

would cease to be the slave of the office. He would be encouraged to assist with his help, guidance, and sympathy fellow-workers in the same field of education not so well equipped with knowledge as himself.

**National Education in Ireland.**—The sixty-fifth annual report of the Commissioners of National Education for 1899-1900 states that on the 30th September, 1899, there were 9161 schools on the roll, of which 8670 were in operation. Of these 3915 were vested schools. The remainder were non-vested. The total average number of pupils on the rolls for the results years of the schools was 796,153. The average daily attendance of pupils similarly for the results period was 513,852. The total number of pupils actually on the rolls of National schools on the last day of their results period was 785,139. The religious denominations of these pupils were as follows:—592,391, or 75.5 per cent., were Catholics; 91,592, or 11.7 per cent., were of the late Established Church; 86,747, or 11.0 per cent., were Presbyterians; 8694, or 1.1 per cent., were Methodists; 5725, or 0.7 per cent. were of other denominations. At the close of the year ended 30th September, 1899, school attendance committees existed in 85 of the 120 towns or townships to which the compulsory attendance provisions of the Act of 1892 apply directly. In 36 of these places the compulsory provisions have been in continuous operation since the passing of the Act. The average attendance percentage in schools generally was 61.5, and where the compulsory Act was enforced 71.3. The aggregate annual expenditure on the schools from all sources, including Parliamentary grant, rates, school fees, and local subscriptions, amounted to £1,215,816 8s 5d. This would give an average of £2 7s 11d for each child in average daily attendance during the year. The amount paid as results fees was £235 916 17s 6d. With regard to training colleges, the report states that two new colleges have been sanctioned for the reception of the Queen's scholars by the Government—one at Belfast, for women under the management of the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor; and the other at Limerick, also for women, under the management of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick. Neither of these colleges is yet in operation.

**Irish Agricultural Statistics.**—The Irish agricultural statistics for 1900 show the total area under crops in 1900 to be 4,658,627 acres, being, as compared with the area in 1899, an increase of 31,982 acres. There was an increase in the area under crops in Munster of 16,957 acres; in Ulster, of 10,911 acres; in Connaught, of 2409 acres; and in Leinster, of 805 acres. Compared with 1899 there appears an increase of 1931 acres in the area under wheat; a decrease of 30,688 acres under oats; an increase of 1537 acres under barley. The area under potatoes has decreased by 5501 acres; that under turnips by 3554 acres. The area under flax in 1899 was 34,989 acres; the area returned under this crop in 1900 is 47,327 acres, being an increase of 12,338 acres, or 35.3 per cent. It appears that between 1899 and 1900 there has been a decrease of 12,774 in the number of horses and mules. The mules increased by 548, but horses show a decrease of 13,422. Cattle, on the other hand, exhibit an increase of 100,986, sheep an increase of 22,190, while there has been a decrease of 94,836 in the number of pigs. Of the 18,547,088 poultry enumerated in 1900, 1,108,632 were turkeys, 2,007,673 were geese, 3,027,949 were ducks, and 12,403,743 were ordinary fowl. In connection with the area under flax, the number of scutching mills enumerated in 1900 is as follows:—In the province of Ulster, 305; Leinster, 11; Munster, four; and Connaught, six, making a total of 826 for Ireland.

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass, and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—\*.\*

*Lyttelton Times* says:—'Gawne and Co., the manufacturers, of George street, Dunedin, send us a sample of their Worcester-shire Sauce, made like Lea and Perrin's "from the receipt of a country nobleman," who must have been a fastidious feeder, and Gawne and Co. must have got the same receipt, as their sauce is indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's. People who like a relish with their meats—and what man does not—should be grateful to that anonymous country nobleman for spending his time in experimenting to such good purpose.—\*.\*

#### A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisement,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—\*.\*

## People We Hear About.

There died in Dublin recently, at the ripe old age of 87 years, Isabella, the widow of William Vincent Wallace, the composer of the ever green opera 'Maritana.'

The death is reported of Viscount Encombe, third son of the Earl of Eldon. He was married to a sister of Lord Lovat. Two years ago he was received into the Catholic Church.

The Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave, Lord Braye's eldest son, was married on August 28 to Miss Ethel Pusey, Captain E. B. Pusey's second daughter, at the Catholic Church, Manchester square, London.

A marble bust of Lord Brampton, by Mr. Swinerton, has been presented by Lady Brampton to the City of London, which, she says, has always appreciated her husband's career. The bust is to find a temporary resting place in the Guildhall, pending the erection of the new Central Criminal Court.

The Duke of Norfolk's only child, Philip Joseph Mary Fitzalan Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, attained his majority on Friday, September 7, having been born on September 7, 1879. Owing to the delicate health and condition of the prospective Lord of Arundel Castle there were no festivities, though the occasion was marked by religious observances.

A young man named James O'Connell, a native of Ohoka, recently accomplished some remarkable feats of strength. He shouldered a square iron block, weight 400lb; he then carried 750lb on his back, walking a chain with it. He also lifted 14cwt off the ground with his back. O'Connell stands 5ft 11in, he weighs 12st 9lb, and measures 42in around the chest.

A book that will attract attention when it is published will be the Rev. Dr. Barry's *History of the Papal Monarchy*. Dr. Barry has been engaged for a long time upon this work, and has gone to original sources for his information, besides utilising all that has been published by the leading authorities. Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish the book. The same publisher will issue shortly *The Wizard's Knot*, by the same author. It is a tale of Ireland during the famine period, and is practically the first attempt of its author at an Irish novel.

There are a great many worse billets than that of Speaker of the House of Commons. His salary is equal to that of the Governor of New Zealand before the latter got his last 'rise,' in addition to which he has a house provided free of rent, with furniture which is sufficiently luxurious to please the fastidious tastes of a holder of New Zealand gold dredging shares. When the Speaker is elected he receives from the State £1000 to provide himself with proper robes, 2000oz of silver plate for the maintenance of his dignity, two hogsheds of claret at the same time, and he receives £100 annually for stationery. The Clothworkers' Company of London make him a curious present of a length of broadcloth every Christmas. Then when he retires he is made a Viscount, with a very substantial pension into the bargain.

Anecdotes of the late Lord Chief Justice of England continue to accumulate. Mrs Crawford, the Paris correspondent of *Truth*, tells the following:—He won the admiration of the French Bar by his manner of conducting the British case before the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. He was a true Irishman. Nothing hurt and grieved him more than to meet an Irishman who belittled his country. During one of his calls on me he spoke with pride and pleasure of the rise in grade of the Irish in America. When first he visited the United States the greater part of them were unskilled laborers. In his most recent visit he found the Italians had taken their place. The Irish were high in trade, journalism, and professional business, and covered, as an American said to him, "an elevated tableland of New World civilisation." The quotation was given with a merry twinkle of the eye.

The Paris Exhibition Jury were rather puzzled (writes a Paris correspondent) when they found among the exhibitors whose work they had to judge no less a personage than a reigning sovereign, viz. King Carlos of Portugal, who sought their suffrages as a painter. His picture, entitled 'Tunny-fishing in the Algarve,' is exhibited in the Grand Palais des Champs Elysees. Some of the jurors proposed to simply declare the King 'Hors Concours,' but they came to the decision that it was perhaps better to consider him purely as an artist, and to reward him accordingly. King Carlos was therefore considered as one of the artists of his own country, and was awarded a silver medal of the second class. It cannot be said that the jury have flattered him, for his picture is really a work of high merit, and which might by itself have secured better recognition. But the jury were probably afraid that if they gave a King a high reward people would say they gave it not because of the merit of the work, but because the artist was a King.

About 4 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon, writes Mr Labouchere, we made our way to the deserted precincts of New Court and knocked at the gatekeeper's door. He opened it himself, and we beheld Sir Charles Russell in an old jacket and slippers, without collar or waistcoat. His table groaned under piles of papers connected with the Parnell Commission—he was then engaged in preparing his great speech—and when we entered he asked us to excuse him while he made up his fire and cooked himself a cup of cocoa. That done, the Parnell papers were bundled aside, and we spent two anxious hours over my case. I have often thought since what a strange historical picture might have been made of the great advocate, in the throes of a sensational State trial, alone in his chambers on Sunday afternoon, in shirt sleeves and slippers, making up his own fire and cooking his own cocoa. It was very characteristic, too, of Russell in every way—of his simplicity and indifference to the pomps and vanities, as well as of his laborious industry in mastering his case.

Did it ever occur to you that when so-called 'Just as Good' substitutes are recommended by your dealer the motive is for self-gain because of increased profit?  
So beware!

**HONDAI-LANKA CEYLON TEA**

on a sealed lead packet is your  
**GUIDE AND SAFEGUARD,**