

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

October 22, Sunday.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
 „ 23, Monday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 24, Tuesday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 25, Wednesday.—SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs.
 „ 26, Thursday.—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 27, Friday.—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude.
 „ 28, Saturday. SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.

The death of St. Evaristus took place in 112. He is honored in the calendar with the title of martyr, but little is known of the events of his life or of his sufferings for the faith.

SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

After the dispersion of the Apostles, St. Simon preached in Egypt, and then in Persia, where he received the crown of martyrdom. According to the common tradition, he was crucified like our Blessed Lord.

St. Jude, called also Thaddæus, was a brother of St. James the Less. He was related to Christ by his mother. Nothing certain is known of the later history of this Apostle. Nicophorus tells us that after preaching in Judea, Galilee, Samaria, and Idumea, he labored in Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia. He is said to have suffered martyrdom in Phoenicia, either at Beyruth or Arad.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

MARY.

Shall I whisper a name that was lovely of old,
 When the tale of the Infant Redeemer was told;
 The honored of God in her sorrows sublime,
 Still haunting the heart in the shadows of time!

O'er the starlight of Judah the night mists were rolled;
 On the Galilee's bosom the shadows lay cold,
 When it woke on the midnight so solemn and dim,
 With the flame of a star and the sound of a hymn.

And bright with the lustre and sweet with the tone
 Of the angels that sang and the glory that shone,
 Its beauty abides through the haze of the years,
 With the light of her smile and the dew of her tears.

And still at the altar and still at the hearth,
 From the cradle of Christ to the ends of the earth,
 As gentle in glory as steadfast in gloom,
 It bows by the manger and kneels by the tomb.

And many shall bless it as many have blest,
 From the morning of life to the morrow of rest;
 And its fulness of meaning its music shall keep,
 While a Mary shall watch or a Mary shall weep.

—*Sacred Heart Review*.

We are not put here merely to enjoy ourselves; it was not God's purpose; and I am prepared to argue, it is not our sincere wish. As for our deserts, the less said of them the better, for somebody might hear, and nobody cares to be laughed at!—Robert Louis Stevenson.

It is almost every man's privilege and it becomes his duty, to live within his means—not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, and should never be taken into account in our judgment of men; but competence should always be secured when it can by the practice of economy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. It should be attained, not so much for others, as to secure to us the consciousness of independence and the constant satisfaction which is received from its acquirement and possession.

The Storyteller

REE'S DIVORCE

(For the *N.Z. Tablet*, by EMMIE GOLDING.)

(Continued.)

Ellen was still in Ree's service. When her young mistress had taken possession of her inheritance and engaged a maid, the good old servant had said it was time she sought another situation, as she could not find enough to do, but Ree would not hear of it, saying in her winning way: 'No, Ellen, you must not leave me now; you shared my dull days, and now you must have a part in my bright ones.' So she remained, and was now ready with her sympathy and help in this new trouble. She was sorely distressed at the turn things had taken, for she had looked forward to the time when her mistress should be settled in a home of her own and when she should be in charge of the nursery; but now, alas! her hopes of that coming to pass were shattered.

Ree's preparations for departure to Paris were soon completed. Lady Dexley was grieved to part with her, but knew it was best for the girl to get away at once from everything connected with her engagement.

Ree visited the schoolroom to say good-bye to little Cicely, who could not understand her going away. 'But, Ree,' she said between her childish sobs, 'why are you going away?' Sir Felix told me he was going to marry you and that I could go and stay with you in his lovely big house in the country.'

'Yes, darling,' replied Ree in soothing tones, 'so you shall stay with me, later on. I am going to Paris for a time first, though.'

'Are you going to see Delphine?'

'Yes, I am going to stay with her.'

'And will you come back with her?'

'I am not quite sure yet, dear.'

'Then please, Ree, do send me some marrons-glacés, and then I won't mind you leaving me so much. You know I like them ever so much better than chocolates.'

'You shall have a big box of them,' said Ree, trying not to smile.

'Then I'll forgive you for going away, Ree,' said the child, holding her face up to be kissed.

The Mother Superior had been prepared for Ree's coming to the convent by a long letter from Lady Dexley, who had given her a careful and detailed account of the whole affair. The nun saw by the look in the girl's dry eyes that she was suffering keenly, and she tactfully avoided any reference to the broken engagement until Ree said: 'Mother Victoire, let me stay here with you so that I may learn your religion, Sir Felix is a Catholic, and I want to think as he does in this matter.'

The girl's request—so simply and honestly expressed—brought tears of joy to Mother Victoire's eyes.

'Ree,' she answered, 'you could not give Sir Felix a better proof of your love for him. I am gratified to find you do not rebel at the trial laid on your shoulders—trouble is making your character strong, and is enriching it with the qualities it most lacked.'

Ree now passed her time pleasantly and profitably. She was still young enough to take an interest in the girls' doings, and they all welcomed her presence at recreation time. Delphine was especially pleased to have her company, and to chat about her home and little Cicely.

Lady Dexley came to see them and told Ree that Sir Felix had left London and had gone to Vienna on business. She corresponded regularly with him, she said, and he was well pleased to hear where Ree was staying. He was bearing his disappointment in a manner only to be expected from so grand a nature; and although he went very little into society now, he did not shun it entirely, and no one could accuse him of being morbid. He devoted nearly all his time to politics and matters of State.

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Lady Dexley could not quite understand the attitude Ree had adopted; she had expected to see her wearing herself out with tears, and was surprised to find her a resigned, self-possessed woman.

Summer came and the girls left the convent to spend their holidays at their homes. The place seemed strangely silent to Ree; she missed the many bright, eager faces. Delphine had begged her to accompany her to London, but she refused, preferring to stay in Paris, where she could find more to distract her thoughts and occupy her mind.

Time glided by, and the summer was drawing to a close, when one day Ree, in issuing from the convent to take her usual morning walk, found the city in a curious state of restlessness. Everywhere men stood in groups talking hurriedly and gesticulating excitedly. Something unusual was afoot, she felt assured, to be causing so much discussion among the people! Her attention was soon attracted to large placards announcing that the Germans had declared war against France and were already marching through Belgium to Paris! Ree only stopped long enough to purchase morning papers, then quickly retraced her steps to the convent to acquaint the nuns with the news that even now hostilities were in progress. They were greatly horrified, and grew more horrified as the days went by and they heard of the awful fate of so many of their 'Sisters in religion' in brave Belgium. They were thankful their pupils were at home with their own relatives, and the Mother Superior did not hesitate to have the long dormitories prepared for the reception of the wounded. These, with their polished floors and bare walls, adorned here and there with a crucifix or holy picture, made ideal wards.

The beds were not long vacant, and the convent was soon a veritable hospital. Mother Victoire begged Ree to return to Lady Dexley. She thought the girl would sicken at the sight of so much bloodshed and suffering, but Ree resolutely refused to leave, saying proudly: 'I am a soldier's daughter; you would not have me turn coward; I intend to do my little share in helping my country and her gallant Allies. She at once attended ambulance classes, and was so apt a pupil that in a very short time she was able to give practical help in the nursing and care of the wounded. She worked with untiring zeal and energy, and the soldiers soon learned to watch for her coming to their bedsides. Day after day fresh cases arrived, and many pitiful and heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Winter had passed and spring had come, but it brought no peace with it; the terrible war waged on, leaving death and awful desolation in its train. More wounded soldiers had been brought to the convent, and amongst them an Englishman who had been fighting with the French.

Ree, on hearing that one of her own countrymen was with the fresh arrivals, hastened to his bedside, thinking the man would be glad to hear his own language in a strange country. She looked at the figure stretched on the narrow bed, then drew away as if she had received a blow. With difficulty she repressed a cry of surprise, but quickly recovered her self-control. The man, who had been lying with closed eyes, opened them slowly on hearing a footstep by his bedside; his glance lighted on Ree, and he murmured drowsily in a far-away voice: 'Am I dreaming, or is it Ree?'

'No, you are not dreaming; it is Ree.'

'Thank God! Now I can ask you to pardon me for the wrong I did you. I wrecked your life. I am dying; will you forgive me?'

Ree moved nearer to the bedside, then, looking at the man with a wonderful pity in her beautiful eyes, said in a subdued and compassionate voice: 'I forgave you long ago, and now you have atoned for any wrong you did me by giving up your life for your country.'

'I do not deserve your forgiveness. Cora told me she stopped your marriage. I saw then how completely I had ruined your life, and in spite of all you have acted nobly! Before I went to the front I willed you my money, as a slight reparation for the wrong I did you.'

'My refusal to accept it cannot alter your disposal of it now, but I shall give the money to Cora Tramer,' declared Ree.

The expression on his face grew hard and stern, and he said bitterly: 'No, do not give it to her; she was ever my wicked angel.'

Ree bent lower over the bed and whispered pleadingly: 'Forgive her, as I have forgiven you.'

The look on his face grew softer as he replied: 'Do as you will, it may help to turn her from the evil course she pursues.'

Mother Victoire was paying her usual evening visit to the wounded soldiers. She saw Ree bending low over one of the fresh arrivals and, noticing the look of distress on the girl's white face, felt suddenly alarmed for her. She was about to inquire the cause of her unusual agitation, when her glance fell on the dying man. The recognition was mutual—she instantly divined what had happened. She took the girl's hand in her own, and, tenderly pressing it, led her away. She made no allusion to Ifall—there are times when silence is more eloquent than words. She could see the girl was overwrought with the ordeal she had just passed through—the unshed tears in her eyes spoke for her. 'Come, Ree; this has been too much for you—you must rest!'

It was not until Ree reached the privacy of her own room that she broke down. The tears she had with difficulty restrained whilst at Hall's bedside now flowed freely, and she sobbed aloud.

'Can nothing be done to save his life, Mother Victoire?'

'No, my child; the surgeon says he is mortally wounded, but will probably live a few hours longer. I had the report soon after he was brought in, but had no idea then who he was.'

'It seems terrible to me now, that my happiness can only be secured by his death. Hitherto I have regarded his end with indifference; now I see how callous I have been, but I am thankful I have never wished him ill!'

'Be thankful, also, that his death will be an honorable one.'

Hall died during the night, but Ree was kept from seeing him again. She defrayed all expenses connected with the burial, and Ellen—her kind old heart full of pity—followed him to the grave and laid flowers from her mistress on his resting place.

The Mother Superior wrote and informed Lady Dexley of Hall's death at the convent, and she immediately communicated the fact to Sir Felix. Work in connection with the war was keeping him busy in London, but as soon as he could be released from his duties he journeyed to Paris. He had not announced his coming, but when Ree was summoned to the visitor's parlor she did not stop to inquire who wanted her—she knew—her feet seemed to tread on air, as she swiftly made her way to meet the caller!

'Ree! My Ree!' She suffered herself to be drawn into his arms, the while tears of joy streamed down her face.

'Oh, Felix, what happiness to feel your dear arms round me again and to know I am safe at last!'

'My darling, I have suffered a martyrdom. The separation has been a cruel one.'

'Yes, Felix, but we are well repaid for our sacrifice.'

His hands were trembling as he gently put her at arms' length from him, the better to scan her lovely face—flushed with happiness. 'How you have changed, my Ree!' he exclaimed proudly. 'You have passed from your girlhood to a beautiful womanhood!'

Sir Felix insisted on their marriage taking place as soon as the necessary formalities were concluded; he would not leave Paris until she was his wife. Ree begged to be allowed to stay on at the convent a little longer; there was so much to be done—but he would not hear of it.

They were married one morning in May—just a simple, quiet wedding at the Church for English Catholics in the Avenue Hoche. Neither wanted any display; there was too much suffering and grief around for them to wish to parade their joy. They returned

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to London, where they at once interested themselves with events connected with the war—for to it they felt they owed their happiness, and so gave unceasingly to the funds for the relief of the stricken and wounded. 'What, therefore, God hath joined together let not man put asunder' (St. Mark x. 9).

THE GREATER LOVE

(By FREDERICK COLEMAN, in the *Triad*).

'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.'

The Padre spoke the words slowly and with deep feeling, then repeated them with solemnity in lower tones.

O'Harrigan, the farrier-sergeant, wildest of a wild troop, had lost his life in an effort to bring a wounded corporal back from a shell-swept field. Two days before it had happened, and Father Ryan's mind was full of it that Sunday morning, as he said Mass on the cold ground of a Flanders beet-field.

Ankle-deep in the mud, formed in a hollow square, the regiment stood, while in fervent words their beloved Padre, simply and impressively, paid heartfelt tribute to the hero and his heroic death.

Father Ryan's little sermons often 'stuck wid ye for a divil of a time,' as O'Harrigan had been wont to say.

The farrier-sergeant's action, in itself by no means rare in general character, would have been forgotten in the melee of the forty-eight hours in the trenches, forty-eight hours in billets, then forty-eight hours up front again that followed the incident. But the Padre's brief reference to it on the Sabbath morning made it 'stick' with more than one trooper that night as the men plodded trenchward through the mud to take their turn in the firing-line.

Jimmy Shea and Tim Donnelly sat close together for warmth in the lee of the trench parapet as the lower temperature of the wee small hours told of the passing of the night.

Close by them was their machine-gun, alternately their god or the subject of their most withering, searing reproach and anathema. Its delicate mechanism behaved on most occasions quite docilely, as intended by its makers, but at times it jumbled in true machine-gun perversity. It had been in action often, and was never free from a suspicion that it might act 'like the divil was in it,' when most needed. Glycerine in the water that filled the cooling-jacket and warm housings guarding it from the cold, told of the care lavished on the wicked little weapon by the precious pair that had it in their keeping.

Jimmy and Tim were closer than blood-brothers, though an ill-assorted couple to look at. Jimmy was small of stature and slight of build. Red hair and freckles gave him a fiery appearance, with which his temper kept pace. Tim was a big overgrown youth, slow where Jimmy was quick, black where Jimmy was red, and of sombre mood where Jimmy was sunny. Only when Jimmy's anger flared high was Tim cheerful, and then the power he had to soothe the boy and bring him back to reason and laughter was little short of uncanny.

Care-free, Jimmy was talking in whispers in the early morning hours of the Padre and the Padre's talk of O'Harrigan.

'It's not so much love of someone else that sends him to do a thing like that,' he argued. 'It's the brave, clean heart in a man. O'Harrigan had little love for any of us, but a braver man never drew the breath of life.'

'You're a fool as usual,' said Tim in a low tone. 'O'Harrigan had a heart as big as an ox, though few knew it. I'll give you in that he was brave enough, too, for the matter of that. Do you know, Jimmy, I had a letter from me mother this day that makes me wish I was in O'Harrigan's shoes, it does.'

'Shame on ye, ye big stiff!' from Jimmy. 'Can a letter from your mother make ye wish ye were dead,

man? Such talk makes one like me, with no mother at all, want to fetch ye a crack over the nut. God bless the old woman! What does she want of ye now that it should put ye in such a mind?'

'You know me about as well as if you had never set eyes on me, Jimmy,' said Tim with a sigh. 'It's not me that wishes meself dead, in a way. The mother has her heart set on me getting on in the army. Some fool told her in a moment she was unusual soft of heart that it was me would be getting a Victoria Cross one day. What should she do but pick on the idea and nurse it till it's grown big with her. Now she writes me about every week. I've a fine chance of a V.C., I have! The only ones that have got it with us have been killed for it. I'd be the last to get it at that price, for I've no longing to die, Jim. O'Harrigan may be recommended for one, now. If I'd 'a' done what he done the mother might have been happy, but it don't lie in me, Jimmy.'

'Thanks be it don't,' said Jimmy sagely. 'O'Harrigan paid the price and did no good, for didn't Shaugnessy cop it, too, before they got him back? Stay alive, Tim, and let the V.C. take care of itself and the old woman worry.'

But Tim Donnelly worried. More, he worried Jimmy. As the weeks passed, Mrs. Donnelly, with true Irish persistency, waxed eloquent in her written appeals to Tim to lose no opportunity to make a name for the family.

'Look here, Tim,' said Jimmy one day, 'quit batherin' your head. Tell the old lady ye will keep your eye out for a chance to pluck a cross, and if ye see one lyin' up in front of us, ye will go hot-foot and pick it up. Tell her I'll help ye spot one if we get close enough to it, but we can't make chances of the like of that—we've got to sit and wait till one comes by. Tell her that, Tim, and let her wait.'

And Tim agreed to let her wait.

No Hun gas attack was planned with more devilish ingenuity than the one at first dawn that found the troopers of the grand old cavalry regiment in the trenches near the Bellewaarde Lake.

Just as the grey mist was rising from the water the blue-green gas-clouds floated lazily toward the British lines, borne on the softest of early-morning zephyrs.

An infantry battalion on the left caught the poison first, and the surprise of it drove the Tommies from the line.

A choking, spluttering young subaltern raced down the trenches to the troopers, gasping, coughing, and calling out: 'Gas! Gas!' in horror-stricken tones.

He meant well, but his warning was unnecessary, and the manner of it demoralising, especially to the newer and fresher reserve-men, with whom the great gaps in the old regiment had been recently filled.

The stinging nostrils, flowing eyes, and the bitter metallic taste in the mouth told the men in the trenches of the coming of the chlorine cloud better than any words could tell them.

Round their left a few moments later came the Hun attack, the way for it paved by the retirement of the infantry battalion. In further preparation of it, the big German howitzer shells began to rain down like mad.

Jimmy and Tim, standing beside their machine-gun, were both gassed slightly before they had time to get their gas-pads in place over mouths and nostrils. Jimmy became violently ill.

The troop captain, following the orders of a pre-conceived plan, directed the men in the front-line trench, outflanked by the German masses so near at hand, to fall back to an approach-trench a couple of hundred yards to the rear, which, with great foresight, had been turned into a fire-trench overnight.

'Don't go, Tim, without the little gun,' pleaded Jimmy between paroxysms of nausea.

Tim was half-crazed with the gas. The fear of suffocation was strong in him. His powerful lungs seemed slowly closing in the grip of an unseen hand.

A shell lit near by, demolishing part of the trench wall and dismounting the machine-gun. A piece of

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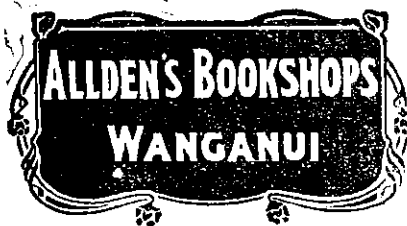
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the huge projectile hit the big trooper, tearing away a good-sized bite of flesh from his left arm.

With a shriek he turned, clambered from the trench, and fled. He ran blindly, half-mad, racing anywhere to get to safety, almost as completely unconscious of his movements as if the life had been knocked from his body by the nearby concussion that had dazed his brain.

The searing pain from the wound in his arm was but a tiny item in the chaos into which his mind had been thrown.

All sense of direction lost, he ran straight for the trench at the rear into which his regiment was being gathered.

When not far from it, a shell burst ahead of him with blinding flash and shocking roar. He was thrown to the ground. In complete panic, he staggered to his feet again, and forced his failing limbs to carry him on, on, he knew not where.

In his utter demoralisation, he had turned completely round, and was running haltingly, drunkenly, for the front line from which he had fled a few moments before.

He staggered on, a swarm of bullets singing over him, 'Black Marias' bursting on one side, then on the other. At last, after what seemed an age-long spasm of supreme effort, he tumbled into the deep trench in front, not ten feet from where Jimmy, his head singing and his body weak, but his frightful illness overcome, was busy digging the machine-gun from under a dozen sandbags that had been thrown upon it by a shell-upheaval near by.

Jimmy turned with a grin as Tim fell into the trench.

'Come back, have ye?' he cried. 'Come back for that V.C.? Get at it, then, me lad, and set this up. When the big shells stop comin' over the Bosche lads will be on us, sure. Let's give 'em hell, Tim. The old gun's not hurt a mite. She will stop a good lot of the beggars if she's in the mood to behave herself.'

But Tim was done.

He struggled to his feet, a look of dumb agony on his white, drawn face. He tottered as he stood.

'No V.C. for me. I can't,' he muttered thickly, and as he swayed a bullet struck him fair and he fell, half on the machine-gun at his side.

Then the Hun howitzers ceased their devastating shower of shells on the front trench, and the grey masses that had been biding their time poured in.

They came eagerly, confident of victory. But they had builded without Jimmy and Jimmy's machine-gun.

Never had the 'old girl' behaved so well.

Not until the Hun crowd was close did Jimmy let her speak, and when she began her song the burthen of it was Death—Death quick and fast—Death in steel sheets that covered yards of trench-front, impassable for human forms while that keen Irish eye was behind her, while that sure Irish finger caressed her responsive trigger.

The major in the approach-trench behind, versed in all the arts of trench warfare, was quick to grasp the situation. Reinforced by another lot that had come up in reserve, he dashed forward to his old position, and before many eventful minutes had passed, the front trench was won back and that part of the line saved.

The major found Jimmy by his quick-firer, his chest torn with many a Mauser bullet.

Stooping, his voice shaking with emotion, the major said, 'Jimmy Shea, you have saved the day. God bless you for a braver man than any of us!'

Then catching sight of the dead trooper by the gun, he continued, 'Donnelly must have been mad, poor man. He was nearly back to us, then ran up again when a big shell landed right in front of him.'

Jimmy raised himself on one arm.

'No, major,' he said. 'It was me who came back. Tim stayed, sir. He stayed and won the V.C., major. He did, indeed he did. It was Tim did it. He did it for his old mother, major.'

A look of wonder on the major's face died there. He caught the truth from the look in the eyes of the stricken boy.

'Well, well,' he said soothingly. 'Have it your own way, Jimmy Shea.' He saw the death-light, as he had seen it, oh! so often in those terrible days.

They took Jimmy back to the dug-out dressing-station, which he reached but a few minutes before the arrival of the major himself, whose thigh had been badly shattered by a bullet from a Hun machine-gun.

'Padre,' called the major to Father Ryan, as he saw the priest: 'see to Jimmy Shea. He's got it bad. And, Padre, the lad's to be humored if he mentions Tim Donnelly. He has something on his mind about his pal. Don't let him worry about it. I'm not done for yet, and I saw it all. The two of them fought like devils. Something about a V.C. is bethering Jimmy. Tell the boy I'll get them each one if I have to storm the War Office itself. It will let him die easier, I think. Go now, Padre, and find him before he pegs out.'

Father Ryan lost no time.

The surgeon nodded sorrowfully as he pointed out the sadly wounded trooper.

'In a few minutes,' he whispered to the priest.

'Jimmy, my boy, have they told you? Do you know you have paid the great price, my son? You seem are to see the glories of a better world than this. And you can go in peace, Jimmy, for it's a great thing you have done this day.'

'No, Padre, it was not me as did it. It was Tim that stuck in the trench, not me at all.'

The fear that he would be misunderstood and his anxiety at the thought, made the pain in the lad's voice poignant and real.

'I know, I know, my son.' The Father's eyes filled with tears as his big heart went out to the boy.

'I know. The major told me, Jimmy.'

'But, Padre, promise me clear,' and Jimmy put an anguish of doubt into his words that made them true. His eagerness was not to be denied. 'It's Tim will get the Cross, Padre, won't he now? It's Tim that stayed, Padre dear, it's Tim that stayed. Could ye promise he should get it, Padre? You know the old man is hard, but he's fair. Could ye promise ye would make him see it as it was, Padre?'

'I'll promise, Jimmy, I'll promise.' The boy's head fell back as if he had gained at last a goal long striven for. 'I'm not the giver of the Cross meself, as you well know, Jimmy lad, but the colonel shall know all Tim did, and if ever man deserved the Cross it's Tim. The colonel will get it for him, Jimmy, I'm sure.'

The words soothed Jimmy as if he had felt the touch of a mother's hand.

He settled down lower on the rude couch, tired, giving himself up to the numbing longing for rest.

His life was ebbing fast.

As he lay, peacefully now, his torn body free from the racking pain that he had suffered during the earlier moments after the bullets had torn their cruel way through him, his lips moved gently.

The priest bent over him.

Low came the words from the dying boy's lips: 'Greater love hath no man than this----' and then a sigh. A smile transfigured the homely freckled face, as he caught a glimpse of some wondrous vision beyond the veil. His eyes closed gently, and Jimmy was gone to join the comrade he had loved so well.

'Greater love hath no man than this,' repeated the priest in benediction. 'Oh! God, forgive us all, and remember, in Thy mercy, it was even more than his life the little lad would have laid down for his friend!'

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READINGS IN IRISH HISTORY

By 'SHANACHIE.'

TILE BREHONS.

The Brehons formed the third of the learned and specially privileged classes of ancient Ireland. Who were these Brehons? They were, as the name implies, judges whose office it was not only to make and expound the laws, but also to pronounce judgments and administer justice. In pre-Christian times the office of poet and Brehon seems to have been one—that is, the men who composed the rhymed legal maxims pronounced the legal judgments. In the course of time, however, the poet-judges, like the bards, became obnoxious. The privileges of their office made them haughty and overbearing; their caste-like exclusiveness rendered them unpopular. They were jealous of their great powers, and so preserved their archaic legal formula with the greatest secrecy and tenacity. Their conduct exasperated kings, their haughtiness alienated the sympathy of the people. Hence, in the reign of Conor Mac Nessa the poet-judges were deprived of this exclusive privilege and the office of Brehon or judge thrown open to all who duly qualified themselves by acquiring the learning necessary to enable them to discharge its duties. It must not be supposed that the qualifications required by the Irish Brehon were easily acquired. The fact is far otherwise. To know all the laws enacted, to remember the various local customs, to appreciate the worth of judicial decisions, and to decide according to justice and law, required much training, and we find that before one could attain to the rank of Brehon and decide with a Brehon's authority, he must have had a legal training of twenty years. After a time the office passed from father to son; but the son, like the father, should have the necessary legal training. There were also non-official Brehons, who lived by their fees and had no official endowments from the clan.

The Brehon law was the legal code according to which justice was administered in Ireland from pagan times down to the reign of James I. (A.D. 1603). It is therefore an ancient code of laws. No other nation in Europe, if we except the Greeks and Romans, possessed such a detailed and well-defined system of laws as this Brehon code. Compared with this venerable legal code the laws of the other European nations are but of yesterday. It was a thousand years old when Alfred the Great made laws for his Saxon subjects; it was two thousand years in existence when Frederick the Great wielded despotic sway in Prussia. It is still in existence. The Brehon law is said to have been codified in the third century of the Christian era, and later on remodelled by St. Patrick and others so as to bring it into accord with the Christian religion. It is found in great part in the *Senchus Mor*, a book said to have been compiled in the third century. The collection of legal enactments is very large, entering into every detail of life in the most exact manner. All injuries between man and man were atoned for by means of a fine. This fine was imposed on the transgressor according to his rank. If he was unable to pay, or if he fled from justice, compensation was claimed from his clan to be paid to the aggrieved person or his family. One peculiar feature of the Brehon code is the almost entire absence of capital punishment. There was a strange provision to secure justice and impartiality in the judges: a Brehon found to have decided unfairly was branded on the cheek with a hot iron. Every freeman who suffered wrong had the right to seek redress. He could proceed against any man from the ceile to the king, and get compensation if his case was proved. The plaintiff's troubles did not end, however, when the Brehon pronounced in his favor, and his opponent was fined. There were no sheriffs, no bailiffs, no police: the whole machinery for carrying out the decrees of the court of laws was wanting. The successful litigant himself was compelled to put the legal decision in force. Here, however, the Brehon law wisely protected the delinquent by enactments which

regulated the mode of procedure in collecting fines and making seizures of the defendant's property. Thus the possibility of ruinous exactions was debarred. Fines were sometimes collected in this curious fashion: The plaintiff *fasted* before the defendant's house, waiting to be paid, during which time the defendant was bound under pain of further fine to supply him with food and besides not to delay payment of the debt. 'To modern notions,' says Dr. D'Alton, 'these legal provisions and practices are rude and archaic, yet they are founded upon equity, and when English writers of a later age wrote of the Brehon law that it was a "lewd custom," the severity of the censure is more apparent than its justice.' 'It is certain,' writes Thomas Davis, 'that we possessed written laws with extensive and minute comments and reported decisions. These Brehon laws have been foully misrepresented by Sir John Davies. Their tenures were the gavelkind once prevalent over most of the world. The land belonged to the clan, and on the death of a clansman his share was re-apportioned according to the number and wants of his family. The system of erics or fines for offences has existed amongst every people from the Hebrews downwards, nor can anyone, knowing the multitude of crimes now punishable by fines or damages, think the people of this Empire justified in calling the ancient Irish barbarous because they extended the system. There is in these laws, so far as they are known, minuteness and equity: and what is a better test of their goodness we learn from Sir John Davies himself, and from the still abler Baron Finglass, that the people revered, obeyed and clung to these laws, though to decide by or obey them was a high crime by England's code. Moreover the Norman and Saxon settlers hastened to adopt these Irish laws, and used them more resolutely, if possible, than the Irish themselves.'

The Irish have ever been characterised by a keen sense of justice and a love of fair play. They have ever shown themselves the champions of freedom and the defenders of the oppressed. The laws that they have framed, or helped to frame, for others, bear the impress of a generous heart and a noble mind. The freedom of conscience granted by the Irish Catholic colonists of Maryland to religious dissenters fleeing from the persecutions of other Protestant sects, the strenuous advocacy whereby the Irish mainly sought and secured the abolition of slavery in the American States, the manly part they took in freeing their adopted country from the vexatious enactments which the stupid policy of short-sighted, dull-witted British politicians decreed: these are the true tests of large-mindedness, generosity, self-sacrifice in their relations with other peoples, in securing and maintaining true justice and an equitable system of laws. Their persistent battling for a fair measure of legislative independence for their own misgoverned country is a living witness to their love of freedom, and unmistakable evidence of their proper appreciation of the immutable fitness of things. Should anyone think otherwise, he is welcome to his opinion. Yet no amount of political jugglery or knavish jobbery, cunning sophistry or 'innocent' duplicity will ever persuade the majority of Irishmen that they are not the one people in the world best qualified to govern their own country and shape its destinies. What! Are we to believe that a people who possessed a written and exact system of laws not quite as old as those of the Greek Lycurgus, no doubt, but centuries older than the Justinian and Theodosian codes of the Romans, are not to be entrusted with the administration of the affairs of their own country, lest they should fail in framing legislation for themselves?

You may stare at the face of the desert Sphinx for a life-time, yet never notice one single change in that gigantic figure. Now there is one fact of Irish history as ineffaceable, as solid, as that carved face of stone: there is in our nation a something that has a vigorous life, a stubborn hardihood; 'tis stuff of our very stuff, 'tis life of our very life: 'tis a deep-rooted reference for the voice of authority and respect for just laws.

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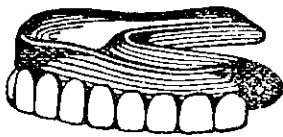


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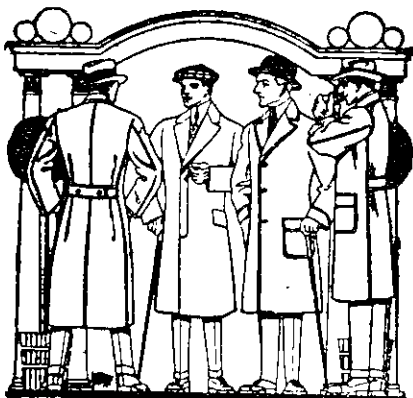


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CATHOLIC DISABILITIES

ADDRESS BY REV. FATHER BARTLEY,
S.M., M.A.*

The following address was delivered by the Rev. F. S. Bartley, S.M., M.A., at St. Mary's Hall, Nelson, on September 27:

The Catholic Federation stands for all those things which we as Catholics may nobly and justly ambition in the religious, civil, and social life of New Zealand. Where there are grievances to be redressed, there you will find the Catholic Federation, awaiting the opportune moment, seeking the surest method, but it stands pledged to fair and above-board methods, and whether it be in propaganda work of press, pamphlet, public meeting, or deputation, or even in the roped square of an election campaign, the Catholic Federation will violate neither the letter nor the spirit of the laws of the game. But this must go on record—that as Catholics have fought and died under the united crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, so Catholics shall have their full share of those liberties for which the dear, grand old flag must ever be the emblem.

The rights of conscience are God-given, sacred, and inviolable—rights which no man gave, which no man can take away, nor any man honestly surrender. And yet during the past forty years, Catholics have been victimised for conscience' sake. In 1877 the Hon. C. C. Bowen, the then Minister of Education, introduced the Bill for free, compulsory, and secular education. The measure passed into law, but Catholics would not give up their schools—would not, because they could not in conscience. They held then, they hold now, that to dechristianise the school is to dechristianise the race, and come what Catholics would not see the noblest function of education swept idly away. Year by year have we taken over this trust and this burden, and while the burden was heavy, the trust was sacred, the burden has been bravely borne, the trust nobly discharged. To-day we maintain at our own expense 180 primary schools, staffed by 647 teachers, with an attendance of 14,000 scholars. The cost per child in the State schools for the year ending March, 1916, was £3 18s 2d; so our schools last year effected a saving to the State of £97,000.

It is high time that the New Zealand public studied these figures in sober earnest. They are convincing proof that it is conscience alone that has dictated our policy. For forty years have we paid heavy toll to the sacredness of principle. Sacrifice is the touchstone of sincerity, and the history of the past forty years is irrefragable testimony that the desire for our own schools is born of conscience, and not of passing whim or obstinate caprice.

How has all this been accomplished? By the munificence of the wealthy? Not so. The poor we have always had with us, and it is the poor man's mite rather than the cheque of the rich man that has been our unfailing stand-by. We must not forget the real endowment of our schools; that alone has made our system possible—our devoted Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods, those unselfish men and women who have consecrated their lives to the noble cause of education. The average salary for State school women teachers last year was £141, and multiplying this by 647, we have a total of £91,227. To this amount have we been yearly endowed by our religious teaching Orders, and to this we must add the cost of building, furnishing, etc.

In the name of common, decent, and let it be whispered, British fair play, have we not a right to have the whole question reopened? We have staggered under this Herculean burden for forty years, and I refuse to believe that the New Zealand public will want us to carry it for ever. We want the whole discussion stripped of passion and prejudice, judged on its merits, and attacked with a free and impartial mind. What we have done we have done for conscience' sake, and this fact we want placed in the forefront of

the inquiry. Too long and too unfairly has the New Zealand voter swallowed the shibboleth of the free, compulsory, secular system. Many who vote thus vote unthinkingly—they are enamored of a high-sounding combination of words, and could not tell the difference between a secular system and a circular saw. It reminds one of the old lady who always felt a spiritual uplift at hearing the 'lovely, blessed word Mesopotamia.' But let the people understand all that the system stands for—for themselves and for us. The Bible-in-schools movement has shown anxious heart-searchings avert the sins of omission in the present national system, and our conscientious abhorrence of it has been before the public these forty years. Many think we will make it an election issue, but we do not intend to commit political hari-kari; we do not propose to disfranchise ourselves, and be ridden down by a juggernaut of a six to one majority. Bring in proportional representation; bring in any system that does not decide matters of conscience by a mere counting of noses, and above all have the case pondered over on its merits, and the ballot-box will yet do us fairly justice. But that the public sentiment is for all time married to the present unfair system I emphatically deny. Your New Zealander is too fair to be tyrannous over-long.

That the separate existence of Catholic schools has bred religious bitterness is a blind, false, and cruel charge. I appeal to the best of the citizens of Nelson to refute it by their experience of their old St. Mary's School. For one Catholic I could name you three or four non-Catholics who have proudly boasted to me that they were old St. Mary's boys. Were a reunion held here in Nelson of men gathered from all parts of the Dominion, of men in the highest positions of trust and honor, it would warm the coldest heart to hear them proudly tell of bygone days in old St. Mary's, and that school founded by dear old Father Garin, that school that welded all creeds and classes into one perfect harmonious whole, is a type of those schools to which we Catholics have given our energy and our self-sacrifice. What we want, what we plead for, what in the name of justice we demand, is a real national system that will scorn to shut out one child in seven because of that one child's conscience.

I limit myself this evening to our primary school disabilities, but, believe me, we have much to complain of with regard to the difficulties under which our secondary schools suffer. Those complaints fall under three heads—free places, scholarships, and leaving-school certificates. Ninety per cent. of the boys entering St. Patrick's College, Wellington, have proficiency certificates and are entitled to free places. And yet, because they elect to avail themselves of the elementary British liberty in going to a college that accords with their conscience they are forced to forego £10 15s 11d a year. But more of this anon.

I find it hard to understand how the Council of Education can even attempt to justify some of their recent actions. Consider the point-blank, stone-cold refusal which the Hon. Mr. Hanan gave to a recent Catholic Federation deputation. Among other things, it asked that the benefits of medical inspection of schools should be extended to Catholics. This inspection was taken over by the Education Department, not as part of its regular duties, but only because the schools were convenient places for such inspection. As citizens and as taxpayers we have a right to have our children medically examined. But it appears we have not. We are pariahs, we are social outcasts, and our children will be rigorously ignored. Why does the medical officer in going from Nile street to Brook street hurry past Manuka street as though it were plague-stricken? She does not even pause to call out 'Bring out your dead.' It appears there are not sufficient doctors to attend to our few schools along with the many. The Catholic Federation undertakes to provide doctors to supply the shortage. But no! We are outside the pale, and we are to be kept out. I say, and I say it advisedly, that the Minister's answer is no answer, at least it is not an explanation that

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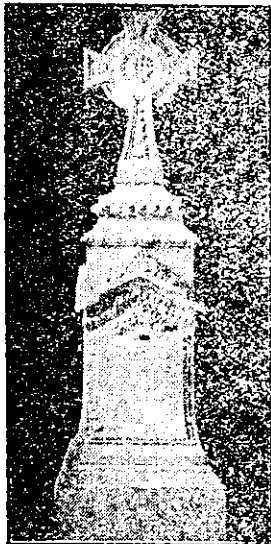
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deceives anyone, and it is an insult to an honest man's intelligence. I ask three questions:—

1. Does the New Zealand public know this?
2. Does the New Zealand public approve of it?
3. What does the New Zealand public mean to do about it?

Can it be that the health of the public school child is of paramount importance and that of the Catholic child of none? Are we to be allowed to pay our share of the medical fees and denied the right to participate in the advantages? Our money is right enough, the life-blood of our soldiers is red enough, but for the rest the State has lost interest in us.

We have played the part of Cinderella too long, and our Fairy Godmother is late-coming. Our pumpkins are still pumpkins and our slipper is all too hobnailed for our liking, and wrongly applied. Sufferance has been the badge of all our tribe, and it is up to the honest, fair-minded democracy of New Zealand to grant us the full measure of those liberties which are ours by right and which our kith and kin are sacrificing their lives to defend.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

Beaumont is well represented in our fighting services, and has a long roll of honor. From the latest issue of the *Beaumont Review* we learn that the total number of her old students serving with the Colors is 509, of whom 47 are in the Navy and 462 in the Army. The roll of honor is made up as follows: Killed, 58; missing, 5; prisoners, 2; wounded, 71. War honors have been distributed as follows: C.B., 3; C.M.G., 4; R.V.O., 1; D.S.O., 2; D.S. Cross, 1; Military Cross, 14; Territorial Decoration, 1; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1; Legion of Honor, 1; Croix de Guerre, 1; Ordre de la Couronne, 1; Order of the Rising Sun, 1; and Mentions in Despatches, 31.

Mlle. Emilienne Moreau, the eighteen-year-old heroine of Loos, was decorated by Lord Bertie a few weeks ago at the British Embassy, Paris, with the British Military Medal, and the silver medal of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Miss Moreau, a pathetic figure in black, her father and brother have fallen in the war, after thanking Lord Bertie, drew from her pocket the French Cross, which she pinned beside the recently received decorations. The ceremony was touchingly simple.

We welcome the names of two Catholic chaplains in the War Honors published this week (says the *London Tablet* of August 26). Both are recipients of the Military Cross. Father William Fitzmaurice, S.J., attd. Royal Irish Regt. (Beaumont and Stonyhurst), is decorated under the following circumstances:—'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted the medical officer in tending the wounded under heavy fire regardless of his own safety. He remained for 24 hours after the battalion had been withdrawn, and assisted to rescue the wounded who were lying out.' The Rev. Ambrose Madden, Canadian C.F., attached Canadian Headquarters Staff, has the Military Cross 'For conspicuous bravery under heavy fire. He assisted to dress wounds and conducted men who had been blinded to dressing stations. He did much to cheer up the men, and undoubtedly saved lives by digging men out of buried trenches.'

OUR LADY'S TRENCH CHAPEL.

In Champagne, France, close to the firing line, some French soldiers have constructed an underground chapel in honor of Our Lady of the Trenches. These men have done the work entirely themselves, and it was completed in eleven days. One man, a corporal sapper, undertook the making of the door; another corporal—a carpenter by trade—the carpentry and the belfry; a mechanic, the bells, with the assistance of a musician; a decorator the painting of the walls; a

joiner, the Tabernacle, which is a real work of art; an engraver, the sanctuary lamp, cut out of the socket of a shell; a gardener arranged the ground outside in pretty flower beds. The soldiers were desirous of having a nice church, and they have succeeded. It was blessed on Passion Sunday, when the chaplain explained that this church, dedicated to Our Lady of the Trenches, was a Christian and patriotic act, and offered entirely by the men themselves. Since then there is Mass every morning at five o'clock. Confessions are heard in the sacristy, and there have been many conversions. On Easter morning the church was full, and large numbers of Communicants. The pious soldiers who constructed the little chapel are very pleased to know that they have the Blessed Sacrament so close to them.

THE BISHOP OF VERDUN'S CONFIDENCE.

In a letter to the Abbe Teissier, a friend and former professor, who had suggested that Providence had chosen the right man for the trial through which the city is passing, Mgr. Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, writes in a strain of high confidence:—'Alas! Providence has but too truly flung me into the furnace, and you are good enough to think that I may be counted on to get over my difficulties. I hope you will help me to do so by your prayers. All is ruins and horrors. "Germany over all" is on the way to becoming "Germany under all." We are more and more confident in regard to Verdun. I should not like to see this old ruined city for any consideration befouled by the presence of the barbarians. I admit that I cannot share the blessed resignation of those who say that the capture of Verdun would henceforth be of no importance. Its capture by the Boches would go down in history as the "defeat of Verdun," whilst its resistance is already and will be "the great victory of Verdun." And I should like a few years hence to become again, dear Father Superior, your pupil, in order to hear you deliver from your chair of history at Saint-Gabriel's the impassioned description of it. Meanwhile, you will come to see the battlefield, and I shall have the happiness to welcome you in a Bishop's house of planks built among the ruins of Sion.'

A SOLDIER'S DEATH-BED.

A young French priest, who was ordained on October 31 last year and is now working as a hospital orderly and chaplain, writing to a friend, thus describes the death of his brother, whom he attended after a mortal wound received at Verdun at the end of February:—'I had the consolation of giving him Communion every day and of assisting him to die. I did not weep, for he died a victim; he was conscious to the end, in spite of his awful sufferings, and made the sacrifice of his life for Catholic France. One day, when suffering acutely, he said: "My God, it is Thy passion that I undergo; the shell in my head is Thy crown of thorns; my paralysed arm and leg are Thy hands and feet nailed to the cross. Thy will be done!" Another time he slowly repeated the words of Christ on the cross. A few hours before he died he repeated in my presence the "Suscepit" of the Mass, and in his last moments he said the Hail Mary many times, and died with its words on his lips. Since his death I have learned from a letter which has fallen into my hands that he had prayed that he rather than I should die on the field of battle, so that there might be a priest the more for the service of religion. Tell me all about you and yours, and of all whom you know who have fallen. What a splendid generation ours is, and what a time to be living in!'

THE SOMME.

The River Somme, along the banks of which much history is at present being made, is the classical Samara that played an important part in the earliest recorded annals of old Gaul. It gave the ancient name of Samarobriua to modern Amiens, where Caesar held a meeting of the Gaulish tribes in the autumn of B.C. 54, and where he made his headquarters during the fol-

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lowing winter. It was from the estuary of the Somme, according to a plausible theory, that Caesar started on his second invasion of Britain. Peronne, the important railway junction towards which the French are pressing, has a very long history, and was once the seat of a celebrated monastery founded by the Irish monk, St. Fusc, in the 7th century. Charles the Bold of Burgundy captured the town in 1465, and when Louis XI. of France came thither to treat with him, he imprisoned that monarch for two days in the castle, and forced him to sign so disadvantageous an agreement that the tame jays and magpies, we are told, were taught to cry 'Peronne' and 'Perette,' in derision of the King's weakness. The crafty Louis, however, bided his time, and retook Peronne in 1477.

THE POPE AND ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Statements have again been put in circulation to the effect that the Pope has not interested himself sufficiently in the case of the Italian prisoners of war. The truth of the statement may be judged from the following letter signed by twelve members of a group of Italian prisoners in Turkey says the *London Tablet* of August 20: "To His Holiness the Pope. For our miraculous liberation, obtained through your paternal interest and in homage to your august dignity by means of the high influence of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople, we, deeply moved by such goodness, lay at the feet of your extent throne our humble sentiments of profound gratitude, together with our affectionate remembrance of His most noble devotion. And while we assure your Holiness that we have always been treated with the greatest courtesy by the local authorities, we implore for ourselves and our families the Apostolic Benediction."

THE WORK OF THE CHAPLAINS.

Part I. of the *Times History and Encyclopedia of the War* is devoted to an account, under the title of 'The Churches and the Army,' of the organisation of the Army Chaplain Department, and of the services rendered by the Army chaplains in the field (says the *London Tablet* of August 20). A full recognition is given to the work of the Catholic chaplains. This part of the monumental work issued by the *Times* is a striking record of the self-sacrificing devotion and heroic zeal which have characterised the work of the chaplains of all denominations. All alike, Catholic and non-Catholic, have been fearless in doing their duty to the soldiers; many have won high places in the honors lists, while some have died heroic deaths in ministering to the wounded and the dying. A perusal of the record leaves the impression that the Christian charity, fellowship, and comradeship which have prevailed among the chaplains, whatever the form of their religious belief, will not suddenly terminate with the war. It is impossible to estimate the effect of these unifying influences upon the future of the Churches. Some of us may hope and expect too much from the mutual good feeling and respect which a common work carried out in the face of a common danger has produced among so many representatives of varying creeds. But it is all to the good.

HOHENZOLLERN ENMITY TO THE CHURCH.

Little as their unhappy Austrian ally may realise it, facts are continually multiplying which illustrate what we have known for long enough, that the spirit which dominates our enemy is profoundly anti-Christian, and therefore anti-Catholic (says the *Glasgow Observer*). Prussia maintains as yet a nominal State religion; but the moribund and utterly materialistic German Lutheranism makes no demand on either faith or practice. The other day the German Emperor addressed a gathering of his army chaplains (presumably Catholic as well as Lutheran), and in an extraordinary speech, which might almost be called a sermon, made lavish use of that quasi-pious language at which he is an adept. But, as invariably, there was a total absence of Christian expression. It is always the aid of

a tribal God that he invokes—at least, that is the impression given to the rest of the world. The best one can say of Wilhelm's pietistic utterances is, that even paganism under Old Testament forms of speech is preferable to the blank agnosticism of the usual Prussian mind.

Two recent incidents have shown up in lurid colors this anti-Christian sentiment which is nothing less than hatred of the Faith on which rests the whole fabric of European civilisation. One is the wanton destruction of the Cathedral at Verdun by German shells. No soldier could pretend that any military purpose was served by such savagery. The Kaiser and his generals were, of course, incensed at the magnificent courage and success of the French defenders of Verdun, and wreaked a pitiful revenge on the House of God. It was only one more act of defiance against the traditions and the worship of Christendom.

The other fact is the intimation, reported in the *Times*, made by the Kaiser to certain members of the aristocracy whose names appear in the widely signed address of sympathy sent by Spanish Catholics to Belgium, that unless they withdraw their signatures their ancestral estates in Belgium will be confiscated. Spain has maintained the most correct attitude of neutrality throughout the war, and this address is simply the expression of her intense Christian sympathy with the terrible sufferings of the land which, with herself and Ireland, shares the proud distinction of the most Christian countries of Europe. The Imperial threat adds, with childish and contemptible rage, that the furniture of these Spaniards' mansions will be 'defiled and destroyed by the roughest soldiers in the German army.'

We and our Allies would be mad indeed if we sheathed the sword and let the guns be silent until the supremacy of this spirit of hate be made impossible of practical expression for all time to come.

IRISH GUARDS' ACT OF REPARATION.

A remarkable story of the superb devotion and self-sacrifice of a little party of Irish Guards who, led by their maimed chaplain (Rev. Father Gwynn) laid down their lives as an act of reparation for German sacrilege, has been related to a Press representative by an officer of that regiment:

Some time ago a certain little church was grossly desecrated by enemy soldiers, following an intense bombardment. Not content with wrecking the structure with shells the enemy even went to the length of smashing the tabernacle, and evidently in mockery scattered the Sacred Host into fragments. The crucifix and statues, together with several holy pictures, were equally violated in the accepted Hun method of sacrilege.

The Brave Men's Prayer.

On a Sunday morning a party of Irish Guards arrived at the Church. The first to enter the ruins was their gallant chaplain. He stood aghast at the spectacle of the outraged Blessed Sacrament. 'Come, lads, and look,' he said, addressing the soldiers. The men saw and were shocked.

This desecration made a profound impression on them, and their Irish blood yearned for an opportunity of avenging the dastardly conduct of the Germans. 'Father,' said an emotional young non-com of the Guards, 'we will wipe it out with our blood.' Thereupon the men kneeling before their chaplain recited the following prayer: 'We, the non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish Guards, as an act of reparation for the awful sacrilege which has been committed in this church, desire to offer our lives to God here and now—that is if such an act of reparation would be acceptable to Him.'

The Great Charge.

The prayer was then written out and attached to a pillar of the church, having been signed individually by the chaplain and each of the Guards. A few days later there was a terrible sequel. The British artillery had poured a ferocious fire on the enemy trenches in preparation for an infantry attack. The Irish Guards were to lead the charge, and one can imagine the fury

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and courage with which they attacked so unworthy a foe. The officer gave the word, and instantly the Guards, fired by the presence of their chaplain, who called to them to 'remember that little prayer,' were up and over the parapet.

'Like a flash,' says an eye-witness of the charge, 'the Irish penetrated the German trenches. It was a glorious sight to watch such a charge. Right, left, and centre they cut the Germans up and advanced to such an extent that it meant certain annihilation by the enemy reserves.

No Survivor.

'But the Guards would not flinch from their task until the Germans had paid the price of their wanton sacrilege. Although enormously outnumbered, the Guards fought to the last man. The German machine guns spat death, and one by one the gallant Irish dropped. Words of encouragement were shouted to the few remaining Guards by their chaplain, until finally the German shells and bullets wiped every man from the scene.'

After the battle there were many corpses, but for every gallant Guardsman that fell an Irish bayonet had claimed at least a couple of Germans. When the dead were counted the heroic chaplain was found still clutching his crucifix in an attitude which suggested that he was engaged in giving absolution to a dying soldier when a shell fragment sealed his fate. Thus the chaplain and his devoted followers have completed the sacrifice of their lives, which they had so gladly offered in reparation for the foul German outrage.

CARDINAL MERCIER AND BELGIUM

A full report of the sermon preached in the Cathedral of Sainte Gertrude, Brussels, on July 21, the National Fete Day of Belgium, has just been made available by the *N.Y. Sun*. It was a striking utterance, fearless in the expression of its hopes for the future as of the hardships and duties of the present.

Taking for his text the words from the First Book of Maccabees, 'Jerusalem, strangers are masters within thy walls; and thy days of joy are become days of mourning,' the Cardinal said:

We are here, dearly beloved brethren, gathered together to celebrate the fifth anniversary of our national independence. Fourteen years hence our restored cathedrals and our rebuilt churches will be wide open; the crowds will enter, and our King Albert, on his throne, will, as a free man, bow down his head before the majesty of the King of Kings. Around him will be the Queen and the Royal Princes; once again we shall hear the joyous pealing of our bells; and throughout the country under the vaulted roofs of their churches, the Belgians, hand in hand, will renew their oaths to their God, their sovereign, and their liberties. And meanwhile, the bishops and priests, as the interpreters and spokesmen of the soul of the nation, will in a common outburst of joyful gratitude, intone a triumphal 'Te Deum.'

To-day the hymn of joy expires on our lips. The Jewish people, captives in Babylon, sat in tears by the Euphrates and watched the flow of the waters. Their harps hung silent on the willows on the bank, for who could sing the song of Jehovah in the land of the stranger? 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem,' cried the Psalmist, 'let my right hand be forgotten. Let my tongue cleave to my jaws if I do not remember thee and if thou art no longer the beginning of my joy!' The psalm ends with imprecations which we will not repeat, for we are no longer in the days of the Old Testament, which tolerated the law of retaliation: 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.' Our lips, purified by the fire of Christian charity, shall not utter hate. Hatred is the choosing of another's ill for our aim and taking pleasure in it. Whatever may be our sufferings, we will not have hatred for those who inflict them. With us national concord is allied with universal brotherhood.

But above this sentiment of universal brotherhood we place respect for absolute law, without which no commerce, either between individuals or nations, is possible. And so, with St. Thomas Aquinas, the weightiest Doctor of Christian theology, we proclaim that public prosecution and reprobation is a virtue. Every crime, as a violation of justice and an attack on the public peace, whether it be the work of an individual or a body of men, must be punished. Men's consciences are disturbed and tortured as long as the guilty are not 'put in their place.' To do this is to re-establish order, to restore equilibrium, to bring back peace on the foundation of justice. Public vindication thus understood may disturb the sensitiveness of a weak mind, but it is for all that (says St. Thomas) the expression, the law of the purest charity and of the zeal that is its flame. It does not make suffering its aim but uses it as the avenging arm of offended right.

How can you will to love order without hating disorder, or intelligently desire peace without expelling that which breaks it? Or love a brother by wishing him well without meaning that his will, whether of itself or by force, shall bow before the rigors of justice and truth? It is from such heights as these that we must consider the war if we would understand its greatness.

[His Eminence then went on to draw for his people the lessons of courage, patience, and confidence which the events of the day contain. He ended with the following moving appeal for national union:—]

Just as at the front our heroes offer us the admirable and consoling sight of an indissoluble union, of soldierly brotherhood which nothing can break, so in our ranks, which are less close and in which discipline is less strong, we ought to set ourselves to preserve the same patriotic concord.

We will respect the truce imposed on our controversies by the great cause which ought to employ and absorb all our means and strength for attack and conflict. And if there be men so impious or unfortunate as not to understand the urgency and the beauty of this national precept, and who persist in seeking, in spite of everything, to rouse and inflame the passions which separate us from other matters, let us turn away our heads and continue, without a word of reply, to stand faithful to the pact of union, friendship, and loyal confidence which under the great inspiration of the war we have concluded with them.

The approaching day of the first centenary of our independence ought to find us stronger, braver, and more united than ever. Let us prepare ourselves for it by work, patience, and brotherly love. When in 1930 we shall recall the dark days of 1914-16, they will seem the brightest and the grandest, and on condition of an effective will to-day the happiest and the most fruitful, in our history.

Per crucem ad lucem. It is from sacrifice that springs the light.

His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell recently conferred at Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston, U.S.A., 500 converts, most of whom were adults.

While *en route* to his summer home in California, Paderewski, the great pianist, made a trip to Green Bay, Wis., to visit Bishop Rhode, with whom he has been on terms of intimate friendship for several years. The Bishop entertained the pianist to dinner in the episcopal residence in Allouez, Wis.

Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, contributes to the *Catholic Historical Review* an instructive article on the preservation of ecclesiastical documents. He emphasises the importance of preserving all such documents, and describes the best means of taking care of them, filing them, repairing, etc. On the repairing of manuscripts (says Mr. Fitzgerald) a volume could be written. The methods used by the Library of Congress were borrowed from those introduced and applied by Father Ehrle, of the Vatican Library. These methods have been modified and adapted to the particular needs of the Congressional Library.

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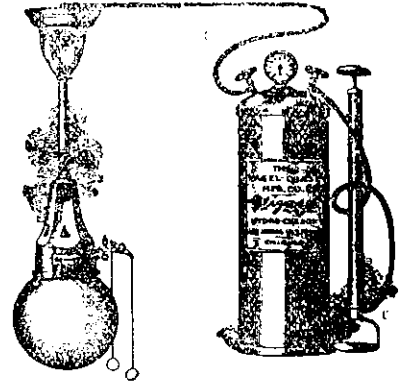
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Current Topics

Trade and Patriotism

A late cable tells us that in Germany the deification of Marshal von Hindenburg proceeds apace, and that not only towns and babies but even fashions and the war loan are named after him. So far as the latter aspect of it is concerned, it is the kind of deification which has been an accompaniment of most of the great wars of recent times—the keen business instinct of the manufacturer and the shopkeeper trading to the utmost upon the enthusiasm of the hour. Thus, in the Spanish American war there were Dewey cigars, Dewey hats, Dewey cocktails, and most ignoble of all, a Dewey doormat, with his picture on it. Patriotic Americans wiped their muddy boots on the face of the quiet victor of Manila! 'Twas ever thus. Commercial fame is the shadow of the other fame—or notoriety—which, as Byron says, but fills a certain portion of uncertain paper. Garibaldi jackets, like the old filibusterer of Capreria, had their day. The Franco-Italian victory of Magenta has given a word to our language. Bismarck and Moltke caps, pipes, beer, and insect-powder were the shadows that followed the fame won in the Franco-German war by the Iron Chancellor and the silent warrior whom the Germans still love to call *der Schlachtdenker*, *der Schlachtdenker*, the battle-thinker, the battle-thinker. Old Marshal 'Vorwärts' has given his name to Blucher boots, Havelock to a military cap, Napoleon to a game at cards, Wellington to boots, breeches, knife-polish, and Heaven knows what else besides. The exploiting of the Waterloo victory by enterprising tradesmen brought down upon Wellington's devoted head the mock epitaph:

Here lies the Duke of Wellington,
Once famed for battles others won;
Who after making, spending, riches,
Bequeathed a name to boots and breeches.

'Such is fame,' as the late Mr. Cummins remarked, and Hindenburg's will 'en go with the rest.

Anglicans and the After Life

A witty member of the Irish (Anglican) Church, when a heated discussion was in progress as to the desirability of framing a special prayer with reference to the deliberations of the Synod, then in session, suggested that the case might be met by employing the usual prayer *for those at sea*. It looks as if this petition might suitably form a permanent part of the supplications of our Anglican friends, for they appear to be in something like a chronic condition of not knowing exactly where they are. In England, at present, the debated question is whether women are to be allowed to preach in the Anglican churches in connection with the forthcoming 'National Mission'; in New Zealand, the point of uncertainty and dubiety is what Anglicans are to believe concerning prayers for the dead and the after life. About a year ago Bishop Julius dealt with the matter, and impressed upon his people that 'the Church of Christ had never failed in prayer for those who had passed away.' The statement, so far as the Anglican Church is concerned, is grotesquely at variance with historical fact, but it may be allowed to pass as representing a present Anglican point of view. About the same time, the Rev. A. H. Colville, M.A., Anglican minister at New Plymouth, also discussed the question, in a sermon published in the Taranaki press, and the reverend gentleman, again endeavoring to elucidate the Anglican attitude, threw the gravest doubt on the existence of hell, at least as a place or state of everlasting punishment. And now comes the Anglican Bishop of Auckland, Dr. Averill, who, in a sermon preached at the Auckland Anglican Cathedral the other day, calmly abolishes hell alto-

gether, and assigns all and sundry, without exception, to participation in what corresponds tolerably closely to the Catholic definition of purgatory. We welcome the conversion to purgatory—formerly regarded by Anglicans as a 'Popish superstition'—but it is a matter for grave concern to see the Bishop of a Christian Church playing fast and loose with the plain words of Holy Scripture on the subject of hell. And still the inquiring lay member of the Anglican Church is left guessing as to what his Church really teaches, for the present burial service of his Church—where, if anywhere, the mind of the Church might be presumed to find expression—declares that 'the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity'—the implication being that they are no longer in need of the prayers of their friends, and can be in no way assisted by their petitions. What is the unhappy layman to believe? Apparently—such is the 'glorious comprehensiveness' of the Church of England—he is at liberty to believe anything or nothing on the subject, just as pleases, and still be accounted a faithful Christian and loyal member of the Church. Assuredly, both for the clergy and laity of the Church of England, as by law established, the prayer 'for those at sea' is the perennially fitting petition.

The Russian Aim

There is no doubt that the Allies have leaned very heavily on Russia and her millions in the great contest and that the country of the Czar has made colossal sacrifices. There seems reason to believe that when the great washing up comes, her demands will be fully proportioned to the service which she may fairly claim to have rendered. She is glad enough to be hailed as the champion and liberator of the Slav peoples, but she will want something more substantial than acclamation and approval when the final settlement comes. So at least says, in effect, the famous Russian economist, Professor Migulin, who writes as follows on the subject in the *New Economist*:—Russia must secure corresponding material compensations for the losses which she has incurred. It is time to give up finally her quixotic policy. Russia has lost enough power and blood for foreign interests and for foreign freedom. There is still a great deal too much talk to-day about the liberation of suppressed nationalities as the chief object. One ought not to forget that in previous times this duty has always been fulfilled at the cost of enslaving the Russian people themselves. Nor ought we to forget that some of those liberated nationalities—Austria, Prussia, Bulgaria—are to-day conducting a war against us, and that other "liberated" people—Roumania and Greece—are observing a hostile neutrality. But where can Russia obtain corresponding compensations? Above all, not on the western frontier. Russia must have an outlet to free southern waters. She must secure the freedom of the Dardanelles, and an access to the Mediterranean, not only by sea but by land. We must come to an arrangement with Great Britain to have an outlet to the Persian Gulf. England and Russia must act together in Asia as in Europe. There must be no more talk of any "area of conflict" between the two countries. Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Northern Persia, and the neutral zone of Persia must be ceded to Russia.' It isn't much if you say it quick, as the colloquialism has it, but like most of the paper arrangements for the great cleaning up day it has only an outside chance of being realised.

Ireland and Conscription

According to the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, the attempt to revive the agitation in favor of conscription in Ireland is a combined and organised affair, and has for some little time past been plainly foreseen in Nationalist circles. From the comments of the *Dublin paper* it seems clear that the threat that conscription

FOR UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR GO TO

LOFTS

'PHONE 322,

BOOT IMPORTERS,

172 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN

(2 DOORS ABOVE WAIN'S HOTEL.)

was coming was one of the most potent causes of the Sinn Fein rising, and that the cry was worked for all it was worth, and perhaps a little more, by the promoters of the movement. 'Notwithstanding the success of the Irish Party,' says the *Freeman*, 'in having the special circumstances of the artificially depleted Irish population taken into account, and Ireland excluded from the operation of both the Registration Act and the Military Service Act, the dupes of the insurgent agitators were persuaded that the danger of Conscription was to be averted only by the threat of armed resistance. Readers of even the meagre and restricted evidence given before the Hardinge Commission have now realised how barren the Sinn Fein campaign, as it is called, would have been but for the sinister assistance which it thus received.'

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As to the tale that the Irish regiments are being starved of recruits, the Dublin journal will have none of it, and it gives good reasons for its scepticism. 'This story of the starvation of the fighting divisions is now an old one. But we have been waiting for evidence of it in the casualty lists. It is now over a year since the fiction was put in circulation: and still as the tale of death and wounds in the Irish regiments comes flowing in we look in vain for evidence that their drafts have been drawn from any sod but the old one. The simple truth is that Ireland has supplied more than sufficient men to renew all the Irish regiments three times over, and if there is any lack of recruits to their strength it is because it was the policy of the War Office, assisted by the Irish Recruiting Committees everywhere save in Ulster, to scatter the Irish recruits through British regiments, so that the value and extent of Ireland's efforts in the war should be obscured, and the story of Irish valor be but a mangled tale.'

If there is anything defective in Ireland's voluntary contribution to the common cause we all know the reason. Had there been an Irish authority to organise the strength of Ireland as the Governments of Australia and Canada organised the strength of those Dominions, the Irish Brigades would have been marshalled in even greater force than the country could spare, through Ireland's own enthusiasm for the issues at stake. But that enthusiasm, the paper explains, was damped by the course pursued by the War Office which evidenced a deliberate plan to rob the country of the political credit due to its endeavors. Not a single recommendation made by any Irish leader who knew Ireland, and who knew how to appeal to its heart, was adopted by the War Office: the recruiting campaign was given over, in the main, to persons estranged from the people, who thought that abuse and threats were the proper ingredients for an Irish appeal; and strike-bearers and Unionist electioneering agents, out of a job in England, were among the principal orators. 'Only for a brief period before the advent of the Coalition Government, when these methods had failed, was the appeal of the Irish leader given a fair chance. His advice to enrol the Volunteers for Home Defence was scouted. Had it been accepted we should have had no insurrection.'

The Food Question in Germany

There are two extreme views regarding the food situation in Germany which find not infrequent expression in this country amongst the partisans on either side. There are those who will not hear, or at any rate believe, a word about the alleged shortage in the Fatherland, and who persuade themselves that Germany is sailing gaily along under present internal conditions, not seriously incommoded in any way. There are others in the opposite camp, who are convinced that Germany is in a condition of sheer starvation, such as will inevitably, and in the near future, bring her to her knees. The best evidence available goes to show that both of these views are over-statements. It seems quite certain that Germany will not be driven into submission by the economic situation, but it is equally certain that she is suffering very seriously and severely indeed. That is the unanimous testimony of the neutral correspondents who have reported on the matter, and it is confirmed by German utterances, official and otherwise, that cannot be gainsaid. We learn, for example, from *America*, which

is much more pro-German than pro-Ally in sympathy, that the president of the German Food Regulation Board has appealed to the peasant women of Germany to economise in food. The harvest in general has been abundant and the cattle have recovered from the fodder scarcity of last winter, but the produce, he says, must be rightly distributed: 'Hundreds of thousands lie wounded in the hospitals and need abundant good food. Other millions of men and women in large towns and in mines are also working loyally for victory. They wish, like you, to have enough to eat in order to be able to work. Like you, they have children who cry when their mothers cannot give them necessary food, and their parents then lose the strength and courage for work. Both for the soldiers and for those who fight in workmen's clothes we must provide nourishment. People on the land must give for that purpose all they can dispense with in their own households.' The peasant women are reminded that restrictions are necessary and that any one living on the land who consumes even half a litre of milk or a quarter of a pound more of butter or even an egg more than is absolutely necessary sins against the Fatherland. An organisation is being created to buy up all that can be dispensed with in the country to feed the army and the poorer families in the big cities.

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That is sufficient, of itself, to indicate a serious condition of affairs. Unfortunately, as so often happens even in purely military measures, the weak and innocent are also involved, and are, perhaps, the heaviest sufferers. This is evidenced by the fact that recently the 'Medical Committee of Greater Berlin' sent to the press a protest against the inadequate supply of nourishing food for invalids and infirm people, maintaining that something must be done if invalids were not to suffer lasting injury through privation of suitable food. An increase of infant mortality in Germany has been officially admitted in the Reichstag, while the results of a careful investigation, instituted by the *Bochum*, into the condition of school children, point to a spread of anaemia and debility owing to insufficient consumption of meat, fat, and milk, and in some cases of bread also. In one school in Potsdam it was found that 43 per cent, and in another 20 per cent, of the children had no milk at all; and in one small town the percentage rose to 25. This is anything but pleasant reading, and no humane person will derive any satisfaction from the removal of these painful facts. But it is reasonable to assume that the children and the sick would be the last to suffer; and if the distress has extended to the schools and the infirmaries it is safe to infer that it has affected the whole population.

Methven—Rakaia

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The congregations in Methven and Rakaia were again favored this year by a mission preached by Rev. Father D. T. Mangan, C.S.S.R. The mission lasted altogether a fortnight, from September 24 to October 8, and the attendances throughout, both at the morning Masses and evening devotions, surpassed those of any previous occasion. Father Mangan, at the outset, won the esteem of all, especially of the younger members of the flock, who will long remember his eloquent expositions of Catholic doctrine and his practical instructions. Close on 500 confessions were heard during the fortnight. Large numbers approached Holy Communion daily, and the final general Communions in both churches were wonderful demonstrations of faith. A special service for the children was held each afternoon, and this was attended not only by those of our own schools, but also by those from the outlying districts attending State schools. Rev. Dr. Kennedy, at the close of the mission, expressed the thanks of the parishioners to Father Mangan, whose name, he said, would be inscribed on the parish roll of honor as one of its chief benefactors. Special reference was made to the Sisters, who were responsible for the care of the altars, the singing, and the instruction of the children.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 14.

The Rev. Father Fay, S.M., of Blenheim, has notified the Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation that the Blenheim Patriotic Committee had donated the handsome sum of £100 to the Catholic Field Service Fund.

Lieutenant W. Lance Girling-Butcher, son of the general secretary of the Catholic Federation, is returning invalided from the front and is due to arrive at Dunedin on the 24th inst.

The net profit from the bazaar and sale of work organised for the Thorndon parish suburban church realised the handsome sum of £280. The building is now nearing completion, and is on an excellent site, easily accessible to the Catholics of Kelburn, Northland, and Karori. Mass will be celebrated every Sunday, and a school will be opened in the New Year.

The fortnightly socials organised by the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association still continue to be successful both socially and financially. It is the intention of the association to hold their last social of the season on Wednesday evening, October 25, in the New Century Hall. Mr. F. O'Driscoll and his energetic committee intend to leave nothing undone to make the evening a success.

An old identity and parishioner of St. Joseph's, in the person of Mr. James Trainor, died last week. He was a member of the N.Z. Defence Forces for many years, retiring with the rank of Sergt.-Major Artificer some years ago. He leaves two children: Mr. J. Trainor, of the Education Department, and Mrs. C. B. Tasker. The funeral took place on Tuesday. R.I.P.

The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., and Mr. W. F. Johnson (diocesan secretary) will, at the invitation of the parish committee of the Catholic Federation at Feilding, visit that town for the purpose of addressing the Catholics on Federation topics on Sunday, October 21. Mr. P. D. Hoskins will visit Eketahuna for the same purpose on the same date.

I very much regret to record the death of Mr. Felix McGowan, son of Mrs. McGowan, of Timakori road, formerly of Timara, and brother of Mr. J. P. McGowan, P.P., of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, and a prominent member of the Catholic Federation and Catholic Club, which occurred rather unexpectedly last Sunday. The deceased gentleman was an officer of the Railway Department, but whilst engaged on duty some years ago he met with an accident which necessitated a prolonged spell from duty, and although he resumed his duties he was never the same after the accident. The interment, which was a private one, took place on Tuesday. The Rev. Father O'Leary, S.M., celebrated a Requiem Mass and also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

The Thorndon parish contributed its effort towards the Federation membership rally by holding an enthusiastic quarterly meeting in the Guildford Terrace Schoolroom on Sunday evening, October 8. The Rev. Father O'Leary, S.M., in the absence through illness of the president of the branch (Rev. Father Smyth, S.M.), took the chair, and in opening the meeting congratulated the committee and members on the large attendance at this the first of the local quarterly meetings to be held in connection with the Federation. It had been arranged that the Rev. Father Gondringer should give a lecture on 'Catholics and the State System of Education,' but he was laid aside by illness, and Mr. Duggan, a prominent member of the Dominion and of the Wellington Diocesan Councils, spoke on the subject of 'Catholic Federation.' In the course of an able address he made the point that the Federa-

tion stands for Truth, Liberty, and Justice, and in this connection he stressed the point that the present system of State education violated all three of those principles, and could only be properly described as persecution. The only answer to the National Cabinet's statement refusing the Federation's requests on behalf of Catholic education, was to increase the membership so that it would present a solid front on behalf of its rights. A very pleasant musical programme was contributed to by Mr. E. J. Healy, and the Basilica Choir. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Duggan, who is about to enter camp, Mr. Sievers, on behalf of the meeting, assured him of the great appreciation all members throughout the archdiocese, and particularly in the Thorndon parish, had for his efforts in the Catholic cause. He expressed the hope that he would return in good health to continue his good work. The rev. chairman and Mr. Walsh supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. John Duggan goes into camp at Featherston on Monday. During the week he was bade farewell by the different organisations with which he has been connected. On Monday night he was accorded a send-off by the members of the D Battery Reserve. He was presented with a knife, specially adapted for artillery work, and a cheque with which to purchase in London a prismatic compass. In making the presentation, Captain G. Goldie said that Lieutenant Duggan had had the battery in a firm grip for a considerable time, and he would have a tight grip on their memories until such time as he should return. Lieutenant Duggan had been a forcible example to them, and everything he had done for them had been done in a spirit of pure unselfishness. In reply, Lieutenant Duggan said he hoped he would be able to justify the many things that had been said about him. He would long treasure his acquaintance and friendship with the Battery Reserve. At the weekly parade of the D Battery R.N.Z.A. Major A. J. Petherick, T.D., O.C. of the Battery, bade farewell to Lieutenant Duggan, and expressed, on behalf of the officers and men, their keen appreciation of his services during his membership of the Battery, and wished him every success. He trusted that he would be spared to take his place with them again in the very near future, and that as a result of his participation in actual warfare his experience gained thereat would be of benefit in the future to the Battery. Mr. Duggan was on Friday farewelled by the teachers and pupils of the Berhampore Public School, where he is engaged as assistant master. The head teacher, Mr. Bennett, in a eulogistic speech, paid a glowing tribute to the work of Mr. Duggan in the education service, and particularly his connection with the Berhampore school. He, on behalf of the teaching staff and the pupils, asked Mr. Duggan to accept articles which would, he thought, be suitable to him in his new sphere as a soldier. They consisted of a regulation trunk, kit bag, and fountain pen. These articles were, he assured Mr. Duggan, accompanied by their best wishes for his welfare and safe return. Mr. Millar, one of the teaching staff, supplemented Mr. Bennett's speech, and the children sang with great gusto 'For he's a jolly good fellow' and 'God save the King.'

HOME OF COMPASSION...

As a result of an appeal made last week a number of persons attended the Home of Compassion grounds last Saturday for the purpose of clearing the gorse off the grounds so as to provide grazing space for the home's cow herd, which provides the seventy or more baby inmates of the home with the necessary means of sustenance—a very big item at the home. Owing, no doubt, to the threatening weather and the patriotic sports at the Basin Reserve, the number that attended did not reach expectations. Those who did attend, however, did good work, which was much appreciated by the Sisters, who generously dispensed afternoon-tea to the workers. Next Saturday it is hoped there will be a large number of volunteers present. There is much to be done, and those who can possibly assist will

be helping an excellent work. It has been suggested that in establishments where a large number of employees are engaged a working bee from each might be organised. This would be an excellent means for getting the work accomplished in the minimum of time, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion will be heartily taken up.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

October 12.

Each month numbers of our Catholic boys are going off to the various camps. Their absence is distinctly noticed from the congregation.

Monsignor Gillan arrived from Gisborne at the end of last week, and after a short stay proceeded to Auckland. He is engaged in the laudable work of organising the Catholic Federation in the Auckland diocese.

The Rev. Dr. Casey is to conclude his course of sermons on 'The Church and the Bible' on next Sunday evening in St. Patrick's Church. The large congregations have greatly appreciated his successful efforts.

At the Masses last Sunday Rev. Father Ainsworth made an appeal on behalf of the suffering poor of Dublin. A collection will be taken up next Sunday at the church doors, the Hibernians taking charge of the arrangements.

For some weeks past a movement has been on foot to hold a 'monster patriotic concert' in aid of the Catholic Chaplains' Field Service Fund. From the moment the matter was put before the people by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, interest grew rapidly. It was explained that, of all the chaplains, the Catholic chaplains alone had practically no funds for the field service. The necessity for a great effort was readily seen by the congregation, who seemed ready and willing to co-operate with the priest in bringing aid and comfort to our boys who are nobly fighting our battle. Small packets of tickets were distributed at the church doors three Sundays ago, and a vigorous campaign of ticket-selling commenced. In one day 1300 tickets were in circulation. The Catholics united as perhaps they never united before, and the whole town was quickly canvassed. The daily papers were most liberal in opening their columns to the almost daily notices. The box plan was no sooner opened than it was filled, the stalls having to be drawn upon to provide extra seating for reservation. The management spared no pains to have their big expenses covered by supplementary means. Mr. G. P. Donnelly very generously donated £10 towards the expenses, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society gave a euchre party. Rev. Father Ainsworth organised the ladies of the parish into a sweets committee. These, under the presidency of Mrs. Walter McCarthy, with Miss Dorothy Kenny as secretary, took upon themselves the task of providing sweets for sale at the concert. So well did the ladies work, that they netted £21 by the sales. Too much credit cannot be given them for their splendid work. The concert took place last Monday evening. A large crowd was waiting long before the opening, and ten minutes after the doors were opened every available seat was filled, whilst at the back of the stalls, circle, and family circle, people were standing, two deep. Hundreds kept streaming along to the theatre, only to be told that standing room was not available. They took their disappointments good humoredly, though there were universal expressions of regret at not being able to obtain admission.

The concert opened to an excited and enthusiastic audience precisely at 8 o'clock. It would be quite impossible for me to do justice to each particular item, I would encroach too much on your columns; I can only mention some of the special items. Miss Agnes Segrief and Miss Theresa McEnroe were undoubtedly the stars of the evening. Miss Segrief sang Mercadante's famous cavatina, 'A S'estinto Ancor mi Vuoi,' a number that suited her to perfection, and received quite an ovation.

On being recalled 'Annie Laurie' was given with great expression. Miss Segrief's other contributions were the bracketed numbers, 'Love, I have won you,' 'Down in the forest,' and 'Coming home.' Miss McEnroe's rendering of the 'Carnival de Venice' delighted the huge audience. In response to a vociferous recall Miss McEnroe sang Moore's beautiful melody 'Believe me if all those endearing young charms,' and later in the evening sang, 'Come back to Erin' and 'Wake up'; the latter being given as an encore. Miss Madge Higgins, a local favorite, sang 'Softly awakes my heart.' Miss Higgins was compelled to reappear. Perhaps the most delightful item on the programme was the duet, 'Venetian boat song,' by Misses McEnroe and Segrief, their voices blending beautifully, and the singers had to reappear. Amongst other contributors were Misses B. Keenan, Kettle, Messrs. Lanauze, C. Hickmott, A. Newton, Keenan, and Carroll, and Rev. Father Ainsworth. A scene, 'The rag pickers,' by Mr. E. Amner, assisted by a number of young ladies, had a decidedly pleasing effect. A comedietta, 'The Marble Arch,' in which the characters were taken by Mesdames Harts-horn and Caerlyon-Bennett and Messrs. McCorkindale and Wood, sent the audience home in a happy frame of mind. An orchestra, under the baton of Mr. L. Hay, gave great assistance. The accompanists were Mrs. A. Johnson and Miss Gladys Watkins. Thanks are due to the energetic joint secretaries, Messrs. Treston and Keenan. It is expected that fully £150 will be the net result. The visiting singers were entertained on Sunday by the local concert committee to a motor trip through the Hastings and Haydock districts, the visitors being delighted with the outing. Afterwards the party journeyed to the Marist Seminary at Greenmeadows, and were entertained by the Rev. Father Tymens.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 16.

The recent 'euchre and social' promoted by the Catholic branch of the Red Cross Society realised a net profit of £31 13s 2d, a very welcome addition to the funds, upon which now there are considerable demands.

The Citizens' Defence Corps (C.D.C., Christchurch) will be obliged if anyone can give information about 6 3818 Cornelius O'Connell, now at the front, or about his relations. He was at one time employed at Fairfield Freezing Works.

In a paragraph of my notes appearing in last week's issue of the *Tablet* having reference to payments made by his Lordship the Bishop in reduction of the liabilities on the Cathedral the words 'periodical payments' of stated amounts was printed 'parochial payments,' the latter obviously being incorrect.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Catholic Club executive held on Monday, October 3— That this meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club desires to place on record its sincere thanks for supply of the *Tablet* during the year. The secretary was instructed to forward resolution to the editor, *Tablet* office.

A well-attended meeting of the parish committees representing the Cathedral, St. Mary's (Christchurch North), and Addington branches of the Catholic Federation, was held on last Sunday afternoon in the Marist Brothers' Schoolroom to arrange preliminaries in connection with the Catholic Congress to be held in the Colosseum on the evening of Thursday, November 9. An apology for unavoidable absence was received from the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M.

His Lordship the Bishop presided, and in the course of an explanatory address, stated that the projected congress would be representative of both Canterbury and Westland, and was intended to be the forerunner of a campaign for the removal of injustices and the amelioration of the many difficulties, especially in the matter of education, under which, from conscientious motives, the Catholics of this Dominion were

suffering. The congress would also provide a means whereby our views and ideals on this most important subject could be brought before the public generally, and to receive, and if practicable adopt suggestions for the remedying of existing dissabilities, and the improvement of our position. It is intended to have four speakers, representing Westland, South Canterbury, and the city of Christchurch, the speeches to be interspersed with choruses given by 300 Catholic school children, the whole proceedings to conclude with the singing of 'Faith of our fathers.'

His Lordship, speaking for the diocesan executive, stated that that body would assist, and intimated that Mr. F. J. Doolan (2-3 Wilson's road), had been appointed diocesan secretary of the Federation, vice Mr. T. H. C. Williamson (resigned). Messrs. J. McNamara, E. J. P. Wail, and J. J. O'Gorman were elected joint secretaries to assist the diocesan council. Resolutions were adopted for the issue of invitations to all parishes of the diocese to be represented by both clergy and laity, also to all parish societies, the members of the Hibernian Society to be present in regalia. Details regarding the event—including decoration of the building and platform, were adopted, and the meeting was adjourned to Sunday, November 5, at 3 p.m.

An entertainment for which advanced arrangements have been made is to be given by the Christchurch Catholic Club in the Choral Hall on Wednesday, October 25, in aid of the funds of the Cathedral school committee. An excellent programme has been arranged, and no effort is being spared by the club members to uphold their reputation for promoting successful fixtures. The school committee is certainly one of the most consistently energetic bodies we have in the city, and well deserves all the assistance in the matter of finance it is possible to render. The event under notice, then, is one in which the many can assist with small personal pecuniary outlay, but with results in the aggregate, which count for a very great deal. For these reasons a fine rally is anticipated, and as a consequence, a substantial augmentation of the committee's exchequer.

To mark the close of the mission now being conducted by the Redeemerist Fathers, there is to be a general Communion at the early Masses on next Sunday in the Cathedral. The congregation, which is claimed to be the largest individual one in the Dominion, has a record of 1150 having approached the Holy Table on a given occasion, and on next Sunday it is urged to exceed that record by at least 500. No less than six priests, as was stated, would be in attendance to assist, and the result is awaited with considerable interest.

The mission by the Redeemerist Fathers now in progress at the Cathedral is being attended by large congregations, morning and evening, and promises to

prove a remarkable success. The zealous missionaries are apparently leaving nothing undone to ensure this result. Their eloquent exhortations are having a far-reaching effect, and the deep impression created will be certain to long endure. On last Thursday evening the first great solemnity of the mission, that in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, was observed with befitting ceremonial, the preacher on the occasion being Very Rev. Father Roche, C.S.S.R. Last Sunday evening the Cathedral was greatly crowded, when the Very Rev. Father Roche, C.S.S.R., preached on the eternal punishment due to sin.

Through the thoughtfulness and energy of Mrs. F. Green and Mrs. W. Rodgers, the whole of the domestic furnishings of the Marist Brothers' residence have been renewed, and in fact re-established on a comfortable and complete basis. To accomplish this an expenditure of £35 was necessary, and this amount was realised by the success of a little fixture arranged for the purpose, and the contributions of a few friends. On last Saturday afternoon the 'gift' was formally made, when His Lordship the Bishop was present with members of the school committee and others. His Lordship expressed his gratitude for what had been done, and warmly commended the ladies for their efforts in such a worthy cause. It was always most gratifying to him (His Lordship) to see the devoted teaching staffs of our schools properly and generously treated, and the present feature was an evidence that the people of this city realised their duty in that regard. The Brother Director, on behalf of his confreres, expressed sincerest thanks for all that was being done for them. In addition to the gift before mentioned, Mrs. T. Cahill has given a beautiful rug to furnish the chapel, and Sir George Clifford intends providing a garden seat. Afternoon-tea was served, after which the plans for the new school were inspected and favorably commented upon.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this issue having reference to Mr. A. S. Archer (formerly manager for Messrs. Cole and Springers), who has commenced business on his own account as an undertaker, in premises situated at 219 George street, Dunedin. Mr. Archer has been in this line of business for many years, and as the business will have his own personal supervision, customers can rely on every attention and satisfaction being accorded them. Catholic work will have his best attention...

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THE LATE DEAN SMYTH

MONTH'S MIND AT CHRISTCHURCH NORTH.

The Month's Mind for the late Dean Smyth, S.M., Provincial of the Marist Order in New Zealand, was celebrated in St. Mary's, Manchester street, on Wednesday morning, October 11, at 9 o'clock. Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Brodie. Very Rev. Dean Carew, S.M. (Greymouth), was assistant priest, Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, S.M. (Ashburton), deacon, Rev. Father Quinn, S.M. (St. Bede's) subdeacon, Rev. Dr. Kennedy (Methven), master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., assistant. Those present in the sanctuary were Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (St. Mary's), Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M. (Timaru), Very Rev. Dean Bowers, S.M. (Geraldine), Rev. Father Aubry, S.M. (Waimate), Rev. Father Graham, S.M. (St. Bede's), Rev. Father Berger, S.M. (St. Bede's), Rev. Father Leen (Lincoln), Rev. Father Cooney (Lyttelton), Rev. Fathers Long, Hanrahan, and O'Hare (Cathedral), Rev. Father O'Connor, S.M., Rev. Father Boyle (Rangiora), Rev. Father Seymour, S.M. (St. Mary's), Very Rev. Father Roche, C.S.S.R., Rev. Father Peoples, and Captain-Chaplain Segrief, S.M.

The panegyric was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M. (Timaru), to a very large congregation, from the text—'Be thou faithful until death and I will give thee the crown of life' (Apoc. ii. 10).

At the request of our beloved Bishop and very zealous and devoted pastor (said the Very Rev. preacher) we are assembled here to-day to do honor to a distinguished ecclesiastic, Dean Smyth, who has been by death lately removed from our midst. We wish to pay a tribute to his sterling worth, to pray for him and to thank God for the graces bestowed on him. Dean Smyth came from a good Irish family which gave many priests and religious to the Church, even in New Zealand. The late Dean Foley, Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. of Dunedin, Father Foley, of Oamaru, Father Smyth, of Wellington, were all near relatives of his. He was especially blessed by having a good religious mother, whose great ambition was to have her son a priest consecrated to God.

For many years Dean Smyth was a prominent ecclesiastic and well known all over New Zealand. His fellow priests looked upon him as a model priest, and a saintly man. Now that he is gone we may review his life that we may honor his memory and gain inspiration and encouragement from his example. Man sees only the exterior, but God sees the workings of the heart. It is true we can judge, in some way, men from their works—'By their fruits you shall know them.' Judged by this criterion, the late Dean Smyth must have been holy and good all through life. Encouraged by his pious Irish mother, whose ambition it was to see her son a priest, and led on by a holy desire to become a client of Mary the Virgin Mother, he determined to join the Society of Mary, hence we find him very early in life studying for the priesthood in the colleges of the Marist Fathers. During those years of preparation for the priesthood he was a most painstaking student, and in all things a model and example for others, as his fellow-students—some of them still living in this Dominion,—can testify. His great desire as a priest was to make the final sacrifice, and bid good-bye to his country, relatives, and friends to work for God and souls in foreign countries. Thus we see him set sail immediately after his ordination for Louisiana, where he distinguished himself as professor in Jefferson College, and where he often risked his life in administering the consolations of religion to the faithful who were stricken with that dreaded plague—yellow fever. He was there a fellow-worker with the late Bishop Grimes, of hallowed memory, which, no doubt, induced him to follow the Bishop to this Dominion. Coming to New Zealand, he commenced his missionary career in Hastings, where he remained for a couple of years. Bishop Grimes then asked him to come to the

Cathedral parish as administrator. But the Christchurch climate not agreeing with him, he returned to his beloved people of Hastings, where he remained from 1888 to 1908, nigh on twenty years. Whilst in charge of this important parish, he proved himself one of the best organisers and most zealous priests in the Dominion. He literally made the parish. When he took charge, buildings and church equipment were in a very raw state. He built good schools and put them in charge of a body of nuns who have been remarkably successful in their work in the interests of the children. He loved the beauty of God's house, and erected a church that, for artistic taste, is one of the gems amongst the churches of the Dominion. Loving Hastings and his people, it was a severe blow to him when he was selected by his religious superiors to take the office of Director of the Seminary of Mecanee, a position which his piety, learning, and experience fitted him for. The removal of the Seminary to Greenmeadows, and the erection of the new college chapel there are monuments bearing eloquent testimony to his zeal and energy. He was now called upon to take the highest position in the Order, that of Provincial, an office which he filled with credit to himself and to the benefit of the society to the time of his death. He never entered on anything in a half-hearted manner. His love of God and burning zeal for souls made him throw himself with all his heart into whatever enterprise he undertook. It might well be said of him that 'the zeal of God's house consumed him.' No wonder, then, that his health, which was never robust, gave way under the strain. In his last illness he relied all by his patience, piety, and cheerfulness. He waited for death with the greatest calm and confidence.

Dean Smyth is dead. He has laid down his burden and rests from his labors. But he in another sense lives. He lives in the memories of all who knew him. The sweet odor of his good life permeates the atmosphere where he lived. He was the 'sower that went out to sow his seed.' The schools he built will send out numbers of pious and enlightened Catholics year after year. The churches he erected will for many years be rich pastures for the flock of Christ. The Seminary he so well equipped will long be a nursery where holy priests will be trained to take his place and ours. Truly, it may be said of him, 'He is not dead but sleepeth.'

And now, whilst we are assembled here to-day to mourn his loss, to admire his works, and to be stimulated by his good example, let us not forget to remember him in our prayers and suffrages. We know that he led a holy life and died a holy death; but if the 'just man falls seven times a day,' he may have some faults to atone. It is, therefore, a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins. Dean Smyth has fought a good fight for God and Holy Church. He kept the faith himself and planted it in the hearts of others. Let us hope and fervently pray that if he is not at present in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his labors he soon will be. Eternal rest grant him, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon him. May his soul and the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace. Amen.

The music of the Mass was rendered by the choir, and at the conclusion the 'Dead March' from 'Saul' was played by the organist (Mrs. Cronin).

The appointment is announced of Right Rev. Mgr. Philip R. McDevitt, diocesan superintendent of parish schools of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, as Bishop of Harrisburg, succeeding the late Right Rev. John W. Shanahan, D.D., who died February 19 last.

Have you ever mentioned to our Advertisers when shopping with them that you saw their Advertisement in the *Tablet*. If not, please mention it next time, as it is helping your paper along.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

Mr. D. L. Poppelwell, president of the N.Z. Catholic Federation, addressed a crowded meeting on Federation matters in the Catholic hall at Timaru on Sunday last at 3 p.m.

Very Rev. Dean Tubman presided, and Dr. Loughnan (vice-president of the Timaru parish committee) also took a seat on the platform, and there was also a full attendance of the members of the committee of the local branch.

Dean Tubman, in introducing the speaker, referred to the good work the Federation was doing and to the necessity of every Catholic in the parish joining the movement, which had received the approval of his Holiness the Pope, who had given his blessing to the Federation and bestowed a signal honor on its president by conferring on him the decoration 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice.'

Mr. Poppelwell then addressed the meeting as follows:

The age in which we live is one of organisation, and it is no wonder when we consider the tremendous advantages that organisation gives to those who wish to impress their ideas upon the community. However strenuous the individual may be in propounding his ideas, if he is merely speaking for himself he does not receive much attention, and this for several reasons. Modern communities are no doubt as a whole much more learned in some respects than those of bygone years. The individual has developed his personal capacity to make known his views to such a point that a very large number of ideas are propounded, many of them destructive of one another and many of them merely the specialised development of the crude notions of others. In this babel of tongues it is practically impossible to follow any definite idea unless the many opinions are classified and sorted out, weighed one against another, and brought into something like order. The natural and distinct way to do this is for groups and societies having similar ideas to combine and arrange a common platform upon which they can all meet, and from which the elements of destruction are eliminated. We are told that a house divided against itself shall fall, and it is undoubtedly impossible for contending parties to do any building up. Destructive criticism never leads to any positive result. Realising this, leagues of all kinds have been formed for religious and social purposes and friendly societies, labor unions, and political parties of every shade and degree of consistency have come into existence. These combinations are striving to impress their 'joint' ideas upon the people, usually with a success in direct proportion to their numerical strength, and consequently social or political power, in the community. Recognising that it was futile for the individual to stem the force of public opinion, let loose by these various groups, Catholics considered that the time was ripe to answer unity by unity, hence the Catholic Federation of New Zealand. The idea is not new. In America, Britain, Germany, Australia, and elsewhere, Catholic Federations were started long before anything was done in New Zealand, and wherever steps were taken, good results followed. In almost all countries where Catholics are in minorities they will be found to suffer from more or less injustices. The persecution of the Church has lasted since the beginning, and so long as we are prepared to allow ourselves to be shorn, shearers will never be wanting. Having decided to form the Federation, the next step to be taken was to frame a constitution. A preliminary committee was formed in Wellington, and the various dioceses were requested to form branches and appoint delegates to attend a conference there. This was a little over three years ago. I had the honor of being one of those chosen to represent the Dunedin diocese, and consequently helped to frame a working system of government, and have since continuously sat as one of the Dominion representatives. Our chief difficulty in framing a constitution arose from the peculiar geographical configuration of New Zealand. The Govern-

ment of the Federation had to be centred in Wellington. We desired to make the constitution as democratic as possible without interfering with the necessity of Catholic unity, firstly as regards the proper representation of both clergy and laymen in the councils of the body, and secondly without running any risk of destroying either diocesan or parochial unity. We therefore began with the parish committee, the constitution of which is known to you. Next in order came the diocesan councils, consisting of the Bishop of the diocese, two elected delegates, and the parish priests. This body of course ensures diocesan unity. The final governing body is the Dominion Council, which consists of all the members of the hierarchy in the Dominion or their representatives, and three elected delegates from each of the four dioceses in New Zealand. This body forms the responsible head of the whole Federation, but in order that all matters should be duly carried on when the Dominion Council was not in session, a Dominion Executive was created, who have power to act within certain limits when the Dominion Council is not in session.

It will be noted that the governing theory has in view the preservation of the unity of the various natural Church entities, and at the same time provides that the chief governing body shall consist of those who in the first place have the confidence of the parishes, inasmuch as they must have been elected by them. They must also have the confidence of the parish committees before they can be sent as delegates to the diocesan councils, and the last-named bodies must also be satisfied with those it sends to the central governing body. Provision is also made for the setting up of sub-diocesan councils to meet the special need of the district.

The finance has also been framed on broad lines so as to put everybody under the Federation in as strong a position as possible, allowing for the various duties each of these bodies has to attend to.

The objects of the Federation are all set out in the constitution. They may be shortly stated as 'The furtherance of all Catholic interests, whether of a religious, social, or public nature.' The Federation is not political in any sense. It does not seek to touch politics except where politics touch religion or where the civil rights and liberties of Catholics are affected.

It may be asked by some, 'What has the Federation done in the three years of existence?' Well, I will tell you. It has defeated the iniquitous proposals of the Bible-in-Schools League. It has acquired the right for Catholic winners of scholarships resident near Catholic secondary schools to attend such schools. It has secured the right of Catholic secondary school pupils to obtain University bursaries. It has been mainly instrumental in bringing about a much-needed censorship of picture films. It has established Catholic women's hostels in the principal centres. It has helped to make provision for looking after Catholic waifs and strays, and it has done a great deal towards the comfort and spiritual welfare of our brave Catholic soldiers at the camps and elsewhere. These are some of the things accomplished, but better than all these, it has created a strong Catholic spirit among our people. We have awakened to a consciousness of our existence and power as a set of people. Great possibilities have sprung into existence. Much remains to be done, and, if we get the united support of the Catholics of New Zealand, much more will be accomplished.

This brings me to the question of the Government's attitude towards Catholic questions. As I have already pointed out, we are not a political body. In the course of looking after our own interests, however, we have had upon several occasions to approach the Government to redress our grievances. Recently we asked that certain unreasonable restrictions concerning scholarships won by Catholic children should be removed. We also asked that secondary free places—which are, after all, only minor scholarships—should be tenable at Catholic schools by those who desired to hold them, and that our primary registered schools should be put on the same footing as other schools so far as medical inspection and swimming lessons are concerned,

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These latter rights are undoubtedly provided for in the Education Act, but were refused by the Government under a subterfuge. The National Government refused us recognition on the ground that to concede what we want would be inconsistent with the principles of 'free, secular, and compulsory' education, and would ultimately burst up our National education system. Let us analyse what the refusal to allow scholarship pupils to go to a Catholic school at a distance means. The Government say that such pupils should not pass a Government High School to go to a Catholic secondary school. Now we know that the primary schools aim at uniformity in teaching, but surely specialisation should be sought for in secondary schools. Many State high schools very properly aim at specialisation in many subjects. If a school does this the present system instead of encouraging it apparently tries to do such a school an injury. The Government regulations are designed to prevent those who might desire the special course from going first to one school to take advantage of it. It would be well that High School Boards of Government should do this. Why should not the State high schools be able according to circumstances to have those who have a special science or other special course, or a special course of languages, or a special course of drawing, within their walls, and supply the special place of residence who are coming to them from other of these branches of study. The public schools of England have always been the specialised systems. Why should we object to have a valuable part of ourselves. The Government of this kind, Catholic secondary schools, and that they ought to, as special courses, and to have a class of pupils, and should be granted the right who either as a scholarship holder or as a free place wish to take the special course. A Catholic representative that private schools of this kind should be entitled to representation on the Education Board of New Zealand, the Government might find on the ground that such representative might be able to exercise some influence on the public schools, which we did not accept. Some of the members of the Council of Education, a large majority of whom representing every denomination of the population in New Zealand are, as the Government say, according to the Government that we should be influenced by a Catholic representative. We are always told that Catholics are not interested in the interests of our education system, and that we should get an opinion through the various bodies charged with its administration, but here we lose a Member of Parliament that such a voice would be in a position.

It has been stated that if our claims were granted it would have the effect of bursting up our National system of education. Let us examine the facts:—The 'scholarship' and 'free place' concessions which we ask in no way affect primary education, and therefore the granting of them would not have the slightest effect upon that system. So far as the 'free, secular, and compulsory' business is concerned, apparently these principles do not apply to the secondary schools at all. I don't think any of the Government secondary schools are strictly secular. I think I am right in saying that nearly all, if not the whole of them, have Bible-reading and prayers during school hours.

The principle of secularity is therefore tacitly waived by the Education Department. No 'compulsion' is used as regards secondary schools, nor are they 'free' except to scholarship or free place pupils. It is clear, therefore, that none of the cardinal principles of our public school system would be affected by the granting of what we ask. As regards 'medical inspection' and 'swimming classes,' neither of these are strictly education matters at all. They are only connected with the schools for convenience and not because public health and physical efficiency properly belong to the Department of Education. The truth is, ladies and gentlemen, the Government's politics are too narrow and one-sided to be worthy of a truly National Cabinet. Catholics are apparently good enough in

their eyes to spend their bodies and energies in the defence of the State; they are good enough to be made to pay taxes, but they apparently are not worth considering when the Government dispenses administrative favors to the public. After all, perhaps we have ourselves to blame. For nearly forty years we have quietly submitted to the injustice of being 'robbed' by the Government of this country because of our religious convictions. We have permitted ourselves to be walked on because we have lacked the spirit to decline being made door-mats of. We know the Government can be made to recognise the power of religious convictions at times. We saw only last session that Quakers were exempted from active combatant service because of their objection to war. If the State in its present emergency can recognise the 'consciences' of a few hundred Quakers, surely it can be made to recognise them in respect of 150,000 Catholics in the matter of education.

The Catholic ideal of education is absolutely opposed to that of the upholders of our present public system. We insist upon the principles of religion being inculcated in our young people by ourselves. We do not despise secular instruction, but will not have it divorced from religion. Our position is daily becoming more and more appreciated by other denominations—Presbyterians, Anglicans, and others are beginning to see the wisdom of establishing secondary schools of their own if they wish to preserve the existence of their Churches. All honor to them for doing this. Catholics can fully enter into their desires, their whole attitude towards these new schools is a vindication of the Catholic position. In asking for recognition of private secondary schools for scholarship and free place holders we are fighting their battles as well as our own. Even the Bible-in-schools movement is on its truly basis a recognition of the Catholic principle that religious and secular instruction should not be separated. The difference between us and that party was that they wished the State to teach their particular 'text' while we decline to recognise the right of the State to teach religion at all. Our ideals are for the State to assist all persons in educating their children in secular matters, leaving the parents free to choose and pay for such religious instruction as they may desire. What matters it to the State as to where the secular instruction is given so long as it is equal to the Government standard. We claim to be a democracy, which if anything surely means the right of the people to govern themselves. If as is claimed by the Government the recognition of private schools would have the effect of withdrawing the children from the State schools and thus breaking up the public system, surely that implies that the public are dissatisfied with the present system, and, if so, as a democratic and free people they are entitled to have a system that suits their requirements. The remedy for this injustice that lies in our power is to educate the general public through the Catholic Federation. The reply of the Government to the late deputation in Wellington is already bearing fruit. Every Federation centre is out to increase its membership. Wellington started a campaign to obtain 5000 new members, and were so successful in the first efforts that they increased their total to 10,000 new members. Auckland is out after 5000 new members, with great prospects of success; Christchurch and Dunedin are also going strong. If we can double the total members of the Federation we will have reason to thank the Government for its attitude towards us. With proper organisation our claims will be irresistible. There is nothing like power behind a request to make it effective. The surest guarantee of peace is thoroughness in our preparedness for war. We want to make the people think, and through them the Government. Most of us have heard the story of the man who when on a journey was caught in a shower of rain. He looked around for a place to shelter, but the only place that he could see was a hollow log on the roadside. He crept inside and felt happy, thought he was safe, and blessed the shelter afforded him by his refuge. When the rain cleared off, he thought to pursue his journey. He, however,

then found that the log had so swollen with the wet that he was jammed and unable to escape. Faced with a cruel fate he began to examine his conscience. He thought of his various sins of the past and of the numerous injustices he had done his fellows. The array of his peccadilloes and the thought of the restitutions he had *not* made caused him to *think*. And when he had fairly begun to do so he felt so small that he was able to escape from the log and wend his way home. Now it is for us to put pressure on those who would shelter under the wooden incubus of a bad system. If the pressure is sufficient we can make the enemies of fair play and justice *think* until the array of their iniquities makes even the hide-bound politicians of this country realise their narrowness and *feel so small* that they will be glad to throw aside the wooden strait jacket which hampers their action, and introduce a

shelter system, which, while it will keep off the storms, will run no risk of damning either their souls or bodies.

My final word to you thereof, is—organise. Join the Federation; assist it in every way. Take your places in public positions. Make your views heard. Let no false statement concerning our rights as Catholics pass unchallenged. By doing this you will not only strengthen your own powers, but will weaken the attacks of those who are ready to be brave when they think their opponent is frightened or unable to strike back.

Mr. Gerald Casey, in a highly eulogistic speech, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Poppelwell for his eloquent and informative address. This was seconded by Mr. M. McSweeney and carried by acclamation. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Poppelwell, and carried with applause.

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Then take my blessing with thee to thy own,
For my heart in my bosom is broken I fear,
Should death of a sudden now pluck me away,
I should die of the love that I bear the Gael.

And from his day to ages what exile from Erin has not learned with the aching throats of that love—O, Erin of the Sorrows. Strong, tender, passionate hearts that has given to the nation. Two things they bear with them down into the dark portals of death, though they have lost all besides: the red flower of love which died not in their hearts, and the white flower of faith which gave not in their souls.

Which of us can bear to have it said that we are faithless to our nation, Erin. But love is not words. There is no love at all without the warm impulse to do, and to die, for a new law for the land of our birth. And to die when occasion offers is the test of love.

To all you Irishmen who love Ireland we appeal. I do not mean only you, men, but also you, and Irish children, as we were, are hungry and begging for bread. To you, men, who are of the Gael, Irish by blood if not by birth, we appeal. Do you remember how the organ of our masses called you when you read of the women and children who died in thousands in the years of the famine, and of all these other thousands who died by fire and sword? You could not love them? YOU CAN HELP STARVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN IRELAND NOW.

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following contributed 5s: Mrs. Hartnett, Fairlie; Mrs. Jenkins, Port Chalmers; Mrs. Holden, Port Chalmers; Mr. J. H. Daly, Longridge; smaller sums, 5s; Catholic Federation, Wrey's Bush, £7 9s (already acknowledged, £32 9s).

Queenstown Parish (where not mentioned the address is Queenstown): Rev. Father O'Donnell, £5; Rev. Father Graham, £5; Mr. Hugh Mackenzie, Walter Peak Station, £5; Miss A. Mackenzie, Walter Peak Station, £5; Lieutenant John Mackenzie, Walter Peak Station, £5; Mr. D. A. Cameron, Nokomai, £5; Mrs. Alexander McCaughan, Garston, £5; Cosgrove Brothers, Gibbston, £2; Mr. Peter McCormick, £1 3s; Mr. M. Moran, Arrowtown, £1 1s; Mrs. Van Paine, £1 1s; Mr. L. J. Lynch, £1 1s; Mr. J. B. Robertson, £1 1s; Mr. P. McCarthy, £1; Mr. Jas. McMullen, £1; Mr. M. J. Lynch, £1; Mr. McCuskey, £1; Mr. T. McSorley, £1; Mr. John Hanley, £1; Mr. William Hartnett, £1; Mrs. P. McCarthy, £1; Mrs. Ayling, £1; Mr. John P. A. McBride, £1; Miss Griffiths, £1; Mr. Archibald McCaughan, Kingston, £1; Cotter Family, Arrowtown, £1; Mr. Alex. McBride, Arrowtown, £1; Mr. J. Dunlea, Kingston, £1; Mr. D. O'Donnell, Glenorchy, £1; Mr. J. Diamond, Glenorchy, £1; Mrs. A. McNamee, Garston, £1; children, Catholic school, Arrowtown, £1; Queenstown Catholic

School children, £1; Mr. John Shead, Garston, £1; Mr. Joseph Kirby, Gibbston, 15s; Mrs. McGuirk, Garston, 10s 6d; Mrs. A. McLean, Garston, 10s; Mr. P. A. McNamee, Garston, 10s; Mr. Thomas Healey, Arrowtown, 10s; Mr. P. Tobin, Arrowtown, 10s; Mr. M. Feeley, Arrowtown, 10s; Mr. P. Enright, Gibbston, 10s; Mr. T. Enright, Cadrona, 10s; Mr. P. Enright, Cadrona, 10s; Mrs. Cameron, Kingston, 10s; Miss McCarty, 10s; Miss Kearney, 10s; Nurse Ross, 10s; Nurse Riordan, 10s; Mr. F. St. Omer, 10s; Mr. Alex. Munroe, 10s; Mr. J. Kane, 10s; Mr. T. F. Madagan, 10s; Mr. M. J. Gavin, 10s; Mrs. J. T. McBride, 10s; Mrs. Connell, 10s; Mrs. McLeely, 10s; Mr. Thomas Kelly, 10s; Mr. T. Phelan, Kingston, 10s; Mr. J. Plank, Garston, 7s 6d; Mr. J. Batel, Arrowtown, 6s; Mr. J. McIntyre, Arrowtown, 5s 6d; the following contributed 5s—Mr. Cusack, Garston; Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, Nokomai; Mr. M. Trahan, Arrowtown; Mr. W. McBride, Arrowtown; Mr. J. O'Neill, Arrowtown; Mr. P. O'Neill, Arrowtown; Mr. Thos. O'Neill, Arrowtown; Mr. C. McBride, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Inder, Mr. Alex. McBride, jun., Mr. J. McChesney, Mrs. Woodrow, Miss Luckie, Mr. J. Burke, Nokomai; Mr. Premieville, Nokomai; Mr. W. Callanan, Nokomai; Mr. J. Watson, Nokomai; 'A Friend,' Glenorchy; smaller amounts, 12s; total, £82 8s 6d.

Hibernians, Masterton. Rev. Father Gairne, £3 1s; Mr. J. Berne, £1; Mr. J. Bradbury, 10s; Mr. S. O'Regan, 5s; Mr. O. O'Sullivan, 5s; Mr. B. Chapman, 5s; Mr. P. McInerney, 5s; Mr. P. McKenna, 5s; Mr. H. O'Leary, 5s; Mr. J. O'Loughlin, 5s; smaller amounts, 14s; total, £7.

Masterton. Mr. and Mrs. McPong, 25; Mr. J. Kavanagh, £2 2s; Mr. J. C. McKillop, £2 2s; Mr. J. Savage, £1 1s; Mrs. Chapman, £1 1s; Mr. S. Connell, £1; Mr. A. J. Perry, £1; Mr. W. Donnan, £1; Mrs. Killery, £1; Mr. T. Lynch, £1; Mr. E. Green, £1; 'A Friend,' £1; Mr. Keating, 10s; Mrs. Cadogan, 10s; Mr. F. O'Toole, 10s; Mr. John Scandon, 10s; Mr. M. Maloney, 10s; Mr. O'Farney, 10s; Miss Currick, 10s; Mrs. J. Savage, 5s; the following contributed 5s each—Mr. Hogan, Mrs. Mollie, Mrs. Breen, J. Cairns, J. Keeley, J. Cunningham, Mrs. Haray, M. Higgins, Miss McKenna, Mr. J. Connell, Mrs. A. Kerris, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. L. Brooks, Mrs. Seymour; Mr. T. McCracken, 4s; Mr. M. McKenna, 3s 6d; the following contributed 2s 6d each—Mrs. Barry, Mr. P. Kelly, Mrs. S. Donovan, Mrs. J. O'Connor, Monica Dillon, Mr. T. Stack, Mrs. P. Price, Mr. Heagerty, Mr. J. Richards, 'A Stranger,' 'A Friend,' Mr. A. Harika, Mr. A. Stempa, Mr. J. Mannell, Miss N. Chapman, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Collins, Mr. M. Gallagher, Mr. D. Hogan, Mrs. W. Welch, Mr. Sievers, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mrs. J. Stempa, Mr. D. McCarthy, Mrs. McAnulty; the following contributed 2s each—Mr. J. Brown, Miss McArdy, Mr. T. McGinnity, Miss Bruce, Mr. J. Gill, Mr. McCarthy, Miss M. Stempa, Mr. J. Pickett, Miss Touhy, Mr. F. P. Welch, Mrs. Boyd, Mr. E. O'Sullivan, Mr. J. Clarke, Miss Williams, 'A Friend,' Mrs. Taplin, 1s; Miss N. Williams, 1s.

Pleasant Point. Mr. T. O'Connor, £1; Mr. J. McCabe, £1; Mr. T. Mitten, £1; Mr. P. Coll, £1; Mr. M. Ryan, £1; Mr. J. Daley, £1; Mr. C. Boland, £1; Mr. T. Keligher, 10s 6d; Mr. T. Flemming, 10s 6d; Mr. M. Burns, 10s 6d; Mr. D. Foley, 10s 6d; Mr. W. Ruddle, 10s 6d; Mr. M. Collins, 10s; Mr. H. Dossett, sen., 10s; Mr. J. Day, 10s; Mr. A. Gosling, 10s; Mr. J. Buckley, 10s; Mr. D. Doherty, 10s; Mr. J. Greene, 10s; Mr. T. Liston, 10s; Mr. D. Burns, 10s; Mr. T. Orr, 10s; Mr. J. J. Connell, 10s; Mr. P. Collins, 10s; Mr. H. Dossett, jun., 10s; Mr. C. Lyons, 10s; Mr. H. Mellon, 10s; Mr. J. Breen, 10s; Mr. J. Hennessy, 10s.

Petone Parish. Mrs. Gaynor, £1; Miss Gaynor, £1; Mr. D. Burke, £1; Mr. W. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d; Mr. A. Coles, 10s; Mr. Bolton, sen., 10s; Mr. M. F. Gardiner, 10s; Mr. Leo. Gaynor, 10s; Miss A. Gaynor, 10s; Miss E. Gaynor, 10s; the following contributed 5s each—Mr. J. Gibbs, Mr. Lawlor, Mr. J. Corbishley, Mr. J. Donovan, Mr. S. Bolton, Mr. T. Bolton, Mrs. D. Burke, Miss Sheehy, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. T.

Burns, Miss Gleeson, Mr. J. Lenihan, Mrs. Collett, Mr. Jas. Gaynor, Mr. G. B. Bartlett, Mrs. Youngman; Mrs. Brewer, 4s; Mr. W. Myers, 3s; Mr. G. Donoghue, 3s; the following contributed 2s 6d each—Mr. P. Burt, Mr. R. Moore, Mr. M. Cronin, Mr. McGrail, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Ryder, Miss Bolton, Mr. C. O'Shea, Mr. M. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. Anderson, 'A Friend,' Mr. F. O'Leary, Mr. W. Ryan, Mr. Carberry, Mr. Kearney, Mr. F. Summers, Miss W. Conroy, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. A. Locke, Mr. P. E. Cairns, Mr. W. Ready, Mr. M. Ryan; the following contributed 2s each—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Locke, 'A Friend,' Mrs. Walters, Mr. A. Cassie, Mr. Silva, Mr. S. Pounceby, Mr. T. Walsh, Mr. J. Roper, Mr. Levey; the following contributed 1s each—Mrs. Chesterman, Mrs. Fisher, 'A Friend,' Mrs. M. Ryan, Mr. R. Locke, Mr. Verrall, Mr. Brosnanah; total, £15 7s.

Dannevirke. Mr. J. O'Sullivan, £5; Dannevirke Convent School children, £2 10s; Mr. D. Barry, £2 2s; Hedderman Bros., £2 2s; Mr. Campbell, £1 1s; Mr. J. Cullinane, £1 1s; 'Eblona,' Dannevirke, £1 1s; Mr. W. Hitchman, £1; Mr. W. Hales, £1; Mr. Goggin, £1; Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, £1; Mr. J. Ryan, £1; Mr. J. C. O'Sullivan, £1; Mr. M. J. Lyons, £1; Mr. D. O'Connor, £1; Mr. J. Linchan, £1; Mr. M. Power, £1; Mr. Dwyer, Mataman, £1; Mr. P. O'Sullivan, £1; Mr. J. Kelly, £1; Mr. E. Power, 10s; 'A Friend,' 10s; Mrs. P. Kelly, 10s; Mr. Curtis, sen., 10s; Mr. G. Cody, 10s; Mr. J. Sullivan, 10s; Mr. J. McDonald, 10s; Mr. D. O'Sullivan, 5s; Mr. D. Bourke, 5s; Mr. T. Hurley, 5s; Mr. H. Lopdell, 5s; Mr. J. Parrott, 5s; Mrs. P. Murphy, 5s; Mr. Jas. Curtis, 3s; Miss M. Green, 2s; Mr. Sanders, 2s; Mr. K. Parkinson, 2s; Mrs. Curtis, sen., 2s; total, £44 8s.

The following names were incorrectly given in last week's list:—'Frank Donnelly, Omakau,' should have read Frank Donnelly, Lauder; 'Michael Brady, Omakau' (Michael Bradley); 'Mrs. Wm. McDevitt, St. Bathans' (Mr. Wm. McDevitt); 'P. J. Herlihy, Ashburton' (Ashhurst).

We have received a wire from Wanganui saying that £93 8s had been posted to us. The list will appear in our next issue.

Those persons kindly sending in parish lists would facilitate the work of the office if they gave the total only for sums under 5s, as, owing to the amount of our space taken up by the lists, we have been forced reluctantly to print the total only for the smaller sums.

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, October 17, 1916, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Tuesday, 24th inst. Sheepskins.—We held our usual fortnightly sale to-day, when we submitted a small catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen for skins of a prime quality and for these late rates were maintained. Dead, damaged, and inferior were about ½d per lb easier. Quotations: Halfbred, to 12½d; fine crossbred, to 12½d; crossbred, to 12½d; dead crossbred, to 9½d; hoggets, to 12½d; dead hoggets, to 9½d; pelts, from 3d to 8½d; black, to 7½d per lb. Hides.—Our next sale will be held on Thursday, 19th inst. Oats.—Offerings are very light and stocks in store our almost diminished. Prime Gartons are meeting with a strong demand, and can be sold at an advance on late quotations. Prime milling, 3s to 3s 2d; good to best feed, 2s 11d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Prime lines are in strong demand, but there is practically no quantity offering. Prime milling velvet, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; Tuscan and velvet ear, 4s 9d to 4s 10s; best whole fowl wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes.—Consignments are scarce, and any freshly picked lines meet with a ready sale on arrival. Lines requiring picking over are not easily sold. Choice tables, £8 to £8 10s; good to best, £7 10s to £8 per ton (sacks in). Chaff.—Medium supplies are coming to hand, but these are sufficient to fill local requirements, which are not heavy.

J. M. J.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

While tendering our thanks to the many Subscribers who remitted their accounts prior to the 30th September, we regret to state that there are still a number who are yet in arrears, and we trust that they will remit as promptly as possible. It is almost impossible for our Travellers to reach every part of the country, and we are relying on those in the outlying districts to remit direct to the office.

DEATH

WALL.—Of your charity pray for the happy repose of the soul of George Wall, who departed this life on October 16, 1916, at 4 Armagh street, Christchurch: aged 76 years. —R.I.P.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

CASEY. On September 27, 1916 (killed in action in France). Patrick, beloved second son of John and Hanoria Casey, Otara: aged 29 years and 9 months. —R.I.P.

HAMPSON.—At Tidworth Military Hospital, on September 29, 1916. John, dearly beloved son of Mrs. M. Hampson, Reefton.

May God have mercy on his soul.

McGAHAN. On September 14, 1916 (killed in action in France). Sergeant Charles William McGahan (Carly), 3rd Battalion N.Z. Rifle Brigade, the dearly beloved youngest son of Mary and the late Thomas McGahan, of Taikara: aged 27 years. —R.I.P.

O'CARROLL.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of John Leo O'Carroll, who was killed in action in France on September 16, 1916, second dearly loved son of Thomas and Ellen O'Carroll, King street, Rangiora: aged 27 years. —R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

COX.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Joseph William Mason Cox, who died at Hawarden on October 15, 1916.

On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ 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, OCTOBER 19, 1916.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE SETTLEMENT



THE correspondent who writes to us at length on the subject of our leader of September 21 does not directly challenge or question any of the specific facts advanced by us, and we find nothing in his letter to lead us to modify our statement that the rejection of the proposed Home Rule settlement was brought about by the perfidious alteration by English statesmen of the terms of agreement on two vital points, and that if the British Cabinet had kept faith with the Irish Party, the latter would have accepted the Bill, and Home Rule—such as it might be—would by this time be in operation. We do not, of course, intend to convey that the members of the Party were uninfluenced by the strongly expressed Irish opinion on the subject of even temporary exclusion for Ulster or by the difficulties which they had experienced in securing such measure of consent to the proposal as was actually obtained. But we believe that, so long as it was clearly understood that the exclusion proposal like all the rest was strictly temporary and provisional in its nature, the Party honestly held that acceptance of the scheme was the lesser of two evils, and that it was good business—taking a large view and acting with an eye to the future—to throw the onus of rejection upon the Lansdownes and the Norfolks and the other English Die-hards. That is the position which the Party still takes. In a letter to the Derry Division (No. 1) of the A.O.H., acknowledging resolutions of confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party and published in the latest Irish papers to hand, Mr. John Dillon writes in part: "The publication of the 'heads of agreement' and the recent debate in the House of Commons have fully vindicated the action of the Irish Party, and made it clear to all honest and fair-minded men that under circumstances of the cruellest difficulty the Irish Party saved the National Cause from a very great danger. Had the Leaders of the Irish Party made themselves responsible for refusing to negotiate on the basis of the heads of agreement handed to them by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Government there cannot be the slightest doubt they would have furnished the Coalition Government with a powerful argument in supporting the maintenance of Coercion and Martial Law in Ireland, and would have enormously strengthened Sir Edward Carson and the English Die-hards in any fight they might make against Home Rule in the future."

It is admitted by the English Ministers—as, of course, it could not be denied—that the terms of agree-

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ment were deliberately and drastically altered in the vital matter of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, the representation being reduced from 103 to 42. Our correspondent either fails to see the significance of this Tory trick or his party predilections lead him to minimise it. Of course the Irish Party would not want the full present representation at Westminster if once Home Rule were definitely and permanently secured. But, as was at first agreed and asserted on all sides, the whole arrangement was to be of a purely provisional character. The 'heads of agreement' expressly provide that 'further and permanent provision for the government of Ireland' was to be made by the Imperial Parliament within twelve months, or within such extended period as might be prescribed by Order in Council. When the time for giving effect to that provision arrived, Ireland would require her fullest strength at Westminster if she was to have any guarantee that the ground already won would be retained, or any hope that further advantages might be secured. That would, indeed, be the critical hour. It is then that the real battle of unity or partition would be fought, and the whole fate of the national cause might hang on the narrowest possible margin of votes. It is clear, therefore, that the retention of the full Irish strength at Westminster until some sort of equality has been reached on the Home Rule measure is a supremely important matter, on which there could not safely be any parley or compromise. With such a trial of strength before him, it would be little short of suicidal if Mr. Redmond were to throw away any of his man power or to allow his fighting machine in any way to be weakened. Had he elected to pursue such a course assuredly he would still have had plenty of critics, but in that case we think he would have deserved all he got. To withdraw his men at the very time when the final issue was to be decided, would be to sell the pass, with a vengeance. From the point of view of the Irish Party, the retention of full representation was vital in that it stamped the whole measure as provisional. It gave a pledge to Ireland that the House of Commons would not allow the question to slumber indefinitely.

*

With reference to the exclusion proposals, the elaborate historical treatment of the matter by our correspondent, though interesting in itself, has no bearing on the point of our article, which was that the original proposal, as submitted to the Irish Party, was for a purely temporary exclusion, but that when a certain measure of Irish consent had been given, the terms were varied, partly by Mr. Asquith's declaration, but still more by a secret written undertaking, given by Mr. Lloyd George to Sir Edward Carson, conveying an assurance that the exclusion was intended to be definitely and absolutely permanent. That the original proposal was for a strictly temporary partition is shown beyond all possible question by the clear terms of the Government White Paper on the subject. Clause 14 of the official 'Heads of Agreement' is as follows: 'The Bill—that is, of course, the provisions of the Bill—to remain in force during the continuance of the war and for twelve months thereafter, but if Parliament has not by that time made further and permanent provision for the government of Ireland the period for which the Bill is to remain in force is to be extended by Order in Council for such time as may be necessary in order to enable Parliament to make such provision. It is also understood that at the close of the war there should be held an Imperial Conference with a view to bringing the Dominions into closer cooperation with the Government of the Empire, and that the permanent settlement of Ireland should be considered at that Conference.' One of the provisions of the Bill was to provide for the exclusion of certain Ulster counties, and in the clear terms of the agreement that provision, like all the rest of the Bill, was to 'remain in force during the continuance of the war' and a certain defined period thereafter, after which the 'permanent settlement' was to be further considered. If words are to be taken as having any meaning at

all, it cannot be denied that Clause 14 conveys the impression—and was intended to convey the impression—that the whole arrangement under discussion was of a temporary and provisional character. That Mr. Redmond so understood them, and that he was, as he has always been, opposed to permanent partition was shown by the fact that at the Ulster Convention he gave a solemn promise that if permanent exclusion were proposed, he would reject the scheme. As a matter of fact no one has denounced the idea of a permanent division of Ireland more vehemently than Mr. Redmond. So late as October 12, 1913, addressing a meeting at Limerick, Mr. Redmond said: 'I have to say here to-day that that suggestion (the possible exclusion of a portion of Ulster) is a totally impracticable and unworkable one. . . . A unit Ireland is, and must remain, and we can never assent to any proposal which would create a sharp eternal dividing line between Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants. . . . The two-nations theory is to us an abomination and a blasphemy.' Mr. Devlin has expressed similar sentiments. Speaking in the House of Commons on June 13, 1912, he said: 'Whether Home Rule be a good or a bad thing for Ireland, Ireland stands by itself, and will not be broken up into sections. . . . No Home Rule Bill will ever be acceptable to those I represent in Belfast unless it be Home Rule for a nation and not Home Rule for a province.'

*

But our article of September 21 was not concerned with the past utterances of Mr. Redmond or of anybody else, but with the existing situation; and in following our correspondent we have strayed from strict adherence to the subject which the article was intended to discuss. Our contention was that the Irish Party had been basely betrayed by the British Government; that a proposal for the temporary exclusion of Ulster was submitted to which the Irish Party reluctantly agreed and that a declaration of permanent exclusion was afterwards substituted for it; and that this, and a variation of terms on another vital point, were responsible for the breakdown of the negotiations. The position was made abundantly clear and vigorously emphasised by the leading members of the Party themselves in the historic debate in the House of Commons on July 31. We have not space for quotation from all the speeches, but we make a typical citation from that of Mr. Devlin, which was recognised on all hands as the most brilliant in the debate. 'Now, let me come,' he said, 'to where I stand upon this question. I have, perhaps, been as passionate and insistent in all these Irish controversies as anyone in this House when I have spoken, and outside I have always done it because I do not believe that Ulster, either permanently or temporarily, ought to be divorced from the rest of Ireland. . . . No; I would never agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster. (Cheers.) I agreed to these proposals, because I thought it was a temporary war measure. We were prepared to recommend to these people to allow these six counties to remain under the authority of the Imperial Parliament during the war; that they were not to be automatically forced in at any time until the whole matter should come up for revision. I am not a lawyer; I am not even a subtle rhetorician. I have no experience whatever, even of Parliamentary controversy. But one thing I do understand. I understand with my blunt mind the meaning of a contract. That is clear to all of us. A contract was entered into between the parties in a great question of controversy and of national importance. We were one set of men who were parties to the arrangement, and the right hon. and learned gentleman, the member for Trinity College, and his friends were the others. We took this document to our friends, and we got them to agree to it as a temporary solution of the Irish difficulty. They did the same. I am not going to lay the blame upon any shoulders now, but this I do say, that if there was any lack of lucidity or clearness in what was proposed to us or to the right hon. and learned gentleman, that should have been cleared up before we left, and not after. . . .'

I am prepared to go out of Parliament, but I do not like to go out leaving in the hearts of so many who trusted in me the belief that I am false to them. We are prepared to meet the hon. member for Dublin University on the way, but we will not make all the sacrifice, and we will not dismember Ireland.' The whole position is simply and temperately—too temperately—summed up by Mr. T. P. O'Connor in *Reynolds's Newspaper*: 'I do not for the moment go into the merits of the two points on which the negotiations broke down: it is sufficient to say that the Ministry, according even to their own avowals, broke their contract. Now there may be many things which are obscure to the man in the street in the complexities of our political system: but there is one thing which is clear to even the most untrained intellect in the country; and that is a bargain is a bargain; and that an honorable man's word is his bond. Against this primary canon of life and of all orderly and honest civilisation the Government have sinned: and the country does not and cannot forgive such an offence without tearing up to the roots all the foundations of fair and honorable dealing between man and man.'

Notes

National Service League

Our attention has been called by the secretary of the Catholic Federation to a circular issued in the name of the National Service League. The objects of the league are stated to be: 'To give preference to returned soldiers in regard to employment, and in trade; To fight for the 1000 Payments to be given; Subscription list; To arrange for the Salvation Army; Orphanage for the children of fallen soldiers; Cards issued for the League; To say.' We do not know if the Salvation Army seems to have any part in the war, but from the above it would appear as if it did. In any case it would be well for our people to bear in mind the objects of the league when they are circumsised or asked for subscriptions by a member of the National Service League.

Press Points

We make the following further selection from pithy and pungent American press comments on current affairs:

Constantinople eligible for membership in the Sick Men of Europe Club. *Atlanta Constitution.*

Sometimes one wonders what in the world England would do if it didn't have Lloyd George. *Indianapolis News.*

Since Mr. Wilson has so long been in doubt he may as well leave the Mexican issue for Mr. Hughes to settle. *Baltimore American.*

No, Angela, you are wrong. General Bliss is the name of an army officer and not a description of conditions along the Mexican border, as you supposed. *Detroit Free Press.*

The two Irish soldiers shot in Germany for refusing to accompany Casement couldn't have done much worse by going along. *Washington Post.*

Premier Asquith talks about the finish of the war in much the same manner that a political chairman

talks about an election in this country.—*Indianapolis News.*

In spite of the bitterness bred by two years of war, there is still a perfect harmony between broiled English mutton chops and German fried potatoes.—*Providence Evening Bulletin.*

In the history of men no attempt has been made to help each other comparable with the present attempt in Europe to injure each other.—Ed. Howe in *The Independent.*

Our Catholic Anzacs

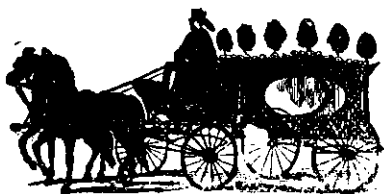
Judging by the tribute paid to them by a French journal, *La Chronique Picarde*, the New Zealand and Australian Catholic boys in France appear to have made a very pleasant impression on the French people, both by their soldierly qualities and by their manly Catholic spirit. 'A large number of the men amongst the soldiers of the Antipodes,' says the Picardy paper in a recent issue, 'are Catholics, and Catholics deeply penetrated with the spirit of Christ and of His Church. They thus testify, before the eyes of our old Catholic people, the unity, the universality, and the vitality of the Catholic Church in the entire world. This is one of the unexpected effects produced by the present war. Alone of all the religions we have seen passing here, and they are numerous—Protestants of every sect, Mohammedans, Hindoos, Feticichists, with their various different rites the Catholic religion alone is clothed with the characters of unity and universality in her dogma, her moral, and her worship, which facts strike every reflective mind. The Catholic Australians are practising Catholics. They delight in visiting our ancient churches, and are especially impressed by their antiquity, and always seem anxious to learn the date of their erection. Their architecture appears to interest them less than their age. Inhabitants of a new country, of recent Christian civilisation, they are glad to have proved by their own eyes that the foundation of this civilisation is found in the most distant centuries of ancient Europe, of which it was the glory and the happiness as long as she remained faithful to her ancient traditions of faith.'

Consequently, it is with great marks of respect that the Australians enter our old Catholic churches. Their demeanour is not only irreproachable, but pious. They kneel on the bare pavement, pushing the kneeling chairs usual here on one side, and their behaviour during Mass is edifying. So, too, is their preparation for Confession, which is made with deep recollection. We have been present at two ceremonies, and both were most impressive. One was an assembly of the men in the evening, at which a large number of Protestants were present as well as Catholics. The General of the Brigade expressed regret that he could not be present on this occasion, and, though a Protestant, he was represented by the colonel and numerous officers. The Catholic chaplain, an Irish Passionist, addressed the congregation from the pulpit and gave them excellent advice: he also directed the singing of the hymns. The accompanist was a soldier-organist from Sydney. On Sunday the church was well filled by the Catholic soldiers for a General Communion. An hour afterwards they were on their way to battle, and we have since heard of their bravery.'

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Arrangements are being made by St. Joseph's parish choir to hold a picnic on Labor Day. The picnic will be held at Taieri Mouth. Given a fine day a very pleasant outing is anticipated.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief have done a great deal of useful sewing during the last few weeks, and have almost enough garments to fill another case. Donations of goods were gratefully received from St. Joseph's School (Oamarna), Mrs. Culling (Hillgrove), Mrs. Sheahy, Mrs. Logan, and Miss McKewan.

As we go to press word has come through that Cecil Delany, youngest son of Mr. James Delany, North-East Valley, and brother of the Rev. Father Delany, and Mrs. A. Quelch, of Mosgiel, has been killed in action. We offer our sincere sympathy to his parents, brothers, and sister.

The annual meeting of the St. Joseph's Harrier Club, at which the distribution of prizes won during the past season will be made, will be held in St. Joseph's Hall on next Friday night, the 20th inst., at 7.45. The committee are anxious to have as large an attendance as possible, and give a cordial invitation to all their friends to what they expect will be a successful ending to a successful season.

The members of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club held their usual monthly social last Wednesday evening, when there was a large attendance of visitors and members. Various games, etc., were indulged in and helped to pass a most enjoyable evening. Items were contributed by the following: Songs, Misses Bonn, Bradshaw, M. Carter, A. Brody, and Mr. P. White; recitations, Miss M. Puerhegoud, Miss R. Carter was the accompanist for the evening. The president (Mrs. Jackson) expressed the club's regret at the sad loss sustained by the death of Lieutenant Joseph Atchell, who was killed at the front. During the evening Rev. Father Corcoran, on behalf of the club, presented a greenstone tiki to Mr. D. Ahern, on the occasion of his leaving for Trentham.

Waikiwi

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A concert held recently in the Public Hall on behalf of the presbytery debt liquidation fund brought a goodly gathering together. Several of Invercargill's most popular vocalists and instrumentalists kindly gave their services, and a very enjoyable evening resulted. Practically the entire section on which the church is built is now under cultivation, and the planting of ornamental shrubs in front has somewhat changed the appearance of the church property. Improvements to the sanctuary are still going on, and when completed will give a very pleasing appearance to the interior of the church.

The forthcoming bazaar and art union are topics of frequent conversation amongst the people, and judging by the readiness with which old friends of our pastor have responded to his invitation to invest, there should be a satisfactory result. For the benefit of those who have not yet responded it is notified that the drawing takes place on November 25 in the presence of a committee of prominent citizens. One kind friend in the north, in forwarding his returns, asked where might Waikiwi be. Our modesty has evidently caused people to remain in ignorance of the situation of our thriving locality. We may mention for the benefit of those who wish to know, that Invercargill is our next neighbor—in fact, is our most prominent suburb. Other suburbs we have, such as Wallacetown, where various thriving industries flourish, and without undue elation, we can claim that the number of motor cars, motor cycles, and vehicles of all descriptions that pass day and night through Waikiwi would make Princes street, Dunedin, jealous.

St. Benedict's, Auckland

(From our own correspondent.)

The mission conducted by the Marist Fathers was brought to a close on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. An immense concourse of people assembled to assist at the closing scenes of one of the most successful missions ever preached in this parish. From the very start the good Fathers endeavored themselves to the hearts of all. Their earnest, solid, and eloquent discourses made lasting impressions. There was a thoroughness about their methods that adapted and brought home with irresistible force the great messages of Divine truth to people of every condition and degree. Sunday night's congregation bore eloquent testimony to the effects of their labors. Indeed, it was a thrilling, never-to-be-forgotten sight, when, at the close of the parting discourse, the huge congregation arose in a body to renew the vows of their Baptism. Holding high their lighted candles, symbolical of their faith and devotion, they pronounced anew the solemn engagements of their Baptism. Then, before the Blessed Sacrament, they joined themselves in honor to a few practical resolutions that would ensure the lasting fruits of their baptism. The bestowal of the Papal Blessing, followed by Consumption of the Most Blessed Sacrament and the singing of the hymn "Faith of our Fathers" brought the great season of grace to a close. Many regrets have been expressed that the mission could not be prolonged; but other fields of labor were awaiting the aid of the missionaries. These zealous priests and their untiring labors will be remembered for many a year by the people of St. Benedict's. They bring with them the deepest love and gratitude that spiritual children can offer for their Heavenly Father.

Lower Hutt

Another member of the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, has left for the front, in the person of Jack Hally, son of Mr. P. Hally, Trade Commissioner. During his school career Jack was looked upon as a bit of a marvel, and on one occasion won three scholarships in one week—viz., St. Patrick's College (Wellington), the Sacred Heart Scholarship (Auckland), and was the first Catholic boy to win a Government Junior Scholarship, but was disqualified from using it even if his parents desired, owing to his being educated at a Catholic school. During his course of studies at the Sacred Heart College, Auckland, he—besides winning the above medals and innumerable other prizes—matriculated on two occasions, and on leaving college took to the study of law, and while in the office of Sir John Findlay passed the first section of his examination. Jack was always an ardent footballer and boxer, and prior to his leaving by the troopship Willechra with the 18th Reinforcements, he was presented with a substantial cheque by Sir John Findlay, a valuable wristlet watch by the members of the Board of Trade, and a number of other suitable presents by his many admirers in football and other athletic circles. Needless to say, Jack goes to the front with the heartiest good wishes for his welfare, and safe return to New Zealand.

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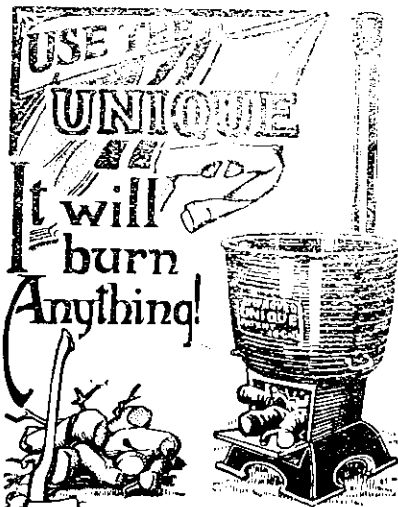
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Irish News

GENERAL.

The death of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa is announced from New York. She was seventy years of age.

Mr. Shane Leslie, the new editor of the *Dublin Review*, is a convert. He entered the Church whilst working amongst Irish poor. He was educated at Eton, the University of Paris, and King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Leslie has taken a keen interest in the Celtic revival, and as a Nationalist contested Derry twice.

Intense gratification is felt at the recent elevation to the magistracy of Mr. Edmund Mansfield, ex-president of the Irish National Teachers' Association. It is fresh in the public mind how this dauntless champion of his fellow-teachers attacked the system of school inspection and was dismissed for his temerity. Later, he was reinstated by the result of the findings of the Viceregal Commission of Inquiry into the system of Irish Primary Education, and a substantial testimonial was given him by the United Irish Teachers.

By the death of the Very Rev. Canon McMahon, Kilmihill, County Clare, at the patriarchal age of 92, the Church militant loses a saintly priest and the district one who has witnessed scenes in the struggle for Irish nationality which have already passed into the realm of history. The last solemn rites were celebrated recently, when the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty presided, and priests from all parts of the diocese, with a great gathering of the laity, were present.

Lieutenant Timothy John Aloysius O'Brien, R.F.A., killed by a shell on August 7, was the eldest son of Sir Timothy and Lady O'Brien, of Grange-William, Maynooth, and was twenty-four years old. He was educated at St. Anthony's, Eastbourne, and at Beaumont College; and went to the front with the original Expeditionary Force. He took part in the battles of Mons, the Aisne, Ypres, and in numerous engagements since, escaping without injury till August 7, when he was killed by shell fire. Like his father, the late officer was an accomplished horseman, cricketer, and all-round sportsman. His brother, Robert Rollo Gillespie O'Brien, aged fifteen, the only other son in a family of ten children, now becomes heir to the baronetcy. His mother is a sister of Sir Humphrey de Trafford.

FAITH IN THE IRISH PARTY.

'In this time of crisis we reaffirm our faith in the patriotism and ability of our leaders and party'; so declared the staunch Nationalists of Arney and the surrounding districts of Fermanagh at the fine meeting presided over by the Very Rev. Canon McMahon, P.P., one of those glorious veterans of the National Movement whose hearts are ever sound and whose judgments are ever clear (says the *Irish Weekly*). 'We pledge our loyal support to Mr. Redmond and the members of the Irish Party who, despite the attacks of bogus Nationalists at home and the common enemy at Westminster, have honorably carried out their portion of the 'contract, and have shown by their political sagacity and faithful tenacity to Home Rule that in this crisis, as always, the interests of the nation can best be served at their hands': so declared the governing body of the A.O.H. in Cork, speaking for over fifty Munster divisions of the Order. Thus North and South fraternise in enthusiastic approval of the Irish Party's policy. The mists of misrepresentation are being rapidly dispelled. The people are realising that, in the terms of Mr. John Dillon's reply to the secretary of the Cork Hibernians, the Nationalist Party is now more than ever 'the only force that stands in Ireland for a Constitutional Movement'; and the people of the country share to the full in Mr. Dillon's conviction that 'the National cause can be safeguarded and Home Rule for a United Ireland triumphantly secured' if the National ranks are kept unbroken. 'Notwithstanding confusion and misunderstanding in

regard to the National question, he was glad to say that the Omagh branch of the United Irish League was in a highly satisfactory position.' So reported Mr. Patrick McLoughlin, D.C., the hon. secretary of the Omagh branch, at the annual meeting held a short time ago; and it is both satisfactory and encouraging to learn that the old organisation still 'holds the field' in the capital of Tyrone, a town which has been the fruitful source of 'machined' resolutions and wild 'alarums and excursions' designed to destroy the nation's strength and divide the Irish people. The members of the Omagh United Irish League formally and firmly renewed their confidence in the Irish National Parliamentary Party under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, and congratulated the Irish Leader and his colleagues, Messrs. Dillon and Devlin, 'on their splendid effort for an honorable temporary settlement of the Home Rule question.' What was said in Omagh by the staunch Nationalists of the ancient town at the annual meeting is felt amongst Nationalists all over Ireland. We congratulate the United Irish Leaguers of Tyrone's most populous centre on the success with which they have maintained their branch of the National Organisation, and we look to them for active, practical, and effective work on Ireland's behalf during the trying and critical days before the friends of the country's imperishable cause.

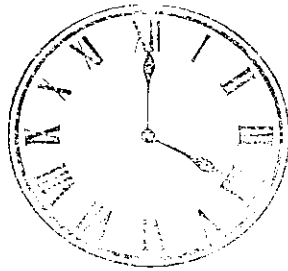
THE NEW BISHOP OF PORT LOUIS.

The successor to the Archbishop of Cardiff in the See of Port Louis, Mauritius, the Right Rev. John T. Murphy, C.S.Sp., was consecrated in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, on Sunday (says the *London Tablet* of August 19). This diocese has had a somewhat eventful history, owing partly to political changes and partly to movements in the population, and the English Benedictines and the Fathers of the Holy Ghost have many associations with it. The diocese, as we know it to-day, was established in 1847. In the 18th century the island formed part of a prefecture apostolic, which included Madagascar, Reunion, etc., and was under the care of the French Vincentian Fathers. In 1740 it was made dependent on the archbishopric of Paris. The island was captured by the English in 1810 and ceded to them by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. This necessitated a change in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the island, and in 1819 the vicariate to which it belonged was made part of the care of Bishop Slater, of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1829 Madagascar was severed from the vicariate. Bishop Morris was later sent thither as Apostolic Visitor, and, being recalled in 1840 his place was taken in 1841 by Mgr. Collier, O.S.B., who was named vicar-apostolic. He travelled through England, Ireland, and France in search of priests and took four out with him. Among these was Father Laval, of the Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, which, in 1846, was united with the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. The colored population of the island, which numbered about 60,000 and contained many recently liberated slaves, was confided to the care of Father Laval and his congregation. There were then only five chapels in the island; ten years later there were fifty. Since the establishment of the diocese of Port Louis the following bishops have held the see:—Bishop Hankinson, Bishop Scarisbrick, Bishop O'Neill, and Bishop Bilsborrow. The Congregation of the Holy Ghost, of which the new bishop is a member, was founded for the supply of missionaries to the most destitute peoples, and has long been identified with Africa. At the ceremony on Sunday, the consecrating prelate was the Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, and the assisting consecrating prelates were the Most Rev. Dr. Mangan, Bishop of Kerry, and the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. The Bishop of Down and Connor and the Bishop of Dromore were also present. The Very Rev. M. Downey, C.S.Sp. (President Blackrock College), and the Rev. Dr. Moloney acted as chaplains to the newly consecrated Bishop. The Rev. M. S. McMahon, B.A. (Clonliffe College), and the Rev. L. Brophy, S.T.L., Carlow College, were masters of ceremonies. The music was rendered by the Pro-Cathedral choir.

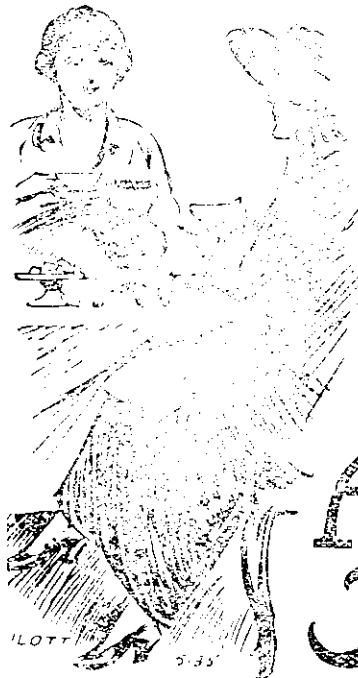
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ROLL OF HONOR

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH ATWILL.

Lieutenant Atwill, who was killed in action in France, was the elder son of Ellen and the late Joseph Atwill, of Bathgate street, South Dunedin. Having left school he went into the office of Mr. J. N. Lawson, accountant and sharebroker, where he was employed for eight years. He continued his studies with such success that he passed his Accountancy Examination when he was twenty years of age—we believe a record for New Zealand up to that time. When Mr. Lawson retired from business Lieutenant Atwill went into the office of Messrs. Usherwood and Co. Lieutenant Atwill took a keen interest in the School Cadets and the Territorial movements. He qualified for lieutenant, and when the Hibernian Cadet Corps was formed he, with Lieutenant Bevis—now at the front—had charge of the South Dunedin platoon of that corps. Later on the South Dunedin and St. Joseph's Cadets were amalgamated, and Lieutenant Atwill retained his appointment of Lieutenant in the united corps. When a shortage of officers was caused through the war, Lieutenant Atwill was given charge of the Caversham Cadets. He left for Trentham in January of this year, and while there qualified and passed his examination for the rank of captain. He left New Zealand as first lieutenant



LIEUTENANT JOSEPH ATWILL.

with the Fourteenth Reinforcements. Lieutenant Atwill took a very keen interest in all Catholic movements. He was an active member of the Young Men's Clubs, where he showed decided talent as a keen debater. He was a member of the I.A.C.B. Society, in which body he held the office of auditor. He was one of the men whom we can ill afford to lose. He willingly made the great sacrifice, which has been accepted.

SERGEANT ERNEST J. O'DONOHUE.

Sergeant Ernest Joseph O'Donohue, killed in action (writes our Christchurch correspondent), was the son of Mr. Martin O'Donohue, of Papanui, and brother of Sister M. St. Angelique, of the Nelson Convent. He leaves a wife and three children, and has two brothers in camp (one at Trentham and one at Palmerston North). He left New Zealand in October, 1915, with the Rifle Brigade. He spent some time on outpost duty in Egypt before going to France. It is learnt from his letters to his friends that he had been in the midst of several great bombardments, and had some narrow escapes. When last heard from at the end of July he was in the best of health and spirits. On a

recent Saturday the flag over P. S. Nicholls and Co.'s, auctioneers, was flown out of respect for the memory of the deceased, who before enlisting was a member of that firm's staff. Sergeant O'Donohue was also a member of St. Mary's Conference Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Brothers had a Mass offered for the repose of his soul on Sunday, October 8.

PRIVATE THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Private Thomas Joseph Flanagan, killed in action in France on September 15, was the youngest son of the late Patrick and Mrs. Flanagan, of Oreti. Before



PRIVATE T. J. FLANAGAN.

enlisting with the Ninth Reinforcements he was engaged on his mother's farm. He was educated at the Oreti school, in which district he was born. He was 23 years of age.

RIFLEMAN DAVID HENRY MURRAY.

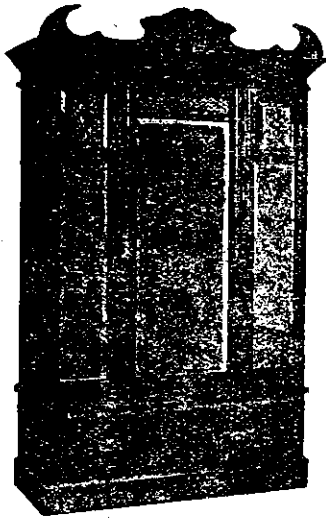
Rifleman David Henry Murray, of the Fourth Battalion of the Earl of Liverpool's Own (writes our Christchurch correspondent), who was wounded in the right knee and admitted to hospital on September 18, is a brother of Mr. W. P. Murray. Rifleman Murray was educated at the Marist Brothers' School. He was a member of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association, representing the association on the cricket and football fields. He is 21 years of age, and prior to enlisting was employed as a letter-carrier on the Post Office staff. He is well-known in the Fendalton and Riccarton districts.

PRIVATE CHARLES HENRY BROWNE.

Word has been received (says the Marlborough *Express*) that Private Charles Henry Browne has died from wounds received in action in France on September 18. Private Browne, who was the eldest son of Mr. H. V. Browne, an esteemed resident of Blenheim, was 22 years of age. He was born in Blenheim, and educated at St. Mary's School, Blenheim, and St. Patrick's College, Wellington. He left New Zealand with the Third Reinforcements, and took part in the landing at Gallipoli, going right through that campaign, and then proceeding with the Anzacs to France. At Gallipoli he was reported missing, and the anxiety caused to his parents and friends by this intelligence was unduly prolonged owing to the fact that he was inadvertently registered in two regiments. Actually Private Browne was missing for some 24 hours only, being isolated in a part of the battlefield during a severe engagement. He took a full share in the fighting done by the New Zealanders on the Peninsula and in France,

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PRIVATE EDWARD JOHN BOGUE.

Word has been received that Private Edward John Bogue, who was wounded in France in July, is now convalescent in Hornchurch. He was born 25 years ago at Manaia, and left with the Fifth Reinforcements for Gallipoli, where he got a bad shaking up, having to be sent to Malta Hospital to recuperate. From thence he left for France. Before leaving for the Front he was farming in the Waiuku district.

SERGEANT CHARLES MCGAHAN.

Sergeant Charles William McGahan, who has been killed in action, was the youngest son of the late Mr. T. McGahan, of Whangarata. Sergeant McGahan was born at Tuakau, and was 21 years of age. He was educated at the Pukekohe Convent. On leaving school he entered the railway service as a cadet. When war broke out he was stationed at Ohakune, and from there he enlisted for duty in Samoa. After returning from Samoa he enlisted with the Expeditionary Force, and sailed in February for Egypt, later on going to France. His brother, James, is a member of the Sixth Reinforcements, and is in Egypt.

RIFLEMAN J. BYRNE.

Rifleman J. Byrne, reported wounded, is the youngest son of Mr. J. P. Byrne, of Simon street, Spreydon, and late of Paroa, Greymouth. He was educated at the Marist Brothers' School, Greymouth. After leaving school he served his apprenticeship in the Despatch Foundry, Greymouth, but on going to reside in Canterbury went in for bridge contracting, on which work he was engaged when he enlisted, and left for the front in October last with 'Lord Liverpool's Own.' His elder brother has also been wounded, but is now convalescent.



PRIVATE JOHN HAMPSON
(Reefton).

PRIVATE JAMES HUNT.

The sad news was received in Palmerston last week that Private James Hunt had been killed in action in France (writes our Palmerston North correspondent). Private Hunt, who left with the 10th Reinforcements,

was a bright young man of 27 years, and a true Scotchman in every sense of the word. He was born in Helensburg, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, where he made a name for himself as a dancer and judge, having officiated at many of the competitions: in fact many of his old pupils rank among the foremost dancers in Scotland. Before



PRIVATE JAMES HUNT.

coming to New Zealand Private Hunt was gardener to Princess Louise at Roseneath Castle. In 1912 he left the land of his birth for New Zealand, settling down in Palmerston, where he had resided up to the time of his enlistment. At all the Masses on Sunday last reference was made to the loss the district had sustained by his death. He was a member of the choir, and was also connected with other bodies in the parish. Both Father McManus and Father Forrestal extended votes of sympathy on behalf of the parish to his sister and two brothers. At a meeting of the choir a vote of condolence was passed to the family, the members standing. At the close of the evening service the 'Dead March' was played by the organist as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RIFLEMAN J. ROCHE.

Rifleman J. Roche, wounded recently in France, is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Roche, South Invercargill. He was born at South Invercargill, and was educated at the Tisbury Public and Marist Brothers' Schools. On leaving school he joined the N.Z. Railways as cadet, and was stationed in various parts of Southland until a few years ago, when he was transferred to the North Island. He was station master at Tariki for 12 months, but at the time of enlisting with the Main Body N.Z. Rifle Brigade, was relieving at Hawera.

LANCE-CORPORAL J. MCKONE,

Lance-Corporal J. McKone (writes our Oamaru correspondent), who has died of wounds received in action in France, was born at Hilderthorpe in December, 1895, and was educated at Awamoko school, finishing his education at St. Patrick's School, Oamaru. After leaving school he joined the clerical branch of the Railway service, and was stationed at Ngapara and Waiwera, where he was widely known. He enlisted at Waiwera, joining the 3rd Battalion of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade, and subsequently was transferred to the signalling division. He landed in the firing line in France on Easter Monday, and since then was constantly engaged in active work, taking part in three battles. He received his fatal wounds on the memorable September 15, word having been received of his death on October 1. Lance-Corporal McKone is a son of Mr. Michael McKone, of North road, Oamaru.

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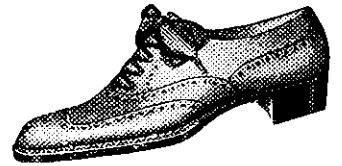


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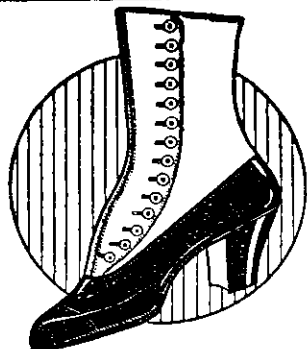
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[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In your leader of September 21—'Who Altered the Bill?'—you attribute the breakdown of Mr. Lloyd George's proposed Home Rule settlement to the deliberate alteration of the terms of agreement on two vital points. One of these related to the exclusion of Ulster; the other to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster.

That the Tory members of the British Cabinet were unwilling to have the Irish in full force in Westminster is quite true. It also seems quite natural. They did not want the Irish members, whilst governing their own country, to have also a voice (more powerful than the population they represented warranted) in the government of England and Scotland. I believe the representation allowed by the Home Rule Act was 42 and on certain occasions the full representation of 103 was to be summoned to the Imperial Parliament. One would think a question of this kind was not of such supreme importance. A discussion, if Mr. Redmond allowed the Bill to be introduced, would surely have led to an agreement of some kind.

The question of the exclusion of Ulster is a different matter altogether. The form of agreement presented in the first case for the consideration of Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson and adopted by them was issued as a Parliamentary White Paper at the end of last July. Articles (2) and (14) are those which refer to the exclusion of the New Ulster. They are:—
(2) The Act not to apply to an excluded area which is to consist of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Derry, and Tyrone, including the Parliamentary boroughs of Belfast, Derry, and Newry. (14) The Bill to remain in force during the continuance of the war and for twelve months thereafter, but if Parliament has not by that time made further and permanent provision for the government of Ireland the period for which the Bill is to remain in force is to be extended by Order in Council for such time as may be necessary in order to enable Parliament to make such provision. There is also on the Paper a reference to the understanding that an Imperial Conference 'should' be held after the war and that the permanent settlement of Ireland 'should' be considered at that Conference.

Before making any comment on this document I would like you to consider what the attitude of the Irish leaders has been on the question of the exclusion of Ulster.

At the Buckingham Palace Conference in 1914, it will be remembered, the principal questions debated were (1) the automatic inclusion of Ulster after a certain stated period, and (2) the portions of Ulster to be excluded. We know the representatives of Ulster would by no means agree to an automatic inclusion. We know too that the Irish representatives (Messrs. Redmond and Dillon), without consulting the party or people, acquiesced in a proposal the result of which, carried into legislative effect, would have caused not only a temporary but even a permanent division of Ireland. The conference really broke down on the question of the inclusion of Tyrone. When the Home Rule Bill was finally passed it was accompanied by Mr. Asquith's specific statement: 'It will not and cannot come into operation until Parliament has had the fullest opportunity, by an amending Bill, of altering, modifying, or qualifying its provisions.' In this he was making a public promise to the Ulster members.

At a great meeting in Dublin after the outbreak of the war the Premier again stated that 'the idea of coercing Ulster could not be dreamt of.' Mr. Redmond, who was present on the platform, professed agreement with Mr. Asquith's statement. This then was the official position of the Government two years ago, and

no one can pretend that there was any vagueness about it. It remained the official position down to Mr. Lloyd George's attempted settlement. Speaking in the House of Commons on July 10 last, a fortnight before Mr. Redmond rejected the settlement, Mr. Asquith made it clear that while the whole projected arrangement was in its nature provisional, the exclusion of Ulster was permanent in the sense that the counties could not be brought under a Home Rule Government except of their own free will. (*Times*, July 11). Even after this the official organ of the Irish Party, the *Freeman*, continued to impress on its readers the idea that the settlement was to be purely provisional. Mr. Redmond, who heard or saw Mr. Asquith's statement, never made any comment. Neither did the other members of the party. I think it may be assumed they recognised the impossibility of forcing Ulster and were content to accept what had been offered failing a better settlement. I doubt if there was really an alteration of Article (14).

In Dublin and over Ireland there was a great deal of indignation over the concession to the Ulstermen at the Buckingham Palace Conference. Mr. Dillon admitted that he and Mr. Redmond made them with their eyes open to the probable consequences. The gravity of the situation caused by the war, however, interfered to prevent extended discussion. The people thought their time would come when Mr. Asquith introduced his amending Bill at the conclusion of the war. Their anger was somewhat appeased by speeches from the rank and file of the Irish Party, who promised the Act would come into operation automatically in a certain time and that they would allow no amendment. It is to talk of this kind that the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, alludes in his recent letter which has been such bitter reading for the members of the party.

It will be noticed that the articles of the Lloyd George memorandum make no mention of the inclusion of Ulster, and Article (14) plainly indicates that a special Act would be necessary if Ulster was to be included. Mr. Asquith, indeed, specifically stated this in reply to a question of Sir Edward Carson on July 10 last. It must be presumed Mr. Redmond knew the plain meaning of the words of the article. Indeed in his speech rejecting the proposals as amended, he is rather vague and dwells more on the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament than on anything else. Mr. Devlin sticks manfully to the portion of the agreement affecting the partition, and bases all his opposition to the amending Bill on the exclusion of the Irish members. Mr. Dillon too seems to affect the same attitude. He is prepared to carry out the partition part of the bargain.

Why, then, did the Irish Party reject the proposed Bill in such a violent manner on an issue that might possibly be arranged by a little give and take?

The question will be easily answered by those in close touch with Irish affairs—They dare not for their political lives accept any settlement, provisional or otherwise, involving the partition of Ireland. A file of any independent newspaper published in Ireland has only to be consulted to show this. When the terms of the Lloyd George settlement began to become known a violent political storm burst out all over Ireland. The bishops of the affected area (including Cardinal Logue) were up in arms against them. Every public man of importance was crying out against them. Meetings to oppose the proposals and the M.P.'s who supported them were being held in every parish in the country. The Nationalist members were charged with having sold the country in return for Liberal patronage for their friends. The newspapers which were untouched by the 'patronage' of the party were sounding the knell of that party. The Cardinal said another half century of English misgovernment was preferable to the present iniquity. The Bishop of Limerick charged that Ireland was being made a thing of truck and barter in the Liberal clubs of London. The Archbishop of Dublin asked the people to be no longer fooled by the statement that the Home Rule Act could not be modified

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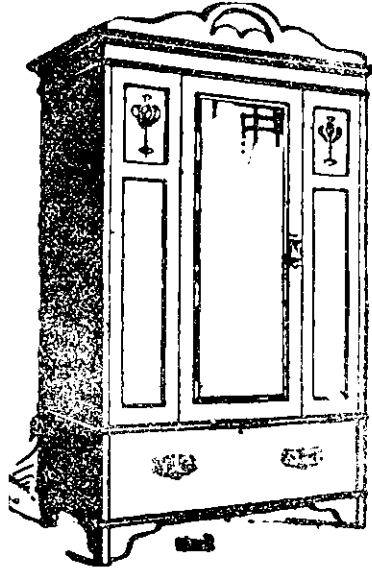
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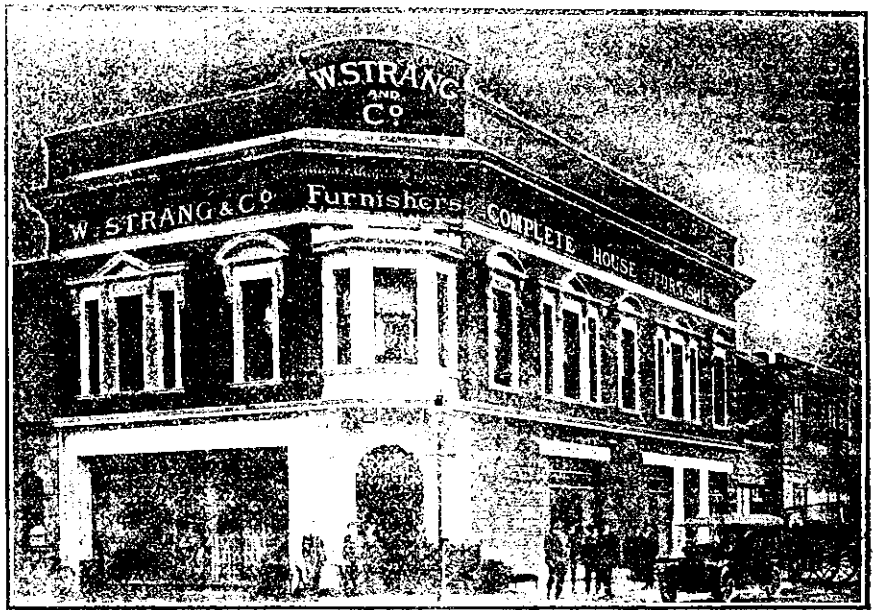
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except by Nationalist consent. Add to all this the bitter feelings against the Government caused by the bloody suppression of the insurrection and the senseless severities inflicted under martial law, for both of which many people held Mr. Redmond to be responsible on account of his speech in the Commons at the beginning of the outbreak.

There were three important papers in Ireland supporting partition, with a full knowledge of the facts (which they generally suppressed). One of these, the *Freeman*, is subsidised by the party out of their Parliamentary salaries; otherwise it would be dead long ago, as it paid no dividend in ten years; another is the *Belfast Irish News*, controlled by Mr. Devlin; and the third is the *Cork Examiner*, which, on principle, supports everything Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., proposes—and Mr. O'Brien has been a consistent and determined opponent of the partition of Ireland since it was first mooted two years ago.

I have no time to go into the scandals of the Belfast and Ulster Conventions. I will only give a quotation from Mr. T. P. O'Connell's weekly article in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, dealing with the Ulster Convention: 'It was clear to everybody that if the settlement was to be carried it must be done quickly. . . . Mr. Devlin was told by even sterner friends at many moments in the struggle that he should by the Ulster Convention was certain and that it would be even overwhelming. He had to face the united opposition of several of the bishops and many of the prelates of his own Church. He feared that he would be treated. Any reader can drive a coach and four through the partition. Many impartial readers would find that there was a conspiracy extolled to force the settlement through. It was possible for the Belfast and Ulster Conventions to be held as part of a National Convention, and the result would have become wide awake by this time, and Mr. Lloyd George dared bring the Lloyd George Government before a body of men who had made the partition of the nation.

The friends of the settlement, Mr. T. P. O'Connell says that they did not expect the Government to have been good enough to destroy the proposed Bill. The question of representation would have been as well as any other, and it was a matter of course that the British Rule was defeated in the House of Commons. It is distinguished from there, and it is a matter of course that it under any circumstances, and it is a matter of course as a matter of course.

The danger is not over, however, with Mr. Moore, Redmond, Dillon, and Devlin, and the condition of mind indicated by their recent speeches, and it is notable that Mr. Duke, the new Unionist Chief Secretary, lately informed his constituents of Exeter that he had still hopes of a settlement on Lloyd Georgean lines. - I am, etc.,

CH. O'LEARY.

Pahiatua.

MILITARY CROSSES

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TERSE RECORDS OF IRISH GALLANTRY

The Military Cross has been conferred upon a Catholic army chaplain in the person of the Rev. Wm. Fitzmaurice, S.J. Father Fitzmaurice assisted the medical officer in tending the wounded under heavy fire regardless of his own safety. He remained for 24 hours after the battalion had been withdrawn, and assisted to rescue the wounded who were lying out.

The Military Cross has also been awarded to: -

Sec. Lt. (temp. Lt.) Denis Patrick Joseph Kelly, Conn. Rang.: 'For valuable service on reconnaissance work, and for gallantry in action subsequently.'

Lt. Joseph Patrick St. John Pike, R. Ir. R., Spec. Res.: 'For conspicuous gallantry in an attack. As

battalion bombing officer he was ordered to bomb up a trench and cover a flank. When driven back by superior numbers he returned three times to the attack, and finally drove off the enemy. He set a fine example.'

Lt. Joseph Andrew Farrell, Can. Infy.: 'For conspicuous gallantry. When attached to a battalion for instruction he advanced with his company in the attack under heavy shell fire, and, when his senior officers had become casualties, found himself in command, and carried on with great coolness and judgment until relieved.'

Coy. S. M. (Actg. R.S. M.) James Daly, E. York R.: 'For conspicuous and consistent gallantry and good work throughout the campaign, notably on one occasion when, after a heavy hostile attack, he led out a party of his company, followed up the retreating enemy, and inflicted severe loss on him.'

R. S. M. Patrick Kearney, Rif. Brig. (P.S. Lond. R.): 'For consistent gallantry and good work. He has repeatedly displayed an utter disregard of danger, and has fearlessly exposed himself in order to encourage his men. He has been wounded.'

Coy. S. M. Hubert Killikelly, K.R.R.C.: 'For conspicuous and continuous bravery on all occasions when in action. He has more than once rescued wounded under heavy fire.'

Coy. S. M. Joseph Lowry, R. Ir. Rif.: 'For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. His bravery is always cool and soldier like under fire.'

R. S. M. (Actg. R.S.M.) Frederick Augustus Mooney, R.F.A.: 'For conspicuous gallantry and good work. During a heavy bombardment, when a shell struck a stable door, he burst open the door and brought out all the horses himself under continuous shelling. Shortly afterwards the stable was knocked to pieces.'

Coy. S. M. (A. Q.M. S.) James Redmond, R. Ir. Rif.: 'For gallantry and devotion to duty. In the face of being wounded at his post after his company was shelled heavily, thus setting a fine example, which was of value.'

S. M. John Ryan, R. Munst. Fus.: 'For conspicuous and consistent good work throughout the campaign. He has been frequently brought forward for gallantry and good service.'

Coy. S. M. Henry Walls, R. Ir. Fus.: 'For conspicuous courage and initiative. When hostile raiders had gained entrance to this warrant officer collected reinforcements and drove the enemy out. On more than one occasion he has shown marked ability and devotion to duty.'

S. M. Francis Martin Daly, Aust. Light Horse: 'For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when getting ammunition to the firing line across a valley constantly swept by fire.'

S. M. (now temp. Lt.) Charles Frederick Casey, Can. Mtd. Rif.: 'For conspicuous and consistent good work. By his coolness and devotion to duty during several bombardments he has set a fine example to all under him.'

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

The King has approved of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the following, whose names indicate their nationality: -

- Sgt. M. Danagher, Leins. R.; Actg. Sgt. J. Donnelly, E. Sarr. R.; L. Cpl. M. Doyle, K.R.R.C.; Sgt. J. Manion, 2nd Bn. Manch. R.; Sgt. W. McGowan, Leins. R.; Sgt. A. McLaughlin, Leins. R.; S./Sgt. Fitter J. Moore, R.G.A.; Pte. M. Mulcahy, Leins. R.; Sgt. E. Murphy, Leins. R.; Sergt. W. F. O'Connell, R.A.M.C.; Pte. J. Regan, Machine Gun Corps; Pte. J. H. Kavanagh, Can. Infy.; L. Cpl. W. G. Murphy, Can. Infy., Mach. Gun Coy.; L./Cpl. J. O'Brien, Can. Infy.

Officers and crews of some of our submarines have already nice sums to their credit, because the Admiralty awards a bounty of £5 per head of the crews of enemy ships sent to the bottom, even if those aboard are not killed or drowned.

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WELLINGTON

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

Telling Time by Plants.

In Borneo there is a plant called the clock plant. The native mengo to work by its movements. It has three leaves, and when the sun strikes a leaf, it begins to stir; it takes just three-quarters of an hour for each leaf to move its entire distance. In many parts of this country the clock plant is cultivated for a curiosity. Should you find one on your walk, it will be interesting to stand and watch it for a time. If you get up early enough in the morning for your walk, you can time yourself pretty accurately on your trip. At 4 o'clock in the morning the salsify begins to awake; at 5 the poppies begin to expand their silken petals; by half-past 5 the dandelions are beginning to awaken; at 6 the bitter-sweet is wide awake, and at 7 the scarlet pimpernel, which is also called the poor man's weather-glass, begins to peep forth. If the weather is fine, it stays out; if cloudy, back it goes for another nap. At 8 o'clock the water lilies begin to open; at 9 o'clock the tulips are wide open, if the sun shines brightly, and the marigold soon follows. By high noon the crocus, which opened before dawn, is beginning to go to sleep and at 1 the morning-glories on the north side of the house are all sound asleep on their drooping stems. At 3 the dandelions in the shade are asleep, and by 4 the four-o'clocks are beginning to open for the night. About 5 o'clock the daisy and the datura are spreading their white trumpets, while the gorgeous tulips have begun to close their cups for the night. The evening primrose opens at 6, and the moonflower at 7 in mid-summer.

Heard at 151 Miles.

Records of gunfire in the battles of Flanders heard in various parts of England were presented to the Royal Meteorological Society by Mr. Miller and Mr. William Marriott. 'Talking on fairly high ground, and not far from the coast, I enjoy specially favorable opportunities of hearing the "snuffing in Flanders," said Mr. Marriott. 'My house stands in the parish of Chingal St. James, between two and three miles north-east from Chelmsford, in Essex, and about 125 miles north-west from Ypres. To reach my ear, the sound had to traverse about 25 miles of Flemish soil, and 75 miles of the water of the North Sea, and just 25 miles of Essex land. The most distant point from Ypres at which the firing has been heard (so far as I have been able to ascertain) is Elmdon, in the north-west corner of Essex, about 151 miles from Ypres, and at an elevation of about 100 feet above sea level.'

The Oldest Living Thing.

Towering a giant among giants the oldest living thing that connects the present with the dim past, majestic in its mien, its dignity, and its world-old experience, the 'General Sherman Tree' is the patriarch of the Sequoia National Park of California. It was already 2000 years old, when Christ was born, says *The National Geographic Magazine*. In the age when the known world was rocking in the throes of the Trojan Wars and the time that history tells us marked the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt, this greatest of Sequoia gigantea was a flourishing sapling of some 20 or 30 feet in height, and truly under the especial care of the Creator, who held it safe from the lightning of His wrath as He did from the attacks of earthly enemies. The 'General Sherman' was discovered in 1879 by James Wolverton, a hunter, and named by him in honor of General William T. Sherman. It towers 279.9 feet into the sky; its base circumference is 102.8 feet; its greatest diameter, 36.5 feet, and it has developed a diameter of 17.7 feet at a point 100 feet above the ground.

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Intercolonial

Among the D.S.O.'s in the latest list of honors (says the *Southern Cross*) is a Catholic chaplain, Captain the Rev. John Joseph Kennedy, of Victoria. He carried wounded men from the front trenches to the dressing-station under heavy fire during a whole night, performing most gallant work. This is the second D.S.O. gained by the Australian Catholic chaplains, the other being the Rev. J. Fahey, of Western Australia.

The annual report and balance sheet of St. Vincent's Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1916, shows that the work for the year, as compared with previous years, has increased considerably, and that the expenditure has increased proportionately (says the *Melbourne Advocate*). The number of inpatients treated was 2754; outpatients, 17,307, while the attendances totalled 85,211. The casualties treated at the hospital numbered 421, and the dental cases 1184. The receipts for the maintenance of the hospital totalled £15,664, while the expenditure was £17,458. The overdraft was £5045. This overdraft included £2251 brought forward from the preceding year. The Sisters of Charity hope that the treasurer will recognise the claim of St. Vincent's Hospital to an increased grant.

Chaplain Father P. Hayes, of Western Australia, who has been recuperating in England after a spell in Egypt, writes an interesting letter to a friend in Perth, in which he says: 'I am very comfortable just now, and so are all the men, in a nice country part of England. The Australian troops were amazed at the first sight of England. Just out from the burning sandy deserts of Egypt, the contrast was almost too much for them. They absolutely fell in love with the never-ending green fields. We were riding through the best part of England at the best season (June). Certainly it looked splendid. The people, too, were very kind and enthusiastic, cheering all along the line, and providing refreshments at two stations. The hospitals here are splendid. I visit a big military hospital very regularly. The English patients and nurses are surprised at the friendship between Australians and priests. Even the English priest also visiting told me that our fellows were far freer and nicer than his own. Fathers Fahey and Brennan are in France. I don't know when my turn will come. I am prepared to go at any moment. So far I have got on exceedingly well.'

Consequent upon the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Foley, as Bishop of Ballarat, a number of changes in the diocese have been made (says the *Sydney Freeman*). Rev. Father M. Shanahan, parish priest at Hamilton, has been appointed Dean of Ballarat, but will remain in his present charge. Rev. Father P. Kennelly, Administrator of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ballarat, has been promoted to the charge of Colac parish, in succession to the late Dean Nelan. Rev. Father P. Devane, of Bungaree, is to be transferred to Terang in succession to Bishop Foley. Rev. Father J. Kerin, of Koroit, has been appointed Administrator of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ballarat, in succession to Rev. Father Kennelly. Rev. Father J. McAuley, of Warrnambool, is to be transferred to Koroit. Rev. Father M. Mulcahey, of Ballarat West, for some years private secretary to the late Bishop Higgins, is to succeed Father McAuley at Warrnambool. The new Dean of Ballarat is probably the oldest priest in the Ballarat diocese, to which he has been attached for over 40 years. He was stationed at Clunes in its prosperous years. The new Dean is popular with all denominations.

No naval secret is more carefully guarded than that of the code-book. The box in which this volume is kept is weighted with lead and perforated, so that it will sink on thrown overboard—the last act of a captain when a ship is taken into action.

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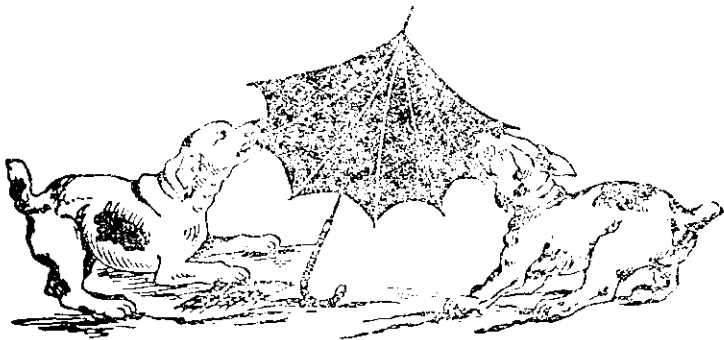
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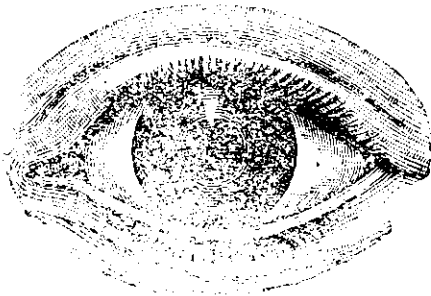
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OBITUARY

MRS. MARY O'RIELLY, DANNEVIRKE.

It is with regret (writes our Palmerston North correspondent) that I have to record the death of Mrs. Mary O'Rielly, which took place at Dannevirke on October 7, at the advanced age of ninety years. The deceased lady, who had only lately taken up her residence in Dannevirke, was an old and much respected resident of Palmerston North, and her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Her remains were brought to Palmerston for interment, the funeral taking place on the Tuesday following her death. The Rev. Father McManus conducted the service both in the church and at the graveside. The remains were followed to the cemetery by a very large number of relatives and friends. She leaves five sons and five daughters to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MR. MICHAEL PHILLIPS, GREYMOUTH.

It is with deep regret (says the *Grey Star* of September 11) that we have to announce the death of Mr. Michael Phillips, sen., Grey County Clerk, pioneer, and worthy citizen. The deceased gentleman, who had been in failing health for the past few months only, had reached his eightieth year, the end coming peacefully at his residence, Tainui street, last night. The late Mr. Phillips was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1837, and in his boyhood days went to Manchester, where he received the principal part of his education. Like many lads, he was seized with the spirit of adventure and the longing for a sea-faring life, and finally found his way to Australia. He did not stay long there, however, for the news of the gold discovery in Otago brought him with numbers of other adventurous spirits to New Zealand, where he landed in 1862. After spending some time at the Shotover and other Otago fields he came to the West Coast, arriving in Greymouth in 1865. He commenced storekeeping in Maori Gully, and continued in business until 1877, when the county system was inaugurated. Among the positions he had held since then at various times may be mentioned road inspector under the Grey County Council; 1888, County Clerk; secretary and treasurer Grey Charitable Aid Board, 1893; Government valuer, census enumerator, director of the West Coast Economic Society since its inception, member of the Branner Disaster Advisory Board, secretary of the Seddon Medal Memorial. The late Mr. Phillips was a most devoted son of the Church, and for over half a century was closely associated with St. Patrick's Parish. He was a member of the Church Committee for many years, and during his lifetime was always prominent in all things affecting the welfare of the Church. In addition to his multifarious public duties, he always found time to lend a willing hand to Church affairs, and it is to the energy of pioneers of his stamp that St. Patrick's Parish is now held up as a model. He was a devoted husband and father, and was loved and admired for his many sterling qualities by the many who had the privilege of his friendship. He was of a kindly and courteous disposition, and was always willing to assist those in need, and his passing will be learnt with regret by his many friends in the country districts, as well as in the town. He leaves a wife, five sons, and one daughter to mourn their loss. The sons are Messrs. Thomas (Reefton), Richard (Greymouth), Michael (Greymouth), Bernard (with the Expeditionary Forces), and Daniel (Waihi). The funeral left St. Patrick's Church for the Greymouth Cemetery.—R.I.P.

The Government has purchased an area of 600 acres in the Edendale district from Mr. Donald Stalker, on which to settle returned soldiers (says the *Southland News*). The property is about three miles from Edendale railway station and half a mile from the Seaward Downs Dairy Factory. The farm is stated to be in good order, and to consist of rich land, 2000 sheep having been shorn by Mr. Stalker last season. This is the second property secured by the Government in Southland for returned soldiers, the other being a short distance from Woodlands.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

WELLINGTON DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the executive committee was held at St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., was in the chair, and the following members were present: Major Halpin, Messrs. Duggan, Sievers, Corry, McCosker, Hoskins, Walsh, Cassie, and the hon. secretary (Mr. W. F. Johnson). The Dominion Executive wrote stating that hymn cards would be supplied to transports when required; that the question of advertising Federation Sunday had been referred to the Dominion Council; that the statement re cost of education had been referred to a special committee for consideration and report, and that the chairman (Mr. Burke) and the assistant-secretary (Mr. Hoskins) had been appointed to confer with the officers of the diocesan executive with reference to the issue of an official pronouncement as to the line of action to be taken by the Federation with reference to education matters. The reports of the honorary organisers were received, and votes of thanks passed to the gentlemen who had assisted with this work. The tour of Mr. Duggan had been an unqualified success, and the membership in many cases had been more than doubled. The secretary reported successful meetings at Pahiataua and Hamua, while Messrs. Walsh, Sievers, and Gamble addressed a large congregation at Petone. The Feilding parish committee invited the rev. chairman and the secretary to visit there on the 22nd inst., and it was decided to comply with the request if possible. Mr. J. Duggan wrote resigning office as the council's representative on the Dominion Council, vice-president of the diocesan council, and a member of its executive, and as a representative on the board of the Catholic Women's Hostel. Mr. Duggan stated that he had been called up for service with an early Reinforcement, and desired to thank the members for their consideration to him at all times. It was resolved that the executive desires to place on record its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to the Catholic Federation by Mr. Duggan since the inception of the movement, and that this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Duggan by letter signed by every member. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts were well in excess of the same for the similar period last year, and that there was a satisfactory balance at the bank. Mr. Corry referred to the difficulty of communicating with the secretary during business hours, and it was decided to connect the secretary's residence with the telephone exchange.

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SYMPATHY.

If there is one person who deserves sympathy it is surely he who suffers from chronic colds. A sudden change in the weather or going out into the night air from a heated room, is quite enough to bring on the trouble. Usually the tendency to catch cold is due to a generally run-down condition, and the treatment should take the form of a tonic like BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER. It is pleasant to take, gives sure results, and is quite harmless; for children and adults you cannot find a better cough or cold remedy. 1/10 a bottle from all chemists and stores, or by post direct. J. BAXTER & CO.—CHRISTCHURCH.

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND

A GREAT EDUCATIONIST.

Mgr. Bernard Ward has resigned the Presidency of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, which he has held for 23 years. St. Edmund's competes with Ushaw for the distinction of being the oldest such foundation in England. The history of St. Edmund's College during the past 25 years is inseparable from the biography of its President. During that period the ideals of secondary education have been transformed, and, while by his influence and advocacy at head masters' conferences he has had his share in transforming them, to Mgr. Ward is due the pioneer position which St. Edmund's College has always held among Catholic educational institutions. And under his rule the college has grown structurally, no less than in scope. So untiringly have been his activities and so great his love, the work of his predecessors has been merged and all but lost in his improvements, although it has been his hobby and his pride to preserve in minute detail the memory of past Presidents. St. Edmund's as it stands to-day is in all but its nucleus the creation of Mgr. Ward. Such items as the extensive new wings, the swimming bath, the theatre, museums, and playing-fields owe their excellence (sometimes their inception, often their completion) entirely to him. Mgr. Ward is the son of 'Ideal' George Ward, one of the most conspicuous figures in the Oxford Movement of the 'Forties, whose two other sons, Edmund Granville, and the well-known writer, Wilfrid Ward, both died this year. Mgr. Ward was born in a house adjoining the college (it is now St. Hugh's Preparatory School). After completing his theological course at Oscott, he had a brief but eminently successful experience of London missionary life at Willesden, where he founded the mission. He then returned to St. Edmund's, of which he became Vice-President in 1890, and President in 1893. He was made Domestic Prelate to Leo XIII. in 1895, and Canon of Westminster in 1903. His numerous writings, which are the miraculous outcome of the leisure of a life which seems to have known no leisure, reflect his two chief enthusiasms: First, St. Edmund of Canterbury and the college that is under his patronage; secondly, the revival, struggles, and growth of English Catholicism. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Though his work at St. Edmund's has, apparently, come to a definite close, there is every reason to believe (says the London correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*) that as Rector of Holy Trinity, Brook Green, Hammersmith, he is entering upon a new phase of achievement.

ROME

THE POPE AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Scarcely a day passes without some manifestation of gratitude being heard of on the part of those who have had their sorrows relieved by the kind intervention of the Holy Father. A late issue of the *Tribune de Geneve* states that the English Foreign Secretary has asked the English representative at the Vatican to communicate to his Excellency the Cardinal Secretary of State that our English officers interned in Switzerland desire to express their most sincere thanks for what the Pope has done upon their behalf on the occasion of their being transferred to Switzerland, where they are well and their state of health is good. News also comes from Berne of the kind intervention of the Holy Father on behalf of an Italian prisoner, for, as a result of a request made by the Holy See, the Austrian Government has granted permission to Lieutenant Pasquale Russo, a prisoner in Austria who is ill, to go to Switzerland. Yet there

are those who are ever ready to have a critical word for the Holy See.

HOW NUNS REPAY.

For many years the exiled Sisters of Charity of Nancy have conducted a small hospital in Rome. Shortly after the declaration of war between Italy and Austria, the French Ambassador to the Quirinal, at the suggestion of his Government at Paris, arranged to open in the Sisters' hospital a department for the wounded Italians. The good Sisters, unmindful of the wrongs suffered from the French Government in the past, gladly acceded to the proposal, and aided in every way the Ambassador and his wife to make the project a success. A hundred beds were prepared and no pains spared to have all in first-class order. Recently their hospital was honored with a visit from Queen Margaret of Italy.

SPAIN

SOCIAL WORK.

The Committee of Catholic Social Action of Spain has just held a most interesting and valuable week's session at Madrid. A review of the year's work of this social action, which embraces the various committees of all the parishes, shows the value of cohesion in the works of the mission. Spiritually and temporally many improvements have been effected. The number of communicants has increased, the number of those under evening instruction in catechism is much larger, the confraternities have longer rolls of names. In addition to the establishment of Catholic benefit societies and savings banks, a great fillip has been given to the campaign against the bad press by the establishment of a number of parochial libraries well stocked with Catholic books and periodicals. To one of these King Alfonso has himself contributed some 300 volumes, which he bought for the purpose. The latest work undertaken by the organisation is the distribution of alms to the poor, a suggestion which covers the centralisation of relief in order to prevent overlapping, and which would become an immense safeguard against the Anglo-Spanish souper if all relief was distributed through Catholic hands.

GENERAL

TRIBUTE TO NUNS.

After the evacuation of the Dardanelles, a number of the French sailors arrived at the port of Syra, on the Aegean Sea, in an extremely weak condition. Many of them were sent to the French Hospital, which is under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, who nursed their warrior patients back to health with devoted zeal and kindness. Many of the men availed of this opportunity to receive the Sacraments, and so their sojourn in the hospital was also a spiritual good as well as a temporal benefit. The French Consul at Syra, who was a witness of the devotion of the nuns, called the attention of the leaders of the Government to it, and especially to the untiring labors of the Sister Superior of the hospital, who was ready to take up any duty in the house during the busiest time in spite of fatigue. She remained humble and calm during the days of stress and extra work. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has now announced that the military silver medal has been bestowed upon this good nun, Sister Teresa Mirzan, and also upon another member of the community at Syra, Sister Eugenie Angelven.

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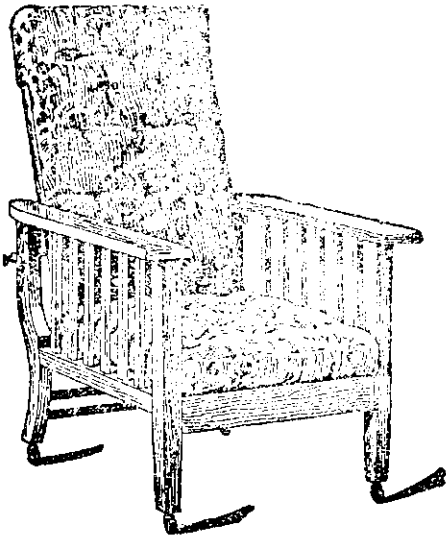
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GARDENING NOTES

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

Everyone who takes an interest in his garden will be very busy this month, as this is the time for making a summer display, and if the garden is neglected now the coming months will show that somebody was not wide awake when he should have been up and doing. Now is the time for the sowing of all kinds of flower seeds in the beds and borders, also for preparing to plant out the different bedding plants. All those plants which are in pots and boxes and are waiting to be planted out should be placed in a sunny position, to harden them off, so that they can be planted out with safety later on in the month or in the beginning of November, when all danger of severe frost is over. Bedding out plants go under the names of geraniums, calceolarias, verbena, petunia, phlox, dianthus, salvia, lobelia, dahlia, stocks, asters, etc. All these are tender plants and have to be raised in frames and greenhouses or other sheltered places, and must not be planted out or bedded out (the term is generally used by gardeners) until all danger of frost is over. Very often late frosts occur and play sad havoc with all the tender bedding plants, throwing them back considerably; so that it is really better to lean on the safe side by not planting out too early. If bedding out is finished by the second week in November it should be sufficient. After each planting they should be covered with a mat of straw to give them a fair start, especially if the weather is dry. Afterwards, when the soil is getting hard and baked, access must be had to the plants by stirring up the soil and breaking up the surface, which will hasten their growth considerably. When planting dahlias, if all stocks that ought to be considerably reduced. They can be separated by carefully cutting through with a sharp spade, cutting fully from one to three shoots are quite sufficient. If dahlias are intended for show purposes, one good shoot is sufficient; and a good quantity of rotten manure must be added to the soil at the time of planting, and a strong stake should be placed at the back of the plant. A hollow round the plant will mean mechanical means to retain the water, which they will not absorb fully. The lawn mower must be used at least once a week, unless a week would be better still. If the lawn is well attended to by a constant use of the lawn mower of London, the grass will be much improved by using the roller pretty often the lawn will look much better, showing a nice green sward.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Most of the seeds in this department will have been already sown, so that there will be only some to put in for succession, such as peas, French beans, a little lettuce, and radish, and the planting out of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts. It must be understood that vegetables cannot be grown satisfactorily unless the ground is thoroughly worked and manured heavily. Vegetables should never get a check in their growing period; the quicker they are grown, the more tender and therefore more reliable and healthy for use. The Dutch hoe must be kept constantly going among the young crops; it helps them on considerably by keeping down weeds, and the sun and air find access to the soil and make it sweet and porous for the roots.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

I am afraid the continuous late frosts which we have been having lately here in Canterbury have played sad havoc with some of the early set fruit. In looking through my garden to-day I found all my peach trees minus a healthy leaf or flower. They are completely destroyed for this season; and the only remedy is to saw them down to a certain height so they will throw out some young wood to form a new tree. And the plum trees, which were showing so well, are sadly depleted. So I must conclude that most of this class of tree in the district will have been similarly affected. In

fact, my opinion regarding the growing of peaches here in Canterbury is that they are best left alone. I have had an eighth of an acre planted with a number of peach trees, and they have been all grubbed up this season. They have been planted about six years, and I have never got a peach—and such a beautiful bloom every season! The late frosts always destroyed the majority of them about the time of setting, and the few I have left in sheltered positions have been treated this year the same as usual.

NOCTURNE

(For the *N.Z. Tablet*.)

The setting sun throws shadows on the sands;
And pillow'd on the bosom of the deep
Day rests her weary head, while golden strands
Flow out to greet the dawn in other hands.
Dark night draws nearer with her veil of sleep—
A drowsy fragrance floats upon the breeze—
And peace enfolds the earth, hushed are the seas.

And all is still—save for the startled cry
Of some lone ward'ring seabird homeward sped;
Dim fleecy shadows drift across the sky,
Like phantoms of the darkness borne on high.
And, from the jewelled firmament overhead—
Pale crescent in the canopy of night—
The waning moon sheds down her mystic light.

On in the dusk of evening have I viewed
This tranquil scene, and dreaming, lingered there
Secluded where no stranger would intrude
To mar the music of my solitude.
Elysian charm! that banishes all care,
There I forget the troubles of the day;
And peace is mine—the world is far away.

HAROLD GALLAGHER.

Dundee.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'By arrangement with Mrs. Rolleston, Hair Physician and Face Specialist, qualified London and Paris.]

INQUIRERS RE HAIR TREATMENT. The following are instructions for home treatment in cases of falling hair, lustreless or premature greyness caused either by dandruff or debility of the scalp:—Clip the ends every month, apply scalp food (Virginian) by rubbing well into the roots of the hair. Allow it to remain on overnight, and wash with a 'Calvo' shampoo powder (directions on packet). Dry the hair in the sun if possible, and when dry sprinkle the lotion on the scalp and massage the roots of the hair well with the finger-tips. Continue using tonic every night. If there is much dandruff apply scalp food and wash the hair every week, otherwise monthly will be sufficient. Price of preparations for three months' treatment, 16/6.

G.B. (Timaru).—Bath tablets and bath crystals are both equally good to soften and perfume the water. You will find it less expensive to buy those already prepared at your chemist than to purchase ingredients and try to manufacture them.

S.T.B.—To promote the growth of the eyebrows, carefully brush them with a small brush and apply a little hair lotion or pomade.

Superfluous Hair Removed by Electrolysis.

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PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER BARRA, S.M. WELLINGTON.

St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening, the occasion being the farewell of the congregation to the Rev. Father Barra, S.M., for some years assistant priest of that parish (writes our Wellington correspondent, under date October 7).

The Rev. Father Hurley, speaking immediately after Benediction, made reference to the recent departure of the Rev. Father Barra for Reefton, and said that the French Government must have been informed of the many good qualities of the Rev. Father Barra, for no sooner had that worthy priest settled down to his new duties at Reefton when he was called up to serve his native country as a soldier of France. Thanks to the timely intervention of friends, together with the fact that the Rev. Father was already a chaplain in the New Zealand Forces, permission had been granted by the French authorities for the rev. Father to proceed with an early Reinforcement in his proper sphere of duty. No doubt the Rev. Father Barra's intimate acquaintance with the language and customs of the people where the troops were now on service would be of great value to the New Zealand soldiers and authorities. The congregation desired the rev. Father to accept a portable chapel, fitted complete in every detail, and trusted that the rev. Father would be spared to minister the comforts of religion to many Catholic soldiers, and that he would be permitted to return to New Zealand in the best of health, and concluded by assuring him that the congregation of St. Joseph's would remember him before the Throne of Grace. The Rev. Father Hurley then requested Mr. J. J. L. Burke to present the gift referred to on behalf of the congregation.

Mr. Burke said that a few months ago the congregation assembled in the church to bid farewell to the Rev. Father Barra, who, in the course of duty, had been ordered to another parish in the archdiocese. At that time they parted with much regret from one who had been a zealous and devoted pastor, and had endeared himself to every one of the parishioners. Mr. Burke made passing reference to the historic associations of France and Ireland upon the battlefield, and humorously stated that it was owing to the Rev. Father Barra's association with the Wanganui Irish Rifles that the Government of France had consented to the rev. gentleman being allowed to serve with the New Zealand troops. Mr. Burke concluded by asking Father Barra's acceptance of the gift of the congregation, and trusted that while offering the Holy Sacrifice, he would sometimes remember the boys from St. Joseph's parish who were now in the trenches, and more especially those who had made the great sacrifice or might be called upon to do so.

Mr. W. F. Johnson, at the request of the Rev. Father Hurley, expressed the thanks of the Catholic Federation to the Rev. Father Barra for the interest that he had always shown in the work of St. Joseph's Parish Committee. He stated that St. Joseph's parish was exceptionally well represented at the front, but in almost every other case there were home ties, and ties of kindred between the soldiers at the front and the people here. The rev. Father had no ties of that kind, but his home was in the hearts of all who knew him. It was a great relief to the parishioners when they found that Father Barra had been permitted to go with the New Zealand soldiers. He felt sure that a warm welcome awaited the rev. Father from the boys in the trenches, and was sure that he would be equally delighted to meet the boys once more. Mr. Johnson concluded with a tribute to the valor and the imperishable glory of the soldiers of France, and wished Father Barra health, happiness, and a safe return.

The Rev. Father Barra said that he felt very much the parting with the people of St. Joseph's, where he had so many friends, and where some happy years had been spent by him. He never realised before that it would be so hard for him to leave New Zealand, in fact it was as hard for him as leaving his native land many years ago. He was proud to wear the uniform of the New Zealand soldier, which had been hallowed

by the blood of so many of New Zealand's bravest sons. He had been quite prepared to answer the call of his native country, and put on once more the uniform of the French soldier, but he was happy to serve in his own sphere as a chaplain, and to be of service to those who may need the consolations of religion. New Zealand had taken its place beside the veteran armies of Europe, and the bravery of its soldiers was the admiration of them all. The speaker referred to the appropriate gift from the parishioners, and promised to remember the congregation daily in his prayers. He concluded by inviting those present to give him the names of their lads at the front, when he would do his best to get into touch with them immediately upon his arrival.

The whole of the congregation filed up to the sanctuary to bid Father Barra a personal farewell.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS

CONVENT, NEW PLYMOUTH.

At the practical examination in music held at the New Plymouth Convent on September 2, by Mr. S. Myerscough, all the pupils were successful. The following are the results:—

Higher Local.—D. Barry, 74; B. Allen, 67.

Senior.—M. McKenzie, 86 (honors); M. Foully, 80 (honors); D. Hodson, 77; A. Petch, 69; I. Jones, 67.

Intermediate.—W. Downes, 81 (honors); B. Frost, 78; M. Hart, 77; A. Jones, 70; B. Jones, 68.

Junior.—C. Fuller, 84 (honors); M. Golding, 80 (honors); A. Hoskin, 77; C. Clarke, 73; M. Boyle, 72; G. Pitt, 72; L. Linstrom, 68.

Preparatory.—M. Mannix, 88 (honors); M. Barlow, 80 (honors); O. Penman, 77; Z. Duggan (violin), 71.

First Steps.—M. Lowrie, 97 (honors); M. Hughes, 81 (honors); M. Bennett, 83 (honors); M. Bennoch, 68.

The following pupils from the Waitara Convent were successful:—

Junior.—M. Frost (singing), 90 (honors); C. Badley, 77.

Preparatory.—E. Badley, 88 (honors); M. Langhman (singing), 81 (honors); I. Young, 74; L. Frost (violin), 68.

First Steps.—O. Bowen, 89 (honors).

Following are results of the practical examination in music held at the convent, New Plymouth on September 20 by Mr. Arthur Hinten, examiner for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., London:—

L.A.B.—Elsie Bennett.

Intermediate.—M. McKenzie, E. McMahon.

The following pupils from the Waitara Convent were successful:—

Elementary.—P. Hutchinson, 113; C. Kempell, 102.

Primary.—D. Walker, 121; M. Hutchinson, 121; M. Finmerly, 110.

The following pupils of Miss E. Bennett, L.A.B., A.T.C.L., New Plymouth, were successful:—Junior—Ralph Crawshaw, 77; Violet Groombridge, 75. Preparatory—Leonard Abbot, 77. First Steps—Esma Bellringer, 73.

At the theoretical examination held in June last by the Trinity College of Music the following pupils of Miss Ila Bernadette Henderson, A.T.C.L., New Plymouth, were successful:—Junior—Edith Lynch, 99 (honors); Percy Blane, 98 (honors); Emma Martin, 96 (honors); Myra Johnston, 92 (honors). Preparatory—Constance O'Dowda, 92 (distinction).

The following pupils of Miss Nan Lynch, L.A.B., A.T.C.L., Timaru, were successful at the theoretical examinations held last June by Trinity College of Music, London:—Junior—A. Richards, 100 (honors); I. M. Nicholas, 99 (honors); P. C. Lynch, 86 (honors). Preparatory—S. S. Lynch, 90; E. Eaton, 69; A. Rosa, 60; A. Hathaway, 60.

Domestic

Fruit Salads.

Sweets in hot weather always appear to mean a certain amount of preparation in which ovens or fires play a more or less prolonged part. Yet the housewife has generally the means at her command of making dainty sweets that can be prepared in the coolest room in the house. Fruit salads are so extremely useful that it is a wonder they do not more frequently take the place of puddings when the temperature is daily mounting higher and higher and the very thought of a fire is an abomination.

Fruit salads really resolve themselves into two kinds. The sweet, pure and simple, and the salad which may be combined with lettuce, nuts, or celery, covered with ordinary salad or mayonnaise dressing. The first are, perhaps, the most popular in this country. It is as well to recollect that certain fruits blend better than others, but the more varieties of fruit that are combined in the salad the nicer it will taste.

Cherries, bananas, strawberries, oranges, and lemons are an exceedingly nice combination. To prepare an ideal fruit salad, cut the cherries in halves, removing the stones. Place a layer in the bottom of a deep salad bowl, sprinkle thickly with castor sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Next peel the bananas, and slice across the fruit. Lay these on top of the cherries. Then a layer of oranges, cut into cubes, sugar being sprinkled thickly between each layer. Next a layer of strawberries, cut in halves, and finally a layer composed of all the fruits, cut into cubes and mixed. Take a half of a large lemon and two oranges, and grate the rind over the mixed fruit, taking care that the rind of the top layer receives its share of the fruit. This covers the fruit discolouring. Fruit salads should always be prepared two or three hours before serving, and should be eaten in the hours

in a delicious combination not to be secured in any other way.

There are many other combinations which the clever housewife can find out for herself. Canned fruits blend well in a salad when combined with fresh fruit. Pineapple and peaches are nice with grapes, strawberries, or cherries; while bananas and oranges will mix with any kind of fruit, either preserved or fresh.

The rind of melons, oranges, and indeed any fruit that is substantial enough to stand the necessary cutting will make pretty settings for salads. For fruit salads masked with mayonnaise, curled lettuce leaves, hollowed out tomatoes, onion cups, banana skins, all look pretty. These salads are all better for the addition of a small proportion of nut or chopped celery, or both may be combined in one salad.

Purple grapes, cut in half, with tiny balls of cream cheese inserted instead of the seeds, are nice mixed with chopped walnuts and celery. The mayonnaise should be very thick, so that it will cover the salad; it is then decorated with halves of grapes or crimson cherries. The white heart of a lettuce is nice when mixed in a fruit salad. This salad is eaten as a separated course or with meat. It is extremely good with cold lunch.

Removing Mildew Stains.

Perhaps the most difficult of all stains to get rid of are mildew ones. Ordinary washing has no effect on them, but one hesitates before resorting to the use of chemicals which frequently injure the material. A method that is perfectly safe, though a little troublesome, is to wet the stains and rub them well with soap. Cover thickly with finely powdered chalk, and press this into the fabric. Put the article outside in the open air until practically dry, and then repeat the process. If the stains are bad ones it is often necessary to do this several times, but in the end they invariably disappear.




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BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

On the Land

GENERAL.

Lambing is progressing slowly in North Otago (says the *Oamaru Mail*). While the lambs are strong, the majority are singles, and it does not appear as though a lambing record would be established this season.

Deep ploughing, subsoiling, and under-draining are excellent precautions against drought. Subsoiling is of no advantage unless assisted by good drainage, and deep tillage not only carries off the surplus water during wet spells, but supplies moisture during periods of drought by capillary attraction of the soil, as well as allowing the roots of plants to penetrate deeper.

Burnside Stock Report:—Fat Cattle—170 yarded. There was not a large yarding last week, but the offering included several pens of very prime bullocks, and taking the sale all over, prices were quite equal to previous week's rates. Quotations: Extra prime bullocks, to £22 17s 6d; best bullocks, £17 10s to £19 10s; medium, £15 to £16 10s; light, £12 10s to £14; extra prime heifers, £16 to £19 2s 6d; prime heifers, £13 to £15; light and unfinished, £9 to £10 10s. Fat Sheep.—2864 yarded. The bulk of the yarding consisted of medium-weight sheep, with the exception of several pens of prime heavy ewes and wethers, and on the whole prices were up to previous week's level. Extra heavy wethers, up to £2 10s 6d; best wethers, 35s to 38s; medium to good, 30s to 33s 6d; light and unfinished, 27s to 29s; extra heavy ewes, to 38s 9d; best ewes, 30s to 33s; others, 25s to 28s. Fat Lambs.—Thirty-two were forward and sold up to 30s 6d.

At the Addington market last week the yardings of stock totalled about the same as previous week. Store sheep, which were mostly wethers, sold well, but fat cattle showed a slight decline. Fat lambs were easier, on account of a much increased entry. Fat sheep were irregular, and on the whole prices were somewhat lower. Fat pigs were somewhat easier, in consequence of a larger supply. There was a rise in the price for store cattle. New season's fat lambs: Best lambs, 25s to 30s; lighter, 19s to 24s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, to 44s 6d; prime wethers, 31s to 41s; others, 26s 10d to 30s; shorn wethers, 20s 9d to 26s 6d; extra prime merino wethers, 29s 1d to 37s 6d; prime merino wethers, 24s 2d to 27s 6d; extra prime ewes, to 56s; prime ewes, 31s to 36s 1d; others, 26s to 28s 6d; shorn ewes, 19s 6d to 28s; extra prime hoggets, 41s 6d to 46s; others, to 32s 6d; shorn hoggets, 24s 3d. Fat Cattle.—Prime steers, £15 to £21 5s; ordinary steers, £9 5s to £14 10s; extra prime heifers, to £16 10s; prime heifers, £12 to £14 10s; ordinary heifers, £8 7s 6d to £11 10s; extra prime cows, £16 5s; prime cows, £10 to £14; ordinary cows, £7 5s to £9 10s. Pigs.—Choppers, £4 10s to £7 7s 6d; light baconers, £3 12s to £4; medium baconers, £4 5s to £4 12s 6d; extra heavy baconers, £5 to £5 8s—price per lb, 7½d to 7½d; light porkers, 44s to 48s; heavy porkers, 50s to 57s—price per lb, 8½d to 8½d; large stores, 50s to 53s; medium stores, 40s to 49s; smaller, 27s to 37s; weaners, 17s to 26s.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

The custom of feeding all the cows in a herd alike, irrespective of the yield of milk, is a source of considerable loss (says the *Journal* of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland). The capacity of every individual cow for the production of milk is limited. The liberal use of concentrated foods may increase the yield of milk to a certain extent, but it will not convert a bad milker into a good one.

On the other hand, it will generally pay to give a good milker a reasonable amount of cake and meal. Moreover, unless such an animal is well fed she will 'milk herself away.' It therefore follows that the quantity of cake or meal should be regulated by the

yield of milk, the heavy milkers getting an extra supply.

Another—and perhaps the most important—factor that should determine the quantity of cake or meal fed is the price realised for the produce. In the case of town dairies where the milk is sold at retail prices and the cows are fattened at the same time, it is not only necessary but it is profitable to feed well. On the other hand, where butter is made and the butter-milk consumed on the farm, or where the milk is sent to a creamery, the feed will require to be on a much more economical scale.

In the spring, while keeping up the supply of bulky foods, it may be advisable to reduce the concentrated foods to such cows as show an appreciable shrinkage in their milk yields.

Where there is not a sufficient supply of roots to carry the cows over till the grass season, catch crops should be grown for the purpose of providing the necessary green food. When the grass becomes plentiful hand feeding may be wholly or partly discontinued unless where there is a tendency to scour, when undecorticated cotton cake, or a mixture of equal parts of this cake and dried grains, may be fed at the rate of 2lb per head per day.

If the cows are allowed a rest of about two months they will put on flesh if grazed on fairly good pasture, and will be in much better condition to start the following season than cows that calve in the spring and are fed on hay, or roots and straw, even when allowed a much longer period of rest.

The question as to whether it pays to give cake or meal to spring calvers when the grass depends largely on the quality of the pasture, the price realised for the milk, and the yield of each cow. On first-rate pastures there will, as a rule, be no necessity to provide hand feeding. Where the pasture is of fair average quality, and the milk is sold at creamery prices, it is doubtful if it is profitable to feed cake or meal indiscriminately to all cows in the herd; at the same time it will probably pay in such a case to give a daily allowance of 2 or 3½ of concentrated foods to the heavy milkers.

Where cows are grazed on inferior pasture much better financial returns could often be obtained from the application of basic slag or superphosphate to the land than by the feeding of concentrated food to the cows in summer and autumn. The use of suitable artificial manures greatly improves poor pastures both as regards the quantity and quality of the herbage, with the result that the flow of milk is increased.

OLD SOWS.

How long should a sow be kept for breeding purposes (asks a writer in *Farm Field and Fireside*)? There is no fixed rule in the matter, and the right plan is to quit as soon as the particular animal begins to go downhill. When a sow has been an excellent breeder and nurse in the past there is a tendency to keep her on hand rather too long, forgetting that so far as profit-making is concerned sentiment should not be allowed to be mixed up with business. An old sow, so long as she has not been kept on hand too long, can now be sold for stock purposes at a price that pays better than would be obtainable were the animal first fattened up for the butcher. Sell the animal when pregnant, if it can be managed, it being advisable that at the time of sale she is so far forward that it can be seen conclusively that she is in pig. Should, however, she fail to breed, get her into fresh condition before marketing. Of course an old sow can be fattened, if desired, and she can be fattened both quickly and with comparative cheapness. She is more quickly off the hands without fattening, however, and the food necessary to fatten now costs money. Whenever quitted, however, have a young sow ready to take her place, because pigs will be pigs for some time yet. At the present time the old sow may be profitable after she begins to go down-hill, but there is still more profit to quit at the proper time and have a more vigorous animal in her place.

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Musical Instrument Headquarters, PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN

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Farmers' Co-Operative Association of Canterbury Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1881.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	... £1,250,000.	UNCALLED CAPITAL	... £240,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... £624,100.	TURNOVER (All Operations for	
RESERVE FUND	... £111,398.	Year ending July 31, 1914)	... £3,389,426.

J. A. PANNETT, Chairman of Directors. E. W. RELPH, General Manager.

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The Family Circle

SUMMER SUN.

Great is the sun, and wide he goes
Through empty heavens without repose;
And in the blue and glowing days
More thick than rain he showers his rays.

Though closer still the blinds we pull
To keep the shady parlor cool,
Yet he will find a chink or two
To slip his golden fingers through.

The dusty attic spider-clad
He, through the keyhole, maketh glad;
And through the broken edge of tiles,
Into the laddered hayloft smiles.

Meantime his golden face around
He bares to all the garden ground,
And sheds a warm and glittering look
Among the ivy's inmost nook.

Above the hills, along the blue,
Round the bright air with footing true,
To please the child, to paint the rose,
The gardener of the world, he goes.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

BY-WAYS.

'How I shall miss what I have enjoyed in this big city, when I go back to my little village,' sighed Dora.

The young girl had lately finished her high school course, and before taking up her home-life as mother's helper, she had had a visit with a family friend in a large city.

'I am sorry to have you go,' said the hostess, 'but I hope you won't take such a sorry face home with you as you wear this minute. What is back of it, Dora? Tell me, please.'

'I think you will understand,' said the girl, wistfully. 'This great city seems so full of everything. It is like being in a broad place, where one can see far off, and reach out. The little home village is such a narrow place. What chance is there to know things and to do things, in a little cramped-up bit of a town like that? It is as different from this, as the wide paved streets here are different from the little straggling lanes that we use so much in going about.'

'Dear girl,' said the older friend, 'you do not dream how many who go along these highways long for the village by-ways, so quiet and restful, and apart from the stir and turmoil, felt to be so wearying to body and spirit. But no matter as to that. Your life at present belongs to the byways, and I urge you to take the joys that belong to you there.'

'How shall I find them?'

'Take my word for it, these paths which are to be the only ones for your feet just now are bordered with such little joys and duties, privileges and opportunities, as make them blossoming byways. Look for the flowers and the wholesome herbs, and you will find them at your feet. Gather them, and you can make every day beautiful and savory, too, with what you find close to you.' A look of faint understanding struggled into Dora's expression.

'You think the common every day of life before you looks tiresome and monotonous, but it will be neither if you go open-eyed and observant, and take the sweet little joys that bloom in quiet paths, where there is room for them. Don't pass them by, or step on them,' and the speaker smiled into the girl's responsive face.

TURNING THE TABLES.

'I presume, my good fellow, you're a laborer?' said a loud-voiced lawyer to a plainly-dressed witness.

'You are right; I am a workman, sir,' replied the witness, who was a civil engineer.

'Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel, and spade, I presume?'

'To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though.'

'Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements.'

'It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use.'

'Probably not'—loftily—'but I insist on knowing what they are.'

'Brains!'

MECCA.

Mecca, where Arabian independence was proclaimed, was a famous and prosperous city many centuries before it became the metropolis of Islam. The Makoraba of Ptolemy and the capital of the Hedjaz, it has been a notable trading centre since very early times, and the famous Ka'aba, originally a heathen shrine containing a miraculous fetish, attracted pagan pilgrims long before Mahomet made it the holiest shrine of the Moslem world. Except for the great Mosque and a few minor buildings, most of Mecca has been rebuilt in modern times.

As well die a Jew or a Christian as not make the pilgrimage to Mecca, said Mahomet; and no obligation of Islam is more piously discharged. It is believed that the ritual connected with the visit to the Ka'aba—the 'square building' and the kissing of the Black Stone go back to days of idolatry, the 'time of ignorance' before the new faith bloomed. The Black Stone, which measures about six inches by eight, is believed to have fallen from Paradise, to have been guarded during the Deluge, and handed to Abraham by Gabriel when the Ka'aba was built. Certain parts of the ceremonial—the throwing of stones at the Devil, and the imitation of Hagar's distracted wanderings in the desert, are supposed to have had significance for the pre-Mohammedan times as well as for Islam.

AND HE DIDN'T DO IT AGAIN.

A gentleman, while walking with two ladies through one of the principal streets of London, saw a beggar approach. One of the ladies, who had evidently seen the mendicant before, said:

'This is the most singular man I ever heard of. No matter how much money you give him, he always returns the change, and never keeps more than a penny.'

'Why, what a fool he must be,' remarked the gentleman. 'But I'll try him, and put him to a little trouble.'

So saying, the gentleman pulled from his pocket a sovereign, which he dropped into the beggar's hat. The mendicant turned the coin over two or three times, examined it closely, and then, raising his eyes to the countenance of the benevolent man, said:

'Well, I'll not adhere to my usual custom in this case. I'll keep it all for luck; but don't do it again.'

The donor opened his eyes in astonishment and passed on, while the ladies smiled with delight.

COULD NOT CHANGE.

'Well, little chap,' said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, 'what are you going to be when you're a man?'

'Nuffin,' said the child.

'Nothing? Why so?' asked the stranger.

'Because,' said the child, 'I'm a little girl.'

QUITE SATISFIED.

'Let me see some of your black kid gloves,' said a lady to a draper's assistant. 'These are not the latest style, are they?' she asked, when the gloves were produced.

YOUR OWN PHOTOGRAPH

Or one of the Family Group will be more pleasing than anything else you can send for Xmas, and it's time now to make an appointment with—

GAZE & CO.

HAMILTON

'Yes, madam,' replied the man; 'we have had them in stock only two days.'

'I didn't think they were; the fashion-paper says black kids have tan stitches, and *vice-versa*. I see the tan stitches, but not the *vice-versa*.'

The assistant explained that *vice-versa* was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.

PELISSIER'S WIT.

The late H. G. Pelissier was in the habit of declaring that, taking it all round, his voice got him into a lot of trouble.

'For instance,' he would say, 'I remember on one occasion being left alone in the house with a brace of canaries belonging to my sister, of which she was very fond. "Now," thought I, "I can at last be certain of a really appreciative audience. I will sing to them." So I sang to them; and my sister never forgave me the loss of her canaries. It was the only authentic case I ever met with of "Killing two birds with one's tone."'

ROUGH ON THE TRAM CONDUCTOR.

When the tram-car conductor on the night turn woke up one afternoon his industrious little wife brought out for his admiration a lamp-shade made of colored tissue paper. She had made it with her own hands, and its scalloped border was perforated with innumerable little holes, through which the light of a parlor lamp would fall on the table.

'Tell me if you don't think it pretty,' she said, holding the shade out for the husband to inspect.

'It looks lovely,' began the man; but as he looked at it more closely he turned pale, and said, 'You made these holes with my bell-punch?'

'Yes, dear, while you were asleep. But what is the matter?' asked his wife.

'Oh, nothing,' he murmured, faintly; 'you've only rung up enough fares on that lamp-shade to mortgage my year's salary. Every one of those holes will cost me threepence, that's all.'

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

We twentieth century people boast of our smartness. This is called the steel age. We claim to make good steel, yet the blades of Saracens turned out hundreds of years ago would cut one of our own blades in two like butter.

Our modern ink fades in five or ten years to rust color, yet the ink of medieval manuscripts is as black and bright to-day as it was 700 years ago.

The beautiful blues and reds and greens of antique Oriental rugs have all been lost, while in Egyptian tombs we find fabrics dyed thousands of years ago that remain to-day brighter and purer in hue than any of our modern fabrics.

We can't build as the ancients did. The secret of their mortar and cement is lost to us. Their mortar and cement were actually harder and more durable than the stones which they bound together.

THE HUMORS OF PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A temperance orator, in the midst of a moving discourse, deplored the fact that a friend resorted to the frequent use of the daily glass. The speaker said, 'I stand prostrate with astonishment.'

Yet another feelingly told his audience that it was 'not the platform speaker, but the house-to-house visitation and the utterance of the silent word by the caller which did the most good.' That was a flight of fancy when a speaker asked: 'Suppose if a balloon dropped upon an uninhabited island, what would the natives say?'

An old gentleman, stumbling through an after-dinner speech, said:

'I—I have no more to say, and so—and so—I'll make a few more remarks.'

Kind was the announcement that 'there will be two more opportunities to hear the lecturer once more.' It was when the meeting ended that the chairman asked the audience to 'close by singing just one verse of the doxology.'

MAKING SURE OF THE COLLECTION.

A troupe of wandering musicians were playing before a Swiss hotel. At the end of the performance one of the members left the group, approached the leader of the band, and pulled out a little paper box, which he emptied into his left hand, while the eyes of the leader followed every movement. He then took a plate in his right hand, passed it round, and a large sum was collected, everyone meanwhile wondering what he held in his left hand.

'Why, it's very simple,' said the leader, when questioned. 'We are all subject to temptation, and, to be sure of the fidelity of our collector, he has to hold five flies in his left hand, and we count these first when he returns to make sure of the money.'

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Miss Jeanette J. Gilder, whose death was reported a short time ago, could recall some strange experiences in her early journalistic career. Her first post was on the staff of a morning paper in Newark, New Jersey, whose editor was a close friend of the editor of an evening paper published in the same town. One afternoon Miss Gilder's chief, calling at the office of the other, playfully called him on the lack of 'ginger' in his editorials.

'You are too mild,' he said. 'Why don't you go for me, for instance, in this style?' Take your pencil, and I will show you how to do it.'

The victim of the exhortation took up his pencil and wrote this at his friend's dictation—'The editor of our esteemed morning contemporary is drawing money under false pretences. His employers—poor blind fools—take him to be a sober, industrious man. He is neither sober nor industrious. Most of his time is spent in bar-rooms while his subordinates do the work. If it were not for a certain brilliant young lady on his staff who writes his editorials when he is incapable of doing so, his incapacity would long since have been discovered.'

'There now,' continued the editor, of that morning paper, rising from his chair, 'that's the way to do it. Dip your pen in ginger—anyone can use ink.'

Thereupon the two friends linked arms and sauntered over to the nearest saloon. Presently the foreman printer of the evening paper looked in eager for copy. He was in the habit of searching his editor's desk for it in his absence, and this time he found some manuscript in the familiar handwriting right on the top of the blotting pad. He picked it up without reading it, and passed it on to a compositor. A few minutes later it was in type, and a few minutes more it was off the press. There was, of course, a huge sensation.

People praise our furniture-moving system. Hardly a day passes but some delighted patrons write to say how pleased they are with the way we removed their furniture. Their fragile and costly articles have been shifted by us from end to end of the Dominion without being broken. Pianos and heavy valuable furniture have been removed without being scratched. They must be well pleased when they write to tell us all this, must they not?—THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS CO., LTD....

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