

sued, the freedom with which expression was given to widely different views showed that the Union is no mere mutual admiration society.

Catholic Truth Society

There must be considerable disappointment caused (says the 'Freeman's Journal') by the printed answer given by Mr. Bonor Law, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, to the question put by Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., relative to tobacco-growing experiments in Ireland. In 1901 the Department of Agriculture experimented at tobacco growing in two selected centres, the crop produced being purchased by a Liverpool firm of tobacco manufacturers. Last year the Department experimented only in a four acre field at the Munster Institute, Cork, the crop having been sent to the French Government manufactory at Paris, and the result has not been communicated as yet. This year no tobacco is being grown in Ireland, so far as the Department knows. This would seem to indicate that the 1901 experiment was a dead failure, an explanation quite untenable by those who had the opportunity of testing the manufactured tobacco, which, if decidedly strong, was of good flavor and seemed to give great promise of future development. We cannot expect much from last year's half-hearted experiment. Some explanation is certainly due for the manner in which the Department has dropped these experiments, for in the past, long before the time of Agricultural Departments and modern methods, some excellent tobacco was grown in Ireland.

A Strong Man

At the quarterly meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Tuam, and with a very large and representative attendance of members, a very interesting and most promising report was read. During the three months no less than 158,933 penny pamphlets were sent out from the offices of the Society. This, it appears, with necessary deductions, gives an average of about 11,000 per week to the branches of the Society in Ireland. 'As these latter,' says the Report, 'number about 1000, it follows that eleven books on an average are purchased by each branch per week.' This is certainly a very high average. Within the quarter no less than 21 new branches were established, making a total of 1022. This seems to be a very large number, but it does not, all the same, satisfy the committee of the Society, who point out that as there are 1100 parishes in Ireland, and as many of them have more than one church, whilst there are also many churches served by the regular clergy, the branches of the Association might easily be much more numerous. After all, however, those over a thousand branches out of eleven hundred parishes is a great success. The list of the Society's books is now pretty long, and there are few of them that have not proved invaluable to Irish Catholics, both from the Catholic and the Irish point of view. The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland has proved to be a most valuable help to the people from the religious and the racial point alike.

The "EXCELSIOR" STEEL ADJUSTABLE HARROW is one of the most useful implements on a farm: it does the work of all other harrows. Prices—2-leaf to cover, 10ft 6in, £5 10s; 3-leaf to cover, 15ft 6in, £8. MORROW, BASSETT and Co. Send for catalogue.—**

KOZIE TEA CASH BONUSSES. Results of first distribution closed 21st May, 1903.—

1st Bonus, £10, cash, goes to Convent of Mercy, Hokitika; 2nd, £5, Mrs. W. Simpson Jun., Arno; 3rd, £3, Miss Fitzgerald, Wainihinihi; 4th, £2, Mrs. W. Lockhart, Milton; 5th, £1, Mrs. A. Hewitson Jun., Milton; 6th, 10s, Miss McMurtrie, Milton; 7th, 10s, Miss G. Paulin, Opoho; 8th, 10s, Miss M. Hunter, Caversham; 9th, 10s, Mrs. Gunn, Chatto Creek; 10th, 5s, Miss Ida Mills, Dunback; 11th, 5s, Miss Myrtle Curtis, Westport; 12th, 5s, Miss M. Hay, Invercargill; 13th, 5s, Mr. A. Singer, Hokitika; 14th, 5s, Miss E. Shipman, Balfour; 15th, 5s, Mr. Regie Harper, Poverty Bay; 16th, 5s, Mr. J. Feely, Timaru; 17th, 5s, Mrs. Johnstone, Nelson. The next distribution closes on the 30th November, and coupons must be sent in not later than 7th December. Remember the first three bonuses are £5 each, and the tea is the best and most economical in the world, retailed at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 2s per lb. Golden Tipped Kozie, a specially fine high grown tea, at 2s 6d, is superb. Notice change in the distribution of bonuses.—So as to give all a good chance of securing a substantial cash bonus, we have decided to withdraw the first and second bonuses of £10 and £5 and to substitute three bonuses of £5 each to go to the consumers sending in coupons representing the three largest quantities of Kozie Tea. The other bonuses will remain unchanged. We have checked the coupons returned to Messrs W. Scouler and Co. for first Kozie Tea distribution of cash bonuses, and certify that the above is a correct list of the winners.—(Signed) Barr, Leary, and Co., Auditors, Dunedin, June 10th, 1903.—**

People We Hear About

Bishop Gibney, of Perth, celebrated recently the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He received numerous congratulations.

The late Mr. T. W. Allies, whose death was reported in our last issue, was the first to gain the Newcastle Scholarship. Ten years ago he received from his Holiness Leo XIII. the high distinction of 'the gold medal for merit.'

Lord Northcote, who has been appointed Governor-General of Australia in succession to Lord Tennyson, has been Governor of Bombay since 1899, and is the first Baron Northcote, having been raised to the Peerage under that title in 1887. He is the second son of the Earl of Iddesleigh, who was better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, and as the leader in the House of Commons under Lord Beaconsfield. Baron Northcote is 57 years of age, and was married to the adopted daughter of the first Baron Mount Stephen in 1873.

By the death of the Pope (says the Tasmanian 'Monitor') the Archbishop of Hobart becomes the Nestor of the Episcopate of the world. God has indeed granted to him the crown of lengthened years. Though so far advanced in age his Grace is hale and hearty. There is no marked feebleness in his step; there is no cessation in his episcopal work; he is still in harness; and working as he did twenty years ago. It is only a few weeks ago since he returned from a trip round the West Coast. A trip there is one that even younger men undertake with much hesitancy in mid-winter. But his Grace returned invigorated by his journey and he has not been for years in such good health.

Wednesday next, August 26, will be the 20th anniversary of the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr as Bishop of Galway. His Grace is now in his 64th year, having been born in Galway in 1840. He studied at St. Jarlath's College and Maynooth, and was ordained priest in 1866. After spending a few years in missionary work in his native diocese his Grace was in 1870 appointed Professor of Rhetoric in St. Jarlath's College. A few years later he became dean in Maynooth, then Professor of Theology, and eventually vice-president of that College. In August, 1883, Dr. Carr was consecrated Bishop of Galway, having been during the previous three years editor of the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record.' Three years later he was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Goold as Archbishop of Melbourne, where he arrived in June of the next year.

The honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Music were conferred, on June 24, at the Albert Hall, London, on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales respectively by the University of London. Amongst those who were presented for degrees was the Rev. H. J. Irwin, S.J., of Stonyhurst College, who has carried off the crowning honor of the Doctorate of Literature. For this he has been preparing by a brilliant career at the University, of which he was already a double M.A., in classics and philosophy. His further studies were in the direction of economics, and the work which has won for him the D. Lit is an Essay on Usury. Out of some dozen who have achieved a like success at the University of London, Stonyhurst can claim two, the second being Father Michael Maher, whose work on Psychology is long established as a standard authority.

... It is, says an Indian contemporary, a widespread error that M. Combes is an ex-priest, that he once received Holy Orders and belonged to the Catholic clergy. The truth is that M. Combes never received any ordination whatever, not even the tonsure, but because at one time he wore the cassock, as a student of the great seminary at Albi, he is called 'Abbe' after the French fashion. He was born on September 6, 1835, of poor parents, at Roquecourbe in the South of France. The good parish priest gave in his leisure hours Latin and Greek lessons to the poor, but not untalented, boy. On the recommendations of this good priest the boy was afterwards received gratuitously in the small seminary of Castres. Afterwards in the great seminary at Albi he was received 'gratuitement.' Through the kindness of the Assumptionist Fathers at Nîmes he was appointed professor at their small seminary. Later he was offered the hospitality of the Carmelite Fathers at Paris, who put him in a position to continue his studies at the University of Paris, where he obtained his Licentiate.

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