

customs, or the laws followed by the Jews. Their laws were divided under numerous heads and embraced thousands upon thousands of commands. The Jewish people were a very religious people and people would be surprised to hear what they undertook for the sake of obeying the commands put upon them. But the Jew was also very superstitious, and one of his beliefs was that there were devils everywhere. In order to combat the influence of evil spirits the Jewish people used certain charms, which the lecturer illustrated. The Sabbath was observed in the most stringent fashion, that day being regarded as a day of complete rest. Having referred in some detail to other peculiarities of the Jewish customs, the lecturer proceeded to deal with the objects and work of the Society to which he belonged, giving statistics showing the extent of the Jewish population in the various centres where the Society was at work, and the number of conversions to the Christian religion effected under its patronage. There were 200 missionaries employed by the Society, but their field was a very wide one, and their labours great. He then referred to the kindly reception which the Jew always accorded the missionaries, and exhorted the audience to practical interest, sympathy, and prayer in the cause of their conversion to Christ.

At the conclusion of the lecture a collection was made, and a substantial sum realised, after which the meeting concluded with the Benediction.

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## DROWNING FATALITY IN LIMERICK.

Michael Clohessy, 26, and married, a lamp lighter in the employment of the Corporation, lost his life on Saturday night under very sad circumstances. Clohessy was engaged lighting the lamps at the Limerick floating dock, and the night being dark and wet, he appears to have accidentally fallen into the water. There was nobody about at the time, and the first intimation of the man's fate was the finding of his hat and pole near the water's edge. The docks were dragged on Sunday afternoon and the body recovered.

### THE INQUEST.

Yesterday Mr. Coroner DeCoursey held an inquest at the licensed premises of Mr. Coffey, Carey's Road.

John Clohessy, brother of the deceased, deposed that on Saturday evening about half-past six o'clock himself and his brother left home at Pigott's Lane, and proceeded to Henry street for the purpose of lighting the public lamps. They afterwards went along the quays, having entered the docks by the main entrance. When they reached the west end, near where the "Garryowen" lies, rain began to fall, and his brother told witness to go to some place for shelter. The night at this time was very dark. Witness went over to near Harbour Master's residence for shelter. On returning to where he left his brother he could not see him, but found the pole used for lighting the lamps lying against the lamp post, and beside the dog which accompanied them and which belonged to his brother. Witness then completed the lighting of the lamps, and on returning he asked deceased's wife if Michael had come home and she replied not. Next morning the matter was reported to the police.

The Coroner—Why did you go around with your brother?

Witness replied that he usually went the rounds with his brother for a walk. There was no other reason for his doing so, as his brother was temperate. His brother had not been drinking, but he might have had a little porter taken.

Answering the foreman (Mr. Patrick McCoy), witness stated that he thought his brother might have tripped over the shoot which extends to the quay from the "Garryowen," when he was going for shelter to the tally-house.

Dr. Shanahan asked if it were possible that if the deceased got a fit he could have tumbled back into the quay.

Witness said he did not think that could be, as the lamp-post was some distance from the water. Deceased was about 26 years of age and married.

Sergeant Beckett deposed to having found the body on Sunday afternoon in the docks near the "Garryowen." He made inquiries as to whether deceased was subject to fits, and this was denied by his brother and wife. His uncle, however, had stated to him that deceased had got fits, but he subsequently withdrew the statement.

The Foreman remarked that it was strange that the brother did not go to look for the deceased on that night.

John O'Gorman, uncle of deceased, denied that he stated to the sergeant that deceased was subject to fits. Deceased was temperate and a good man.

Catherine Clohessy, wife of the deceased, gave evidence that generally on Saturday's her husband complained of slight headache. Otherwise he enjoyed good health.

Dr. Shanahan deposed that he made a careful examination of the body. There were no visible marks of violence, but the face and head were much congested, and blood came from the mouth, suggesting that deceased had got a fit of apoplexy. He was of opinion that deceased was attacked with a fit before falling into the water. The probable cause of death was apoplexy.

The Coroner—Not drowning?

Dr. Shanahan—I should say the cause of death was probably apoplexy.

The jury found that death was caused by drowning whilst deceased was in a fit of apoplexy.

way you can, carry the slack part of the line your hand, and then await results. If he follows all well and good; but if he bolts do not try stop him, just let him go to the end of the line, where he will be pulled up with a sharp and the noose will tighten round his neck cause him to be half suffocated. Do not interfere with him, even if the line get so tight that he over, for a few seconds, then go up and loosen noose a little speaking kindly to him, so as to ease him you are a friend and not responsible for discomfort. He will probably follow you a little way only to bolt again when the effect the lesson have worn off, but after a few days dog will usually connect the offence of bolting with certain punishment, and gradually discontinue the habit altogether.

This timid dog which declines to be led lies down on its side in the street would try patience of a Job, and to make matters worse it difficult to curb him of the habit. The thing to do is to accustom him first of all to the chain, and then always lead him a short distance to his food. If he lies down, exercise golden gift of patience to the uttermost extent but do not give a morsel of food until he allows you to conduct him to it. Hunger is a great friend in inculcating manners into the dumb creature and the dog will soon give in. After he has scored this point, you can increase the distance between the kennel and the feeding place, eventually get the dog to accompany you wherever you like, only it is best to encourage him to come by speaking quietly to him, and now and then giving him a little piece of meat or some food likes, as you go along.

(To be continued next Tuesday.)

## POULTRY.

### RAISING CHICKENS.

(Continued from last Tuesday's issue.)

After the chickens have gained a little strength the coop, with the maternal hen inside, may be removed to the lawn or meadow, care being taken to see that the grass is not long for the feet round the spot selected, else the young may stray away and get lost. The hen should not be allowed her freedom for another fortnight as she is liable to take her brood too far from home, so that the chickens get tired cannot return with her. They should be fed at least four times a day on chicken meal made into a crumbly mass, not into a sticky paste often is the case, with water; and no small such as wheat or millet. Groats, too, are a excellent food, but whatever is given the young birds should only be in sufficient quantity to supply their immediate wants, for if too much placed before them they cannot eat it, and it trampled into the ground and fouled before appetites return.

The food, too, should be placed well out of reach of the old hen, else she may consume it is meant for her chicks; and their water should be clean and always kept near them and in shade. Shelter of some kind should always be provided for the young birds, and to ensure a wattle hurdle laid on a few pegs a foot or eighteen inches above the ground will do admirably. When the birds are three weeks they will be strong enough to accompany them on her rambles, so the latter may be released from the coop, and then, if she is a good mother will proceed to assist her brood to hunt for and other delicacies, or the kind, returning them to the coop in due course. At this time number of meals may be reduced, as the young will probably be finding plenty of food for themselves, but to make sure the owner should watch how they fare, as chickens should never be allowed to get positively hungry, for if they do development will certainly be arrested.

The hen will leave her brood to shift for themselves when she has satisfied herself that the old enough to do so, and then they may cause little anxiety to their owner just at first. It is never desirable that they should select roosting quarters for themselves, nor is it to benefit that they share the sleeping quarters adult birds if the arrangement can be avoided chickens should therefore be located in a suitable themselves, and be bedded there upon straw if they are permitted to roost on perches or