

NEEDLES.

B.B.B.—Steel needles were first introduced by the Danish Moors in London in the reign of Henry III. Before their introduction thorns of fish were used. Afterwards the Germans were the pioneers of the present day industry.

SNAILS FOR EATING.

In further reply to a correspondent ('Snail Box' of September 29th), a friend of mine who resides in France sends me the following particulars. Snails, he says, are cultivated in farms all over France. They are reared and fed with as much care and rethought as a farmer bestows upon his fat cattle. They eat nothing but freshly gathered leaves of vine, brussels, or lettuce.

HOW TO COOK THEM.

If 'Snail Box' is further desirous of knowing how to cook them, here is the recipe. It is a somewhat lengthy process. First they must be boiled for five minutes. Next they are removed from their shells and scoured, after which they are slowly dried for about two hours, by the end of which time they are as tender as chicken and ready to be returned to their shells, which have meanwhile been subjected to a thorough washing and drying. As the snails are required the mouth of each shell is filled with a specially prepared paste composed of butter, mixed with finely chopped parsley, much garlic and minced eschalots. In this condition the snails are killed for a few minutes over a bright fire—the paste melting and mingling with the substance, and imparting to it an agreeable flavour.

NORAH'S AID.

TO CLEAN A RUSTY GRATE.

'Empty House'—A grate which has become rusty through damp or neglect should be thoroughly blackened, and left for two or three days for the blackened to dry on. It should then be cleaned in the usual way with blacklead to which a little turpentine has been added. It will then polish beautifully, the first application of blacklead having eaten off all the rust.

TO REMOVE SHINE FROM COATS.

'Poor Clerk'—A little gentle friction with emery paper will easily remove the shine from coats, etc., but just enough to raise the nap, and then go over the place with a warm silk handkerchief.

STROLLER.

**BORWICK'S
BAKING
POWDER**

Gives the most successful and gratifying results in making Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Biscuits, Tea-Cakes, Buns, Flour and Suet Puddings.

No Household should be without this valuable preparation.

THE MEANEST FORM OF CRIME.

The contractor to the South Dublin Union has been fined £8 for supplying milk adulterated with 13 per cent of added water, and Mr. Drury, the magistrate, characterised the offence as "the meanest form of crime."

OUR FREE ADVERTISING SCHEME.
Read the particulars on page 3 to-day.

TRAVELLERS.

At the Petty Sessions yesterday, Mrs. Johanna Sullivan, publican, Upper William street, was summoned by the police for a breach of the Licensing Act and Thomas O'Connor for misrepresenting himself as a bona fide traveller.

Constable Conroy deposed to visiting the premises at 1.25 p.m. on Sunday the 14th inst, and finding three men sitting in the bar. Two of them were from Drombana which was beyond three mile limit, and O'Connor said he was from the same place, but the witness subsequently found that he was from Bathard, which was a little over two miles from the city. He admitted having given a wrong address.

Mr. Philip O'Sullivan, for the defence, examined the publican, who deposed that she asked the men were they travellers, and they all including O'Connor, said they were from Drombana. Mr. O'Sullivan said that was his case.

Mr. O'Hara, D.I., maintained that asking three or four men were they travellers was not sufficient. The publican must take reasonable precautions.

Mr. Hickson—What more could she do?

Mr. O'Hara—She should ask them where they came from, where they slept the night before, and their business. If a man came ten miles and said he came to get drink he would not be a bona fide traveller.

Mr. Hickson said they could not convict the publican. O'Connor would be fined 10s.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HALL.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the remains of the late Mrs. Hall were taken from her residence the Dock Road for interment in Mount St. Lawrence Cemetery. The ~~portage~~ was of considerable dimensions, and fully representative. Many prominent citizens were present to pay a final mark of respect to the memory of a lady whose family has held a position of standing in the city for many years.

The chief mourners were—John and William Hall (sons), George Doherty (son-in-law) Thomas Brian, John Brinn, and Thomas Waters (nephews).

The clergy were—Rev. J. Lee, C.C.; Rev. J. O'Connor, S.C.; Rev. Fr. O'Kelly, O.P., and Rev. Fr. Thornhill.

Amongst the general public were—Dr. Graham James Quin, J.P.; W. H. Owens, A. Nestor (senr.), A. Nestor (junr.) J. O'Malley, C.E.; P. Riordan, M. Buckley, P. R. Coppin, A. J. Barnett, A. Murray, S. E. Lee, J.P.; H. V. Moroney, O. McCarthy. Hayes, T.C.; F. Switzer, M. Herriott, W. Herriott, P. Herriott, Alderman J. Daly, P. O'Connor, J. Gallinagh, M. O'Brien, T. Kennedy, P. Healy, P. McInerney, G. Downey, H. Jordan, M. Moloney, E. F. M'Cartie, M. Doyle, M. Moloney, Alderman McNiece, R. Nash, solr.; J. Byrne, J. McNiece. Rev. Fr. Lee officiated at the graveside.

SEED RATE COLLECTION.

The Listowel Urban Council has appointed Mr. John Cahill, poor rate collector, to collect the seed rate at a remuneration of 9s in the £. The Council strongly objected that the cost of collecting had to be borne out of the poor rate and that the Local Government Board would not allow it to be added to the price of the seed. It was stated that the cost would be £7, at 1s in the £.

BRUFF PETTY SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
(Before Capt. F. Fitzpatrick, R.M., Chairman; and Mr. John Van Behan.)

THE BROKEN PANE.

their posts to the better equ Catholics. The consequence of that our young people are being the country, and there is a serio Church population, and thus to finances. I believe there is no dic where our young people have wo advantages than in Limerick, and can, and ought to be done to re serious defect. It is sad to thi race of life our young people capped, and that nothing is l improve their chances of success, hope that some attempt will be m our Bishop in what he feels important matter for the well people and our Church, and that ourselves from apathy and indif subject before it be too late.

But I cannot agree with you in his opinion than the Auxil unnecessary. On the other ha absolutely necessary for the we Church. The finances of this dio so well managed hitherto that able to meet the charges on the owing altogether to the time and to them by some of the leading diocese, and I think we can never gratitude to those who have finan so successfully. But the Auxil meet losses to income, which are in the near future, and which if way will render it impossible liabilities. The Representative us that there is over three mil landed property, and that when t are sold to the tenants and the ch the money cannot be invested on of one per cent, which means a year to the Church. Now th about 2.5 of the capital of the C 2.5 of the capital of the Stipend pays the incomes of th about £35,500, and the loss, on this is £555 a year. But the only shows a balance of a little ov the loss of this one per cent. on t on land would turn the balance deficit. But then we must look f losses. Many of the landowners Church's most generous suppor their properties are sold to the ten have to cease their subscripti Sustainment Fund has already from this cause, and is certain to the future. Then the Stipend Fu chargeable with an additional p death of an annuitant. It is abs therefore, that in a short time the will not be able to meet its liabi there will be a considerable deficir is then how is this deficit to be m met in three ways. Either by a tu tion of parishes, or by the reductio of the clergy, or by the auxilia amalgamation of country parisl reached its limits when some o churches and many two to attend good many people think some effected in the city by amalgam some of our city clergy think so not effect the necessary amount income to meet the loss to th Then it may be suggested that the incumbents should be reduce losses. But when we consider income of two parishes is to be f the income of about half a doze £200 a year, I feel sure no laym this method to meet loss of remains therefore only the A meet the deficit, and unless th supported there must be a loss of that are very poorly paid at pres

My object in writing this let convince "A Lay Synodman" hold with him that there is an ab the Auxiliary Fund, if the C work. The laity only subscri