

human body, Mr Gilruth advances the opinion that it is the more virulent, but he does not pursue this branch of the subject further than by detailing the methods that may be adopted to check its ravages. It is to these methods that the public must look for protection, which must be strenuously sought. Even though the heroic sacrifice now being made by that French doctor, who has been inoculated with tuberculosis bovine serum, to test the question of communicability be happily decided in the negative, the public will not view with equanimity the consumption of milk or flesh from tuberculous animals, and there should therefore ensue that public pressure whose absence Mr Gilruth deplors in another part of his paper. Indeed, it would seem that the efforts of the department should be mainly directed for some time to come to the propagation of preventive information among the people. The Colony, while happily yet free from the scourges that periodically decimate flocks and herds in other parts of the world, nevertheless possesses an extensive list of diseases, many of which are inimical to mankind, yet are all susceptible of mitigation by preventive measures.

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With respect to tuberculosis, Mr Gilruth repeats from his report of 1893 a short list of precautions that should be given the widest publicity. We therefore reprint them:—1. There should be a periodic examination of all cows supplying milk for human consumption. 2. The tuberculin test should only be applied where isolation of the reacting animals is possible, or where it is necessary to assist in diagnosis of doubtful cases. 3. Compulsory notification to the district stock inspector of any disease of the udder in milch cows. 4. Pasteurisation of milk in factories. 5. Inspection of meat. Some of these recommendations have been carried into effect, yet much remains to be done, and to effect this Mr Gilruth recommends, besides periodic and complete inspection, the co-operation of farmers themselves, and notification to the nearest inspector of any case of disease immediately when observed. The state pays half value in compensation for diseased animals which it destroys, and 'there is no reason why such co-operation should not be the rule, the more especially when it is considered the result is probably more beneficial, at least financially, to the individual himself than to the community.'

Mr. Seddon in South Africa.

Mr Seddon's meteoric flight through South Africa is not without its humorous aspects. Our Premier has not hitherto been credited with the ability to impart the saving salt of humor to his utterances and actions. He may, indeed, be endowed with humor of that description that exults over a discomfited antagonist, but that he is ever disposed to look on the funny side of things those who know him best would be the last to suggest. For example, it never seems to have occurred to Mr Seddon that there was something irresistibly comic in the circumstance that it should fall to the lot of Mr Hutcheson, formerly M.H.R. for Patea, to officially welcome him to Johannesburg, and to deliver the conventional laudation upon the distinguished guest. The chairman glided gingerly over the thin ice in referring to his acquaintance with Mr. Seddon in his capacity as Premier of New Zealand. Nor is there absent an element of humor in the fact that Mr Seddon's reply to the address presented to him was ruthlessly expunged by the Press censor. Neither does our Premier's reply to the toast of the evening (himself) appear in the reports of the gathering, so that Mr Seddon suffered ignominiously from the double extinguisher. In Cape Town, however, Mr Seddon was more fortunate. There he was fully reported, but this again leads to the highly humorous conviction that it would not have detracted from his reputation if the press censor had again intervened. He was very insistent upon the necessity of the British acquisition of the Delagoa Bay territory. Now, Delagoa Bay happens to belong to Portugal, one of the weakest powers in Europe. That country is largely indebted to Britain for the unpaid balance of the cost of the Peninsula War. During the recent South African War Delagoa Bay was a veritable thorn in the British side, for by that channel were conveyed supplies that enabled the Boers to prolong the contest. Mr Seddon seems to have imagined that the importance of Delagoa Bay had escaped the notice of British statesmen. The merest tyro in history should know that the possession of Delagoa Bay has been the subject of intrigue and negotiation for many years. It involves great international considerations in which its nominal owner, Portugal, has very little to say. All that Britain has been able to secure is an undertaking that if the territory is to be alienated she shall have the option of refusal. Its acquisition may now come more easily since the Boers have succumbed, but to point out what has been perfectly obvious for many years was certainly superfluous on Mr Seddon's part.

Wanted Known.—That for acute Bronchitis or Pneumonia TUSSICURA is an immediate and permanent remedy.—*.*

DIocese of DUNEDIN.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., Wellington, is at present conducting a retreat for the Dominican Nuns.

At the nine o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday his Lordship Bishop Verdon feelingly referred to the illness of the King, and asked the congregation not alone to pray during the Holy Sacrifice but also in their own homes that his Majesty might be speedily restored to health, and that he may be granted length of years to reign over his people. At 11 o'clock a Mass of supplication for his Majesty was said by Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. Before commencing the sermon Father Murphy exhorted the congregation to join with him in offering up the Holy Sacrifice that God might restore their Sovereign to health. He said that it was a time of great anxiety for the Empire, and that it was the duty of all its subjects to beseech the Almighty to spare to them for many years to come their Sovereign, who during the short time of his reign has given such splendid proofs of excellent administrative ability. Towards the close of the Mass a telegram from the Acting-Premier was handed to Father Murphy, which stated that his Majesty was out of immediate danger. His Lordship Bishop Verdon preaching at Vespers made feeling reference to his Majesty's illness, and asked the congregation to pray for his speedy recovery.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

A Miss Ailie has been received into the Church at Denver, Colorado. Her father was a well known Methodist minister.

Mr J. E. Holland, of British Guiana, was received into the Church in Rome a few weeks ago by the Most Rev. Dr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond.

At the Convent of the Sœurs Maricoles, Deynze, Belgium, on May 1, Miss Beatrice Marie Winefride Jellicoe, daughter of Mr Bernard Jellicoe, was baptised and received into the Catholic Church, Sœur Walburga acting as sponsor.

The latest convert to the Catholic Church is Colonel H. Affleck Groves, I.S.C., formerly Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department, Peshawar, Punjab, India. Colonel Groves was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Kenelm Digby Best, priest of the Oratory, London.

Rev. Cyprian Browning, B.A. (Eton and King's College, Cambridge), formerly of Longton and London, has been received into the Catholic Church at St. Buenos's College, North Wales, by Rev. Charles Dawson, S.J. He is proceeding to Rome to study for the priesthood.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, confirmed about 70 converts on April 27. Of these 35 were the result of the late mission at the cathedral in that city and were confirmed in the chapel; and on the same day, he confirmed 72 colored persons, about half of whom were converts, in St. Peter Claver's Church.

A Mr Juhlin, who was once a Salvation Army officer in British Columbia, and a Mrs Gerow, formerly an Episcopalian, were received into the Catholic Church, recently, at Dawson, Yukon District, in the new vicariate-apostolic of Mackenzie, by the Very Rev. P. E. Gendreau, O.M.I., V.G.

About the beginning of May some Royal converts (says the Rome correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*) were received in audience by the Holy Father. First the Pope received in state audience the Langravine Anne of Hesse, Princess of Prussia. Then—I believe—the Queen of Wurtemberg, who came to Rome incognito as the Countess of Teck, and now Queen Natalie, of Serbia, is proceeding hither for the same joyful post-conversion ceremony. The progress of the faith through conversions is not confined to the highest classes of society. The secretary of the Index as Delegate to the Inquisition received the other day the abjuration of two Lutherans, G. J. Vahlbry, of Stockholm, and F. J. Thiel, of Lubeck, at the Apostolic Hospice of the Convertendi, where catechumens are lodged and instructed at all times. The case is merely one of a series which is ordinary in Rome.

Opening of Parliament.

PARLIAMENT was opened on Tuesday afternoon with the usual formalities. The greater part of the Governor's speech was of a retrospective character. The principal legislation promised consists of amendments of the Electoral laws, the Labor laws, and the Land laws. The Referendum Bill is to be re-introduced, also the Railway Servants' Superannuation Bill and the State Fire Insurance Bill. Provision is to be made for the conservation of forests, and for tree planting where the country has been denuded. There is to be a new Mining Bill, which will deal mainly with gold mining company law; and further legislation in respect to the establishment of a State coal mine. Measures are to be submitted with the object of preventing the creation of trusts and combines, and also for the purpose of developing the Colony's trade.

A POLL on the question of the adoption of the Rating on Unimproved Values Act was held in Christchurch on Monday. A good deal of interest was taken in the question, and the poll was carried by a majority of 84. The figures were: For, 596; against, 512.