

to the Minister for financial and other assistance to carry on their industries, or that no assistance should have been required to raise beet, wheat or anything else.

The continuance—I do not say the temporary working—of these industries is much less vital than the continuance of the dairying industry. When the emergency is over, the growing of wheat and cereals of any description except for animal consumption could cease, without any important or disastrous effect on the economy of the country. Certain of the industries might close down after the emergency without any great loss to the State. If, however, dairying disappeared suddenly, the Minister and every member of the Government, and all serious Deputies, would very soon realise what dairying has meant to us. I am not suggesting here what the eventual solution of the difficulty may be. It is a difficult one to discuss and it will be difficult in years to come, but it must be solved somehow, whether by Government assistance or by raising the price of butter to the community. It may be necessary to raise the price at present.

There are some Deputies in this House who are not au fait on the question of butter. At present butter is being retailed at under the cost of production. It is on sale in the city at 1/7 per lb. and could not possibly be produced in this State at 1/7 a lb. with a profit to the producer. Remembering that it takes at least 2½ gallons of milk, and probably more, to produce a lb. of butter, it becomes apparent that it cannot be sold at 1/7 a lb. if the estimated cost of production of a gallon of milk is 8½d. or 9d. I would hesitate very much to advocate an increase in the cost of the food of the people, but if there is no other way out of the difficulty I must advocate it. Butter is as essential to the people as any other food at the moment: it is almost as essential as wheat. There are various ways in which it fills the gap caused by the cessation of the supply of other fats.

COW-TESTING.

Some Deputy referred to cow-testing as a way out of the difficulty and said that, if every farmer had his cows tested, the position would be solved overnight, and that, from an average supply of 400 or 450 gallons per cow per annum, we would immediately jump on to the 600 basis. I think a lot of this is really unbridled talk from people with very little knowledge of the business. Cow-testing, in itself provides no solution for the dairy farmer's position. Cow-testing does nothing to help beyond more

Thomas Barnwell and Pat Joe Power (cousins); Miss Canty and Mrs. T. Kelly (sisters-in-law); Thomas Kelly and Jack Gleeson (Mrs. Blackwell's brothers-in-law).

May the sod rest lightly on great and generous heart.

MRS. GEARY, FEENAGH.

The death of Mrs. Geary took place at her home, Ahaveen House, Feenagh, on the 26th April. The deceased was mother of Mrs. P. Galvin, Newtownshandrum, and sister of Messrs. Michael Chawke, Ballyallinan, and John and Thomas Chawke, Mitchelstown. She was sister of Sisters Ita and Magnes, St. Paul's Minnesota, and sister-in-law of the Rev. Father Galvin.

Less bread has been eaten in Britain, Lord Woolton, Food Minister said, since the change over from white to "national" bread.

tion in cattle in a different manner to that in which it is carried on in analogous States. It is idle to compare the position here with the position in Denmark or New Zealand. In Denmark and in New Zealand they can concentrate on the production of a cow for purely milking purposes. We cannot do that. Our export trade is inevitably bound up with the production of good livestock for export. The solvency of the agricultural community here, and indeed the general welfare of this State, demand that we must produce first-class stock for export, and until some Ministers on the Government Benches, who are always getting brain waves of one kind or another, can find an alternative export trade to that which we normally carry on, we must proceed in dairying on the lines of business that we have always been interested in, and must produce a dual purpose cow. Milk is not the only essential. If milk was the only essential then the question might be easier of solution. Then we might concentrate on such breeds as the Holstein or some other milking breed. We cannot do that. The production of cattle is just as essential a portion of dairying as milk. It will always remain a problem here to amalgamate the two successfully. It will never be possible to carry on the industry to produce a cow with the same milking capacity as a cow in Denmark or New Zealand.

The industry must be carried on somehow, and, at least, during this emergency period I seriously appeal to the Government, and to the Minister, to give rapidly all the assistance that is possible to dairy farmers. I am sure the Minister

man, Bourke, who was on the occasion, he understood intended to put up a dam. He was a traveller but I don't know if he were present. The other men had no house was well conducted was no previous conviction.

The Justice imposed a fine without a record. Three found on the premises, were court, were fined 1/- and did not attend were fined.

Mary Lee, Glenbroha long, was granted an transfer of the licence husband, the late John

Mr. W. E. O'Brien, solicitor, town, appeared for the

"SHOUTED WITH APOLOGY."

Sergt. D. Murphy, Kilmoned Matthew Ryan, Kilmallock, for being guilty of a breach of the peace at Kilmallock, 18th March. There was an application to bind to the

The Sergeant stated that the defendant was shouting on the street at 1.30 in the morning when accosted he adopted a defiant attitude. He did apologise for his conduct.

The defendant denied being guilty of the offence and said other parties were

The Justice adjourned for six months and told the defendant that if nothing happened in the meantime he would be more about it.

The Minister for Lands summoned Thomas Young Oliver, Kilfinane, for cutting down one ash tree, one and one lime tree, not 10 years old, and in violation of the prescribed notice which the prescribed notice had been given to the sergeant Garda Síochána for the

Mr. J. J. Power, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. W. A. Lee, solicitor, and Co.), for the defendant.

Garda Hayes, Kilfinane, evidence to seeing defendant at the trees on the defendant admitted cutting trees, which were marked trees were by themselves. Defendant said something being near the orchard.

Mr. Lee said the offer was admitted but the defendant was under the impression that he was entitled to cut them and applied for a permit so

1933. A fine of 10/- and 2/- was imposed.

James Meskill, Toor, summoned Owen Horgan, more, for the alleged cutting of cattle on grazing land