

vanced." Again, take his testimony as to France: 'From what I saw and from the inquiries I made I drew the conclusion that there is a sort of reaction going on against the irreligion of a generation ago. There is something like a real revival of religion taking place. I do not mean, of course, a revival in the ordinary evangelical sense of the word, but a genuine quickening of interest in religion, an increased passion and vitality and power in religion; and there is also more attention to the observances of worship. It is frequently said that men do not attend the churches in the Latin countries. That was not my experience during my tour.' The information given by Mr. Campbell will, let us hope, clear away not a few prejudices from the minds of British Protestants.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, speaking on leakages from the Church at the annual meeting of the Catholic Women's League in Leeds, said: In 1850, when the first Catholic Archbishop to take his title from Westminster came to England, there was a great Protestant outburst. Wiseman in his eloquent defence of his position pointed out that the people of a few slums were the only flock he claimed. This would be absolutely untrue to-day. Then in 1865 Henry Edward Manning drew attention to the fact that all our children who came under the Poor Laws were lost because they had to be placed in Protestant institutions. Manning altered that; and now, if children were lost in that way, it was not through want of effort on the part of the Church. Twenty-five years afterwards Cardinal Vaughan, then Bishop of Salford, awakened Catholic England to realise the enormous number of children lost to the Faith through being accepted by non-Catholic institutions. By his generous acts he gave new life to the old Catholic agencies, and made new ones.

A martyr to Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, or Lumbago, is to be much pitied—and yet he can easily be cured. His illness is due to excess uric acid in the blood, and this must be removed before a permanent cure can be obtained. Many sufferers fly at once to plasters and liniments because they obtain temporary relief—but they can get no real benefit until the cause is removed. RHEUMO is the only successful remedy for uric acid troubles, for it rids the system of the cause of the trouble. RHEUMO has cured thousands and it will cure you. Buy a bottle to-day. Of all chemists and stores, 2/6 and 4/6.

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56 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Domestic

By MAUREEN.

Lemon Honey.

When tired of sweet jellies and jams, try lemon honey for sandwiches and tarts. Beat well together one cupful of sugar, one egg, and butter size of a walnut. Add juice and grated rind of one lemon. Stir well, put into a double boiler, cook slowly till thick, avoid stirring after it begins to cook. Add tiny pinch of salt.

Hints About Kid Gloves.

The length of time a pair of kid gloves will wear depends very much upon the way they are put on, especially the first time. Never put on a pair of new gloves in a hurry; take plenty of time, and keep cool. It is of great importance that the hand should remain dry and cool, and be perfectly clean. It is well to dust it with a little plain rice powder first. Work the fingers well down before you put in the thumb. Put the thumb in slowly, and then the rest of the hand. Begin at the second button and descend, then return to the first button, which will now fasten easily without breaking or stretching the buttonhole. Your hand will frequently be moist with perspiration when about to remove the gloves. In this case pull off wrong side out, so that the moisture can evaporate. When quite dry, turn the fingers and smooth the gloves into shape, laying them in a box or other receptacle long enough to receive them, except in the case of evening gloves, which may be folded halfway up the arm. Another way to make gloves last is to buy them large enough. A glove that is too tight presses the hand out of shape, makes it red, and is always in the worst possible taste.

Concerning Soap.

Soap is the best means of removing dirt from men and things: but unless it is made of the purest materials, carefully and conscientiously compounded, and used in moderation, it is likely to irritate the skin and make it susceptible to disease.

Soap is the chemical compound of an alkali—soda or potash—with the acid part of fat. Potash soap is the soft soap that all housewives used to make. They always had barrels half full of lye, into which they threw the refuse fat from the kitchen. The ordinary hard soap, both for the laundry and for the toilet, is made from soda, and its irritating qualities depend on the amount of free soda it contains, on the kind of fat that is used, and on what is used to adulterate it.

It ought to contain no free alkali at all, but even if there is none, some of the soda is set free when the soap is put into water. Soaps in which there is a certain amount of free fat in addition to that combined with the soda have been recommended on the theory that when the soda is thus set free, it combines with the free fat of the soap before it has time to attack the fat of the skin. Whether that actually happens or not is uncertain.

The fat that is used should not be rancid, and it should be capable of taking up a large amount of alkali. Tallow and olive oil are particularly useful in soap-making. Olive oil forms, or should form, the base of Castile soap, but, unfortunately, this soap is often adulterated with other fats, which are more harmful.

Cocoonut oil makes a soap that lathers well, but is rather irritating, and cotton-seed-oil soap is said to be still worse.

Benzine and paraffin derivatives added to washing soaps increase their cleansing properties, but unless they are used with great care, they are likely to irritate the skin of the laundress. Eczema and other skin troubles can often be traced to the use of cheap and dishonestly made soaps. Be very careful, therefore, to select, as your toilet soap one made by a responsible manufacturer.

Maureen

When Camping

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