

LIMERICK LEADER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1948

FOR THE HOME

Practical Hints

(BY MARY HARDING)

CHEAP STAIR PADS.

Should you have any odd lengths of corrugated paper that are finished with, do not throw them away, for they can be put to good use in the following way:—If one of your felt stair treads have become worn, the corrugated paper can take its place. The paper should be cut into even lengths and tacked together to form a pad. This admirably serves the same purpose as felt.

CLEANING WINDOWS.

When cleaning windows, wash the glass well with a clean cloth which has been damped with paraffin. When all the windows in the room have been treated in this way, go back to the first and polish with a very soft duster, rubbing briskly. A high polish will be obtained, and the glass will keep clean much longer than if washed in the ordinary way.

THE CLOTHES LINE.

It is a great mistake to leave the clothes line out when it is not being used. Quite apart from the fact that it looks untidy, the line will get dirty and leave marks when clothes are pegged to it. If, in spite of all precautions, a rope line gets dirty, a good plan is to wind it round a board and scrub well with warm, soapy water. Then rinse in clean water and hang up to dry outdoors.

YOUR DISH-CLOTH.

A dish-cloth cannot be kept in a sanitary condition unless it is rinsed out in hot water and spread out to dry after each time of use. It is a good plan to sprinkle the dish-cloth occasionally with vinegar before hanging it out to dry, as this effectively destroys all unpleasant smells. An occasional boiling also is recommended.

DEALING WITH DUSTERS.

Never use a soiled duster, for it is a very easy matter to keep them clean. The art of washing them is to soak well first. Get a bowl nearly filled with cold water, then dissolve some washing soda in a little hot water, and add this to the cold, allowing about an ounce of soda to every gallon of water. Shake the dusters to remove all loose dirt and then soak for several hours before washing. Fluffy dusters should be avoided when possible, but even the worst of these improves with continual washing.

KEEPING KETTLES FUR-FREE.

A very simple but effective preventive against fur collecting in a kettle is to keep an ordinary marble inside it, for this will usually collect any deposit that would otherwise form a coating. By the time the marble has collected a considerable deposit of fur, take it out and clean, and return it to the kettle to continue its good work.

CUTLERY CARE.

An old knife which has lost its figure and turns up into a protesting point through overwork can be "vetted" at home like this. Heat the point of the blade and leave to cool. When it is cold, trim it with a pair of scissors into a good shape, and then file the edges to remove roughness. After cleaning and sharpening, it can take its place usefully again.

USING UP COLD POTATOES.

Never waste cold potatoes—they are a real boon to the careful housewife. Try saute potatoes:—Cut firm cold potatoes into strips about half an inch thick. Well pepper and salt, and drop into boiling fat and fry to a delicate brown. Potato Cakes:—Work together about one pound of cold potatoes, two ounces of flour, three ounces of margarine, pepper and salt. Form into round cakes about half an inch thick. Bake in a brisk oven until golden brown on either side, or fry slowly till cooked. Served hot with a small slice of bacon or one or two sausages, they make a satisfying snack.

MUINTIR NA TIRE

PARISH GUILD FORMED AT MARTINSTOWN

A general meeting of the parishioners was held at the Schoolrooms, Martinstown, Kilmallock, for the purpose of establishing a parish Guild of Muintir na Tire. Rev. M. J. Leahy, P.P., presided and the meeting was attended by Messrs. William Ryan and Sean Stapleton, Tipperary, Organisers of the association, and L. Walsh, solicitor, of the Hospital Guild. Mr. Ryan spoke at length on the fundamental aims and ideals of the organisation pointed to the good it had done all over the country. Mr. Stapleton, in the course of his address, paid a high tribute to Very Rev. Fr. Leahy for the great interest he had shown in the organisation of Muintir na Tire, and thanked him for the great help he had given concerning the formation of a branch in Martinstown.

COUNTY COUNCIL

County Council invites for the tenancy of the... P. HARNETT, Acting Chief Clerk.

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LAND MANURING

By Aid Of Bacteria

HOW MIXTURE IS MADE

In manuring land it is not the amount of mineral matter added to it by the fertiliser used that makes an improvement in crops but the chemical and bacterial changes it works in the soil. It is the same with farmyard manure ("heat of all"). It is called "heat of all" because it carries with it innumerable bacteria that break up the previously dormant minerals and make them suitable food for crops. Manuring should not be done in very cold, hard, frosty weather, as the bacteria are very much checked by cold, also by too much water.

Bacteria are divided into two main classes and called Aerobic and Anaerobic. The former thrives in air, the latter without it. The former classes (Aerobic) are the classes we want in the land to do the work we require of them. The Anaerobic classes are the germs that work and multiply, without air, as in flooded or water-logged land.

This kind or class of fertilising can be done at all times of the year except in frost and can be done even then if the soil could be worked for a couple of inches in depth. The temperature of the soil should be between fifty and sixty degrees, F., the germs do not thrive below this heat. They do not thrive on acid or sour soils, so you must have lime present in the soil, or apply it with the bacterial mixture, which should be done whether lime is in the soil already or not. No harm can be done but much good will be the result.

NOT VERY SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS.

The making of this bacterial mixture is not a very scientific business. It simply means getting together a share of rotting or decaying stuff such as the liquid flowing from a manure heap, refuse from piggeries or slaughter houses, sour milk, or washings, etc. A concrete tank to contain three to six hundred gallons would not be very large. This tank should be placed so that all liquid manure from the yard would flow into it. When about to start manuring, have 3 or 4 stones of fresh lime ready to throw into the tank immediately before using the mixture. Also have a few barrowfuls of good, rich, dark soil taken from the richest part of the farm—this could be put in the tank when dry, or before anything else went into it.

Now when you want to go manuring, you must have a few old barrels or tar drums (to put on car or butts) with spigots or taps on them. Fill up your tank with water and stir well, mixing up everything in it. Then fill your barrels or drums on the cart; and have two boards nailed in v shape, perforated with auger holes, and placed on cart under spigot or tap at the back of the cart so that you could spray twice the width of the cart as you go along. You can put in more water as you require it and stir up contents of tank each time you add water. Also you could add a little lime, good earth, etc. In meadow or grass land in late spring, say the first week of April, the grass harrow should be used heavily in bad, rough grassland. You could now sow in it new grass seed and roll after seed, and manure are sown.

TO GROWING CROPS.

To growing crops, you can apply this new fertiliser at any stage, except, of course, grain crops that are grown so high that you would injure them by trampling too much in the work. But the stuff itself, unless it is very acid, will not injure anything growing and you can guard against acidity by having enough lime or washing soda, which are anti-acid. Too much acid burns, or turns green plants brown in colour. You could test the liquid with blue litmus paper in the same way as in making a potato spray. It will remain blue if the stuff is right and not acid, and it turns red if it is acid. It is got for a few pence.

This method of fertilising is as good as, and perhaps better than, the things that cost £12 per ton, and you need not be looking for analysis as to soluble phosphates, nitrogenous compounds or any other mineral compounds. There are in almost all soils sufficient phosphates and other substances to grow crops, only that they are in an unsuitable or dormant state and cannot be used by growing crops. Now as we are on the subject of changing of these dormant matters in the soil it may be said that lime is one of the greatest liberators of plant food, also the cheapest. It also coagulates or brings together the finer particles of the earth and thereby makes it more porous and friable. That is why limestone land is always so good and always praised as good, sound land on which all animals thrive well.

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OBITUARY

MR. MICHAEL FINNERTY, ROBERTSTOWN.

The death occurred at his residence, Robertstown, Foynes, on the 21st ult., of Mr. Michael Finnerty, after a brief illness. Deceased, who was one of the oldest inhabitants in the locality, had reached the age of 82 years. Remains were removed to Robertstown Church on Saturday evening, the 22nd, and the funeral, which was attended by a large cortege, took place to the family burial ground, Knockpatrick, on Sunday, the 23rd. The officiating clergy were Rev. Father O'Byrne, A.M., Rev. Father Cussen, C.C., Foynes, and Rev. Father Sheehy, C.C., Shanagolden.

Chief mourners: Elizabeth Finnerty (widow); Joseph, Michael, Jack and Paddy (sons); Tim O'Shea (brother-in-law); Tim and Jerry O'Shea (nephews); Mrs. P. Woulfe (niece); Mrs. Woulfe, Patrick and Joseph Woulfe, Michael and Mrs. Broderick, Jimmy Woulfe (relatives).

Mass cards were received from the following: Lizzy, Jack and Paddy; Joe and Mick; James and Mrs. Bridgeman; Peter and Mrs. Bridgeman; the Treacy family, Stokesfield; the Hogan family, Akeaton; Jack Walsh and family, Robertstown; the Enright family, Craggs; McKenna family; South Cappel; Fitzsimons family, Parkmore; Donald Culhane, Ballinacree; the Culhane family, Berrigone; the Condon family, Knockpatrick; Mary and Joseph O'Malley, Robertstown.

DEATH OF TWO RATHKEALE MEN

Mr. John Steele, whose death occurred at his residence, Church Street, Rathkeale, on Wednesday, 9th June, was a well-known and popular figure in the town (writes our Rathkeale correspondent). He was the father of Mr. William (Com.) Steele, E.S.B., prominently identified with the Volunteer and I.R.A. Organisations during the last Anglo-Irish War, having joined the Fianna as a boy in the early years of the movement in the town. The remains were removed to St. Mary's Church on Wednesday evening of last week and there was a fine attendance when the funeral took place to the New Cemetery on Thursday. Rev. J. Lyons, C.C., and Rev. Father Carey, C.C., officiated.

The death took place of Mr. James O'Brien, at his residence, Blossom Hill, Rathkeale, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Deceased, who was an industrious and successful farmer, belonged to a well-known and highly respected local family and was very popular in the district where he lived.

The remains, followed by a long cortege, were removed to St. Mary's Church, Rathkeale, on Tuesday evening, and there was a very large funeral again when the interment took place on Wednesday. The following clergy officiated—Rev. P. C. Lynch, P.P.; Rev. T. Costello, C.C.; Rev. J. Lyons, C.C., and Rev. Father Carey, C.C.

OLD WEST LIMERICK GAEL PASSES

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of Mr. John Forde, of Bridge St., Abbeyfeale (writes our Abbeyfeale correspondent). Deceased was nearly one of the last of the old Father Casey G.A.A. footballers who won the Limerick County Championship at Croom 56 years ago against Doon. A faithful and trustworthy postal official for 40 years, he conveyed the mails from Abbeyfeale to Brossna. Respected by all who knew him, his death at the age of 79 was much regretted. The interment took place in St. Mary's Cemetery, where the prayers at the graveside were read by the Very Rev. P. Canon Carroll, P.P., V.F., and Rev. J. Halpin, C.C.

BIGGER MILK YIELD

There is a general increase in milk production in South Limerick this year, with a resulting increase in the supply of milk delivered to creameries (writes our Bruff correspondent). The manager of one creamery in South Limerick stated, when interviewed, that the supply of milk to his creamery so far this year had increased from 10 to 15 per cent. over that of last year, but he pointed out that warmer weather than that prevailing of late was necessary to maintain the high milk yield.

How Civil Servant won promotion

Some make successes of their lives despite ill-health, but fitness does help, as proved by Mr. E. C. S.W., a Civil Servant of London, S.W.11.

THINGS THAT MATTER

Things That Matter

On one point at least the present Government and the Opposition are of one mind. Both agree that, in Mr. de Valera's words in New Delhi on Monday, the question of Partition is "the only point of difference still outstanding between Ireland and Britain."

Their respective approaches to the problem of having that obstacle to good relations between the two countries removed differ very considerably, however, in one vital detail.

The Fianna Fail leader has all the time contended that since Britain was the sole architect of the dismemberment of our country it is entirely her responsibility to undo that wrong. The present Taoiseach and his colleagues have more than once spoken of the possibility of ending Partition by the encouragement of a more friendly spirit between "Northern" and Southern Ireland. This latter attitude is wholly pernicious since it is clearly calculated to create the impression that our Cross-Channel neighbours have little or no responsibility in the matter.

Friendly relations between ourselves and the reactionaries of the "North East Corner" are highly desirable, but to depend on them to abolish the Border would be childish in the extreme. It is all the time to be borne in mind that Britain set up an artificial barrier in this country and that she did it for a base political purpose. In doing so she actually gave a secret assurance that the severed Six Counties must never be allowed join with the rest of Ireland even if they wanted to do so.

These are the facts and the historical setting in regard to Partition and in face of them it is merely trifling with the question to suggest that it is one for Irishmen themselves to settle. Britain would be delighted, naturally, if the impression got abroad that the line of demarcation dividing our country is kept on simply because the impossible Irish are unable to agree on its removal! Those who in any way or to any extent give countenance to this palpably dishonest and absurd desire on the part of the ruling influences at Westminster are actually ranging themselves against the reintegration of our national territory.

No matter how its result may be viewed otherwise, the general election in the Twenty Six Counties a few months ago served one very useful purpose. By temporarily depriving Mr. de Valera of the leadership of the Government it freed his hands for what has been one of his greatest services to the nation. It enabled him to visit the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India and to explain to the peoples of these countries how Ireland is the victim of continuing aggression by Britain, who still maintains an army of occupation here in defence of every principle of right and justice. It is understood that he will continue the same mission of

LORRY STR

Drivers Of

CRASH SEQU

At Rathkeale District Court Monday, before Mr. C. S. Keane, D.J., John Joseph Cahill, Lisamore, Ballingarry, charged with the dangerous driving of a motor car and Michael O'Sullivan, Killybeg, was charged with driving a motor lorry on a public thoroughfare without insurance cover.

Supt. J. J. Cooney, Adare, presented: Mr. M. F. Noonan, solicitor (Messrs. P. T. Lister and Co.) for Cahill; O'Sullivan being represented by Mr. R. J. Cussen, solicitor (Guard O'Connor, Ballingarry, swore that on May 15th last, he received a report of a collision between the vehicles driven by respective defendants and was to examine the scene of the offence and found both vehicles there. Cahill's Ford Prefect, about five feet out on the public road. Apparently it was driven from the defendant's estate avenue leading to his house to the road, when the car driven by O'Sullivan came across the main road. As the lorry passed Cahill's avenue it struck the front of the car which was projecting to the road, turning slightly towards the right. When witness arrived, the lorry was on the opposite side of the road, against a wall, which was knocked down. The lorry was nearly thirteen feet away from the car and leading to it were brake marks. From the marks, he concluded that the brakes of the lorry were very applied. The road was 27 feet wide at the scene of the crash. E vehicles were damaged.

HOW CRASH OCCURRED

In a statement to witness, Cahill, a farmer aged 32 years, living with his parents, said that on the occasion of the accident he was leaving home in his car with his father to go to Killybeg to see his cattle. On his way down the avenue, leading to the public road, he drove very slowly and sounded his horn. He reached the gateway he looked in both directions and, seeing other vehicles approaching, he decided on the road. The front of the road to the right was blocked by a wall and some trees. He therefore, first saw the lorry approaching when it was within a few yards of him, driving very close to its correct side of the road—the side on which his house is situated. He (Cahill) immediately applied his brakes but the lorry struck the left front mudguard of his car.

Michael O'Sullivan, the second defendant, who was in control of the lorry involved in the accident, gave evidence which, in effect, was a confirmation of Cahill's statement. There was a sharp bend on the road near the place from which Cahill's car emerged and witness was driving at about 25 miles an hour as he negotiated it. He immediately applied his brakes when he saw the car swerved outwards, but could not avoid striking it.

QUESTION OF INSURANCE COVER.

Dealing with the charge against him of not being covered by insurance, witness said he admitted this, but by way of mitigation said that about ten days before the expiration of his existing premium he went to his insurance agent, Mr. John O'Shea, garage proprietor, Newcastle West, and tendered to him the price of a new premium. At the time O'Shea told him to wait until the old policy expired, and between that and the time of the accident he omitted to ascertain whether a new premium had been procured for him. He told the Guard at the time of the accident, that it was actually a premium in existence in respect of the lorry, but he found that such was not the case. Since then he got his premium.

The Justice said he felt quite sure that had the accident been a serious one, the insurance company concerned would not have accepted liability for damages. There was, he mentioned, an analogous case in respect of a horse heard by the Limerick Circuit Court Judge during the previous week, and he felt the insurance company in this case was

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