

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 21, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
 „ 22, Monday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 23, Tuesday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 24, Wednesday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 25, Thursday.—St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 26, Friday.—St. Philip Neri, Confessor.
 „ 27, Saturday.—St. Bede the Venerable, Confessor and Doctor.

St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor.

St. Gregory, or Hildebrand, as he was called before his elevation to the Papacy, was a native of Italy. Of the great men who have sat in the chair of Peter, he was one of the greatest. He was a strenuous reformer of abuses, and a fearless upholder of the rights of the Church against the encroachments of the civil power. Imprisoned by a rebellious noble whose crimes he had censured, besieged in the castle of St. Angelo by Henry IV. of Germany, rescued by the Norman Duke of Calabria, he died in exile at Salerno, A.D. 1085, after a pontificate of nearly twelve years.

St. Philip Neri, Confessor.

St. Philip was born in Florence, of parents who belonged to the wealthiest families of Tuscany. Feeling himself called by God to a more perfect life, he renounced all his worldly prospects, and went to Rome, where he engaged in ecclesiastical studies. Through humility, he long hesitated to become a priest. Ordained in 1551, he labored so zealously and so successfully to revive the fervor of the inhabitants of the Eternal City that he received the name of 'Apostle of Rome.' He died in 1595, at the age of ninety-two.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

BEFORE A CRUCIFIX IN BELGIUM.

O, by that bowed and thorn-crowned head, those pierced hands out-stretched!
 O by the bloody sweat that from that furrowed forehead drips,
 Have pity on this warring world so ruined and so wretched,
 And let the cry of 'Peace' again fall from those parched lips!

To whom, O Jesus, may we turn in this dark hour of sadness?
 To whom, O Saviour, from this storm of battle may we flee?
 But Thou wilt cleanse us of our sins and cure us of our madness,
 And make us be as brothers, once again, O Christ, in Thee!

—Denis A. McCarthy in *Rosary Magazine*.

Always fear God, and flee from everything that offends Him, with an absolute resolution of never wilfully consenting to any known sin, upon any account whatsoever; and renew this resolution every day.

Be ever firm in your faith in the Blessed Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three Persons in one God; and in Jesus Christ the Son of God, true God and true man, incarnate for the love of us, and crucified for the love of us; and in the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; and reject with horror all suggestions contrary to any point of the belief and doctrine of this Church; and daily beg of God to increase your faith.

Be firm also in your hope in the infinite goodness and mercy of God, Who has created you for Himself, out of pure love, and desires to make you happy for ever; and in the merits of the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, your Redeemer, which He has shed for the love of you, to wash you from your sins, to deliver you from the power of Satan, and to bring you to heaven.

The Storyteller

FROM THE DOCTOR'S DIARY

Of course, it's simply a case of auto-suggestion; it must be auto-suggestion. And yet—

Well, even Freudian psychology can't quite explain everything—that is, everything about everything. And in this remarkable case of auto-suggestion, where can we hit upon the adequate original stimuli? The girl is manifestly neither morbid nor neurotic; in all other respects, indeed, she seems sane and normal. I would be willing to vouch for the soundness of every inch of her; she is not the sort of person who goes 'crazy in spots.' I confess it baffles me. I think I'll put these notes into technical German and send them to old Rothberg, of Berlin. Maybe—I say maybe—he will be able to solve the problem.

It is now nearly two o'clock in the morning. Perhaps that is one reason why this seems so much of a problem to me, for I reach my maximum of mental expression at four. Who knows? The whole thing may be as clear as daylight to-morrow afternoon!

But the thing haunts me, all the same; yes, haunts, for there is something uncanny about it all. I know I can't sleep to-night. And I'm glad my wife and little Nellie are at the Springs, for they'd get on my nerves awfully if they tried to talk. Talk! Why the thing has saddled me so that I couldn't talk to Ralph, my prince of chauffeurs, all the way home from the sanatorium. I saw the boy was surprised—and chagrined, too—when I climbed into the tonneau instead of taking my customary place at his side. Oh, confound all girls, I say—especially girls with transparent skin and steady blue eyes and hair of fine-spun gold!

Well, I know that the only thing for me to do right now is to sit down here by the window in my bathrobe and feel the cool breeze that blows over the sleeping city and scratch down on this pad just what comes into my mind. The whole thing is an obsession, and I'm determined to get it out of my system.

Clara would say I've been drinking again; but, as usual, Clara would be wrong. Drinking, forsooth, at the Krodin Sanatorium! A mere sip at a cocktail and one small glass of light white wine is all I've had to-night. If I'm drunk, O wife of my heart, not alcohol has done the job, but mystery!

Here now, let me get the facts in order. The invitation came to attend the nurses' graduation, and I went as a matter of course. They do the thing handsomely at the Krodin Sanatorium—it was a full-dress affair. I dozed a little, a very little, during the valedictory—the girl who read it might be really pretty if she could only manage to secure a little more reserve of manner. I can't see how they ever let her through, anyway; she's too fussy to be a nurse. Then came a lot more music—two brawny girls beating an inoffensive piano—encores and all. And after that—

How well I remember. Even before she had spoken a word, I jerked on my glasses and fumbled with the programme. Helen Carmichael. I've always had a prejudice against the surname, and most of the Helens I've met either didn't live up to the standard of beauty set by the Homeric dame, or else more than surpassed her standard of trouble-making. So I was not biased in favor of Helen Carmichael.

But what a queen she looked! I've never found anything particularly effective in the nurses' costume, but this girl was different. Like all the other graduates, she wore a white uniform with a strip of black velvet around the border of the cap. But the others looked—well, like graduate nurses; she looked every inch a princess; the nurse's cap, a crown.

Then she spoke. The programme called it a recitation. It was more than a recitation: it was an artistic masterpiece. What do you think she rendered? Brown-ing's epilogue to 'The Two Poets of Croisic'! And it was flawless—absolutely flawless. Not a single point

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she missed. We saw the poet sitting by the fire; we heard the wife chatting on, sweetly, winsomely. We heard the music of the competing bards; we saw the chirping cricket win the prize. And then, for encore—and she earned her encore—Miss Carmichael showed her astonishing versatility by giving one of Tom Daly's dialect poems. For the time being she was an Italian peanut vendor, deliciously true to life. Oh, that girl is an artist!

The moment she left the stage, I got up and made for the door. In the hallway Miss Nolan, the mistress of nurses, overtook me. Miss Nolan is all angles and antiseptics and starch and imperialism. How dare I leave so soon—I simply must stay for supper. I fear Miss Nolan considered me rude.

'I have no intention of leaving,' I said. 'But I want information. Who is that girl, and what on earth does she want to take up nursing for?'

Miss Nolan's black eyes, behind her bulging glasses, pierced my immortal soul. But I didn't wince; I had nothing to wince for. I merely wanted to know.

'Miss Carmichael is a girl we are all very proud of, Dr. Farraday. She is just bubbling over with talent. And she will make a splendid nurse.'

'Yes, yes; I know. But why? That girl is an exceptional girl—I can see that at a glance. She would be a leader in any profession; her artistic endowment amounts to genius—positively genius. Why the mischief does she waste her time in a sanatorium? She's too good for nursing.'

That shocked Miss Nolan, of course. As though anybody could be too good for nursing! The mistress pulled her mouth into a thin, straight line and glared at me politely; that is Miss Nolan's way.

'I am glad, Dr. Farraday, that you are so interested in Miss Carmichael. She is much engrossed in her profession. In fact—and I think I may tell you this without any breach of confidence—she intends to make it her lifework.'

'Oh, bosh! That's what they all say. The rank and file of our graduate nurses is made up of a mob of mobile maidens meditating matrimony. They live on twenty-five dollars a week, pretending they like the work, until they get hold of an ailing millionaire in a sentimental mood. But Miss Carmichael strikes me as—well, as not that kind of a girl.'

'Miss Carmichael is not that kind of a girl. I should have been more explicit. She intends to enter the Sisters of Charity, and in that way make nursing her lifework. And I presume,' Miss Nolan continued acidly, 'with that fact in mind, you need have no fear for your millionaire in a sentimental mood.'

The irony was lost on me for the time. A Sister of Charity! What the deuce!

'Look here,' I said brusquely, gripping Miss Nolan's arm. 'I want to get this thing right. Do you mean to tell me that that girl, that genuine artist, that—that—oh, hang it, that everything that's wonderful—is going to shut herself up in a nunnery?'

'I should hardly put it in just those words,' replied Miss Nolan, frigidly, 'but you appear to have grasped the essential idea.'

'Why, the girl must be crazy!'

'She is quite sane, I assure you, Dr. Farraday. But some of her friends are convinced that she is injudicious.'

'She's old enough to have more sense,' I declared hotly.

'She's twenty-two; cast her first vote last year—and, so far as I am aware, did not vote the Prohibition ticket straight.'

With that parting shot, Miss Nolan glided away; and for something like twenty minutes I paced the corridor and wondered. A Sister of Charity!

I know something of Sisters' hospitals, in a general way. Last fall the offer came to me to act as resident surgeon at St. Vincent's, but I declined. My motive? Frankly a latent, unmeaning prejudice against things and persons and institutions Catholic.

I had heard of Sisters of Charity, of course. I've read poetry, and I've gripped facts. One of my most matter-of-fact colleagues—that old bear, Grayson, who

perfected the typhoid serum—speaks habitually of them as angels on earth. Maybe they are; I don't know, and I don't care. But, any how, what do angels want on earth? And why in the name of everything worth while should a girl like Miss Carmichael want to be an angel? Isn't womanhood good enough for any woman?

I became thoroughly and unreasonably indignant over it all, as I invariably do when I see something going wrong and I am forced to stand by and watch for the crash. And this looked like a crash, all right—the crash of a wrecked life. Worse than a wrecked life—a wrecked career! The girl is simply impossible!

Down the corridor from the auditorium came the long string of guests, their voices high pitched, their faces shining. It was hot in that room. I let most of them sweep by me, nodding now and then to a perspiring colleague trying to look human in a claw-hammer, bowing awkwardly to the women I knew—not so many!—in dinner gowns of startling hues and terrifying shapes.

'They're going to feed the animals,' Garrity whispered in my ear. 'And we have you down for an after dinner talk.'

'I don't want to talk and I don't want to eat. But—and the idea came to me in a flash—I want to get a seat next to one of the graduates; her name's Carmichael, I think. Manage it, will you?'

I could have bitten the stubby finger that Garrity shook under my nose.

'You hoary old reprobate, Farraday! Carmichael, eh? Well, you certainly show taste. All right, I'll try to fix it.'

And the fool did. Ten minutes later, winking so knowingly that I longed to floor him on the spot, he led me to the head of one of the long tables. We all sat down. On my right were a motley collection of guests—most of them former patients at the sanatorium who looked as though they needed further treatment; and on my left, all in a prim, immaculate row, sat the graduates. And—I thrilled like a schoolboy, as I thrill again at the memory of it—nearest to me was Miss Carmichael.

Ordinarily I'm a death's-head at a banquet. Eating is eating and talking is talking, and I don't believe in mixing the two necessary evils. But to-night I spread myself. I went out of my way to dominate that table. And before we had finished our oysters I had dominated it. The little college professor on my right, after telling some fool joke about a bricklayer and an air-gun, lapsed into academic language; and I had things to myself. Here was a row of young fowls on my left that had to be impressed; and I was old enough to know how to go about it. The girls laughed and talked back and egged me on; and I more than met them half way.

At the supper—that's what they call it at the Krodin Sanatorium—went gaily on. And all the time, at the back of my mind, I was fussing over the case of that tall, golden-haired girl whose hand I could have touched as it rested daintily on the white cloth or toyed delicately with fork and spoon. Toyed? Well, yes; but Miss Carmichael didn't precisely toy with the eatables. Like all nurses I have ever met, she displayed an ample appetite. This candidate for the Sisters of Charity didn't intend to specialise on religious starvation.

A Sister of Charity! I didn't believe it, really. Why, the girl was a wonder. She could keep up her end of the conversation, no matter what topic was broached—and I made it a point of introducing more topics than the average graduate nurse usually hears about. Miss Nolan was right. Miss Carmichael was indeed bubbling over with talent.

With the coffee came the speeches, and that brought about a slight change at our table. The college professor excused himself and left early—for which may he be pleased to accept my thanks. Then the girl sitting next to Miss Carmichael got a telephone call and didn't come back—bless her little heart. The result was that Miss Carmichael and I were isolated from the other diners, and in the rather lengthy in-

tervals between the formal speeches we had a very satisfactory tete-a-tete.

Well, I didn't lose any time. I leaned heavily on the table—there is a good deal of me—and devoted myself to her directly and unsparingly. I got right down to brass tacks.

'Miss Carmichael,' I said, 'Miss Nolan happened to be speaking of you this evening. She said ever so many nice things, of course. But she said one thing that isn't nice at all.'

The girl's eyebrows went up a trifle, though a smile played about her lips.

'Yes,' I went on, 'it sounded not at all nice to me. Is it true that you intend to become a Catholic nun?'

'Yes, doctor, that is true,' said Miss Carmichael quietly. 'Is there anything so very remarkable in that?'

'There is—something mighty remarkable! What business have you to throw away your life?'

Miss Carmichael laughed; it was a good, round, musical laugh at that.

'Don't be silly, Dr. Farraday.'

'Don't you be silly, young woman.' I pounded the table vigorously with my middle finger. 'You have no right to shut yourself up in a cloister. You owe the world the best that is in you. It's bad enough—here I discreetly lowered my voice and glanced apprehensively over my shoulder—that you should go in for nursing at all; but you can get out of that, I fancy, whenever you want to, simply by crooking your little finger at—well, at anybody standing around who happens to take your eye. So we won't bother about that. But this Sister of Charity business is quite another matter.'

'That is the first sensible thing you've said for some time, doctor.' Though her eyes danced, her voice grew grave. 'It is, indeed, quite another matter.'

'Go on, go on!' I snapped. 'Explain what you mean by that.'

'That is what I mean, doctor, since you are so good as to wish to know. You said a few moments ago that I owe the best that I have in me to the world. Now, I dispute that statement. I maintain that I owe the best that is in me to God.'

That came on me like a blow between the eyes. This girl and I were talking two different languages! God? She meant the Unknowable. And how can we argue—

'Look here,' I insisted, tersely. 'I know what's the matter with you. You've fallen in love with an idea. This thing—'

'Spiritual ideas, Dr. Farraday, are not bad things to fall in love with.'

'Spiritual grandmothers! Let me tell you something, young woman, even if you do think that I'm an old fogey who ought to be taken out and Oslerized. I'm a specialist on the insides of the human animal. I've cut up more men, women, and children than you could stack in this room. I've found a lot of strange things in them, from gall stones to live rats, but I've never seen any spiritual ideas.'

'That is doubtless because your eyesight is not sufficiently keen, doctor,' she said softly.

I gasped; I had to. The audacity of it!

'I don't mean to be offensive, Dr. Farraday,' she continued, 'but it is so difficult for you to appreciate my point of view. You argue, do you not, that because I appear to possess—well, the promise of worldly success—I should strive in some way or other to make myself a shining mark in the world?'

I nodded. Shining mark—that golden hair—
phew!

'If I were to tell you that I decided to take up nursing because I wish to be of service to humanity, you probably would understand me.'

'I'd understand that you're lying,' I snapped, hotly. 'That humanitarianism is all bunk.'

I hoped that would rile her; but she just beamed.

'I could just love you for saying that!' she exclaimed. 'So very few of us have the courage to acknowledge it. Why, even during the time I've been

here in the sanatorium I've seen enough of humanity to sicken me with it all. I'm sure I'd be an out and out pessimist—'

'Like me—'

'Only for one thing.'

A burst of applause brought us both to a realisation of the fact that we had talked right on during the oratorical effort of the senior surgeon—hang him! Miss Carmichael, blushing guiltily, began vigorously to clap her hands. I merely shifted about in the direction of the speaker's table and nodded to Grimwald—and curtly enough. Then I turned once more to the girl:

'That one thing that keeps you from being a pessimist.' I asked, 'what's that?'

Slowly, unflinchingly those blue eyes were raised; I felt them scrutinising my mind. The silence was heavy, exasperating.

'I'm afraid to tell you,' she faltered. 'You'll just grunt, or something, and call it all cant. It's hard for you to—to see.'

'Look here, young woman, I've had about enough of this. That's the second time to-night you've spoken disparagingly of my eyesight. You owe me an explanation. In the ordinary course of events, what you intend to do with your life is no concern of mine. You can become a nun or go and drown yourself or elope with a chorus man for all I care. But I'm interested in you, professionally. You're a case, and I'll be dinged-batted if I know how to diagnose you. Come, now, what is that "one thing"?''

Well; then she spoke. I can hear the melody of her tones still running in my brain. Her words—well, I can't remember her words; they didn't matter. But there was something—something elusive—behind them.

I was conscious of many things—a girl down the table patting her back hair, an idiot behind her saying something about the fall elections, a burst of laughter at the speaker's table, a carnation being pulled to pieces by thumbs and forefingers that seemed oddly like my own. But, distinctly and unequivocally, I was pre-eminently conscious of something great and sweet and soothing coming from the girl to me; of an explanation that made her procedure rational, even necessary; of an impulse to get down on my knees and bow my head as in the presence of a sacred thing.

And what was it? Ah, that's what puzzles me now, what puzzled me as I shook hands with Miss Carmichael a few minutes later, what puzzled me as I sat in the tonneau during that long, cold ride along the estuary. Fragments of her speech remain with me, but they are of themselves, absurd and unconvincing. 'The love of souls,' 'God's ways,' 'but imitation of Christ, 'His boundless love'—all that seems trivial to me and utterly meaningless, now; but as that girl leaned over the table and spoke.

They say there's no fool like an old fool, and I know it's true; but I pride myself that I'm not the sort of man to be bamboozled by a pretty face. No, no; of one thing I'm certain; it was not a case of my being hypnotised by what is called feminine charm. It was not that sort of appeal at all. It was a totally new sensation—something thrilling, refining, energising. I seemed to be standing on the brow of a high hill and looking over a valley, a wonderful valley fair to the eye and filled with fragrance and with promise.

Bah! this sounds awfully like rot. It is not as I have set it down. Let me look at it all calmly, professionally. The girl is an enthusiast, a dreamer, in love with an idea!

That explanation somehow doesn't explain. She's not the sort of girl to dream dreams—it isn't her temperament at all. She has no quivering at the corners of the mouth, no shifting of the eyes, no fidgeting hands. Her color is natural, her skin is firm. She is in perfect health.

Auto-suggestion? Of course. But that's only a name, not an explanation. Here is something that seemingly baffles science. Is there an answer?

Rothberg must know. Rothberg knows everything in abnormal psychology. But is this an instance

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of abnormal psychology? I feel that some factor, the all-important factor, I have failed to grasp. There must be something in her peculiar condition that I did not see. Her woman's intuition told her so when she reflected on my eyesight.

That something—that nameless, impalpable, elusive something—I experienced as she spoke those forgotten words and looked through me with that unforgettable gaze—will Rothberg grasp that?—*Extension.*

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IMPORTANT PAPERS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued.)

DISCIPLINE AND TONE.

The great duty of the Christian teachers, their noblest and most arduous function, should be centred in educating the child's will; for unless children are taught how to govern themselves, and to overcome habit by habit, the passions will sway the mind, weaken the will, and plunge the soul into the greatest disorder. Unless these be the ultimate ends of those who pose as Christian educators, they will assuredly bring Christian education into disrepute and present secularists with a very strong lever in support of their system. Furthermore, when we contemplate the magnitude of meaning summed up in that oft-repeated saying, so little reflected on however—viz., 'That the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,' we must certainly realise what an instrument for good, aye, and perchance what an instrument for evil, must be the hand that fashions and directs the hand that is to do the cradle-rocking. And if we would but often bring home to ourselves that from the benches in front of us will one day spring up the future legislators, the future builders of nationality, and also that the future custodians of the spiritual welfare of the country are to a very great extent influenced and moulded by our hands, we would realise at the same time that the best discipline is none too good for the children entrusted to our care, and, furthermore, we would realise that every child, that selects our school as the place in which it is to be fitted for the battle of life, has a perfect right to the sublime benefit of true discipline that our calling presupposes.

To my mind then, the first aid to discipline is to convince oneself of the absolute importance of it, and to be ever on the alert to discover ways and means of utilising it to the best interest of the individual pupil, and to the best interests of the school as a whole. 'Tis true, 'tis a pity 'tis true, that there are found teachers who hold the opinion that school life should be free and easy, and the discipline a species of military bouncing with a tendency to warp the individuality of the child, and to produce an automaton. We must deprecate any such result being the object of true discipline. The object of the discipline of the Catholic school should be to afford such guidance and control from without as shall lead to enlightened, regulated, persevering effort from within. As law and duty come gradually to the front, the authority of the educator withdraws into the background. The support of earthly teachers and parents becomes less necessary as the child learns to rely upon his Heavenly Father, Whom he must be taught to look upon as the Source of all good, and the Fountain of all true strength. Love and faith lie at the root of a child's morality, consequently all our ideas of discipline must tend to bring the child into a state of mind that will cause his conduct to be propelled from within, rather than from without. In answer to objectors it may be stated that the way of originality is often through a course of obedience.

Because it produces cowards, some teachers say, they will never advocate any form of corporal punishment. If they can manage without it so much the better, but I am afraid we are still in the epoch when the small boy holds a vigorous blow in high esteem.

In his early years he learns his courage in giving; his hardihood in withstanding, and these give him eminence in the world of small boys, and thus you see he gets his discipline in spite of our effeminate conclusions. Was it not the bully's beating that aroused the ambition of Sir Isaac Newton, and the success of paying the compliment back in the same hardy coin that convinced the future scientist of his own worth and power? So in the school, there must be a rigorous intervention for the purpose of suppressing all things that we must not do, in order that the child may come to discern clearly between good and evil. To teach the child to choose should be the aim of good discipline. Ah, me, the word to choose! Is it not Portia, who murmurs these words as she gazes on the hazardous test which shall decide her fate. In her mind choose and chance are closely related. Not so with Bassanio, the soldier and scholar. When he stands before the three caskets, chance is eliminated and he has no need for mysterious aids. A cultivated mind produces the guides for a wise choice: a scholar's wisdom and a scholar's taste prompt his scorn of ornament, and, mark you, a soldier's courage dares the threat upon the leaden casket which his cautious predecessors have evaded. It is all logical. Bassanio had been trained to choose, and by whom? In the beginning, no doubt, by some quaint Venetian matron, who hated evil and loved the good, and who had at the same time not the slightest concern or sympathy with the originality of the child.

A right-thinking teacher will readily make out a good case on behalf of the advocate of discipline, so let us discuss some means of acquiring it. In the first place, genuine civility is a great help to discipline, and an attentive study of cultured manners on the part of the teacher is not to be despised, because children look to the teacher for ideals and copy their hero or heroine as the case may be. In dealing with pupils, if you wish to retain a hold on the esteem of your scholars, if you wish to see your wishes fulfilled with deference and even with a certain amount of pleasure, then, at the outset of taking charge of a class, paste these significant words in your hat, 'The one who favors is unfit to rule.' If teachers only understood the full strength of meaning to be found in those words how much happier would their lives be, and how much happier would not the lives of their scholars be also. The children are very clever at detecting any weakness in these matters that the teachers may display: girls for instance, more so than boys, have a special intuition for fault-finding, and this fault once discovered is never condoned. Some, on discovering this weakness, will despise the teacher and his influence on these will be nil; others, for the most part, will despise the teacher, but at the same time play up to the weakness by tale-bearing, and in sundry ways making themselves the object of special favouritism.

Now, in dealing with culprits, or in the matter of giving rewards, justice and merit should be the only consideration. All self-interests, or attractiveness on the part of the pupil, and above all, the consideration of parents must be brushed aside, or you will never be selected by the pupils as their leader in all things. The disciplinarian must remember that crime is hereditary, it descends upon children from the moral anatomy of the parents: hence the process of helping a child to battle against its past is one that calls for great prudence, patience, and sympathy on behalf of the teacher. Don't enslave children, but teach them the love of obedience; it can be shown to be to their advantage; and in proportion as this virtue is inculcated, the expenditure on prison and police organisation in the country may be diminished. To discipline well you must please: a look, a gesture, an attitude, a tone of voice, all bear their parts in the great work of pleasing, so the art of pleasing must be the first half of your business as a teacher. By the art of pleasing one does not mean that courting of popularity that is gained by not hindering and repressing mischief when it appears above the horizon: but an absence from a sharp domineering, tyrannical style of commanding, which tends to sour and exasperate pupils, makes them critical and turbulent and quick to mimic and ridicule the

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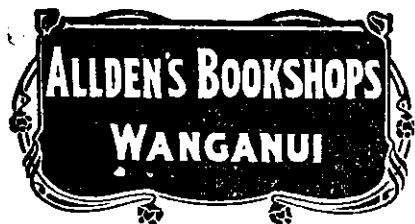
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certain electrical disturbances—smacking the desks, stamping on the floor, or giving a bell-ringing performance, etc. Be careful how you do anything unusual before children. They will speak of it in other places and, without intending harm, give an imperfect account of the transaction.

Never sell yourself into the hands of the pupils by taking them into your confidence when you wish to evade the directions of your chief, or gain some unfair advantage in any examination. In the day that you do anything of this nature you prostitute your authority and the good name of the profession to which you are privileged to belong; you make a rod for your own back, for there are many ways in which the pupils will hurl it back on you. Another menace to the discipline of a school is the conduct of those teachers who do not know their place; who tattle every little bit of information to their pupils, who look upon their fellow teachers as rivals, who are jealous of their predecessors, who criticise the conduct of other members of the staff before the pupils. In a school afflicted with such a pest, as the teacher I have just described, real discipline, is an utter impossibility, the pupils have not the correct view of their teacher's position. Strive not to give children an opportunity of attacking other teachers, never side with them; assume a virtue here if you have it not, and find some method of palliation for the fault of your comrades. The way the last teacher is spoken of is a reflex of the tone of the school; if they speak but little he was a favorite, if they speak highly so much the better, but mind you show pleasure at hearing it. Never contrast the predecessor's methods with your own; don't boast; any teacher's name should be mentioned with the greatest of discretion.

Do not commit yourself to the doctrine of love alone; that is impracticable; content yourself with being consistent and considerate. If it be worth your while to make a rule, it is worth your while to keep it. Before making a rule against a petty thing consider whether or not the good resulting from its discontinuance would repay you: (a) for the time lost, (b) the labor expended, (c) the severity required in putting a stop to it, and also whether it be a thing likely to fall into disuse, as general and good order advances. Do not allow yourself to fall into the habit of giving unasked a reason or an explanation for everything you do or require to be done, do not train your pupils to expect it: at times you would find it inconvenient. An imprudent teacher stretches his authority to persons and things that are not under his control—provoking opposition. Some will yield to him, but revile him; others resist, and he, being without jurisdiction to enforce obedience, is very much discomfited.

To govern others you must govern yourself, and this means not only controlling temper, but in everything else keeping within the bounds of the duties of your office. Centre in yourself the authority of your class, the possession of it makes you more useful to your pupils and less troublesome to your superiors. When a child wishes to have a joke with you, he may perhaps speak out in public some unkind thing said of you, or he will make some silly complaint for the purpose of having a laugh. His aim is to discover how far he can humbug or play on you, rather than annoy you. The present is the time to stop it: discountenance it and you need not use corporal punishment. Quiet resolution is needed here; it is the one thing the children fail in. If they can once shake this superior quality in their master, they get the better of him; if they can never succeed he gets the better of them. When some ugly trick presents itself for the first time in one of the pupils you will find that to pass it over at the moment of its occurrence and to mention it incidentally some time afterwards, without any direct personal reference, to the offender, is a better way than to rail and attack the trick out of hand and deliver a lecture upon it there and then. Do not rail at children; faults are not cured by railing; on the contrary, a bitter taste of school raillery remains for years and is

often an obstacle to much good. Never threaten; threats used by a teacher to his pupils are objectionable, sound bad, and, moreover, children get tired of hearing them and do not know how to act.

Keen competition begets energy, and where possible divide a class up into camps, seat members of opposite camps together, always keeping dull, backward, and troublesome children to the front, a rivalry holy or unholy will spring up, a spirit of work and enthusiasm will prevail, and much relief will be afforded the teacher. Give rewards to the deserving camp, the winners to have an afternoon off per month or quarter, the losers or last camp to be entrusted with tidying up the classroom, etc. The teacher who thinks it worth while to experiment along these lines will see some of his scheme of work lifted by the end of a week.

Some primary obligations of a teacher are:—(1) Never to break his word; (2) never to make an engagement he cannot perform; (3) never to lay claim to knowledge he does not possess; (4) never to discuss school matters, the knowledge of a child's home life, which is professional knowledge, or the faults of his pupils, with those outside the school who have no claim to hear such discussion. Finally, it rests with the head teacher to organise and draft schemes for the good order of a school; the head teacher must always back up the weaker and inexperienced, and by assiduous care fashion them on right lines before they get into a groove of carelessness.

Faults should be promptly corrected, and then as far as possible forgotten. The vice of spite in a teacher takes many forms. The boast of being up to them, a match for them, etc., are forms of spite. A teacher deserves no medal for being a match for his pupils. Everybody presumes that he is much more than a match, that he is their superior, otherwise he would not be entrusted with their instruction. The one who lays himself out to be up to his pupils shows that he mistakes altogether what he was sent amongst them for. Every teacher deserving the name must resolve with himself that no circumstance, however untoward, in which he may be placed, shall ever induce him to act as if he believed the natural relations between teacher and pupil are or ought to be those of one antagonist to another. Patiently listen to a child while he makes his excuses; no matter how absurd the excuse may appear, hear him to the end, and then by a word or two show him the weakness or falsity of his plea. Do not appear glad when you catch a child in fault; do not say to him, 'I have caught you at last,' as if you were lying in wait for him.

Cultivate a graceful address, liberal and engaging manners, prepossessing air, and a good degree of eloquence—these go a long way as aids to discipline and securing attention. Avoid mannerisms, for they serve to distract the attention of pupils. Much of the subject matter of the writer's early lessons was lost through the distraction of watching the head master curling his fine-shaped moustache or in being amused by the lady-teachers' diligent search for stray hairpins, tugging at a blouse, or fastening a brooch. Also avoid using the same word or phrase too frequently, such as: 'Now then,' 'as a rule,' 'in fact,' 'and so,' 'you know,' 'what I mean is,' etc. Do not repeat questions or answers, speak in a moderate tone of voice and your class will be alert. 'Mary Smith, you're copying. Shut your book, go and stand in the corner, and do your sums after school. Perhaps you will learn to be honest then.' By degrees the corners of the room fill up, and still the children have not learnt honesty. It is hard to find a class honest because it wishes to be so. Give the children work in such a way that copying is impossible; by degrees they will gain confidence and self-control, and if their efforts are encouraged instead of being discounted, they will work for themselves, and the corners of the room will be untenanted.

All are agreed that the teacher's preparation of work, and method of dealing it out have much to do with keeping a class in good order. The teacher's eye is the controlling force of the classroom. Place yourself where the whole class comes into focus, govern with

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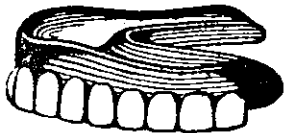


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the eye, not with the voice, and when children get a good view of the teacher they are more comfortable and attend better. Don't allow inattention to begin, and you will not have the trouble of curing it. Good order is impossible with children unemployed; much punishment usually denotes weak handling.

Be at each class in time; begin promptly, and do not leave your class except very urgent business requires it. Post a notice at the porch-door—'Parents must not expect teachers to treat with them except before or after school-hours.' If called out, be curt and excuse yourself by saying, 'Duty calls.' It is usually while the teacher is absent, listening to the complaints and pitiful harangue of some parish virago that the discipline of a class breaks down, copying takes place, damage is done, the viciously inclined pass filthy notes, or in various ways contaminate the innocent, and evil habits are speedily inculcated, but they are rarely ever eradicated. Happily, indeed, was the illustration of the pious founder of a religious Order, who styled his teachers the guardian angels of their pupils. Well, the place of the guardian is near the pupils, and all outsiders must be educated up to the knowledge of this important duty, or one can rest assured that all is not well in the school where the teachers are continually absent from the classes.

Discipline is weakened through many of the teachers helping the pupils too much. 'Hercules helps the lad that puts his shoulder to the wheel,' should be the keystone of every class. Students are not urged to work enough in the difficult places, though such work would afford the best mental discipline, and making pupils do their own problems fits them for solving the greater problems of life. There would be less suicide in the world if habits of perseverance were better infused into the rising generation.

Tone is of paramount importance to parent, scholar, the school as a whole, and the district round about the school. Yet one cannot readily supply an adequate definition for the term tone; it is an all-pervading influence that gives to any community of individuals characteristics that tend towards nobility in all things and at all times. If it be stamped with the true hall-mark it elevates, mentally and socially, the individual, uplifts day by day the moral and the social standard of conduct between the units of age and ability which are gathered together in any educational institute; and increasing year by year, gives to teachers and pupils a reputation that begets confidence amongst those who have to select a place wherein to trust the fashioning and stamping of the young hearts for which each parent or guardian holds the most sacred responsibility. The correct tone invariably eliminates the waster and ousts the unclean in mind and body. It gives to manhood and womanhood that incentive to action which brings forth the best that by God's grace has been placed in one's composition; and in weal or woe keeps the path correct, and forces obedience to the dictates of conscience, while in times of necessity it urges on individuals and even the masses to heights of heroism which bring prestige to one's school. We speak of home training and its influences for good or for evil, but if the home influence be evil, then the tone of the school is the child's only fall-back, for the true tone of the school will imprint itself upon the pupil, no matter how reluctantly he may wend his way thither, for through life improvement will follow at every step till finally we can see the verification of the scriptural text: 'A young man according to his ways,' etc. Discussing the question of tone, I cannot help thinking that the tone of a school is the reflex of the personality of the teachers, principally the head teachers, for children will imitate not what their teachers pretend to be, but what they really are.

The mental powers of children may be weak but their affections are strong, and by drawing these his way, the teacher steps on to the highway of great results. The personality of the teacher counts for much; he should know the conditions likely to surround the future life of the child, and at favorable times be able to launch out in clear, precise, and convincing language; he must have moral insight; the child must

look upon him as an authority; yet withal he must be young, an elder companion as it were, rather than a master; he must be sympathetic and love the pupils better than himself. It is the duty of the head teacher to control and regulate affairs so as to promote strength of character in all the pupils. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that there is much happening in every school of which the teachers are unaware, and many influences are self-generating and secret. A community life of the school is the essential point in character forming. And growth of character is in all cases the outcome of personal struggles against difficulties. The qualities requisite for the building up of character are truth and courage.

As said elsewhere in this paper, much of man is the product of heredity and environment, so it behoves us teachers to create favorable circumstances that will promote the growth of character, and supply any deficiency left by the child's home training. Now the circumstances thus created must have regard to the physical, moral, and intellectual well-being of the child, and aim at the proper direction of sentiment; the bracing of the will; and giving an intelligent understanding of the ideal of duty. And right here the wise teacher will find ready help in a proper arrangement of the history, literature, and poetry of the school.

Self-government, wisely directed among pupils, is a good thing, for by bearing responsibilities they learn to rise to other responsibilities, and there are many things that might with profit be left to the children—viz., the organisation of games, the drills, cleanliness of the schools, and a host of minor affairs, all bearing on the question of tone. Children vary in temperament though, and so we must regard them as separate characters, each with its good qualities and weaknesses; each requires individual thought, and what is more, each is entitled to it in as much as its future career can only be assured by it. We should study the child in the home life, and the social state—true it is that we cannot control these two places, but it is possible to have a say: but there is no gainsaying the fact that in the life of the school the teacher has full say, and we are really shaping the destinies of the nation, and peopling the world with saints or sinners, so no opportunity for character building must be lost.

If the school tone is to have permanent effect the school must be worked as a unit, so that all shall have the benefit of whatever influences there may be. There is nothing like bringing the whole school together for certain exercises and functions, and it does the young aspirants to school honors good to see the school heroes and heroines. In after life the meetings of old pupils often give fresh impetus to life, especially if they have something in common to discuss, such as the deeds of a famous school, or the personality of a great teacher.

Now the school song is a potent instrument for the formation of pride of school. It is never entirely forgotten, and comes to the surface at most unlikely times and places. And if the school boasts an old boys' or girls' club and every school should boast these institutions, or I am afraid it is decadent—the song revised for the occasion of a re-union will strike the right note of the gathering. All that is worth remembering in school life comes back in after years to the accompaniment of the school song, provided the words are well chosen and wedded to an effective tune.

The school colors, the school cap, badge, or monogram suggests *esprit-de-corps*: it is a constant reminder of good conduct and produces devotion to alma mater. The honors board, ribbon of honor, or photo. of distinguished scholars does not only spur on the children to make records of worthy achievements, but brings distinction to the school. There is no more certain and pleasant way of inculcating obedience, unselfishness, ambition, healthy thought and correct school opinion (public opinion, if you will), than by organised school games. Some there are who disagree with this opinion, but I say with all possible emphasis: A school that banishes sport from its borders, will, if its organisers are not careful, banish something else which gives

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school life one of its most splendid assets. It is a good thing for a 'sneak' to have a rough time in a school, and the sporting instinct developed wisely will eliminate the 'sneak' and the 'pimp'—items which no true educator will tolerate.

Healthy competition between schools is good, and I believe our Catholic girls' schools have much scope here and much leeway to make up. What is wrong with drill competitions, hockey games, basket ball, rounders, tennis matches? They all give zest and energy to pupils and the girls will surely be better developed in mind and body for having the benefit of them. In the big centres, St. Patrick's Day celebrations give excellent opportunity for competitions in sport among the different classes in the schools. Some antidote must be found for the baneful influence of picture shows, cheap novels, fashion following, and youthful flirtation in the city streets; and the playing fields will provide the antidote if the teachers are but willing to find sport for all, the more engaged the better.

A school library, if the books are well chosen and the reading wisely directed, will be a very valuable asset in the hands of a teacher in producing character. After prayer and the Sacraments, there is no better means of infusing the grace of God than through the soothing words of a good book. There is no getting away from the fact that we are ignoring a great means by our lethargy in this matter of the library. A school could easily run a parish library and get at the parents through the children. During a drawing practice or a sewing lesson a pupil could read aloud, and the teacher could point out the salient points in the book as they came along. Spiritual reading must be taught, but do not go into the sawdust bin for this kind of reading. Too great a mistake is made by putting lives of the saints and others in front of pupils in such a way that the saints appear as people who lived in another world. On the contrary, the human side must come out and the people must learn that the saints climbed the ladder of St. Augustine daily. For twopence a month the *Messenger* could be read as a secondary reader from Standard IV. upwards, and if the pupils are interested they will talk at home about what they have read and incidentally sharpen the appetite of their elders for Catholic reading. Catholics are cowardly many times because they are ignorant of the glories of the Church, they are not a reading people: now, whose fault is this? I say undoubtedly the school teachers'. Give your pupils a love for good literature and you give them a fortune.

The part played by the religious instruction, the effect of sodalities, and the careful study of religion in character forming and tone building in a school needs no mention in a paper of this kind, for the simple reason that these must be the Alpha and Omega of the curriculum of every Catholic school. But, if religion and religious exercises are very prominent in our school courses, we must guard against undue familiarity. This is an age of youthful irreverence, and every Catholic school must beget reverence in the scholars—reverence for God and holy things, reverence for their neighbor and his rights, and reverence for themselves. This can be done by the teacher always keeping things in their proper plane.

It might come home to my listeners in another way if they would study the devotion and reverence of an acolyte the first month or so he is in the sanctuary and several months afterwards. We worship better from afar, and care must be taken not to throw pearls to swine. In conclusion, I will repeat so important a matter is the training of the future citizens of this country that I think it is the business of the teachers to lead, and the public will soon follow.

Imbued with the missionary and monastic spirit much noble work has been done by self-sacrificing spirits, who, in the cause of the child, were content to work in darkness, heedless of any force which would lighten their task, and oblivious to public and parent alike who, indeed through ignorance, impeded much of the teachers' good work while adding to their burdens.

Surely, it is high time we, teachers, got on the bank, and shouted and enlisted the public on our side in the battle for the child. A set day each month or quarter for the parents to visit the school, and view the pupils at work would give us an opportunity of directing their attention to many things in which their support is necessary.

The world is on the eve of great changes, and surely no better opportunity than now for the teacher to catch the public eye, and when the sympathy is behind a school then is that school working at its maximum of usefulness to the nation.

The conference felt that this paper was very comprehensive, and, on passing a vote of thanks to the writer, expressed a hope that a copy of it would be in every school.

(To be continued.)

WEDDING BELLS

O'SULLIVAN—LOFTMAN.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Boulcott street, Wellington, on May 2, when Miss Annie Loftman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Loftman, of Mitchelltown, was married to Mr. Arthur W. O'Sullivan, youngest son of Mrs. O'Sullivan, of Aro street, Wellington. The ceremony, which was followed by a Nuptial Mass, was performed by the Rev. Father Venning, S.M. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, wore a charming gown of embroidered voile, the usual wreath and veil, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white dahlias, roses, and maidenhair fern. The bride was attended by her sisters (Misses Maggie and Mary Loftman), who wore pretty dresses of grey and black velvet hats, and carried pretty shower bouquets of pink dahlias, roses, and autumn leaves. Mr. H. J. O'Sullivan attended the bridegroom as best man. After the ceremony, the bridal party were entertained at the residence of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan left in the afternoon on their honeymoon, the bride wearing a tailor-made costume of dark grey and a black velvet hat.

Before the Victorian Full Court on May 1, Mr. John Leo Gavan Duffy was admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Mr. Leo Gavan Duffy, is a son of Mr. John Gavan Duffy, K.S.G. Mr. Duffy, who is a gunner in the Field Artillery, attended the court in khaki, having obtained leave of absence from the Maribyrnong camp for the purpose of his admission. He is the fifth grandson of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy who has joined the forces, all of them who are eligible having enlisted.

That the Positive Pipe Organ is rapidly being recognised as the most efficient organ for churches is evident from the numbers which Messrs. Chas. Begg and Co., Ltd., are placing in churches of all denominations throughout the Dominion. Two very fine models of the 'Positive' are on exhibition in Begg's piano and organ showrooms at present, and anyone who may be visiting Dunedin at an early date, and who is interested in church music, would find a visit to Begg's showroom very interesting indeed. The special features of the 'Positive,' such as the solo and pedal stops and the transposing keyboard, would gladly be demonstrated and fully explained...

It was the steamer Hesperus

That sailed the wintry sea,

But the skipper bold had an awful cold,

And was sad as sad could be.

But his daughter fair, with the golden hair,

Said, 'Father, no words could be truer;

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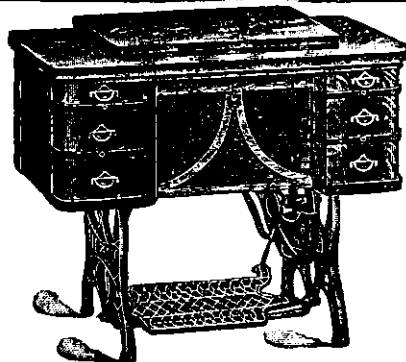
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Current Topics

German Casualties

There are those who scoff at all attempts to estimate the probable duration of the war by calculating the rate of loss and wastage of the enemy as 'mere arithmetical guess-work'; but such people, as Mr. Hilaire Belloc points out, are in intelligence and science exactly on a par with the yokel who ridicules the doctor for using a thermometer to take the temperature in a case of fever. An estimate of numbers is the very soul of judgment in war. According to Friday's cables, the London Press Bureau states that the casualties reported in the German official casualty lists for April total 91,162, details being:—Killed and died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2495; taken prisoners, 1221; missing, 6217; severely wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4001; slightly wounded, 39,679; wounded, remaining with their units, 5637. The aggregate of German casualties, adds the cable, now totals 2,822,079.

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This figure furnishes a remarkable confirmation of the calculations that had been previously worked out and published by Mr. Hilaire Belloc. 'When the history of the war can be written with all documents available,' he wrote, a couple of months ago, in *Land and Water*, 'no careful student of the situation will be surprised if the total German losses of every kind up to the end of 1915 prove close on four millions. We have now established all the four categories of absolute permanent loss. The first category arrived at by the calculation already presented to my reader gives us one million dead. The second category gives us about a quarter of a million prisoners. The third category the permanently disabled wounded, gives us 1,600,000. The fourth category, the permanently disabled from sickness, gives us 600,000. We should have altogether from these categories just under three million—2,850,000 men'; which is almost exactly the figure now cabled as being shown in the total German official lists. Mr. Belloc continues: 'Then, to this number just short of three million (2,850,000), which are the minimum permanent dead loss, what have we to add for the wounded and sick that will ultimately return, but are still in hospital or in convalescence? There again we have the analogy of the Allied statistics to guide us. The average period in hospital and convalescence is four months. The admissions to hospital per month, counting those only who will ultimately emerge cured and counting sick and wounded together cannot possibly, for an army of the German numbers, be less than 100,000. We have, therefore, to add to our total a floating balance of 400,000, and we bring to the end of the year an irreducible minimum off the strength of three and a quarter million. A man making out the very best case for German losses, pleading as a German would plead to some neutral power to prove the continued resources of his armies, could not by any form of argument whatever, get the losses below three and a quarter million up to December 31, 1915.' This is evidently a safe and conservative estimate, and one that may be absolutely relied upon. 'I have been at pains,' says Mr. Belloc, 'to put the very lowest figures admissible by any man who regards the problem seriously. I know very well that those figures are below the truth.'

Press Comment on the Rebellion

It is only fair to the press of the Dominion, both secular and religious, to acknowledge the eminently reasonable and restrained tone of their treatment of the Irish situation. There has been no attempt, so far as we have seen, in any responsible or influential quarter, to make capital out of the position; and there has been general recognition of the fact that both as to its leaders and its spirit the movement was not representative of the Irish people. In some cases the references

have been friendly and kindly to a degree, and have shown a sympathetic appreciation of the historical causes that have led to the insurrection which is very welcome and refreshing. Of such a kind is the able editorial in our Presbyterian contemporary, the *Outlook*, which will be read with pleasure and satisfaction by New Zealand Irishmen. We quote from the current issue: 'The cables describing the rebellion in Ireland make sad reading: the rebels have not even the reason for revolt that they had in 1798. In 1798 all prospect of Home Rule was swiftly receding from their sight; they were faced with the thought of a lost nationality and a hated union with England, and this spurred them to all-unavailing resistance. Nevertheless, while scant sympathy can be felt with traitors to their country at a time of great national peril, it is well to remember that to some extent the recent rising, with its deplorable loss of life, its quick reprisals and suppression, and the lamentable devastation of the most beautiful portion of a beautiful and historic city, is the heritage of the injustices and tyranny meted out to Ireland and the Irish people in the past. A happier day has dawned for Ireland, and the Nationalists themselves, headed by Mr. Redmond, are loud in denouncing the authors of so serious and yet so futile an attempt to aid the enemy. The pity is that the actual instigators of the sorry business cannot be reached and brought to justice—probably they are safely sheltered in America;—and the brunt of the punishment falls upon a few misguided men who have been carried away by a false sense of patriotism. Nor should the fact be forgotten, as Mr. G. K. Chesterton has said of Mr. George Moore:—"One Irish quality he has which no Irishman was ever without: pugnacity; and that is certainly a great virtue, especially in the present age." It is at once this particular quality which makes of one Irishman a restless rebel and of another a splendid soldier. The records of the Irish regiments in France and Flanders are full of deeds of deathless renown, some of which are inscribed in the pages of such war books as *Sergeant Michael Cassidy, R.E.*, and *The Lieutenant and Others*, the sketch entitled "The Sixth Drunk" in the latter book, a narrative of the sins and the achievement of Private Michael O'Flannigan, proving that it is possible for an Irishman to be lawless and valiant at one and the same time. The news of the rising, with its sad slaughter of men and women and its tragic finale in the court-martial and shooting of a number of the ringleaders, calls to mind the Irish poet James Clarence Mangan's wonderful lines "Kathaleen Ny-Hoolihan," this being one of the numerous poetic names for Ireland. The poem breathes a patriotism of an intensity seldom surpassed and rarely equalled. We quote three stanzas:

'Think not her a ghastly hag, too hideous to be seen;
Call her not unseemly names, our matchless Kathaleen;
Young she is, and fair she is, and would be crowned
a queen,
Were the king's son at home here with Kathaleen
Ny-Hoolihan.

'Let us pray to Him Who holds life's issues in His
Hands,
Him Who formed the mighty globe, with all its
thousand lands;
Girding them with sea and mountains, rivers deep
and strands
To cast a look of pity upon Kathaleen Ny-
Hoolihan.

'He Who over sands and waves led Israel along—
He Who fed, with heavenly bread, that chosen tribe
and throng;
He Who stood by Moses when his foes were fierce and
strong,
May He show forth His might in saving Kathaleen
Ny-Hoolihan.'

Some Waspish Criticism

As we have said, this spirit of generous fairness is typical of the best utterances of responsible and influential journalism in New Zealand. But there are quarters of journalism that are neither responsible nor influential; and amongst these lesser lights of the journalistic world it was inevitable that there should be found small natures that were unable to resist so tempting an opportunity to bite and snarl. Amongst these we must regretfully include the writer 'Ariel,' who contributes a back-blocks column to the Dunedin *Evening Star*. In Wednesday's issue of that journal 'Ariel' delivers himself of an extraordinary lucubration on the Irish question—rambling, incoherent, unintelligible in parts, and unimpressive in every way. We take his principal statements and allegations seriatim. (1) 'Ariel' insinuates, if he does not say outright, that there is no justification for suggesting that Germany had any active part or lot in the insurrection. On this point all the available information is against him. Cable after cable has conveyed the Home authorities' official and emphatic declaration that Germany was at the bottom of the movement; and the fact has been made the formal and explicit ground, as stated in General Maxwell's report, for the very severe punishments inflicted on the ring-leaders. But the omniscient 'Ariel' knows better than the Home authorities, and better than General Maxwell. (2) We are told that the fact is that 'Ireland has been in an ugly mood ever since any of us can remember.' This is one of those facts that isn't so—since the promise of Home Rule, from a Government that was in a position to keep its promise, it is a terminological inexactitude to say that Ireland has been in an ugly mood. Up till that period Ireland had good right to be in an ugly mood; no self-respecting nation could be expected to stand, or ought to be expected to stand, the galling tyranny and injustice which was inflicted upon Ireland right up to recent times. It is an old story now—the story of the wrongs of Ireland—and it need not be re-told. But to attempt to brush it away with a wave of the hand by saying that other nations have also had to suffer misgovernment and tyranny is the merest fooling. 'Ariel' might just as reasonably offer that sort of soothing syrup to stricken Belgium or to smitten Serbia. All history attests, as 'Ariel' ought to know, that the misgovernment to which Ireland was subjected was of a particularly odious, exasperating, and altogether exceptional kind. There is no merit in patiently submitting to such treatment; and if 'Ariel' is half the Irishman he professes to be, and were in his own proper person the victim of the cruel and blistering injustice which has for so many weary years been inflicted upon Irishmen, he would be the first to raise his voice against the oppressor. England now stands, and honorably stands, as the champion of the rights of small nations; and the time is fast approaching—if, indeed, it has not already arrived—when Ireland will be not only vindicated but admired for her heroic stand against a tyranny and misgovernment as insane and criminal as even the mad Sinn Feiners' revolt itself.

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(3) We are told that 'She (Ireland) has insulted the King on every possible opportunity.' We can only reply to this statement by giving it the lie direct—it is, like so many of 'Ariel's' other statements, simply not true. On the contrary, every time an English Sovereign has visited Ireland he or she has received a truly royal welcome, and has been overwhelmed with the demonstrations of personal loyalty and affection which they have received from the warm-hearted Irish people. As an illustration of the way in which the King feels himself 'insulted' by Ireland, we quote a sentence or two from his remarks to the Irish Guards on St. Patrick's Day: 'It has been a great pleasure to the Queen to hand you the shamrock, the annual gift of Queen Alexandra. It is the badge which unites all Irishmen, and you have shown that it stands for loyalty, courage, and endurance in adversity.' But doubtless 'Ariel' could give his Majesty quite a number of points on the subject of

Ireland. (4) We are informed that 'She (Ireland) never missed an opportunity of electing to Parliament a traitor, like Rossa or Lynch.' Once again 'Ariel' is keeping company with Ananias. It is a remarkable and impressive fact that Ireland has not returned a single Sinn Fein representative to Parliament. The only member who has shown any sympathy with their anti-British propaganda is Mr. L. Ginnell, who describes himself as an 'Independent-Nationalist,' and who has never professed attachment to the Sinn Fein organisation. (5) 'Ariel' refused to accept the dictum that Ireland 'as a whole is sound.' Well, the statement was that of the London *Times*, which has never been given to saying kind things about Ireland merely for the sake of saying them. That paper's representative is on the spot, and the paper is famous for the amount of money which it spends in obtaining the best available information. The paper went even further than the quoted statement, and declared that what really saved the situation in Ireland was not General Maxwell's troops but the steadfast loyalty of the Irish people as a whole. 'Ariel' knows—or thinks he knows—better than the *Times*, and better than the man on the spot; but for the average citizen, who has usually a common-sense appreciation of his own limitations, the statement of the *Times* will suffice.

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(6) 'Another thing' which 'Ariel' thinks 'ought to be looked in the face is the recruiting question in Ireland—and if the War Office was only made aware of 'Ariel's' views there would doubtless be a tremendous shaking up. 'The figures,' says 'Ariel,' 'are not easily obtainable,' but of course he has obtained them, and he 'quoted a reliable statement a few months back.' He does not repeat the statement; and as it is not likely that any of the *Star* clientele are sufficiently enthusiastic to pigeon-hole 'Ariel's' contributions his readers are left guessing as to what precisely the 'reliable statement' stated. There is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining the figures, and the official numbers, together with the Lord Lieutenant's report, have been freely published. We summarise the salient portion of the report: On August 1, 1914, there were in the army 20,780 Irishmen. On the outbreak of war 17,804 reservists and 12,462 special reservists rejoined, making a total of 51,046. Later, three new divisions were formed, consisting of twelve battalions each, making, with the original sixteen Irish battalions of the Regular Forces, a total of fifty-two battalions. On October 9, 1915, the total number of enlistments since the outbreak of war amounted to 75,293, giving a grand total of 126,339 of pre and post war enlistments. Twelve months' experience showed that the calls for drafts for units for the front amounted in the aggregate to 100 per cent. per annum. Allowing margins for contingencies, an average weekly supply of 1100 recruits was required to keep Ireland's fifty-two battalions at an adequate level. The monthly averages of recruits, which in the spring of 1915 exceeded the 1100 per week, in the autumn fell substantially below it. An active recruiting campaign was started in October, and in seven weeks a weekly average of 1063 was obtained. That is the official statement as to the position. When it is remembered that, owing to emigration, the proportion of young men in Ireland is much smaller than in New Zealand or Australia, that in some of the provinces, as, for example, Connaught, the proportion of the adult population engaged in agriculture—mostly the workers of single holdings—is as high as 73.9 per cent., and that in a time of crisis it was feared that Ireland might be a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Empire, the situation ought, we submit, to be regarded as extremely satisfactory. We have so far referred only to the quantity of Ireland's contribution: as regards the quality, that is universally recognised as being beyond criticism. We have said sufficient to clearly indicate the narrow, one-sided, and jaundiced view of the facts presented by 'Ariel.' Irishmen do not need to be lectured or hectorated in regard to their duty. Kindly and generous-spirited appeal always evokes from them immediate

and warm-hearted response; but petty carping and cavilling, or the display of a swaggering dictatorial spirit, leaves them very cold. To adopt such tactics towards Irishmen is at any time stupid: at a time of crisis like the present it is little short of criminal.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

About one hundred members of the Dundee Pro-Cathedral League of the Cross are serving in his Majesty's Forces. During last year the League obtained 270 new adherents in the parish.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, in some notes which he contributed to the February number of the *Birmingham Street-Children's Union Magazine*, says that one of the results of sending so many of our men to France will be, he thinks, an increased respect and admiration for the Catholic Church among those English people who have hitherto regarded it with hostility and contempt.

The first cargo of cocoa from the ex-German Cameroons—400 tons—reached London the other day. This is the first-fruits of conquest. Cameroons was the chief German cocoa-producing colony. Germany obtained about 4000 tons annually from Cameroons and Togoland—not a very large amount, when it is remembered that the total world's consumption of cocoa is 200,000 tons. It is interesting to note that the German Cameroons was the first colony in West Africa to produce cultivated cocoa. The Germans did not make a great success of their cocoa-growing there, largely because of the economic weakness of their system of forced labor, a contrast with the extraordinary success of the native cocoa-growing industry on the Gold Coast.

PATRIOTISM OF A FRENCH FAMILY.

Writing to his parents at Felling (Tyneside), Lance-Corporal Hugh Cassidy, 1st Battalion Tyneside Irish Brigade, states:—'I have had my spell in the trenches for six days, and am out now for four days in billets quite close to the lines. . . . The people with whom I am billeted are very good Catholics, and are also very sympathetic. They have had a son killed, one injured, one about the same age as myself, and also a corporal on service. The daughter is a prisoner in —, the father has been severely gassed, the mother has been up at the trenches bandaging the wounded, while the little boy was shot in the leg by a German sentry. So you see they have had their share of the war. The kind lady cooked all my food, did my washing, and went to a great deal of trouble over me, and when I offered her a reward for her labors she would not accept it.'

BELGIAN MERCHANT IN SYDNEY.

Mr. A. Hartog, head of one of the principal Belgian lace manufacturers, and Madame Hartog are now in Sydney, after a long and bitter experience of the German occupation of Belgium. Mr. Hartog had three houses, the head branch in the capital city, and the others at Malines and Lierre. The two latter were entirely destroyed during the invasion; the Brussels' house is closed. Mr. Hartog had left Brussels for Manila, where his son is in business, three weeks before the war, leaving Madame Hartog in charge, and his efforts to get into communication with her are characteristic of Belgian tenacity, and highly deserve their reward. In order to avoid submarines, he attempted to return on a neutral vessel, but they refused to accept him. He managed to get to Singapore, then to Marseilles on a French boat. Failing to get a Dutch steamer, he travelled on a cargo boat to Havre, then back to Bordeaux, in the faint hope that some captain might take the risk of carrying him to Rotterdam. Finally, he went to Folkstone, and from that port he

succeeded in reaching the Hague. By roundabout methods, known to diplomats, he succeeded in communicating with his wife, and learned that she was well; but was living under great nervous strain. After many artifices had failed, he succeeded in getting a passport for her, and she crossed the border last September, fourteen months after the German occupation of Brussels.

SCOTO-IRISH DISTINCTIONS.

In the particulars just issued by the War Office of deeds which have won the D.C.M. the following appear:—

Private G. D. Hagarty, Highland Light Infantry, carried many messages to and from the front, when all communication was cut both to the front and rear. Although exposed to a very heavy shell fire, he showed extraordinary coolness and total disregard of personal danger. Sergeant J. T. Maguire, Highland Light Infantry, collected bombing parties in the enemy's lines, and re-organised and rallied them on several occasions. He behaved throughout with the greatest bravery, and was one of the last to leave the lines. Private J. McCabe, Royal Highlanders, brought in four wounded men who were exposed to the enemy fire and who would otherwise have been killed. Private J. McFadden, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, brought in several men under very heavy fire, and rescued the Commanding Officer who was lying out wounded, after two previous attempts had failed. Private F. McGlone, Seaforth Highlanders, carried on five occasions messages to and from the firing line, although exposed to heavy shell and rifle fire. Private W. B. McGowan, Seaforth Highlanders, continued with great bravery and determination to serve his gun when the remainder of the machine-gun detachment had been killed or wounded: he thus helped to stop the advance of the enemy at a critical moment. Acting Regimental Sergeant R. McNally, Royal Scots Fusiliers, after his platoon commander had been wounded and nearly all the platoon either killed or wounded, by his own unaided efforts brought back fourteen wounded men. He was under fire the whole time, some three hours, while going backwards and forwards with the wounded. Private T. Regan, Highland Light Infantry, showed conspicuous gallantry when acting as a bomber. On finding he could not throw far enough to reach the enemy bombers from the trench, he got outside the parapet and bombed from there. He was one of the last to leave the enemy trenches. Corporal W. Kerrigan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been awarded a clasp to his Distinguished Conduct Medal. At Gallipoli, on the 21st July, 1915, he advanced with great bravery, under very heavy fire, over two hundred yards of open ground, to get into communication with troops on the right flank, returning with information which enabled the position to be consolidated.

A HOMELESS BISHOP.

La Croix, of Paris, gives a description of the sorry plight of the Bishop of Verdun on account of the continued bombarding of his episcopal city. After passing four days and nights in the furnace of fire and exploding shells, during which time he visited and encouraged the inhabitants of Verdun, who had taken refuge in the citadel or in cellars, Mgr. Ginisty was at length obliged to leave the town with the last of the inhabitants, with his valise in his hand, abandoning his house and all it contained, and take to the high road, for neither train nor any mode of conveyance was available for civilians. The personnel of the episcopal offices and the clergy of Verdun accompanied the Bishop in his departure. His Lordship rested at Souilly—a village not far from the town—for a little repose from his fatigues and the emotions of the past days. On the morrow (26th February), after meeting the General in Command, who gave him words of hope and encouragement, the Bishop returned to Verdun, which he could not enter. He spent the day visiting, comforting, and blessing the soldiers who were carried out of the conflict so near. When night approached

he made his way alone in the darkness of the night to the hospital of Vadelaincourt, where he was received by the chaplains and doctors with the greatest kindness. The following day, Sunday, the Bishop celebrated Mass in a stable—a real Bethlehem—converted into a chapel, and preached to the assembled nurses, doctors, soldiers, and flying refugees. In the afternoon of that day he was able to get a seat on a motor-charabanc that was conveying the nuns and patients from a hospital of Verdun; thus he was able to reach Bar-le-Duc despoiled of all he had in the world. He was kindly received by the Archpriest Langlois.

DESTITUTE BELGIANS.

The English-speaking world has certainly been moved by the terrible trials the Belgians have endured and are enduring. America and the British colonies have a very large share in the merit of saving the three million Belgians in Belgium from starvation. Up to March 4 (says the *Catholic Times*) the National Committee for Relief in Belgium had received from British sources subscriptions amounting to £1,500,000. Of this sum over £1,000,000 was subscribed by Australia and New Zealand. The appeal made by the Lord Mayor of London, his Eminence Cardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. John Redmond, and other religious and political leaders met with a good response, but much more financial help is required to meet the needs of the situation. A steady income of at least £250,000 a month is necessary for transfer by the National Committee to Mr. Hoover's neutral Commission for Relief. The Belgians who have remained in their own country are in a pitiable condition. The invader refuses to feed them, and they are able to do little for themselves. Unless the aid which they receive is well kept up destitution amongst them will become acute. But we do not entertain much fear on that score. Their heroism has made friends for them throughout the world, and these will see to it that they are not in want of food.

SERGEANT KENNY, V.C.

There was a crowded attendance recently at the Palace Theatre, Wingate, Co. Durham, when Lance-Sergeant Thomas Kenny, of the 13th Durham Light Infantry, was made the recipient of a testimonial in recognition of his having been awarded the Victoria Cross. Sergeant Kenny lives at South Wingate, and before the war he worked as a miner at Wingate Colliery. He was awarded the V.C. for bringing in a wounded officer under heavy fire and in exceptionally difficult circumstances at Hulluch last December.

Mr. C. H. Leeds, manager of Wingate Colliery, presided, and the testimonial was handed over by Mr. John Magee, of Castle Eden, who said he had known Sergeant Kenny from his boyhood, and had always found him to be an upright, brave, and chivalrous man, and he was glad Kenny had secured one of the highest honors of the British Army.

The gift consisted of Government bonds for £50, subscribed by the people of Wingate, and the directors of the Wingate Palace added £10, the proceeds of the evening's entertainment, less expenses.

On the following day Sergeant Kenny was presented by the Rev. Father James O'Dowd with a marble clock and bronzes, a set of silver sconces, and a pipe and tobacco from the children of St. Mary's School, Wingate, the school he attended when a boy. The Sergeant, who was accompanied by his wife and seven children—most of the latter pupils at the school, which is in the parish of SS. Peter and Paul, Hutton House, Castle Eden—was also presented with an address.

ZEPPELINS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* deals exhaustively with the various weather theories advanced in connection with the Zeppelin raids on England. Amongst these have been—(1) The moonlight theory; that Zeppelins do not come during the second and third quarters of the moon. (2) The temperature

theory; that at low temperatures on the surface the high temperatures are too cold for them. (3) The wind theory; that a breeze that sets the dust flying and makes an umbrella difficult to manage is too strong for them. (4) The wind direction theory; that certain winds hindered their passage across the North Sea. (5) The cloud theory; that in skies heavy with clouds they would be unable to see the land below and steer a course. (6) The fog theory; a stronger version of this last theory. (7) The rain theory. (8) The snow theory. (9) The barometer theory; that Zeppelins need be expected only when the aneroid points to 'Set fair.' Generally the assumption has been that Zeppelins are fair weather craft, and dare venture forth only in light airs and on dark nights; that the moon is their most persistent enemy, putting them out of action for nearly a fortnight every month of the year; that even moderate winds were dangerous to them; and that snow would be fatal.

All these theories (says the correspondent) have been disapproved by fact. There have been 25 Zeppelin raids up to date (March 8). The Zeppelins have come in virtually every phase of the moon, from new to full. In their successive visits they had had the wind from every quarter of the compass. The wind has ranged from 'light airs' to 'strong breezes.' The thermometer has ranged from frost to sweltering summer heat. Skies have been blue and overcast with clouds. There has been on several occasions mist; rain has been falling still more often; and during the raid of March 5 there was winter weather of an extreme kind: heavy snowfalls and squalls of wind. Bombs were dropped upon a northern town during snow squalls so bitter that the local correspondents spoke of a 'blizzard.' With all these varieties of weather there has, of course, been every sort of variation of the barometer. Evidently the date of each raid has depended solely on the instructions issued to the raiders.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 13.

The London correspondent of the *Evening Post* announces that Mr. T. H. S. Retling, an old boy of St. Patrick's College, is a prisoner of war at Ruhleben, Germany.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea, S.M., left on Friday morning for Auckland, where he will be engaged for some time in administering the Sacrament of Confirmation.

On last Friday evening in St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, a beautiful life-size statue of the Blessed Peter Chanel, S.M., the first martyr of Oceania, was unveiled and blessed. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M., Provincial of the Society of Mary, of which the martyr was such an illustrious member. At the close of the devotions, the Very Rev. Dean spoke of the great pleasure it gave him to be present at, and preside over, such a ceremony. He congratulated the congregation on the beautiful addition to the church, and felt sure that the life and example of the Blessed Martyr would increase in their hearts a deeper and stronger devotion to the Mother of God.

A large number of the parishioners of St. Joseph's, Te Aro, assembled last Sunday after devotions to bid farewell to the Rev. Father Barra, S.M., who has been stationed in the parish for the past five years.

The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., presided, and apologised for the absence of his Grace Archbishop O'Shea, who was absent from Wellington. Father Hurley, in announcing the object of the meeting, made eulogistic references to Father Barra both as a devoted priest and as a congenial companion. No one would miss him so much as he would. He regretted very

much his departure, but the call came, and had to be obeyed, and he could only congratulate the Rev. Father Galerne, S.M., and the Catholics of Reefton, at having been given such a zealous and devoted priest as Father Barra. He wished him on his own behalf, and on behalf of the parishioners, an affectionate farewell, and every success in his new sphere of labor. He then called upon Mr. J. J. L. Burke to make the presentation, which consisted of a travelling bag, set of Breviaries, umbrella, and purse of sovereigns.

Mr. Burke said he regretted exceedingly Father Barra's departure; they were all dumbfounded when the news came some few days ago, and they were determined, although at exceedingly short notice, not to let Father Barra depart without showing in a small way their keenest appreciation of his labors on their behalf during his sojourn amongst them. Speaking as a West Coaster, he assured Father Barra that he would find the people of Reefton the best of Catholics, and would soon feel quite at home with them. They all regretted exceedingly his departure, but at the same time wished him every blessing for the future. They would always watch with interest his career, and they trusted that he would not be unmindful of them when offering the Holy Sacrifice.

On rising to respond, Father Barra was most enthusiastically received. He thanked them in the first place for their kindness to him at all times, and their attendance there that evening was most flattering to him. He regretted as much as they did his departure from among them, but, as a religious, he had to obey the commands of his superiors. He thanked them most sincerely for their nice presents; they would continually remind him of the pleasant time he had spent amongst the good people of St. Joseph's. He would remember them when offering up the Holy Sacrifice. He wished them and their families every grace and blessing, and trusted that they would remember him in their prayers.

Father Barra was also the recipient of presentations from the altar boys and the pupils of the Marist Brothers' School.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 15.

A general meeting of Cathedral parishioners is convened for next Wednesday evening to make arrangements for the annual social gathering in aid of the parish schools' fund.

At the annual meeting of the Mayoral Coal and Blanket Fund Committee, held last week, Mrs. F. Green and Nurse Geaney, were elected to represent Catholic interests for the Cathedral and St. Mary's parochial districts.

His Lordship the Bishop presided at the ordinary periodical meeting of the Cathedral School Committee on last Thursday evening, and expressed himself well pleased with its past activities and future prospects.

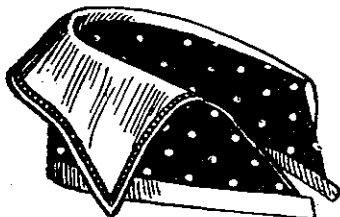
Playing in Rugby senior football on Lancaster Park on last Saturday, Marists met and defeated Lincoln College by 21 points (3 goals from tries and 2 tries) to nil. The play was fast and interesting. In the Association game Rangers met and defeated St. Bede's College by 9 goals to 1.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd tender their thanks to the Right Rev. Bishop Brodie, several members of the clergy, and the many friends who attended the opening ceremony of the new wing of the institution at Mount Magdala on Sunday week, when the generosity of benefactors elicited deepest sentiments of gratitude.

For the purpose of establishing an orphanage for boys, the Sisters of Nazareth have purchased a very fine property of over 60 acres at Middleton, which is situated within easy distance of the city. There is on the land an eighteen-roomed residence, the whole until recently being in the occupation of Mr. J. D. Hall. The Rev. Mother of Nazareth House hopes to be in a position to staff and open the new institution within a year, and be thus enabled to accommodate all who may seek admission. Under present circumstances only boys of tender years are admitted to Nazareth House, and these now there number about seventy. The Rev. Mother fully realises the necessity of a thoroughly equipped separate institution for boys, where everything needful will be taught. The Sisters of Nazareth deserve the most generous assistance in this most commendable undertaking.

A general meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the circumscription of the Particular Council of Christchurch was held on last Monday evening at Ozanam Lodge, Manchester street. The Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., presided, and there was a good attendance. Correspondence was received from the Superior Council (Sydney) and Central Council (Wellington). Matters of special interest to the society received attention, and very satisfactory reports were given of the work of the conferences, and confraternities of Ladies of Charity. In the course of an appropriate and helpful address, the Rev. Father Hoare said he desired to congratulate the members of the society and Ladies of Charity on their work, which was dear to the heart of every priest—dear, because in following the Divine injunction, to love the poor, we were better and happier, and would receive a very great reward. The work of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul appeals to the priest, because of his own duty and life's work, and in this regard the members were his real helpers in carrying on the work our Lord gave him to do. 'Blessed are the poor in spirit' may be

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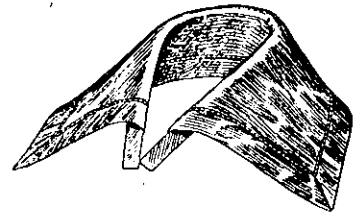
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interpreted to characterise the nobility of their work, which is carried on silently and secretly, for the love of God, and this is where it has its reward. He was (he said, in conclusion) very gratified at the zeal and earnestness shown to exist among his hearers, and the success attending their efforts, and was particularly pleased to see their endeavours extending over a wider sphere.

Much to the credit of the Rev. Father Cronin, pastor of the district, and the energetic efforts of the Catholics of Coalgate and Glentunnel, the bazaar, recently held for the purpose of placing the Church property in a sound financial position, was very successful. Besides donating £47 to the Queen Carnival fund, a sum of £100 was realised for Church requirements. A comparatively small sum is still needed to complete the object in view.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC CLUB.

The members of the Christchurch Catholic Club met in considerable numbers in the clubrooms, Wiltshire Buildings, on last Thursday evening, to tender a social gathering to Mr. W. Horgan, of the Main Expeditionary Force, and lately returned from Gallipoli after 15 months' campaigning; to Mr. B. O'Connor and Mr. Henderson, of the 13th Reinforcements, now on final leave; and also to Messrs. W. T. Dobbs, P. J. Nelson, and F. McDonald, who represented the club at the annual conference and competitions of the Federated Catholic Clubs in Wellington. The president (Mr. E. L. McKeon) presided. A musical and elocutionary programme was contributed by Messrs. P. C. Augarde, G. C. Hayward, F. Rowe, B. Rennell, and F. McDonald.

The president, in eloquent terms, referred to the three-fold object of the gathering, paying a well-deserved tribute to the returned and departing soldiers for their keen sense of duty to their King and country, and their worth as club members. Although comparatively a small body numerically, the president showed that its roll of honor (then displayed) contained a very creditable list of names, and was still being added to. In handing a parting gift to Mr. O'Connor, he said the recipient had the best wishes of his fellow club members for a successful period of service, and a safe return. He also handed Mr. Horgan a set of military brushes, expressing the appreciation of the club members for the services he had so well and creditably rendered in the great cause of freedom, right, and justice.

Messrs. O'Connor and Horgan replied in brief but grateful terms.

The Rev. Father Murphy, B.A. (chaplain), very warmly congratulated Messrs. Dobbs, Nelson, and McDonald on the success they achieved at Wellington, and on their behalf handed the shield won by them to the club amid applause.

Mr. W. T. Dobbs replied on behalf of his fellow-representatives, and urged members to greater efforts in regard to the literary and debating work of the club.

Refreshments were served, and a generally enjoyable evening was spent.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 15.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea visited the Sacred Heart College, conducted by the Marist Brothers, last Thursday, and expressed great pleasure at the splendid appointments and large number of students. He was particularly pleased with the spacious grounds attached to the institution. On the same day his Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Mary's Orphanage, Hillsboro; on Friday at the Sacred Heart Convent, Remuera, and yesterday (Sunday) morning at the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, where the Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, V.G., and his people heartily welcomed the distinguished visitor. In the afternoon his Grace administered Confirmation at

the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, to 200 candidates. In the evening he preached a beautiful sermon on our Blessed Lady. On May 17 Archbishop O'Shea visits the religious institutions in St. Benedict's parish; on Friday he will administer Confirmation at Otahuhu, and on Sunday, May 21, at Devonport. On Tuesday, May 23, he leaves Auckland for Gisborne, where he will administer Confirmation.

For many years Parnell parish has been greatly inconvenienced by a block of property, having a frontage of 150 feet to Manakau road, which divided the convent and parish church allotments from the presbytery. Very Rev. Father Cahill and his people have now secured the property at a price of £1250. There are three cottages thereon, so immediate revenue is obtainable. The Catholics of Parnell are to be heartily congratulated on securing this very necessary piece of land.

Eighty members of the Holy Family confraternity received Holy Communion at the early Mass at the Cathedral on Sunday morning. This is exclusive of those members who go to Communion in their respective parishes. Rev. Father Murphy, who celebrated the Mass, asked those present, before leaving the church, to say a prayer for the repose of the souls of all those who suffered death in the Dublin riots.

The Hon. P. McMahon Glynn, one of the Australian Parliamentarians, invited home by the Imperial authorities, now in Auckland *en route* to the Old Country, in the course of an interview in the local evening paper, said he had been a fellow student of Sir Roger Casement. The latter was never known in Ireland until he endeavored to disrupt the Irish Nationalist Party. The visitor exhibited an intimate knowledge of Irish affairs, and said, while deploring the recent outbreak in the Irish capital, he was sanguine that ultimate good would accrue to Ireland. He paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery of the Irish troops at the front.

THE LATE VERY REV. DR. WATTERS, S.M.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

A cable message received on Wednesday stated that the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., president of the Catholic University School, Dublin, had died of gunshot wounds received while standing at the door during the rebellion. This brief message has brought great grief to St. Patrick's College and to many outside its walls, including old boys scattered up and down the country; many in Flanders, France, or Egypt, and also many friends among the citizens of Wellington.

Dr. Watters was born in 1851 at Dundalk, Ireland. His father was Scotch, his mother Irish. He was educated at St. Mary's College (Marist Fathers), Dundalk. He joined the Society of Mary, starting his ecclesiastical studies at Belley (France). His father's death called him back to Ireland, and he completed his theological course at Dublin. He received the degree of Doctor in Theology, 'S.T.D.', from the College of Propaganda, Rome, and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the Dublin University. He was ordained by Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh. He joined the teaching staff of the Marist Fathers' Day School in Lower Leeson street, just off Stephen's Green. When St. Patrick's College was founded, 1884, Dr. Watters was selected by the Marist Order to be its first Rector. The members of the staff then were: Father Carolan (died in 1894), and two still alive, the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (Newtown), and the Rev. Father W. Goggan (Seminary, Greenmeadows, Hawke's Bay). For fourteen years (1885 to 1899) Dr. Watters presided over the destinies of St. Patrick's College. Much of its success was due to his firm, but gentle rule. He was well known in social circles in Wellington; his courtly manners and winning ways made him many friends.

Dr. Watters was a member of the Victoria College Council for some years. He was ever ready to support every public cause. He left the impress of his person-

ality indelibly on St. Patrick's—college, classroom, and playing field found him equally enthusiastic. Old boys will remember him as excited as any boy of the time in the annual football matches with teams of Wellington College.

In 1899 Dr. Watters was recalled to Ireland to preside over the school in Lower Leeson street, Dublin, where he had taught before coming to Wellington. Under him the school made constant progress, till it was recognised as one of the best secondary schools in Ireland. He had just made extensive alterations. Despite the war the school held record numbers when untimely death removed the president from the scene.

'Dr. Watters loved Ireland passionately; he knew her history well,' says one of his many friends. 'The rebellion must have been a sad blow to him; no wonder he was not among those who remained hidden whilst this great crisis was on. One can easily imagine him doing his utmost in a city where he was well known to stop the rebellion. And so he, too, has fallen a victim. By the blood of such noble and innocent victims Ireland will be redeemed, freed from the poison lurking below. Dr. Watters will be long remembered as a man whose utmost energies were consecrated to bringing out all the noblest features of the boys in New Zealand, and in his own loved Ireland.'

The editor of *Blue and White* (the annual magazine of the college) had just received a letter from Dr. Watters, congratulating him on the 1915 issue and offering to write an article for 1916. He retained his interest in St. Patrick's to the last.

A Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated at St. Patrick's College Chapel on Saturday morning. The Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A., was celebrant, Rev. Father Gilbert, S.M., deacon, and Rev. Father O'Farrell, S.M., sub-deacon. Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M. (Rector), Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, S.M. (Vice-Rector), Gondringer, S.M., Schaefer, S.M., Ryan, S.M., J. Cullen, S.M., A. Cullen, S.M., Campbell, S.M., and all the pupils of the college were present. The college choir rendered the music of the Mass.—R.I.P.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

In the advertising columns of the *N.Z. Tablet* there appears an appeal from the Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation for donations for the establishment of a Field Service Fund, the object of the fund being to place sums of money at the disposal of the Catholic chaplains at the front and at hospitals for the purpose of procuring comforts for Catholic soldiers under their care. The necessity for such a fund was brought before the Dominion Council at its last session, and it was unanimously decided by all of the delegates present to refer the matter to the Dominion Executive for immediate action. Patriotic societies, trustees of patriotic funds, diocesan councils, and parish committees have been circularised to assist in this worthy object. The co-operation of Catholics is now urgently sought. It is very well known that Catholics are and have been large contributors to the various patriotic funds, and now that the Federation has inaugurated a fund which will be administered by the Dominion Executive it is to be hoped that Catholics

will divert their contributions to the Catholic Field Service Fund, thereby assisting materially their brave co-religionists fighting for the Empire's cause. A separate fund will be kept, and a true account of the receipts and disbursements will be published in the columns of the *Tablet* from time to time. All donations should be sent to the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., Dominion treasurer of the Catholic Federation, Patterson street, Wellington, who will gratefully acknowledge all donations.

The Executive met last Wednesday evening, Mr J. J. L. Burke presiding. The Rev. Father P. J. Smyth, S.M., Adm., who took his seat for the first time, was welcomed by the chairman. The Rev. Brother Egbert was appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. B. Ellis. It was decided to write to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to state what action the Government intended taking in connection with the film censorship. Final arrangements in connection with the establishment of the Catholic field service fund were made. The question of bringing the work of the Federation under the notice of the Catholics of New Zealand was referred to the press committee for action. Mr. Hoskins, the Federation's representative on the Trentham entertainment committee, reported that the committee had now a system of providing motor cars for entertainments at the various denominational halls, and that cars for one concert per week at the Catholic hall would be provided. An important letter from Mr. W. P. Mara, secretary of the Westminster Catholic Federation, was read. It gave an account of the arrangements made with the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London for the distribution of clothes and money to the Catholic necessitous poor in England suffering from the effects of the present war.

CHRISTCHURCH DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The usual monthly meeting of the executive of the Christchurch Diocesan Council was held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at which were present—Very Rev. Dean Hyland (president), Messrs. W. Hayward, jun., M. Garty, E. J. P. Wall, J. E. Doolan, T. H. C. Williamson, and R. Dobbin (hon. secretary). Apologies for absence were received from Very Rev. Dean Regnault and Mr. J. R. Hayward. A considerable amount of business was transacted, including arrangements for the completion of the lease of the Girls' Hostel and for the revision of the new school history about to be published by Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs. With regard to the latter, the nomination by his Lordship the Bishop of Sister Domitelle, as representing the convent schools, and of Brother Palladius on behalf of the boys' schools, was considered to be a full guarantee that the work of revision would be efficiently carried out. The secretary announced that, in response to a circular recently issued to all parish committees, reports and remittances from the various centres were beginning to come in with, on the whole, satisfactory results. A letter was received from the secretary of the Akaroa parish committee, intimating that Sunday, the 21st inst., was to be celebrated at Akaroa as Federation Sunday, when the members of the Federation would receive Holy Communion and afterwards hold a breakfast in the schoolroom, and inviting the executive of the Diocesan Council to send one or more representatives on the occasion. This

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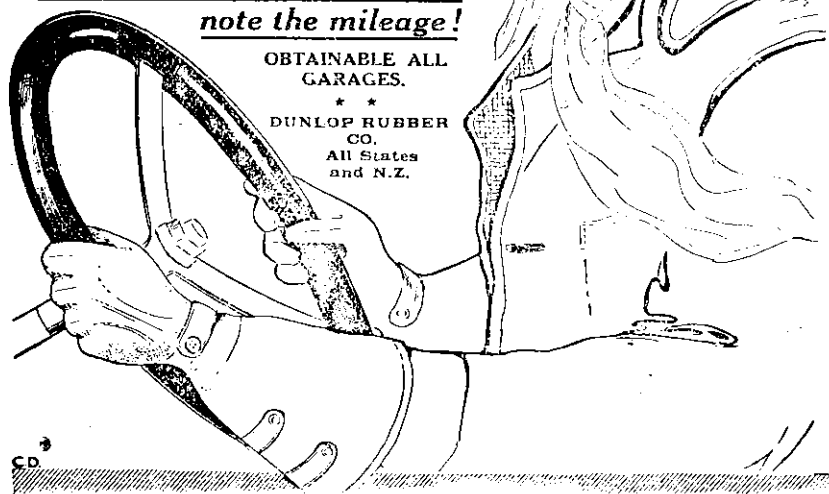
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invitation was cordially accepted, and Messrs. W. Hayward, jun., and J. E. Doolan were appointed representatives. The question of the establishment of a Catholic field service fund was considered at some length, and the secretary was instructed to make certain necessary inquiries in reference to the matter, and report to the next meeting.

An important communication was received from the Timaru committee, referring to the suggested establishment of a sub-diocesan council for South Canterbury and also to the recent regrettable resignation of Dr. Loughnan. Both these subjects received most careful consideration from the executive, and the secretary was directed to notify the Timaru committee that his Lordship the Bishop proposed in due course to go into the whole question of sub-diocesan councils, and in reference to Dr. Loughnan's resignation, to say that no stone would be left unturned to effect a satisfactory solution of this difficulty.

Wanganui.

May 12.

The Opera House was crowded last night when Captain-Chaplain Segrief, who was Catholic chaplain with the Advance Guard of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in Samoa and later on the hospital ship Maheno during her first commission at Gallipoli, gave a very interesting lecture on his experiences (says the *Wanganui Herald* of May 12). The Mayor (Mr. Mackay), who presided, briefly introduced the rev. lecturer. Rev. Father Segrief set out by explaining that he was there to speak out of a debt of gratitude to the Wanganui Patriotic Committee, as that body had made a grant to assist in the erection of the Catholic institute (an institution open to all who cared to use it) at the Featherston Camp. In the first place he dealt with the equipment and sending off of the first Expeditionary Force, which had Samoa for its objective. The men of that force were somewhat disappointed that there was no opposition to their landing. For months those soldier lads, drawn from every class and calling, endured the heat and pests of a tropical climate; and though they knew they had done the work assigned to them, they were anxious to get away to scenes of more stirring activity. But time passed on and all returned and eagerly joined the ranks again, and to-day hundreds of those splendid fellows sleep the long sleep on the slopes of Gallipoli. He had the good fortune to be with those men in the Islands, and it was a duty as well as a pleasure to say that their conduct and bearing were all that their folk in New Zealand could have wished of them. A time came also when his own wish was granted, and he was sent off in the first hospital ship, the Maheno, which reached the beach at Anzac towards the end of the fierce fighting of August. His first experiences under fire were then related by the rev. lecturer, who said the Maheno pulled up within half a mile of the shore, and shells were dropping around the ship. They saw then the extraordinary work done by those who had participated in the landing and the subsequent fighting. Those men had carried their lives in their hands every day, but nothing could daunt them, nothing could stop them. What would have taken generations to achieve under ordinary conditions our men had at Anzac achieved in those terrible days—fame, honor, manly independence.

Captain Segrief said that from their position within half a mile of the trenches, they could see plainly the nature and character of the country where our lads had landed, and which they stormed with truly irresistible dash and bravery. There were the beaches and trenches from which they ousted the Turks, the steep, and weather-riven cliffs up which they climbed—the long spurs and ridges they had fought over for close on five miles of the six miles width of the peninsula at Anzac—the endless lines of trenches and saps they had dug at nights after weary days of desperate fighting. In all the gullies and beneath each bluff were the wretched dug-outs, where they slept and

sought shelter from the incessant spray of shrapnel that decimated them day and night. There on the shore were huge quantities of stores, and the remains of numerous boats and lighters smashed and ruined at the landing and later. To the south a few miles was the steep bluff promontory of Gaba Tepe, on which lay that terror of our boys, the murderous gun, 'Beachy Bill.' So ably concealed was this gun that our men were never able to hit it. Two monitors were brought up with the object of destroying this gun, and started firing with 13.5 guns, which caused tremendous concussions, and blasted the whole of the hill on which 'Beachy Bill' was situated away, but 'Bill' spoke as usual that night as if nothing had happened.

Father Segrief went on to speak of the work the warships were doing daily about Anzac, and of the reciprocal admiration of the Navy men and our lads ashore. The monitors, mine-sweepers, destroyers, and 'faked' Dreadnoughts were mentioned, as well as the mass of warships and transports in Mudros Bay. An account was given of the shipping of the wounded from the beach—their treatment on board the Maheno, and their removal at bases, such as Alexandria and Malta, to the numerous hospitals ashore. The efficiency of the ship, the skill and devotion of the staff of doctors and nurses, were reviewed, and the speaker concluded by a eulogy of the newly-developed spirit of bravery, dash, self-sacrifice, and resourcefulness which contributed to putting the Australasians on the high pedestal now universally assigned to them, and which their past experience in Gallipoli will enable them to maintain in their new field of action.

The lecture was listened to throughout with rapt attention, and on resuming his seat the Rev. Father was loudly applauded. On the motion of Mr. T. B. Williams, seconded by Mr. G. Spriggins, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Captain-Chaplain Segrief for his most interesting address.

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KING'S BIRTHDAY, 3RD JUNE.

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30TH MAY ———— TO ———— 3RD JUNE.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued to DUNEDIN from Any Station, South Island Main Line and Branches, from Monday to Wednesday, 29th to 31st May, also from Any Station to Any Station, South Island Main Line and Branches from Thursday to Saturday, 1st to 3rd June: all available for return up to Monday, 19th June, 1916.

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WELLINGTON

COMMERCIAL

Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, May 16, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Monday, 22nd inst. Sheepskins.—We held our fortnightly sale to-day, when we submitted a large catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen, especially for merino and pelts, which sold at a considerable advance on last sale's rates. Quotations: Fine crossbred, to 12½d; crossbred, to 12d; halfbred, to 11½d; dead halfbred, to 11½d; merino, to 10d; dead merino, to 9½d; lambskins, to 11½d; best pelts, to 9½d; medium, to 8d; others, 2d to 7d per lb. Hides.—Our next sale will be held on Thursday, 18th inst. Oats.—Large quantities have been offering from southern districts, and this fact, combined with the difficulty of shippers getting space, has had a further weakening effect on the market. The demand is principally for prime gartons. Feed lines are in fair demand and meet with a slow sale at quotations. Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Choice lines of velvet meet with a good demand, but with the exception of choice Tuscan there is very little response from millers for other varieties. Fowl wheat is very plentiful, and sales cannot be effected at late quotations. Prime milling velvet, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; best fowl wheat (whole), 3s 10d to 4s 10d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes. Fair consignments have been coming to hand of late, and any choice lines of table sorts are meeting with ready sale at quotations. Medium quality is not easy of sale and lower values have to be accepted. Choice tables, £5 to £5 5s; medium to good, £4 5s to £4 15s per ton (sacks in). Chaff.—There has been an enquiry for bright heavy oaten sheaf chaff, which has been rather scarce of late. Any lines of this quality have been meeting with ready sale at quotations. Best oaten sheaf, £3 10s to £3 15s; medium to good, £3 to £3 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report: Oats.—Larger quantities have been offering from southern districts, and this fact, combined with shippers' difficulty in securing freights, has had a weakening effect on the market. The demand is chiefly for prime Gartons. Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Millers are buyers of choice lines—velvet preferred—but are not disposed to make heavy purchases of other qualities. Fowl wheat is offering freely, and meets with fair demand. Prime milling velvet, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; Tuscan, etc., 4s 3d to 4s 6d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 10d to 4s; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior, 2s 9d to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes. Fair supplies are coming forward. Those in thoroughly sound condition meet with ready sale at quotations, but indifferent lines are not readily quitted. Best table potatoes, £5 to £5 5s; medium to good, £4 10s to £4 15s; inferior, £3 10s to £4 5s per ton (sacks included). Chaff.—The market is poorly supplied, and prices for immediate delivery show an advance. Medium and inferior lots are unchanged.

Military Memoriam Cards

WE have recently landed a stock of the latest Cards, specially suitable for deceased Soldiers .. Samples and Prices on application.

N.Z. TABLET CO. .. DUNEDIN

THE SINN FEIN REVOLT

The following are the principal cable messages with reference to the revolt in Dublin which have come to hand during the week:—

At a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons, Mr. John Redmond presiding, a resolution was passed expressing grief and horror at the destruction of property in Dublin, knowing the inability of the sufferers or the ratepayers to make good the damage. The meeting emphatically declared that the Government ought to bear the cost. The meeting also put it on record that it was convinced that continued executions would increase the bitterness and exasperation, and that it was not in the Empire's or in Ireland's interests that further executions should take place. The immediate annulment of martial law was urged.

The Nationalist manifesto refers to the 'mad and unsuccessful attempt at revolution,' and solemnly appeals to Irishmen to choose between anarchy or full support of the constitutional movement, no mean course being possible. It recalls the facts that two-thirds of the land is now in the hands of the people, and the remainder is becoming so; that Irish laborers are now the best housed, most comfortable, and independent in the world; that the most poverty-stricken districts have become happy and prosperous. 'The constitutional movement,' proceeds the manifesto, 'is triumphantly vindicated, and therefore there is every right to demand that the people shall uphold it till its mission is accomplished. On their answer depends the fate of the country.'

In the House of Commons Mr. Dillon moved that the Government should make a full statement of its intentions concerning the continuance of executions and of martial law. Referring to Major Skeffington's execution, he asked how could the populace be blamed for believing that dozens of men had been secretly shot in the barracks. The stories of the executions were embittering the country, and the action of the military in the matter of searches and arrests was transferring a loyal people, and letting loose a river of blood between races when they had almost been brought together. Ireland was largely in the clubs of Dublin, and these were influenced by the military authorities.

In the House of Commons Mr. Samuel and Mr. Asquith were sharply questioned regarding the executions, and particularly that of Major Skeffington, whom a section of the newspapers are magnifying into a hero working desperately to stop the fighting.

Mr. Tennant said that 1706 rebels had been deported, and there had been 14 executions.

Mr. Dillon immediately accused the Government of not keeping its promise that there should be no further executions pending the debate.

Mr. Asquith's dramatic announcement that he was going to Ireland took the sting out of the attack upon the Government. The incident recalled his sensational decision to take over the War Office at the time of the Ulster trouble.

Mr. Asquith said: 'A great body of insurgents fought bravely, and conducted themselves with humanity, contrasting most favorably with our "civilised" enemies in the field. The position in Ireland is more satisfactory. We have the greatest confidence in General Maxwell's discretion to conduct his delicate and difficult jurisdiction. Ireland could not remain under martial law.' Mr. Asquith said he came to the conclusion that it was his duty to go to Ireland without delay—not to supersede the Executive, but to consult with the civil and military authorities in order to arrive at arrangements for the future which would commend themselves to the general sense of the Irish and other parties in the House.

Gargle,
Sniff up,
or Swallow

FLUENZOL

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Catarrh,
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J. M. J.

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Prayer Books for Soldiers (3in x 2in)—1/- 1/6 2/- 2/6

May Chimes (Hymns and Music)—4/-

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The Glories of Lourdes (Chamoine Roussell) 3/6

(Illustrated).

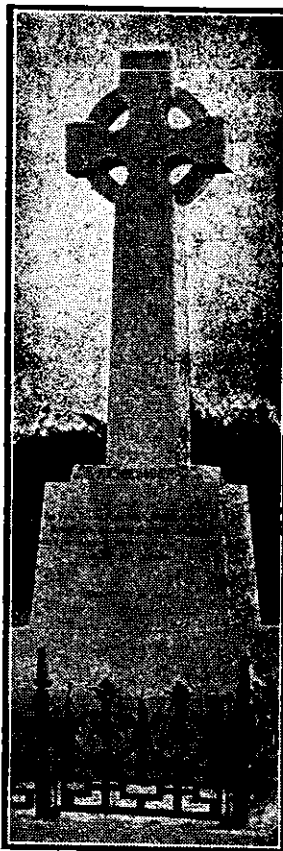
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Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary of New Zealand
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the Education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State.

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted. Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the Superiors of Schools and Colleges where they may have studied.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

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Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishops and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

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MARRIAGE

WHITE—PRINCE.—On May 1, 1916, at St. Mary's Church, Wanganui, Leslie Chatrian White, youngest son of Mrs. C. White, 'The Spring,' Geraldine, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Prince, Westmere.

DEATHS

JOYCE.—On May 8, 1916, at Dunedin, Martin, relict of Bridget Joyce, late of Lawrence, in his 80th year. Peace, perfect peace.

KEAN.—On Friday, April 28, 1916, at South Hill-end, James, dearly beloved husband of Mary Kean; aged 73 years.—R.I.P.

MULLAN.—On May 9, 1916, at his residence 94 Peterborough street, Christchurch, John, dearly loved husband of Annie Mullan; aged 54 years. May God have mercy on his soul.

IN MEMORIAM

DUNCAN.—In loving memory of Margaret, dearly beloved wife of John J. Duncan, of Rakaia, who died on May 22, 1913. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy. Inserted by her loving husband and family.

HICKEY.—In loving memory of our only darling, Margaret Mary Hickey, who died at St. Mary's Convent, Nelson, on May 18, 1915.

She has gone like a flower set down in its bloom,
From the sunshine of life to the shade of the tomb;
But death cannot sever the change of our love,
Nor steal the fond hope we shall meet her above.

—Inserted by her loving parents.

WANTED KNOWN—That Billheads, Circulars, Memoriam Cards, Concert Tickets and Programmes, and General Printing of every description are executed at the TABLET OFFICE. Moderate rates.

AN APPEAL

CATHOLIC FIELD SERVICE FUND

Subscriptions are invited from Catholics for the purpose of establishing a CATHOLIC FIELD SERVICE FUND with the object of placing sums of money at the disposal of Catholic Chaplains for supplying comforts for Catholic Soldiers sick, wounded, and in necessitous circumstances.

The Fund will be administered by the Dominion Executive of the N.Z. Catholic Federation, and a statement of receipts and disbursements will be published in the *N.Z. Tablet* from time to time.

All donations should be sent to the REV. FATHER HURLEY, S.M., Adm., Dominion Treasurer, Patterson Street, Wellington.

Subscriptions will be individually acknowledged and also published in the *N.Z. Tablet*.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing let the Directors and Writers of the *New Zealand Tablet* continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

THE MENACE OF SYNDICALISM



DEFINITE, detailed, and coherent information regarding the actual outbreak and early course of the Irish rising trickles through to us only in very small dribbles. Monday's cables throw a further tiny ray of light upon the situation. They tell us that the rebel executive assembled on Good Friday in Dublin, awaiting news of the German gun-running attempt. Meanwhile emissaries with news of its failure met with a motor accident at Killorghan. 'News not arriving,' says the cable, 'the executive, by 86 votes to 82, decided upon a rising without further delay. When news of the failure of the gun-running expedition was received it created confusion, and some attempt was made to countermand the rising, but without success.' Whether that be the correct account of matters or not, it seems certain that the rebellion was in point of fact unexpectedly and prematurely launched. Otherwise the rebels would surely have made better arrangements for the storage and supply of ammunition, and also for provisioning their men. On this latter point no provision whatever had apparently been made—an inconceivable thing if the outbreak had taken place at a time and date that had been long and carefully pre-

arranged. Deep regret will be felt throughout New Zealand at the sad fact—recorded in the cables just as we went to press last week—that the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., formerly Rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, has been a victim of this unhappy trouble. Learned, genial, and cultured, this gifted educationist was an ornament to his Order, whose memory is still lovingly cherished in the land where he labored so faithfully and so successfully. May he rest in peace.

*

We have received so far no full or authentic account of the means employed by Pearse, Connolly, and the rest, to work up the rebellion and to inflame the minds of their followers; but from the known character of the leaders, and still more from the trend of the manifesto just issued by the Nationalist Party, it may be safely inferred that the appeal has been markedly along socialistic as well as along the more familiar patriotic lines. Connolly was the ally of Larkin and of those other syndicalists who organised the Dublin Labor riot of two or three years ago, and who showed their respect for the Catholic religion by handing Catholic children over to English Socialists with the almost certain prospect of their being robbed of their faith. There seems little doubt that at least a section of the rebels were won over to the cause by the rallying-cry of a social upheaval and 'industrial emancipation.' The seed has been diligently sown for some time past by imported Socialist propagandists in more than one part of Ireland; and the rebellion is, in some small part at least, the fruit. The movement has failed; but it serves to throw a somewhat lurid light on the menace of syndicalism, both in Ireland and elsewhere. For syndicalism is not a legitimate, constitutional working-man's movement. It stands, simply and absolutely, for revolutionary socialism; and the hour and means of the revolution are to be dictated and governed not by any principles of right and wrong but solely by the question of opportunity and expediency. On its militant side syndicalism is, in fact, little better than anarchism, with which it is actually and closely allied. Its one gospel is the gospel of irreconcilable class warfare. The workers are to be federated into one big union; and when the time for revolution comes, they are to be called upon 'to take forcible possession of the means of production, to do away with the present system of State government, and to establish the reign of free co-operative labor' (Jane T. Stoddart, *The New Socialism*, page 217). As we have said, the movement is definitely and closely allied with anarchism. The *Survey*, in a well-informed article on the syndicalist-socialists, says: 'The membership of the Industrial Workers of the World is about equally divided between anarchists and socialists. Among the anarchists are some whose anarchism is based on theoretical ground; others who from their failure to become naturalised or from the migratory character of their work are deprived of the vote and therefore look to industrial rather than political action as the way to secure their ends—mass strikes and ultimately revolution, rather than the ballot and State Socialism.' Eugene V. Debs, one of the best known of the syndicalist leaders, has declared: 'The revolutionary movement of the working class will date from the year 1905, from the organisation of the Industrial Workers of the World. The old form of unionism (trade unions) has long fulfilled its mission and outlived its usefulness, and the hour has struck for a change. When the revolution comes, they (the I.W.W.'s) will be prepared to take possession and assume control of every industry.' 'Without revolutionary principles,' says Vincent St. John, another authoritative writer on the subject, 'industrial unionism is of little or no value to the workers.'

*

The menace of syndicalism is assuming serious proportions in the United States; and the American leaders are perfectly frank in their statements as to the methods which they are prepared to adopt in giving effect to their doctrines, and in hastening the day of

the final conflict with Capitalism. These methods include a policy of constant irritation and the use of force—strikes, sabotage, and protest meetings, followed by riot, law-breaking, and almost every possible form of disorder. The official history of the Industrial Workers of the World, written by Secretary Vincent St. John, has the following:—'As a revolutionary organisation the Industrial Workers of the World aims to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organisation to make good in their use. The question of "right" and "wrong" does not concern us. No terms made with an employer are final. All peace so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed.' Eugene V. Debs, one of the standard-bearers of the movement already quoted, writing in the *International Socialist Review* for February, 1912, says: 'As a revolutionist, I can have no respect for capitalist property laws, nor the least scruple about violating them. I hold all such laws to have been enacted through chicanery, fraud, and corruption, with the sole end in view of dispossessing, robbing, and enslaving the working class. . . . If I had the force to overthrow these despotic laws, I would use it without an instant's hesitation or delay; but I haven't got it, and so I am law-abiding under protest—not from scruple—and bide my time. I agree with these (militant socialists) that in their fight against capitalism the workers have a right to use any weapon that will help them to win.' In a memorable address delivered 'out West,' William D. Haywood—one of the most eloquent of the syndicalist leaders, who was to have been invited to tour New Zealand in the I.W.W. interests—is reported in the same number of the *International Socialist Review* as voicing the following sentiments:—'So you understand that we know the class struggle in the West, and, realising, having contended with all the bitter things that we have been called upon to drink to the dregs, do you blame me when I say that I despise the law (tremendous applause and shouts of 'No!'), and I am not a law-abiding citizen? (Applause.) When we come together and are of a common mind, and the purpose of our minds is to overthrow the capitalist system, we become conspirators then against the United States Government. And certainly it is our intention to abolish this Government (applause) and establish in its place an industrial democracy. (Applause.)' It is considered that the great revolution may, perhaps, be accomplished peacefully, because the capitalist is regarded as a coward who will promptly run away. But the possibility of an other than peaceful issue of the uprising has been duly contemplated and apparently prepared for. Daniel de Leon, one of the founders of the I.W.W. organisation, thus expresses the authorised syndicalist view of the situation: 'But perhaps the capitalist may not flee. Perhaps in a delirium of rage he may resist: So much the worse—for him. The Might implied in industrial organisation of the working class of the land, will be in a position to mop the earth with the rebellious usurper in short order, and safeguard the right that the ballot proclaimed.'

*

That is the sort of pap upon which Irish malcontents among the working classes have been nurtured during recent years. It is, we repeat, nothing short of anarchism; and Mr. Redmond's manifesto states the issue clearly and fairly when it 'solemnly appeals to Irishmen to choose between anarchy or full support of the constitutional movement, as no mean course is possible.' The appeal is a sane and timely one; and we may have every confidence that it will not fall upon deaf ears.

A notice, with reference to holiday excursion tickets on the Government railways in connection with the King's Birthday, and Dunedin Winter Show and races, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Notes

The Wrong Address

It is related that a Western bookseller recently wrote to a house in Chicago, asking that a dozen copies of Canon Farrar's *Seekers After God* be shipped to him at once. Within two days he received this reply by telegraph: 'No seekers after God in Chicago or New York; try Philadelphia.'

Concerning Ulster

A correspondent has asked us for particulars regarding the population of Ulster, county by county, and as these figures have a bearing on the recruiting question, as well as on Irish movements generally, we give the desired information herewith. The figures are taken from the census returns for 1901, and they show precisely to what extent Ulster is a 'Protestant' province:—

County.	Population.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Percent age o.
Antrim	196,090	40,381	155,709	20.5
Antrim (Belfast)	349,180	84,992	264,188	24.3
Down	205,889	64,467	141,422	31.3
Armagh	125,392	56,652	68,740	45.1
Derry	144,404	65,296	79,108	45.2
Tyrone	150,567	82,404	68,163	54.7
Fermanagh	65,430	36,198	29,232	55.3
Monaghan	74,611	54,757	19,854	73.3
Donegal	173,722	135,029	38,693	77.7
Cavan	97,541	79,026	18,515	81.0
Total	1,582,826	699,202	883,624	44.1
Minus Belfast	349,180	84,992	264,188	24.3
Total (minus Belfast)	1,233,646	614,210	619,436	49.7

Some American Quips

The Americans, who are doing well out of the war, are perhaps the only people who can afford to treat it as a joke; and they certainly do get home in some of their quips. Here is an assorted lot from American papers:—

A German professor announces that Moses was a German, and we do seem to remember that he broke all the Ten Commandments.—*Columbia State.*

Mr. Wilson, it is said, 'shares his fiancée's love for the works of Dickens.' But he didn't take Tony Weller's advice.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Russia says that she 'draws the sword on Bulgaria with a bleeding heart.' This sounds like stealing the Kaiser's stuff.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Sir Edward Carson is out in the cold, but luckily for him he has his Ulster.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

What the people of Greece seem to want to know is whether their King married the whole Hohenzoller'n family.—*N.Y. Morning Telegraph.*

Mr. Bryan seems to have his dates mixed. This isn't the millennium.—*Kansas City Star.*

Japan agrees not to conclude a separate peace. She has it already.—*Philadelphia American.*

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin. In the evening there was the usual procession, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood arrived in Dunedin from the north on Thursday afternoon, and whilst here was the guest of his Lordship Bishop Verdon at the Bishop's Palace. His Grace the Archbishop, his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, V.G., and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., left on Saturday morning for Invercargill, where they assisted on Sunday at the ceremonies in connection with the opening of St. Mary's Church.

On Wednesday evening the Jubilee Bazaar was opened in the Coronation Hall, Milton, by the Mayor. The bazaar is so named because it is in celebration of the silver jubilee of the foundation of the Dominican Nuns there. The object of the bazaar is to provide funds for the erection of a sacristy and sanctuary as additions to the church, a chapel for the nuns, and additions to the parish school. The preparations for the function have been in progress for nearly two years, but owing to the many demands made upon the people in connection with the patriotic funds it could not be held until now. The postponement had at least one good effect, as it gave more time for the providing of the goods, the result being that there was a splendid display of artistic and useful articles which excited the admiration of those present at the opening ceremony, the attendance on the occasion and the business done being a good augury for the success of the undertaking.

Taking advantage of the fine day, a large number of St. Joseph's Harriers turned out last Saturday for the run from St. Joseph's Hall. The hares (Messrs. L. Marlow and F. Tourell) laid an exceedingly good trail, comprising bush, hill, valley and road. The pack, under J. O'Farrell (captain), with E. W. Nolan (deputy-captain), followed the paper up Rattray street, along the Queen's Drive to the back of the High School, through the Town Belt and Littlebourne to Kaikorai Valley. Skirting the golf links, the trail led across some beautiful harrier country to the Reservoir. After a brisk run through Woodhaugh, and ascending the bullock track to Maori Hill, the pack returned to the hall via the Drive and Stuart street. The hares, who had only five minutes' start, were sighted twice on the journey. On returning, the members of the Ladies' Club supplied an excellent tea. After an enjoyable musical programme, Mr. O'Farrell thanked Mrs. Jackson and the ladies for their generous hospitality. Messrs Nolan and Ahern also expressed their appreciation of the kindness of the ladies. The evening was brought to a close with three cheers for St. Joseph's Ladies' Club.

Christchurch North

May 15.

On Sunday last at Papanui, after the 9 o'clock Mass, the Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., on behalf of the parishioners of that district, presented the Misses Moir with a beautiful china tea set, and Miss Hettie Moir with a silver backed brush, suitably inscribed, in recognition of the many faithful services rendered by them during their long residence in the district. In making the presentation, Father Hoare referred to the good work done by them, and wished them every success in their new sphere of life. Although leaving the district, he was pleased to say they were not leaving the parish, and he hoped they would continue the good work there which they had so zealously and so ably done in Papanui.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held in Ozanam Lodge on Monday evening, May 8. Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., presiding. There was a large attendance of members of the various conferences and of the Ladies of Charity. The reports showed that the members were carrying on the excellent work of assisting the poor and needy under their care. The Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., in addressing those present, urged all to continue the good work.

There passed away at his residence, Peterborough street, on Sunday last, one of our well-known Catholics in the person of Mr. John Mullan. He arrived in the Dominion about 33 years ago from County Derry, and was employed for some years on the Longbeach estate in a position of trust, which earned for him from the late Mr. John Grigg the gratitude of a faithful employer. When leaving the Longbeach estate twenty years ago, he was married to Miss Annie O'Connor, and entered into possession of the Ashburton Hotel, until no-license was carried in the electorate, when he moved with his family to Geraldine, where

he resided until that place was merged into Ashburton. He then came to Christchurch and held the license of the Oxford Hotel, until failing health caused his retirement. His sterling worth and estimable qualities earned for him the respect of a wide circle of friends. During his illness he was attended by the Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., and he died a most edifying death, fortified by all the rites of the Church. He leaves a widow and five children—two daughters and three sons—to mourn their loss. A Requiem Mass was celebrated on May 11 by the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., after which the funeral left for the Linwood Cemetery. It was largely attended by friends from all parts of Canterbury, including Timaru and Cheviot. The pall-bearers were his two brothers-in-law (Messrs. W. Lagan and McNeill) and his four nephews. The Rev. Father Hoare officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

May 12.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea addressed the Confraternity of the Holy Family in the Cathedral on Tuesday evening. There was a very large muster, and his Grace, before commencing his lecture on his travels through the United States, highly complimented and heartily congratulated the members on their fine attendance that evening. It was encouraging to bishop, priests, and people generally to witness so fine a demonstration of faith. In the course of the lecture his Grace said that in America there was a population of roughly 102,000,000. In that number there must be at least 15,000,000 Catholics. The Catholics in San Francisco numbered about 54 per cent. of the population. During the last quarter of a century Los Angeles had gone ahead in a very rapid manner, and was modern in every way. The Catholic Church had made wonderful progress in that city in the last twelve years. His Grace said that about one-third of the population of Chicago was Catholic, and every Sunday the faith of the Church was preached in about 25 different languages and dialects. In Indiana the Church had established many large educational institutions. The chief interest for Catholics in Washington was the university. The most recent census showed that the population of New York comprised 5,066,000 people. The Catholic population of the city stood at about one-third of this number.

In the primary schools' cricket competition, just now closed, the Marist Brothers' School, Vermont street, is well up on the list. Though they made a bad start, being beaten by Mount Eden by six wickets, they have done very well in all the succeeding games. Playing Remuera they made 99 (Duval 49, Loft 18, Griffin 17), and Remuera made 27; Moore bowling 4, and Casey 6. Mount Albert, last year's premiers, and till now an unbeaten team, made 49 in the first innings, 6 being caught and 2 run out. Marist Brothers made 53, winning by 4 runs. In the second innings, Marists had 2 down for 80. Edendale made 8 in the first innings, and 12 in the second innings, Moore getting 12 wickets, Duval 5, Casey 3. Marist Brothers made 110—Duval 50, Sweeney 20, Stevenson 18,—winning by an innings and 90 runs. In the last match, Normal were all out for 51, the Brothers' team responding with 255—N. Moore 20, Duval 74, Casey 12, Loft 39, Sweeney 86 not out. The competition will be continued after the football, when Devonport, so far unbeaten, will be played. L. Duval (captain) won the medal presented by an old friend of the school, with a batting average of 42.

At the close of the annual conference of the H.A.C.B. Society, held recently in Auckland, the delegates were taken through some of the local educational institutions. They first visited the Marist Brothers' School in Vermont street, where they were met by the Director (Brother Calixtus), who showed them through, and explained the improvements that had been effected in the construction of the school, and, as

this school, which has only recently been built, is right up to date in every respect, it contained much useful instruction and information to the visitors, who are all deeply interested in educational matters. They were then invited to the teachers' conference, the first that has been held in Auckland, and were welcomed by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., St. Patrick's Cathedral. Bro. Duggan (Oamaru) suitably replied. The sight of those 120 teachers, principally Sisters, sitting there day after day for a week discussing ways and means of imparting education to the young, was a sight that impressed the visitors greatly, especially those who came from the smaller centres. From there they proceeded to the Sacred Heart College, where they were met by the Director (Brother Benignus), and over two hours were spent in that institution. The main building is very fine, and the grounds have an area of about 15 acres. The main features are simplicity, cleanliness, and large spacious airy rooms. On the ground floor are the dining room, kitchen, library, storerooms; on the second floor, classrooms, chapel, reception rooms, and offices; on the top floor, dormitory, Brothers' library and rooms. The out-buildings comprise gymnasium, science room, classroom, and another dormitory, which was recently built to meet the growing requirements. There are 120 students attending the college, and in each classroom a short speech was made by one of the visitors, exhorting the boys to follow the good principles inculcated by those zealous Brothers, who had devoted their lives to the education of the younger generation, so that they would be able to take up the battle of life, well fortified in every respect. Some considerable time was spent in the laboratory, and the Director explained the use of the various intricate instruments, some of which he informed the visitors could not be found in some of the universities. It did not require one to be very observant to see that the laboratory was one of the features of the college that the Director was very proud of. A museum, although but recently started, already possesses some very rare and valuable objects. From there the visitors proceeded to the agricultural plots, which are worked entirely by the students of the Agriculture class, and various experiments were being made, showing the effects of different fertilizers, etc., these being most instructive to those who take an interest in the cultivation of the soil. Not only are the educational wants attended to, but also the recreation wants. They have fine football grounds, about eight cricket pitches (concrete), lawn tennis, and three hand ball courts, while the gymnasium is fully provided with all requisites. An adjournment was made to the library, where several toasts were duly honored, and the visitors left, after expressing their thanks to the Brother Director for his great kindness and courtesy, and greatly impressed and delighted with their visit.

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Irish News

GENERAL.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, whose death took place a few weeks ago, left estate valued at £2,500,000.

Much damage was done by a fire which broke out in the Science Hall of the Diocesan College, Ballaghaderin, the whole place being completely gutted and the apparatus destroyed.

Mrs. Maria Long, mother of Captain R. W. Long, R.A.M.C., died on March 6 at her son's residence, Kilva, near Midleton, Co. Cork, aged 104 years. She retained her faculties in full to the end.

Since the commencement of the war, 36 Portadown soldiers have been killed and 148 wounded, 11 have died of wounds, 11 are reported missing, and 10 are prisoners in the hands of the Germans. Total casualties to date, 216.

The population of Ireland, according to the report of the Registrar-General for the last quarter of 1915, increased 9452 during the past year. The births numbered 95,656, the deaths were 76,169, and the emigrants 10,070.

On March 3, at the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan, there passed away Rev. Brothers J. P. Kinahan, at the age of 65 years. He was a native of Kilkenny, and had entered the Order 49 years ago. He had been Superior in Limerick, Tralee, and Carriglea, Dublin.

A report of an interview a deputation of business men from Ireland had with Mr. Lloyd George on the question of munition orders is published. Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said they had not at present the means of equipping further factories in Ireland, but they proposed to extend the Irish national factory.

The death has just occurred of Mr. Peter O'Brien, Caharmaculick, Kilmaine, at the remarkable age of 107 years. The deceased was hale and hearty, and walked about quite actively up to the day of his death. He leaves a widow, who has also attained the remarkable age of 103, and is still enjoying good health.

The death of Nurse K. Bolger recalls a sad episode in the life of the islanders of Lettermullen and Lettermore, where some years ago she undertook almost single-handed the nursing of the poor people for months during a dreadful epidemic of typhus. In some cases she had to help in carrying the dead to their graves. She was born in Tullow, and was a sister of the late parish priest of Carragh, Co. Kildare.

The Athlone Town Council, on the motion of the chairman, passed a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Doyle on the death of her son, Private John M. Doyle, Colonial Expeditionary Force. They also decided to send to the family in New Zealand of Lieut. Jennings, of the Royal Artillery, who died from his wounds in Athlone, an expression of their deep regret, and also they tendered sympathy to Mr. Murphy, Baylough, on the death of his son in Mesopotamia.

In the latest list of recipients of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the following names occur:— Sergeant-Major W. J. Holmes, 2nd Irish Guards; Pte. W. Hutchins, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment; Pte. C. Kelly, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Pte. J. Kirkham; Lance-Sergeant T. Leavey, 2nd Leinsters; Pte. T. Leonard, 2nd Leinsters; Sergeant E. Ryan, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Pte. M. Redmond, 3rd Royal Irish Regiment; Pte. J. Noonan, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; Sergt. W. D. Stephens, London Irish Regiment; Sergeant T. McFarland, Inniskillings; Corporal M. Mervyn, Irish Fusiliers.

Sir Alfred Keogh, who is Director-General of the Army Medical Services, received the freedom of the City of London on March 7, in recognition of the extreme importance and success of his work in connection with the medical administration of the British military forces. Sir Alfred, who is one of the most distinguished Catholic laymen in England, is a Roscommon man. He entered the Army in 1880 and became Director-

General of the Army Medical Services in 1905. He is Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, a position he has held now for over five years.

THE BOYS OF WEXFORD.

A Central News correspondent tells of a brilliant charge in a recent engagement on the British front, made by one of the new Irish regiments of a London battalion:—The Germans, it appears, made extraordinarily daring efforts to storm a British front line. Heavy artillery paved the way, and then the enemy approached. One of the newest regiments then had a chance for which it had been waiting. Kneeling down in their trenches, the men received the benediction from their chaplain. Soon afterwards the Irishmen were over the parapets and yelling, 'We are the boys of Wexford!' And it was not long before they were charging amongst the Germans. An Irish private, in an interview, said they went among the enemy 'like wild men from Borneo.' The Germans made a very weak resistance, and turned round and fled. They were pursued by the Irish, who succeeded in recapturing two trenches the enemy had taken. There was some terrible bayonet duelling, and heaps of dead were left in the trenches, while many prisoners were captured.

TRIBUTE TO IRISH SOLDIERS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare, in a reference to the great war which occurs in his Lenten Pastoral, alludes with pride to the prowess of the Irish troops. 'We must not forget,' his Lordship says, 'that we owe the immunity from all attack which we have enjoyed not alone to the position which we occupy in the Atlantic Ocean, but also to the millions of brave men who have been risking their lives in the armies and navies of the Allies for the past year and a half. There are about 12,000 of our people in the Royal Navy and upwards of 300,000 of our race in the British Army. Wherever they have had the opportunity, we know that they have shown that they possess in a very eminent degree the fighting qualities for which their race has always been distinguished. There is no Irishman worthy of the name who has not followed the fortunes of these fearless fellows with interest and admiration, who is not proud of their remarkable bravery, who is not prepared to do what he can to encourage and sustain them. They have already given adequate proof of their prowess; and if they have not always succeeded in reaching their objective, we know, on authority that cannot be questioned, that their failure has been due, not to any fault of theirs, or to any want of pluck and dash and resolution, but to the incompetency and bungling of their leaders. These men, beyond doubt, have rendered very substantial material service to the cause of the Allies; but their services have been still more valuable and still more welcome, in so far as they are significant signs and impressive symbols of the great change which has come over the sentiments of the people of this country in regard to Great Britain within the past twenty or thirty years. Up to that time the minds of the great mass of the people were filled with "the treasured wrongs" of centuries, and their hearts were charged with resentment and hatred of such a character that, although it had exploded more than once in futile attempts at rebellion, needed only the opportunity to burst out fiercer than ever. In certain centres similar sentiments still linger—but, as regards the great mass of the population, there can be little doubt that the ameliorative measures passed by Parliament in recent times have wrought a change in their minds and hearts which is little short of the marvellous.'

IRISH CHAPLAINS FOR THE FRONT.

In response to the appeal of his Eminence Cardinal Logue for chaplains for the Irish regiments at the front, Rev. Bernard McGarvey, Threemilehouse, Monaghan, volunteered, and has received his commission. The Rev. Nicholas Bourke, Stradbally, and a native of

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MANAGER.

Waterford, has volunteered as army chaplain, and has left for the front. Rev. Dr. J. J. Nevin, Loughrea, has volunteered for the front as chaplain. The Rev. E. Kilduff, Moate, who some time ago volunteered his services as army chaplain, has been notified to hold himself in readiness to go to the front with the next draft.

THE IRISH GUARDS AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

Solemn Mass was celebrated in Westminster Cathedral on March 18 for the fallen heroes and for the living fighters of the Irish Guards, the London Irish Rifles, and men of Irish race in the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand forces. A vast throng gathered in the Cathedral, and a large crowd outside the portals witnessed both the arrival and departure of the fine body of men. All the seats on the right-hand side of the nave were occupied by soldiers, and not a few present bore signs of recent wounds. The Irish Guards, who marched from Brentwood, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Kerry, and arrived at the Cathedral to the strains of their regimental band, and at their head marched a drummer boy leading their regimental mascot, an enormous wolf-hound. The Irish Rifles came headed by their bagpipes, the gift of Mr. John Redmond. While the men were marching to the seats allotted to them in the nave, the Cathedral organ sent forth the familiar strains of 'Let Erin Remember' and similar Irish refrains.

Among the large congregation were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Kerry, Lady Paget, Lady Vavasour, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., Mr. J. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. John Boland, M.P., Mr. Scandon, M.P., and Mrs. Scandon, Mr. Cosgrave, M.P., Mr. Hackett, M.P., and many others. The celebrant of the Mass was Mgr. Canon Moyes, and present in the sanctuary were Bishop Fenton, Mgr. Burke (chaplain to the Canadian Forces), Mgr. Howlett, Mgr. Carton de Wiart, and a number of the Cathedral clergy.

Cardinal Bourne preached, and in the course of his sermon said:—

Yesterday, you, the men of the Irish race, coming from across the Irish Sea, or having grown up to manhood in the great cities and towns of Great Britain, or coming again across the ocean from Australia and New Zealand, and Canada, have all together been celebrating the commemoration of your patron saint; and today, in the full remembrance of the memories that were evoked by yesterday's celebration, you come together once again, some of you bearing upon you the marks of combat and the wounds made glorious in a noble fight, to offer up to Almighty God the supreme act of Christian worship for the souls of those who have already fallen, and for you, yourselves, for whom there is, perhaps, in the future many a hard and bitter fight. And you have done rightly in uniting in offering up this Sacrifice of the Holy Mass with those two thoughts, in one of which you look back to the past, and in the other cast your eyes to the future. And in doing that it seems to me that you are doing precisely the one thing necessary to enable you to look at this terrific war somewhat in the light in which it must appear before the eyes of God Himself.

Miss Margaret Scarlett, who received all of her musical tuition from the Sisters of Mercy, Reefton, has been successful in obtaining a diploma as certificated pianist from Trinity College, London.

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People We Hear About

The New Zealand branch of the Parliamentary Association has selected the Hon. W. F. Carncross, M.L.C., Sir James Carroll, and Messrs. E. P. Lee and C. J. Parr to visit England in accordance with the invitation received from Home.

Captain Lionel George Carrell, 16th Baron Petre, Coldstream Guards, of Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood, Essex, head of one of the most ancient Catholic families in England, who was killed in France on September 30 last, aged 24, left unsettled estate (net personalty, £31,260) £203,577.

The Laetare Medal conferred annually by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A., upon some distinguished Catholic layman for valuable work done in the arts, sciences, public service, religion, education, or philanthropy, goes this year to Dr. James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., noted physician and litterateur, of New York City.

The death has taken place at Brighton, England, of Isabella Anne Lady Beaumont, widow of the eighth Lord Beaumont and eldest daughter of the third Lord Kilmaine. She was the mother of the ninth and tenth Lords Beaumont, and grandmother of the present Baroness. A convert, she was received into the Church in 1872. She was in her 93rd year.

Private John Crichton-Stuart, of the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, is a person of no particular importance on the parade ground. When he is off duty, however, Private Crichton-Stuart combines with his best-known distinction as Marquis of Bute the social responsibilities of three earldoms, three viscounties, and six baronetcies. He is greatly pleased with military life, and as he is billeted at home for the present, the problem of how to be boarded and lodged on 2s 9d a day has not had to be seriously faced yet. Lord Bute's determination to join the Army is largely due to the death of his brother, Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, M.P., who fell leading the 6th Welsh Territorials in France.

The South American Republic of Ecuador has sustained a severe loss in the death of its staunch Catholic President, Antonio Flores. 'The press, without distinction of opinion,' says a contemporary, 'has proclaimed the nation's sorrow for this great Catholic, as well as admiration for his personal character. Antonio Flores was a gifted writer, a learned lawyer and historian, a wise diplomat; but, above all, he was a practical Catholic, deeply attached to the true faith both in his public and private life. In a country governed by factions and troubled with religious differences, President Flores succeeded in forming a Government as respectful of the authority of Christ's Vicar on earth as it was watchful for the interests of the Republic. Before his election to the Presidency of Ecuador Antonio Flores was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See. He was son of a famous General of the War of Independence, Juan Jose Flores, and his mother, Dona Mercedes Jijon, was a lady of noble birth. On the occasion of Antonio Flores' election to the office of President of Ecuador he shrank from accepting the responsibility, but Pope Leo XIII., who knew his estimable character and fitness for the position, overcame his resistance.' Ecuador (says the Glasgow *Observer*) has had a troubled history. Up to 1861 its Government was anti-Catholic, but then appeared the great Garcia Moreno, a noble Catholic, devoted to the Holy See, who was twice elected President. He had his reward for faithfulness to God and the Church in being assassinated on August 6, 1875. 'The enemies of God and the Church can kill me,' he once said, 'but God does not die.' Antonio Flores was no unworthy successor of such a saintly hero. Ecuador has a population of about a million and a quarter, all of whom, except for a few foreigners and a few pagan indians, are Catholic.

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GARDENING NOTES

(By MR. J. JOYCE, Landscape Gardener, Christchurch.)

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

Now that the planting season has arrived, the farmer should lose no time in making up his mind what he is going to do, whether to plant forest trees as a shelter, or a supply of good fruit trees for his garden. Both are very necessary, as a farm without ample plantations for breakwinds, and shelter for cattle, is very much behind the times. In like manner, if a farmer does not possess a good kitchen garden, he lacks one of the things most necessary to his comfort and pleasure, for a good supply of vegetables and fruit is a requirement of every household. Therefore, I would strongly advise every farmer who intends to plant, to get ready as soon as possible, and prepare his ground for the work. Early planting has many advantages over late, as the trees take root and get established before the hot winds of spring set in. An early selection of trees is also a great advantage, as there is thus an opportunity of procuring the most suitable specimens before many orders have been filled up. When the farmer makes up his mind to plant fruit trees, he must not be too particular as to the quantity needed, as it is good policy to plant even more than he thinks will provide a supply of fruit for his household. He should make a judicious selection, which will provide him with fruit all through the season. He should see that the ground is well prepared, and the trees planted in a proper manner. Good and proper planting means good healthy trees later on, whereas, if they are planted carelessly they never make any headway, and generally turn out a failure. In the latter case there is no encouragement to treat them properly, as they are not worth the trouble, and are not worth the space they occupy. In planting fruit trees treat them well in the beginning, and they will be sure to give satisfaction. They must have ample shelter, consisting of a good plantation of suitable forest trees, at a fair distance away, so that the shelter trees may not shade the fruit trees too much. The shelter trees ought to be occasionally cut back so as to keep them within bounds. They ought not to be allowed to grow too high, but should be headed back before they get too large. If treated in this manner they give more satisfaction, than if left to grow at their own free will. A farmer with an eye to business does not fail to have a well-stocked kitchen garden. A supply of fruit and vegetables saves him much expense, whilst, at the same time, everyone knows that there is no comparison between the vegetables and fruit procured from your own garden and those purchased at a shop or from a hawker. And if the farmer has children, they could not have more congenial or healthy exercise than work in the kitchen garden, after school-hours, or during their holidays. Children should also be encouraged to grow flowers, as such work excites their interest, and has a refining influence on youthful minds. I always find that those who love and cultivate flowers are much happier and more contented than those whose inclinations do not lie in that direction. It is always a pleasure to see a house surrounded by a well-kept garden.

If newly planted trees are not doing satisfactorily, and the summer is dry, a generous watering with liquid manure is very beneficial. A good way to water trees, so that the roots may be benefited, is to make several holes with a crowbar in the soil around the base of each tree, and pour in the liquid. By this method the roots are sure to receive the whole benefit of the

water. Then, if some litter from the manure heap is placed around the trees, it will form a mulch, and keep the roots nice and cool during the hot weather. If this is continued until the trees are well established, they will benefit by it very much. The orchard ought to be cultivated and kept free from weeds. Stirring the ground often is very beneficial, as it keeps down weeds and sweetens the soil by allowing the sun and air to act upon it.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

May 12.

Last year the St. Vincent de Paul Society (ladies' branch) undertook to hold a series of socials during the winter months. The success that attended their efforts was beyond expectations, and therefore they decided to hold another series this year. The first took place on Wednesday evening at the Empire Hall, and was, as usual, well attended. The object was to raise funds for the furnishing of the new schools, and no doubt a very handsome sum will be handed over to the management. The proceedings commenced with a euchre tournament, when about 25 tables were occupied, and some good games resulted. The prize-winners were Miss Blamford and Mr. Kelly. At the conclusion of the play supper was served. On the whole a very enjoyable time was spent. The secretaries this year are Misses Brophy and Butler.

Hamilton

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 10.

In the parish hall on Wednesday, May 3, a concert in aid of the funds of the Catholic Men's Club was attended by a large and appreciative audience. At the conclusion of the concert, Very Rev. Dean Darby thanked Rev. Father Duffy and his talented band of performers and the members of the Ladies' Club for their kind assistance. At the same time Dean Darby, on behalf of the Men's Club and other well-wishers, presented Mr. McCarthy (late secretary of the club) with a valuable shaving set. The Dean dwelt on the great services rendered by Mr. McCarthy to the club. Mr. McCarthy suitably replied.

Cardinal Bourne is a wonderful linguist, speaking six or seven languages with ease. It is said that it only takes him six months to pick up a working knowledge of any language.

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ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

March 9.

THE POPE'S COUNSEL TO THE LENTEN PREACHERS.

On the day before Lent commenced, the Holy Father observed the time-honored custom of receiving the body of priests, chosen to preach in the Roman churches during the holy season, for the purpose of giving them his benediction and some practical instructions. The body numbered about 125, and, along with them were the parish priests of the Eternal City, each of whom was presented to his Holiness by Cardinal Pompili, Vicar-General of Rome. The presentation over, the Pope, seated on the throne, delivered a commentary on the words, which the Bishop in his Cathedral speaks to the preacher when he comes to him for the blessing prior to ascending the pulpit. 'May the Lord be in your heart and on your lips, so that you may worthily, ably, and faithfully announce His Gospel.' It is not necessary to go into the Pope's exposition of this blessing. Let us come to those things which his Holiness insists upon in the case of preachers in the pulpits of Rome—his own particular diocese. One thing his Holiness insists upon strongly is that profane subjects be not dragged into the pulpit. He will allow no priest discuss war matters during his sermon, and he laments that cases were not lacking during the past year of forgetfulness being shown in this matter. Christ Crucified is to run through the sermons, in clear, forcible language, that the simplest can easily follow. It is worthy of recall here, that when Benedict XV. was a young student in the Gregorian University of Rome, one of his cherished prizes was the gold medal on the subject of sacred eloquence, so that this body of famous orators, whom he advised the other day on their preaching, felt that a master in every sense of the word spoke to them.

LENTEN PASTORALS.

As might be expected, the Lenten Pastorals of Italy's 250 Bishops, or so, strike the note of peace. And like watchful shepherds, who discern the advantage that the religious fervor of the hour will bring their people, their motto is *carpe diem*. One of the finest pastorals I have seen is that of Bishop Doebbing, of Sutri and Nepi, written from his Franciscan monastery in Rome. A wise and determined man, Bishop Doebbing rules his church at a distance of thirty miles, improving the two poor little dioceses as only a really energetic and devoted pastor can.

NOTE.

The publication of *L'Homme Enchaîné* has been suspended by the French Government for eight days. Did it ever think of suspending M. Clemenceau, its publisher, for just a couple of minutes.

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Science Siftings

By 'VOL.'

Solid Milk.

The markets of Irkutsk, in Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen solid. Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cord-wood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up. Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs, and have the appearance of being actually alive, and as one goes through the markets one seems to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen, and fowls standing up. But, stranger yet, even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way and with a string or a stick frozen into and projecting from it. This, it is said, is for the convenience of the purchaser, who is thus enabled to carry his milk by the string or stick-handle.

Zinc in War Time.

Zinc is so essential in war time that it has risen enormously in price in the past year. Costing originally only two-fifths as much as copper, it now costs decidedly more than copper, in spite of the fact that copper itself has sharply increased in value. Zinc is a constituent of cartridge brass and shell-fuses, and is used also as a covering for iron barbed-wire fencing. In 1913 the United States, Germany, and Belgium were the leading producers of zinc. Of the three, only the United States smelted domestic ores. Belgium and Germany relied mainly on zinc concentrates that they imported from the Broken Hill mines in New South Wales, where, for one reason and another, it does not pay to do the smelting (says an English paper). France, Spain, and Great Britain also produce substantial quantities, but not enough to supply their own needs. Austria and Germany have considerable deposits of ore in Silesia, Hungary, Carinthia, and Tyrol. As the zinc-smelting furnaces of Great Britain are not well adapted for dealing with the Broken Hill concentrates it buys the bulk of its supplies from the United States.

Dried Flowers.

Florists are anxious to obtain British dried flowers to take the place of the German products. An enormous trade has been done for many seasons past in beech branches and oak leaves, which are bought largely by the florists to help them through the winter months when flowers are scarce. 'Speaking just for my own firm,' said a well-known Court florist, 'I am open to place a fairly big order for dyed beech branches if any are to be had at anything like the old German prices.' These beech branches, sterilised, bleached, and dyed in brilliant autumnal colors in the German flower factories, are, he explained, a favorite winter foliage in great demand with chrysanthemums and other late-flowering plants. Although the industry, so far as the supplies used in this country are concerned, has been entirely a Continental one, fully three-quarters of the total supplies coming from Germany and Austria, there is no reason why British enterprise should not take it in hand. The capital required is small, and the work could be done well by women. The industry is a profitable one. The British demands alone, were sufficient before the war to justify the presence of six or eight German travellers, who put up at the big hotels, and succeeded in selling hundreds of tons of dried products.

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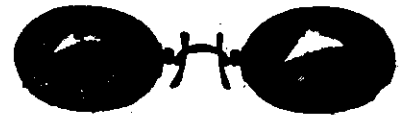
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OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM CLAUGHESY, GREYMOUTH

The death is reported of an old and respected resident of Greymouth in the person of Mr. William Claughey. Born at the Glen of Aherlow, County Tipperary, in 1848, the deceased arrived on the West Coast whilst quite a young man, and his life was spent and associated with the early settlement of that district and the development of its industries. For a number of years he resided at Nelson Creek and represented that riding as a member of the Grey County Council, and later held a seat on the Greymouth Borough Council. The deceased leaves a widow and daughter (Mrs. H. Lundquist) to mourn their loss, and to whom is extended the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

MR. JAMES KEAN, SOUTH HILLENDS.

The death of Mr. James Kean, which was recently announced (says the *Southland Times*), removes from South Hillends its oldest settler, and a man who was esteemed by all who were acquainted with him. The late Mr. Kean was born in County Wicklow 73 years ago. In 1864 he set sail for Australia, the lure of gold call proving undeniable. He landed in Melbourne, and at once proceeded to the then much-boomed Ballarat diggings. After spending two years in Victoria, the golden West Coast of New Zealand enticed Mr. Kean, with the result that in 1866 he arrived at Hokitika. After the boom had fizzled out on the Coast, Mr. Kean came further south. The Lyall rush again created the wanderlust, and once more Mr. Kean tried his fortune at gold-seeking, and in that venture he was more than ordinarily successful. After 'cleaning up' satisfactorily he made for Temuka. He set sail for Southland in 1876, arriving at the then exceptionally busy port of Riverton in the first month of that year. In 1877 he took up a block of land opposite the old Heddon Bush homestead, the country being in its natural state. Mr. Kean has to have placed to his credit that he was the first man to select land in the now highly prosperous South Hillends district. When the Heddon Bush estate was broken up, the late Mr. Kean purchased a property on the 'Hundred line' road. That was about 13 years ago, and there he resided up to the time of his death. The deceased was attended by the Rev. Father O'Neill, of Winton, in his last illness, and received all the rites of the Church. The immense concourse of people who paid the last tribute of respect to the hardy old pioneer was a striking commentary in regard to the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He was a zealous Catholic, and took an active interest in Church affairs, especially in the building of the churches at Wrey's Bush and Centre Bush. He leaves a widow, three daughters (Mrs. M. Crowe, Mrs. McHugh, and Miss Kean), and five sons, all of whom are prosperous farmers in the South Hillends district.—R.I.P.

MR. JOHN GIESEKING, GREYMOUTH.

It is with extreme regret (says a Greymouth paper) we have to record the death of Mr. John Giesecking, at the age of 48 years. The deceased was educated at the Grey District High School, and in his youthful days, as well as in later years, took a very prominent part in public sports and pastimes. He had been a member of the Greymouth Borough Council and Hospital Board, and had a seat on the directorate of several local companies. One of nature's gentlemen, many were his kindly actions and instances of helping those in want and distress, and only those who knew him best can fully estimate his worth as a true friend and a man whose word was his bond, whilst integrity of the strictest form governed his private as well as public dealings and actions. He leaves a wife, two sons,

and two daughters to mourn their loss, and to whom will be extended the sincere sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. The very large attendance at the funeral bore testimony to the respect in which deceased was held. As the cortege moved from St. Patrick's Church, where a Solemn Requiem Mass had been celebrated, and proceeded to the cemetery, it assumed large dimensions, all classes of the country being represented, people being present from all parts of the West Coast, with which the deceased had had such a long and honorable association. Very Rev. Dean Carew, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Clancy, Creed, Hanrahan, and Lacroix, officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

THE GERALDINES

The descendants of Maurice Fitzgerald, one of Strongbow's powerful followers in the invasion of Ireland (1169), divided into two main 'branches.' The 'Geraldines' of Leinster, who held Kildare and territories adjoining it, came from Gerald Fitzgerald, son of Maurice (says the *Irish Weekly*). This Gerald was made Baron Offaly by King John of England. John Fitzgerald, who was sixth in descent from the original invader, quarrelled with William de Vesci, Lord of Kildare, and William retreated to France rather than fight his enemy; whereupon Edward I. calmly bestowed the fugitive's land and title on the Geraldine. John was thus the first Earl of Kildare; he died in 1316. Down through the ages, the Fitzgeralds ruled over Kildare—with varying fortunes. They became 'more Irish than the Irish themselves'; but on occasions they were more inimical to the Irish themselves than were the English in England. 'Silken Thomas' was of the Leinster stock. James, 20th Earl of Kildare (1722-1773) was made a marquis in 1761, and Duke of Leinster in 1766. Lord Edward Fitzgerald—the one member of the ancient family whose name lives in Irish popular memory and esteem—was the twelfth child of James, first Duke of Leinster; the second Duke, who died in 1804, fought gallantly against the Union. Captain Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, of the Irish Guards, whose death on active service was announced recently, was the second son of the 5th Duke of Leinster, and heir-apparent to the sixth holder of the title, who is also the 26th Earl of Kildare in the direct line from William de Vesci's fourteenth century opponent. The gallant young soldier was born in 1888. His name of Desmond recalled the other great 'branch' of the Geraldine race. Thomas Fitzgerald, son of Strongbow's companion-in-arms, and brother of the Gerald from whom were descended the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster, went South and became 'Lord of O'Connellloe.' His son John added the title of 'Decies' to O'Connellloe, and prospered for a time at the expense of the old Irish. One of his daughters married Fineen MacCarthy Mor; but John Fitzgerald chose to quarrel with his son-in-law, and mustered an army to punish him. The Irish chief accepted the challenge; the Anglo-Norman and Gaelic forces met at Callan, County Kerry, in 1261, and the natives won, after a fierce battle. Fineen killed his father-in-law, and swept Munster clear of the invaders; 'so many castles were destroyed and common soldiers slain,' writes a historian, 'that for the space of twelve years Fitzgerald (the race, not an individual) lived merely on sufferance, and was unable to put a plough in the ground.' But the Fitzgeralds recovered from the blow; and in 1329 Maurice, great-grandson of the enterprising baron who fell at Callan, was created Earl of Desmond. Thereafter the Southern Fitzgeralds practically abandoned the family name and called themselves Desmond. They were much more 'disloyal' than their Leinster relatives; and the last of the line, John, brother of the 'Sugan Earl,' died at Barcelona, probably about 1620.

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The Catholic World

CHINA

A GOOD RECORD.

One Christian out of three hundred pagans is the proportion to-day in most of China; and only ten years ago the figures were one out of four hundred. Peking, however, has made a record nothing short of marvellous during the past year. The procurator of that Mission, Father Planchet, a Vincentian, writing to the American Foreign Mission Seminary at Maryknoll, states that his mission registered 38,280 adult baptisms—more than a hundred a day—and that out of every 22 inhabitants in that section of China—Chih-li—one is a Catholic.

ENGLAND

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Miss Margaret Stella Nickols, of Clarges street, London, W., who died on February 4 last, left un-settled estate of the gross value of £13,011 5s 8d, of which £5877 7s 10d is net personalty. Miss Nickols left, amongst other bequests, £1500 to the Mother Superior of the Assumption Convent, Kensington square, W.; £1500 to the Father Provincial of the Redemptorists, St. Mary's, Clapham, S.W.; £1000 to the Catholic Bishop of Leeds, as to one-half for poor missions and one-half for the education of priests; £5000 to the Prior of the Carthusian Monastery, Parkminster, Partridge Green, Sussex; real estate in Leeds over which she had power of appointment under her father's will to the Right Rev. Joseph Cowgill, Bishop of Leeds; and the residue of her estate, subject to a few other legacies and bequests, to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

DENMARK

PROGRESS SLOW BUT SURE.

From Denmark comes a tale of Catholic progress slow but sure. Two cities, Odensen and Randers, have recently asked for and obtained the erection of Catholic hospitals which are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. At Randers the prefect of the province was present at the inauguration of the hospital. The new prefect of that city is not a Catholic, as was his predecessor now at Copenhagen. The latter has just been prosecuted by the government for an article he wrote after reading the work of the Danish Catholic writer Jorgensen, which treats of Belgium and recent events. In his article in the *Vortland* the prefect spoke in such strong terms of the sacking of Louvain and Dinant that, fearing to offend a powerful neighbor, the government prosecuted him, but offered him a free pardon. This he refused, saying he was an old soldier of 1864, and had meant every word he had said. Despite the cessation of missionary funds from outside, new missions have been started. In the island of Bornholm the first priest since the Reformation has taken up his residence. He will serve a largely Polish population who work there.

FRANCE

MISREPRESENTATION BY ANTI-CLERICALS.

The war has produced in France a wonderful expansion of the spirit of fraternity. In face of the perils that beset the country Frenchmen of every class and of different religious and political beliefs have joined hands. They are alive to the necessity of united efforts to drive the enemy out of the land. But there are a number of French anti-clericals who seem not to feel the influence of patriotism and are more anxious to make mischief than to render useful service whilst the Germans are striving with might and main to conquer and advance (remarks the *Catholic Times*).

They have their papers which endeavor to sow dissension amongst Frenchmen. The other day, for instance, the *Depeche de Toulouse* said it defied any truthful French soldier to say he had seen a parish priest mount guard in the trenches. Twelve hundred and fifty-one French priests have been killed since the beginning of the war. The writer must have known the fact, but he is such a bitter and unscrupulous enemy of Christianity that he does not hesitate to misrepresent the clergy. Other anti-clericals send post-cards to the soldiers containing caricatures and abuse of the clergy. Others, again, spread false reports about the priests. The secret of this hostility to the clergy is that the anti-clericals, many of whom hold official posts, know that the heroism and devotion of the Catholics, clerical and lay, tend to increase the power of the Church, and that after the war a profession of anti-clericalism will not count for as much as it counted for in the past.

JAPAN

CHANGES IN FIFTY YEARS.

Bishop Chatron has been forty-two years in Japan. When he went there in the early days, he found many neophytes lately freed from prison where they had been held in punishment for professing Christianity. He recalls his feelings when he saw these confessors of faith with the marks of cruelty on their broken bodies. Persecution had not yet died out, and the missionaries could visit the homes of the Christians only under cover of night and with the greatest secrecy, to administer the Sacraments to the dying and Baptism to the newly born. Last year he said Mass on the anniversary of the 'Finding of the Christians' in the splendid church which has been erected on the spot where this present-day miracle took place, and in the presence of 5000 Japanese Catholics. Thirty Japanese priests assisted in the service and Japanese Sisters were found in the different religious Orders of women who had assembled on this day of thanksgiving. These are indications of the results accomplished by Catholic missionaries during fifty years.

UNITED STATES

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON.

In the archdiocese of Boston at present there are laboring in admirable co-operation with his Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, nearly 800 priests, in charge or assisting in the spiritual work of 245 parishes and 40 missions. These statistics do not take into account the parochial schools, academies, and institutions of higher learning, St. John's Seminary, the many houses of charity for old and young, the hospitals and houses for the sick and infirm, the Catholic societies, that are daily accomplishing more and more for Catholic ideals and the strengthening of Catholic principles among the faithful. The Catholics of this archdiocese (says the *Pilot*) may well look back with pride on the work that faith, courage, and energy have wrought in the past 108 years, and advance in the same spirit towards larger and equally Christian goals in the years to come.

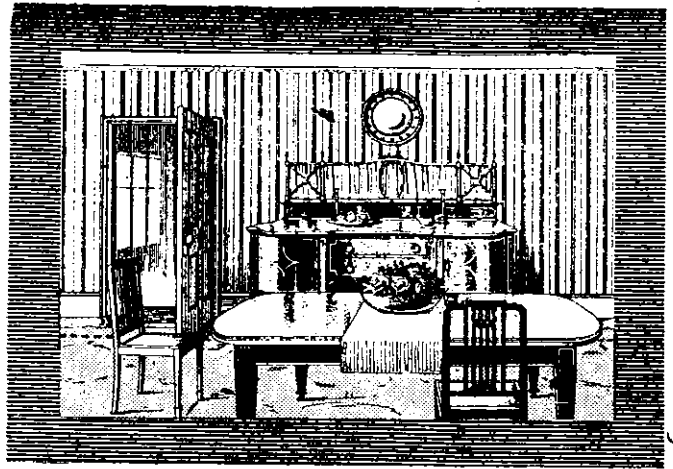
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mrs. Mary A. Halloran, widow of John Halloran, banker, of New York City, who died March 12, disposed of approximately 1,000,000 dollars by the terms of her will, filed recently. The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, who conduct St. Vincent's Hospital, are given the Mosher farm, at Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N.Y., 'to be used as a branch hospital for cancer patients' and to be known as the Halloran Cancer Hospital. The Sisters are left 250,000 dollars to maintain the hospital. Other charitable bequests are: 10,000 dollars to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers; 5000 dollars each to the Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Catholic Institute for the Blind, St. Lawrence Hospital, and to the German Hospital.

.. THE DINING ROOM ..

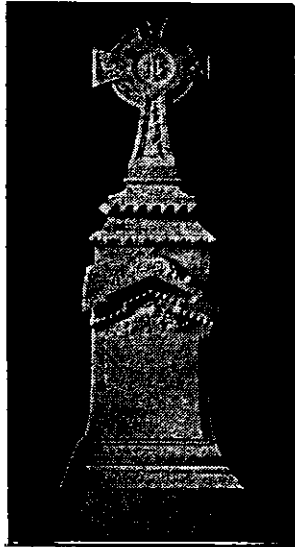
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NOTES ON HEALTH

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Intercolonial

At the conferring of degrees on April 14 by the University of Tasmania, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. Bro. P. S. Mulkerus, B.A., who received, in addition, the Backhouse-Walker prize for having shown marked proficiency in his course.

News has been received in Sydney by cable from the British War Office that Lieutenants Bryan and Gilbert Hughes, of the 8th Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, sons of the late Mr. John Hughes, M.L.C., of 'Rockleigh Grange,' North Sydney, were wounded in action in France on April 27.

The friends of the Redemptorist Fathers (says the *Adelaide Southern Cross*) will regret to hear of the death of one of their Fathers, the Rev. John Magnier, C.S.S.R., who died recently at Manila in his 33rd year. The deceased Father, who served on the Australian mission, and gave his last Victorian mission at Northcote, was a native of Cork.

The Very Rev. W. J. Lockington, S.J., has been appointed rector of St. Patrick's College, East Melbourne. He is succeeded at St. Ignatius', Richmond, as Superior by the Rev. Joseph Brennan, S.J., of Xavier College, Kew, professorial staff. Father Lockington spent some years in Ireland, where he was engaged in educational and missionary work. He was master of novices at the Jesuit Novitiate, Ireland. He paid two visits to America to study educational and social questions and to lecture on the drink question. He has only been three years in Australia, and has given a number of lectures on religious, social, patriotic and educational problems.

The first visit of his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to Bathurst was made on Saturday, April 23, and was the occasion of great rejoicings on the part of the Catholics of the city. His Excellency was presented with addresses in the Cathedral from the Bishop, priests and people of the diocese, and also from the A.I.C. Guild and the Hibernian Society. In the course of his reply, his Excellency remarked that the fact that his visit coincided with the golden jubilee of the Church in Bathurst, gave him exceptional pleasure, and there was no closing one's eyes to the phenomenal progress which had characterised the work of the Catholic diocese of Bathurst during the past half-century. On Sunday the Cathedral was crowded to the doors, when his Excellency presided at Pontifical High Mass. In the afternoon his Excellency blessed and opened the new orphanage at Holmwood, and on Monday morning he presided at High Mass in the Cathedral in connection with the golden jubilee of the Sisters of Mercy, and later on was tendered a civic reception by the Mayor.

Speaking at the obsequies of the Rev. Mother Xavier at St. James's, Elsternwick, his Grace Archbishop Mannix (says the *Melbourne Tribune*) referred to the constantly recurring succession of nuns that is ever taking place in our convents, not alone in Australia, but all over the Catholic world. This wonderful succession, said his Grace, seemed to him a miracle of the highest order. He often thanked God for this wonderful event on which the welfare of the Church so largely depended. There was nothing in nature to explain the succession of our nuns. It was clearly the grace of God that touched the souls of the young and innocent, and urged them to devote their lives to God. Had it been the moving of the old or of those for whom life had not such attractions, the miracle would not be so manifest. But God touched the young heart and gave the nun His holy work to do. She taught the little children and trained their souls for God. She became a nun not without long preparation and much meditation and deliberation on what she was about to do. If this dedication of the young heart to God happened but once, it would be a wonderful thing. But it happened not alone in one country, but in every part of the world. It was clearly a miraculous event.

A DREAM OF IRELAND

Lo! I dreamt as I dreamed by my fireside
A lady in pure robes of white
Once came forward so softly to greet me
From out of the dimness of night,
And she said, 'I am Morrigan, Princess
Of days when our Ireland was free,
When brave Cuchulain, King of the Irish,
Was fought, then befriended, by me.

'Ah! But past seems the glory of Ireland,
Deserted her mountains and vales,
And forsaken, the spirit of Eire
Alone her dark sorrow bewails.'
Then I cried, 'If you will, Princess, tell me
How Ireland I could but best serve,
Then with loyalty, truth, and devotion,
One man will his Ireland preserve!'

Then she led me the whole length of Ireland,
She lingered as though loth to part
From the loveliness draping Killarney,
And sighed as we turned to depart;
And she told me the triumphs of Tara,
At Tailton, the brave deeds of knights,
And at Armagh of our great Apostle,
At Lim'rick, of our stolen rights.

'In the north is the cancer of Ireland,'
Cried Morrigan, Princess of old,
'In this so-called industrious city
Are dangers to Ireland untold.
Here are poverty, riches, oppression
That Ireland would never have known
If the English had but understood us,
And black seeds of discord not sown.

'You have said you are willing to serve me;
Gaze well on the vision I bring
Of an Ireland, the pride of the future,
A land of which poets shall sing.
See the valleys again are re-peopled,
The cabin smoke softly ascends,
And the people are simple, God-fearing,
Enjoying the gifts that He sends.

True no more are the knights and fair ladies,
At Tailton the monks kneel at prayer,
And at Tara no king accepts homage
Save Him Who in silence waits there;
And our Ireland is now to all nations
A cynosure, sacred, afar
From the strife of the world and its turmoil,
A virgin whom no man would mar.

'For the Irish will always be Irish
And live in a world none can share,
In a world that is simple and holy
With which other worlds can't compare;
So my Ireland, renowned for its learning,
Again shall all nations enthral,
For its faith and the strength of its wisdom
Will make it the wonder of all.'

I awoke with a start from my dreaming,
And looked for my lady in white,
But, lo! nothing was there save the sadness
That visits the lonely at night;
So I gazed in my flames that were dying,
A fresh log I threw on my fire,
And I sighing returned to my dreaming,
Went back to my Land of Desire.

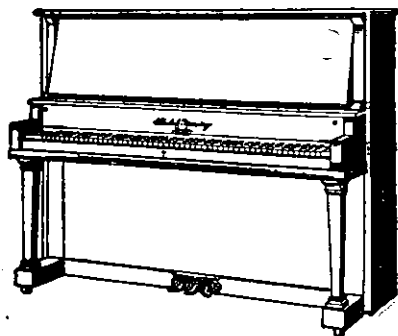
And my Ireland I see in a vision
Repeopled with those I love best,
And together we dwell in a valley—
A haven of love and of rest;
But the log with a thud falls asunder,
It fades, that sweet valley so green,
And its lakes and its mountains have vanished—
'Twas only a sweet night-have-been.

—ANGELA HASTINGS.

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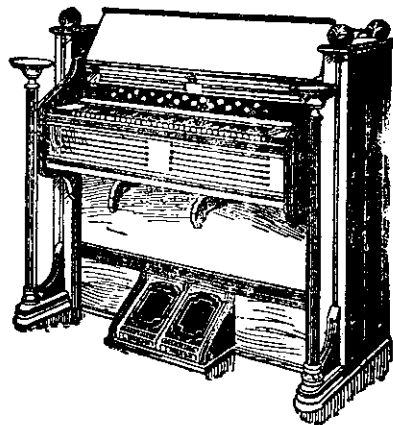
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Virtues of Vegetables.

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Cooking Tinned Salmon.

When using tinned salmon it is advisable to take the precaution of cooking it rather than serving it cold straight out of the tin. To ascertain whether the salmon is good or not, when the tin is punctured by the tin-opener, listen for the rush of air. Turn the fish out of the tin the instant it is opened. One way of cooking it is to free the salmon from skin and bones, tie the fish in a cheese-cloth bag, and boil it for ten minutes. Turn it out on a dish, pour butter sauce over, and serve immediately.

How to Use a Gas Stove.

Never light the top burners unless they are wanted: it merely wastes gas and heats the kitchen—though in the winter some people use them for this purpose. When grilling, light this particular burner for five minutes, or before the bread to be toasted, steak, bacon, chops, etc., are placed under it. When the oven is required light the gas fully for ten or fifteen minutes before using it: it then becomes heated evenly all over. When cakes are put in, lower the flame slightly, and in about ten minutes you should be able to further lessen the supply. When baking meat,

keep the gas on at full pressure for the first ten minutes, so as to harden the outside and thus retain the juices; then lower it to cook the joint thoroughly through without burning it. In most stoves there is one solid iron shelf, the others being formed of bars. Keep this solid shelf above whatever is being baked, as it reflects the heat and aids in the browning. Above all, kept the stove clean.

Cheese as an Article of Diet.

'A proper mixture of soft, ripe cheese, and bread with water contains everything which a human being requires in the way of food. Weight for weight cheese is at least twice as nourishing as good meat, while it is far easier to take too much meat than it is to consume too much cheese.' In these words a well-known analytical chemist and food expert summed up his views to a representative of the *Daily Mail* on the question of a cheese dietary. Cheese is made from the best of all foods—namely, milk,—and it is even better than milk in that in the process of ripening certain digestive changes occur which make the casein more digestible. Good cheese made of whole milk consists of about one-third water, one-third fat, one-quarter casein, the balance being salts, including phosphates. Butter-fat is the most digestible fat in the human dietary, and it does not undergo any particular change during the ripening of the cheese. The casein, on the other hand, undergoes great changes during the time the cheese obtains its character. There are multitudes of living bacteria in milk, and these grow upon the casein of the cheese, acting upon it in the same way that pepsine would act upon fresh milk. During the ripening of the cheese there are thus formed albumens and peptones which are necessary products of digestion before albuminous substances can be made available for the system.

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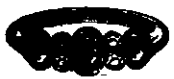
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BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

On the Land

GENERAL.

The returns from the output of butter and cheese from the Taranaki province this season will probably approach £2,000,000. Meat, wool, skins, and hides will account for another £1,000,000. The province contains fewer than 60,000 inhabitants.

For the month of April the dairy factories in the Winton district paid to suppliers the sum of £2353. For the corresponding month of last year the amount paid out was £1997. Milk supplied during April totalled 871,770lb, as against 906,754lb supplied during April of last year.

At the Shorthorn sale at Perth (says a Home exchange), two new records were set up for this fixture. Four hundred and thirteen bulls realised a total sum of £38,630 0s 6d, or an average of £93 10s 8d—an increase of £9 9s 3d on the record established in 1906, and over £29 per head more than last year. For the yearling roan, shown by Mr. Mowbray, of Naemoor, which won the championship, Mr. George Campbell, Aberdeen, gave 1550 guineas, a record figure for the sales, the same buyer also paying 1500 guineas for Mr. Stewart of Millhill's first prize yearling. Last year the top price was 1050 guineas.

A rather serious pest has caused much trouble this season to lucerne growers in Marlborough. It is a caterpillar of the variety that has figured as one of the chief enemies of the barley growers. The owners of several lucerne fields, which were intended to be cut for seeding, were puzzled by the bare and lifeless appearance of the stalks, which had been stripped to a very large extent of the leaves, flowers, and seeds. Close examination revealed the presence of numerous caterpillars, fastened for the most part at the top of the plants, and it was seen that these had been drawing the sap from the plants and causing them to die prematurely. More than one crop has been damaged to such an extent that it is not worth the expense of thrashing, and, being so advanced in growth and the stalks being hard, its value for hay-making has been greatly lessened. It is thought that this pest, in common with others, has been encouraged to an extraordinary degree by the dryness of the last three years.

At Burnside last week there were only average entries of fat cattle and lambs. There was a large yarding of fat sheep, whilst pigs were in limited supply. Fat Cattle.—The entry consisted of 188 head, of which the greater part were bullocks of good to prime quality. There were also a number of pens of cows and heifers. Prices on the whole were easier by 10s per head. Prime bullocks sold at £14 7s 6d to £15 5s; extra, to £17 7s 6d; medium, £12 to £13 10s; light, £7 15s to £9; best cows and heifers, £9 15s to £10 10s; extra, to £12 5s; medium, £7 to £9 7s 6d. Fat Sheep.—There was a large yarding, 2980 being penned. The quality was only medium, there being few really good pens of prime heavy-weight wethers. Competition for this class was keen throughout the sale, but inferior quality was difficult to dispose of. Extra prime wethers brought to 33s 9d; prime do, 27s 6d to 30s; medium, 23s to 26s; light, 18s to 21s 3d; extra prime ewes, to 33s 9d; prime do, 23s 6d to 26s 9d. Lambs.—1512 were penned. Freezing buyers were operating for prime quality only. Prices ruled much the same as those of previous week. Prime lambs brought 20s to 23s; extra, to 27s; medium, 17s to 19s 3d; inferior, 11s to 15s 9d. Pigs.—There was a small yarding. Competition was keen throughout, and a slight advance on previous week's rates must be recorded.

At Addington last week the entries of fat sheep and lambs showed a further increase, but there were fewer store sheep. There was a large yarding of fat cattle. The attendance of buyers was good. Fat cattle were easier. Fat lambs sold well at previous week's rates. Store sheep showed no change, and were in good demand. Fat sheep were firm. Pigs sold well. There was a good demand for useful lines of store cattle and dairy cows. Fat Lambs.—Extra prime lambs, to 35s;

prime lambs, 22s to 26s; medium, 19s to 21s 6d; lighter 15s to 18s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, to 47s 6d; prime wethers, 25s 6d to 33s 6d; others, 21s 6d to 25s; merino wethers, 20s to 25s; extra prime ewes, to 39s; prime ewes, 24s 6d to 29s; medium ewes, 19s 6d to 24s; others, 14s 6d to 19s; merino ewes, 13s 3d to 16s 9d. Fat Cattle.—Extra prime steers, to £20; ordinary steers, £8 10s to £13; extra prime heifers, to £13 15s; ordinary heifers, £6 7s 6d to £9; extra prime cows, to £18; ordinary cows, £6 5s to £9 10s. Pigs.—Choppers, £2 10s to £5 4s; baconers, £2 17s 6d to £4 13s 6d (equal to 6½d per lb); porkers, £1 18s to £2 7s (equal to 7½d per lb); large stores, £2 2s to £2 7s; medium, £1 15s to £2 1s; small, 18s to £1 10s; weaners, 8s to 12s 6d.

SELECTION OF POTATO SEED.

Seedsmen do not always grow their own stocks but supply the seed to farmers, who grow them at so much per ton or by the acre. There is nothing against this system if reliance can be placed on the grower. The latter, however, generally aims to get the biggest crop, and it is therefore unlikely that he will make the rigorous selection which is of so much importance unless the seedsmen enforce it under the conditions of contract.

One hears of varieties sporting different flowers, but this is due more to previous lack of care in roguing than anything else. When potatoes are in flower it is advisable to look the crop over and fork out the wrong varieties, which may be used for table purposes. For example, in a field of Up-to-Dates white-flowering sorts would be rogues and should come out. Pure seed is worth more than a mixed lot; in order to make a reputation for sending out pure seed one must, therefore, be careful in roguing. It is also necessary to cull out weak and undesirable roots at the same time; by so doing the quality of the seed is improved.

I would advise small growers to select their own seed whilst the variety is in full vigor, just after flowering; in other words, to obtain immature seed, sufficient for their own requirements, from the best roots or hills. There is a big demand in England for Scotch seed potatoes, which are partially immature, as the frosts generally cut down the haulm of the main-crop varieties before maturity is reached. When a change of seed is necessary it is best to obtain it from a colder or a later district, and, when purchasing, to make inquiry where it was grown.

Change of seed every second year is advocated by many people as being beneficial to the general crop. Others, however, find that abundant crops of sound tubers can be grown for years from self-saved seed, if only the plant is well cultivated and a little care is exercised in selection and proper storing over winter.

Potatoes produce best in moist, cool climates, such as their original home on the plateaus of the Andes. Hot, dry weather at the time of maturity weakens them for reproduction, and after such weather the disease which the Americans call 'spindling sprout' is often troublesome. Tubers affected with this disease either refuse to sprout or give weakly growths almost like cotton. If the boxing system is adopted, all the affected tubers can be removed before planting-time, which is an advantage. The disease mentioned has been common in the south of England for some years, being known as 'potato bacteriosis.' Many theories respecting the cause have been advanced; one is that the starch of the tuber not being converted to sugar fails to provide the plant-food necessary for the sprout to feed on and develop. Immature seed is mostly free from the disease.

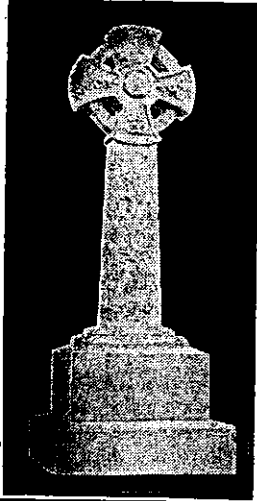
As regards the size of tubers for seed, I advise a 2oz set. If riddles are used to grade the seed through a 1½in and over, an 1½in mesh gives a useful size for main-crop varieties.

The storing of seed is a most important matter. Wire benches under pine trees are used at Moumahaki, thus ensuring sufficient light, plenty of air, and freedom from frost during the winter.

—J. BEVERLEY in the *Journal of Agriculture*.

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The Family Circle

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those in houses glass,
Should never throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do,
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man,
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
We may perhaps for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well:
To try my own defects to cure,
Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, 'roost at home';
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

APOLOGISING FOR YOUR PARENTS.

Kate is fully alive to the fact that her father and mother are old-fashioned people, whose early adventures were limited. 'Papa and mamma have some queer ideas,' she is fond of saying to the guests at her home. 'It's the way they were brought up, I suppose.' A slip of grammar on her father's part will make her jump as if she had stepped on a tack, and she is as ready to apologise for these blunders as for the views she denominates old-fashioned. 'Papa had not many chances for schooling when he was a boy!' Kate will explain with a look of angelic patience. 'Of course it's terribly mortifying to me to have him make such mistakes, but I realise it isn't his fault.'

Poor little, silly Kate, apologising when she should be proud, excusing when she should be splendidly loyal. If she knew how her listeners laughed in their sleeves, the springs of her fluency would suddenly become dry. For, compared with the parents, whose shortcomings she realises too keenly, Kate cuts rather a pitiable figure. Her mother is a splendidly competent woman, who could earn her own living as a laundress, a nurse, or a cook any day that it became necessary for her to support herself, and who looks after her big home, and manages her many servants with economy and efficiency. If Kate were ever called on to earn her living, she would be as helpless as one dropped overboard from an ocean liner, without knowing how to swim. Her mother can do any number of things excellently. Kate talks French very badly, and plays the piano poorly, and possesses a few other half-baked accomplishments. But her best friend would not mention anything that she does really well.

And now for the father for whom Kate apologises so often. He is a self-made man, and every line of his face shows strength of will and a fine brain. He has fought his way up to prominence against great odds. His heart is as big as his brain. He has made a fortune without sacrificing any of his kindness and

generosity. He sometimes says 'ain't' and 'hadn't ought,' but his words are listened to with more respect by men of prominence than those of a million Kates would ever be.

Perhaps it is not often that a girl apologises for her parents with so little excuse to liberty. But it frequently happens that apologies are not merely un-called for, but are an affront to good sense and good taste, judging from any standpoint. You girls may know a few things of which your parents are ignorant, but the chances are that they know a thousand things which you will only learn by patiently doing the duties God gives you through long and difficult years. The girl who apologises for her parents, would be in better business if she apologised for her own lack of appreciation.

FINDING THE RING.

One of the best ways to ensure the success of an evening party of young folks is to provide a sufficient number of novel games or tricks. There is one that will probably prove new to most of our youthful readers—the trick of finding the ring. To perform it, you ask several persons—any number you like provided it be not more than nine—to sit around a table and to take a ring. When they have done so, you announce that you will go out of the room; that during your absence any one at the table may put the ring on any joint of any finger of either hand; and that, on your return, although everyone keeps his or her hands under the table, you will tell who has the ring, on which hand it is, and on which joint of that hand it is placed.

To work the trick successfully, you ask those concerned to number themselves, so that they become person 1, person 2, person 3, etc. Then you stipulate that the right hand be called hand 1, and the left hand 2; also that the thumb be styled finger 1; the index finger, finger 2; and so on, the little finger being finger 5. So with the joints, or knuckles: the top one is joint 1, the middle one joint 2, and the lowest (or knuckle proper) joint 3.

When you have retired from the room, and the ring has been placed, you return and tell one of the party to write on a piece of paper what you dictate, and to do so without comment. 'Write down,' you say, 'the number of the person who has the ring, multiply it by 2, add 5, multiply by 5, add 10, add the number of the hand (that is, 1 for the right or 2 for the left), multiply by 10, add the finger number (1 for the thumb, 2 for the index, etc.), multiply by 10, add the joint number, add 35. Now tell me what number you have as a total.'

When you are told this total, all you have to do is to subtract from it 3535. Your remainder will be a number of four figures, the first of which will be the number of the person who has the ring; the second will be the number of the hand; the third will be the number of the finger; and the fourth, the number of the joint. It doesn't make any difference *why* this is so. The fact alone concerns you.

To make it quite plain, let us take an example. When you say on coming back to the room, 'Write down the number of the person who has the ring,' we will suppose that the figure 3 is written down.

Multiply it by 2	6
Add 5	11
Multiply by 5	55
Add 10	65
Add the number of the hand—2, for instance	67
Multiply by 10	670
Add the number of the finger, say, of the thumb	671
Multiply by 10	6710
Add the number of the joint,—we'll suppose it the first	6711
Add 35	6746
You subtract (mentally, without saying anything)	3535
And you have left	3211

So that you may declare with confidence that the

ring is on the hand of the third person, and it is the left hand (2), that the ring is on the thumb (1), and on the first joint (1) of that thumb.—*Ave Maria.*

HISTORY OF ALMANACS.

The first almanacs—that is to say the first historical—were of Arabian origin, and reflected the local genius of the people in a very striking way. They served as models in other countries for hundreds of years.

The oldest known copy of such a work is preserved in the British Museum and dates back to the times of Rameses the Great of Egypt, who lived 1200 years before the Birth of Christ. It is written on papyrus, in red ink, and covers a period of six years. The entries relate to religious ceremonies, to the fates of children born on given days, and to the regulation of business enterprises in accordance with planetary influences.

'Do nothing at all this day,' is one of the warnings. 'If thou seest anything at all this day it will be fortunate,' is another entry. 'Look not at a rat this day.' 'Wash not with water this day.' 'Go out not before the daylight this day,' are some of the additional cautions.

This almanac was found in an old tomb and is supposed to have been buried with its Egyptian owner when he was converted into a mummy for future explorers to dig up and dissect in the interest of science and literature. Next after this in point of age among the existing specimens of ancient almanacs are some composed in the fourth century. They are Catholic Church calendars, giving the names of the saints and other religious information.

The Baltic nations, who were not versed in papyrus making, had calendars engraved on walking sticks and other articles of personal use. The days were notched with a broad mark for Sunday and the saints' days were symbolised in various devices, such as a harp for St. David's, a gridiron for St. Lawrence's, a lover's knot for St. Valentine's, and so on. The Saxon almanacs are numerous and contain historical as well as ecclesiastical entries.

It is possible to trace in these curious records all the changes of popular belief and taste. They were prepared to meet the current demand and to constitute a systematic story of what took place in successive periods and how knowledge increased with the revolving years.

A CENTRAL AFRICAN FABLE.

One day the rabbit was out walking when he met a rhino.

'Well, my boy, where have you come from?' said the rhino.

'Why do you call me "boy"?' said the rabbit. 'I am just as big as you are, and if you tug with me you will see that I shall beat you.'

The rhino agreed to try, and so the rabbit ran away and fetched a long rope and gave one end to the rhino.

'Now I shall go far off,' he said, 'and when you feel me pull, then begin to tug.'

The rabbit then ran down to the lake shore where he saw a hippo. The hippo said: 'Well, my boy, where have you come from?'

'Why do you call me "boy"?' said the rabbit. 'I am as big as you are, and if you tug with me you will see that I shall beat you.'

The hippo agreed to try, and so the rabbit gave him the other end of the rope. 'Now I shall go far away,' said he, 'and when you feel me pull then begin to tug.'

Then the rabbit ran quickly to the middle of the rope, where neither animal could see him and pulled. When the rhino and the hippo felt the pull they began to tug with all their might and each was very much astonished when he felt the powerful tug at the other end. So they tugged and tugged till they were quite tired out.

Then the rabbit ran to the rhino and said, 'Do you agree now that I am as strong as you are?' The rhino agreed.

Then the rabbit ran to the hippo and said, 'Well, do you agree now that I am as strong as you are?' and the hippo, too, agreed.

So the rabbit went on his way, laughing to himself.

THE MODEST JUVENILE.

The small boy was dressed in football costume and, with a jaunty air, he walked into the local newspaper office and handed to the editor a dirty scrap of paper. On it was a brief account of a juvenile football match which had taken place that afternoon.

Glancing at the report, the editorial eye caught the words:

'Jones kicked a magnificent goal, the finest ever seen on the ground.'

'Who is Jones?' asked the editor.

The youngster turned the thumb of his right hand proudly to his breast.

'I'm Jones,' he said calmly.

IT DEPENDS ON THE DOCTOR.

Among the patients in a certain hospital there was one disposed to take a dark view of his chances of recovery.

'Cheer up, old man,' admonished the youthful medico attached to the ward wherein the patient lay. 'Your symptoms are identical with those of my own case four years ago. I was just as ill as you are. Look at me now.'

The patient ran his eyes over the physician's stalwart frame.

'Yes, but what doctor did you have?' he finally asked, feebly.

MAGGIE'S MISTAKE.

Maggie was a maid in the employ of a Kensington family. One afternoon two lady visitors rang the bell, and, telling them to be seated, Maggie went into another part of the house to see if her mistress was in.

'I am very sorry,' said the maid, returning a minute later, 'but Mrs. Brown went out and won't be back till dinner time.'

'That's too bad,' exclaimed one of the ladies, as the callers started for the door. 'And to think, too, that I have forgotten my cards. I will have to—'

'Never mind the cards, ma'am,' interjected Maggie, with a kindly-disposed smile; 'I told the mistress your names when I went upstairs.'

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA.

Historical controversies are creeping into the schools. In a New York public institution attended by many races, during an examination in history the teacher asked a little chap, 'Who discovered America?'

He was evidently thrown into a panic and hesitated, much to the teacher's surprise, to make any reply.

'Oh, please, ma'am,' he finally stammered, 'ask me somethin' else!'

'Something else, Jimmy?' Why should I do that?'

'The fellers was talkin' 'bout it yesterday,' replied Jimmy. 'Pat McGee said it was discovered by an Irish saint. Olaf, he said it was a sailor from Norway, and Giovanni said it was Columbus, an' if you'd 'a' seen what happened you wouldn't ask a little feller like me.'

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