with a view to the total eradication of the disease. The owners are to be compensated, and an approximate estimate of the cost of this is placed at \$20,000.

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. It seems a little remarkable that more attention has not been given to the home manufacture of this article. Our importation of just such artificial fertilizers as this is, has become a large and important trade. The manufacture of it would not only give us a better and cheaper article at our very doors, but it would give employment to native labour—and by creating a superior fertilizer ready for use would lessen its bulk and also materially enhance its value.

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. He of course incurred a penalty of \$400, but that was of small moment, compared with the introduction of that terrible disease into several localities in the Maritime Provinces, and into places so remote as Toronto and Winnipeg, and in some cases with fatal results.

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. The expenditure in connection with this branch of the service last year was \$15,678.

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. There are now 22 inmates of the institution,—During the past year 7 new patients were admitted and one died. Dr. Smith the visiting physician reports that "the number of cases of this disease is steadily though slowly, decreasing, and that there is reason to believe that before many years have elapsed this loathsome malady will have disappeared for ever from our shores." The Sisters of Charity who

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. The report of the Archivist, D. Bremner is an interesting document, much of the year has been spent in visiting Europe and in examining manuscripts in the public repositories, and the British Museum having reference to the history of Canada. Some progress has also been made in copying and arranging papers so that a good foundation has been laid for a valuable collection of documents available for historical purposes. The expenditure on this account last year was \$4,248.

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. The discovery and utilizing of the power of steam has produced wonderful changes in the mechanical arts in our day. Scarce twenty-five years ago Côté wrote the "Song of Steam," which said:

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. The tables contain full details of all offences against persons and property, the nature of the crime, the penalties inflicted, the nationality, religious, educational status, age, employment and locality, of all criminals. The total number of persons convicted of crimes was 28,209, 22,782 of whom were convicted of summary offences, mostly against property, and were subjected to short terms of imprisonment with the option of a fine, 3,906, were sentenced to imprisonment for under one year. 281 for less than two years. 356 for less than five years. 90 over five years. 2 for life, and five were sentenced to death, while 143 were committed to reformatories. The religious statistics are as follows: Roman Catholics, 10,826. Presbyterians, 1,508. Episcopalians, 2,496. Methodists, 1,406. Baptists, 507. While these numbers may appear large in the aggregate, when compared with the total population, the percentage is small.

THE EXODUS.

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 immigrated 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 Kingston, the capital 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 always speak of Dalhousie as one of their denominational institutions, and, substantially, are they not right?