

back to the dreary months that  
 ed, with their abnormally inclement  
 violent storms, and heavy floods,  
 in many disasters at sea, and serious  
 the land. Now, however, spring  
 es, and the revival of nature is  
 in the pastures which are being  
 a bright refreshing verdure, or in the  
 or field where daffodils and other  
 all us of the approach of a season of  
 that brings with it a feeling of hope  
 rancy in the individual. March is  
 month so far as the weather is con-  
 The old saying that it "comes in  
 n and goes out like a lamb" may or  
 be verified on this occasion. The  
 ce of the opening days of the present  
 o not quite fit in with the quotation,  
 at very biting north-westerly breezes  
 nching showers prevail, but these  
 ns are at times tempered by bright  
 s. There can be no doubt that the  
 inds are not unwelcome, as they will  
 dry up the lands that have been  
 soaked by the incessant rains of the  
 6 months. The result was that  
 g operations were at a stand-  
 it is to be hoped that this  
 will make amends and speed on  
 ns considerably. The month of  
 may also be viewed from the  
 e point of view; that is to say, it  
 ated with the commencement of  
 "cleaning," another reminder that  
 has gone. Indeed, there are other  
 id portents of the progress of the  
 "Summer Time" is already in the air.  
 is announced, will come into opera-  
 Great Britain and the Six Northern  
 s at 2 a.m. on Sunday, April 18th,  
 l on Sunday, October the 3rd. No  
 the Dail will take steps to have  
 Time regulated in conformity with  
 rangement. The French Govern-  
 us just decided to adopt the British  
 o that the inconveniences hitherto  
 ced by a difference of time in the  
 into force of daylight-saving will be  
 l. Summer Time is not, popular  
 ne farmer, and each year it has  
 yed strong opposition in Ireland, as  
 across the Channel. As the dates,  
 , are now permanently fixed in  
 by Act of Parliament, the objections

and hence, having regard to the fact that  
 in the city the consumption of water was at  
 the rate of 50 gallons per head of the  
 population.

## FUNERAL OF MR. DANIEL FOLEY.

The remains of the late Mr. Daniel Foley were interred to-day in Mount St. Lawrence Cemetery after Requiem High Mass in St. Munchin's Church. Last night by the 7.45 train the remains arrived in the city from Mallow, where death took place, and where the late Mr. Foley was manager for thirty years of the Condensed Milk Company's factory. At the terminus the coffin was met by a considerable body of mourners, and was taken to St. Munchin's Catholic Church where it rested overnight. At the Requiem High Mass this morning there was a large congregation, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the funeral was representative, including many of the officials of the Condensed Milk Company, and conveyed a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and the sorrow felt for his family in their bereavement. The chief mourners were—Messrs Michael, John J., and Matthew Foley (brothers); Mr E. Joyce (brother-in-law); Messrs J. B. Foley, E. Foley, John Joyce, James Joyce, and A. Sexton (nephews), and Mr E. Lysaght (cousin). The clergy present were—Rev. Fr. Halpin, C.C., St. Munchin's; Rev. Fr. Moloney, do.; Rev. Fr. Thornhill, C.C., St. Michael's; Rev. Fr. Hart, C.C., do.; Rev. Dr. Cowper, C.C., do.; Rev. Fr. Connolly, Adm., St. John's; Rev. Fr. Rice, C.C., do.; Rev. Fr. Roche, C.C., Mallow; Rev. Fr. Hennessy, O.S.A., and Rev. Fr. Farragher, O.S.A. Fr. Halpin officiated at the grave.

## TRAGIC DEATH OF FARMER'S SON.

On Monday week Patrick Leamy, farmer's son, Cahirhurléy, Bodyke, Co. Clare, was carting timber, when the horse suddenly took fright and backed the cart against a wall. The force of the impact loosened a large stone, which crashed downward, pinning the young man's foot underneath. The father rushed to the scene of the accident and succeeded in extricating his son. On the Wednesday following he was removed to Raheen Hospital, where amputation of the foot took place. Nothing, however, could avert death, which occurred on the following day. An intensely sad feature of the fatal accident is the fact that deceased was the only surviving son, his brother having been killed the year previous by the same horse. The greatest sorrow is felt throughout the district, where the young man and his family are highly respected.

## COOKERY DEMONSTRATION

had been rejected. The live stock of County was jeopardised by those rejections. In some centres the percentage of rejections was as high as fifty. Mr O'Malley instanced that in the G. Vale district the rejections were as high as sixty per cent. That was an extraordinary state of affairs in a purely dairying county. Mr O'Sullivan concurred, and asked the name of the Department Inspector in that case. Mr O'Malley—It would not be fair to give his name. Mr Bourke—I have learned that it shows the inspecting was very imperfect. The fact was that the Inspector was a capable man. Mr Quinlan—You will always find a class of a man in high society. (Laughter) Mr O'Sullivan said these wholesale rejections of bulls was very injurious to the livestock trade, as it had the effect of diminishing the supply. Instructions should be given that bulls though not probably to the requisite standard should not be rejected at the present time. Mr Quinlan said quite recently a large load of bulls was brought into this county by the Department from Aberdeen, and thought County Limerick should get a quota of these animals. Mr O'Sullivan—Probably we will as a result bulls would be sold at the recognised sale price. Mr Quinlan—But I took it that the country would get these bulls as a free gift and I may add that at a public sale they will fetch a big price. The Chairman—I think we should draw a resolution drawing the attention of the Department to the large percentage of rejections by their Inspectors. Mr Bourke agreed, and a resolution to that effect was adopted. A resolution was read from the Kesh County Committee of Agriculture urging the Government to increase the fund for cow-testing, and pointing out that at one million pounds should be earmarked for this purpose, as cow-testing increases the value of store cattle, and the yield of milk. The resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr Bourke, seconded by Mr Power. A letter was read from the Presentment Convent, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, stating that as the Munster Institute was unable to admit for some time girls who had obtained scholarships under the county schemes, they were prepared to receive those girls to the end of June, and give them the necessary instruction at the scholarship rate per annum. In reply to the Chairman, the Secretary stated that this school was not up to the standard of the Munster Institute. Mr Bourke—The nature of the instruction given at the Dundrum Convent does not appear to be apparently fit in with our scholarship scheme. It is, I think, a domestic economy school. The Chairman—The great difficulty is that we, who are described as ignorant, do not have sufficient agricultural colleges to rear our students. Mr Hogan appears to be