(Michael McDonnell, in North American Review.)

in Ireland, which seems not mearer solution to-day than it did ten years ago, has by its urgency to a great extent distracted attention from the almost equally important matter of primary education in that country.

To understand the present state of education in Ireland, it is necessary to recall the fact that in the eightnth century the Penal Laws pros cribed "Popish schoolmasters," while the act of teaching, even in a private family, on the part of a Catholic was a felony: the great masses of the powere excluded from pulation chools that existed; and, in this way, the broad policy of the Govnt was to put down Popery by starving it of all education. When nal Laws had been repealed,

no attempt was made to help building up a system of education to amends for the proscription which had been in force, and to dispel the ignorance of which it had been the occasion. In the eighteenth cen tury, education had been denied to the people of Ireland; and for more than the first quarter of the nineteenth century, no steps were taken to raise the people from the illiterate condition to which they had been demned against their will.

The existence of Irish colleges, not only for the clergy but also for the in towns of France, of Belgium, and of Spain, to which those who could afford it sent their children during the years in which education was first proscribed and ther neglected, shows clearly that the desire was not wanting and the mean to obtain it all that was facking.

This is the more striking when w remember that to have been educated abroad incurred, upon conviction un der Penal Laws, legal disabilities to sue in Law or equity, or to inherit and forfeiture for ever of all goods and chattels. "The tender and inca pable age of such a person," wrote Edmund Burke, "his natural subjec tion to the will of others, his necessary, unavoidable ignorance of the stand for nothing in his favor.'

The first step towards educational improvement was taken in 1833. Ca tholics and Protestants alike wished for denominational education; but the English people having abandoned the policy of proscription and of neg lect, could not accept a system which would have satisfied the whole country, and established it on the principle of "united secular and separate religious instruction."

"What you refuse," Grattan once said, "refuse decently: what you give, give graciously." Can any Englishman claim that education in Ireland was either refused decently or given graciously? The Board of Control was composed of four Protestants and two Catholics, though the Protestant population was not more than one-fifth that of the whole country. Archbishop Whately, an English Protestant, and Mr. Carlisle, a Scotch Presbyterian, were the two men in whom was placed the chief power to organ-ize the education of Ireland. The Archbishop said frankly that he garded his position as affording op-portunities for proselytism; and he improved the occasion by trying to Anglicise the children by books which were prepared for use, in one which occurs the following stanza from His Grace's pen:

e in these Christian days A happy English child."

One must realize that fact that thes lines were written just after Catholic Emancipation had been secured, in fulfilment of a promise over thirty years old, to appreciate the contrast between the smug feeling of self-sa tisfaction which obviously inspired them and the spirit in which the Irish child must have read them.

As regards the undenominations of the schools, the English Government might propose, but the Irish people were well able to d.s. pose, so that the whole tendency ha been against schools attended indis criminately by Catholics and Protes tants. In 1889, out of some 870 schools, 5000 were attended by chil dren of our religion only; and / these 4000 were Catholic school the rest being Protestant.

The inability of Fugiand to legi The inability of Findand to legis ate in a symmather is spirit through tok of knowledge of Jreland is well flustrated by the attempt which was sade, albeit unswererspilly, to estab sh in Ireland on undedominational waters, amines which both Catholics at Episconalishs apartected.

stion of university educa-| The vicious circle in which Irish agitators argue is exemplified by what one may call the "appeal to illiteracy" argument which ultra-Unionists so often make use of in speaking and writing. "You are igrant and therefore, you are not to be trusted," they say in effect; to which Ireland may well reply : "Our ignorance, indeed, is our m but who will deny that the fault is most emphatically yours? How often when we asked you for bread, did you not give us a stone?"

The census of 1901 showed that, of persons over five years of age in Ire-land, no less than 13.7 per cent. could neither read nor write: the perentage in the various provinces were 11.3 in Leinster, 12.5 in Ulster, 14 in Munster and 20.7 in Connacht.

The children in Scottish schools attend on 85 per cent. of the days on which schools are open, in English schools on 84 per cent., and in Irish on 65 per cent. In considering these figures we must realize one fact. namely, that in England compulsory attendance has been enforced since the Education Act of 1876, while it was not till 1892 that an Act relating to Ireland created powers to establish School Attendance Committees who could legally force children in their districts to attend. Advantage has been taken of the provisions of this Act to a large extent in urban districts, and to a far smaller de gree in the country parts.

In addition to the National schools, which we have mentioned as having become to a great degree denominational, there is another class of primary schools in Ireland known a "model schools." These are undeno minational; they are thirty in num her, and they were founded, as their tame implies, to serve as models national education. An English Inspector of Schools, who recently pubished a report on Primary Education in Treland, has declared that in respect of school premises alone can claim superiority in point education they are not above the National Schools, and the expense of

maintenance is greater. The model schools in the Protest ant districts, such as Belfact, Lon donderry and Omagh, are well attend edl For fifty-five years the Catholic Hierarchy have looked askance

them on the ground of their undeno-

minationalism; and, in consequence if we except those in Dublin, Cork and Trim, the number of Catholic children attending these schools is insignificant. The result is that we have a state of affairs varying between that of the Clonmel school for girls which with accommodation for 184 children has an average attendance of 54, and the condition of the Kilkenny mixed school, with an average attendance of 51 and room for 51 children. When, in addition to model schools, Protestant National Schools are also present in the town the state of affairs is even more strik ing; for example, the boys' mode school at Waterford will accommo date 369, and the average attendance is 29. several Protestant primary schools exist in the same town, there can be no possible excuse for the waste of public money entailed in the main-tenance of the model school; and even in cases in which the latte form of school affords the only edu cation which Protestants will accept the use of buildings utterly dispro "I thank the goodness and the grace is in a similar degree extravagant, though not to so great an extent in

> The average annual maintenance en penditure per child in Ireland, £2 11; 6d, is approximately equal to the cost in England, Scotland and Wales in the model schools, the average charge per head is no less than £ 10s; and, in the case of individual schools, it rises to £6 or £7.

The existence of the model schools is not the only factor tending to a ultiplication of small schools Ireland: the desire for denomination al education has led to such a state of things, and the differen the several Protestant sects have le

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

schools. It was been empressed the inspector already mentioned in must be at least eighty schools the country which are not requir

of National Education in Irelan pears to entail the disadvants such a system without securing of its advantages. In England State hands over a capitation to the School Managers, and the buting the money among the various items of expenditure, such as tes chers' salaries and unkeep of the pre mises. It is, therefore, to the in terests of the Managers and local authorities to make the grant go as far as possible, especially as its an is never great enough to maintain the school without some additional local aid derived from rates, endowment or voluntary contribution. The whol tendency of this system is to incul cate in the Managers habits of econo my, since any extravagante creates a new charge on local funds. In Ireland, it is only in the cas

300 Convent and Monastery Schools that a system of capitation is adopt ed. In the 8000 other schools, the State grant has been virtually allocated to the payment of the salarie of teachers, thus relieving the Mana gers from all responsibility and occasion for economy on that head leaving them with no further car than the maintenance of the school buildings. Since the payment of sa laries forms the largest charge, con trol of the schools has in Ireland been in a great measure divorced from financial responsibility, and this fact again has led to the multiplication schools throughout the country for the State, and not the locality suffers most from the extravagance which this ontails The local thorities then have had no responsibility, and the Board has had control over the purse-strings; while the latter has, in addition, where its malies inseparable from centralized and inelastic rule, such as are well illustrated by the ridiculous case of the Belfast street boys who gained the highest marks in the country in

an examination on Agriculture.

The increase in schools which the present system encourages has a diect bearing on the salaries which the teachers are paid. Numerous small schools, no doubt, offer induce ment to more people to enter the teaching profession; but the general standard is bound to suffer from the absence of anything like the same number of well-paid posts as exist in England and Scotland. The average payment to head teachers in the latter country is 75 per cent., and England 48 per cent., higher than in Ireland. Another advantage of the capitation system is that it offers to a locality a direct financial inducement to improve the attendance of children at school.

The poor attendance at school in the country parts of Ireland, to which we have already referred, due in a large measure to the greatness of distance, the wet climate, and the need for children's services in the home and on the land. England, under what is known as Robinson's Act (1899), local authorities can exempt children employed in during certain periods, provided that they complete a prescribed number of attendances during the other months of the year. In Ireland, any exten the principle of compulsory education would emphatically to contain a saving clause such this, owing to the migration of labor for English and Scritch harvests which DRUGS A Wholesale annually creates a demand for work DRUGS on the part of the children. Any at tempt to extend compulsory educa tion without such proviso would ren der education unpopular.

The difficulties arising from dist nces and weather might be modifie by the extension to Ireland of th principle which has been adopted in England, giving powers to local authority to provide covered carts for the purpose of conveying children to and from school.

The National Board in Ireland i emposed of unpaid Comm who can in no sense be called educ-tional experts, and who are not any way responsible to the public in the manner that the English Board the manner that the English Board of Education is responsible, through its Parliamentary Secretary. There is no connection between the National Board and those of Intermediate Education or of Technical Instruction; and so no means of existence by which clever children can be passed on from the National to the higher schools.

chools.
Out of every 20s given as Exempler aid to Education:
In England and Wales 17s goes

DISED MEN AT THE OFFICE UP CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

AND

Brery day in the week and wrey week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system

Thousands ind life a burden and other an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart nervous prostration, sleeplessness, fain and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak an irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, sto. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

### Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centree. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends. Nerve Pills a trat, and I would make be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In Scotland 16s 2d goes to edu cation; 3s 10d goes to administra

In Ireland 13s 2d goes to educa tion; 6s 6d goes to administration and inspection

From these figures one can draw not very edifying conclusion, namely, that, in educational matters, public extravagance is in inverse ratio to the prosperity of the country. Ireland the total cost for administration and inspection under the three £120,000, the simila power does extend, given rise to anotherage in Scotland is exactly half that sum; and yet Scotland prides herself on her education, and land is taunted with her illiteracy.

> While more prevalent in winter, when sudden changes in the weather try the strongest constitutions, colds coughs and ailments of the throat may come in any season. At the first sight of derangement Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Instant relief will be experienced, and use of the medicine until the cold disappears will protect the lungs from attack. For anyone with throat or chest wealness it cannot be surpass

LARGE FRENCH FAMILIES.

The statement that French people have no children is a grave error Some years ago a society was form ed in view of distributing prizes to those parents who had more than ten children-a respectable, not to alarming, number. In less than two years this society has distributed more than ten thousand prizes in the way of diplomas, bronze, silver and gold medals. It is now in liquidation. To-day the papers ampound that two money prizes of five hund red francs each have been awarded to Mesdames Rouillon and Piron, mo thers of twenty-one and eighteen children, respectively. A mother of twenty-nine received a gold medal, as she is in comfortable circumstances This does not look like depopulation -London Globe

n's Kidney Pills... No. OUR PRICE 

Any of the above items will o your address. All other dr ines, trusses, rubber grods, THE F. E. KARN CO. Limited

32-134 Victoria St., Cept. W. TORONTE. lend for large illustrated Cat

ROOFERS, Etc.

-- FOR A --TIGHT ROOF, Or

DRY BASEMENT METAL SEYLIGHTS SHEET METAL WORK CEO. W. REED & CO

337 Craid St. 1

Bunness Cards.

. Advocate.

ROOM 587 - - TEMPLE BUILDING

T. J. O'NEILL. REAL ESTATE ACENT. ISO ST. JAMES STREET.

Loans, Insurance, Renting and Col-ecting of Rents. Moderate charges,

ReliTel Main 3552 Night day & service

### CONROY BROS.

228 Centre Street Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steamlitters

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

Established 1864.

## G. O'BRIEN.

House, Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting Orders promptly ttended to. Terms moderate Residence, 75 AJUNER STRENT, Office, 647 Dor-nester street, earthy Bleury street, Montreal. Betl Telephone, Up 205.

#### LAWRENCE RILEY. PLASTEREF

Successor to John Riley. Established in 1866 Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds prometly attended to. Estimatos fur-nished. Postal orders attended to.

5 PARIS STREET, Point St. Charles.



Light Without Any Shadew.

I ght and extinguish like gas, you can
I without extinguishing. The only lamp
its kind—the light for country homes,
quals the best light of the city man at a
action of the cost. You can't know all out it until you use it.

Sold On 30 Days Trial. THE BACH SPECIALTY CO., \$55% Young Street, Toronto, Ont

FECTION AS

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

A NY even numbered section of Do-minion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more orders.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to p orm the conditions connected the with under one of the following pla (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land is each year for three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land safered for the requirements as to residence may be estimated by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissions.

CIETY DIRECTORY

II. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Esta.

Ilshed March 6th. 1866; incorposated 1865; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director.

Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. E. J. Curant. 18t. Vice. President. Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney, 2nd Vice, Feb. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. P.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 3.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the arst Tuesday of every month, at & p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, J. H. Kelly; Rec. on the Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Valles street

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn 625 St, Dominique street; treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.80 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, Branch 26 -Organized 18th November, 1883. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, en every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers: Spirituel Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. F. Wall; President, J. M. Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, J. H Maiden; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; Assistant Rec. Sec., W. J. ald Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan; Trustees, T. J. Finn, W. A. Hodgson. P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, T. J. Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr. H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Connor. Dr. G. H. Merrill.

# Be Sure

and examine a copy of our catalogue if you have any idea of taking a pre-

GOOD PAYING POSITION

We believe there is no school equal to ours for methodical business train-ing and for producing good results. We solicit investigation and com-

Enter any time. No vacations. Central Business Gllege

W. H. SHAW, . . . Principal,

OHUBOH BELLS.

Bells 100 lbs. to McShane's
Any tone destred-Chimes, Pesis, Single.
REHARK RELL POUNDRY, Batthere, Rd., U.S.L.

#### MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N. Y., and

177, BROADWAY, REW YORK City: fanulacture Superior CHURCH BELLS

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

RODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLUOR

sthe Original and the Best. A PREMIUM gives for the empty bat

IO BLEURY St., Montreal.

PATENT SOLICITORS

3

THE F (BY

"But what a queer in ds—that fourth chape think how she came to the company of Mrs. P seen and Mrs. Kilpatrici sturning Mrs. Beach, lish accent and the red wonderful frocks, she's pitiful."

But why de you courth chaperon,' Alic fourth chaperon, "No, she isn't. I kn it. Dick Sunderland to.

move out of the fratern give it up to the girls, the night of the junior the next night as well, s in the glee-club concer thing, it was thought more than two chaperon fall ill or something, an give the remaining one much to do. So Mrs. asked—the boys just base in time. The Beta Upo wild to get her. And i go best in pairs, I supp were casting about for s Dick Sunderland asked 1 if his mother couldn't know she's a writer. T Royal seemed a little that there was really no to do but write and asi since she had been pro lo and behold she accep she is-the oddest little ever tried to chaperon date damsels !

stetively. "T thought very sweet and girlish." Sweet and girlish ! Alice Castleberry, impairing her hair down about "What qualities ar chaperon-"

Well," said Florence

But some one knocked then, and without waiti swer flung it open. It Hawtry. "O girls," she said,

had to be sewed up in th I haven't brought so mu "No-only natural-for

dear." said Florence Eve in, beauty, and I'll be yo always been your maid, me. Who's going with me.

"Why, Royal Walden. met him? He's a sophe his first J. hop. He state of excitement. -I he is known quite so mu as some of the fellows. bright young fellow, an

'His mother is one c rons, I believe."

The girl flushed a little is. Royal is just a to about it. That is, he of his mother's line, rati ways lived very guietly. has kept her very busy." There was a rustling of

In the corridor, and the ing to look, saw the four making her way down to was gowned in baby blue matched the blue of her about her neck was an necklace of garnets. It where the silver shome rion brown, was one red looked into the room wi half-paused as if about sistance, flushed and wer graduated and forgo moving about from one

with soft rustlings.
"It's just like her to hour too soon," whispe was one of the kind of are dressed an hour too are a reproach and a sance."

Edith gave a nod of th

Edith gave a nod of the rence for her services, a fer voluminous draperies. "You'll be an hour "You'll be an hour honey," she said, "if you centrate on the subject. It is a service of a moment paused for a moment paused for a moment paused for a moment or the contract of a moment of the contract of th