

UNITED STATES—Death of a Bishop

The Right Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, died on February 2, at the age of 74 years. The deceased prelate was a native of Limerick, and had been ordained fifty years ago, and was for forty years Bishop of Little Rock.

A Philanthropist

Count John A. Creighton, seventy-five years old, a millionaire philanthropist, died at Omaha on February 7. He was made a Papal Count by Pope Leo XIII., in recognition of his charity and gifts to Catholic educational institutions. With his brother he gave \$1,500,000 to Creighton University and \$250,000 for the establishment of St. Joseph's Hospital. He also founded a medical college, built St. John's church and endowed the Convent of Poor Clares. Altogether Count Creighton's gifts amounted to above \$3,000,000.

New Books

(Whitcombe and Tombs, Christchurch, Wellington, and Dunedin.)

The enterprising firm of Whitcombe and Tombs deserve well of the public for the series of handsome works which they are publishing in connection with the early history of New Zealand. A notable work of this kind, which will be welcomed by students of the old Maori lore and of the transition period of our history, is Mr. J. A. Wilson's 'Story of Te Waharoa and Sketches of Ancient Maori Life and History' (pp. xiv-256, 8vo., cloth lettered). The stirring story of the remarkable chief, Te Waharoa was originally published in 1866. The facts related therein were gathered by the author from Maoris, Pakeha-Maoris, and missionaries who were contemporaries of Te Waharoa, and who were well acquainted with him, and at a time when the memory of those red and whirling days was still fresh and vivid. The author tells us that 'very repelling scenes have been omitted' from his narrative; but his work possesses none the less the terrible fascination that gathers around a moving and well told story of invasion, siege, battle, savage slaughter, and cannibalism at the most critical and deadly period in all Maori history, when the race itself, ran the risk of extinction with the white man's weapons. In the sixty years of the life of that hard hitter (who passed out in 1839) the Maori race went through an epoch of blood and tears. Maori and missionary, warrior and trader—the old order and the new—jostle each other in the interesting story that Mr. Wilson has to tell, and it contains no dull pages. We turned, perhaps, with most lively expectation to the author's 'Sketches of Maori Life and History' which forms the second part of the work. The author gives an extremely interesting account of the Maori-Maori people that inhabited New Zealand before the coming of the Maori from far Hawaiki. To this subject he devotes over 30 pages of the book to these unwarlike people—the 'white New Zealanders with red hair'—who were easily defeated and broken by the martial Hawaiki-Maoris, and of whom traces were (says Mr. Wilson) 'frequently visible in the Bay of Plenty fifty years ago.' A lengthy account of the Hawaiki immigration (with a supplementary chapter) constitutes a feature of this part of Mr. Wilson's learned and painstaking work. Eight chapters are devoted to much interesting tribal lore and history, Maori communism, etc. The book is well illustrated, and is an important contribution to both the Maori and early European history of New Zealand.

The same firm of publishers has issued a Maori version of the story of Hinemca, from Sir George Grey's 'Polynesian Mythology.' It is enriched with a vocabulary and notes by the Rev. H. J. Fletcher. It is a compact little volume (pp. 28, cloth, 1s 6d), and enables the student to obtain with a minimum of trouble, a reading acquaintance with the Maori language and with one of the most beautiful legends of our native race.

- A stands for Asthma, the patient may fret;
- B for the Breath he hardly can get;
- C for the Cold and the terrible Croup;
- D for the Dollars the doctor will scoop;
- E for the Ease that one longs for in vain;
- F for the "Floo," it is at one again;
- G for the Giant—Great Peppermint Cure—
- H for the Health that follows it sure.

Domestic

By 'Maureen'

How to Stop a Leak.

A good temporary stopping for a leak in a gas or water pipe may be made by working powdered whiting and yellow soap into a paste. Press it into the leaking part of the pipe, and put on sufficient to make the hole air-tight. This is only a temporary remedy, that acts as a stop-gap till the plumber can be found.

How to Re-enamel a Bath.

Thoroughly clean the bath and get off all the old enamel. This can be done by rubbing down with glass paper and pumice. Then give one good coat of zinc-white paint. Next give two or three coats of white bath enamel. Allow one or two days to elapse between each coat. The bath should not be used for about a week after re-enamelling.

To Remove Stains from Cloth.

To remove stains from tweed suits an excellent home-made cleanser can be made as follows: 4oz of pure Castille soap shredded fine, and dissolved in 4oz of boiling water, and then set aside to cool. When cool, 5oz of ammonia should be added with 2½oz of glycerine, the same quantity of alcohol, and lastly 2oz of chloroform. The mixture must be kept tightly corked, and a tablespoon added to half a pint of water. This should be rubbed over the stained material with a piece of sponge.

What to Do with Stale Bread.

In every household there is an accumulation of stale bread more or less. Where the quantity is generally great, it is suggestive of bad management. A little time and thought bestowed daily will reduce the waste of bread to a minimum. At least twice a week delicious and nourishing puddings can be made from bread that has been cut up and not used at table. Where there are children bread and milk forms a pleasant variety either for breakfast or tea, and has the advantage of being nourishing as well as pleasant. Then, again, all the pieces that have become too stale for these purposes should be put into the oven for a while, then grated up and put into a jar or bottle for cooking purposes. It is very handy when frying fish or cutlets to have the crumbs already prepared. It saves time, and the prepared crumbs will be found very much nicer than those just made from fresh bread. The following are two good recipes for utilising cut bread:—No. 1—Over 3oz of bread crumbs pour half a pint of very hot milk; cover till cold, add 2oz of sugar, 1oz crushed almonds, a few drops of vanilla, and 2 yolks of eggs well beaten. Butter a mould and ornament with citron and raisins or glace cherries. Pour in the mixture and steam for an hour. Turn out and serve with wine sauce. No. 2—Break some crusts into small pieces and place in a basin. Pour over enough boiling milk to cover. Then cover with a plate and let stand for half an hour. Then beat bread, and remove all hard pieces. Add sugar to taste, 2oz of sultanas, and 2oz of raisins and a little candied peel. Beat an egg and stir in, also a teaspoonful of butter. Well grease a basin and pour in the pudding; cover with a floured cloth, tie down, and steam for an hour. A little cream or milk may be served with this.

Maureen

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