

to the quarrels of kings and nations and the ambitious cruelties of men. The whole earth seemed to be convulsed in some strange manner, as if nature herself had joined in the turmoil, or as if Providence was violently regulating the affairs of the world at this period more than at any other. Hardly a country escaped the various plagues which continued for a time to decimate the people. Fierce tempests swept over England, attended with such destruction to life and property that men began to think events were foreshadowing a final dissolution of all things. Some of the phenomena can only be explained by a reference to the prevailing ignorance and superstition of the period. Marvellous appearances were said to have filled the heavens. One day the sun hid his face, when neither earth nor moon could be the cause of the eclipse, and at another time it appeared accompanied by two twin-like suns, halved by no less than three rainbows. The apparition of an armed host was said to have been seen in the sky, while earthquakes shook to their foundations many of the towns in England and Scotland, and noises were heard rumbling through the air as of armies on the march.

Such were some of the events and appearances contemporaneous with the troubles attending the infancy of Acadia. The cruelties of the New Englanders, in their exterminating attacks upon the Acadian settlements, and the still more cruel reprisals by the Indians make up a chapter of violence which might have been read at the time in every other part of the world. What we may now wonder at is how the country ever developed to the point to which the Acadians brought it. Farming and fighting were than all the time paying an antagonistic game, and when we read the whole story of the contest, and look at the impress the French really left upon Nova Scotia, we cannot but praise the industry, patience and long suffering patriotism which manifested themselves at this early period in the country's history.

In June of the year 1749, and in May of the year 1783, there occurred, however, two events which have had a most remarkable influence in developing the Canadian provinces by the sea as flourishing English colonies. These involved the founding of what are now their two largest cities, Halifax and St. John. After the consummation of the treaty of Aux-la-Chapelle, the colonial policy underwent a change. The expense of defending a country in which there was only a handful of English-speaking subjects, led British statesmen to consider what steps ought to be taken to improve the country, so as to make it more attractive to immigrants. The capturing and dismantling of the French forts had brought some glory to British arms, but everybody felt that conquest should be followed by colonization. Up to this time the English communities in Nova Scotia had made little or no progress. From the time when James I. had granted to his favourite, Sir William Alexander, the greater portion of the Maritime Provinces, the policy had been one of subjugation and subsequent restoration. The country had been no sooner reduced by British arms than it was restored to the French, whenever the two mother-lands had settled their disputes and European quarrels. One year the English settler became the privileged party, and next year all his privileges were set aside by the French, once more dominant. Indeed, in England there never had been any well-defined policy in regard to the future of Nova Scotia. Englishmen knew of Nova Scotia only as a French colony—a part of New France adjacent to New England.

But in 1749, the colony of Nova Scotia

which included at the time the territory now comprised within the Maritime Provinces, or rather all Acadia except Cape Breton, was finally secured to Britain. There was to be no more ceding of the country to France. A scheme to encourage immigration was set on foot, and readily received the sanction of the British ministry, though perhaps even yet their readiness in accepting the scheme could be traced to another cause than the interests of Nova Scotia. David Hume thus refers to the movement:—"As the public generally suffers at the end of a war, by the sudden dismissal of a great number of soldiers and seamen, who have contracted a habit of idleness and finding themselves without employment and the means of subsistence, engage in desperate courses and prey upon the community, it was judged expedient to provide an opening through which these unquiet spirits might exhale, without damage to the commonwealth. The most natural was that of encouraging them to become members of a new colony in North America, which by being properly regulated, supported and improved, might be the source of great advantage to the mother country." Be this as it may, a better prospect was before the young colony. The evils under which the Nova Scotian farmers and fishermen had labored for a hundred years were soon to be attended to. The affairs of the country were thrown into the hands of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which in 1748 was presided over by the Earl of Halifax. An advertisement appeared at this time, under the sanction of George II., in which it was declared that proper encouragement would be given to such of the officers and privates lately dismissed from the land and sea service as were willing to settle in the colony of Nova Scotia. This had the desired effect. The tide of immigration began to flow. Cornwallis arrived in Chebucto Harbor in 1749, and was accompanied or followed by nearly three thousand families the first season. Halifax became the successful rival of Annapolis. New companies of immigrants arrived every year. Dartmouth, situated on the opposite side of the harbor from Halifax, sprang up as a thriving village, and English and Irish settlers spread over the adjacent districts. A district judiciary was established for the province, including a supreme court, a county court, and the court of general sessions, and in 1758 the first meeting of the Legislature took place in Halifax.

In 1759 a proclamation was issued inviting the people of New England to take possession of the farms of the expatriated Acadians, and the invitation was responded to by a large number of farmers who laid the foundation of the towns or villages on the Basin of Minas and the Bay of Fundy. Thus were established the towns of Liverpool, Horton, Amherst, Truro, Newport, and Falmouth. Large numbers of Germans came to Halifax, and an English settlement was formed at Margerville on the River St. John. People from the neighborhood of Boston took farms near the marsh lands of Sackville and Cumberland. In a word, over the whole province, there sprang up little communities, which in later times have developed into places of some importance. A new and cheering chapter in the history of colonial progress was opened. Nova Scotia had at last become an English colony in more than name. The epoch of ever-recurring change and appeal to arms had passed. And what improved matters all the more rapidly lay in the fact that very many of the settlers were farmers of experience. The most of them had the characteristics of useful and respectable members of society. They knew already what it was to struggle with a will against difficulties and dangers. The New England

immigrant knew what it was to reduce the wildest forest land to a state of order and cultivation; and around their new homes, on the hillside of some Nova Scotian valley, by the shore of some New Brunswick river, or in full view of the golden sand of a Prince Edward Island bay, their industry in time has made the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

THE COMING EPIDEMIC.

BY ISAIAH BYDER, M. D.

In view of the approach of the hot weather, cholera is almost certain to prevail as an epidemic. Certain precautions in reference to sanitation would lessen the severity of such a visitation very much. The council should make no delay in passing a by-law compelling all house-holders who at present have cess-pool closets to substitute the dryash system therefor; and the Commissioner's men and the police should be authorized to inspect premises, and leave printed instructions for improvising and properly managing this system of closet management.

A paragraph from *Graphic* relates how a devoted sister saved her brother, who was a medical student, after he had been given up by his physician, and life flickered for many hours before any change for the better was apparent. In this case it would appear that no medicine was given. This is a most important point in the treatment of this disease, as they tend to divert the circulation to the already disturbed alimentary passage; while friction and hot applications to the surface tend to relieve the under pressure upon this as well as the liver and other internal organs.

Arrangements are being made for furnishing trained nurses who will attend such as desire to be treated on this much safer plan of surface-rubbing and hot applications so advantageously carried out by Mr. Smedley, of Millbank, England.

His plan consists in withholding all medicines and stimulants, and substituting them for copious and frequent draughts of warm water which operates as both emetic and cathartic, freeing the system from all excessive accumulation of bilious and fecal matter; accompanied by the application of heavy woolen blankets wrung out of hot water, followed by a momentary application of cold sponge, shampooing and vigorous rubbing with linen or hair mitts, followed by the warm hand.

As an illustration of the importance of rapid depuration by rapid breathing and perspiration combined, I mention the case of a gentleman from Birmingham, Eng., a Mr. Arnold, who was exposed to small-pox by visiting a friend who was suffering from that disease. He had all the symptoms of small-pox that usually present themselves before the pimples appear. And, though he felt quite indisposed, put on an overcoat, and ran a mile and a-half, inducing thorough perspiration, and, on returning, drank largely of warm drink, and took his bed with several extra quilts to induce further perspiration. He slept, and on awaking an attendant shampooed and bathed him before retiring for the night. He slept well, and had no further symptoms of the disease.

A short time since a gentleman in Parkdale was prostrated with inflammation of the lungs. The family doctor was called, and the case got worse, when a more experienced doctor was called, and both gave him up to die. At this stage two elder brothers took the case in hand. A boiler of hot water was taken to the room, heavy blankets were run through a clothes-wringer adjusted on the side of a wash-tub, and applied. These were frequently changed, and

very soon he was better, and a perfect recovery rewarded them for their work.

Some nine or ten years ago the writer was in Hull, opposite Ottawa, and was exposed to small-pox three times in a single forenoon. Entering a house each time in which was a fully developed case, the last of which the patient had died that morning. No other precaution was taken except to run vigorously for a half mile after each exposure, and no further results followed; the weather being warm rapid perspiration ensued each time.

When epidemics of cholera appear, there are always many persons who are so loaded with impurities that they are almost certain to succumb to an attack. Those who are past middle age, with purple noses, soft, flabby muscles, a heavy deposit of adipose tissue in the region of the abdomen, etc., are very likely to succumb, as their tissues are so poorly vitalized that it is impossible for them to accomplish the work of purification.

The safe plan is for all such to confine themselves to a water-diet, consisting of thin porridge, lemonade, canned fruits, etc., and to take as much exercise as will induce fatigue and sound sleep at night. A few weeks of such discipline will so renovate their systems and blood as to exempt them from all danger of an attack of cholera.

ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY REV. THOMAS HADDON, WELLINGTON, N. C.

As I have been requested to give some information respecting this Province, I need not make any apology for the appearance of this in TRUTH.

ation in 1871. It is the most westerly Pro-

British Columbia entered the Confederation—bordering on the Pacific ocean and having a coast line of 600 miles in a straight line, but were the many indentations and bays taken into consideration it would extend to several thousands of miles. It is generally admitted that no other member of our great Confederation has resources so rich, varied and inexhaustible, and of its size none need be ashamed. According to the census measurement it contains about 341,305 square miles, and is divided into two parts, viz.: the Islands and the Mainland. Of these islands, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte are the principal.

Vancouver is about 300 miles long, with an average breadth of 60 miles, therefore it is nearly half the size of England. The province is five times larger than England. It is one hundred and thirty-eight square miles larger than France, and more than the same number larger than the German Empire. A large portion of this vast area is mountainous and not suited to agriculture, but these mountains are not worthless, as rich mineral deposits are found therein.

British Columbia may be called the Golden Province, as it has been noted from its earliest history for gold mining. Silver is found on the Fraser River, Cherry Creek, Omenica, and Prof. Selwyn states that there is every reason to believe that rich mines of silver will be opened in the province. On Lexada Island there is a mountainous mass of iron ore traceable for miles.

In fact, iron is found in many localities, but little attention has been paid to it. Coal is also abundant, both on Vancouver and the mainland. Several mines are being worked on Vancouver Island, and this coal brings the best price in San Francisco market. There are also other minerals, such as copper, galena, mercury, platinum, and bismuth, and even salt is found on some of the small rivers, and on one of the islands.

With capital this Province is capable of