DIOCESE OF HAMILTON

Monday, the 30th of May, witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the new chapel of St. Thomas Aquinas, Hamilton, by the Bishop, assisted by several of the city clergy. On Tuesday, the 13th of June, His Lordship visited his devoted friend, Archbishop McEvay at Mount Clemens sanitarium, and rejoiced to find that His Grace, though still weak, was gradually gaining strength. From Mount Clemens he hastened to Berlin and Waterloo to finish the visitation of the diocese after a confirmation tour of several weeks, during which he visited in rapid succession forty parishes and confirmed about two thousand candidates, a considerable number of whom were adults and converts. Among other parishes, he visited on Sunday 12th inst. those of the city of Brantford and his old parish of Paris. He was accompanied by the Vicar General and Father Coty. At St. Basil's Church, Brantford, he found a large and intelligent class of one hundred and fifty candidates whom he examined carefully and found well prepared by Father Sabbatone, Father Lennon's new and zealous curate. Although in this parish, as in others, owing to the scarcity of priests, the curate had to be withdrawn from time to time to fill vacancies, St. Basil's had had a succession of zealous and active assistants in the persons of Fathers Donovan, Doyle, Cleary, Cummings, Englert, Becker and Capps, but unfortunately, owing to the prolonged illness and infirmity of the pastor the bulk of the work devolved on the curate for the time being, who was unable under the circumstances to do justice to the work. In consequence many important pastoral duties have been for a long time omitted, to the detriment of the parish.

Under these circumstances His Lordship deemed it his duty, for the information of pastor and people, to read the following statement in reference to the condition of St. Basil's Parish:

Dear Friends,—It is the duty of every Bishop, and a solemn obligation imposed on him by the Holy See, to provide for the spiritual wants of the several parishes of his diocese, and to correct any irregularities he may discover. Among the matters concerning which he is bound to enquire are the following respecting pastors: Has Mass been said daily and at a fixed hour? Are sermons preached at all the Masses on Sundays and holy days of obligation? Are High Mass and Vespers sung on the days appointed by the Church? Does the pastor attend to the administration of the sacraments? Does he hear confessions and administer Holy Communion to the faithful? Does he encourage daily Communion, and does he teach catechism to the children on Sunday as ordered by the Holy Father? Does he look after the instruction of converts and make an annual visitation of every family in the parish? Have the devotions in honor of the Sacred Heart been held every day in June, and of the Holy Rosary in October? Have the May and Lenten devotions been conducted as prescribed, and especially have the ceremonies of Holy Week been carried out according to the rubrics? Has the Novena of the Holy Ghost ordered by the Pope in preparation for Pentecost been observed annually in the parish? Has the decree of the Holy See respecting Church music been complied with? Etc., etc.

It is a well known fact that in this parish many of these serious obligations have not been complied with, the reason given being the precarious condition of the health of the pastor, who, on account of ill health or infirmity, has been unable to discharge these important duties. The continuance of this state of things in so important and progressive a city as Brantford cannot but result in great injury to religion.

In the interest, therefore, of religion and of pastor and people I deem it my duty to recommend Rev. Father Lennon to ask to be relieved from the burden of the pastorship, and I, on my part as Bishop of the diocese, guarantee that as soon as he will do so I am prepared to provide for his support by setting aside for him not only the maximum allowance from the Priest's Infirm Fund, but also to supplement the same as generously as need be.

In laying down the burden of the pastoral office under these circumstances Father Lennon will be able to enjoy a well merited rest, and will have the consolation of knowing that he will have the prayers of his good people, as well as the esteem and best wishes of his fellow priests and of the Bishop.

INJUSTICE TO SEPARATE SCHOLS

For years past some beneficial amendments to the Separate Schools Act of Ontario were not unreasonably expected. Great then was the surprise when the Public Schools Act of 1909 was passed, which does a gross injustice to Separate schools and encroaches upon the British North America Act, which says no law made by the Provincial Legislature shall prejudicially affect any rigat or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union." (1867.)

The Public Schools Act of 1909, in section 89 and subsections and sections 90 and subsections, says the County Council of every county in Ontario shall levy on the assessment of all ratepayers whether of Public or Separate schools a rate which in the aggregate shall be equivalent to the Legislative grant, and this equivalent shall be distributed proportionately among the rural schools. No ratepayer is exempt from the county school tax.

Nearly every urban Separate school in Ontario has supporters outside the limits of the village, town or city in which it is situated. These ratepayers have to pay the county school tax according to the Public school act of 1909, but the schools of which they are supporters get no benefit from it, not one cent being paid them. Section 68, Public schools Act of 1896, which remained in force until the new Act of 1909 was passed, said it shall be the duty of the clerk of every township to transmit not later than the first day of December in each year to the County school Inspector a list of the supporters of Separate schools, against whom any County rate for Public school purposes has been placed upon the collector's roll, showing the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated. The county inspector shall, before issuing his order for the payment of the county grant to the Public school sections, deduct therefrom the amount so certified to him by the clerk of such municipality and shall give the trustees of the Separate school section an order on the township treasurer for the amount thereof and it shall be the duty of such treasurer to pay over the same. This was a fair provision, but in the new Public Schools Act of 1909 it is dropped out, whether intentionally or otherwise, I do not know, and the County school tax collected from outside supporters of urban Separate schools is distributed among the rural schools which are mostly Public schools. This is not only unjust but illegal and could be upset by an appeal to any fair-minded judge.

Section 60 Separate Schools Act, which is unchanged, says the County Inspector shall, before distributing the county rate among the Public school sections deduct the amount certified to him by the clerk of any municipality in which any Separate school section or part of a section is situate according to the list given by the clerk of the supporters of Separate schools, against whom the County rate for public school purposes has been placed and rated and shall give the trustees of the Separate school section an order on the County treasurer or sub-teasurer for the amount so placed and rated and it shall be the duty of the treasurer or sub-treasurer to pay over the same.

Clerks of municipalities and the township councils of McKillop and Tuckersmith in Huron County, before whom this matter was brought, whilst admitting the injustice, said they were following the Public school law as it now exists. Clerks in the discharge of their duties are guided by the Public Schools Act, and as the just and fair provision in force up to 1909 is left out of the Public Schools Act, now in force, they are powerless to see justice done. The London Separate schools have an assessment of $83,285 in the townships of London and Westminster. The Separate school ratepayers in these townships pay the County Council of Middlesex the County school levy, all of which goes to the public schools while their own schools do not get one cent of refund. A similar anomaly exists in the Town of Seaforth and all other Municipalities of Ontario. It is true a large sum would not come annually to each of these Separate schools; but on principle Separate school supporters should not be compelled by law to pay taxes to public schools.

The injustice here complained of could be remedied by re-enacting the 68th section of the Public Schools Act of 1896.

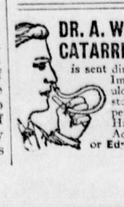
Another injustice to which the Catholic Separate Schools are subjected, is the manner in which taxes are levied upon companies and public corporations. The 54th section of the Separate Schools Act provides that any Company assessed for school purposes may give notice to the Municipal clerk that a certain specified property is to be rated for Separate school purposes whereupon it shall be so rated; but all other property of the Company shall be rated for Public school purposes provided always that the apportionment to the two classes shall be in proportion as the amount of the shares or stock of the Company is owned by Catholics or non-Catholics.

It is not to be expected that extensive companies or corporations in general will take the action here indicated, and as a matter of fact they do not do so. Hence in practice, almost all the large corporations and companies are placed on the assessment roll of the Public schools. This is the case with the banks, railways, manufacturing and other large companies throughout the province. To deal fairly with the Catholic Separate schools, the Ontario Legislature should imitate the generous treatment accorded by the Quebec School Law to the Protestant dissentient or Separate schools of that province, whereby "All the assessments levied and collected on such corporations or companies are divided in the same proportion as the Government Grant for the same year between the Public and dissentient or Protestant Separate schools." (Articles 397, 398.)

There are several other respects in which privileges are given to the Protestant minority in Quebec which the Catholic minority of Ontario does not possess, thus the Protestant Separate schools of the Catholic Province of Quebec are managed entirely by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction and the same committee has authority to define its own school districts to appoint its boards of examiners and inspectors to determine and approve its own text books, school apparatus and decoration and to establish and maintain its own Normal and Model schools, universities, colleges, academies and High schools and the Government aid given to these institutions is in proportion to the respective Catholic and Protestant populations of the province, without any of the quirks and quibbles to which the Catholics of Ontario are subjected.

It is, surely, the duty of the Ontario Goverment to remove the injustices of the present law at the earliest moment. It is to be hoped that all the Catholic School Boards of the province will unite in demanding justice in the premises.

DENIS ANDREW,
Sec.-Treas., Seaforth Separate School Board.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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Convent of the Sacred Heart, London, Ontario

A Retreat for Ladies will be given by Rev. F. W. Doyle, S. J., from the fourth to the eighth of July. Application should be made to the Rev. Mother Superior. 1652-3

HECLA FURNACE

And Its FOUR Big Features

The "Hecla" has four exclusive features that have brought it steadily to the front as the perfect warm air furnace.

These improvements are so vital—they mean so much in comfort and health and economy—that every man who is going to put in a furnace this year, should study them in detail.

Fused Joints

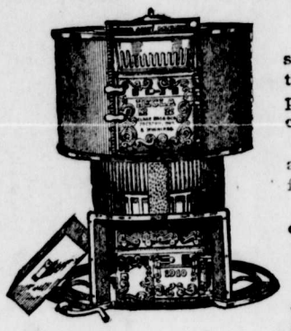
are the only permanent joints between castiron and steel. By means of these joints, we prevent gas and smoke from getting in the Air-chamber and from there into the house.

Fused Joints are absolutely and permanently tight, and insure the warm air being fresh, pure and untainted by gas, smoke and dust.

Steel Ribbed Firepot

has three times the radiating surface of any other.

It never becomes red-hot—will not burn out—and will save ⅓ of your coal bill by actual test.



Individual Grate Bars

Each bar can be shaken separately. Fire can be cleaned thoroughly without using a poker or shaking down good coal or live fire.

No clinkers to clog the grate as is the case when bars are fastened together.

Of course, one bar is much easier to shake than four.

Castiron Combustion Chamber

We found out, by careful tests, that steel would not stand the intense heat of the furnace fire. So we perfected the Castiron Combustion Chamber, which has proved its wonderful strength, service and durability.

Our little book "Hecla Heated Homes" tells you a lot of things you ought to know about a furnace, besides the exclusive features mentioned above. Let us send you a copy. It's free. Write.

Send us rough plan of your house—and we will submit estimate of the cost of installing the proper size "Hecla" in your home. 100

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

About Lourdes

St. John, N. B., Sydney St.

To the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Dear Sir,—Your note in CATHOLIC RECORD, asking for any information concerning the Shrine of Lourdes as regards its "correspondence department" seems to me to be another argument in favour of our international "chain of communication" for Catholic Immigrants, etc., or travellers for which our papers have been agitating. I cannot give accurate information to your enquirer as regards the "correspondence department" of Lourdes, but I can give some little hints that may help. I visited Lourdes four years ago, having been at Rome. Whilst there I stayed at the Hotel Heinz—Swiss or German people—and counted honest for hotel people in France. I met there one of the parochial clergy in charge of the shrine or grotto. That man decidedly had world-wide correspondence because he told me of "modes" of the grotto which he was accustomed to send to priests in any part of the world, who wished to place imitations of the grotto in their churches. I think a letter addressed to "Priest in charge of shrine" would elicit an answer. A French ecclesiastical calendar would be still better, but it may be that the new changes made by government have upset everything. However, Lourdes has, most certainly a world-wide correspondence and even sends religious objects every place. Is not this a new argument in favour of our agitation for the "chain of communication" for Immigrants or tourists. This "chain" would reach everywhere. H. A.

A Munificent Donation

Over a year ago the Rev. Father O'Connor placed an order with the well known firm of Messrs. Mayer and Co., Munich, Germany, for a set of Stations of the Holy Way of the Cross in oil painting for St. Patrick's Church, Napanee.

These paintings, the work of the best artists in Munich, the center of fine art in Germany, costing with their handsome oak frames, over $1100 arrived in Napanee last week, and are the generous gift of Mrs. A. McNeil. These magnificent stations, fourteen in all, are truly devotional works of art, and will represent special events, as recorded in the Bible, that took place on that sorrowful journey of our Divine Lord from the house of Pilate to the hill of Calvary, where the Saviour of the world consummated man's redemption, and are intended to enliven the faith, hope and love of the faithful in the sufferings and death that sin caused and love prompted the Redeemer to undergo.

These stations of the Way of the Cross will be solemnly blessed and erected by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, on Friday, the 24th of June next in the evening. Rev. Father Ethelbert, the eloquent Franciscan, will deliver the sermon on the occasion. —Napanee Beaver.

Catholic Truth Society

Toronto, June 11.—The monthly meeting of the Toronto branch of the Catholic Truth Society of Canada, was held last night in the office of the secretary, Bank of Commerce Chambers, Yonge street. Mr. J. P. Hynes, the recording secretary, presided in the absence through illness of Mr. W. E. Blake, president. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a discussion took place on various matters brought up during the month, and a number of suggestions for enlarging the work of the societies were referred to committees to report next month.

A number of boxes for holding pamphlets, booklets and general literature treating of Catholic faith and practice have been ordered and will be placed in the vestibules of St. Michael's Cathedral, and St. Basil's, St. Francis', St. Peters' and Holy Family churches; and arrangements are being made for an occasional distribution of Catholic pamphlets at one or more Masses on Sundays at a majority of the other city churches.

St. Anthony's Feast Celebrated at La Salette

The feast of St. Anthony was duly celebrated at St Anthony's shrine at La Salette. A Triduum was preached by the pastor, who was assisted by neighboring priests. During the Triduum a magnificent statue of St. Ursula was blessed. This was a donation to the shrine, which has a relic of the virgin martyr, by a young man of the parish, and completes the long list of offerings which has made the church one of the most richly furnished in Ontario. The devotion was largely attended, with the gratifying results that nearly all approached the Holy Table. As there are no hotels in the village, a number of boarding houses will be opened for the accommodation of visitors in the future.

WESTERN FAIR

Sept. 9th to 17th, London, Ont.

The many and varied uses to which Cement is applied at the present time, and the many different kinds of machinery used in its manufacture and construction work, has proven to the management of the Western Fair the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for such exhibits. They have therefore erected this year a new building, 44x120 feet, for this purpose. It is a roomy structure, well lighted and ventilated, with Cement floor, and everything adapted for the purpose for which it was erected. This building will ease the congestion there has been in the Machinery Hall in the past, and Exhibitors may be assured that everything possible will be done for their comfort. Any firms wishing space should communicate with the Secretary at once in order that arrangements may be made. The exhibits in the Main Building will be changed somewhat this year and made if possible more attractive. Any space required there should be applied for soon as it is being allotted fast. All information will be given by A. M. Hunt, Secretary, London, Ontario.

Our Over-Heated Houses

Humidity, or rather the absence of it, plays an important part in the house heating problem, and you will always find, in any house in which the temperature is kept at a high degree, that the atmosphere has a decidedly parching and oppressive effect, and that no water is being evaporated either on the heating stove or in the furnace, as the case may be. The heating apparatus practically dries out all the humidity in the air, whilst it should contain from sixty to seventy per cent., and unless some means for replacing it is provided, an extremely high temperature seems necessary for warmth, while, in fact, a more moderate temperature of humid air would not only be more warming but also much more comfortable and healthful. The average furnace water-pan, however, is much too small for requirements, but if there is one in your furnace, do not neglect it. A new form of waterpan recently introduced with much success is circular in shape, and surrounds the furnace immediately inside the casting or jacket. As it holds several gallons of water and its shape guarantees that all the heated air is uniformly humidized, the whole house can be kept at a moderate and equable temperature, comfortable alike for old and young, with a saving of both fuel and labor and affording a decidedly more healthful atmosphere to live in.

DIED

STAPLETON.—In Petrolia, on April 26, 1910. Mrs. John Stapleton, sr. May her soul rest in peace!

HEAD OFFICE: 8 King Street West Toronto

LONDON OFFICE 394 Richmond Street

BRANCHES ALSO AT
St. Thomas Ilderton
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The Home Bank of Canada

A YOUNG man will sometimes hesitate about coming to a bank with a deposit of just one dollar to open an account. Yet a bank can have no better asset than a multitude of small accounts among ambitious and saving young men. The young man's dollar is welcome at the Home Bank and full compound interest will be paid at highest bank rate.

CHURCH DECORATORS
THE
THORNTON-SMITH CO.
Sketches and references submitted
11 King St. W. TORONTO

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED A MALE SCHOOL TEACHER. Good permanent position. Trained teacher preferred. Splendid location. Apply Qu'Appelle Indian Industrial school, Lebret, Sask. 1653-3

WANTED CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR Separate school No. 1, McKillop. Duties to commence on August 15th. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to John Maloney, Sec. Treas., Beechwood, Ont. 1653-2

ABOUT FIFTY CATHOLIC TEACHERS WITH Professional training required immediately for Saskatchewan and Alberta schools opening in July, August and September. Salaries $600 to $780 per annum. Full information supplied. Apply, stating qualifications in full, to Canadian Teachers' Agency, Box 807, Regina, Sask 1642-tf

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 6, HUNTley, a teacher holding a second class certificate for Ontario. Salary $350. All applications must be received before June 20th. For further particulars, apply to John Carter, Sec. Treas. 1651-3.

A SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL TEACHER wanted for the R. C. Separate school, No. 5, Sombra. Salary $500 per year. Duties to begin on August 15th. Apply, stating qualifications, and experience to Jas. O'Leary, Sec., Port Lambton, Ont. 1652-4.

TEACHER WANTED FOR PINEWOOD SEParate school. Must teach French and English; salary $350 per year. Address J. L. Bastien, P. P., Sec., Pinewood, Ont.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR MT. CARmel Separate school. Teacher for senior room second class professional, or better, with at least two years experience in continuation work; for junior room, third class or better. Salary for junior room, $350. Duties to commence the 15th August. Apply, stating salary and experience to Joseph Glavin, Sec. Treas., Mt. Carmel, Ont. 1652-2.

WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL SEC. tion 2, Hullet, a duly qualified teacher, normal training preferred. Salary $375. Duties to commence Aug. 15th, 1910. Apply stating experience to John Shanahan, Clinton, Ont. 1653-3.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER HOLDING University degree, also male teacher holding a first or second class professional certificate. Apply stating experience to Box A. CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 1649-tf.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 8, Huntley, holding a second-class professional certificate. Duties to commence August 15th, 1910. Apply stating salary and experience to L. J. Curtin, Secretary, Powell, Ont. 1652-3

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. No. 3, March, holding a second class Normal trained certificate. State salary and experience. Duties to begin August 15, 1910. Apply at once to Thos. Scissons, Sec.-Treas., Dunrobin, Ont. 1652-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR BARRY'S BAY Separate school, section 6, Sherwood. One having a 1st or 2nd, class certificate and some experience. Duties to commence 15th August 1910. Church, school, railway station and post-office all in the village. Apply, stating salary and experience and qualifications to James Murray, Sec. Treas., Barry's Bay, Ont. 1653-2.

A CATHOLIC LADY TEACHER AS ASSISTant for the R. C. Separate school, Chepstow, Ont. Duties to begin August 15th, 1910. State qualifications, experience and references, and salary. Applications will be received up to July 18th, addressed to M. M. Schurter, Sec. Treas., R. C. S. S. Board, Chepstow, Ont. 1653-4.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MALE teacher able to teach English and French. Salary $700. Term to begin August 15. Catholic preferred. Apply Secretary-Treasurer, Vester S. D., Howell, Sask. 1650-4

WANTED TWO CATHOLIC TEACHERS, male and female, single, for Wikwemikong Boys' and Girls' Industrial schools, etc. Duties to commence on 15th Aug. Apply, stating qualifications, recommendations, etc., to Rev. C. Belanger, S. J., Wikwemikong, Ont. 1653-2.

HOMES WANTED

GOOD CATHOLIC HOMES ARE WANTED for the following children:—One girl aged eight, two girls aged seven, two girls aged six and five, and three baby girls aged two years; also one boy aged eight, one boy aged seven, and several boys aged six years. The two girls aged six and five are sisters and it would be desirable to place them in the same home. Apply William O'Connor, Department Neglected and Dependent Children, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. 1651-3

C.M. B. A. Branch No. 4. London

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at eight o'clock, at their hall, in Albion Block, Richmond street. P. H. RANAHAN, President, JAMES S. MCDOUGALL, Secretary.

CHARACTER & REPUTATION

It is the high character of Gourlay Pianos as they are at present built that has earned the appreciation of our best musicians and created a reputation and demand for the instruments.

Their sale does not depend upon a reputation due to the labor and skill of a former generation. This is the buyer's safeguard and assurance of permanent satisfaction with a Gourlay.

TONE CHARM

Occasionally you hear a piano with a tone possessing a rare "singing" quality, so rich and full and withal so sweet that you are at once interested in the make. It is this charm of tone in the Gourlay Piano that has evoked enthusiastic commendation from music-lovers everywhere throughout Canada.

STANDING IN TUNE

Scientifically and carefully planned after years of study and experiment, Gourlay Pianos stand in tune much better than ordinary pianos. The Gourlay non-varying end-wood system of construction provides a bearing from the tuning-pin right to the iron plate that is non-varying, sectional end wood.

There is Not a Weak Link in this Chain

of reasons why you should have a Gourlay Piano in your home

Gourlay Pianos

are all of one quality—the best. If we took a commission to build a piano for $1,000 it could be of no better material or workmanship than we regularly use in any one of our simpler, more moderately-priced styles. We could spend more money on ornamentation, but nothing to improve quality.

Gourlay Pianos are to be found in prominent homes in practically every city and town in Canada. The most musical person in your coterie of friends is probably a Gourlay enthusiast.

TONE DURABILITY

That Gourlay Pianos have an enduring tone which does not become "tinny" has been demonstrated after severe tests. This tone durability is secured through an exact knowledge of what to use, how and where to use it, and a vigilant supervision over every smallest detail during construction

EVERY DOLLAR

invested in a Gourlay piano brings the largest possible dollar's worth in return. Gourlay Pianos may cost more than some others, but they are more than worth the difference.

The price is as low as the high quality of the piano will allow. Their reputation adds nothing to their cost, and even an additional expenditure of money would not improve their character.

Booklet Number 6 tells the names of over 2,500 homes where Gourlay Pianos are used. If you contemplate the purchase of a piano this booklet should interest you. Write for it.

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TORONTO

TOUCH

To musicians the touch of a piano is a very important consideration. In Gourlay Pianos, the genius of the builder is demonstrated in what you might almost call individuality, personality in the touch—a direct appeal to the players with real musical taste.

4,000 PIANOS

Nearly 4,000 Gourlay Pianos are now in constant use, not only in all parts of Canada, but in Great Britain, United States, South Africa, China and Japan. How they have stood the extreme test of climatic changes is shown in a letter from Japan as follows:—"You are to be congratulated on producing a piano that will stand this climate. Ours is in fine order, while others brought here from America are terribly cracked and damaged."

ARTISTIC DESIGNS

The beauty and refined appearance of our present models sustain our reputation for leadership in artistic case work, while the richly-figured veneers used are unexcelled and add to our reputation as connoisseurs of rare woods.