PATHETIC SIDE OF LIFE.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S SOLILOQUIES.

The Broken Lives of Some of England's Highly Educated People—Glad to Work for a Dollar a Day and Associate With a Gang of Castaways.

"Do you see that gentlemanly man?" said a Montreal C. P. R. official the other day. "Highly educated, occupied a good position on a great railway in England, is now here with wife and five children anxious to get laboring work at a dollar a day—anything rather than starve."

"This is not the only instance of the sort which you meet with from time to time?"

"Why, my dear sir——"

And then the official, consulting the pigeon holes of memory, brought out case after case which had the elements of sin, of grief, of pathos.

During any twelve months, the company will have doctors, lawyers, clergymen, applying for any kind of work at which they can keep themselves from starving There are, at the present moment, two doctors, one lawyer, and one clergyman, working on a bit of road, which need not be mentioned, for a dollar a day—"navvy" work, as it is called in England. They are known by a numeral. They are in contact with the off-scourings of the earth. They have to endure the coarseness, the profanity, the wickedness of creatures who have been doomed to vice and squalor and the embrutement of the whole personality, long before they were born.

BASCALDOM AND MISERY,

driven to this corner of the world, and culture and refinement sinking to the level of the animal need.

Men with Oxford degrees; professors from German universities; men who have preached the gospel to cultured audiences, can be picked out in the groups of railway labourers, who, during the brief summer months, break in upon the quiet of the wood, and tear the shrieking limbs asunder, and make those wounds in nature which cry out against the prose of a strenuous day.

"We are harrassed every day by applications from people manifestly gently born, who are willing to take anything. You see 'gentleman' still in their faces. They are poorly clothed; something has happened; but the accent is there; the manner is there; and the hopelessness of it all comes in upon you with a pang of grief."

"The something—what is that something?"

The life is lost in such various ways. There is drink—that is a potent cause. That has tempted the promising young doctor; it has even got the better of him who has preached the gospel, nay, of him who has experimentally felt its power. And in a good position, where there had been the handling of large sums of money, there has been the temptation to make good losses on the turf—race-betting being the canker which is eating into the heart of England. Possibly there is a forged note. Again, there may be a mesalliance, which the proud English cannot endure. Yes, there is too frequently a woman in the case, and sometimes that is a heroic, and not infrequently, a vile element in the case, for there is

INFIDELITY AND ELOPEMENT.

"But," said the official, "it does not take much to expatriate a man in England. The social code is strict. And when anything has happened in the life, it seems that there is only one thing to do, expatriate yourself. And I have seen so many broken lives here. What a mistake to think that in a new country such people can remake themselves. It is, no doubt, mostly for shelter. Think of those doctors, that professor, that clergyman working with a gang of castaways who have turned their backs upon every restraining convention."

"But can nothing better be found for such people?"

"Why, you had better ask, Can nothing better be found for our own people? The fact is our farmers are sending their sons to the college to be turned into lawyer, doctor, minister, while they toil away, with stooped back. The land is deserted for the city; the city is overrun; all the professions, all the clerical positions are overcrowded; there is no room for our own people in the cities. Ah, you may theorize as much as you like, but the only solution for us—and it is a curious thing to have to say in a new country—is to get back on the land."

Cost to Educate in England.

The latest report of the Committee of Council on Education in England has some figures as to the cost of educating a child in the several English schools that are worthy of note. In 1893 the average grant paid per child in voluntary schools was 18s. 1½d. and in board schools 18s. 11¼d. In 1894 it rose to 18s. 2½d., and to 19s. 1¾d. respectively, in the two classes of schools. This rise indicates a corresponding improvement in the educational results The cost of school education in London is set down at £2 5s. 0¾d. in Voluntary schools, and at no less than £3 6d. in the Board schools. Against this high cost is to be placed the low cost of school education in Wales, which was £1 16s. 9d. per head in the Voluntary, and £2 3s. 2¼d. in the Welsh Board schools. At the end of August, 1894, the number of children on the registers was 5,198,741. The number in 1892 was 5,006,979. The average school attendance for the year ending 1894 was 4,225,834. These figures show a considerable increase in the number of the children and their average attendance, as well as in the cost of education.

Religious Treasures in Austria.

Among the treasures of the Austrian Crown are some religious relics that would make the fortunes of a church. They include a nail from the cross, a fragment from the cross itself, a piece of wood from the manger at Bethlehem, fragments of the apron worn by the Virgin, and a tooth of John the Baptist

LEADING VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT.

Reports of Successfully Conducted Experiments from Thirty Counties in Ontario.

One hundred and twenty-two varieties of winter wheat have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College within the past six years. Some of these varieties have produced yields of grain which were more than double those of other varieties grown beside them on plots of the same area. Not only has there been a great variation in the comparative yields of grain produced by the different varieties, but there has also been a marked difference in strength of straw, weight of grain per measured bushel, value of grain for milling purposes, etc., of the different varieties tested. The results of these experiments are published annually in bulletin form and in the College report, and are sent free to all members of farmers' institutes in Ontario, by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. The bulletin giving the results of the winter wheat experiments conducted in the Experimental Department, the past year, is now in Toronto for publication.

In the fall of 1894, nine leading varieties of winter wheat were selected from the kinds, which had been grown from one to five years at the Agricultural College, and were distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experimental work. These were divided into two sets, with five varieties in each, the Dawson's Golden Chaff being used in both sets to form a basis by which the results of all the varieties could be compared with one another. Each person wanting to conduct an experiment, stated in his application which set he desired, and the five varieties in the set selected were sent to his address with full instructions for conducting the experiment. The grain was sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre upon plots 1-160 of an acre in size.

Two hundred and forty-seven winter wheat experimenters have reported already this season. Of this number, one hundred favored us with good reports of successful experiments, eighty furnished partial reports, and sixty-seven wrote of failure or unreliable results. The names of the successful experimenters and the detailed results of the tests will be printed in the annual report of the Experimental Union for 1895, which will be published as an appendix to the Agricultural College report.

The following table gives the comparative yields of straw and grain per acre of the winter wheat varieties tested during the past season on one hundred Ontario farms:

	Straw per acre. (tons)	Grain per acre. (bush. 60 lbs.)
1. Dawson's Golden Chaff	1.39	32.9
2. Early Genesee Giant	1.44	30.8
3. Early Red Clawson	1.23	28.9
4. Jones' Winter Fife	1.33	28.3
5. Pride of Genesee	1.33	28.8
6. American Bronze	1.34	28.6
7. Surprise	1.33	28.1
8. Early Ripe	1.36	27.8
9. Early White Leader	1.29	27.4

As none except the one hundred good reports of successfully conducted experiments have been used in the preceding summary of results, they should be of great value and worthy of the thoughtful attention of wheat growers in Ontario. Much credit is due to the careful experimenters who sent us the full reports, which have been used in this summary.

CONCISE RESULTS OF THESE CO-OPERATIVE WINTER WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

1. Reports of successful experiments with winter wheat have been received this season from thirty counties in Ontario, nineteen of which are east and eleven west of the City of Guelph.

2. The Counties of Lambton, Middlesex, Huron, Grey, Elgin, Simcoe, and Bruce furnished fifty-one of the one hundred good reports received in 1895.

3. Of the two hundred and forty-seven experimenters who reported the results of their tests, only eight speak of wishing to discontinue the co-operative experimental work, and much interest is manifested throughout.

4. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Early Genesee Giant, Early Red Clawson, and Jones' Winter Fife gave the highest yields of grain among nine leading varieties of winter wheat tested throughout Ontario for two years in succession.

5. In average yield of winter wheat per acre, Dawson's Golden Chaff stood highest among eleven varieties tested over Ontario in 1893, nine varieties in 1894, and nine varieties in 1895, also among fifty-three varieties grown at the Ontario Agricultural College for four years in succession.

6. In the co-operative experiments for 1895, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Jones' Winter Fife, and the Early Genesee Giant gave the best yields on heavy soils; and Dawson's Golden Chaff, the Early Genesee Giant, and the American Bronze on light soils.

7. When the experiments followed peas, grass, or bare-fallow, Dawson's Golden Chaff, gave the largest average yield of grain, and when they followed potatoes, Early Genesee Giant came first in this respect.

8. Early Genesee Giant and Dawson's Golden Chaff made the best appearance in the spring of 1895, and Early Ripe looked the poorest.

9. American Bronze, Early Genesee Giant, and Dawson's Golden Chaff possessed the stiffest straw in 1895.

10 Pride of Genesee and American Bronze produced the greatest length of straw, and the Surprise the shortest length.

11. Early Ripe and Dawson's Golden Chaff were the least, and Early Genesee Giant and Early White Leader were the most affected by rust.

12. Early Ripe and Early Red Clawson were the first to mature, and the Pride of Genesee and Early White Leader were the last to mature.

13. Early Genesee Giant and Dawson's Golden Chaff produced the plumpest grain, and Early Ripe and the American Bronze, the most shrunken grain.

14. Dawson's Golden Chaff was decidedly the most popular variety with the experimenters in each of the past three years; and during the present season, it was chosen by over sixty per cent. of the farmers who sent in full reports, as being the best among the varieties tested.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR TESTING PURPOSES.

In the following table will be found two sets of winter wheat varieties, which will be sent free, by mail, in half-pound lots of each variety, to farmers applying for them, who will carefully test the five kinds in the set which they choose, and will report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

SET 1.—Dawson's Golden Chaff, Early Red Clawson, Jones' Winter Fife, Surprise, American Bronze.

SET 2.—Dawson's Gold Chaff, Early Genesee Giant, Pride of Genesee, Bulgarian, Jones' Square Head.

Each persons wishing one of these sets should write to the Experimentalist, Agricultural College, Guelph, mentioning which set he desires; and the grain, with instructions for testing, and blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost to his address, until the supply of grain for distributing becomes exhausted.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, August 1895.

C. A ZAVITZ, Experimentalist and Director of co-operative experiments in Agriculture.

A GREAT SALMON CATCH.

British Columbia Again Favoured With a Phenomenally Large Run This Year.

According to the four-year-cycle theory, which has been deduced from past experience and observation, a small run of the sockeye salmon was due this year, 1895—the very small run being due next year, says the British Columbia. The general expectation of a small run this year has, however, been agreeably disappointed. In fact, instead of a small run, so steadily and plentifully have the fish come up the river for the past three or four weeks, and phenomenally almost for the past week and a half, that the pack promises to be not very far behind the ordinary big year; at least, it will be very considerably in excess of the corresponding year to the present, four years ago—the year 1891.

In this connection, it will be interesting to compare the packs, by cases, of the Fraser river salmon canneries for the past six years, the figures for which we have before us. This comparison will take us back to 1889—one of the heavy run seasons, that appear to come every fourth year. The pack for that year was 308,122 cases. For 1890, as expected, the run was not so heavy, and the pack was 246,050. The year following, 1891, was the small year, corresponding to the present season, the pack being 174,689 cases, 1892 was, in due order,

THE VERY SMALL YEAR,

and it sustained its record fairly, with a pack of but 89,112 cases—which, however, was a little larger than the corresponding season of four years previously. The heavy run was due again in 1893, and it materialized most satisfactorily, 475,000 cases being put up—the largest by a good deal on record. The pack last year was 363,967, which, as will be seen, was more than 100,000 cases in excess of the corresponding season of 1890. It is premature to say yet what this year's pack will be, but the prospect is that it will be about double what it was four years ago.

While the increased pack of late years, over the corresponding seasons of four years, previously, may be partly attributable to the increased number of canning establishments and boats operating on the river, there is, nevertheless, a good deal of significance in the unmistakably increased runs of the past few years, and especially of the present year, over their corresponding previous years. In the absence of any other reasonable explanation, the conclusion seems warranted that the Fraser hatchery, with all the drawbacks and defects of its operations, has begun to exert an appreciable effect in maintaining and increasing the annual sockeye salmon run. There seems, indeed, every reason why it should have this effect, to some extent, and the indications that it is doing so should be taken by the Government as a strong argument for improving and increasing the salmon hatching facilities in the province without delay.

INDIAN MURDERERS.

British Columbia Authorities Have Several in the Toils.

The Indians of British Columbia are causing the authorities serious trouble at present, in consequence of crimes committed by them through over indulgence in bad whiskey procured for them by vicious whites. Some time since the atrocious McRroy murder in the outskirits of Vancouver, horrified the people of that city, an Indian crazed with liquor, then chopping almost to pieces an unfortunate rancher who had refused him a bed for the night. And now an Indian named Jimmy Page, lies awaiting trial for shooting and killing, whilst running wildly amuck, an Indian woman named Kahalonit and with wounding others, on the same occasion.

Just before this murder took place an Indian of a Nanaimo tribe murdered another Indian whilst both were engaged in a drunken orgie, and now yet another Indian, Cowichan Jimmy, is awaiting the result in goal, be it life or death of murderous injuries inflicted by him with an axe on ald infeebled American Indian named Boston Tom, at Douglas, near Blaine. These atrocities unhappily continue to occur, in spite of the stern example set recently in Westminster, by the hanging of a young Indian, who murdered while drunk a fellow companion in a canoe in the Fraser.

Two Avenues Open.

Examiner—Did you come here under contract to work?

Immigrant—No, sor.

How do you expect to earn a living?

Be jabers. Oi havn't made up me mind phwether to devote me talents to packin' convintions or startin' stroikes.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

A Few Items About Some of the Noted People of the World.

Sir Henry Irving's first appearance on any stage was at Sunderland, England, where he essayed the part of Orleans in "Richelieu."

The heirs of Richard Wagner have received $20,000 as their share of the royalties from the production of the composer's works in the last six months.

Joseph Chamberlain's collection of orchids is valued at $100,000; Sir Trevor Lawrence has one worth $275,000; while Baron Schroeder's collection at Egham would realize at least $500,000.

President Cleveland is almost as fond of sleeping as he is of fishing. In Washington he usually sleeps only eight hours a day, but at Gray Gables he often sleeps ten, and sometimes twelve hours.

A woman named Butler is the first of her sex to vote at a general election in England. Her name was put by mistake on the voting list at Barrow and the presiding officer at the polls held that he had no authority to enquire into her sex when the name was once on the list.

Lord Rosebery has numerous interests on this side of the Atlantic, among others a cotton mill in the south. It is said that some of his ventures have not been very successful, and that having several obligations to meet, he intends to come over shortly and investigate his affairs himself.

The French President travels free on the railways during his official tours in France, but when the return journey is concluded it is said that his secretary calculates what the trip would have cost if paid for at regular rates, and this sum is handed over to be distributed among the poorest paid of the railway men.

The Marquis of Devonshire allows himself the luxury of railroad ten miles long for his private pleasure. The railroad encircles his own domain. Whenever he takes a ride he acts as fireman and engineer, while he compels the members of his family, the ladies not excepted, to act as watchmen and watchwomen at the crossings.

Prof. S. A. Andree, chief engineer of the Royal Patent Bureau of Sweden, who proposes to reach the North Pole by the use of a balloon, is a tall, handsome man, with the look of the ideal soldier. He has a Roman nose, a long blonde moustache, square forehead, heavy jaws, firm chin, and piercing yet mild eyes. He is a man of brilliant attainments.

Fifty years next October, Sir Charles Tupper married Miss Morse at Amherst, Cumberland Co., N. S. The anniversary of that event will be celebrated by the Canadian High Commissioner and Lady Tupper in the town where they were married. The event will be looked forward to with great interest by the friends of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper in different parts of the world.

Rich young women in search of a title will be edified to know that in Warsaw alone, with a population of half a million, there are 30,726 persons belonging to the herditary nobility, and 9,257 "personal nobles." There are as many princess in Poland as in Russia, according to the late census returns, and as for the numerousness of the Russian princes it may be said that there are now living nearly a thousand Princes and Princesses Galitzin.

Right Hon. Lord Shand is on a short visit to his old friend, Sir Wm. Hingston in Montreal. His Lordship having been associated for many years as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland is now a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which all the appeals of the colonies are heard and disposed of. Having been elevated to a peerage by the late Salisbury Government he also takes part in the appeals which come before the House of Lords.

Sir William Arrol is the biggest contractor in the New House of Commons. He began life as a millhand, and was subsequently apprenticed to a blacksmith. He then became a foreman at Laidlaw's, the famous bridge-builders. His latter-day triumphs have been concerned with supplying the steel for the Tay bridge and for the colossal Forth bridge. Sir William, who was knighted in 1890, is in his fifty-sixth year. He contested South Ayrshire—for which he now sits—unsuccessfully in 1892.

In view of the sensational discoveries that are being made of the many murders of Holmes, now in gaol in Philadelphia, it is interesting to call attention to the statement just published by the Rev G. P. Merrick, chaplain of Holloway gaol, in England, to the effect that Dr. Neil Cream confessed to him that he had murdered no less than thirty women in this country, the majority of them in Chicago. Dr. Cream, it may be remembered, was executed two years ago in London for the murder in England of five women by means of strychnine capsules. It seems that early in life he suffered a term of penal servitude in the United States for a crime which had been traced to him by a woman detective, who had beguiled him until his guilt was brought to light. Thenceforth he saw in every woman an enemy and a police decoy.

The Accuracy of Mechanics.

It is well known, of course, that great accuracy has become an important factor in certain kinds of workmanship, an illustration of this fact being thus given by a mechanical journal: Not long ago, in a machine shop, the head man remarked concerning a device consisting of a short steel rod fitting into a hollow cylinder, the rod being three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Now, the fit was so perfect that it would slide freely in and out, but it was found that, if the rod were taken out and held in the hand but a few seconds, the slight expansion caused by the warmth of the hand was enough to render it impossible to insert the rod until it had been allowed by gradual cooling to regain its normal size.

Our Kids.

What are you crying for, child?

Lolo has hurt me.

How, pray?

I was going to hit him a blow with my fist, when he ducked his head and I struck the wall.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Taught by a Grandmother.

To make old black silk look like new, dip the pieces individually in cold water. Don't wring them, but put them dripping wet, on a flat, broad, wooden table; smooth hem out carefully with a small cloth. Be ure not to leave any wrinkles. In half an hour remove the silk from the table and it will have the luster of new silk. Black ribbons may be treated in the same way. Colored silks and ribbons may also be renewed in like manner, provided the colors will not run, which may be ascertained by testing small pieces.

When silk looks greasy, remove the grease by spreading magnesia on the wrong side.

Never put a silk dress or cloak away with dust in the folds or pleats. Shake them well, and rub with a piece of flannel, or brush with a soft whisk broom. Use a soft brush for hats and bonnets, and always put them away clean. Dust is never as easily removed as at first.

Soak black calico in salt and water before washing, and so prevent its fading.

Buy ten cents' worth of soap in bars, and having dissolved it in hot water, wash in the suds thus made any soiled white summer shawls. All the spots will disappear, and, if carefully pressed, they will be equal to new. Cashmere and other woolen materials may be treated in the same manner.

Old feather beds, if left on a grass plot during a summer shower, and allowed to get thoroughly wet, will, when dry and beaten seem fresh and new again.

A bad headache is often the result of ill-fitting, or improper spectacles.

A clean, well-aird and well-managed house results in good-natured inmates.

In dusting, carefully take up the dust on cloth and shake it out of the windows. Do not flirt it from one piece of funiture to another and call it dusting.

If you have to sew all day, change your seat occasionally, and so obtain rest. Bathing the face and hands will also stimulate and refresh.

When very tired, lie on the back, allowing every muscle to relax, letting the hands go any way they will, and keep the eyes closed.

The eyes should be bathed every night in cold water just before retiring, and they will do better work the following day.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying for four hours pipe clay, powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream.

Wear a clean apron when ironing or bed-making.

Do not let stale flowers remain in a sick-room.

Do not take the risk of lighting a fire in a stove or furnace, not known to be safe, or one which is not understood.

Do not leave vegetables in water after they are cooked.

When cleansing tin utensils, a small quantity of soda thrown into hot suds will be found almost equal to scouring.

Hay water sweetens tin, wooden and iron ware. This is made by boiling a little sweet hay in water.

The dirtiest frying pan will become clean if soaked five minutes in ammonia and water.

Put a few drops of turpentine in the water when clothes are put to soak; it whitens them.

To have brooms last, put them for three minutes in hot suds once a week. Let them stand with the broom end up.

Rub vinegar on the isinglass in stove doors, and so have them clean.

The best remedy for odorous drainpipes is copperas dissolved in water and poured slowly through them.

To clean stovepipes, put a piece of zinc on the redhot coals. The soot is removed by the vapor which will be produced.

To get clear of rats, besides using traps, cats or dogs, try chloride of lime. It is said they never come where that is placed.

Mix turpentine, in the water with which the floors are scrubbed, and thus escape buffalo moths and carpet worms.

Kerosene oil applied to flannel is an excellent thing with which to rub old furniture, or clean paint, particularly the dirty finger marks around door handles.

Sprinkle powdered rice upon lint and apply to the bleeding of fresh wounds, and the blood will stop running.

Don't put off the week's mending. Procrastination never lessens work.

Understand what is going on in the kitchen; the true housewife is mistress of her entire home.

Warm bread and cake should be cut with a warm knife.

When boiling tough meat or fowl, they will be made tender by putting a tablespoonful of vinegar in the pot.

The best sauce for any meat is cheerfulness. Never grumble while eating; laughter aids digestion.

Never ask a hungry person to do a favor; first give a good dinner and nine times out of ten success is assured.

True ladyhood is heightened rather than lessened by good housewifery traits. A housewife may, or may not be, a gentlewoman. What her grandmother was and what she wills to be can decide the question.

Waste neither time, money, talent, nor opportunity.—Emma J. Gray.

Canrobert at Chalons.

Canrobert was inspecting the new gaiters worn by the light infantry. Seeing one that was badly fastened, he took the wearer to task.

Look here, I'll send you my nurse to button it on for you.

Quite unnecessary, General; I see her every day.

And Canrobert burst outlaughing.

An Inducement.

Sunday School Teacher—You knew your lesson perfectly this time, Tommy.

Tommy—Yes'm. Pa said he'd let me go fishing this afternoon if I didn't miss any of it.