

construction. But there never was a moment when the Bishop or the Archbishop, or Cardinal McCloskey himself, had a thought of deviating from the original plan.

**GENERAL**

**Catholic Missionaries and the Science of Language**

It is interesting to note (says the *Catholic Times*) that this year the French Academy has awarded the Stanislas Julien Prize, founded for the encouragement of research into Oriental languages, to a Catholic missionary of the Far East, Pere Vial, for his dictionary of the Lolo dialect, spoken by some of the aboriginal tribes of Tonkin. This is the first dictionary of the kind. It has been compiled by Pere Vial not from books, for the tribes have no literature, but by taking down the words as spoken by the tribesmen. Like so many other missionaries of the Catholic Church, who have done valuable scientific work of this kind, his object was simply to enable other missionaries more easily to acquire the language of the people among whom they go to preach. It is remarkable how much pioneer work of the kind our missionaries have done. It was a Jesuit missionary, the famous De' Nobili, who discovered the very existence of the sacred language of the Brahmans of India, and so laid the foundation of the whole modern science of language. The Protestant missionary, Morrison, is generally spoken of as the translator of the Bible into Chinese, but his memoirs show that he transcribed most of his version from a Chinese Bible, the work of one of the early Catholic missionaries. And most of the languages of the American Indians and not a few African languages were first reduced to writing by our Catholic missionaries.

**DEFENDING THE JESUITS**

Mr. Ivar Sæter, a Norwegian author and poet, has been making a lecturing tour in Norway with the special intention of dissipating the many false ideas that prevail about the Jesuits. He is very anxious to have the law forbidding their entrance into Norway altered. Mr. Ivar Sæter himself had the same ideas as his fellow-countrymen until a few years ago, but much reading and visits to many of the Jesuit colleges, especially Loyola College in Spain and the Collegium Germanicum in Rome, quite changed his views. At the beginning of his lecture in Christiania he stated that he would not touch on the religious side of the Jesuits' work, but that he would specially deal with its social, scientific, and pedagogical side. He maintained that never amongst the representatives of any other religion had there been anything to equal their work for civilisation in North America, India, China, Japan, Madagascar, and other countries. St. Francis Xavier and Father Marquette came in for a large share of praise, as well as the great St. Ignatius. He ended his lecture with an appeal to the youth to take St. Ignatius and his sons as their models to become great characters wholly penetrated with the great aim of their lives. The following is an extract from a Protestant paper, *Dorre*, which gives an account of another lecture delivered at a working men's club in Norez, a town high up in the Norwegian mountains, where there is no Catholic church. Here again the Jesuits were the subject of Mr. Sæter's remarks: 'The lecture, which lasted two hours, was listened to with rapt attention. With enthusiasm the lecturer spoke of the Jesuits, who for several centuries had by their lives and labor shown that they were the first in everything in connection with the arts, knowledge, science, and practical works. As men they were self-forgetting, self-sacrificing, and noble. With deep anger he referred to the wrong that is being done to these people by the many false accusations that are brought against them. He said it was a great injustice to forbid them entrance into Norway. Of all the different religious bodies and congregations they were the only ones who were still banished, and to this injustice the Norwegians must, for their own sakes, put an end. The Jesuits claimed only three things for themselves—knowledge, truth, and right. The lecture was received with warm approbation.'

American files to hand give the particulars of the Fifth International Shorthand Speed Contest for the Miner Medal, held in Washington on March 26, 1910. Of the eighteen contestants, fourteen were writers of Pitmanic Shorthand and four were writers of Gregg Shorthand. All the leading styles of Pitmanic shorthand were represented. The medal was won by Mr. Fred H. Gurtler, a Gregg writer, with a net speed of 173 words a minute, the record so far for non-court matter in these contests. The second place was won by another Gregg writer, Charles L. Swem, a boy of seventeen, who began the study of shorthand less than eighteen months before the contest took place. The third place was also won by a writer of Gregg shorthand, Salome L. Tarr, a girl of seventeen. Her transcript was 99.4 per cent. perfect—the most remarkable accuracy record ever made by anyone in these contests...

For Chronic Chest Complaints,  
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1/6, 2/6.

**Domestic**

By MAUREEN

**Liniment for Chilblains.**

A good liniment for chilblains is made by infusing one heaped teaspoonful of dry mustard in one cupful of spirits of turpentine. Infuse the mustard in the turpentine, shake it well during twenty-four hours; then strain it off quite clean through muslin.

**Choosing a Carpet.**

When choosing a carpet, if you have to study economy, select one with a small pattern and of rather a light color. The small pattern cuts to greater advantage, for there is less waste in matching the design, as the breadths are sewn together, and when the wool begins to wear the light color will not contrast so painfully against the string foundation, as it would if it were many shades darker in tone.

**Preserving Boots.**

A good practice is that of varnishing the soles of new boots and shoes before they are worn, in order to render them more impervious to damp. If two or three coatings are applied the leather will be rendered waterproof for a considerable time, and the chill to the feet which is caused by wet pavements, even when the stoutest footwear is worn, is thereby prevented.

**Cleaning Lacquered Gas Brackets.**

Gas brackets are generally made of lacquered brass, and should, therefore, never be touched with metal polish of any description, or their lustre will be lost. Instead, dissolve a pennyworth of soft soap in a pint of boiling water, allow it to cool off, and then mix in half a pint of paraffin. Rub this mixture well into the brass, and then polish off with a soft chamois leather.

**Good to Remember.**

A painted and varnished floor ended up by being very sticky; experimenting to find a remedy it was thoroughly washed over with turpentine. The theory worked upon was based upon the fact that turpentine is used to dry paints and varnishes (in mixture), and, as this varnish was not yet hard, the hope was entertained that the turpentine would in a measure enter into the varnish, combine with it and in evaporation dry it out. Anyway, it succeeded, and it is worth many trials.

**Food Values.**

When looking for substitutes for meat dishes, one would hardly be as foolish as to claim that potatoes or rice are of the same value for food as lean beef; but beans, peas, lentils, nuts, eggs, and cheese contain more nitrogen than meats, and when properly cooked are both palatable and wholesome. A diet made up largely of vegetables produces strength rather than nervous energy, and if women who have households would only give more time and attention to studying the laws of chemistry and the selection of a well-balanced diet, and experiment until they know how to prepare wholesome food for their families, the expense of living would be greatly modified.

**Origin of the O'Oyley.**

The word 'd'oyley' is used constantly, and yet few know the quaint story of its origin. In the time of William the Norman, Robert D'Oyley was one of his followers, and valuable lands at Hook Norton, in Oxfordshire, were granted him upon a curious condition. The *London American* says that each year, at the feast of St. Michael, he was to 'make tender of a linen tablecloth worth three English shillings.' As they went to royalty, the ladies of the D'Oyley family took great pride in embroidering the 'quilted cloths,' as they were termed, and in consequence an art needlework collection of great beauty was accumulated in these annual tributes. They did service for State occasions in William the Norman's household, and, very naturally, were called the 'D'Oyley linen.'

*Maureen*

**THE CAUSE OF RHEUMATIC PAINS REMOVED.**

There are several causes of Rheumatism, but the most common is the presence of uric acid in the blood. This acid is responsible for the excruciating pains in various parts of the body, notably the muscles of the back. Rid the blood of this foreign substance and the pains will disappear. That is the mission of RHEUMO—it gets right at the root of the evil and makes the acid literally take to its heels and run, never to return. RHEUMO cures permanently where other remedies fail even temporarily. Other remedies—liniments, embrocations, plasters, or pills—cannot cure Rheumatism. They do not touch the real cause of the suffering. RHEUMO is the one medicine that brings relief. Give RHEUMO a trial. It will not cure every trouble that afflicts mankind, but it WILL cure Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all similar diseases. Sold by all chemists and stores at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle.