nal Gibbons.' (wrote the Rev. Edwards) 'was in every sense commendable and opportune, and the best portions of the Protestant ministry and laity, as well as of the Roman Catholic communities, can have nothing but gratitude for the faithful utterances of the Cardinal and your commendation of him. The following utterances of the Cardinal, which you quoted in a recent editorial, "No man can be a good unristian who sets at defiance the laws of the commonwealth. The man that breaks the laws of the State is violating at the same time some commandment of the Decalogue," should be reiterated in every pulpit and in every home in this broad land, until the sentiments of such truth shall have permeated and shaped the individual and public conscience of this great and growing country.' country.'

## Christian Brothers' College, Perth /

## A BRILLIANT RECORD

The educational record of the Christian Brothers' College, Perth, W.A., for the year 1906, is truly a brilliant one. Out of a total of £2168 offered in money prizes at the University examinations open to both States, viz., West Australia, and South Australia, the pupils of this college carried off £1567 13s 4d, or in other words they captured, 72.7 per cent. of the money prizes offered. The following is a list of distinctions were

tinctions won:

Money Prizes.—The Rhodes scholarship, £900 for 1906. First University exhibition, £450, two awarded. First Government exhibition, £25, five awarded in sensor. Fifth Government exhibition, £25, live awarded in the first Covernment exhibition, £15, eight in senior. First Government exhibition, £15, eight awarded in junior. Second Government exhibition, £15, eight awarded in junior. Fifth Government exhibition, £15,

eight awarded in junior. Second Government exhibition, £15, eight awarded in junior. Fifth Government exhibition, £15, eight awarded in junior. Sixth Government exhibition, £15, eight awarded in junior. The Hastley studentship, £30 a year for three years. First University prize, £30 a year for three years. First University prize, £30 a year for three years. First University prize, £10. First University prize, £10, qualified for by examination, disqualified by being over age. Second University prize, £5. Divided with two other students 2nd and 3rd senior prizes, £8, equal to £2 13s 4d.

University Examination Distinctions.—Higher public examination, 1st place in South and West Australia. Higher public examination, 4th place in South and West Australia. Senior public examination, 2nd rlace in South and West Australia. Senior public examination, 2nd rlace in South and 12th places in both States. Junior public examination, 1st place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 1st place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 2nd place in South and West Australia. Junior public examination, 7th, 9th and two 49th places in both States. Ten students passed the higher University examination. Thirteen students passed the senior University examination. Sixteen students passed the junior University examination. Eighteen students passed the primary University examination. Fifty-seven students passed the University examinations in 1906. Ten students matriculated

lated.

Special Honors in University examination in both States.—Higher Latin, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Greek, 3rd; French, 8th. Senior French, 1st and 5th; Latin, 7th and 11th; Greek, 3rd and 7th; German, 5th; Geometry, 2nd, 6th, and 8th; trigonometery, 4th and 8th; arithmetic and algebra, 13th. Junior Greek, 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th; Latin, 3rd, 5th, 9th, and 25th; French, 7th; algebra, 1st; geometry, 26th.

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## **Domestic**

' Maureen

Rust on Steel.

To remove rust from steel, rub the rusted part well with sweet oil, and allow it to stand for 48 hours. Then rub with a piece of soft leather and sprinkle with finely powdered unslaked lime until the rust disappears. When the rust has eaten into the steel this will be found a quick way of cleaning it. Bicycles with a coat of rust on can be quickly cleaned in this way.

How to Prevent Bed Sores.

Where patients are compelled to remain in bed for a long period there is always the possibility of bed sores arising. These add greatly to the distress of the patient and the labor of the nurse. Prevention is always better and easier than cure, and the following simple remedy should be prepared and applied when necessary. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and add gradually two teaspoonfuls of methylated spirit while continuing the reating. Keep the preparation in a covered jar, and rub a little on the parts which bear the weight of the patient's body, such as shoulders, elbows, haunches, and heels, after washing and well drying the patient. Keep the under sheet perfectly taut and free from creases and dampness, and brush away all crumbs immediately after each meal. Where patients are compelled to remain in bed for

Care of Lamps.

Every-lamp owner should know that a new wick should be soaked in vinegar—some housekeepers boil it in vinegar. This having been done, there will be neither smoke nor smell, while a much brighter light will be given.

Wicks are the main tung to be considered in connection with lamps. Unless a wick is well cared for, a satisfactory light cannot be had.

In the first place those who have the care of lamps should never cut the wicks; the charred portions from them should be rubbed off with a soft rag every day. If the wick becomes too short to carry up the kerosene, do not throw it away, but fasten a piece of cotton cloth to the end below and it will prove a good feeder. Wicks should not be allowed to grow too short, however, for then they clog the burners.

No better treatment for burners can be suggested, when they have become gummy and prevent the wicks from moving freely, than to boil them in suds over the fire for a short time. In this way they can be kept clean, and a clean burner always works well. By boiling the burner all incrustations from the settlings of oil are removed.

Once in a while the lamps themselves become corroded and should be washed out with soap suds and very small shot or a little sand, and should be shaken vigorously for a few minutes.

The admonition thoroughly to dry all parts of a lamp seems hardly necessary to give, but so important is it to have the wick and the lamp and the chimney perfectly dry, that every one should be warned on this point.

New chimneys are often put into salt water that is allowed to come to a boil. This is said—to toughen, them, but a good chimney can best be cleaned by wiping it over in the usual way with a soft cloth that has been dipped in methylated spirit. This will clean it better than by washing in water, and it does prevent the glass from breaking so easily. Pollish with chamois. Polish with chamois.

When lamps become very dirty, a teaspoonful of soda to a quart of hot soap swis will cleanse them thoroughly, but the washing should be quickly done, lest the soda should injure the metal.

Never use an almost empty lame, as it is not e to do so. The space that is empty is sometimes self-filled with an explosive gas.

Wipe the outside of the whole lamp perfectly dry with a soft cloth. Lamps sometimes smell from oil that is left on the outside.

mauren

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