

ago, he occupied the Chair of Moral Theology in the Propaganda University. The hall in which he lectured soon became too small to accommodate the number of students who flocked to hear him. During the long years of his professorship there never was a place to spare, there never was an inattentive listener, and, it is true to add, there was not a student unlearned in Moral Theology. Rome deeply mourns his loss, and foreign countries will also sorely miss him. He was ever ready to help a brother professor, ever patient in hearing the difficulties of his students, ever calm and serene in his pronouncements.

SCOTLAND

CENTENARY OF BISHOP HAY.

This year (says the *Glasgow Observer*) falls the centenary of the death of Bishop Hay, who closed his saintly and useful life on October 15, 1811; and it is proposed, with the cordial concurrence of their Lordships the Bishops of Scotland, and at the expressed desire of many leading Scottish Catholics, lay and clerical, to commemorate the event by a series of celebrations in the coming autumn. Representatives—one clerical and one lay—have been asked, and have willingly consented, to act as promoters of the scheme in each of the six Scottish dioceses, and the first general meeting of the committee was held in Edinburgh on March 2, when Canon Collins, of Ayr, was in the chair, and members present included Canon George Ritchie (Glasgow), Monsignor McGregor (Blairs College), Prior Willson (Fort Augustus), Mr. Charles George (Edinburgh), and others. Various preliminary matters were discussed, and certain points agreed on—(1) that the celebration should take place at St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, where arrangements can be made for the accommodation of a considerable number of visitors; (2) that the date of the celebration should be Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 12, 13, and 14.

GENERAL

THE ST. BERNARD HOSPICE.

Canon Camille Carron, chief of the Grand St. Bernard Monks, has died at Martigny, at the age of fifty-nine years, after controlling the destinies of the St. Bernard and Simplon hospices, which belong to the St. Augustine monks, for the last twenty-five years. During this period the Canon saved the lives of hundreds of travellers on the two passes, and entertained many thousand others without asking a penny at the hospices. He reconstructed the Simplon route to make it fit for carriage traffic, created a motor-car service from Aosta to provision the St. Bernard hospice, had telephone stations built on the St. Bernard pass to help distressed travellers, improved the breed of the famous dogs as well as their training, and kept up the traditional hospitality of the Order.

St. Patrick's Church in Rome

Full nigh fifteen centuries (says the *Catholic Weekly*) have passed since St. Patrick received his mission in Rome to go and preach the Gospel to the Irish people. Ireland's fidelity to the See of Rome has always been unquestioned, and has been a source of great joy to each reigning Pontiff. The opening of this church in Rome on St. Patrick's Day will be a reminder of Ireland's steadfast adhesion to Rome, and an expression of loyalty to his Holiness Pius X. in his anxiety for the Catholic Church in other countries. The Irish, at home and abroad, will rejoice on this St. Patrick's Day, because in the capital of Christendom Ireland will take her place among the other nations.

The site of the present church is where St. Patrick received his mission from Pope Celestine, and where afterwards Pope Celestine found his final resting-place. The foundation stone was laid on February 1, 1888, by Dr. Walsh, the present Archbishop of Dublin. The earth which surrounds this stone was brought from St. Patrick's grave and blessed by the late Pontiff, Leo XIII. The late Archbishop of Philadelphia preached a very eloquent sermon on the occasion to a large and representative congregation from all parts of the world. The work advanced rapidly for a time. On December 14, 1908, after a lapse of twenty years, work was resumed, and the church is now to be opened for public worship.

Leo XIII. showed his personal interest in the church by subscribing most liberally to the building fund. Our present Pontiff, Pius X., has expressed in many ways his longing desire to have the church in honor of St. Patrick completed.

The Railway authorities have decided that goods for stations, to which the volume of traffic is small, will be despatched on certain days only, instead of daily, as at present. A poster containing full particulars will be sent to any address on application to stationmasters, or Goods Agent, Dunedin....

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Pepper-Boxes.

If a pea be put in the pepper-box, it prevents the holes in the lid getting clogged.

Tucks.

When ironing small tucks on muslin blouses, etc., it will save much time if they are ironed on the wrong side first, and after on the right side of the article.

To Clean Rugs.

Heavy rugs should never be placed on a line for cleaning, as the weight is apt to break and stretch the rug where it crosses the line. The best possible arrangement for the purpose is an old set of bed springs placed on the grass. Spread the rug upon it and beat with a carpet-beater; the dust drops through and is carried away by the wind, while the rug is not injured in any way.

How to Use Old Linen.

Tablecloths that are much worn in the centre will often have edges that are really stout and strong enough to make napkins that will prove good enough to find their way into the children's school lunch-baskets. The school lunch-basket, it is well known, is a fatal spot to place a napkin that is in the least valuable. The towels with much worn centres make excellent wash cloths, and, if doubled and bound with tape, admirable eating bibs for the small boys and girls of the family. The old towel wash cloths are much better minus hems, deep over-casting and linen floss being a more comfortable finish for the edges. Old linen handkerchiefs or scraps of soft old linen should be saved, rolled into a bundle, and put away in the family medicine chest to be used for cuts, burns, etc., for which they are invaluable.

How to Feed a Baby.

Cow's milk forms a heavier and more indigestible curd than human milk, but barley water does more to prevent the heavy curd than plain water, and should always be used. The addition of any form of water reduces the proportion of sugar, so that in mixing the artificial food, sugar, preferably sugar of milk, should be added, a teaspoonful for each bottle. During the first month the proportion should be one part of cow's milk to three parts of barley water. From the first to the third month one part of milk to two parts of barley water. From the fourth to the sixth month, two parts of milk to one part of barley water, and from the seventh to the end of the ninth month, three parts of milk and one part of barley water. Never give a child any starchy food until he or she has cut at least two teeth, and never give meat until the double teeth are through. As soon as a meal is finished empty the bottle, wash it, and leave it soaking in soapy water till required again. Use always a beat-shaped bottle. A teaspoonful of orange juice sweetened should be given once a week.

Sprains.

It is a very common mistake to suppose that a sprain is a trifling accident, and a very simple matter. On the contrary, a severe sprain is not infrequently a more serious matter than a simple fracture—that is a broken bone—for while a fracture will often mend and leave the limb as sound as ever, a sprain may be a much slower business, and if it be severe, weakness is frequently left in the limb for a considerable time, sometimes, indeed, permanently.

The symptoms of a sprain are pain—which in a bad case may be severe—swelling, and heat, while later on the skin becomes discolored. The way you may distinguish between a sprain and a fracture is that in the latter case there is a deformity of the limb; with a sprain, although there may be great swelling, the limb is not distorted.

The treatment should be absolute and immediate rest. If the arm is injured place it in a sling; if the leg, raise the limb and let it rest. Apply cold water bandages, or an ice-bag if convenient to the injured part. In cases of very severe pain, however, this treatment cannot be borne. When this is the case, bathe the joint with hot water, or a hot bran poultice will bring relief.

Dislocation means that a bone has been displaced. The symptoms are very similar to those of a sprain, the difference being, firstly, that there is an alteration in the length of the limb; secondly, that the end of the bone may generally be felt through the skin; and thirdly, that the power of movement from the joint has gone, and any attempt to move it increases the pain considerably. There is little that can be done until the doctor comes. Place the injured part at rest, and put the patient into as easy a position as possible.

Maureen

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

DEAR ME

Forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE! Whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest store and ask. They all keep it.