Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Wolfville.

In a comparatively new and thinly populated country like ours it is oftimes astonishing what changes a few short years will bring to some individual portions. Perhaps in these Western counties, no more striking example could be given of such a change, than *Wolfville* as it stands to-day contrasted with what it was some four or five years ago. It may not be amiss for us first to enquire, what are the characteristic elements that are here at work? Is trade one of them? Any one who is acquainted with the village would certainly without hesitation answer this question in the negative. The days when Wolfville could compete favourably with neighboring villages in enterprise and in general commercial activity, have certainly passed, if indeed they were present. The place is not *remarkable* for native energy, or *push* as it is sometimes called. No one could be so far astray as to assert this. At least such manifestations are not plainly visible. That there may be an inexhaustible supply *latent*, no one of course would feel himself justified in denying, but it is the external and the apparent with which we have to do at present. No! It is not trade that has brought Wolfville into her present prominence; Nor is it railway advantages, that build up so many country places; *Nor is it the present Government.* It is something that is, we may say, almost wholly unconnected with these. What is it then let us enquire? Undoubtedly outside of natural position and a fertile soil, the one answer must come namely, that it is both directly and indirectly owing to her educational institutions, and the advantage accruing therefrom. As this conclusion must be readily admitted, let us in a few words glance at these institutions, and see what has been done in the immediate past, and is being done in the more immediate present.

Five years ago "Old Acadia" was still firm on the foundation upon which she had been placed in 1838, and by her side was the old boarding house still in existance. These two buildings were all that was visible at that time to constitute College, Seminary, and Academy, as well as boarding apartment for Principal and Students; but since then the prospect has been greatly changed. There is now taking the place of those two old buildings, no less than six, five of which are new and in every way adapted to serve the end for which they have been built. The present College building is one of the finest Educational buildings in appearance as well as in conveniences for class purposes, etc—in the province, if not in the Dominion; and the Ladies Seminary certainly is not surpassed.

This latter building is fully up to the age in every possible convenience, both for those who have charge, and for those who take rooms. Comforts unimagined in most houses are to be found there in profusion. For example—the mode of heating is altogether beyond comparison, better than the old *stove* and *pipe* method. It is done by hot water. Twenty minutes after the fire is kindled the entire building is heated. There is in consequense, no fingers, blackened, by sooty stoves, to be washed here; no wood or coal boxes to stumble over; no smoking chimneys; and above all there is no fires to be kindled cold and brumal mornings; So that the cry of "it is your turn to make the fire" never need disturb the morning nap, *a blessing indeed!* There are also the additional conveniences of bath room, hot and cold water always at your command, and others too numerous to mention.

The other buildings upon the hill are well worthy of particular mention, as for instance the young men's boarding house, and the spacious dwelling houses of the President and Professor Tufts, but space forbids our dwelling upon them. The next that we would call particular attention to is the improvements within the institutions corresponding to those without.

A new department—the theological—is now an established certainty. French and German are skilfully taught. New additions have been made to the Academic teaching departments, and those who have been long in connection with the institutions are putting forth new efforts to make every department take a step in advance. Thus the watchword is "onward and upward." And all these improvements are not themselves without results. Many are influenced by them to pursue their studies here rather than elsewhere. This is evident, from the number who have joined the present freshman class who did not make their preparations in the Academy, as well as from the large class who did make that their preparatory school. The class is much the largest that ever matriculated. And we understand there is also a most promising prospect for next year. Outside the institutions proper there are also improvements plaicly visible. Several private houses, and houses convenient for clubbing, have been erected near or upon the hill or are now in course of erection, Dr. Welton is laying the foundation for a fine dwelling, which we understand he is intending to complete the coming summer. The "Star" which shone for so long in Berwick, but which during that time lost none of its effulgence, is now emitting rays from Wolfville, and we doubt not they will have a bedeficial and healthful influence. One thing, in closing, we must all greatly deplore, and that is the loss of so valuable a lecture as Dr. Hall has proved himself to be both here and elsewhere. But we wish him him every success in his new and advanced position. Sound educators are as much needed where he is going as here and we doubt not the ultimate benefit to the course of education in our province will be the same. SCRIBO.

PERSONAL.—We would notice in connection with the above correspondence, the whereabouts of severa of the last years graduates of this institution, belonging to Annapolis County, as given in last *Athenæum*.

W. P. Shafner is now at his home in Williamston. G. B. Healy is pursuing the study of law in Sibly, Iowa, U. S. A. H. B. Ruggles, after passing his preliminary examination in law now continues his studies in his father's office, at Bridgetown.[—ED. MON.

DORCHESTER, Oct. 20.—T. Wilson Bell, of this place, well known as the proprietor of the Park Hotel, was found drowned in a spring or well in the cellar of his own house to-day. It appears that deceased had gone to the well for a pail of water and in stooping down, the water being at some distance from the top of the well, lost his balance and fell in a sufficient distance to allow his head to be entirely under water, and the well being small he was so wedged in that he could not raise himself out. In this position he was found, being at the time quite dead. Coronor Chapman held an inquest this afternoon and the jury found a verdict of accidental drowning.

Miscellaneous.

Playing into the Hands of Russia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent, writes from Pera, Sept. 16th, says: When old Mehemet heard of the Cabul massacre he said, 'You English are always outwited in your dealings with Orientals; the Russians are never outwitted. Your Cavagnari thought he was doing a very fine thing when he bid Yakoob Khan tell General Kaufmann to send letters to him through the British authorities. You have now Kaufmann's answer; and even you, an Englishman, must admit that it is very much to the purpose. And you are being outwitted here, too. You don't see it, but we do, and we wonder how you play as you do into Russian hands. It is not the fact that your policy is inconstant that gives the Russians their great advantage, although that fact is valuable to them; it is because your agents have no fixed principles upon which they apply the policy they are to carry out. Now the Russians, on the other hand, have one fixed principle resulting from study of the character of our governing class. They have learned the fact, and recognize it. that there are but two ways of influencing our public men, one of which is intimidation, the other bribery. Whoever represents Russia here acts in confidence and full conviction of this fact: while your agents do not seem to have any settled conviction about the Turkish character. Each successive ambassador goes on a different tack, although the right one was pointed out by your great Elchi. Persuasion or logic, unsupported by money or force, our people do not understand. When your ambassader preaches and lectures by the hour he loses his time and bores his listener. Of course he gets a civil answer; and then he goes home and writes a despatch, saying what an impression he has produced, and what satisfactory sentiments animate this or that Pasha. This is all nonsence; the only wonder is that you still believe it.'

THE ORIGIN OF MACHINE-MADE PENS.—Joseph Gillott, the first to employ machinery in the manufacture of steel pens, was originally a maker of buckles and other "steel toys," working alone in a garret in a Birmingham "slum." At this time he was engaged to a young woman in his own rank in life, whose two brothers were working, in about the same style as himself, on hand-made pens. Gillott thought he could better the processes employed, and worked secretly in his garret until he had made a press and other appliances, by which he could make twenty times as many pens in a day, and better pens, than was possible under the old methods. He found ready sale for them, and soon the demand outgrew his power of production. At this juncture his sweetheart agreed to his proposal that they should marry and work together, little dreaming of the ultimate issue of their enterprise. In after years Mr. Gillott used to tell how on the very morning of his marriage, he began and finished a gross of pens, and sold them for £7 4s., before going to church.—*Scientific American.*

In Zululand the territory ruled over by Cetewayo is to be divided into thirteen independent principalities. *Divide et impera* is still a great maxim of state policy. In Afghanistan the advance on Cabul proceeds slowly, because the British commanders could not collect a sufficient force at once, and because they find it necessary to feel their way carefully and trust as little as possible to chance or to the friendly disposition of the subsidized tribes. As yet they have encountered no serious resistance, and perhaps the insurgents will offer little opposition to their advance. In any case they will reach Cabul. They should take care not to be surprised by the winter, which comes on suddenly in that mountain country.

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE.—Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the health pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of the peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of 7, about 80; and, from 20 to 60 years, it is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at four score. A healthful grown person's pulse beats 70 times a minute; there may be good health down to 60; but if the pulse always exceeds 70, there is disease, the machine is working itself out, there is fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

Gems of Thought.

Necessity does the work of courage.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not have a recollection worthy that of one good action.

Ambition often plays the wrestler's trick of raising a man up merely to fling him down.

A mother dreads no memories—those shadows have all melted away in the dawn of baby's smile.

Smiles are to life what the sparkle is to wine, or scintillations to the diamond intensifying its beauty and clothing it in all the superb hues of the rainbow.

Few nights are so dark that no stars are to be seen; the thing is to look them out and keep one's eyes on them, and make the most of what light can be discovered.

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us and we only know them when they are gone.

THEIR QUEER PLEDGE.—CANASTEO, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Thirty young men in this village have signed an odd compact whereby they agree to abstain from intoxicating drinks for life, and any one of them who breaks it is bound to publish it in the village paper, over his own signature, a notice that he can be no longer trusted as a man, and is not capable of resisting temptation.

A MELANCHOLLY ENDING.—In the late terrible railway disaster in Michigan, Mr. Edmond Smith, of Brome township, who was wel lknown and highly respected, and had sold out his farm and was moving west with his family, was on the train and was killed. It is further reported that a part of Mr. Smith's family were also victims.

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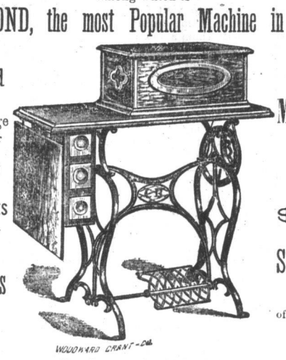

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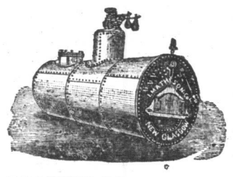

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NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of EGBERT S. WOODBERRY, late of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. F. WOODBERRY, Senr., Executor. Wilmot, March 12th '79. 47tf

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

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The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

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Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

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Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

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are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

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For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

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VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

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VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

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VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

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Agricultural.

Tight Bearing Reins.

The following is an extract from the last annual report of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—In the reports of past years Your Committees have found it necessary to caution the public as well as many of their subscribers against the cruel abuse of bearing-reins. They have always endeavored to discriminate between bearing-reins which give pain and those which are comparatively harmless, being well aware that the nearest and surest way of doing good is to state the truth moderately. There are, however, only too many reasons in favor of pursuing your opposition to tight bearing-reins. From time to time your Society has printed the opinions of celebrated horsemen against this abuse—Sir Francis Head, Field-Marshall Sir John Burgoyne, Youatt, Mayhew, Spooner, Pitchard, Fleming, and a host of others, have given powerful evidence, declaring tight bearing-reins to be the cause of disease as well as torture in proportition to the extent and severity with which they have been applied. Large drawings have been printed to expose this evil; meetings have been held of London coachman against its continuation; and Mr. Flower has thrown himself into the cause with the self-sacrifice of an apostle. Still the west end of London reveals the sickening fact that fashion prevails over humanity, as a visit to Rotten Row abundantly shows. The poor horses seen there, gagged back to their withers, and chafing under torture, have unfortunately no power of speech by which to express their sufferings, yet they nevertheless signify by outward and visible signs the torture they are enduring. Your Committee rejoice to be able on this occasion to present to you a consensus of scientific testimony against this pernicious fashion in the following protest, which is overwhelming in its unanimity and condemnation of tight bearing-reins:

'We, the undersigned veterinary surgeons, are of opinion that the use of the bearing-rein, when tightly applied is painful and irritating to horses; is directly or indirectly productive of disease when regularly worn; and by its mechanical action greatly hinders horses from employing their full strength. For the above reasons—on the plea of utility as well as humanity—its use should be discontinued.

Professor Pritchard, Royal Veterinary College, London.
Professor Axe, Royal Veterinary College, London.
Professor Walley, Royal Veterinary College, Edingurgh.
Professor McCall, Veterinary College, Glasgow.
Professor McGill, Veterinary College, Glasgow.
Professor Mayor, Agricultural College, Cirencester.
And upwards of 500 other veterinarians.

Professor Axe has supplemented his protest by the following words:

It gives me very much pleasuse to have an opportunity of subscribing my name to the protest of your society against the abuses of the bearing-rain. Eleven years' experience in the post-mortem house and the dissecting room of our College has made me acquainted with a variety of structural alterations and deformities arising from this cause, and which must have rendered life a burden and shortened its span. That the necessity for the use of the bearing rein at all is exceptional, I think, hardly, admits of question. If the public could see and understand the effect of its insidious work on the respiratory and other organs. I do think its use would be long continued by them.

Surely the publication of evidence of this nature will tend to the abolition of tight bearing reins, and to more humane modes of harnessing horses.—*Animal World.*

WATERPROOFING FOR BOOTS.—Paraffine is recommended for this purpose in an English journal. The writer adds: Melt thoroughly with the paraffine, and having well warmed the boot apply the paraffine with a brush or piece of flannel before the fire, to allow of the leather absorbing the liquid. I have tried the above and it answers admirably, resisting snow-water during a week's shooting.

The Chinese Famine.

Mr. Eorrest, the English Consul at Tientsin, reports his belief that during the late famine in China the deaths from starvation and want reached the enormous total of about 9,500,000,—that is to say a population more than twice that of Portugal was swept away within a few months. Towns which a few years ago were busy centres of trade, and villages which were very populous and well-to-do, are now silent and deserted, while houses which used to teem with life are now only tenanted with the dead, and the few survivors who are left to tell the miseries they have undergone. Shocking as the sight must be of the mingling of the dead with the living, the explanation is even more ghastly. When the famine was at its height the starving people, goaded by the pangs of hunger, and unable to obtain food, dug up the buried dead. Survivors preferred, therefore to share there homes with the coffins of their deceased friends rather than run the risk of committing them to the uncertain keeping of the ground. At intervals the sides of the road are strewn with the whitened bones of wanderers who had lain down to die where their strength had failed them; and the horror of the scene is aggravated by the presence of troops of wolves. Soon after the out-break of the famine large quantities of stores were collected by the Chinese Government at Tientsin and elsewhere for transmission to the famine-stricken districts, but, owing to bad roads and inefficient means of transport, they arrived on the spot in such small quantities and at such uncertain intervals that they filled to do more than relieve the sufferings of a few. 'Camels, oxen, mules, and donkeys,' Mr. Forrest says, 'were hurried along in wild confusion, and so many were killed by the desperate people of the hills for the sake of their flesh, that the transit could only be carried on by the banded vigilance of the interested growers of grain, assisted by the train-bands of militia. The way was marked by the carcasses or skeletons of men and beasts; and the wolves, dogs, and foxes soon put an end to the sufferings of any wretch who lay down to recover from or die of his sickness in those terrible defiles.'

Joker's Corner.

A Paris Story.

HOW A GOOD YOUNG MAN SWINDLED A TAILOR.

I.—A gentleman irreproachably dressed goes into a confectioner's store and says to the gentlemanly confectioner, 'I want a hundred and fifty of the nicest cream-tarts you can make."

'A hundred and fifty! That is a pretty large order; do you want them at once?'

'Within three hours at the latest.'

'I can have them ready in that time. Ahem! It is customary to ask a deposit on such orders—say ten francs.'

II.—About two hours later a gentleman irreproachably dressed goes into a tailor's shop across the way from the pastry cook's and asks to be shown some overcoats. He selects one of the nicest and asks the price.

'One hundred and twenty-five francs, sir.'

'Very well. I will take it. I have some money to collect at the confectioner's across the way. I presume you have no objection to letting one of your young men come over with me to get it.'

'Certainly not. A worthy man is my friend, Mr. Puff.'

III.—Into confectioner's enter irreproachably dressed gentleman now wearing an overcoat and tailor's young man. The confectioner greets the former with the respectful friendliness due to a good customer.

'Ah, Puff, I've called 'round for that 150. You promised to have them for me at 2.30.'

'You shall have them in five minutes, sir.'

'Very well. I have to go round the corner to see a man. You will give this young man 125 of the 150. I will return and get the remaining 25 myself in a few moments.'

'With pleasure, sir.'

IV.—Five minutes after a confectioner gives the tailor's young man 125 cream-tarts—and a bill for balance thereon 21 francs 25 centimes.

One minute thereafter a confectioner and a tailor's young man are scouring the neighborhood in search of an irreproachably dressed gentleman with a new overcoat, whom the great city with its ceaseless bustle and confusion has swallowed up as a yellow dog swallows an oyster cracker.

A Good Story.

I was looking over the stories that were sent in last week for the prize, and I wonder that the editor did not insert this one, which is really too good to be lost. 'There is a curious duel now pending in Boston, which began several years ago. Mr. A., a bachelor challenges Mr B., a married man, with one child, who replied that the conditions were not equal—that he must necessarily put more at risk with his life man the other—and he declined. A year afterwards he received a challenge from Mr. A., who stated that he, too, had now a wife and one child, and he supposed therefore the objection of Mr. B. was no longer valid. Mr. B. replied that he now had two children, consequently the inequality still subsisted. The next year Mr. A. renewed his challenge, having now two children also, but his adversary had three. The matter, when last heard from, was still going on, the numbar being six to seven, and the challenge yearly renewed.—*London Truth.*

Hoist by His Own Petard.

Professor Thoms, recently connected with Butler University, was noted chiefly for his exactness in the use of the vernacular. One night he was awakened at an unseemly hour by the discordant sounds of midnight revelry from the direction of a student's bedroom. Dressing himself hastily, he hurried down the hall, and, after a few knocks on the bolted door to enforce silence, he called out:

'Hi, you fellows in there! Can't you make less noise?'

'Who's out there?' was the response.

'It's me

'Who are you?'

'Professor Thomas.'

'You're a liar. You can't fool us. Thomas would have said 'It's I.' Come on boys; just once more.' And the strains of 'Landlord, fill the flowing bowl' resounded through the house till daylight. The affair was never after alluded to by the professor.

THERE'S A BABY UP AT HIS HOUSE.—He was married but a little more than a year ago. Then was his step elastic, his eye bright, his clothing faultless in style, fit, and cleanliness. He exhaled an aroma of Lubin's best. Now are his habliments redolent of elirxir pro., paregoric, squills, and like abominations. Care is indelibly stamped on his features, and on the right shoulder of his coat appers a well defined, mysterious discoloration. His boots, as well as his eyes, are lustreless; his hat goes unbrushed; he falls asleep on the slightest provocation; he is constantly bearing homeward neat little white paper parcels tied with pink string, vials are prevalent in every pocket. What has brought about these changes? To what subtle spell is this metamorphosis due? There's a baby up at his house!—*Boston Transcript.*

—An old darkey who was asked if, in his experience, prayer was ever answered, replied: 'Well, sah, some pra'rs is ansud and some isn't—' pends on w'at you axes fo'; jest arter de wah, we'en it was mighty hard scratchin' fo' de culled bredden, I 'bsarved dat w'enebber I pray de Lo'd to sen' one o'Marse Peyton's fat turkevs fo' de ole man, dar was no notice took ob de partition; but we'en I pray dat he would sen' de ole man fo' de turkey, de matter was tended to befo' sun up nex' mornin', dead sartin.'

A lazy man, says the Yonkers Gazette, having a wife named Hope, whose custom it was to pull off her husband's boots in the evening, was wont to exclaim on such occasions; 'How truly it is said 'Hope is the yanker of the sole.'

The daughter of the man who wrote 'Grandfather's Clock' has eloped, and some people are uncharitable enough to call it retribution.

'Young man, said an enraged parent on the stairs in his night gown, 'do you know what time it is?' 'Yes, sir, twelve o'clock and one lap.'