rice, we have a right to protest against the application of Catholic taxation to their maintenance and extension. We

hold, and we fear not say, that, if we of the minority are entitled to Catholic separate elementary schools, and to devote

THE CATHOLIO RECORD M. P. COFFET, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. 017AWA AGENCY: PER ANNUE. One Copy, \$2.00; pics, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-every case in advance. ion. by the Rishop of London, and led by the Archbishop of St. he Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton and Peterboro, and leading Oathmest throughout the Dominion.

The Bishops of Control of the Publishops of the Publishops of Control of the Publishops of

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Sept 3rd, 1887.

A PATRIOTIC ARCHBISHOP.

Tuesday, August 2nd, was for Catholic Dublin, and indeed for Catholic Ireland, a day of genuine and hearty rejoicing. It was the anniversary of the consecration of the Archbishop of Dublin. The Freeman's Journal well says that the duties dis-cha-ged by His Grace during the forencon of that happy anniversary were alone in themselves a fitting commemoration of the day and an index of the untiring assiduity of Dublin's great prelate in his sacred office. His Grace sang Pontifical High Mass at the Redemptoristine convent; he then presided at the Pontifical High Mass in the pro Cathedral, the corgregation being in great part composed of the members of the British Medical Association; and subsequently His Grace dis charged the same holy function at the Capuchin Church. 'Thus," says the Freeman's Journal, "was solemnly observed the anniversary of an event which will ever be recalled with sentiments of thanksgiving for the good Providence that gave such a prelate to the Metropolitan See in the time of the nation's great struggle for justice." The same paper remarks that of all the ceremonies of the day that in the pro Cathedral was the most impressive Hundreds of the most distinguished men in the medical profession were there assembied to inaugurate the work of their congress by a solemn act of religion. This spectacle of scientific men commencing their labors by irvoking on them the plessings of the Almighty, is surely a sign of hope and encouragement in an age when the spirit of scepticism and the doctrines of materialism inspire schools of thought, and great scientists devote their talents and misdirect their studies to the propagation of the hopeless doubts of the Agnostic or the negations of the Atheist.

Dublin journal subsequently remarks that the Peter's Pence collection for the Jubilee year of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. is a munificent proof of the faith and generosity of Ireland. Making subject of the Pope's Jubilee, the Freeman's Journal says

"In the course of that letter Dr. Walsh "In the course of that letter Dr. Walsh dwelt upon the importance of making the diocesan offering of Peter's Pence for the present year worthy of the great occasion. "I appeal, then," wrote his Grace with the strongest feeling of confidence, "to the clergy and laity of the diocese to enable me to present to the Holy Father, as the result of next Sunday's collection, an offering which will adequately express the earnestness of our desire to take part to the utanost limits of our power in the united tribute of the Catholic world." We can only say that we are proud of the can only say that we are proud of the response which has been made to the can only say that we are proud of the response which has been made to the Archbishop's appeal. The collection amounts to the splendid total of £4,030 This is indeed, under the circumstances, a warm tribute of the love and devotion which flows out from the Irish heart to the Sovereign Pontiff. Political excitement may enchain the whole mind of the nation and misgovernment strip the land of its wealth; but the duty that is owing to the Holy See is discharged with a generous constancy which, in this old Catholic country, has the nerve of a national virtue in it."

The collection of Peter's Pence was in augurated in the diocese of Dublin in 1860. A great meeting of the Catholic citizens of Dublin was, in that year, held under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullan, then titular of the Metropolitans See. The meeting was intended to be a practical protest against the invasions chafed under the outrages heaped on the Sovereign Pontiff by the flegrant violation of his territory and possessions. Iretries to move in the matter, and as a result of the meeting referred to the extraordinary sum of £16,000 was contributed to Peter's Pence by the Catholics of the diocese of Dublin alone. Since that time the same diocese has, every year, borne Its share to assist the Supreme Pontiff in meeting the formidable difficulties imposed upon him by the burglarious seizure of his dominions. The average annual contributions of the diocese of Dublin to Peter's Pence has been about £2,000. The Freeman's Journal then adds:

But this year every parish in the dio-cese has marked its recognition of the Papal Jubilee by contributing to the Pontifical treasury double its ordinary

close on £70 000. That is for the Metrocolitan See alone—we are not now dealing with the rest of Iraland. Whatever
may be said of the princely magnificance
of France and other Catholic countries,
such a record for the capital of a small
and poor nation like Iraland need fear no
comparison. It proves that the heart of
Datholic Iraland throbe in the right place
to day, as it has through all the long cenuries of her prend allegiance to the kioly

In this generous contribution of the namer to those who claimed to notice within recent years, a diminution of reland have, indeed, done their best to bring about an estrangement between forts, in time unmasked, have fruitless of evil result. The grea Pontiff who now occupies the of Peter is too close an obe of Peter 18; too coordinate of men and things, too profe too scrupulous in the discharge of his high and sublime duties as common artifice or treason to separate, as well from the allegrance as from their affection to the Holy See, the ever faithful Irish race. The Irish people, on the other hand, are too discerning a race to misapprehend the sayings and doings of irresponsible underlings or conscience less hirelings for the actions or decision of the Holy Father. As the great Popular Leo is heartily true to Ireland, so is Ireland heartily loyal to Leo.

FRANCOPHOBIA.

"The English language officially expelled in Napierville . . . Another county has been added to the many in this province where the French language is to be the only language. An order of the Lieu tenant-Governor in Council published in the last number of the Quebec official Gazette authorizes the municipal Council of the village of Napierville to publish al its proceedings in the French language only."

This startling piece of news is communicated to the public in the Mail of the 18th ult. Startling? Well, under ordinary circumstances there would be nothing very soul-harrowing in the fact that a municipality should have its proceedings recorded in the language which its people understand, but viewed in the light of that journal's recent Francophobist essays, the intelligence is positively alarming. In 1881 the village of Napierville contained 871 persons of French, 21 of English and 21 of Irish and Scotch origin. We are not aware whether the last named speak English, or one of the Celtic dialects. At all event it is probable that the presumably English speaking population of 42 souls have a fair knowledge of the language which is spoken all around them, or a reference to Archbishop Walsh's letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese on the proceedings of the village Fathers for their cessary to have to employ a translator to transcribe all their proceeding in Eng-lish, especially as it might not be always possible to find. without considerable exense, a clerk sufficiently conversant with

both tongues. The same considerations suffice to explain why in many parts of Quebec it is very proper that the official acts should be in French. There are whole counties in which English-speaking people are scarcely found at all. Temiscouata, with a population of 25.579, has only 775, Kamouraska 137, L'Islet 34, &c. It is bard to see why a grievance sgainst the French-Candiens should be constructed out of the official use of French in such places. But to make the matter worse, the Mail represents the village of Napierville as county : "Another county has been added to the many !" "Our own correspondent" would do well to study a little the geography of the Dominion before dealing

But the Francophoblets say: "The French Canadians are an alien, or a quasialien people. They were conquered, so let them adopt the manners and the language of the victors." Some go so far as to add : "even their religion exists only by a tolerance, and the sooner we crush it out the better." Thus the Mail has it

out the better." Thus the Mask has it:

"The English and French Inhabitants of the Dominion are getting further and further apart. After the conquest, instead of legislating with a view to the French Canadian's gradual absorption, the English made his survival as a foreign entity an easy matter by allowing him to use the French language, by sanctioning the existence of his French laws and institutions, the feudal tenure included, and by granting the Church

laws and institutions, the feudal tenure included, and by granting the Church round which he rallied the enjoyment of her mediæval powers and privileges.... To day the task that confronts us is the assimilation of about 1,300,000 habitants directed by a Church worth a hungred millions in money, able to elect at least 70 members of the Federal Parliament, holding the balance of power in every legislature within the Dominion except that of British Columbia, and thanks to the Separate School Act of 1863, possessing all the appliances for building up a quasi-alien community in Ontario as well as Quebec."

th her dectrinal or canonical use, and we find also, as a natur usence, that the habitant is been french and more Catholic utain of authority for him bein team, but at Rome."

One of the Mail's correspondents, after similarly declaring war against the lan-guage of Quebec adds: "the great majority uld like to know who is to govern, and who is responsible—that is to say, we wish to know what flag we fly, under which king we serve."

There has been, of late, a great deal of this kind of bombest : "We must let the French-Canadians know that we are the rictors, and that they must submit to the

It is well for Canada, and well for to a small fraction of our community, for they are as dangerous and missblevous as they are unjust and ridiculous. The Mail itself seems to be fully conscious of this, for it is said in the issue of August 20th. "We hasten to admit that single-handed, and with the politicians all errayed against us, the *Most* is not likely to contribute much towards the deliverance of the habitant, or the

spology a system which no man car by fair means in the light of day. We shall not deny that in any one country it would be usually desirable that the language should be one, for the conolidation of its power and influence. But it is altogether a different question whether it is prudent or desirable to enforce unity of tongue by arbitrary methods. England does not attempt it in India or Cyprus or Egypt, nor even in Africa does she attempt to force her ducky sub ects to talk English; and in Irewhere English is now pre ant, the harsh measures by this predominance was attained have econciled the people to oppression. It is true that French Canada was gained by conquest; but it was agreed by solemn treaty that the laws and customs and eligion should be duly respected, and when this agreement was made, the high contracting parties, the French, as well as the English, held their arms in their hands; and if the terms had not been made, there is no knowing but the end might have been very different from what it was Under the faithful carrying out of this treaty, Canada has prospered. There have been occasions when the good feeling between the English and French speaking Provinces has been much strained, but it

has borne the strain remarkably well, and now there exists a common national epirit. Is this to be put to the ordeal once more of a narrow sectionalism which would treat the French Canadians as a conquered race fit only to be serfs? The eace and prosperity of the country forbid t, even if the Ontarionians were really the conquerors, and the Quebeckers the conquered. But this is not the case. the conquest. The French-Canadians have, during that time, on many occadons, shown their loyalty to the governmen under which they live : notably so both when the United States declared their independence, and in the war of 1812. Is it just, is it safe, is it decent to call them, and to threaten them as allens, after the fashion of the Mail and this Alfred Wis gast, whose frantic appeals to the latent among many of the Ontarionians, owing to the differences of race and religion, are approvingly published by that journal ? anada has welcomed even foreigners to her soil, and has given them all the rights of Canadians, provided they obey her laws and are satisfied to submit to them But the French-Canadians are not foreign ers. They are of the soil, and the France hobists may as well accept it as a fac that they will stay, not as serfs, but as to the manor born. Their language, their customs, their religion, they will cling to as long as they desire it. Interference

to the country in which they desire to stir up strife, perhaps civil war. Another salient point in the autonomy of Quebec, against which the artillery of these redoubtable warriors is directed, is the church. Strangely enough, while pouring out streams of venom sgainst "Clericalism" and "Ultramontanism," the Mail protests :

of over officious meddlers they will no

brook. Those who wish to violate the

treaty of 1713 are the real aliens, enemies

"It is none of our affair what religion he French Canadians choose to follow." Precisely, the French Canadians are

Italy, France, Belgium, etc., are doing or attempting to do against the Church, we have nothing to do here. We maintain that they have been actuated by a diabolic spiris of hatred against all Christianity. Their efforts are mainly directed against the Catholic Church, because she is the only [bulwark against both practical and speculative Athelem and Deisin in those countries. It does not surprise us that the Mail should fraternies with these people, for we have, before now, noticed this journal's eneers against all that Christians hold sacred. We have only to deal people, or paralyses the civil arm. . . . and that there is danger to be apprehended from the expansion of a feeund race of peasants, at present numbering one-third of the population, who are taught to believe that their first duty is

lience to clerical authority." It is conceded by the Mail that both olitical parties in Lower Canada are now earnestly endeavoring to outlick Where "oppression of erefore, to see. There remains, there fore, only the charge that the "fecunic race of peasants," that is, the French Canadians, are "expanding." Well since the Mail is so anxious to correct these evils, we suppose he must only try to legislate in the Malthusian theory (prevent marriage;) or oblige the French Canadians to adopt the celebrated Jink's remedy: "Kill off the babies." Like Samivel Veller," "We wish you may get

There is a funny side to this question very sensible and patriotic article appeared in the editorial columns of the Globe of 19 h August on "the Franco-pho piacs." The Mail takes occasion to taunt the Globe with having been equally "Franco phobiac" with himself sometime ago, or as he puts it "not long ago." It cannot be denied that in days of yore the Globe had Franco phobiac leanings. But the living are not to be made responsible for the deeds of the dead. The Globe is now under entirely different management, and the present management are in no way responsible for the Globe's course a quarter of a century ago.

But how long is it since the "new light"

broke in on the Mail? You cannot count the time by years; and we believe that it was even under the present managemen that the Mail was enthusiastic in its admiration for the French-Canadians, Surely, then, when the Mail accuses the Globe of inconsistency like his own, the Nubian is calling the Octoroon black.

SCOTTISH LANDLORDISM.

The Scottish landlord is not at all unlike his Irish brother. History shows him to have all the characteristics of the Hibernian land-thief and grabber. He cruel, inhuman, exclusive and even bloodthirsty. The powerful restraint of British public opinion has, in many instances, prevented him from committing the atrocities that have reddened the annals of Irish landlordism. The Scottish nation has long enjoyed the benefit of England's sympathy and fraterniza-tion. Hence the Scottish landlord has had perforce in general to keep his place. Not so with the Irish spolistor. He posed before the English people as one of a garrison necessary to English rule in Ireland. If an occasional agrarian disturbance, provoked by his rapacity, disturbed the equanimity of his class, he was careful to advertise it for all it was worth in England as proof of Irish perversity and blood-thirstiness. Then there was unhappily the animosity of centuries dividing the two peoples causing the Englishman to be ever ready for the acceptance of any calumny however atrocious upon his Irish neighbor All this has now to a certain extent passed away, and the Irish landlord is ceti in England at his true value. That his Scottish brother now requires some attention the following paregraph from the Ottawa Free Press very foreibly demon-

"Ireland is not the only part of the Kingdom in which cruel evictions are practiced. Some of the most heartless character are from time to time reported from the highlands of Scotland. One of the worst cases that has taken place in recent years occurred on the estates of Lochiel, whom Scotchmen have been in the habit of holding up as a pattern for chivaly and whom Scotchmen have been in the habit of holding up as a pattern for chivalry and kindness. The Scottish Highlander, of Inverness, reports that Samuel Cameron, of Achintore, near Fort William Precisely, the French Canadians are Catholics; Catholics they choose to remain, and they who interfere with the Catholic Church in Quebec are but impertinent meddlers, the more so if they are outsiders of Ontario. What excuse, then, can be given for this uncalled for interference? We quete from the Mail of the 20th inst:

"We hold that the ecclesiastical pretensions evolved by or out of the Roman Catholic or any other theology should not be allowed to interfere with the well-being as citizens of any portion of the

tem—treachery, murder and robbery. We are not then surprised that its methods are so similar to that of the Irish land surse. Not all Scottish landlords are to be placed in the black list. Exceptions are to be made in Scotland as indeed in Ireland in favor of good and humane landowners. But taken as a class they are in both countries an infliction and a plague calling for early, stern and complete eradi-

A CURIOUS CAREER.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Q. C, who by the grace and favor of Lord Randolph Church-hill holds the portfolio of Home Secre-tary in the Salisbury government, has had a very curious public career. He is an English "Cawtholic," who by the profusion of ultra-Fenian views captured an Iriah constituency in 1868. The good people of Dangarvan, whom he then deluded into electing him to the House of Commons, were eager to punish Mr. Sergeant Barry, his opponent, for undue and uncalled for scerbity in the prosecution of the Fenian prisoners, and hence gave their support to Mr. Matthews, who, no sooner in Parliament, forgot his promises and pledges to the men of Dungarvan At the general election of 1874 he failed to secure a seat and from that time till the general election of 1886 devoted himself so assiduously to his profession, that little or nothing was heard of him by the ontside world. Lord Randolph Churchill, who looked on his own early accession to the Premierabip as a certainty, then began casting about for fitting sgents, instruments and colleagues. His eye fell on Mr. Matthews, and, to the surprise of the English political world, Mr. Matthews was made Secretary for the Home Department in the new Conservative Cabinet. But Mr. Matthews has not had a bed of roses for his portion in that government. First of all, his friend, protector, and political god father left the Cabinet, and because his creature did not follow his example, became estranged from him. Then came the Case incident, wherein the London police, without cause, arrested an inoffen sive young woman, and in their defence less conduct was sustained by Mr. Matthews. The police and Home Secretary were both condemned by the House of Commons for their course in the matter. Loud demands were then made by Torie good and true, for Mr. Matthew's early removal from the Cabinet. Those demand were met by a sort of promise that at the end of the session the place he had dishonored would know him no more. The near future had, however, bitter humilia tion in store for Mr. Matthews. On the 15th of August came this despatch :

Home Secretary Matthews, who has been getting into disgrace with great celerity of late, has been again humiliated by the Queen's overruling his action in the case of Lipaki; the young Hebrew, who was to have been hanged Monday for the murder of a woman. Lipski was convicted wholly on circumstantial evidence, and his solicitor solemnly assured Matthews that he had discovered facts since the conviction that would justify a new trial. The inexperienced lawyer, however, made the mistake of telling his story to Mr. Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, who hastened to publish it and somewhat arrogantly demanded that the Home Secretary grant a reprieve. Matthews was so furious at being lectured by his old enemy, Stead, that he made almost indecent haste to announce through the press that Lipaki would hang ured by his old enemy, Stead, that he made almost indecent haste to announce through the press that Lipski would hang according to programme. This exhibition of spiteful authority, however, has resulted in the lengthening of the unfor tunate Lipski's life for a week at least and perhaps longer, as the solicitor, being warned in time by the announcement that no hope was to be looked for in the direction of the Home Office, telegraphed immediately to the Queen, setting forth the facts and praying for the exercise of mercy and justice. Her Majesty very promptly ordered the execution of Lipski to be deferred for a week pending the application for a new trial. This is a very unusual, almost unbeard of, thing, and if anything could add to the disgrace of the Home Secretery, it would be such a contemptuous overruling of his judgment by the Crown.

What between royal and parliamenta ondemnation, Mr. Matthews' is no please ant lot. Never in English history has minister so suddenly and so irreparably fallen into diegrace. His fate is the condign punishment of the time-server. Had he, on his election for Dungarvan in 1868, pursued a consistent course, had he at Dungarvan, He basely betrayed Ire these institutions, the Catholic minority land, and in recent times joined the ranks of the Province derives little or no benefit of those who would course her into rebellion and bloodshed. He now finds himself condemned by Parliament, snubbed by his sovereign, detested by the people. His career should be a warning

OUR SCHOOLS, CAD

We have not been till now enabled to ake the reference its importance serves to the report of the hon, the port is quite complete in its way, its mat-ter well arranged, and a total absence of the diffusiveness and confusion noticeable in so many governmental reports one of its distinguishing features. From this reof the Province has risen from 502,250 in 1876 to 583,137 in 1885, while the increase in the number of teachers in the same period has been from 6,185 to 7,218, of shom 2,744 are males and 4,474 females. In 1876 there were 4,927 school houses in the Province; in 1885 there were 5,401, of which 1,954 were of brick, 576 of stone, leaving 2317 frame and 614 log buildings devoted to achool purposes. The figures relating to the Catholic Separate schools of Ontario show a gratifying increase of interest on the part of the Catholic minority in the working of the system—partial and imperfect as it is. The number of schools open in 1876 was 167; in 1885, 218. The total receipts in the former year were \$106,483, in 1885 \$218,096. The total expenditure in 1876 was \$101,493—in 1885 it had reached \$204,

531. In the number of teachers a satisfactory increase is chronicled—302 in 1876; 453 in 1885. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1885 was 27,590 as against 25,294 in 1876. The statistics given by the Minister in

reference to the High Schools of the Pro-

vince deserve more than passing notice.

There are now in this Province 107 High

Schools, including Collegiate Institutes-

with 14 250 pupils, involving the country

in the enormous expenditure of \$429,762. We are not at all, we must avow it,
satisfied that the people receive anything

like value for this vast amount of money. We are, on the contrary, strongly of opinion that there are too many High Schools in our Province and that their tendency, aken as a whole, is not so much to dimir ish ignorance as to beget an unhealthy superficiality. If a little learning be a dangerous thing, this Province has much eason to fear that the portion of our rising generation in our high schools, numbering in all nearly 15,000 persons of both sexes, s treading on volcanic ground. Few, indeed, of the youths now enrolled in our High Schools can afford time or means to prosecute their studies to full advantage or fruitful conclusion. Nearly all in these institutions require a distaste, if not positive dislike, for industrial, mechanical and physically laborious occupations, by which their parents, in most instances, win a liveli-hood. We boldly affirm that one of the most tangible, frequently recurring and threatening evils of a "little learning" is the desire it creates in the young mind for an "easy" mode of living. It calls the young farmer from his plough, the young mechanic from his workshop. It disturbs, deranges, unbalances society— deranges, divides, bewilders families agitates, unsettles, consumes individuals. A passing glance at the state of affairs in the neighboring republic must satisfy very source, the socialistic party therenow formidable, both as to numbers and influence—draws much of its strength and activity. Not a town now on the other side of the line, of any considerable sise, that has not its little army of theorists and doctrinaires-who scoff at the Supreme Being, mock the Ten Commandments, and vigorously strike at the very foundations of modern society and of Christian civilization. Whence have they come? A little learning picked up in the High Schools and like institutions explains their origin and discovers their power for evil. Far be it from us to deny that a limited number of High Schools is not required to develop and strengthen our system. But if the public schools of this Province may be fairly likened to the stately founds and the High Schools to the lofty super structure of a massive edifice, then there is, we say, reason to fear that the auperstructure is too bulky for the foundations in a word, that our system is rather top heavy and must sooner or later fall to the ground with a creek that will resound throughout the continent. The too rapid multiplication of High Schools, and the unhealthy stimulus given the pupils in the Public Schools to seek admission thereto, has for direct and inevitable result the weakening of the Public Schools, which, as the foundation of the whole system, it should be the first duty of the state authorities to strengthen and enlarge, by making them precious in the eyes of the parents and dear to the hearts proven himself, as he claimed to be on of the children of this great Province the hustings, a true friend of Ireland, a Another objection that we take to the brilliant future surely had been his. But High School system of Ontario is that he preferred to abandon the course that while a sum rapidly approaching a round he championed with so much eloquence half million of dollars is expended on from their operation. They are to all intents and purposes non-Catholic institutions of learning, and while we have no deare to quarrel with or censure our Protestant neighbors who take advantage of and a lesson to the adventurer in politics their efficiency in the interests of their everywhere. our teration to their support, we are, in all justice and equity, entitled to devote that portion of the high school fund coming from Catholic sources to the support of exclusively Catholic high schools. But more of this sgain. Let us return to the separate schools of the Province. The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools for 1885 was as above stated 27,-590, an increase of 127 over the previous year. We subjoin a list of the number of pupils and teachers in the principal cities and towns of Ontario for 1885, giving priority to the places with the larges number of pupils : Teachers. Papile 8,357 3,163 1.436 918 813 711 540 534 429 417 399 377 328 327 318 303 297

There are, needless to say, flourishing schools in many other towns. Space, however, forbids our mention of any with a smaller number of pupils than two hundred. Turning to the counties, we find that there are in all 117 Catholic Separate schools, with 8497 pupils. The following are the counties with four or more Separ-

279

Trenton... Brantford.

St Thomas.

Port Arthur.

| schools, Schools | Pupile |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Prescott and Russel14 | 820 |
| Grey 9 | 491 |
| Wellington 7 | 583 |
| Carleton 7 | 726 |
| Kent6 | 584 |
| Waterloo6 | 587 |
| Essex | 347 |
| Frontenac5 | 253 |
| Glengary 5 | 467 |
| Middlesex 5 | 243 |
| Northumberland 5 | 200 |
| Hurop 4 | 241 |
| Renfrew 4 | 344 |
| Stormont4 | 320 |
| Taking them according to eco | lesiastica |

divisions our Catholic separate school teachers and pupils are thus distributed We give priority to the dioceses baving the greatest number of schools:

Schools, Teachers, Pupils Hamilton.....44 4,910 4 465 5,407 4 865 1.081

It will thus be seen that the Diocese of Hamilton ranks first as to the number of schools, second as to pupils and third as to teachers. Toronto is first as pupils and teachers and third as to schools. London is second as to schools, and fifth as to teachers and pupils. Ottawa is second both as to teachers and pupils, while King-ston, third as to schools, is fourth as to teachers and pupils. The new diocese of Peterboro and the Vicariate of Pontiac make a very creditable showing, and of the figures, asla whole, it may be said that they are of an encouraging character. We cannot close without a reference to the reports of the two Catholic school In spectors for the Province. Mr. James F. White, who has charge of the Inspection of the Eastern Division, very properly draws attention to the lack of better school accommodation in many places. He acknowledges, however, that usually the trustees and supporters of our separate provide suitable buildings even at a considerable sacrifice. One paragraph of Mr. White's report deserves special attention from teachers, trustees, clergymen and all others interested in the work of Catholic education in Ontario. He writes:

education in Ontario. He writes:

In general there is a very respectable supply of furniture and the most necessary appliances for teaching; usually these are of the modern approved kind, but there yet remain in a few of the town and eity schools the long unwieldy desks and benches without backs. Comparatively few schools are supplied with standard dictionaries, gazetteers, encyclopedias and other works of reference. There are very fair libraries in connection with som of the larger schools in the cities and chie towns. In Peterboro' there is a large comfortable, well-furnished room devote to this purpose, and papers and som to this purpose, and papers and som magazines are furnished in addition the books. Much good has resulted from these institutions, but their usefulnes would be greatly increased if a substantial addition of good works were made everyear, and care were taken in choosing succliterature as is best suited to the needs of a chool children, not omitting to provide interesting and instructive reading for the younger classes. By a little extra effor fair libraries could be secured for man more schools; the expenditure of a comparatively small amount each year wouls supply a fresh stock of books, thus keeping up interest in the library. The benefits