

stock than her sister whose aims, possibly, have been more ambitious. That my views are shared by the majority of mankind is shown by the fact that the competent domestic usually promptly acquires an establishment of her own, while the scholarship girl with the D certificate will probably face many years of weary teaching in a back-block school. Two causes of the difficulty of domestic service suggest themselves to me: First, the tendency to educate our girls on wrong lines, and, second, the absurd and stupid stigma almost invariably attached to domestic service. It is essential that the State recognise the necessity for a radical divergence in the education of boys and girls about the age of puberty; after passing the standard usually attained at this age let the girl's studies be chiefly directed to domestic management, domestic economy, physiology, and hygiene.

Is domestic management, in which should be included the care of the infant, such a simple matter that every woman can flounder into it and become competent intuitively? Is domestic economy so generally practised that there is no need for special instruction either for the poor or for the rich? The amount of over-feeding, bad feeding, extravagant feeding, and wasteful feeding, even among the poorest, is stupendous. Yet there is no mystery about the subject; a girl of very ordinary intelligence and very moderate education could readily acquire a sufficient grasp of the fundamentals. If girls were soundly instructed in the general principles of hygiene, might not this be more useful than a smattering of French, algebra, or Euclid? The tendency of their education at present is to train them for some occupation which will be abandoned as soon as their normal career of matrimony is adopted. Is it not more in accord with common sense to train them principally for those domestic duties for which Nature has destined them, and a knowledge of which plays such an important part in the development of a nation? Is it altogether impracticable for our State schools, assisted by our technical schools and our University, to devise a scheme whereby domestic management might be systematically taught and diplomas granted guaranteeing a certain standard of efficiency and ensuring the possessor an improved status?

THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS

(Contributed.)

From an old Catholic ecclesiastical directory, published in Sydney (the then headquarters of the Church in these lands) in the year 1858, which was once a possession of the late Monsignor Paul, and kindly forwarded to me by his much esteemed successor at Onehunga (Very Rev. Father Mahony), I am enabled to extract a few interesting particulars relating to the early days of the Church in New Zealand. In this old-time directory is published a Pastoral Letter of the Most Rev. John Bede Polding, O.S.B., Archbishop of Sydney, on the subject of the 'Jubilee granted on the occasion of the Definition of the Immaculate Conception'; another, dated 1857, a Lenten Pastoral at the commencement of that holy season; and a third on the subject of 'Catholic College in the University of Sydney.' Over the signature of H. G. Abbot Gregory, D.D., O.S.B., Vicar-General, appears several lengthy-worded proclamations bearing the date 1856. The name of the ecclesiastical head in every portion of the English-speaking world at the time is also given. I append hereunder an exact copy of the matter contained in the directory having reference to New Zealand:—

Diocese of Auckland, New Zealand.

Auckland City.—Right Rev. John Francis Pompallier, D.D., Bishop; Very Rev. James McDonald, Vicar-General; Priests—The Revs. M. D. O'Hara, and R. Walter McDonald, J. Ford (absent). Howick and Panmure, Rev. H. J. Fynes; Onehunga and Otahuhu, Rev. E. Cleary; Rangiahia, Rev. J. Garavel and Rev. J. Paul; Opatiki, Rev. J. L. Segala and Rev. J. Alletage; Tauranga, Rev. Stephen Halum.

Services, etc., in the churches and districts of the Diocese of Auckland.—Cathedral Church, St. Patrick's, on Sundays. Mass at 7½ and 9½. High Mass and sermon at 11. After Mass Baptisms, etc. At 2 p.m. visitation of the gaols and hospitals. At 5, Catechism. At 6, Vespers and Benediction, lecture, prayers, etc. Benediction during Lent on all Wednesdays. Sick calls attended to at all hours. Burials at 3 o'clock p.m. every day. Confessionals attended on Fridays and Saturdays, and on eves of festivals. Average number of communicants weekly, 100.

North Shore and the Wade.—Mass and sermon at each of these stations once a month, by one of the priests of the Cathedral. The northern settlements of the Colony

and the tribes of the Bay of Islands, Hokianga, etc., are visited occasionally by one of the Cathedral priests. Howick and Panmure.—Mass and sermon on alternate Sundays. Onehunga and Otahuhu.—Mass and sermon on alternate Sundays.

Vacant stations which have no priests habitually, and are occasionally visited.—Hokianga, where there is a large building for the priest's residence and a place of worship. Bay of Islands (Kororaraka), where a parochial church in wood is built since 1843. Also at Whangaroa, Kaipara, Rotorua, Whakatane, and Matamata, where there are churches and presbyteries.

Colleges and Schools.—On Mount St. Mary, College of St. Mary, there are three distinct buildings, one for ecclesiastical students, and the others for the pupils of the Native race. Average of all, 15. At about six miles distant a large building, and a vast glebe of about 400 acres of land for the maintenance of St. Mary's College. Convent and establishments of the Sisters of Mercy at Auckland.—(1) Their convent and chapel near St. Patrick's Cathedral, where there are twelve professed, one novice, and four postulants. (2) Their day schools within their own enclosure at St. Patrick's, and in three distinct buildings—(a) Common, religious, and primary school for adult girls; (b) infant school for every rank; (c) select school, in which all branches of education are taught—viz., besides the elementary knowledge and needle works, music, drawing, embroidery, gymnastics, literature, and living language. The daily average number of their pupils in the above schools is 250. (3) Their boarding schools—(a) Within their enclosure for orphan and half-caste pupils; (b) on Mount St. Mary, near Auckland, where there are four buildings, the establishment, and Chapel of St. Anne, kept by five nuns for the daughters of the colonists, and separately for the Native girls; average number of all the boarders, 35.

There are three schools for boys in the city of Auckland; one at St. Patrick's, average about 70 daily; a second at Parnell, lately established, average about 30 daily; St. Peter's Select School is established for the more advanced boys. The Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and German languages are taught in it; also geometry, mensuration, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, etc. Terms per annum, £12 for each pupil. There is also a school at each of the settlements of Onehunga, Otahuhu, Panmure, and Howick and North Shore, under the direction of their respective pastors.

Diocese of Wellington, New Zealand.

Right Rev. Phillip Viard, D.D., Bishop; Very Rev. J. P. O'Reilly, O.S.F., Vicar-General; Rev. J. Forest, priest. Country clergy—Revs. J. Garin and J. Petitjean, Nelson; Revs. J. Pezant and P. Lampila, Taranaki; Rev. P. Seon, The Hutt.

The following statistics will give an idea of the progress of the Church in New Zealand since those far-off days:—Catholic population, 130,000; 260 priests, 62 religious brothers, 820 nuns, 2 ecclesiastical seminaries, 32 colleges and boarding schools, 17 superior day schools, 110 Catholic primary schools, 15 institutes of charity, and some 11,000 children receiving the benefits of a religious education.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 22.

The committee that is organising the United Kingdom Fair at Levin have decided that it will be held in September.

The Thorndon social gathering, held a few weeks ago, will result in the local school funds being augmented by about £40.

During Industries Week the pupils attending the Petone Catholic School paid a visit to the Gear Meat Company's works.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at the Sacred Heart Basilica on Sunday last from the last Mass until Vespers. His Grace the Archbishop preached in the evening.

At all the churches in Wellington on Ascension Day there were large congregations at the different Masses. The collections taken up were on behalf of the Home of Compassion.

The Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London, announces that Mr. Frederick Cliffe, who occupies a distinguished position amongst English musicians, will this