

**The Holy Father's Thoughtfulness**

Some wealthy American ladies who lately visited the Pope expressed their desire to present his Holiness with beautiful lace for church purposes. The Pope, accepting their offer, desired the work to be placed in the hands of Irish peasant workers of whose handiwork he had heard so much. Accordingly orders have been placed with nuns in some parts of Ireland.

**UNITED STATES—Many Nationalities Represented**

Fifteen thousand persons, representing fifteen different nations, among them the Catholic Indians of Nebraska, took part on October 6 in the parade at the dedication of the new Omaha Cathedral, U.S.A. Bishop Scannell laid the corner-stone.

**Missionary Work Among the Colored People**

The Rev. J. J. Plantovigne, a colored priest who was ordained at Baltimore, U.S.A., on September 21, will after some time undertake missionary work amongst the negroes, but for the next year he will study at the Catholic University, Washington. He is the first colored priest who will frequent the University.

**Archdiocese of Boston**

The late Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is succeeded by Archbishop O'Connell, the Coadjutor with the right of succession. He, though descended from an Irish family, as his name declares unmistakably, was born in the Boston archdiocese. A student of the American College in Rome, he, after ordination, was appointed curate in one of the most populous parishes of Boston. After ten years of this labor on the mission he was selected as Rector of his old college in Rome. After six years of Rectorship, he was appointed Bishop of Portland, in the State of Maine. The Sovereign Pontiff, Pius X., chose him as Delegate Apostolic to Japan, on which he was entrusted with a very important and delicate mission, which he fulfilled to the full satisfaction of the Sovereign Pontiff. He was then nominated by his Holiness as Coadjutor-Archbishop, with right of succession to the venerable Archbishop Williams.

**GENERAL**

**The Passionists**

A general Chapter of Passionists will be held in Rome next spring to elect a successor to Father Silvestrelli, who has resigned in consequence of advancing age. Father Silvestrelli has been at the head of the Congregation for more than a couple of decades of years.

**NEW TREATMENT FOR LUNG AND THROAT TROUBLES.**

All ailments connected with the throat and lungs, such as coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, whooping-cough, etc., enormously reduce the strength, stamina, and vital energies of the sufferers.

Now, vital strength is always necessary to off-set any and all throat and lung diseases. Just as strength fails, so disease gains a more definite hold.

The proprietors of Tussicura—the world's most successful throat and lung medicine—recognised this very fully. They determined to make their valuable preparation a lung and throat tonic—a strengthener and builder for these vital portions of the human system—in addition to being a mere cure for coughs and colds. And they succeeded.

One or two teaspoonfuls of Tussicura not only reduces inflammation where a cold has settled in the lungs, and removes all accumulations of cell-clogging phlegm, but it tones, strengthens, and rebuilds all weak and ailing parts. That is why Tussicura gives such marked relief from the first dose—why, while it is curing any lung or throat ailment, such as ordinary coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, catarrhal conditions, etc., the patient quickly feels so much improved in general health.

If, when a cough or cold first attacks you, you will start immediately with Tussicura, there will be no such ending as consumption in your case. Tussicura is sold by all good chemists and grocers in bottles, 2s 6d, or direct from the Tussicura Manufacturing Company, Dunedin.

**HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP.**

**Carrara Paint** In White and Colors, Mixed Ready for Inside and Outside Use. **CARRARA** retains its Gloss and Lustre for at least five years, and will look better in eight years than lead and oil paints do in two. **USE CARRARA**, the first cost of which is no greater than lead and oil paints, and your paint bills will be reduced by over 50 percent. A beautifully-illustrated booklet, entitled 'How to Paint a House Cheap,' will be forwarded free on application.

K. RAMSAY & CO., 19 Vogel Street Dunedin

**Domestic**

By 'Maureen'

**Linseed Tea.**

Linseed tea is very useful in cases of colds<sup>43</sup> and coughs, and is made as follows: Put a quarter of a pound of the best linseed into a jug with the rind of two oranges and juice strained, also 1½ pints of boiling water; stir often until it cools. This is an old-fashioned remedy and never fails.

**Importance of Salt.**

How many housekeepers fail to realise the primary importance of salt. Vegetables and meat, unseasoned, would, of course, be tasteless, and bread equally so; indeed, to some palates, they would be almost uneatable. A pinch of salt brings out any flavoring used, and frequently a nicely-made, elaborate cake is spoiled through forgetting the salt.

**The Baby's Health.**

Don't permit a child's feet to get cold. Warm feet are the symptoms of a healthy baby. A stolid woman of an amiable disposition and a conscientious spirit will take better care of a baby than a much more intelligent woman who is afflicted with 'nerves.' So it happens that a healthy nurse may take better care of the little one than its mother. The child chiefly requires regular care and a chance to sleep and eat regularly, regular bathing and regular meals at regular hours.

A baby's mouth and gums should be washed every morning with water in which a pinch of borax has been dissolved. It keeps the mouth fresh and sweet and prevents a sore mouth.

Beware of underfeeding the baby by sticking too closely to a system laid down in some book that indicates just so much food at so many stated periods of the day. Many children have grown puny and weak by being ruled by the method that has happened to prove successful for some other child.

When putting baby to bed see that the bedclothes are well away from the face; to breathe his own breath over and over again is bad for him.

**How to Manage a Fire.**

The chief requisite for causing a fire to burn is draught, or, more correctly speaking, oxygen. Unless plenty of oxygen can get around and through the fire, it will not burn at all; therefore, in laying the fire, be careful to leave plenty of space amongst the paper, wood, and coal, so that the air can get about it without interruption. The room, too, must be full of fresh air, or oxygen, in order to start a fire quickly; either door or window should always be open. In lighting a fire, commence by clearing out all the old ashes and cinders in order that the air may come up freely through the bars at the bottom of the grate. Then lay just a few large cinders over the bars to prevent the paper lying flat on them, and to cause a draught. Next put the paper in, and then lay sticks across each other, always bearing in mind that your one great aim must be to leave spaces in the fire through which the air can circulate freely. To this add a few lumps of coal and large cinders, and your fire is ready to light. Our next work should be to sift the cinders which we have just cleared out of the grate from yesterday's fire. Cinders will burn again, as they contain a quantity of carbon, but they must be separated from the ashes, which will not burn, as they contain the mineral substance of the coal, therefore it is useless to try and burn them; it will simply put out the fire. The flues of a kitchen grate must be kept free from soot, otherwise they will be stopped up, and their use, which is to let air pass through them to fan the fire, will be nullified. The flues are under, over, and on the sides of the oven. The heat of the oven is regulated by a damper, which simply arranges the amount of air sent to the flames running through the flues. If the damper is shut, no air can get in, and the oven will not be heated; the damper must be drawn out more or less, according as the oven is required to be moderately or very hot.

*Maureen*