

Maori Catholics. But the unhappy accompaniments of non-Catholic colonisation made that impossible, and we may count it an exceptional blessing that even a remnant of the promised harvest has been gathered in. The missionary Fathers labored, indeed, with the ability and devotion that are their chief characteristics everywhere, and it was due to events over which they could exercise no control if their labours were not crowned, as in other regions of this hemisphere, with complete and unclouded success.

But another, and a scarcely less important, work was reserved for them. We have said that the country cannot be properly numbered among those that are purely missionary, and yet there is a sense in which it may be said to be doubly so.—Here, also, in due course came the people who belong above all others to that which is known as the missionary race, and whom Almighty God seems to have called in a particular way to plant His Church in remote lands, and to bear the Faith triumphantly into the midst of non-Catholic nations. If it was not the privilege of the missionary Fathers to sow the mustard seed, and see it rise under their fostering care into a goodly tree, it was theirs at least to minister to those who came from a land of faith, and to tend the plant already sprung up and grown lest it should languish and fade away for want of nurture.—The Irishman came, moreover, bearing within his bosom the strong undying love of his country, as well as of his Church, and found a full sympathy in the French missionary, himself so noted for his patriotism that even the irreligious Government, into whose hands his fatherland has now happily fallen, hesitates to interfere with him lest they should weaken the influence of France in foreign countries and remove a source whence attraction to her emanates. We may, therefore, recognise in our New Zealand Church no new-born institution—no edifice raised by a people newly gathered into the fold, but a branch of that glorious Church founded by St. Patrick himself, and which has filled all Europe with its light and borne unshaken the adverse storms of centuries, which has spread out all through the new world and won for its great patron realms that were unknown to the age in which he lived and destined, as we hope, to teem with populations faithful to the creed he taught, and not forgetful of the land that, following on his teaching and example, became, *par excellence*, the Island of Saints and Scholars. When, therefore, our Church in New Zealand receives an elevation, and obtains from the Holy See a mark in approval of its growth and progress, we go back in thought to that ancient Church on whose foundations it also stands, and give thanks to God for the fidelity of our race and the marvels He has wrought through its instrumentality.

And now—*Ad multos annos*.—So would we salute the distinguished prelate who is personally to bear the honors conferred by the Holy Father on New Zealand. We know, indeed, of no prelate more suited to bear his honors becomingly, of none whose zeal and devotion are better proved, of none whose scholarship is more ripe, of none more gifted with all the qualities that form the churchman and adorn the gentleman. But it is scarcely necessary that we should speak of Dr. Redwood to our readers; there are few among them who have not long since learned to reverence and admire him, at least by repute—there are even comparatively few who have not availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the unsparing activity with which his Lordship performs the various duties of his vast diocese to make some degree of personal acquaintance with him. His learning as a theologian and scholar, his eloquence as a preacher, his sanctity as a priest, is known to all his own particular flock and to many of those who live beyond the bounds of his episcopal jurisdiction. It only remains, therefore, for us to repeat our salutation, *Ad multos annos*—to express our most sincere and heartfelt hope that he may live for many years to perform the duties of his archiepiscopal see as zealously and well as he has performed those of his bishopric, and to wear the pallium of the archbishop with a dignity as graceful and a humility as touching and profound as those with which he has worn the episcopal mitre.—More than this it would be impossible for us to say.

## THE WAR IN THE BALKANS

On the 8th of the current month the little State of Montenegro—Black Mountain—declared war against Turkey, and a few days later Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece followed suit. The following particulars regarding the countries engaged in a conflict, which may possibly imperil the peace of Europe, will be of interest to our readers:—

### Montenegro.

Montenegro is a kingdom lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of Nicholas I. (who in December, 1900, assumed the title of Royal Highness, and in August, 1910, that of King). For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the port of Antivari to ships of war. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. The army is on a militia basis. Every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from January 1 of the year in which he completes the 18th to December 31 of that in which he completes the 62nd year of his age, for a total period of 45 years. The total war strength is estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. The area of Montenegro is 3630 square miles, about one-twelfth of that of the North Island of New Zealand; population, 225,000. Capital, Cetinje (population 4500). Other towns are Podgoritza, population 10,000; Dulcigno, population 5000; and Antivari, population 2514. The majority of the people are Orthodox Slavs, with about 13,000 Muslims, and 14,000 Catholics.

### Bulgaria.

United Bulgaria has a population of about 3,750,000, of mixed nationalities, including about half a million Turks. Over three millions belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and 640,000 are Mahomedans, whilst the Catholics number about 30,000. The capital, Sofia, has a population of 68,000, and Philippopolis 43,000.

### Servia.

Servia is separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the constitution of 1889 a 'Skupstchina,' a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 2,500,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. Belgrade, the capital, has a population of 72,000.

### Greece.

Greece has an area of about 25,000 square miles, which is less than half that of the South Island of New Zealand, whilst the population falls short of two and a half millions. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto to the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into 26 provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The peace footing of the army is about 27,000 men, which in time of war can be raised to 120,000. The capital, Athens, has a population of 235,461.