

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac.

MARCH, 1879.
New Moon, 2nd day, 4h. 25m. morning.
First Quarter, 10th day, 8h. 57m. morning.
Full Moon, 17th day, 8h. 38m. morning.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 8h. 25m. morning.
New Moon, 31st day, 4h. 44m. afternoon.

Day	SUN.		MOON.		H. T.
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	
1. To.	6.43	5.42	6.42	11.46	4.49
2. W.	6.41	5.44	7.11	11.31	5.51
3. Th.	6.39	5.45	7.36	11.14	6.58
4. F.	6.37	5.46	7.58	10.56	7.51
5. Sa.	6.35	5.48	8.24	10.37	8.50
6. Su.	6.34	5.49	8.48	10.18	9.40
7. M.	6.32	5.50	9.15	9.58	10.40
8. Tu.	6.30	5.51	9.45	9.37	11.41
9. W.	6.28	5.52	10.17	9.15	12.44
10. Th.	6.26	5.54	10.50	8.52	1.49
11. F.	6.25	5.55	11.25	8.28	2.52
12. Sa.	6.23	5.56	11.58	8.04	3.46
13. Su.	6.21	5.57	12.31	7.39	4.42
14. M.	6.19	5.59	1.00	6.59	5.40
15. Tu.	6.17	5.60	1.31	6.15	6.32
16. W.	6.15	5.61	1.59	5.30	7.19
17. Th.	6.14	5.62	2.26	4.45	8.02
18. F.	6.12	5.63	2.53	3.59	8.41
19. Sa.	6.10	5.64	3.20	3.12	9.16
20. Su.	6.08	5.65	3.47	2.25	9.48
21. M.	6.06	5.66	4.14	1.38	10.17
22. Tu.	6.04	5.67	4.41	0.51	10.83
23. W.	6.02	5.68	5.08	0.04	11.46
24. Th.	6.00	5.69	5.35	0.10	12.44
25. F.	5.58	5.70	6.02	0.16	1.49
26. Sa.	5.56	5.71	6.29	0.22	2.52
27. Su.	5.54	5.72	6.56	0.28	3.46
28. M.	5.52	5.73	7.23	0.34	4.42
29. Tu.	5.50	5.74	7.50	0.40	5.40
30. W.	5.48	5.75	8.17	0.46	6.32
31. Th.	5.46	5.76	8.44	0.52	7.19

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's South latitude is the time of high water at Parnborough, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, New Brunswick, and other places.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 20 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.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

General Miscellany.

A TALE FOR WIVES.

"Now this is what I call comfort," said Madge Harley as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening. "I have you at my sewing, and the tea-things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door. Ah! if my husband was like yours, Janet."

"He is like mine in many of his ways," said Janet, with a smile, "and if you will allow me to speak plainly, he would be still more like him if you took more pains to make him comfortable."

"What do you mean?" cried Madge; "our house is as clean as your's; I mend my husband's clothes, and cook his dinner as carefully as any woman in the parish, and yet he never stays at home on an evening, while you sit here by your cheerful fire after night as happy as can be."

"As happy as can be on earth," said her friend gravely; "yes, and shall I tell you the secret of it, Madge?"

"I wish you would," said Madge, with a deep sigh; "it is misery to live as I do now."

"Well, then," said Janet, speaking slowly and distinctly, "I let my husband see that I love him still, and that I learn every day to love him more. Love is the chain that binds him to his home. The world may call it folly, but the world is not my lawgiver."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge in surprise, "that husbands care for that sort of thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet. "Yes; they don't feel at all as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a sort of maid-of-all-work."

"A label, Madge," said Mrs. Matson, laughing; "I want you to sit in William's chair and talk so."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, while John cares for me only as housekeeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although I know that he said to my husband the other day that courting time was the happiest of a man's life. William reminded him that there is greater happiness than that, even on earth, if men but give their hearts to Christ. I know John did not alter his opinion, but he went away still thinking of his courting time as if joy too great to be exceeded."

"Dear fellow," cried Madge, smiling through her teeth, "I do believe he was very happy. I remember I used to listen for his steps as I sat with my dear mother by the fire, longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet; "do you ever feel like that now?"

"Madge hesitated. "Well, no, exactly."

"And why not?"

"O, I don't know," said Madge; "I married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, do you mean?" asked Janet. "No, but what people call being sentimental," said Mrs. Harley.

"Longing to see your husband is a proper sentiment," replied Janet.

"But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge.

"That proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should love their husbands know their wives should love."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention." Her friend looked up. "O, Madge, what are you saying? Have you, then, married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe you love him?"

"No, but it is not wise to show that you care for them."

"Say I and him; do not talk of husbands in general, but of yours in particular."

"He thinks quite enough of himself already, I assure you."

"Dear Madge," said Janet, smiling, "would it do you any harm to receive a little more attention from your husband? Is not this selfish?"

"Of course not. I wish he'd try," said Mrs. Harley laughing at the idea.

"Then you don't think of yourself already? and nothing would make you vain, I suppose?"

Madge colored, and all the more when she perceived that William Matson had come in quietly, and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This, of course, put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own room to think of Janet's words, and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good habits, and well to do in the world; and having married Madge because he truly loved her, he had expected to have a happy home. But partly because he was reserved and sensitive, and partly because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown very cold toward each other, so cold that John began to think the whole home a more comfortable place than his own fire-side.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the winds howled, and it was not until the midnight hour had arrived that Harley left the public-house and hastened toward his cottage. He was wet through when he at length crossed the threshold, and he was as grimy as a coal-blackened horse, but he was not used to the tone and look which his wife drew from him by a crackling of his slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no approach for late hours, and neglect, and dirty footmarks as he sat in his arm-chair. Some change had come to Madge he was very sure. She wore a dress he had bought her years ago, with a neat linen collar round her neck, and a cap trimmed with white ribbons, on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed at last, when he had stared at her for some little time in silence. "Who has been here with you dressing for to-night?"

"No one until you come," said Madge, half laughing, half crying, "you didn't dress for me?"

"You want believe perhaps, but I did. I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she has given me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like for your supper?"

John, who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too excellent to be refused, and very soon a large bowl of chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down, for a wonder, by his side and ate a little, and listened, and looked pleased, and at last, as if he could not help it, he said, "Dear old Madge!"

"That was enough," her elbow somehow found its way then to the arm of his great chair, and she sat quietly looking at the fire. After awhile John spoke again:

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit by side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes."

"I was a younger man then, Madge, and, as they told me, handsome, now I am growing older, plain, diller. Then you—you loved me, do you love me still?"

"She looked up in his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like going back to the old days to feel his arm around her as her head lay on his shoulder, and to hear once again the kind words which he had said to her."

She never once asked if this would make him vain; she knew, as if by instinct, that it was making him a wiser, a more thoughtful, more earnest-hearted man. And when, after a happy silence, he took down the big Bible, and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes, prayed—for pardon, through the blood of Jesus Christ—for strength to fulfil every duty in the future—for the all-powerful influence of the Spirit, for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed—and not in vain.—British Workman.

BLOWING TRUMPETS.

The Methodist Recorder has a choice editorial bit of irony for the benefit of those who are self-satisfying.

"Blow your own horn." Certainly—why not? If you do not, perhaps nobody else will. Let the people know how great you are, or they may die in ignorance of it. If your capital is small, you have the greater need to make it most of it. It matters not what the subject of discourse may be, always introduce yourself as a prominent figure; it will bring you into notice.

And then, perhaps, you can speak on any subject with which you are more familiar. Be always true to yourself. It has been wisely said, "know thyself." But what is the use of knowing yourself, if you place your light "under a bushel," and do not tell the people what you know? Let your light shine. If you do a good or liberal act, be sure and tell it—tell it often—know the power of example is very great.

"Keep it before the people." It is true you are required in all such matters not to let your neighbor's know it. Tell them. You need say nothing about it at home, but tell it out of doors. How it will stimulate others to imitate your example, or at least to praise your good deeds! Remember you are not without precedents to justify you in this. The Jews used to sound a trumpet, or, according to the modern rendering, "blow their own horn," when they performed deeds of charity and beneficence.

And then, there was a Pharisee in the temple. O how he "blowed." Even Christ himself took notice of him, and spoke about him. "Blow"—by all means—"blow your own horn."

Many persons lose life every year by an injudicious change of clothing, and the principles involved need repetition every year.

If clothing is to be diminished, it should be done in the morning, when first dressing. Additional clothing may be safely put on at any time.

In Northern states the under garments should not be changed for those heavy, sooner than the middle of May; for even in June, a fire is very comfortable sometimes in New York parlors.

Woolen flannel ought to be worn next to the person, by all, during the whole year, but a thinner material may be worn after the first of June.

A blazing fire should be kept in every family room on small fires in the morning, and rekindled again an hour before sundown up to the first week in June, and from the first day of October.

Particular and tidy housekeepers, by arranging their fireplaces for the summer too early sometimes put the whole family to a serious discomfort, and endanger health, by exposing them to its chilliness for several hours every morning, waiting for the weather to moderate, rather than to have the fireplace or grate blacked up, that is, rather than to be put to the trouble of another firing up for the summer, they expose the children to the croup, and the old folks to the inflammation of the lungs.

The old and young delight in warmth; it is to them the greatest luxury. Half the diseases of humanity would be swept away if the human body were kept comfortably warm all the time.

The discomfort of cold feet, or a chilly room, may have prevented their sorrow; they make the mind peevish and fretful, while they expose the body to colds and the inflammations which often destroy it in less than a week.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Agriculture.

SMALL FRUITS FOR FARMER'S FAMILIES.

Farmer's have altogether too limited a supply of the different varieties of small fruit. How many farmer's families have had all the strawberries, raspberries, (black and red) blackberries, currants, and gooseberries they wanted upon the table every year through the season? I fear that a truthful answer would show that not one farmer's family in ten had indulged in a satisfactory supply, even in this highly favored land. Now, why is this? It is not for want of land; for I presume most farmers have enough land around the house grown up to burdock and other weeds to produce an abundant supply if properly cultivated. It is because farmers are slow to plant small fruits, partly for want of time and partly from an improvident carelessness. Now, I advise every farmer to hold a family council immediately, and see what can be done in the matter. I think the boys and girls, or even the over-laboring wife would agree to plant and cultivate the fruit, if the farmer would plow the land, and afford a few dollars to buy plants. Try it, and see if the results are not beneficial in more ways than one—if the boys do not develop more industrious habits and a greater attachment to home, if the flush of health does not return to the faded cheeks of the girls, and if something of the careworn look does not leave the brow of the mother, then I shall be ready to confess that I am entirely ignorant of the wants and conditions of farmer's families.—American Farmer.

Extracts of Report presented 1st March, 1869. Policies in Force, \$22,000,000.00. Annual Income, \$1,000,000.00. Claims Paid, \$3,000,000.00. Reserve Fund, \$500,000.00. Average Bonus, 15 per Cent. Surplus for the year 1868, \$353,000.00. Policies based on the Hallock System without note.

All claims paid in Gold. AGENTS: M. G. BLACK, Office Halifax Bank, Prince Edward Island. GEO. ALLEY, Charlotte Town. CHARLES LEMAN, General Superintendent for Maritime Provinces, May 12.

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Well, they are worth fifty cents a bushel to any farmer, if they are pure wood ashes. Coal ashes are not the thing to sell. The chemical constituents of wood ashes are silica, alumina, oxide of iron, oxide of magnesia, potash, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine, and carbonic acid.

These constituents are all essential to the growth of vegetation, and the most important. It is composed of organic substances, and renders many inorganic substances soluble. Sandy soils are benefited by the application of wood ashes; and the following crops are particularly improved by applying ashes: potatoes, carrots, corn, beans, peas, clover, and grass generally.

W. S. CLARK, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in his recent report offers the following sensible remarks:—"Some persons appear to look upon the contented performance of coarse and difficult manual labor with a sort of respect, and to regard with suspicion any attempt to avoid or relieve it, as indicative of laziness. But a desire for improvement lies at the foundation of all progress in the arts, and by the intelligent efforts of men dissatisfied with the methods of the past, agriculture is rapidly rising toward the dignity and privilege of one of the learned professions. How much more mind and how much less muscle is now called into requisition in the various operations of husbandry than twenty-five years ago. In preparing the soil, in planting, in cultivating, in haying, in harvesting, in threshing, in the management of the dairy; in fact, almost everywhere, intelligence is the principal thing, and mere brute force comparatively worthless. The old prejudice against thoughtful, studious and progressive men, as book farmers and fancy farmers, has been lengthened over by the mass of printed matter which pours its light into every household, and by the numerous improvements which have been demonstrated to be not merely expensive luxuries for the rich, but of priceless value to every tiller of the soil."

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, ARE THE BEST.

As proved by the almost universal preference of musicians; the uniform award to them of highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions, including Paris Exposition, and a demand for them far exceeding that of any other instrument of the class.

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Freedom from all Mercurial Agents, which so often prove injurious to children. They are prepared without regard to economy. They are the best and most reliable remedy known. Worms cause nearly all the ill that children are subject to, and the symptoms are too often mistaken for those of other complaints, and with very little attention, the mother cannot mistake. Amongst the many symptoms of

WORMS IN CHILDREN are the following: a pale and occasionally flushed countenance; dull heavy eyes; irritable, swollen and often watery bowels; a greenish, slimy and foetid tongue; a bad breath; a restless, nervous, and disturbed sleep; vomiting, and diarrhoea; and when the above are noticed state, or when the child is restless, and the children the cause invariably is worms, and the remedy, WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES, is ready.

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Where necessary certificates from prominent medical men could be published, and thousands of them have been given personally. We however prefer to offer them on their own merits, feeling confident that to those who use them they will give more satisfaction.

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