

# AND ABOUT LIMERICK FARMS

## More Millions For Imported Wheat

### OUR SAVING DEVICES EASY TO MAKE

(By P. ROCHE)

A great deal of crop to be set potatoes, though the finest we have too, is only dribbled. It is true that old golds are still extra weight will or when they have land that is a sea lately, one can pit d in any weather ough to work in. uts them in the all, seems to make where one is wil- the tops.

**ARE WORTH.**  
Controversy has been advertisement of the stating that the crop are £23 an no disagree with gives a wrong im- the tops are val- equivalent food ue that assessing of food may give standing, but that t it is not right. man with one cow or milk may find or three hundred or which he has igh that milk is n it is not worth ly, when we have say, extra grass m any source may in cash—it all de- lity of the farmer s. That ability in t on the skill of s capacity to in- xtra stock, or on ut the beet tops ue for the figure t, whether we can

**GRASS.**  
re well away and is coming where y lime available. that the grass in the year is poor s not the case. It e visible effect as rly year because are different. ner are the natu- rowth and thrifti- tless, our stock me characteristics that even when y fed and cared. ible, however, is graze as long in sunshine neces- s falling, the ani- ainly on account I must use more their body heat. ing how well cat- tern winterages, shelter and dry s, of course, ade-

up to 1,000 gallons, and the cost of bringing it up to that figure would be well repaid by the extra yield. Like any other crop, it is up to the owner to decide whether he will get half a ton or a ton of starch equivalent; but, unlike every other crop, harvesting that ton or half ton is a tricky job. Leave the grass too lush and the cattle will dirty half of it; leave it too bare and the cattle will only spend their regular time grazing and will be hungry. Rotational grazing, using one kind of stock after another, folding cattle on it, letting the stock on good grass for a couple of hours and poorly stocked land for the rest of the day, are suggested as aids to getting the most out of the grass but there are snags in them all.

#### THE HARD WAY.

Sometimes one is led to think that our farmers prefer to do things the hard and inefficient way. With some 120,000 cows in the county, at least 1,200,000 lbs. of milk are lifted by hand every day, plus the weight of the metal containers. Hundreds of cars go the roads to the creameries every morning, and on each car one or two men have had to lift the churns by hand. A man or woman must stand at the gate in many places to help lift the churn into the creamery cart, and lifting it is often a considerable job. A child could load the heaviest milk can on the farm cart if the father spent a couple of pence and an hour's work on making a can lifter. All that is needed is—sink a five foot fence post in the ground. Drive a short spike in the top of it protruding a couple of inches, then take any sort of ten or twelve foot stick and bore a few half-inch augur holes in it and put a hook at one end. When the long pole is placed upon the upright, the spike of the latter through the augur hole, the least pressure on one end of the long pole will raise the other end as high as needed and enable it to be swung in any direction. A chain with a hook at each end to engage the can handles is hung from the hook in the long pole and that is all there is to it.

#### LOADING PIGS.

During the week I saw so many fat pigs being loaded by hand that I wondered if we like to make jobs dirty and complicated. It is maddening to see a couple of hefty men climbing into a sty and chasing a pig which they bring out in their arms to the car or lorry. There is more labour and excitement than if elephants were being loaded, and all for nothing. The pole and post outlined above can be easily adapted to a loading crate into which pigs will walk, or a loading ramp could be put up at any piggery at the cost of

make these things?

#### YOUNG FARMERS ACTIVE.

The people of the county will be glad to see the Young Farmers' Clubs are getting fairs established at different centres. Good work; up to now in most counties they were all clubs and few farm experts. When one mentioned the association the reply was—"Where are they holding the dance tonight?" Here, is something they could do in connection with fairs—insist that no cattle be sold by hand, and that every fairgreen should have a weighbridge. Cattle sold by hand are a gift for the tangle and dealer who buy hundreds a year, and are consequently good judges of weight, whereas the farmer handles only a few in the year and has no standard of comparison. When a beast is weighed the farmer can say that he wants the market price for so many hundredweight, plus a little more or less, according to quality. They might also insist on the Government making the use of many alleged weights and measures illegal.

#### DOWN THE DRAIN.

The situation gets queerer and queerer daily. The Government has now contracted to buy 1,000,000 tons of wheat from U.S. and Canada at £28 a ton. They are only able to pay the farmer here £25 a ton, but tell us that £4 is spent on drying. Most farmers that I know think they are doing fairly well at the guaranteed price of £25, and if they were to get £28 would produce still more, and if they got the £33 which is the price in England, would probably "smother John Bull in wheat." Instead the farmers will pay £3,000,000 more for foreign wheat than they need pay—£1 a head tax on every man, woman and child in the land. Though we are told every day that this is a great creditor nation, with millions belonging to us in England, it appears that we had to borrow the huge sum of £15,000,000 from "Uncle" Sam and must pay him back £21,000,000. Like the local "uncles" on Saturday night, Sam gets his profits. Sam also gets a guaranteed gombeen-man's market for years ahead. To put it plainly, Irish land is in pawn to this generous uncle. Everyone knows quite well also that not alone is our land in pawn but that we are committed to fight America's battles against Russia. This is so well realised that the mention of it causes a bit of a shock: for we hate to admit it and consequently hasten to deny it.

#### SEED AGENTS

Agents required on commission basis for Hawimark Grass and Clover Seeds, Swede, Mangel, Kale, etc., in districts

# PLAYED BIG PART

## In The I.R.A Struggle

### PASSING OF MR. SEAN PURCELL

ON Saturday evening, the 5th inst., we learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Sean Purcell, "Homeville," Ballysimon Road. A native of Caherconlish, Sean joined the Irish Volunteers about 1917 and was later appointed Intelligence Officer of the 5th Battalion, Mid-Limerick Brigade, I.R.A. In an area which was visited several times a week by British military and police, Sean's job as I.O. required considerable tact and constant observation, particularly during the years 1920-21, when the Flying Column was operating in the surrounding districts.

It was part of his duty to collect, evaluate and transmit information received from all company areas, but Sean did not confine his activities to this part of the work. In addition, he was always ready to handle a rifle and play a man's part in the actual fighting and never failed to report to the Flying Column in time to take part in all major engagements, such as the operations at Dromkeen, Grange, Shraherlow, etc.

#### MADE BRIGADE ADJUTANT.

In 1922 he joined the National Army and was appointed Brigade Adjutant in the then existing organisation. Subsequently when the Army was organised into Infantry Battalions he was appointed Battalion Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. The strain of previous years gradually wore down his resistance and in 1929 he resigned from the Army to seek a less strenuous occupation. He subsequently became attached to the staff of the Employment Exchange, with whom he was immensely popular. As the years passed by his heart became seriously affected, but he was nevertheless bright and cheery and always ready to crack a joke with his many friends and companions.

His funeral, which took place from St. Patrick's Church on Monday, 7th inst., was large and representative and many former comrades came from the more distant parts of the county to take part in the cortege and pay final respect to a most unassuming but very gallant soldier.

#### MILITARY HONOURS.

The coffin, which was draped in the Tricolour, was borne from the church on the shoulders of former I.R.A. comrades and at the graveside military honours were rendered by a bugler and firing party. After the volley had been fired the bugler sounded the "Last Post," and the firing party presented arms in final and well-deserved tribute to a faithful soldier of Ireland.

Go ndeinid Dia trocaire ar a anam.  
M. P.

#### RATHKEALE FAIR

Rathkeale cattle fair on Friday, 4th inst., was very large with a good supply of first-class cattle on offer. There was a good attendance of buyers. Trade was brisk and heavy clearances were effected. Prices—3 years old bullocks in condition, £40

# MARKET

## LIMERICK MARKET

Butter—2/4 to  
Hen Eggs—4/6  
Duck Eggs—4/6  
Chickens—13/-  
Ducks—8/- to 1  
Old Fowl—11/-  
Turkeys—2/8 p  
Geese—10/- to 1  
Eating Apples—  
basket.  
Cooking Apples—  
basket.  
Potatoes—1/3 to  
Turnips—72/6 p  
Rye Hay—140/-  
Upland Hay—1  
ton.  
Corcass Hay—1  
ton.  
Oaten Straw—9  
Weekly Cattle  
were 106 calves  
sold at from 60/-

#### THE PADDOCK WEEKLY DAIRY

Tuesday, November 8th. The entry, which included choice cows and useful and promising attendance. Steady and promising cow anything with pro class had plenty of rates; but for other was not so easy to rates ruled. Second dull and difficult average prices showed last Tuesday; more which met a quiet for outstanding and general not as sharp clearance.  
Top price of the market by Mr. John Hogan Pallasgreen, for a runner-up being Killanahan, Patrick. In the heifer section, Ballykeefe, of £43; Dairy cows, of £48; promising, £36 calved heifers, of ordinary, £29 to £33. Co., Auctioneers.

#### THE PADDOCK WEEKLY CATTLE & SHEEP

Wednesday, November 9th. The entry at to-day heaviest of the week showed a considerable week; splendid show and store cattle. Steady buyers, with sheep represented. Heavy heifers and cow he satisfactory trade. Steady trade for fre heavier and second market at less mo effected in this se for choice fat cattle weighted heifers. was not as brisk, a slight decrease on factory entry of age locks, which were best current rates; dition in strong easily effected in Heavy entry of you description. Choice and heifers were commercial cattle at best current rat thin cattle met a No choice calves o bullocks and heife but poor lots not v business was stro prime cattle, with a very heavy volu and satisfactory c Fat heifers and 10s. to £49; second 10s.; small, £29 1 best, £31 10s. to £25 10s. to £30. O second run, £10 t bullocks, £34 to £ bullocks and heife 5s.; second run, £2 to £20 5s. Calves