

Sailors' Club... ALLORS WELCOME... Every Wednesday Evening.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER. ON DISSATISFIED NATURES

LAST month, while travelling in a steamboat, I had occasion to hear certain remarks passed by a tourist which awakened my attention and suggested painful thoughts, as well as convictions to my mind.

our press is marked with more faults, of the minor class, than the secular press, there still is to be considered the meanness of the spirit that takes delight in proclaiming and in previously and intentionally detecting the same.

areas, the young growth, to a height of twenty feet, has been destroyed, while the mature pine was frequently very severely scorched and charred up to a height of forty feet in some instances.

One of the reasons for the destruction of large pines had been the cuts made in them, about three feet from the ground, to determine whether the wood was fit for shingles.

Census Statistics Of Ireland.

From the completed Irish census returns of 1901, which has just been published, we take the following details, which will be found as instructive as they are interesting.

The population in 1901, including the navy and military service arriving in the country, was 4,458,775 - 2,200,400 males, and 2,258,375 females.

The number of married persons in 1901 was - Males, 578,491; females, 590,907.

The number of families in 1901 was 910,250, as against 932,113 in 1891, showing a decrease of 2.3 per cent.

The inhabited houses decreased from 870,578 in 1891 to 858,158 in 1901, or 4 per cent.

1,052,729 births were registered during the decade, against 1,147,321 in the previous decade.

The marriages in the decade numbered 221,582, as against 212,256 in the previous decade.

The deaths were 834,552 in the last, and 879,412 in the previous decade.

The emigrants from Ireland numbered during the last decade 430,993 - 200,125 males and 230,868 females; in the previous decade the emigrants amounted to 768,105.

The following statement shows the counties arranged according to the highest average annual rate of emigration per 1,000 during twenty years ending 31st March, 1901: Kerry, 24; Galway, 20; Clare, 20; Leitrim, 19; Sligo, 19; Mayo, 18; Cork, 18; Roscommon, 17; Longford, 15; Cavan, 14; Limerick, 14; Waterford, 14; Tipperary, 14; Queen's Co., 13; Carlow, 12; King's Co., 12; Tyrone, 12; Donegal, 11; Monaghan, 10; Fermagh, 10; Kilkenny, 10; Londonderry, 10; Westmeath, 10; Armagh, 9; Antrim, 9; Meath, 9; Kildare, 7; Wexford, 7; Down, 7; Louth, 6; Wicklow, 6; Dublin, 4.

Catholics form the great majority in every province, except Ulster, and even there they largely exceed in number the members of any other denomination, the population of that province, reduced to a basis of 1,000 being composed as follows: 442 Catholics, 227 Protestant Episcopalians, 269 Presbyterians, 30 Methodists, and 32 members of 'all other denominations.'

Comparing the figures with those of 1891, the greatest variation is in the proportion of Catholics in Ulster, which has declined from 46 per cent. in 1891 to 44.2 per cent. in 1901. The census separates the county boroughs from the rural portions of the counties, the counties being thus divided into 38 districts. In 28 of these Catholics formed more than 75 per cent. of the population, including 11 in which it passed 90 per cent. In five of the remaining districts the Catholics formed over 50 per cent., and in the last five districts - Armagh, Co. Kerry, Co. Down, Co. Belfast, Co. Borough, and Antrim County - the Catholic percentages were respectively 45.18, 41.41, 31.81, 24.84, and 20.59. Catholics formed 77.69 per cent. of the population of the whole country in 1861, 76.69 in 1871, 76.54 in 1881, 75.40 in 1891, and 74.21 in 1901.

Catholics decreased from 3,547,307 in 1891 to 3,308,661 in 1901, or 6.7 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians (practically 'The Church of Ireland') decreased from 600,103 to 581,089, or 3.2 per cent. Presbyterians decreased from 444,974 to 443,276, or 4 per cent. Methodists showed an increase from 55,500 to 62,006, or 11.7 per cent. All other persuasions increased from 56,866 to 63,743, or 12.1 per cent.

The number of persons returned as speaking Irish only in 1901 was 20,953, or 47 per cent., the number in 1891 being 38,192, or 81 per cent. The persons speaking both English and Irish numbered last year 620,187, or 13.9 per cent., as against 642,053, or 13.6 per cent. in 1891. The decreases for Irish only extended to all the provinces. Thus in Munster the number fell from 9,060 to 4,387, in Ulster from 7,053 to 4,456 in Connaught, from 22,071 to 12,103, and in Leinster from 8 to 7. With respect to those able to speak

The Heart and The Will.

Father Donnelly, S.J., preached in St. Ann's Church, London, England, recently, taking as his text 'Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart' - said that Our Lord set Himself before us as our Model, and there was one portion of His Sacred Humanity which He chose in an especial way for us to imitate.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Following are the dates of leading fall exhibitions, with the secretary's name:-

QUEBEC. - Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, at Sherbrooke, August 30th to September 6th; W. M. Tomlinson, Sherbrooke.

Provincial Exhibition at St. Johns 8th to 13th September; A. N. DeLand, St. Johns.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society at St. Alexandre, Monday, September 1; J. E. Boivin, N.P., sec-treas.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, Division B., at Howick, September 17; R. Ellerton, Hemmingford.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, Division A., at Huntingdon, September 11th and 12th; W. S. MacLaren.

Chateauguay County Agricultural Society, at Ste. Martine, September 9; Nap. Mallette.

Missisquoi County Agricultural Society, at Bedford, August 27th and 28th; Geo. Sulley.

Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, Dunham, September 17th and 18th; D. Westover, Fredlightburg.

Brome County Agricultural Society, Brome Corners, September 9th and 10th; G. F. Hall, Brome.

Stanstead County Agricultural Society, at Ayers' Flatts, August 27th and 28th; George Robinson.

Shefford Fruit Growers' Association, at Granby, September 11th and 12th; John Lincoln.

Shefford County Agricultural Society, at Waterloo, September 16th and 17th; N. O. Rockwell.

Danville Union Agricultural Society, at Danville, September 27; C. C. Brown.

Argenteuil County Agricultural Society, at Lachute; G. J. Walker.

OTHER PROVINCES. - Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, August 22 to 30, E. McMahon, Ottawa.

Dundas County Fair, Morrisburg, August 27 to 29; G. H. Broadfield, Morrisburg, Ont.

Kingston District Fair, Kingston, August 25 to 29; J. P. Oram, Kingston.

Canads Industrial, Toronto, September 1 to 13; H. J. Hill, Toronto.

Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, September 10 to 18; J. E. Wood, Halifax.

Ontario Western, London, September 12 to 20; J. A. Nelles, London, Ont.

Peterborough Central, Peterborough, September 9 to 11; W. J. Green, Peterborough.

Ontario Northern, Collingwood, September 23 to 26; T. W. Archer, Collingwood.

Prince Edward Island Agricultural, Charlottetown, September 23 to 26; C. R. Smallwood, Charlottetown.

Lindsay Central, Lindsay, September 25 to 27; James Keith, Lindsay, Ont.

the heart and the will... Father Donnelly, S.J., preached in St. Ann's Church, London, England, recently, taking as his text 'Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart' - said that Our Lord set Himself before us as our Model, and there was one portion of His Sacred Humanity which He chose in an especial way for us to imitate.

What a delightful sample of a true Catholic. Without the shadow of a blush, without the faintest hesitation in his voice, this gentleman frankly admitted that he spent his time hunting for slips and mistakes in the columns of the Catholic papers that he read, and then took pleasure in making known to all who might wish to hear him, the story of his discoveries. Imagine your intimate and trusted friend, the one in whom you have the most entire confidence, amusing himself at your expense in such a fashion; what estimate would you form of his friendship? Suppose such a so-called friend were to spend his hours of association with you in trying to detect your every shortcoming, picking out and noting down any peculiarities you may have, and then amusing another set of acquaintances with the recital of all your little blemishes or faults; what would you think of his professions of friendship? Yet that is exactly what this gentleman was doing in regard to the organs that defend the very faith which he claims to profess.

As a matter of fact, I have, since I heard the above-mentioned remarks, taken the special trouble to institute a comparison between the Catholic and the secular papers that come into my possession. Taking four good Catholic organs and four of the leading secular papers of this country, I have discovered that the percentage of errors of every class is greater in the case of the latter group. Taking 100 as a basis, I find 40 per cent. of the typographical errors in the Catholic organs and 60 per cent. of them in secular organs; I find 22 per cent. of the general mistakes, such as the wrong spelling of proper names, the geographical and like errors, in the Catholic organs, and 78 per cent. of these same mistakes in the secular organs; I find 7 per cent. of the historical errors in the Catholic organs and 93 per cent. of them in the secular organs. I, finally, find 2 per cent. of the dogmatic mistakes in the Catholic organs and 98 per cent. of them in the secular organs - and I may qualify this by saying that the two errors, theologically speaking, to which I refer might pass muster any place else than in the Catholic press; one was a mere slip, and the other was in regard to a question not entirely undisputed. To calculate the above, and to find the 100 mistakes, in each category, I was obliged to take three months of issues. So accurate have I been that I would have no hesitation in submitting to the gentleman in question the names and the dates of the eight newspapers, that he might have an opportunity of verifying his own inaccuracy.

Catholic interests should not be sacrificed to promote any man's ambition.

What harm can happen to him who knows that God does everything, and who loves beforehand everything that God does?

You might as well go to the catacombs of Egypt, and scrape up the dust of the mummies, and knead it into forms, and bake them in your oven, and call such things men, and present them, as citizens and teachers, for our regard, as to bring old, time-worn institutions to serve the growth and the living wants of today.

With the Scientists.

MECHANICAL POWER. - In 1830 the total horse power of steam engines in the United States was about 200,000; in 1900 it was 20,000,000, an increase of 10,000 per cent. The total motive power, exclusive of hydraulic motors, increased in the seventy years from 1,900,000 to 33,000,000 horse-power. The increase of population in this interval was 493 per cent. In 1830 the horse power per inhabitant was 0.15 and 0.7 horse power in 1900. Since 1880 the horse power of locomotives alone has increased 128 per cent., while the population increased only 52 per cent. The total wealth of the country in this interval has increased prodigiously, the percentage being 900. In 1830 the wealth per inhabitant was about \$365, and in 1900 \$1,200. It must be noted, however, that the wealth per inhabitant, which increased 100 per cent. from 1850 to 1870, increased but 31 per cent. from 1880 to 1900. Since 1853 the urban wealth began notably to exceed the rural wealth. Today the former constitutes 75 per cent. In 1860 wages constituted 24 per cent. of the total wealth, while they make 7 1/2 per cent. today. The average wages of workmen have increased from \$300 per year in 1860 to \$675 in 1900.

new-born girls, 361. At the end of the first year, the figures are boys, 967; girls, 893. By the end of the third year the weight of the brain has tripled and from this epoch it increases very slowly, especially with girls. It attains its greatest weight at about 19 1/2 years for men, at about 17 for women. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 1,400 grams; of an adult female, 1,275 grams. The reduction of weight due to senile atrophy commences with men, about the eightieth year; with women, about the seventieth. We may recall for comparison the following facts: The heaviest brain on record is that of the novelist Tourgenieff (2,120 grams); one of the lightest is that of Gambetta (1,160 grams). The weight of the brain is, thus, one factor, and only one, in the comparison of different men and of different sexes.

FOREST LANDS. - In his report to the United States Department of Agriculture on a working plan for forest lands, near Pine Bluff, Ark., Frederick E. Olmsted of the Bureau of Forestry pays a good deal of attention to the question of forest fires, saying that conservative lumbering can never be successfully carried on in the region unless precautions are taken against fires. During the valuation surveys, notes were kept of fire damage, and it was found that only 5 per cent. of 1,900 acres had escaped more or less serious fire during the last ten years. The fires in the region are seldom more than ground fires, consuming leaf mold, grass, and other ground cover, seedlings, and young growth of all kinds, but very rarely burning a tree that has passed the sapling stage. Where the flames rise to a height of ten feet, the fire is considered severe. Only a small part of the mature pine has been damaged by these fires, since the bark of the pines possesses excellent resisting power. On some of the badly burned

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WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN. - M. Marchand has investigated the brains of 1,178 persons immediately after death. The weight of the brain is influenced by the disease; diphtheria, for example, increases the weight. The brains of new-born boys weigh, on the average, 371 grams; of

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