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A GREAT PRIEST

Of The Cistercian Order

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DEATH OF REV. FATHER DOMINIC, O.CIST.

The Cistercian Community of Roscrea Monastery, Mount St. Joseph's, and the mother, brothers and sisters have suffered a great loss at the early and unexpected demise, at Mount St. Joseph's, of Rev. Father Dominic (Paddy) Moloney (writes our Ballylanders correspondent). His death on Wednesday night, 24th March, cast a gloom over the Community and his native East Limerick, and especially in his native parish, Knocklong, where he was a member of a highly respected family Moloneys, Bridge House, Knocklong. A huge cortege of friends and relatives travelled to Roscrea Monastery for the removal of the remains, which were placed in the Community's Private Oratory. Right Rev. Dom. Camillus Claffey, Lord Abbot, presided.

On Easter Saturday the deceased was taken to the Community's Chapel, and the Lord Abbot presided at the Solemn Office of the special Cistercian Ritual for the dead. Rev. Father Thomas O.C.R., Prior, Rev. Father Patrick, O.C.R., and Rev. Father Benignus, O.C.R., assisted at the interment. Also in attendance were forty Cistercian Priests, fifty Cistercian Brothers, and a great number of secular clergy. As the interment took place on Easter Saturday, the Requiem High Mass was not celebrated until Tuesday, March 30th.

Chief mourners were—Mrs. Daniel Moloney (mother), Dannie and Tom (brothers), Miss Mai Moloney (sister), Mrs. Dr. J. P. Cleary (sister), Mrs. J. J. Walsh (sister), Mrs. P. O'Donovan (sister), Mrs. P. McCarthy (sister), Mrs. F. Wyatt (sister), Miss Elizabeth Moloney (aunt), Mr. John B. Harty (uncle), Dr. P. J. Cleary, Tommie Connolly, J. J. Walsh, Patrick O'Donovan, P. McCarthy (brothers-in-law).

The late Father Dominic, a native of Knocklong, and a member of an old and respected Co. Limerick family of dairy farming and race horse breeding, was 40 years of age, and had been ill only three weeks. He was educated at Roscrea College and qualified in Dublin as a veterinary surgeon. He practised in England, East Limerick and North Cork, and his entry into monastic life, thirteen years ago, caused great joy to his family and a big surprise to all who knew him. During his novitiate and brotherhood he studied intensively and diligently for the priesthood, which glorious crown he gained in 1943. As a priest he was Professor of Theology in the Monastery, and his knowledge of veterinary science kept him very busy in the large farms and with the prize dairy herds.

Father Dominic, or "Father Paddy," as he was popularly called, was big in physique and equally as big at heart. He was gentle, kind and generous and constantly of a humorous and affable disposition. He was most competent and efficient as a veterinary surgeon, and as a priest of God he was humble, devout and ever conscious of his duty.—R.I.P.

KINDLY REPLIES

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TO REQUEST FROM AUSTRALIA

(To the Editor, "Limerick Leader.")

Sir—My request for communication with some of the inhabitants of my father's beloved birthplace, dear old Cappamore, which you were good enough to publish in the

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

Organisation Notes

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

NEW ZEALAND EXPERT'S LECTURE.

In a lecture entitled "Revolution in Agriculture" at a meeting in Charleville, held under the auspices of the Irish Grassland Association, assisted by Co. Limerick Young Farmers' Clubs, Mr. G. A. Holmes, M.Sc., B.Agr., Agricultural Liason Officer to the Government of New Zealand, said that there was no part of the world so near to New Zealand conditions as the beautiful land of Southern Ireland.

Speaking on the development of dairy farming in New Zealand, Mr. Holmes said the dairy industry there was built up since 1912 to the present time and it has now greatly improved. New ideas came and spread very rapidly and to-day we have methods of spreading ideas that we never dreamed of before. That spreading and adoption of new ideas has been a great help in the improvement of dairy farming.

ROTATIONAL GRAZING.

"We are convinced," Mr. Holmes said, "that rotational grazing has done much for grasslands in New Zealand. The usual method there is to get the growth of grass about nine inches high, leave the cows in it and graze it off not too much and then move the cows to another field, or portion of a field, and so on, rotating from field to field as the grass grew and was grazed off. In addition, we do a lot of chain harrowing, and this is particularly good for spreading the piles of cow manure."

USE OF LIME.

Two things which have been developed as far as grass management is concerned are the use of lime and phosphate. The output of lime was doubled since 1939, ground lime being the type of lime used. If your great grass country is to make the best use of its grass, Mr. Holmes said, all lands that need it must get lime. He heard that Ireland's great reputation for raising cattle and horses was because of the lime foundation of the soil, and he felt that some lime should be spread on the lands in this country, and to obviate the difficulty of labour, he suggested the getting of contractors to do it, as they did in New Zealand. We find lime, he said, absolutely essential to grass and we keep the application of it to grasslands going year after year. We are the world's largest users of phosphate on land, and if we were not, he said, we would not be the world's largest exporters of butter.

Winter Feeding.

Mr. Holmes also dealt with the various breeds of dairy cattle, and said that the Jersey cow had been introduced in the last few years and the Jersey herds had made a colossal difference in milk yields. Dealing with winter feeding, Mr. Holmes said that if there was one factor that had caused the dairy industry to jump ahead in New Zealand is was silage. It was a store of succulent food, high in protein, and a great milk producing food that is available when grass is short. He said that a development of the grass in New Zealand has been the use of a good certified strain of seed, and due to propaganda by Government and others, this development got going despite a shaky start. It had done much for grasslands and now they use all their own seed and, in fact, export it to England and Ireland.

Vote of Thanks.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Homles was proposed by Lord Muskerry, and seconded by Dr. Kennedy, Secretary, I.A.O.S. Mr. H. J. Spain, M.Agr.Sc., Kilmallock, also spoke. Mr. O. Binchy, solicitor, a member of the Grassland Association, presided.

New Club Committees.

Of the newly-formed Young Farmers' Club at Ballyneety, the

THE BOOK SHELF

Works By Irish Writers

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NOTES AND REVIEWS

(BY PHILIP ROONEY)

The British Board of Trade ban, restricting the bulk export of Irish books to Britain and limited Irish book sales across the water to single copies especially ordered by the reader in Britain, has certainly added to the difficulties of the Irish publishing trade, but it has not put an end to the activities of Irish writers. From all quarters I hear of new books planned and new books written. I am told that Francis MacManus has a new book on hands, making the tenth of the long succession of front-rank novels with which he established his reputation as a novelist before his recently published life of Boccacio earned him new honours as a biographical writer of note. Benedict Kiely, who made his entry into Irish letters on a triple front, so to speak, with a valuable contribution on the Partition problem, a notable novel of Ulster life and a full length critical study of William Carleton, is busy on yet another book which will, I am told, break completely new ground. Another Irish writer with work in hand is Patrick Boyle, who is putting the finishing touches on a new novel of life in his own Suirside country. And there are others, poets and playwrights and novelists, who continue to work for your edification and entertainment, despite the crippling effects of the ban.

The books before me today illustrate the range and scope of present-day Irish publishing. There are novels and poems, essays and plays, and at least one scholarly work of very real importance.

STORY-TELLING SKILL.

To begin with novelists. "My Bonny's Away" (published by The Talbot Press at 8/6), is Temple Lane's tenth novel, and I think that what will strike readers of this tale most forcibly is the story telling skill of the writer. There is a competent, experienced story telling hand at work here, and the story goes with an easy swing that more than makes up for the slight bit of improbability in the plot.

Not that a flavouring of improbability is out of place in a romantic story; often enough that very touch of unlikeliness heightens the romantic interest of the tale and shows up the characters in brighter colours; but there are literally-minded readers who may be inclined to question the strict likelihood of the lovely and highly-born French girl, Yvonne de Bonamy de Saint Denis, coming to a farmhouse in the Munster uplands to work as companion-help to the vinegarish spinster, Kate Connellan, and Kate's brother, Martin.

That improbability smoothly taken in her story-telling stride, Temple Lane settles down assuredly to the job of telling the love story of Yvonne and Martin Connellan, weaving smoothly into her plot the stories of half-a-dozen well-drawn characters from the Irish scene. The story has action and suspense and a nicely-timed sense of climax. The Irish background is excellently drawn, not only in its feeling for the quiet beauty of the scene, but even more notably in its lively appreciation of the people who make Irish country life what it is—the shopkeepers, garage owners, farmers, workmen, and life "Big House" people. The book's main appeal will be, I should imagine, to women readers; but all who enjoy good writing and quiet good taste in story-telling will find it well worth reading.

PARNELL AND HIS ERA.

A story about Parnell and the

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