

USEFUL GRASSES.

Wigwag writes in the *Farmer's Gazette* of
 reek;—Cocksfoot—This is one of the most
 y disturbed and best known grasses
 ous to this country, abounding on all road-
 headlands, or other waste places. Although
 everywhere, it varies greatly on different
 being hard, wiry, and stunted where the
 poor and thin, while on rich land, and
 especially if resting on a slightly damp
 oil, it flourishes enormously, the stems and
 s being correspondingly succulent and
 y relished by cattle in the earlier stages of
 th. Eminently valuable on account of mak-
 quick start in spring, and thus being early
 able for grazing purposes, as well as most
 netive, it is yet a dangerous grass to sow
 ily, as the seeds, being possessed of extra-
 ordinary vegetating power, grow as soon as shed,
 soon crowd out every other plant. From its
 liar habit of growth in tufts, it renders a
 ure most unsightly when in exclusive
 sion, or even largely predominating, it
 mes injurious rather than beneficial, as its
 ts consist in a large degree in providing an
 y bite. As showing the extraordinary vitality
 eeed, it may be worthy of mention that
 e pounds will furnish over one million ger-
 ating seeds, and that this small quantity
 n the conditions are favourable will have
 one-third of the pasture by the time it has
 three years laid down. In grazing land on
 h cocksfoot is largely present the stock must
 ut early on, so as to keep it down and prevent
 ing, and if this point is attended to it yields
 ndance of green, leafy, and highly nutritious
 age, which is relished by all kinds of stock.
 sponds freely to applications of nitrate of
 y, crowding out all other grasses or clovers
 1 which it is intermingled when dressed with
 fertilizer. Grown alone it gives a big crop
 y if cut young, but mixed with other grasses
 eds so early that its usefulness is destroyed,
 stems being little better than mere woody
 e by the time the others are fit to cut.
Timothy—This grass is not generally recog-
 d by Irish farmers to the extent which its
 its deserve, as it is seldom sown in greater
 ntity to the acre than a couple of pounds,
 g but an infinitesimal part of the mixture of
 s seeds usually given. Its favourite
 ations are moist, but not wet, clays or
 stantial loams; but it grows freely on all
 oms resting on a cool, moist subsoil, and
 s remarkably well on peat, but does not su-
 l on dry, thin, or gravelly soils. Grown alone,
 liberally fed, it yields enormous crops of
 , but requires to be cut early, otherwise the
 smath will be poor and stubby if permitted
 igh, although, singularly enough, this does
 detract from the nutritious qualities of the
 . It is harder, however, and not being eaten
 eely by cattle, it becomes almost imperative
 ut it into chaff and mix with grated roots, so
 t it may be eaten without waste. Fine
 dity of hay and a good aftermath, however,
 both be obtained by early cutting. Meadows
 ily or largely composed of timothy may be
 zed until a very late period in spring and yet
 ld a heavy crop of hay of better quality than
 he field had been shut off early—an advantage
 ich can be often turned to excellent account.
 he dairy farmers of the West of Scotland who
 ply milk to Glasgow and the great mining
 tricts which surround it depend largely on
 othy for their supply of hay. Many of the
 ms thus devoted to dairy purposes have, from
 ir situation, little natural adaptation for the
 duction of grass, being situate on the moor-
 ds of Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Lanarkshire,
 l the soil in many cases is so largely composed
 eat as to make it exceedingly difficult to keep
 n grass, or even get it skinned over at all. To
 n who are thus handicapped, timothy becomes
 eat boon, as it delights in a peaty soil, and
 ery farm has a meadow in which this grass
 eely predominates, and which is so situated
 t all the liquid of the farm-yard can be led to

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

[ESTABLISHED 1766.]

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25 1894

THE LATE MR JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, SOLICITOR.

At the City Petty Sessions yesterday.
 Ald Hall said the magistrates had heard with
 regret of the sad accident by which Mr
 McCarthy had lost his life. They and the
 citizens regretted the occurrence exceedingly,
 and wished to convey to the family of
 the late Mr McCarthy their great sympathy.
 The court would have been at once adjourned,
 but there were some important cases that should
 be disposed of, and the court would be adjourned
 when these were gone into. Mr DeCoursey
 would convey to Mrs McCarthy the sympathy of
 the bench in her great affliction.
 Mr Irwin, in seconding the Chairman's pro-
 position, said not only the magistrates but the
 whole community had heard with great sorrow of
 the melancholy accident by which Mr McCarthy
 lost his life.
 Mr Thomas H. Cleve and Mr Myles, having
 concurred in the proposition,
 Mr James H. Moran, as senior member of the
 profession present, and one who well knew the late
 Mr McCarthy, expressed his agreement with the
 expressions of the bench. Nothing could be more
 sad and melancholy than Mr McCarthy's decease.
 He was one of the kindest members of the pro-
 fession in Limerick.
 Mr Ralph Nash, solicitor, said he wished to say
 a personal word on the extremely sad death of
 Mr McCarthy. He knew him for many years,
 and had the opportunity of knowing him more
 than most people. He was his associate as a
 schoolboy at the Diocesan College. Mr McCarthy
 was then an open, manly, straightforward, and
 generous young fellow, and these qualities were
 more marked and conspicuous when he came to
 manhood. He was a worthy citizen in every
 respect, and a credit to the great profession to
 which he belonged. He was courteous and con-
 siderate, and at the same time had the strictest
 and most conscientious regard for the interest of
 his clients. He was a most worthy and considerate
 citizen and most charitable to the poor. His
 death, if untimely, was hardly unprovided for,
 because his friends had the supreme consolation
 of knowing that though he started at an early
 hour on that fatal yachting expedition, still in
 the early hours of that Sunday morning Mr
 McCarthy attended the most sacred duties of his
 religion, and that had been a great consolation
 to his friends. He knew in saying these few words
 he was giving expression to the very great
 sorrow of every member of the profession, and
 their great sympathy with Mrs McCarthy in her
 affliction.
 The Court was subsequently adjourned.

CITY PETTY SESSIONS.—YESTERDAY.
 [Before Alderman Hall, in the chair, Mr Myles,
 Mr Irwin, R.M., and Mr T.H. Cleve.]
 A woman named Maria O'Farrell applied to
 have two children admitted to an Industrial
 School. She stated they were destitute, their
 father having deserted them a week ago, and the
 mother was dead.
 The application was granted.

ASSAULT ON MR HETREED.
 James Daly and Patrick Fahy, two well known
 characters, were charged with riotous conduct in
 Boherbuoy on Friday evening. Daly was also
 charged with assaulting District-Inspector Het-
 reed, and Fahy with assaulting a drummer in
 the Manchester Regiment.
 Mr Moran, solicitor, appeared for Fahy.
 Mr Hetreed stated that on the night of the
 17th instant he was at Boherbuoy on official
 business; about a quarter past eleven he heard a
 noise in Reeve's Path, and on going to ascertain
 what it was, he saw a crowd of men around two
 soldiers; a tall man whom he did not identify had

KILMALLOCK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

The usual weekly meeting of this Board was
 held on Thursday, Mr John Carroll (chairman)
 presiding. The other Guardians present were—
 Messrs W.C. Trench, J.P.; E. Bayly, J.P.; T.J.
 Franks, J.P.; R.M.D. Sanders, J.P.; J.H. Weldon,
 J.P.; J.W. Clery, T. O'Donnell, D. Moloney, P.D.
 Clery, J. Lyons, P.J. Walsh, J.J. O'Callaghan, P.
 Hogan, J.A. Pender, M. Conway, J.J. Flaherty, J.
 Quaide, W. Meany, M. Meade, T. Mee, John Rya,
 D. Condon, D. McGrath.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.
 Remaining on 18th inst, 421; corresponding
 period last year, 362.

FINANCE.
 Lodged, £150; balance in favour of guardians on
 current account, £1,700; balance against guar-
 dians on labourers' account £146; weekly cost of
 outdoor relief, £68; general average cost, 2s 7d.

MCCARTHY V THE GUARDIANS.
 Mr Miller drew attention to the area of costs
 in connection with this action. It was first put
 on the Kilmallock Division, and the Local
 Government Board made it a Union charge.
 They had a similar case in Charleville some years
 ago, which cost £300, and was charged to Char-
 leville Division alone. He said the Act in the
 present case was very clear, and it should be a
 divisional charge. If the Local Government
 Board charged this to the whole Union why not
 the Charleville case be charged also?
 The Clerk—The case of McCarthy v the Guar-
 dians was brought under the Public Health Act.
 The Charleville case was on different grounds.
 Mr P.D. Clery said it was a Union charge.
 The Clerk read the Act of Parliament dealing
 with the matter, and said it was a Union charge.
 The matter was not further discussed for the
 present.

BRUFF DISPENSARY COMMITTEE.
 It was announced in the minutes of the com-
 mittee that at the last meeting, held on the 20th
 inst, Mrs Bridget Cahill was appointed dispensary
 midwife at a salary of £25 per year.

LABOURERS ACT.
 The Public Works Board wrote stating that a
 loan of £386 and £1,710, applied for by the
 Guardians, had been sanctioned by the Lords of
 the Treasury, for the completion of the 1884 and
 1885 schemes under the Labourers Act.

SEED RATE.
 A long discussion took place as to whether the
 second instalment could be divided into two pay-
 ments, as it was stated that a great number of
 people could pay some on account at present, but
 could not pay the whole.
 Notices to quit have already been served on the
 cottiers who have not paid, and it was decided to
 proceed with them.

DOCTOR'S SUBSTITUTES.
 The question of paying doctors' substitutes
 came up for discussion to-day. It arose out of
 the minutes of last meeting, when those of Bruree
 Dispensary Committee were read, showing that
 Dr Byrne, Bruree, was allowed three weeks leave
 of absence, and a substitute appointed at £3 3s
 per week.
 Mr Miller—It is very hard for me to interfere,
 as it does not apply to my own district, but these
 applications are so frequent that in my opinion a
 medical officer should pay his substitute while he
 is away.
 The Chairman—The Dispensary Committee
 should consider that point in their respective dis-
 tricts when they are giving him leave of absence.
 Mr Walsh—It is reasonable surely.
 Mr Sanders said this meeting held at Bruree
 was illegal. It was an extraordinary meeting,
 and he got no notice, neither did some others of
 them. He thought they should all have got
 notice.
 Mr Ryan—Is it in the power of the Dispensary
 Committee to appoint substitutes? Can they fix
 the remuneration?
 The Chairman—It is in their power to appoint
 them.
 Mr Miller—The Dispensary Committee should

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