

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac.

APRIL, 1870.
First Quarter, 9th day, 0h. 11m. morning.
Full Moon, 15th day, 6h. 12m. afternoon.
Last Quarter, 22nd day, 0h. 11m. afternoon.
New Moon, 30th day, 2h. 23m. afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, and H. Time. Rows include dates from 1st to 30th of April.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's South gives the time of high water at Parrerrow, Cornwall, Horden, Hansport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 30 minutes later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 44 minutes later, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 1 hour earlier, than at Halifax.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

The Family.

FROST-WORK.

A little one sought me this morning,
Her blue eyes shining bright,
While over her cheeks the dimples
Were playing in cheerful light.

"Come, come to my room," she whispered,
"A curious thing is there;
A painter has been at work all night
In the cold and shivering air.

"He has made a beautiful castle,
Far up on a mountain high,
And a forest of old and stately trees,
With branches that touch the sky.

"They are all on the window painted,
The strange and wonderful things;
And the morning sun above them
A rainbow of beauty flings."

I went with the little prattler,
The mystic work to see;
And glorious in the shining sun
Was the delicate tracery.

For all night long the artist
Had silently wrought away,
And only by his pencil
At the coming in of day.

Softly and stealthily toiling,
By the light of the stars,
And the light that glows like a glory,
From heaven's crystal bars.

He had gone, as he came, in silence;
But his work was left behind,
Like the fairies who seek their favours
By night to the good and kind.

How often the silent worker,
In the busy mart of time,
Weaves a life of angel beauty,
Then soars to a better clime!

And when lip and brow have faded,
In the dust and gloom of death,
Their memories come to the living,
Evangel of love and faith.

O! teach me, beautiful frost-work,
Another lesson in life;
The web that is woven by night-time,
At morning with gems may be rife.

—Christian Intelligencer.

PERFECTLY HAPPY.

"O, Aunt Edith," said Caroline, "I am only had a set of furs like Jenny Wright, I am sure I should be perfectly happy."

"Do you suffer from the cold much with your old ones?"

"O, no, they are warm enough; but her's is so much more beautiful."

"I don't really think they would make you any happier than you are now. They might please you a short time, but then you would immediately think, if you had a new velvet hat with a new plume, how nicely it would look with your furs, and you would become unhappy again till you got it."

"I think very likely I should," said Carrie, with a half smile.

"Now the truth is, I do not expect to see you a great deal happier than you are now, unless there is a thorough change in your character. People have about their regular measure of happiness, and they seldom much exceed it. I do not think any circumstances would make you very much happier than you are now. Your father's business has greatly improved, and you have many luxuries and comforts that you did not have last year. But on the whole, are you very much happier than you were then? I think not. So, dear, remember that happiness is within, and not without."

"As happy a little fellow as I ever remember seeing, was a poor cripple, who was hopping along on a pair of crutches, with an old paper box tied with a string to his crutch, and serving him for a little toy cart. The bright look on his face, as he looked back continually to my mind, made a deep impression on my mind. Cultivate the habit of being pleased with little mercies and comforts, and your days will glide on far more happily and usefully than they will if you always looking for some great source of enjoyment."—Presbyterian.

HOW TO MAKE BILLY GO.

One day last month, as we stood on our piazza, we saw a little Irish lad enter the yard, driving the horses with a heavily laden wagon of coal.

The road from the street to the house was steep and winding. It was a hard pull for the horses, and when about half way up, they gave up. The forward horse whose name was Billy, turned around, as much as to say: "We can't drag this any further; it's no use trying." Billy did not know that a long pull, and a strong pull altogether, was the best way of getting along in the world.

The little driver led Billy to his place and then mounting to his seat, took up the reins

once more, and tried to urge his team on. As it was near sundown, he wanted to get through his work, that he might go home to his supper and rest. But Billy shook his head, and turned round a second time against the wheel-horse, and would not move on a step. He looked round at the wagon, as if he would like to say, "I can't move that load, and I won't try to move it."

The lad got down from his seat, and came and patted Billy on the head, and coaxed him. The lad knew that it was a hard tug for Billy, and so he did not whip him, nor scold him. Billy shook his head still; and then the little boy threw his little arms round Billy's neck, hugged him, gave him two or three loud kisses on the face, then led him gently once more to his place forward.

"Ah, now, dear Billy," said he, "will you try, after that, won't you? See how tired I am, and I want my supper, and you want yours, too. Now try, Billy, dear."

Again the boy took the reins, and mounted to his seat. Billy looked round at his little master, and then at the wagon; and we know, our little boy got down from his seat, and went to Billy, and patted him again, and kissed him, and gave him a good hug.

I think that Billy was glad and knew that he had been doing a kind act. The boy emptied the coal, and then started off, with Billy and the other horse; and no doubt, when he got home, he gave them a good supper before he took his own.

The boy was not only kind-hearted, but wise. If he had used the whip, it might have been an hour before he could have got Billy to move. The boy knew he could best rule by love.

I would like to know that boy's name—would not you? I mean to try and find it out—for this story is every word of it exactly true.—South-west Presbyterian.

MAKING COLLECTIONS.

Many boys and girls take a fancy to make collections of something. Some collect postage stamps, others coins, and we have seen very large collections of buttons in which were two or three alike. The desire to make as large a collection as possible, without regard to any anything else, we do not approve of; but it is very pleasing to see young people collecting specimens which will teach them something. A collection of postage stamps made for the sake of getting the greatest possible number is of no more use than so many pieces of newspaper; but if one will read about the country to which each stamp belongs, then something interesting and useful may come of this postage stamp mania. So with coins—collections of which, at least the foreign ones, very few young people are able to make. These can lead to historical studies. After all, we prefer much to see young folks take to natural objects. Those of you who live in the country can find an abundance of things more interesting than postage stamps, or even coins. We once saw a large collection of the different kinds of beans—a dozen or so of each kind put in a neat little paper tray, and correctly named. A nice collection would be all the different kinds of wheat; indeed, we should like to have such a collection ourselves. Then how interesting it would be to have specimens of the seeds of every kind of troublesome weed. The eye having become accustomed to the appearance of these seeds, would be able to detect them at once among seed grain, or other kind of seeds. Another collection we would suggest to the older boys is one of all the native woods of the farm or the neighborhood; very few people know any but the larger kinds of wood. A collection with specimens to show the bark, the end of the wood, and the grain, would be something worth looking at. Then there are the insects which are injurious to crops, which would make not only a useful, but a really handsome collection, and would lead to a study and close observation of the habits of the insects. Of course, one will take a fancy to one thing, and one to another, and in a family of several boys and girls a museum may be formed, which will be worth studying to others. Those who are old enough to study plants, minerals, insects, &c., will, of course, make collections of specimens to illustrate their studies. Our object was to suggest something that seemed to us better worth doing than accumulating postage stamps or buttons.—American Agriculturist.

JESUS HEARS YOU.

Yes, my child, God cares for you,
His great love e'en you may share;
He knows all you think and do,
He can save from every snare.

E'en a little sparrow's fall
Doth the loving Saviour heed;
Will he slight your humble call,
When he ne'er neglects to feed?

He will lend attentive ear
To your daily joys and woes;
He will hush every fear;
He will give you sweet repose.

Though you are so weak and small,
All your prayers are heard above;
His kind care is over all;
He will ne'er o'erlook you, love.

So you need not fear, my child,
All your little griefs to tell;
For on such as you are smiled
When on earth he deigned to dwell.

—Christian Banner.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Many years ago a somewhat singular, but a very pleasant, interview took place between an intelligent and cultivated American lady and Queen Victoria. The lady had been to Germany for her health, and on her way home, stopping while in England, she was presented to the Queen. She received, as she thought in common with others, a few words of royal welcome. But the Queen seems to have been attracted by the demeanor of the refined American lady, and soon a request was brought that she would pay a visit at Windsor. The day was named, and at the appointed time a carriage was sent for her. Victoria and Albert received the lady alone in the library. Her Majesty said she had long desired an opportunity to learn from an American lady many particulars concerning the inner home life of a country so nearly allied to England. And she asked many questions about the social relations of different grades of society; the religious training of children by mothers; what intellectual education and accomplishments were considered essential for daughters of the better classes; how much mothers intrusted their children to servants; what influence was exerted by the clergy; and

numerous questions of a kindred nature. A single interview was insufficient for the Queen, and a second was appointed. At its close, after many expressions of interest concerning the welfare of both countries, the Queen said, as she cordially gave one hand to Mrs. —, while the other rested on Prince Albert's arm: "There shall be no distrust between my country and your country if we can avert it."—Harper's Weekly.

DRESSINESS IN CHURCH.

Harper's Bazar has some reputation in the fashionable world, and is free from the charge of prudery. Yet this fashionable authority thus denounces the display of dress that is so common in our houses of worship: "The best specimen of every Christian country, but America avoid all personal display when engaged in worship and prayer. Our churches, on the contrary, are made places for the exhibition of fine apparel and other costly and flattering compliances with fashion, by those who boast of superior wealth and manners. We shall leave our gewgawed devotees to reconcile humiliation in worship with vanity in dress. How far fine clothes may affect the personal piety of the devotee we do not pretend to even conjecture; but we have a very decided opinion in regard to their influence upon the religion of others. The fact is that our churches are so fluttering with birds of fine feathers that no sorry fowl will venture in. It is impossible for poverty, in rags and patches to take its seat, if it should be so unfortunate as to find a place by the side of wealth in broadcloth and broadcloth. The Church being richly and poorly to meet together in equal humility before God, it certainly should always be kept free to all. It is so in most of the churches of Europe, where the beggar in rags and wretchedness and the wealthy and most eminent, whose appropriate sobriety of dress leaves them without mark of external distinction, kneel down together, equalized by a common humiliation before the only Supreme Being. The adoption of a more simple attire for church on the part of the rich in this country would have the effect—certainly not of diminishing their own personal piety, but probably of increasing the disposition for religious observance on the part of the poor."

TAKING WINE.

Gov. Briggs once said to a lady, "Madam, if you will go by yourself in some corner here, and spend half an hour thinking over your acquaintances and friends, and count the number of victims to intemperance in each family, and can then come back to me, and say that you think me fanatical in doing all I can to keep others from an evil so common and so dreadful, I will take wine with you, if you wish me to do so; for I know you are a reasonable woman; but I know that you will come back agreeing with me that 'touch not, taste not,' is the only safe rule." She replied, laughing, "Of course I'll do it, or any thing else that you request, but I don't expect me to be converted; for you radical reformers always exaggerate danger." She went, and in half an hour returned pale, and her eyes filled with tears, exclaiming, "O, Governor Briggs! how could you ask me to do such a thing as a party? I am appalled; it is so dreadful to find that I do not know a family that does not number one victim, and some have had their highest fall in it—fathers, husbands, and children—it is too dreadful to think of. I would not have believed it. You are quite right, and I will never ask you again to take wine, nor call you fanatical for not taking it."

SMOKING.

Smoking is a useless, expensive, selfish and filthy practice; it leads to drunkenness in many cases, and it is rare to find a drunkard who does not smoke. The man who smokes every day is never safe from the gutter; and he who deliberately runs this risk has not the moral courage to avoid any other sink of moral degradation were it not for the fear of being found out. As to the chicken-hearted plea, "I can't quit it," even when convinced that it is wrong and unwholesome, hear the testimony of James Parton, who was a slave to the practice for thirty years, and who heroically broke from his chains on the instant of his resolution to do so: "I have less headache, I enjoy exercise more, and step out much more vigorously. My room is cleaner, I think I am better tempered, as well as more cheerful and satisfied. I endure the inevitable ills of life with more fortitude, and look forward more hopefully to the coming years. It did not pay to smoke, but it decidedly pays to stop smoking."—Dr. Hall.

PRESIDENT GRANT A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Reforms are on the increase everywhere, but are more vigorously prosecuted in the quiet places of the land, where they carry influence and weight when led off by prominent men at the central points of political and social power. Such is the condition of the temperance cause at the present time. And the whole country should rejoice that temperance prevails in the most prominent place at the National Capitol, and numbers among its adherents some of our most noted men. Formerly Washington might have been called the headquarters of drunkenness; but a better condition of affairs is inaugurated. The Hon. Henry Wilson, that staunch apostle of temperance, in a late address said: "In spite of much that is discouraging, and an increase of drinking in some circles, on the whole there is great progress. There was five times as much drinking in Congress when he entered the Senate, fourteen years ago, as there is now. And those that now come into Congress from the South have not brought so much with them. Liquor shops are now banished from the National Capitol. This is a new thing, and a great improvement. There are also six thousand pledged temperance men in Washington. Two-thirds of the dram shops have also been closed.

He also thanked God that we now have a President of these United States who does not drink a drop; and a Vice-President who does not drink a drop; and a Secretary of the Treasury who is a temperate man, and who is not in league with the whiskey ring. We already see something of the effect of this in the improved condition of the revenue and the Treasury.

MAKING SOUP.

A good soup contains the nutrient most needed, for a trifling expense, and should be found on every table, at least twice a week—once a day would be better.

A few points are essential in making a good soup. Beef is the best meat for the purpose as it contains the most nourishment. A shank bone well cracked, that the marrow may be extracted, which you can purchase for the trifling sum of 15 cents, will make an abundant soup for a family of half a dozen persons twice. The bone should be put to soak in cold water, allowing a full quart to every pound of meat, and

by a very gradual heat, come to a slow simmer, which should be kept up five or six hours. Soup should on no account be allowed to boil, except for the last fifteen minutes, to cook the vegetables when finishing. For the first hour of simmering, it should be frequently skimmed. Salt and pepper and savory should be cooked in it from the first, and rice added at last for thickening. If vegetables are desired they should be nicely sliced, and the soup strained finally through a sieve. Great care should be used to skin off the fat as it rises, which will be necessary for some hours. If soup is allowed to cool and used the second day after making, it will be all the better, as then all grease can be entirely removed.

TO PREVENT LICE ON FOWLS.

A Massachusetts correspondent of the New Covenant, says: "For a small lot of fowls, make a box four feet square and three feet high, with a sloping top. Set it so that it will slope toward the Southeast. Let the top and east side be glass—old sash will do. Make the top and sides so nearly water-tight that no rain can get in. Leave an opening at the side so that the hens can go in. From the road where the wheels have ground the earth fine—choose a hot, dry day, or heat dry the dust—just enough to dust to fill the box one foot deep. Add to it a half bushel of dry ashes and one pound of sulphur. The fowls will have no lice, and their plumage will carry a better gloss. Hens get lush in wet weather because they have no dry place to dust in."

BEETS.

The culture of the beet is said to be worth more to a country as a fertilizer than the product directly derived from the treatment of the root, the waste pulp proving more valuable than the sugar. It is stated that in France, where the business has grown to enormous dimensions, the increase in cattle on account of beet pulp is wonderful. In the district of country surrounding the city of Valenciennes, where, before the production of beet sugar, seven hundred oxen were the total amount, eleven thousand five hundred are the total amount raised last year. But this is not all. This enormous increase of stock has increased the fertility of the land that one hundred and ninety-two thousand bushels more wheat are raised in the same district per annum, than were ever raised in previous years.—N. Y. Com. Bulletin.

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KINHAN CORNWALLIS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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\$63.00, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and ninety-two months \$63.50, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and two hundred months \$64.00, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and two hundred and twenty-four months \$64.50, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and two hundred and forty-eight months \$65.00, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and two hundred and seventy-two months \$65.50, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and two hundred and ninety-six months \$66.00, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and three hundred and twenty months \$66.50, and for one thousand and one thousand and one thousand and three hundred and forty-four months \$67.00, and