

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hanisport, Windsor, Newport and New...

INEBRIETY AS A DISEASE.

Ethically, there is but one view to take of inebriety; and that necessarily involves unflinching condemnation of the practice, and earnest endeavors on the part of society to reclaim those addicted to it.

Dr. George M. Beard, of this city, not long since delivered, before the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, an address on the "causes of the recent increase of inebriety in America," in which he embodies many of the conclusions which medical men have reached relative to the disease superinduced by alcohol.

It is a curious and somewhat paradoxical circumstance that, while drunkenness is a vice—public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding—is actually decreasing, the disease of inebriety is on the increase.

case; and of these, inebriety not being considered, it is well known the increase of late years has been marked. It is necessary here to repeat the facts, which every observer of American habits has noted over and over again, in order to prove that we live too rapidly.

Dr. Beard further supports his views by inductive reason based upon extended examination. By comparing the higher and lower classes, he shows that, among the latter, such functional nervous diseases as sick headache, neuralgia, and hay fever, are wanting, while the vice of drunkenness abounds in its most revolting aspects.

There is no specific for inebriety. It is a constitutional ailment, to be treated constitutionally. It is not necessarily due to alcohol. Chloral and opium inebriety are already becoming dangerously common, and there are hundreds of other stimulants and narcotics to which resort may be had.

THE London "Methodist" answering the charge that the Church by interdicting certain amusements shows a disposition to banish all enjoyment from the world, happily replies: The Church in modern times has shown its interest in a thousand ways in promoting the happiness of the young, and to charge it with "monkish asceticism, and religious Puritanism," is the veriest cant.

NEW-YORK MATTERS

We have lost another of our rich men. Com. Vanderbilt is dead; an event that has been looked forward to for some time. Not a little has been said about his becoming a Christian (as the phrase goes) at his last moments; and while some things have been spoken harshly, it is safe to set down that he has been foolishly as well.

The preachers' meeting has begun its weekly sessions, and the first was entirely devotional. That was eminently proper—there will be plenty of time for the discussion of appropriate topics (of which there is no lack) hereafter.

Why is it that all our religious bodies are so bitten with the love of foreign ministers we leave others to guess. We give it up as beyond our ken. A Dr. Bevan, imported from London for the Brick Church (Presbyterian), has brought a hornet's nest about his ears by requesting (or to that effect) an old pew-holder, afflicted with a cough, to leave the church.

We have had some of the same experience, and need not grumble if we get our reward. The Rev. Wm. Lloyd, of Washington Square Church, despoiling of Methodism, is rumored to be about to shake the dust out of our Church from his feet, and has accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of which Harvey D. Gans, D. D., now of our City, was the former pastor—salary, \$5,000!

PERSECUTION OF INDIANS.—A letter from Oka to the Montreal "Witness," states that the poor Indians are still the object of persecution on the part of the Seminary. Joseph Gabriel, who has a wife and two children, and who is, moreover, a sober, hard-working young man, was arrested, it is supposed, while cutting small trees to make hoops with, and up to 10 p. m., 13th, no tidings had been received of him.

Remedies for diseases are so frequently offered by the non-professional world, that friends of humanity may well hesitate as to lending aid in this direction. But it is well known that simple remedies sometimes do wonders.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A correspondent of a Victorian paper writes:—Should you, or any of your family, be attacked with diphtheria, do not be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his rounds, to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides.

GRANDMOTHER GRAY.

Faded and fair in an old arm chair, Sunset gilding her thin white hair, Silently knitting, sits Grandmother Gray While on my elbows beside her lean, And tell what wonderful things I mean To have, and to do, if I can some day.

"To-morrow, I know a great ship sails Out of port and across the sea; O to feel in my face the ocean gales, And the salt waves dancing under me! In the old far lands of legend and lay I long to roam—and I shall some day."

JOHN HOWARD, the philanthropist, never neglected the duty of family prayer, though there were but one, and that one a servant, to join him; always declaring that where he had a tent God should have an altar.

A TEMPERANCE PUZZLE.

REDEDER REDDER REDDRUMURDER REDDRUMURDER REDDRUMURDER REDDER REDDER REDDER

The secret is to discover how many different ways you can read the warning words—Red Bull and Murder. After you think you have the solution correctly, look it over again carefully and see if you are not at least a thousand out of the way.

BOY WITH A LEGAL TURN OF MIND.

Well, you are a nice boy to send on a message," said a woman to a boy who had lost a bundle with which she had entrusted him. The boy struck the attitude of an orator, and replied: "Not being a common carrier, and not having entered into a contract with you to carry your parcel for and in consideration of any sum, I have incurred no liability, and am liable to no penalty."

FRIED RABBIT.

After the rabbit has been thoroughly cleaned, put it into boiling water and let it boil ten minutes; drain off, and when cold cut it into joints; dip them into beaten eggs; and then into fine cracker crumbs, seasoned with pepper and salt. Fry them in butter over a slow fire for fifteen minutes; immerse two or three strips of rind in a little gravy until it is well flavored with it; boil the liver and heart of the rabbit until tender; mince them fine; thicken the gravy with an ounce of butter and a teaspoonful of flour, add the minced liver and the heart; give the sauce a minute's boil, stir in two tablespoonfuls of cream, and last of all a small quantity of lemon juice.

HOW TO FEED POULTRY.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Do not feed poultry corn. For laying hens it is less than valueless. There is so much of the fattening material in its composition and so little of the albuminous that eggs can not be manufactured from it."

FAT MEAT.

A celebrated French instructor in the art of cookery says that fat meat is the most profitable. He adds: "Many buy inferior meat on account of the waste of the fat that is found in good meat. When the fat is wasted it is the fault of the cook, who does not know how to use it. The fat is skimmed off the broth of boiled meat, and that coming from the trimming of raw or cold beef, is much superior to lard to fry with. Lard flies all over; beef fat never does, when properly melted. To melt beef fat or suet, cut it in small pieces, and set on rather a slow fire, in an iron pan. As soon as it begins to melt skim off the melted part with a ladle and turn it into a stone jar, which you cover when cold. Put it away in a cool, dry and dark place. A careful cook never needs lard for frying purposes, but always has more fat than is necessary out of boiling pieces."

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.

The great drought along the sea coast has made a very short hay crop, and raised the price of that article. Hay is selling in many places at twenty dollars a ton or more as the field, which indicates thirty or forty as the winter and spring price. Meanwhile corn is quoted at fifty to fifty-five cents at the sea city, and is delivered in bulk at a bushel. This is but a little over sixty cents for feeding than is much more profitable for feeding than hay. It is very largely used when hay is under twenty dollars a ton, and the use should be increased as the price of hay rises. The reports of the corn crop in the prairie States are highly favorable, and the prices are likely to rule low. With the prices are likely to rule low. With cheap corn there is no need of paying high prices for hay. Straw, corn-fodder, swale and salt-hay may be all used to advantage in preparing out feed with Indian meal. We have no doubt of the economy of using more meal in winter feeding, especially in districts where the hay crop is short.—[Agriculturist.