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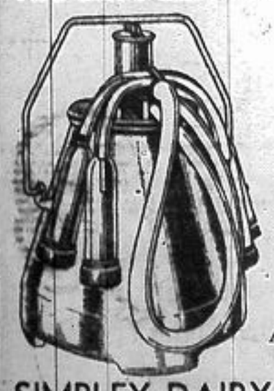

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

LIMERICK PRIEST

Dies In Australia

REV. FATHER JAMES F. MADDEN, O.S.A.

Widespread regret has been caused among his many friends in Ireland, particularly in the city and county of Limerick, by the death of the Rev. Father James Francis Madden, O.S.A., which occurred at St. Joseph's Priory, Cairns, Queensland, Australia, on April 5th.

The deceased was a member of a very highly respected East Limerick family, being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Madden, Caherline, Pallasgreen, and brother of the Rev. Father Edmond Madden, O.S.A., who is a chaplain in the British Army. His unexpected death at the early age of 27 years came as a great shock to his family, relatives and friends. He seemed to have been in the best of health when he retired on the night of April the 5th, but soon afterwards he called the priests, the Last Sacraments were administered and Fathers Hunt and Hooper, O.S.A., were with him when the end came shortly afterwards.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The remains were taken to St. Monica's Chapel, where they remained all next day, when they were transferred to the Church for the Office of the Dead. Next morning Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Brendan Ormonde, O.S.A. Rev. Father John Hanrahan, O.S.A., was decon, and Rev. Father Ledden, O.S.A., was sub-deacon. Rev. Father Hunt, O.S.A., recited the prayers at the graveside and the Rev. Father Vandeleur represented the Bishop of Townsville. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Cairns.

Leaving the Cathedral the pallbearers were: The Mayor of Cairns (Ald. W. Collins), the State Member of Parliament (Mr. T. M. Crowley, M.L.A.), the President and Secretary of the Holy Name Society (Mr. J. Roche and Mr. C. Martin), and Mr. J. Lander. School children lined the route to the ceremtery, whilst the cadets from St. Augustine's College formed a Guard of Honour at the graveside.

REQUIEM MASS AT CAHERLINE

A large crowd of relatives and friends attended the Requiem Mass in Caherline Parish Church on April 9th. Celebrant was Rev. Father Albert Ryan, O.S.A.; deacon, Rev. Father Halloway, C.C., Caherline; sub-deacon, Rev. Father P. O'Brien, Inch St. Lawrence; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father C. Fitzsimons, O.S.A.

In the chair were: Rev. Father E. Madden, O.S.A.; Father O'Sullivan, O.S.A., Prior, Limerick; Father Foley, O.S.A.; Father Kehoe, O.S.A.; Father Kavanagh, O.S.A.; Canon Kennedy, P.P., Murroe; Father Foley, P.P., and Father O'Meara, C.C., Knockainey; Father Fitzgerald, P.P., Nicker; Father McGrath, C.C., Ballybricken; Father Power, C.C., Herbertstown.

Chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Madden (parents); Father E. Madden, O.S.A.; John and Michael (brothers); Eileen and Teresa (sisters); Mrs. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. Martin (aunts); Messrs. John and Con Bresnan (uncles); Misses Maude Fitzgerald, Eileen and Maura Byrnes, Margaret Bresnan, Maura Staunton, Mary Higgins (cousins).

POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES

The late Father Madden studied at St. Munchin's College, Limerick; St. Augustine's College, Dungarvan, and St. John's Priory, Dublin. He was ordained priest in Dublin on the 6th April, 1946, and a few months later he left for the Augustinian Missions in Australia. A good athlete, he was well known in East Limerick hurling circles prior to his ordination. Always of a happy and cheerful disposition, he was popular with all classes, both in his native country and in Australia. He was a tireless worker and the Augustinian Order have suffered a great loss by his death. Deepest sympathy is extended to his devoted parents, brothers and sisters.

May he rest in peace.

AN APPRECIATION.

A priest who knew him well and also ministers in Queensland, Australia, has sent us the following appreciation of Father Madden:—

In him we lost a good priest and a great companion. His tireless energy for good, his amiable character, and above all, his generosity, made Father Madden universally respected. He was one of those people the enjoyment of whose friendship was indeed a privilege. Another sad factor in his death was his youth, but twenty-seven years of age. He was born in County Limerick, on the 27th of February, 1921.

His early education he received at the Jesuit Fathers College, Limerick, and later at the Augustinian Fathers College, Dungarvan. When God called him to the Religious and priestly life, he entered the Augustinian Novitiate. Father Madden completed his studies for the priesthood in Dublin, and was ordained priest in that city on April 6th, 1946. A few months later he was sent to N. Queensland, and since his coming, was attached to St. Joseph's Priory, Cairns. Such was his history as it was known to us. But there is another history which is known only to God. During the two years of his priesthood, there is the unknown history of the good he has done, and the loyal and faithful service he gave to his Master. Of that loyalty, and faithfulness we can be certain. During the short years given to him in the exercise of his priestly office, Father Madden was ever about the work of his Master. The work of the parish the spiritual and temporal good of its people were ever his concern. In fact we could say, Father Madden spent himself in the active service of the Master he loved so well. We will mourn the loss of a generous and noble soul, so great a friend. But when God called him to His Own, we humbly say "Welcome be Thy Holy Will." May the gentle and kindly soul of Father James Francis Madden, O.S.A., rest in eternal peace.

CORNS REMOVED WITH CASTOR OIL

Say goodbye to clumsy corn-pads and risky razors. A new liquid called NOXACORN ends pain in 60 seconds. Dries up callouses and corns, root and all. Contains pure castor oil and iodine. 1/9 bottle saves untold misery. Money back if NOXACORN brand Corn Remover fails. From all chemists.

THE FOOD VALUE OF MILK

Importance Of Bigger Yields

FACTS ABOUT SUBSIDIES AND PRICES

Discrimination By Our "Old Customer"

The outstanding importance of milk as a food is stressed in the following illuminating article from the pen of our special contributor, "Sulcoit," who points out that a gallon of milk—a perfect food easily assimilated—approximates in food value to 12 lbs. of codfish, 8 lbs. of sole, or 8 lbs. of chicken.

The need for a substantial increase in the average yield per cow is also emphasised, while some very interesting facts are given as to subsidies and prices. It is scarcely necessary, says "Sulcoit," to mention that subsidies of all sorts must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers, including those who receive them. He shows that they disguise the actual cost of living, "much of the money being spilled on the road between taxpayer and beneficiary." As regards milk prices he makes it clear that big yield is more important than a high price, as what really matters is "the margin above the cost of maintenance."

An enlightening statistical table is given indicating that for a number of years before the war Britain discriminated against us in the matter of butter prices as compared with what it paid New Zealand and Denmark. "This," he comments, "is 'the old customer' to whom we must now give first preference, sacrificing in her interests all prospects of that favourable international competition repugnant to 'the sole customer' theory, involving imports from and exports to Eire at her own prices and convenience."

Here is "Sulcoit's" article in full:—

Stressing the vital value of milk in peace and particularly in war, Lord Dawson of Penn, probably the greatest medical authority in Britain, made on July 1st, 1941, in the House of Lords, a speech from which the following is extracted:—

"It would probably be true to say that this country was now consuming more milk than ever before, and this was contributing in no small measure to the good health of the people, notwithstanding the rationing and other staple foods, and in the inevitable wear and tear of the times. . . . Any material reduction of milk for human consumption would inevitably entail risks and might even be fraught with danger; milk is a complete and unique food. We could curtail meat, even the valuable and almost essential cheese provided we maintain the milk supply. Milk is the keystone of the nutritional arch; if we interfered with that keystone we weakened the whole fabric. It was not too much to say that the production of milk should be ranked as equally important as the production of munitions of war . . . We want to prevent illness and maintain health. Milk is the answer. We were fortunate in the matter of epidemic illness last winter. We need to keep up good resistance and again milk is the answer. The Minister for Food has said that we must maintain our dairy herds at any cost. . . . Apart from the question of the health value of milk, the cow was of far more economic value than the bullock in that the same quantity of animal food would produce twice as much food value for human consumption in the form of milk from the cows as in the form of beef from the bullock.

"There is uneasiness in many people's minds that the Ministry had been hanging on to the bullock population too long, and that the fattening of these bullocks has been absorbing food which should have been conserved for dairy herds. . . . I submit that the second on the priority list should be eggs rather than beef."

NEED FOR PRUDENT PROPAGANDA.

As has been pointed out, the value of milk, and especially skim milk, which, however, needs to be supplemented by fat, has, as a food, been altogether under-estimated. What proportion of housewives realise that seven pints of wholemilk or thirteen pints of skim are the equivalent in food of more than 1½ lbs. of boneless beef or mutton, to over 31 lbs. of lean round steak, or to the amount that will maintain the average person for a day? How many appreciate the fact that a gallon of milk—a perfect unique food, easily assimilated—approximates in food value to 12 lbs. of codfish, 8 lbs. of sole, or 8 lbs. of chicken?

A comparison of the equivalents in price will be amazing, though this aspect of the matter is usually overlooked by our dairy farmers when advancing claims for better prices. In the interest of the community generally, much more propaganda is needed for more and better milk. The Department should set some able and experienced writers and artists to prepare without delay attractively illustrated leaflets and circulars to impress on the community the importance of the various phases of our milk problem—yield, quality, purity, food value, manufactures, weeding, breeding and feeding of herds, etc. The teachers will gladly help in circulating and, incidentally, explaining, such circulars to the rising generation.

THE MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT.

Taking the pre-war years, the total amount of butter annually made in Eire was approximately 1¼ million cwts., of which the creameries manufactured about 60 per cent. In the 17 years ranging from 1923 to 1939, inclusive, our exports of butter varied between 566,000 cwts. and 375,000 cwts., of which nearly ninety per cent. was creamery butter. In 1937 and 1938 the average annually exported was 380,000 cwts., and the average price £5 per cwt., which would give approximately fivepence per gallon for whole milk. In the ten years ended 1939 farmers' butter averaged 102/- and creamery butter 120/- per cwt.

Despite the alleged most favoured nation treatment, Britain, controlling our trade and finance, has always differentiated, as she safely could in the circumstances, against our products, and the lion has not changed his nature. In peace time she favours such countries as Denmark, from which, in war time, she can get no supplies. To avoid economic war complications and criticisms, take in absolute proof of this, the average prices per cwt. of butter imported into Great Britain in the eight years, 1923-1930, inclusive. In these years, there was no rough ripple on the calm current of political life. It cannot be asserted that in quality our butter was not up to the best international standard. The other threadbare British excuse for lower prices, that our supply was only seasonal, would apply equally to New Zealand and Australian butter—a continuous winter supply from grass as ours is a summer and autumn supply—one because of the seasons difference being complementary to the other. Eire is, in distance and time, much nearer the British market, which makes a material difference in the quality and flavour of perishable and partly perishable products.

"THE OLD CUSTOMER."

Taking approximate figures for the eight years, the average prices paid by Britain to Denmark, Sweden and Finland three countries outside the British Commonwealth to which she has sent no supplies in wartime—were, respectively, 183/-, 179/- and 171/-, while the averages per cwt. given to New Zealand, Australia and Eire—countries inside the Commonwealth—were 170/-, 160/-, and 160/-, respectively. In the later years, Eire received by far the lowest prices, 20/- per cwt. less than Denmark.

So has it been with meat and other commodities in recent years, as Lord Templemore some months ago frankly admitted, Hudson, a recent Minister, stating that the necessities of the teeming millions of her cities required that England's food and raw materials should be purchased below cost. Such is England's interpretation of "the most favoured nation treatment" to a country within her Commonwealth, a near neighbour to whom she looked for supplies of men and material in her life-and-death struggles, while the Scandinavian States supplied her enemies. This "the old customer" to whom we must now give first preference, sacrificing in her interests all prospects of that favourable international competition repugnant to "the sole customer" theory, involving imports from and exports to Eire at her own prices and convenience. To the detriment of our struggling infant industries she has been dumping here her surplus products, thus barring barter with Belgium and other countries.

WHAT A CYNIC SUGGESTS.

Facing bankruptcy and with hundreds of millions of our money frozen, she has recently taken control of our poultry, placing them on outdoor relief.

A cynic has suggested that Britain, having given the protection of her wings, or rather her incubators, to our chickens, the extension of the idea to calves would accord with recent bovine developments. He asserted that the dairy farmer would not continue to sacrifice his interests merely to the production of calves and stores for the beef barons, shippers and British buyers. He suggests synthetic beef or incubators, if milk, the prime consideration, must be sacrificed to meat, a secondary, even if very important one. In the dairy shorthorn, as all experienced farmers know, the ideals can, he says, be reasonably reconciled: "Coins, cows, calves, chickens—what next?" says our cynic.

ILLUMINATING FIGURES.

The following are the prices per cwt. paid by Britain for butter:—1923—Irish Free State, 152/-; Denmark, 181/-; New Zealand, 180/-. 1924—Irish Free State, 178/-; Denmark, 209/-; New Zealand, 184/-. 1925—Irish Free State, 183/-; Denmark, 206/-; New Zealand, 172/-. 1926—Irish Free State, 155/-; Denmark, 180/-; New Zealand, 167/-. 1927—Irish Free State, 156/-; Denmark, 177/-; New Zealand, 165/-. 1928—Irish Free State, 162/-; Denmark, 185/-; New Zealand, 167/-. 1929—Irish Free State, 162/-; Denmark, 179/-; New Zealand, 173/-. 1930—Irish Free State, 126/-; Denmark, 149/-; New Zealand, 141/-.

All this reacted on England as well as on Eire. With better prices, we should have produced more, so that a greater surplus would have been available for England when she needed it. In consciously or unconsciously crushing Irish agriculture, she is simply sawing off the bough on which she sits. Greater imports of Irish produce to Britain would justify greater exports to Eire. A prosperous Ireland might prove a better customer. But the more self-sufficiency in essentials, the less Eire will be affected by British or other blizzards.

SUBSIDIES, YIELDS AND PRICES.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that subsidies of all sorts must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers, including those who receive them. In the last financial year (1947-'48) all subsidies, direct and indirect, probably reached 19 or 20 millions. For bread alone they ran to 6½ millions, if the Supplementary Estimate of October last be reckoned; that is, to £11 per family. On dairy produce the direct subsidy was £975,000, an increase of £25,000 on the previous year. The whole comes to approximately a halfpenny per gallon, if spread over an aggregate milk yield of 475 million gallons. In Britain subsidies run at present to over 400 millions sterling a year, disguising the actual cost of living, much of the money being spilled on the road between taxpayer and beneficiary, who are to a great extent one and the same person. Nobody could reasonably object to any aid that would advance dairying. But is there not a better way for all concerned in increased production for producer, consumer and community alike? The State cannot bolster inefficiency in industry generally, nor can they consistently do so in dairying.

A low average yield means either an uneconomic price to the producer or an excessive one to the consumer. Take two cows, one yielding the Eire average (380 gallons) and the other, the Danish average (680 gallons). Assume that the milk of the former is sold at 1/9 a gallon, giving a gross yield of £35 out of which £25 comes for general maintenance, leaving a net yield of £10 per annum. Let the milk of the high yielder be sold at 1/6 or 3d. less per gallon and the total proceeds reach £51. Allowing £31, or £6 more, for general maintenance in this case, there remains as net yield £20, or double what it was for the other animal, while the consumers have saved £6, resulting from the lower price of milk.

WHAT REALLY MATTERS.

It is obvious that for a farmer having a herd with an average yield of 700 gallons, a price of 13 pence per gallon may be economical, while for one with a herd averaging only 400 gallons 21 pence per gallon may be uneconomic. The total yield, but particularly the margin above the cost of maintenance, is what really matters. Assuming judicious management, the higher the one, and the lower the other, the greater is the net return. It is clear that twelve good cows on a properly balanced diet will be far more profitable than sixteen inadequately fed and including four pensioners. Foolish pride often prevents the sale of useless animals as it does the retention of sufficient milk for the family. The number of cows kept and the gallons supplied to the creamery often attain a false importance, but both can be favourably affected by selection and feeding. In this respect and in reducing the food value of the skim milk to a practically negligible proportion of fat, the creameries, though they have been a big benefit to Irish dairying, are not an unmixed blessing to children and calves.

Bovine T.B. is too big a subject for a brief note, but we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the indefensible practice of permitting diseased animals from a T.B. herd supplying the well-to-do being sold and retained for supply to the general community.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

Organisation Notes

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

Feenagh Club.

A lecture entitled "Africultural Education and Co-Operation, with Special Reference to the Danish System," was given to members of the above Club by Mr. D. B. O'Loughlin, M.Sc., on Friday night, April 16th.

In his lecture, Mr. O'Loughlin very ably dealt with the progress of the Agricultural Education and Co-Operation movements from their infancy in Denmark to the present day, and the remarkable change that has been brought about in the methods and standard of living of the Danish farmer.

At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. O'Loughlin and the members of the Club participated in a general discussion.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual general meeting of the Feenagh Club was held on Wednesday, April 21st, with a full attendance of members.

The Chairman, Mr. J. J. McCarthy, in his address, welcomed the members to the first annual meeting of the Club, and congratulated them on their large attendance at that meeting and all other meetings during the past year.

Continuing, he dealt with the activities of the Club, both educational and social, since its formation one year ago. Taking their large membership and the virility of their Club into consideration, he felt confident that the coming year would see an intensification of their activities.

USEFUL WORK.

He stressed the importance of the work that was being done in the educational sphere. Lectures had been held and were well attended. He went on to say that as lectures on agricultural subjects, and also the library of books written by eminent agricultural experts, had proved to be very informative to them, their next step, obviously, was the practical application of the information they had received from those sources to the work on their farms.

Concluding, the Chairman paid tribute to the lecturers who had come to them; to Mr. Doyle, the County Librarian, for placing the books at their disposal, and to the whole-hearted co-operation of the officers, committee and members of the Club.

Other Business.

The Secretary, Mr. P. Wall, then presented a comprehensive report of the activities of the Club, and Mr. J. W. Irwin, Treasurer, in his statement of accounts, showed that the Club is in a very sound financial position.

Mr. J. J. McCarthy was unanimously re-elected chairman for the coming year.

The outgoing officers and members of the committee were also unanimously re-elected for the coming year.

Correction.

Last week, in publishing the list of officers of the new Club at Adare, we published the honorary secretary's name as Mr. P. Chawke. This should have been Mr. P. Dunworth.

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Tired aching sore feet are instantly relieved by applying a little CUTICURA Ointment. It soothes all burning of irritation immediately, and its irresistible healing power is your best possible safeguard against septic poisoning in cuts and other skin abrasions.

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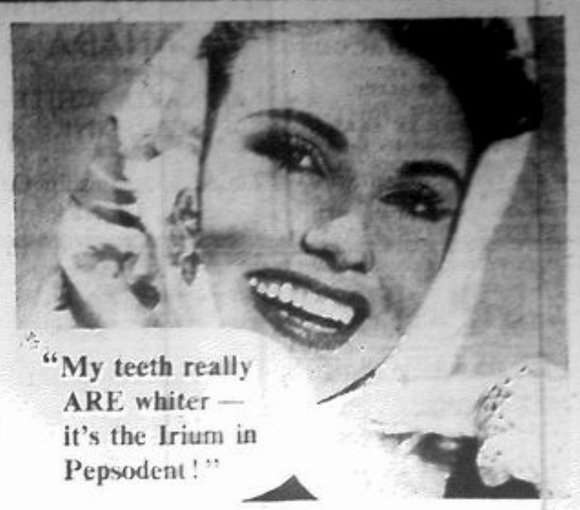

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Keep your teeth film-free! Clean them carefully twice a day with Pepsodent.

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ONE VEHICLE FOR ALMOST ENDLESS USES ON THE FARM AND ON THE ROAD.
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without Calomel—and you'll jump out of bed in the morning full of vim and vigour

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2/- and 3/3 from all Chemists