dressed too, and e indeed, as Ma to. They look very down han we dared y were used to mind it. The en with the sire Lady Mills say hat she hal gir ter a certain ti nat was left on s emed rather di she did not wa ase things which m; they had som idered cigar-case and said Mrs. Ma

NUELD). STAKE. Dr. R. V. Pierra ery' if you are re blood, or fearing isease of the lung s got into Fren ler. He probabi of them. at of the females

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realth and strengt ght have remark en two of them Purative Peller closed in glass b thereby preserve th of time, in a e always fresh a den or pasteboi kill you; cure it at a nigh Drops, it never h sale everywhere.

asping Monopoli J. MIES RENNA III.I. TRIUMP sense Brace, Nost res NO BUTTONS OF mail, on receipt of po Sr., West, Toronto. Nicely Finish rlino, to rent - rentress TILLIAM SNIDER & O FILL ACRES, thirteen miles fr

stletown, P. O. to free homes, with Chatham, Ont. crippled, but call and a reatment of Club Fee Knee and Ankle Re appliances for the rel ties. Will show at he hibitions. AUTHON

mials of 110 bushels unples of 2 oz., 20 ca Engine Hose, wo Diplomas. Leather Belting a corded by the Judg and Dominion DLER, Montreal,

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lowest rates. Farm mail direct to me, TOTI East, Toronte.

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S. LIN BETWEEN and Liverpeel GAT AND BELFAS particulars apply ver Line, Montre is mane, making a llingthese RIDIS WHIRES: They log in 2 minutes.

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I to make them. farmer can ma ing from Quebeces

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Ontario. Toronto, l'ortland to Liven d berth, \$50, \$60. felt, and no catt RANCE & CO.,

Protecting Grape Vines in Winter. cold parts of the Province it is the er way to lay the grape vines down at e approach of winter in order to secure ops of fruit. By laying the vines down e evaporation is lessened, and when the ow falls they are covered by it. and thus st of the men we otec ed until it is melted. It is the ost drying winter winds sweeping through e vine branches if left on the trellis that jure the buds, seemingly lowering the tal force so that they push feebly, if at all, the return of warm weather. riter has seen vines through which the p ran freely. unable to burst a bed; the ds were killed, though the wood was emingly unit jured, It is usually better erely to throw the vine upon the ground d trust to the snow for a covering, than place strawy manure in which mice may rbor upon them, or to cover them with uch earth, which in wet weather will rot

AGRICULTURAL.

Apple Jelly. The wholesale manufacture of apple ly has become an important business, e process in one of the largest manufacies in the State of New York is describin the report of the State Agricultural ciety, from which we condense:-The etery is located on a creek which furnishes e necessary power. The apples as bught by farmers are stored in large bins the side of the creek above the mills. hen wanted they are discharged from the s into a trough of running water, which ries them into the basement of the mill. charging them into a tank of water. This beess gives them a thorough scouring and refuse, litter, dirt, etc., is caried away the water. The apples are hoisted by endless chain elevator from the tank to grinding room, the buckets on the eletor being perforated to allow the water escape. They are carried to the upper bry whence they roll by the force of gravito the grater. The cheese is laid up in end cotton cloth instead of straw as in times. The cider as it is expressed sses to the storage tank thence to the deter, a copper pan eleven feet long and refeet wide. It is here heated, at first derately by steam pipes, till all impuris have risen to the surface and been immed cil, and then a greater degree of at is applied to reduce it to a semi-syrup boiled cider. From the defactor it passes the evaporator, also supplied with copper eam pipes, and so a ranged that the semirup introduced at one end is reduced to saddler or Shoeman e preper density in its rassage through, wing off in a continuous stream, of a con-S DESIRING I tency of thirty degrees to thirty-two grees Brunio. Great care is taken in all Travelling Emigrate ese operations to prevent absolute cleanliss, every part being thoroughly cleansed het water and steam each day. No ferertation is allowed to take place in the ler before reduction. The jelly flows from and more can be to evaporators into large tubs, from which is drawn while still warm in the various ckages in which it is shipped to market. favorite package for family use is little vered wooden buckets holding five and ARMERS n pounds respectively, and which are milar to the grocery trade. The capacity the factory is from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds or day. A bushel of fruit will produce from HIBITION-18 or to five pounds of jelly. Crab-apples ake the finest jelly; sour, crabbed natural uit the best looking, and mixtures of all rities the most satisfactory product. The mace is manipulated in water, when the edsink and the lighter part flows off; it is said that the value of the seeds will the cast of a'l the labor employed. ey are sold to nursery men for p'anting. York Wherver.

FARM ITEMS.

Lack of pure and fresh water greatly intere with the production of eggs during ld weather. Eggs contain a large amount water, and hens need it for the manufac-

alvanized iron pails for drinking water ld not be used. The zinc coating is by acted upon by water, forming a senous exide of z nc.

ent leave any unoccupied land to waterop of weeds. When an early crop remarked sow at once any crop that will p then down. Buckwheat and peas 2064, and may be turned under before

weighing a small sample of wheat, ting the number of kernels in the the, and multiplying by the number of les the weight of such sample is contained the weight of a bushel, it has been found at there are from 650,000 to 750,000 kers in a bushel.

fruit crehards the trees are more imtant than any crop that can be grown er them. If they are not, cut them wn. The hills of potatoes or beans close the trees never amount to much, and it is t worth trying to save them at the risk of

uring the trees. A farmer who for years had his crops Steamshi maged by woodchucks, says :- "After the blehucks had retired for winter quarters the surface of the ground was deeply and during the with t at the entrance and exist were hermeti-Oregon, Jan sealed, excluding the air. With all eir strength the woodchucks could not dig

t of their prison, and died." There are farmers who have extra good tter cows and do not know it. They have or pastures in summer and no shelter and inferent feed in winter. In the house ey have no convenience for making but-For further par; the milk is set where there are no arrunk Railway As agements for keeping it cool in summer, d in the living room, exposed to the odors the kitchen, in winter; and neither the antity nor quality, nor any index of what ow can do is kept.

> ne San Francisco reporter didn't get ything new when he asked a Chinaman w the children of Confucius kept Christs: "Samee like Melican man," was the oinder; " eat, dlink and gled dlunk."

When a man enters a sample-room and es a person there with whom he has sworn the man inside says he entered to warm hands, while the other says he just dropin to ascertain the time of day.

HONORING THE DEAD.

The Folly and Fx ravagance of Current Funeral Customs-The Origin of costly Burial Ceremonies -Ancient Mortuary Practices

"Ameng other things which are not as they should be," a Greek tradegian is fabled to say in an English crib, "I might mention the unbounded character of feminine extravagance." The unbounded character of funeral arrangements is also mentioned among tnings which are not as they should be. We published, the other day, a letter on this topic signed by the archbishops of Canterbury and York and by other distinguished members of the church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform association. According to this letter, our old funeral observances "help to create a mistaken view of death." What a correct view of death may be it is perhaps not easy to ascertain. But the writers of the letter probably mean that our funeral pomp gives an idea of hopeless gloom, which is certainly neither beautiful nor human nor consistent with either the hopeful Christian or the resigned pagan theory of the close of mortal existence. The writers go on to point out that the bereaved are often unable to resist the tyranny of custom or fashion. Toese demand in all ranks a heavy tax to Mr. Mould to be paid on the decease of a kinsman. Even when well todo people have sensibly insisted on a plain, quiet, funeral, the poorer classes (especially the Scotch and Irish poorer class) often feel it their duty to expend comparatively large sums on "waking" and otherwise doing honor to the departed. The Homeric custom of a funeral feast, though no longer followed by athletic sports, prevails among the poor in many parts of these islands. Scotch tradesman are not unacquainted with "burial port," and the vintage served out at the funerals of the poor is neither old nor crusted nor expensive, though undoubtedly "very curious." "The people at large," say the reformers, "still ching to the old socalled 'handsome funeral,' with, in various parts of England, much feasting and treating, entailing often absolute want, and conaucing to permanent pauperism." This is true, and lavish bad taste in these mortuary matters is not confined to the poor. Look at our funeral monuments in cemeteries and churchyards, look at our style of mourning in dress, look at our plumed hearses and abominable hearse-horses and mutes. Can anything be more hideous and degraded than the m ss of our funeral art? While people con ne themselves to flowers and crosses they can do little harm. But they aspire to veiled urns, broken columns, photographs under glass on the tomb, and a crowd of incongruous allegorical images such as may be observed in Brompton cemetery. As to mourning raiment, the taste of most races, from that of the Australians, who daubthemselves blacker, is in favor of black; white and yellow are the exceptions. Back is not unbecoming, but it is hot and heavy. Many women with large family circles are martyrs to ponderous, uncomfortable, and expensive crape. For mutes and hearse plumes nothing can be said except that they are survivals from ages even more costly than our own in gloomy funeral arrange. ments. They are like the horse led behind the soldier's bier-a survival from the time (not so very far distant) when the herse was actually sacrificed and buried with the warrior. The touching relic of that sacri. It is the first time aunty has been utilized fice, as it exists in certain military funerals, no one would abolish. But the reformers have plenty of work before them in teaching economy and taste. That they will help to popularize cremation, the most sanitary and

the noblest manner of disposing of the dead, is more than likely. The great expense traditional at obsequies no doubt arises from a wish to honor the dead. The old way of honoring the dead was to fi.l their tomb or funeral pyre with all manner of precious things. Thus when Hectors's body still lay in the Achain camp his friends in Troy burned many of his costly possessions. The idea was that the spiritual forms of these objects, like the ghosts of the slaves slaughtered besides the pyre, accompanied the departed lord into hades. People had not learned that, as they entered this world naked, so they departed. They brought nothing with thom, and carried nothing away. But the human spirit revolted against this inflexible rule. His slaves, his dogs, his horses were buried with the Greek, or Scythian. or Scandinavian prince; the child carried her toys into the sunless gardens of Persephone. In the "Philopseudes" of Lucian (the report of a meeting of a Greek psychical society), one of the character; teils how he burned all from Brooklyn had been sent to spend the his dead wife's finery. But the unsatisfied summer with this family. When he came shade of the dead lady haunted him, till he he had but little appetite, his eyes were found and burned one of a favorite pair of gilt slippers, which had fallen behind a chest and so escaped the general conflagration Besiefs like this have been of the utmost of a month, he begged to remain longer. service to history, because we now find in the barrows and tombs of the dead examples of all the objects they prized in life. Christianity discouraged and almost destroyed the practice among her early converts. By farn waggons, and developing health and a curious inconsistency, however, the dig- strength all the time. I met one of the nitaries of the church and the heads of the family in October, and was told that I state were still buried in canonical costume or in royal robes, with croizers and rings. Other and humbler Christians have usually | reasonable to say that this summering has been buried with no sacrifice of portable property. Thus prevented from sacrificing to | children. The family above referred to are the honor of the dead in one way, the world | people of education and refinement, so that clung to another ancient usage, and expend. | the influences under which the children are ed needless sums of money in hideous | brought are the very best. The children trappings of mourning and in wakes and | become greatly attached to the family who funeral feasts. "I dinna care for your marriages; gie me a good solid burial," said the | farm-house is known as "Liberty Hall." old Scotchman, expressing a sentiment which has a still stronger ho'd on the

All our funeral customs show a gloomy, hopeless view of death which wiser peoples have not encouraged The northern nations have a curious love of poring on corruption, on skulls, skeletons, cross-bones, all the hideous emblems of country church-yards and of the Danse Macabre. There is hardly a skeleton to be found in all Greek funeral art. The stelee, or pillars over the dead, show us the departed as he was in this life - the man about to mount the horse of Hades, the lady at her toilette. Sometimes we find representations, as is supposed of friends meeting again in Elysium. The endless feasts, "enjoying each the other's | city. good." The Egyptians were with Osiris in

a reaceful and happy place. Such are the

usual Pagan representations of death. But

what did they really believe about death? There was no consistent or orthodox doctrine. Hell was painted on the walls of the Lesche at Delphi-hell with a blue-black fiend, Lurynomous, the color of a carrion fly, devouring the damned. Other souls were at the endless tasks of Sisyphus, of Tantalus, of the daughters of Danaus. The blue-tlack fiend may still be seen on the painted tomb walls of E ruria. Thus there was a belief in a place of torment, crowded by demons like those we see in old mediceval missals and psalters. But was the belief iu such a place common? In the "Republic" one of the characters marvels at Socrates when he speaks ef a future life among just men made perfect. "These things are old wives' fables," says the skep'ie, apparently an orthodox gentleman of Athens. Socrates' myths of heaven came like a new gospel to his hearers, a gospel attested only by the vision of Ec, the ancient Dante, who had beheld the homes of men departed. Again, the people of Greece believed (as the story of Cupid and Psyche shows) in a home of future life exactly analogous to what Ojib. beways and Soloman islanders believe in—a shadowy, formless place, guarded by monsters. There was thus no one orthodox view of death. Annihilation, immortality in our sense, purgatory, a survival of the hades of savages, a theory of absorption into the divine, all these notions had their disciples. But vague as his beliefs were, the Greek treated death, when he had to deal with in mortuiry art, with a manly pious resignation, not hopeless, but devoid of fear. English mortuary art is far indeed from this ad-

WIT AND WISDOM.

mirable example. - London Daily News.

The best thing out-Out of debt. It takes a clever man to conceal from others what he doesn't know.

Diamonds are a good deal like hens. Much depends upon their setting,

When a young lady refuses a marriage proposal, it is a case of slight of hand.

Trufe am mighty, but use it in small doses, in criticising the acts of yo' friends. The power to do great things generally

arises from the willingness to do small

things. The amount of pin money required by a woman depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling pins.

It is in harmony with the eternal fitness of things that a man should turn pale when he "kicks the bucket."

There is no disgrace in being poor; the thing is to keep it quiet and not let your neighbors hear anything about it.

The man who says that woman has never invented anything should listen for a few minutes at the key-hole of the sewing so-

The latest dude story is that a farmer saw a couple of these agonizing specimens on the street, and exclaimed: 'Gosh! what things we see when we don't have a gun." So-commerced the study of music only

when he was sixty. We recommend this | thing but noble. fact to the young lady who lives in the opposite house, and has begun practicing the "Maiden's Prayer" before she is twenty.

A Michigan youth, aged 19, had a flareup with his girl, and out of revenge married the latter's aunt-fair, fat and forty. as a cure for a broken heart.

Weakly Children.

No subsequent care can fully atone for neglect of proper physical training and development in childhood. Some parents are so tender of their children that they hardly allow them to go out of their sight. They keep them in school nine months in the year, and under more or less restraint and confinement during the other three months. The result is that neither mind or body reach their full development; and they are children at twenty, and weaklings the rest of their lives. The perfection of manhood is a sound mind in a sound body." Most of the business of the great cities is in the hands of country-bred men, while those born and brought up in affluence in cities, are, as a occupying inferior positions. This condition of things will not always remain thus; parents are beginning to appreciate the cause and to seek the remedy. Early last summer I went up among the hills of Sussex County, N. J., and stopped for a day or two with some frienda wno reside on a large farm a mile from the beautiful village of Newton. A delicate lad of ten years of age weak and he could endue but little fatigue; but he entered into rural life with great gusto, and when he was sent for at the end Another delicate boy about the same age was sent up from the city later in the season, and the two are full of business; racing over the hills, riding bare back or in the would then hardly recognize these boys, so brown and rugged had they become. It is added five or ten years to the lives of these allow them much freedom, and thus the We wish there were many such summer resorts for city boys who are suffering for the want of fresh country air, and the fresh milk and butter and bread and fruits that abound here. If the thousands of people who visit the fashionable watering places, leaving their children at home in hot, dusty cities, or bringing them with them to be pampered by rich food and fatigued by late hours, would seek for them homes for the summer at farm houses in healthy localities. permanent benefit would result. There are plenty of such places to be found; and among the recollections of a child's life, none would be brighter or more satisfactory to look back upon than his rural experience. The highest joys and pleasures of Etruscan dead are represented as lying at | childhood are lost in the walls of a great

> The drum we beet ourselves duzznt sownd so loud as the drum our nabur beets.

STIFLING TIMES IN RUSSIA.

The Social and Political Life of the Feople Extinguished by the Government,

"Oh, this stifling, horrible reaction! gasp intelligent Russians. "We are dying for fresh air." Meanwhile the government creatures are shouting: "Everything is all right in the czar's country, it is the nicest place on the globe." For the time being there is no life at all in this huge country— I mean social and political life. Like school children, the czar's subjects are constantly forbids me to swear by God," he said. bidden to keep still. All the functions of the autocratic government seem to be concentrated on the hushing up process. do not snatch it from you. Such is the

The czar as usual does nothing. He is merely a figurehead for his country. In order to fill up his time his ministers make him sign "hushes," and give audience to civil and military office seekers who presumably come "to lay at the feet of his majesty their loyal feelings." There are thousands of regiments in Russia, and each regiment has its own patron saint. The patron's day is the greatest holiday of the Russian soldier, and the present czar has made it his rule to give them a treat on ligious articles, but not articles of a lay that day. Besides vodka he gives half-arouble to each man, a rouble to each underofficer, and a dinner to the officers. And about the needs and wants of his beloved country."

The ministers are certainly less idle than in search of heresy. their master. Each of the n nas daily many orders to sign and a crowd of ffice-seekers | ment? They can play cards and billiards, to see. But what particularly keeps them give dinners and balls, arrange masquerades. busy is the competition in making up hushes | and go to the theatre, and so they do. or ukases. Queer, indeed, are some of these Vodka and champagne are flowing, dancing documents. Here, for instance, the mini- parties and light music last through the ster of public instruction proposes to behead | night, ballets and low plays which have alall the Russian universities by establishing ways the same theme, that "the lover is a state board of examiners, having sole pow. lovely and the husband is a fool," provoke er to confer degrees upon students. The thunders of applause, and above all this trouble is that over three quarters of the babel is heard the so-called Russian national nihilists were university students. and the hymn: "B-je, czaria hrani" (God save the professors were satisfied with them so long (cz.r)

Next comes the minister of the interior, boasting that he had succeeded in beheading Moscow. During the last coronation the heid, or mayor, of the city of Moscow, Prof. Tehicherin, made a speech in which he urged the new-crowned czar to tollow his substantial reforms can cure the gaping burgh Cor. New York Sun.

wounds of our fatherland," he said. For that speech the mayor of Moscow was removed. From that day to this the ancient (zer's capital has remained headless, for no new candidate elected by the city has suited the minister. This is the way the autocrat repays Moscow for her hospitality to him during the coronation.

The min ster of justice also shines with wisdom. R:cently a Russian, who was called before the court as a witness, refused to take the formal oath, which begins thus: "I swear by God Almighty," "The bible "though I am ready to swear before God." The case was referred to the pinister. Count Leo Toistoi, the foremost Russian heard a witty Russian say that nowadays novelist of the day, being called to serve on the czar does not issue a ukase, but simply a jury, excused himself on the ground that "Hush, No .-. " Eirn your daily bread and his religious views forbade him to judge men. eat it—that is, if the imperial tax collectors | This case was also referred to the minister. The decision of the Russian minister was as whole code of daily life for the Russians | follows: "Count Leo Tolstoi shall be counted among absent jurors, and, as such, shall be fined 100 roubles. As to the witness objecting to the legal form of oath, it must be understood that the imperial government is not going to change the laws of the empire to accommodate individuals."

The chief procureur of the holy synod has recently ordered that The Religious and Social Messenger, being too radical in its religious views shall be submitted to religious censor. In compliance with this order, The Messenger sent to the censors all its recharacter. The journal received a new reprimand, for in the procureur's order there was no discrimination made between rehere ends the czar's "daily and nightly care | ligious and lay news. So now the reverend censors, who are all monks, are perusing even the financial articles of The Messenger

What can people do under such a govern-

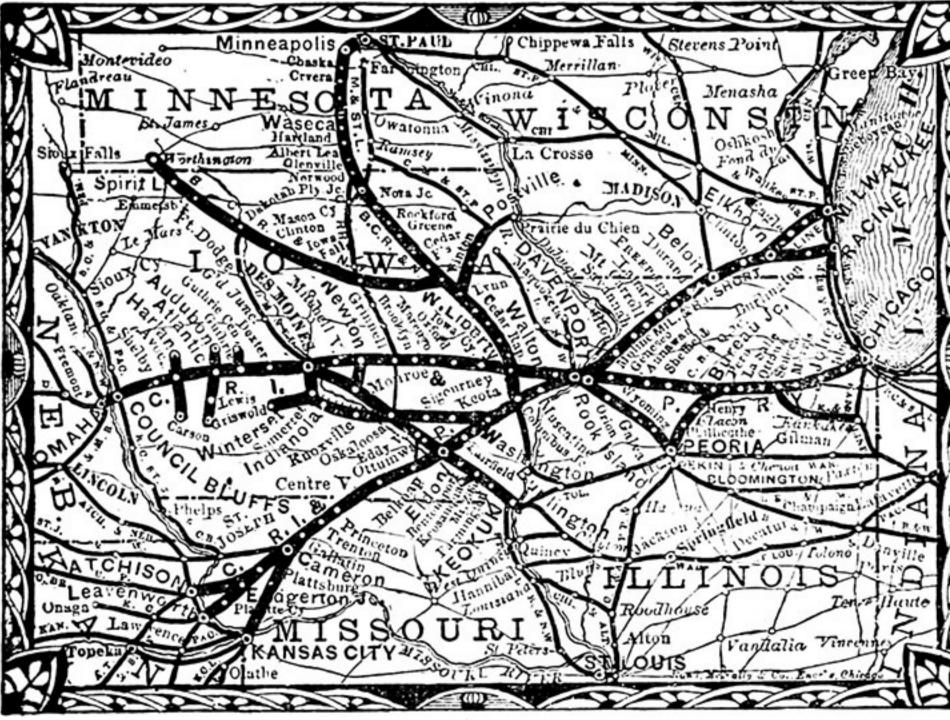
as they were proficient in their studies. By the way the fiftieth anniversary of But the state examiners would issue diplomas | that hymn was recently celebrated here. only to those who were undoubtedly, loyal, On that occasion its origin and history were and thus there would be fewer chances for fully explained. Up to 1833 there was no nihilists to penetrate into the imperial ser- | national hymn in Russia, and the czurs were usually contented with the English anthem, Thea the minister of the imperial house- | "God Save the King." After his trip hold proposes that there shall be no nobles abroad, in 1832, the Czar Nicholas ordered by the autocrat's grace. According to Rus- | Mr. Lvoff, a tamous Russ an musician, to sian law, all subjects who, while in the compose at once a Russian national hymo, czar's service, attain the rank of general or for his majesty. hile in foreign courts, had receive the cross of St. Vladimir, become been much ince entenced on account of the ipso facto nobles of the empire, and all lack of one. Mr. Lvoff set to work, and their descendants preserve the title. Ac- soon the music was ready. Poet Joukovsky cording to this new project no man, how- furnished the words The hymn pleased ever much he might deserve from his coun- the czir, and in 1833 it was first played in try, could become a noble unless he pleased | the Grand theatre of this city. Such was the czar or his government. Such a system the origin of the hymn. True, its music is would create a nobility which would be any- rather national, but the words are anything but the Russian people's prayer:

> God save the czar! Mighty autocrat, Reign for our giory, Reign for our enemy 'a fear, O, orthodox czar, God save the czar!

It is an efficial hymn, and is not known at late father in the way of reform. "Only all to the majority of Russians. - St. Peters-



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