GOOD TEA
AND GOOD SUGAR,
AT REVISED PRICES.
ORDER TEA BY POST.
2/6, 2/8, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-,
The Tea at 3/6 is Specially Recommended.
POSTAGE FREE ON 6lbs.
Woodford, Bourne and Co, Ltd
LIMERICK.

Limerick Leader.

PUBLISHED AT 54, O'CONNELL-STREET AND CIRCULATING IN THE CITY AND COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, CLARE, TIPPERARY, CORK, KERRY, AND GALWAY.

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 6,010. Transmissible through the Post in the United Kingdom at the newspaper rates of postage, and to Canada and Newfoundland at the magazine rate of postage. MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1921. PRICE TWO PENCE.

COALS!

We have now Landed

AN [illegible] COAL

AND

STEAM COALS

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LIMERICK STEAMSHIP CO, Ltd,

LIMERICK.

Telegrams—"Steamship."
'Phone 19.

COKE!
COKE!
COKE!

Best Quality French Gas Coke,
EX-STEAMER,
JUST DISCHARGED.
Enjoy Clean and Bright Fires During Strike at Low Cost.

H. J. OWENS,
DOCK ROAD, LIMERICK.
AGENT
THE WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY CO., LTD.

THE CREAM OF WHISKEY!

WHISKEY.
WOODFORDS' CORK.
WOODFORDS' DUBLIN.
WOODFORDS' BROWN LABEL
In Bottles and Jars of all sizes.

Woodford, Bourne & Co
LIMERICK. Ltd.

THESE ARE
THE FAIR HOUSES
FOR
Printing & Advertising
IN THE CITY:—
Messrs G M'Kern & Sons, Ltd, O'Connell-st
" O'Connor & Co. "
" "Limerick Leader," Ltd. "
" "Limerick Chronicle" "
" "Munster News" "
" "Limerick Echo," Sarsfield-st
" R T Levery, Printing Works, Thomas-street.
" City Printing Co. Rutland-st

Get your Printing and Advertising done
UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS
By the above.

On behalf of Limerick Typographical Society
M. HARTNEY, President.
C. G. CAREY, Secretary.

£10 Upwards
GRANTED TO FARMERS,
SHOPKEEPERS, and all responsible persons on their own approved PERSONAL SECURITY. Repayments to suit borrowers; lowest terms. Before applying elsewhere, write or call to
THE MANAGER,
67, CATHERINE-STREET,
LIMERICK

LIMERICK UNION.

Notice to the Medical Profession and all Others whom it may concern.

THE Guardians of the above Union have decided that all cases of scheduled infectious diseases will be admitted to the Fever Hospital of this Union on a certificate from any medical practitioner, dispensary doctor, or otherwise specifying the nature of the disease. A doctor's certificate will be sufficient for any patient without procuring an admission ticket from the relieving officer.—By order,
J T O'HAUGHNESSY, Acting Clerk of Union

WITHOUT PORK BLOOD MEANS IN DIFFICULTIES
VETARZO
[illegible]

THE GOLDEN KEY
THAT WILL OPEN
EVERY DOOR TO SUCCESS
In any Business
Is Persistent Advertising
You can easily
TREBLE YOUR PROFITS
By
Blowing Your Own Trumpet
In a Good Advertising Medium

The "Limerick Leader" circulates extensively all over the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, as well as in several districts of Cork & Kerry. It claims—and *Challenges contradiction of the fact*—that it has by far the *Largest Circulation* of any tri-weekly in Munster.

A regular advertiser, forwarding a repeat order, says: "I must say that advertising in your valuable paper gives me every satisfaction, and has brought me excellent results in increased and increasing business."

The tribute is but one of several received from time to time, but it has a peculiarly compelling lesson and appeal for every wise business firm.

ADVERTISE AND SUCCEED!

"SNOW QUEEN"
Flour
A FAVOURITE IN THE HOME
AND ONE OF THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE.

"SNOW QUEEN" is beautifully white fine sifted FLOUR which will make perfect BREAD and the lightest of CAKES.

If you are not already a user of it, try it at once.
ASK YOUR GROCER PARTICULARLY FOR IT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—
BUCHANANS' FLOUR MILLS, LTD,
LIVERPOOL.

PATRICK STREET
SHOPPING CENTRE.

No Purchaser of Goods in Limerick can afford to disregard this Street as a Shopping Centre. The following is a list of the Principal Traders of Patrick Street,
and each offers
The Very Best Value Obtainable in all Goods Stocked:—

Lindsay Brothers,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Gent's Outfitters, Engineers' Overalls, &c.
25, PATRICK-STREET.

WHY let your Calves Die with Hoose and Blackquarter when you can have a Preventative and Cure from WM B SMITH. Also Household Supplies, Soaps, Chandlery, Paint, Oil, Colours, Blight Powder, Sulphate of Copper, and Brushes of every description. A Trial respectfully solicited.
25, Patrick-street, Limerick.

THE DUBLIN HOUSE,
19, Patrick-street,
BEGS to announce to their numerous customers that they are obliged to re-build their premises, and intend to dispose of their Entire Stock regardless of cost. Announcements later.

Michael Egan.
VERY LARGE STOCKS
OF ALL TEAS, &c.

SMYTH'S for BOOTS!
The Right House for Every Class of Reliable Footwear.
FARMERS' IRISH-MADE BOOTS A SPECIALITY. LOWEST PRICES.
Oldest Established House in the City.
29, PATRICK STREET, LIMERICK
For Guaranteed Seeds,

"MILLOCRAT" FLOUR

CHOOSE YOUR FLOUR
CHOOSE THE BEST!

IF "THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING" SO ALSO IS THE PROOF OF THE FLOUR.

If you have not already proved "MILLOCRAT" Flour in your scones, cakes, etc., do so right away.

"MILLOCRAT" FLOUR HAS A HUGE SALE THROUGHOUT IRELAND. IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE, AND YOU WILL HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING IT.

Ask Your Grocer or Store for It.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOSEPH RANK, LTD.,
LIVERPOOL.

Limerick Agents:—G. & F. J. BOURKE,
11, Glentworth Street, Limerick.
—59

Important to Farmers and Others.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY LOAN CO, LTD, O'Connell Street, Waterford, make Cash Advances daily from £10 Upwards to Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all responsible persons on Approved Personal Security. Repayments by instalments, or as may be arranged. Write or call for particulars. CASH SENT BY POST.

JOHN MACNAMARA & SON,
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,
58, CATHERINE STREET, LIMERICK.

WALL PAPERS FROM 1½d PER PIECE TO THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS. DADO AND PICTURE MOULDINGS IN STOCK.

Established 1885. Telephone—19x. (20)

The Munster Private Loan and Discount Office, Ltd.,
20, UPPER CECIL-STREET, LIMERICK.
Make Cash Advances from £10 Upwards
TO FARMERS, MERCHANTS AND ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONS, without bail or security on their own Promissory Note. "Interest moderate." Easily prepaid to suit the convenience of borrowers. All transactions strictly private. Before going elsewhere please inspect our terms. All applications personally attended to. All information can be had by calling or writing to THE MANAGER.

18, GEORGE STREET, LIMERICK.
DEAR MR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER—
As we have had numerous enquiries to know if we are undertaking Developing Films for Amateur Photographers this year, we wish to point out to the public, through the valuable space of your paper, that this year we have fitted up our New Dark Rooms with Special Tanks, and can undertake as many as 300 Films per day. Also, we guarantee our 24-Hour Service for same with best results.
Yours faithfully,
CROMER & EVANS.

DEALS
FLOORINGS
SHEETINGS
CEMENT
SLATES
CLAY GOODS
Every Building Requisite from Foundation to Roof.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BEAVER BOARD
Great Reduction in Prices
SPAIGHTS, Ltd
IMPORTERS,
LIMERICK.

Form 52—NOTICE OF POOR RATES HAVING BEEN MADE.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallock, Limerick No. 1, Mitchelstown No. 2, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that Poor Rates have been duly made on the property rateable therein in abovenamed Districts. The Rates for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1921, chargeable to the abovenamed Districts are at the following rates in the pound:—

Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purposes or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.	To be levied on Agricultural Land	Sums deducted in respect of the Agricultural Grant	To be levied on other Hereditaments.
CROOM.					
In respect of			pence	pence	pence
County charges		3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges		1s 6d	19·526	11·585	31·111
District charges		6d	22·802	6·031	28·833
Totals			74·906	20·442	95·348
Total to be levied			6s 3d		7s 11d
GLIN.					
County charges		3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges		4s 6d	55·387	16·059	71·437
District charges		1s 6d	59·069	12·244	71·313
Totals			147·034	31·129	178·154
Total to be levied			12s 3d		14s 10d
KILMALLOCK.					
County charges	Criminal Injury	3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges	Public Health	4s 6d	32·943	12·624	45·567
District charges	Criminal Injury	1s 6d	27·190	7·244	34·434
Totals			92·711	22·694	115·405
Total to be levied			7s 9d		9s 7d
LIMERICK NO. 1.					
County charges	Criminal Injury	3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges	Public Health	4s 6d	53·812	16·842	70·654
District charges	do	1s 6d	41·670	9·119	50·789
Totals			128·060	28·787	156·847
Total to be levied			10s 8d		13s 1d
MITCHELSTOWN NO. 2					
County charges	Criminal Injury	3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges	Public Health	4s 6d	15·405	8·789	24·194
District charges	do	1s 6d	33·747	8·872	42·619
Totals			81·731	20·486	102·217
Total to be levied			6s 10d		8s 5d
NEWCASTLE					
County charges	Criminal Injury	3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges	Public Health	4s 6d	31·888	13·296	45·184
District charges	do	1s 6d	55·071	11·792	66·863
Totals			119·487	27·914	147·401
Total to be levied			9s 11d		12s 3d
RATHKEALE.					
County charges	Criminal Injury	3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges	Public Health	4s 6d	31·136	14·526	45·662
District charges	do	1s 6d	28·444	7·443	35·887
Totals			92·158	24·795	116·953
Total to be levied			7s 8d		9s 9d
TIPPERARY NO. 2.					
County charges	Criminal Injury	3d	32·578	2·826	35·404
Union charges	Public Health	4s 6d	23·626	11·220	34·846
District charges	do	1s 6d	27·670	7·200	34·870
Totals			83·874	21·246	104·520
Total to be levied			6s 11d		8s 9d

And whereas certain separate charges are chargeable on the areas or contributory places hereunder mentioned, the following special poundage rates have been added to the poor rates above-mentioned for the payment of such separate charges, and the same form part of and will be collected with the above general poor rate:

Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purposes or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.	Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purposes or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.	Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purposes or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.
County at Large	Criminal Injury	0d	Abington Electoral Div	Criminal Injury	0d	Rathkeale Rural E D	Criminal Injury	1d
Croom Rural Districts	Public Health	1	Annacotty Dispensary District	Public Health	1	Rathkeale Rural District	Public Health	3d
do	Criminal Injury	6d	Castleconnell	do	3d	Rathkeale Rural & Urban E D	do	3d
Ballagran Electoral Division	do	8d	Castleconnell	Criminal Injury	2d	Rathkeale Rural & Urban E D	do	2d
Ballynoe	do	12	Clarina	do	2d	Anglesboro E D	do	4d
Glin Rural Districts	Public Health	1	Limerick Rural	do	2d	Drumcollogher E and Shanid E D	do	4d
Kilfergus Electoral Division	Criminal Injury	2d	Murroe	do	2d	Ashtown West E D	do	1
Kilmoylan	do	4	Mitchelstown Rural Districts	do	2d	Kilfinnane	do	1d
Kilmallock Rural Districts	do	0d	Newcastle Rural Districts	do	2d	Ballyneetigue	do	1d
do	Public Health	0d	Templegiantine Electoral Div	do	2d	Drumcoolyan West	do	1d
Kilfinane Dispensary District	do	1d	Drumcollogher	do	2d	Kilfinane & Athnamagh E D	do	1d
Kilmallock	do	0d	Feeny	do	2d	Tipperary Rural Districts	Public Health	1
Bruff	do	0d	Newcastle Urban, Newcastle Rural, and Glenogra E Ds	do	2d			
Hospital	do	0d	Newcastle Urban E D	do	2d			
Bruree	do	0d	Abbeyfeale	do	2d			
Limerick Rural Districts	do	0d	Ardagh	do	2d			
do	do	0d	Kilmeedy and Broadford E D	do	2d			
Patrickswell Electoral Div	do	0d	Glenagurt E D	do	2d			
Cappamore	do	0d						

Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purposes or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.	Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purposes or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.
Criminal Injuries—£8,623 11		1	Rathkeale Rural E D	Criminal Injury	1
Public Health — 3,873 0		6	Rathkeale Rural District	Public Health	3d
£8,491 11		8	Rathkeale Rural & Urban E D	do	3d
			Anglesboro E D	Criminal Injury	2d
			Drumcollogher and Shanid E D	do	4d
			Ashtown West E D	do	4d
			Kilfinnane	do	1
			Ballyneetigue	do	1d
			Drumcoolyan West	do	1d
			Kilfinane & Athnamagh E D	do	1d
			Tipperary Rural Districts	Public Health	1

The Rate Books are now in my custody, and duplicate portions thereof have been transmitted by me to the Clerks of each respective Union concerned. The Rate Books may be inspected by any person affected thereby, at the Council or Union Offices on any day between the hours of 10 a m and 4 p m, exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays. The said rates will be payable in two half-yearly moieties, the first from and after the publication of this Notice, and the second from and after the 1st day of October, 1921.

JOHN J. QUAID, Secretary Limerick County Council.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1921.

CANNOCK'S

Special Display of Travelling Requisites,

MUCH UNDER REGULAR VALUE.

Attache Cases covered with leather cloth, nickel fittings, 3/11, 4/6 each. Lunch Cases, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6 each. Hide Attache Cases, 13/6, 16/6 to 35/-. Suit Cases, covered leather cloth with two brass locks, 11/6d, 13/6, 27/6.

A Large Variety of Fibre, Hide, Kit, Brief and Square Bags.

Overland, Cabin and Saratoga Trunks. Rug Straps from 9½d per pair. Tavelling Rugs in great variety.

Messrs CROMER & EVANS

Are in Full Swing again with their Amateur Developing. We can undertake as many as

300 FILMS PER DAY

AND GUARANTEE

BEST RESULTS.

All Films Developed in 24 Hours.

All Sizes up to 3¼ x 2¼, 1/- per spool of 6 or 8 Exposures.

¼ Plate, 1/3.

ASK FOR PRICE LIST, NOW READY.

CROMER & EVANS

LIMERICK.

JOHN M'BIRNEY & CO., LTD.,

LIMERICK.

Sweeping Reductions in BOOT DEPARTMENT

RECORD BARGAINS ALL ROUND TO CLEAR.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Note our Prices, which Defy Competition.

TODD'S

HOLIDAY OUTFITS !

Suit Cases and all TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

WANTS COLUMN

Persons replying to anonymous advertisements must write their replies to the Advertiser, c.o. this office, giving the numbers, letters or words which distinguish the advertisements. No information regarding the advertisement or advertiser can be given by our staff.

ASK for O'Donovan's "Garryowen" Mineral Waters and bottled drinks; purest and best.

BICYCLE for Sale; in good condition; ready for use. For particulars apply to "Bike" this office. 22

CAREY'S BEST POTATOES! Every post brings me letters of thanks from country merchants who are largely buying "Carey's Best Potatoes." They say:—"The sample is A 1; the quality superb." Prices on application to Patrick Carey, Wholesale Dealer, 26, Cecil street, City. jlv22

GRIFFINS are showing Ladies' Costumes at reasonable prices. 12, Patrick street.

HAYMAKING—"Star" original Irish-made Hay Cars or Bogies are still the best. Avoid imitations. Order early. Agents everywhere. Makers: Wexford Engineering Company, Ltd jy18

HOW to enjoy yourself and your family during the Truce. Take a pony and trap on hire from P Carey, Cecil street. Terms moderate. Can be had every day in the week. 25

LEFT in first class compartment, on Monday, 3rd July, pair field glasses, in train arriving at 2 30 Limerick. Finder will be rewarded on returning glasses to Osma, Military road, Limerick. 22

MONUMENTAL CARDS best range in Limerick; latest Continental designs. Samples free. THOMAS GILLIS, Limerick.

MONEY LENT—WHY PAY HEAVY INTEREST when you can get money on easy terms at the Oldest Limerick Loan Office. Send stamped envelope for reply. Open daily 10 to 3. JOHN ENRIGHT, 9, Glentworth-street.

PIG-FEEDERS will be pleased to note that I have purchased a large consignment of old potatoes suitable for pig-feeding. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Prices on application to P Carey, Wholesale Potato Merchant, 26, Cecil street, City. 20

PRINTING—When about to order Printing of any kind, ask at the LEADER Office for quotations. They will pay you to do so.

SPEND Your Holidays at Oursin's, "Ocean View," Kilkee. Terms moderate. Apply, MRS N DUGGAN, Proprietress.

SHAVING REQUISITES—Razors, Safety Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Soaps, Blades for all makes of Safety Razors at cheapest rates.—Stanhill's, 41, Cecil-street.

STRAYED, a white and red yearling bullock off the lands at Castlebank, Parteen. Information thankfully acknowledged by Mr P M'Cormack. 23

WANTED—In central part of city, small store with ground floor accommodation, or yard with shed. Reply to "Store" this office. 1nd

WANTED—Apprentice to Grocery and Bar, country chap preferred. Apply, box 22 this office. (1nd)

WANTED—To rent or lease roomy Shop and Premises; central position, O'Connell-street or vicinity. Full particulars in confidence—"930" LEADER Office. (90)

WHY not shave yourself? Be will Day's Excellent Safety Razor with 5 keen blades. Old blades re-sharpened as 1s 2d per dozen. Machines to strop blades automatically, 5s 6d each—Stanhill's, 41, Cecil-street.

WALLPAPERS from lowest prices; thousands to select from. Estimates for House Painting and Decorating on application. Glazier Decorator and Gold Fain, Glentworth-street, Limerick. Gearty and Sons, 7, Thomas-street Limerick. jun 6 12

Painting

OIL, Paper, Artists', Enamels, Varnishes; finest qualities; lowest prices. PEACOCKS, 86, William-street. —46

Pure Wax Candles.

PEACOCKS, 86, WILLIAM-STREET for Altar Wax Candles, 75%, 65% and 55%. All guaranteed Irish Manufacture. —54

GIBSON'S

MILLINERY & COSTUMES !

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES DURING JULY, PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FOR Sanitary and Agricultural purposes. Scotch Lime Stamp Store can be had in quantities for immediate delivery. For prices, etc., apply JOHN SEXTON & SONS, Builders, 54 Thomas Street, Limerick.

C. & G. KEARSLEY'S

Widow Welch's Female Pills.

Prompt and Reliable for Ladies.

The Only Genuine.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891. 100 Years' Reputation. Ordered by Specialists for the Cure of all Female Complaints. Sold in boxes, 1s 3d and 3s 6d all Chemists, or post free 1s 4d and 3s 2d from C and G KEARSLEY (Dept. L.L), 48, Waterloo Road, London, S.E. 1.

"WHITE CROSS" TEA.

2/4, 2/8, 3/-, 4/-, and 5/- per lb.

In ¼lb, ½lb, and 1lb Packets.

Notice to Farmers

AND OTHERS.

£5 Upwards advanced daily to Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all Responsible Persons on Approved Personal Security, by

City & Country Loan Coy, LTD.

NELSON-STREET, TRALEE.

Warrants Cashed, free Charge.

NEW CHURCH TO OUR LADY OF LOURDES,

LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

A TEMPORARY edifice has been erected on the site secured for the New Church, which is badly needed in this locality.

It is already crowded, and the Shrine has aroused a deep spirit of Devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes, with most beneficial results amongst the people.

The Accommodation afforded by the Temporary Structure is inadequate. The Administrator strongly appeals to the Catholics of Dublin and of Ireland for the means to undertake the building of the New Church. The District being one of the most densely populated and poorest in the City, little pecuniary aid can be expected from it.

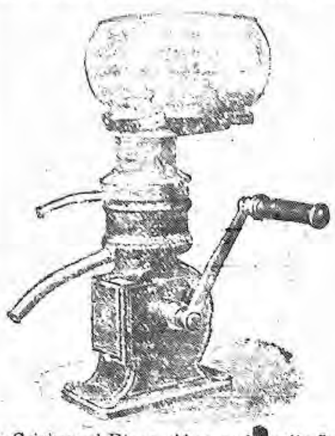
The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered EACH WEEK for Subscribers.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the Clergy, or by

Very REV RICHARD BOWDEN, Adm,

86, MARLBOROUGH STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.



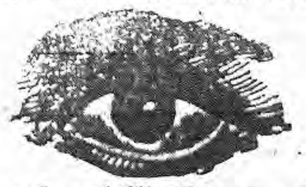
The Celebrated Diana, Alma and Apollo Cream Separators, also Diana Butter Churns, can now be had at reduced prices from the Agents,

O'DONNELL & KEOGH,

Riulta Ironworks,

ROBERT STREET, LIMERICK.

THE OPTICAL PRESCRIPTION HOUSE



Spectacle and Clip Frames and Rimless Mountings.
Prism Binoculars.
Field and Opera Glasses.
Eyeglass Chains and Cords.
Lenses and Advanced Lens Work.
Prescription Jobbing and Repairs.
Distinctive Make of Gold Frames, Mountings & Lorgnettes.
Spectacle and Eyeglass Cases, &c.

CONSULT

Mr. R. EVANS,

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN.

C. CROMER,

18, GEORGE STREET LIMERICK

EDMUND LUDLOW,

PASSENGER AGENT,

94, GLENTWORTH STREET, LIMERICK.

WHERE Berths can be secured by either Union Castle Line to South Africa, Aberdeen, Orient, P and O, White Star, and Federal Lines to Australia, New Zealand Shipping Co and Shaw Saville and Albion Co to New Zealand, American, Cunard, and White Star Lines to New York, Boston, etc. Allan, White Star, Dominion, and Canadian Pacific Lines to Canada.

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

A most Desirable House, in perfect order, situate No 7, St John's Villas, Mulgrave street. Contains 2 parlours, tiled kitchen, with hot and cold water, sink, yard and coal shed as new, 4 bedrooms, bath, w.c. and wash house basin (hot and cold); lease 999 years; ground rent, £5. Apply to James Nash and Sons House and Land Agents. 13-15 18

SALE OF BREAD

Committee's Reports

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Sale of Bread by Weight, appointed by the Food Controller to consider the provisions of the Bread Acts and the Bread Order relating to the sale of bread by weight, issued their reports.

The majority report, which is signed by nine out of ten members, recommends that the Bread Acts of 1822 and 1836 be repealed, and a new Act, applicable only to England and Wales, be passed, re-enacting that all bread (other than bread sold for consumption on the premises of the seller) shall be sold by weight, and not otherwise. An obligation should be laid on local authorities who appoint inspectors under the Weights and Measures Acts to administer the Bread Act, and the Board of Trade should be given power to make instructions and regulations for the guidance of inspectors.

Fancy bread and bread in loaves or rolls weighing 12 ounces or under should be exempt from the operation of the Act.

No loaf of bread should be sold unless its weight be one pound or a simple multiple of one pound. The custom in Scotland is to have this weight stamped on the loaf, and the committee recommend that this point might be considered with reference to England and Wales.

This proposal is not to apply to bread supplied under contract to hospitals, asylums or other public institutions, hotels or restaurants when the contract provides that the quantity supplied is to be ascertained by weighing on delivery and the bread is for consumption within such institutions, hotels or restaurants.

The legal procedure under the new Bread Act should be brought into accordance with that under the Weights and Measures Acts and the Summary Jurisdiction Acts. Severer penalties than the penalties specified in the Bread Acts should be imposed for offences, especially for offences subsequent to the Act, provided that no conviction takes place in respect of the short weight of a single loaf.

The minority report takes exception to the definition of "fancy bread under 12 ounces," and declares that the recommendation that bread should be sold in multiples of one pound would involve a restriction on the trade.

THE IRISH DELEGATES

The *Press Association* says—Mr de Valera and his party motored out of London yesterday, stopping en route at St Anthony's Hospital, Sutton, where the Lord Mayor of Dublin's son is resident surgeon. They received an enthusiastic reception from the staff and were entertained to tea.

BERRINGS CREAMERY RE-OPENED

The Co-operative Creamery at Berringe, which was closed by military order for the month of July, has now received an official wire cancelling the order, and business is resumed as usual.

UNUSUAL CASE

At Dublin Courtmartial

Michael Kerrigan (17), was charged with having a revolver, before a Courtmartial in Kilmainham.

There was an alternative charge of acting in a manner prejudicial to good order in associating with a man named John O'Connor.

Accused, who pleaded "not guilty," was defended by counsel.

The Prosecutor said the accused and John O'Connor were on July 2nd met by a military foot patrol in the vicinity of Britain street and Granby row. Kerrigan was seen to warn O'Connor of the approach of the patrol by nudging him, and they immediately separated, O'Connor going back to Granby row, while Kerrigan proceeded along Britain street. O'Connor was found in possession of a revolver which was not loaded. No ammunition or anything else incriminating was found on him. Kerrigan was searched, but nothing incriminating was found on him.

The Prosecutor contended that Kerrigan was guilty of associating with O'Connor, knowing that he had the revolver in his possession, and his conduct on the approach of the patrol showed that he knew O'Connor was in possession of the revolver.

A military officer stated that on the approach of the patrol one of the men "nudged" the other and both made off.

A military sergeant deposed to seeing the accused with O'Connor, and immediately accused gave him (O'Connor) a "nudge" and ran away; when arrested O'Connor had an unloaded revolver on him; nothing was found on accused when searched.

Counsel for the defence said their case was that Kerrigan never knew O'Connor, and never spoke to him.

The accused then made a statement in the course of which he said that he left home about 4 o'clock on the day in question, having arranged to meet his mother at Findlater's Church. He was a bit early, and walked down Granby row. O'Connor passed him, and suddenly turned as he passed and looked at him. A soldier shouted "Halt!" and accused stood. He never saw O'Connor in his life before, and was not in any political organisation.

The mother of the accused corroborated.

The Court closed, and, on re-opening, the accused was found "not guilty" on all charges and was released.

At the same Courtmartial a young man named James O'Connor was charged with having a revolver.

The accused refused to recognise the Court, and a plea of "not guilty" was entered.

Similar evidence to that in the last case having been given, the Court closed.

The trial also took place of John Aloysius Haslam, James Clusky, and Martin Haugh, Dublin, who were charged, Haslam with having a revolver and five rounds of revolver ammunition, Clusky with the possession of a bomb, and Haugh with associating with the others.

All three refused to recognise the court.

The prisoner said on June 21 a party of police were patrolling Richmond street. The accused were held up, and one was found in possession of a revolver, another in possession of a bomb, and the third man was with them.

Two police witnesses gave corroborative evidence.

The accused man, John Haslam, said that Haugh was not in their company.

Haugh said he was not with the other two men, but he fell into line with them when they were halted and searched.

The Court closed.

Before a courtmartial at Kilmainham Courthouse, James Doyle, 263, Clonliffe Road, Drumcondra, Dublin, was charged with having a revolver and ammunition in his possession on July 7 1921, at Dublin.

Accused declined to recognise the Court.

A police witness deposed to arresting accused from information received that he had a gun in his pocket; on being searched a fully loaded revolver was found in his hip pocket, as well as 14 rounds in his breast coat pocket; accused was taken to Dublin Castle after his arrest.

Accused said he had no questions to ask, but wished to state that he was beaten when taken into the Castle.

The witness, in reply to the prosecutor, said he did not see the accused receive any beating. He handed him over to the guard, and there his duty ended.

The accused said he was beaten when taken into a place called the "reception room." He had no more to say.

The Court closed.

"WHEN YOUTH MEETS YOUTH"

Judge Bodkin's New Book

Clongowes has its "Schoolboys Three," Stonyhurst its "Wasted Island," and Tullabeg lives again in the pages before us. Though not a school-story in the narrower sense, it may fairly claim to be one on the strength of six glorious, crowded chapters devoted to its hero's adventures in "Ragian College." Here is a plain tale presented with that dramatic skill and instinct for local colour we have come to expect in works from this gifted pen.

The main interest lies in the chapters concerned with the Tullabeg of the Eighties (masquerading as Ragian College), in which the writer recounts many a vivid episode. Rhetoricians, poets, grammarians, with their "Imperators," pass and repass before us, and those stately Olympians, the "tacks," "Father Bill" takes a class, where more things are done than Humanities, gives them "walks," when walking is only a side-issue in the programme. An eleven is fielded to meet Phœnix in cricket, and this is the best incident of all, so crowded with those minor interests that make the story worth the telling. There they are all, "Cyclops" and "Claws," and "Filp," and the rest of them. The Library, sacred as ever, becomes the scene of a conflict, where weighty issues tremble in the balance. The gravel resounds to cries of "Up fair!" and even the canal frames a memory or two. What story of Tullabeg would be complete without that sluggish, sideless water?

We read of tricks played by the boys upon their reverend masters, and though Judge Bodkin does not explicitly encourage other daring spirits to copy the habits of those who have gone before them, they will all, I am sure, read these chapters carefully, in the hope of gaining information.

Tullabeg men and Clongowes men will thank Judge Bodkin not alone for enshrining many a cherished memory, but for rendering to a once great school this loving, if tardy, meed of recognition:—"The Clongonian."

THE FORBIDDEN CATTLE

Canadian Official Report on the Livestock of the Dominion

Canada must have been a happy land for cattle to live in during the two years—from March, 1918, to March, 1920—judging from the report for that period of the Veterinary Director General of the Dominion (says the "Freeman's Journal").

In the period dealt with the report says that the health of Canada's livestock has been highly satisfactory. None of the epizootic diseases that cause most anxiety to sanitary officials, such as foot and mouth disease, cattle plague and contagious pleuro-pneumonia, were found within the borders of the Dominion in these two years.

Such diseases as glanders, hog cholera, and cattle mange, which existed to a very limited extent, are shown in this report to be diminishing in their incidence year by year. Where they appeared, vigorous action checked contagion, and whole districts were entirely cleared.

Glanders, it is stated, occurred only in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and very few cases were reported. The Veterinary Director General reports that all outbreaks were efficiently dealt with and the disease promptly eradicated.

A marked increase is shown in the number of livestock inspected for exportation in 1919-20, the figures being 340 000, as compared with 100 000 in the previous twelve months.

GERMAN WOMEN

And a New Law

The "Daily News" Berlin correspondent writes:—Owing to the loss of time and neglect of duty thereby occasioned, the Municipal Council of the German township of Suhl has just passed a bye-law forbidding "gossip" by housewives. The police have received orders to arrest all women found "gossiping" on door steps or over garden walls. "Gossip" is allowed after sunset on Sunday afternoons. The local women's organisations have organised a protest campaign against the bye-law. Suhl is well known for the manufacture of revolvers and the rigidity of morals.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

KARAKUL.

Karakul is the name of a lake in Russian Turkestan, and it has been given to a breed of sheep, the pelts of whose young are sold as Persian lamb, one of the most beautiful and durable of furs. The sheep are natives of Bokhara, in Central Asia, and to western people are valuable only because of their pelts, especially the pelts of the lambs. In appearance the Karakul sheep is not handsome. It is long of body, of medium size, with steep or sloping hindquarters, broad tails, and drooping ears. In comparison with a well-bred Cheviot or Shropshire it looks like a scrub. On a mature Karakul the wool is long, coarse, and hairlike, and in colour varies from light grey to brown. The wool of the lamb is curly and silky, and if the lamb is killed within three days after birth the wool retains these qualities, even in the most humid atmospheres. From Bokhara the pelts come to the Western world, where they are dyed and dressed and then go on the market under the name of Persian lamb, probably because the pelts first came out of Bokhara by way of Persia.

SO WHAT IS A GIRL TO DO?

An address on marriage, given to young women by a clergyman contained these "don'ts."

"Don't think you cannot be happy unless you are married.

"Don't jump at the first offer of marriage because you fear you will not get another.

"Don't marry a man unless he is well spoken of at home.

"Don't marry a man for whom you do not have the highest respect.

"Don't marry a man simply because he is gallant and dashing.

"Don't marry a man because he remembers you with beautiful flowers.

"Don't marry a man who neglects his mother and sisters.

"Don't marry a man to reform him.

"Don't marry a man who is selfish.

"Don't marry a man for his money.

"Don't marry a man who ridicules your religion.

"Don't marry a man who is cruel.

"Don't marry a man to spite another man or woman.

"Don't marry a man about whose habits you are not quite certain."

WHERE THE POTATO CAME FROM.

It is customary to speak of the potato as a native of the mountain districts of tropical and sub-tropical South America, but it is not known where the plant had its original home. This much, however, is certain: long before the Spaniards reached the New World the potato was cultivated by the Incas of Peru and other kindred peoples of that part of South America. It seems to have been taken to Europe by the Spaniards from the neighbourhood of Quito, Ecuador, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and to have spread from Spain into the Netherlands, now Holland, into south-eastern France and Italy, but only to be cultivated in a few gardens as a curiosity, and not for general use as an article of food.

The names of three famous navigators and sea-fighters are associated with the introduction of the potato into England. Sir John Hawkins is said to have taken the potato to England from Virginia in 1563; Sir Francis Drake in 1586, and Sir Walter Raleigh a little later. He planted potatoes at his birthplace, Hayes, in Devonshire, and on his estate in Munster, Ireland.

FOOD VALUE OF PEANUTS.

Experiments on the digestibility of soy beans and peanuts, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, prove that these are especially valuable for human food and are well tolerated by the human body when cooked for two hours by steam at fifteen pounds pressure.

VARIETY IN THE BARK OF THE DOG.

To a student of such matters, the bark of a dog can express every shade of emotion from joy to terror. There is the challenging bark of a watchdog. There is the gaily trumpeting bark of the dog who sees his master after a long absence or who is about to be taken for a walk. There is the harrowing bark of the pup that meets a tortoise in mid-path for the first time, and there is the scared bark of the same pup when the turtle hisses at him. To one who has bothered to make a study of it, a bark is as expressive of any of several emotions as is human speech, and is as easily classified. Learned scientists, Lubbock among them, have declared most solemnly that the bark of a dog is an effort at imitating human speech. They have backed this statement by proving that wild dogs never bark, nor do such few domestic dogs as have been reared (by way of experiment) under conditions in which they have never heard the human voice. No untamed branch of the dog family has a bark.

LARGE FAMILIES.

"The difficulties in paying family allotments, family allowances, compensation, and war risk insurance due to errors of the soldier himself and to the frequent changes of residence of his family without giving any notice of changed address are not fully appreciated by the general public or the soldiers themselves," says a circular issued by the U. S. War Department. In order to emphasise the tremendous task confronting clerks in the department, the circular continues, "it should be noted that the Johnston family has 53,000 men in the United States forces; the Smiths, 51,000; the Browns, 48,000; the Williamses, 47,000; the Joneses, 28,000; the Andersons, 22,000; the Walkers, 18,500; and the Millers, 2,560. There were fifty-two John J. O'Briens, fourteen of whom made allotments to wives named Mary; 2,138 John Johnstons, and 2,032 William Johnstons. The Rodrigues family from Porto Rico sent 894 men, having only seven first names, Domingo, Francisco, Jose, Juan, Ramon, Thomas, and Antonio. There were fifty-one Jose Rodrigues in the 374th Infantry alone.

WHERE MEN STEAL NOT.

According to a correspondent, all property may be left unguarded in the Marquesas Islands, situated in the Southern Seas. He says: "I have had my trousers lifted from the second storey room in a Manila hotel by the eyed and fingered bamboo of the Tagalog ladron, while I washed my face, and stood aghast at the mystery of their disappearance with door locked. I have given over my watch to a gendarme in Cairo to forfend arrest for having beaten an Arab who tripped me up to pick my pocket. In San Francisco, when robbed upon the public street, I have had the police suggest that I offer a fee to the "king of the dips" and a reward to certain saloon keepers to intercede with the unknown highwayman for the return of an heirloom. Yet through the darkest nights in Vait-hua I slept serenely, surrounded by all the possessions most desirable in the eyes of my neighbours, in a house the doors of which were never fastened. There was not a lock in all the village, or anything that answered the purpose of one."

BRUTE CENTENARIANS.

Elephants are perhaps the longest-lived members of the animal kingdom, averaging between 100 and 200 years. There are records of elephants living 350 years. Most naturalists allow the whale about the same length of life as the elephant. The camel comes third, averaging about 75 years. The average life of a lion and a tiger is forty and twenty-five years respectively.

CAUSTIC COMMENT

By Assize Judge

At Tyrone Assizes, Judge Dodd referred to the breaking up of the North-West Circuit, and said he was sorry for this, as that was the last occasion in which he was senior Judge of that circuit. However, they had seen Serjeant Hanna's letter on the subject, and all might come right yet. Continuing, he said that the Bar was recruited in the North and South from the rectory, the farm, the shop, from Orangemen and Nationalists, and they all worked together in the library without any dispute preserving the individuality of each for a time. Now they were going to be cut in two, but he was sure that the Bar in the North-West would still maintain its dignity. The only thing he knew which could survive being cut in two was a worm.

CALL FOR AMNESTY

The Home Secretary (Mr Shortt) will receive a deputation during the week from the English Free Speech Defence Committee, which will urge the granting of a general amnesty to political prisoners and the repeal of the Emergency Powers Act and also [illegible]

DONA.

LIMERICK LEADER.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18

"Unbeaten"

As far as our limited experience aided by expert opinion can go during the past week or so we must certainly admit that the Colliery Investment Trust of America Incorporated, justifies its assumption of the above cable address.

For some weeks this city was in a very parlous state for want of fuel owing to the British coal crisis, and would have been left in that condition for a much longer period leaving our housewives at their wits' ends to carry on domestic affairs were it not that our Civic Fathers conceived the idea of trying in a new market for what was heretofore generally accepted to be almost the monopoly of one.

They did so with a success that is not quite unique. Dublin, Cork and Belfast have also adopted successfully the same manner of tackling a very insistent domestic problem. If you cannot get "coals from Newcastle" and a sufficiency of peat is not available you naturally look around and ask yourself where is the nearest available supply of the best product?

The consequence was that application was made to that great and tried friend of Ireland, the United States of America, and thence with very little parley a sufficient supply was soon on its way to our shores. The American Company has justified its cable address in more ways than one. It has sent us a supply of coal the like of which for quality in every respect remains "unbeaten" and so far as the British product is concerned English coal owners are up against a formidable rival.

The ss West Cape which reached Limerick with a cargo of "run of mine" coal amounting to over three thousand tons, came as a great boon and blessing to the citizens. It justified the reputation that had preceded it. It is a coal of very high standard of quality and has proved much superior to that which we have been accustomed to in the Limerick Gas Work heretofore.

Domestically it has also given great satisfaction. In practical working it has yielded, approximately, 11,000 ft of gas, leaving 60 per cent of coke, and 20 pounds each of tar and ammonia per ton, which compares more than favourably with the analysis previously submitted. It has given satisfaction here and elsewhere, and while the coal resources of America are at the disposal of the world it is fair to anticipate and to assume that while Transatlantic transport exists we will never again be faced with a predicament similar to that which confronted us some weeks and months since.

The Colliery Investment Trust of America has issued a very interesting booklet dealing with its coal enterprises, a booklet that will repay very careful perusal. It contains a most interesting and enlightening article by the President of the Trust on "The Coal Resources of America," and an explanatory sketch map shows the routes of conveyance from the coalfields to the shipping ports, two of which are in the Gulf of Mexico, and the remainder having immediate access to the Atlantic Ocean at such ports as Charleston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

In the course of the article by Mr J H Gardner, which is republished with additions from "The Street" (New York), many facts of educational advantage are gathered together and placed lucidly before the reader, and the different classes of coal are duly and intelligently analysed as to quality and adaptability. The booklet, in view of the fact of the great possibilities of opening a steady coal trade with the United States, is of great present interest. There are immense reserves of coal lying undeveloped in America, and demand for it will bring forth that development which is required to supply a fine product at the lowest possible cost.

Suffice it to state that experts inform us that whether used for household or gas-producing purposes or for the generation of steam the coal has in all respects fulfilled expectations, and the sources of supply have unlimited possibilities.

The Dublin office of the Colliery Investment Trust of America Incorporated is at 9, Lower O'Connell-street, and the telegraph address is "Unbeaten."

THANKS.

The Governors of Barrington's Hospital beg to acknowledge with many thanks cheque for £15 from the employés of Messrs Masserson and Sons, Ltd. subscription for the year 1921.

Clyde Shipping Co, Ltd.

DIRECT SERVICE GLASGOW, GREENOCK, AND LIMERICK.
From Glasgow, Monday, 18th instant.
From Limerick, Friday, 22nd instant.
Cargo and Live Stock Carried.
'Phone—No 20. 20

LIMERICK STEAMSHIP CO.

A Queenstown message on Saturday says the United States mail steamer Centennial State arrived at Queenstown from London and Boulogne and embarked passengers, and left for New York at 9 30 a m. All well.

BANSHA CREAMERIES

The Bansha Creameries, which were to have remained closed by military order for a fortnight more, have been officially notified they may re-open on to-morrow (Tuesday).

SAD DEATH

We regret deeply to report that Miss Anastasia M Grath, Sand Mall, teacher, St Mary's Convent, Limerick, has succumbed following an operation.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

To Birdhill Signalman

We regret to have to report that Mr O'Dwyer, a G S and W Railway signalman at Birdhill station, met with a very serious accident at that place on Sunday through being rushed into by an excursion train, the result being that his legs were severely crushed, necessitating his removal to the Nenagh Infirmary, where, at the time of writing, we are pleased to learn he is progressing favourably.

EXCURSIONS

Revival Welcomed

The first excursion by road and rail from the city since 1914 took place yesterday and was availed of to a remarkable extent. Every avenue of escape was availed of in order to enjoy the freedom so lately gained for all movements. Some thousands must have participated in the joyful journeys to Castleconnell and Killaloe, and glorious weather prevailed during a most entertaining day, which was marked by every sign of pleasurable appreciation. A notable number of cyclists and motorists availed of the occasion to spread their wings, and they do not regret it.

GARIBALDIAN CENTENARIAN

The death is announced of Mr P Purcell, who died at Cahir at the age of about 100 years, and who fought in the Garibaldian war.

Rescue in the Shannon

Boatman's Narrow Escape

The promptitude of the youthful people who resort for recreation to the river is once again to be chronicled as responsible for a gallant and successful rescue. A young man named Tobin, who is a boatman in the employment of the Shannon Rowing Club, was proceeding down the river in a canoe, which he was propelling by himself on Saturday afternoon, and he had a very narrow escape from drowning. Fatalities from this cause have been very prevalent of late, but thanks to the courage, promptitude, and energy, which is never found wanting on the banks of the Shannon, the toll of death has been very measurably decreased. It was so in this instance. Mr Tobin's canoe having, by some so far inexplicable means, become overturned, the occupant was thrown into the river at a point near the Strand, and sank more than a couple of times. He was noticed to be in difficulties by a couple of lads who, while shouting for more help, proceeded to effect in their boyish way a rescue that seemed impossible, when their cries attracted the attention of a young man named Jack Tobin, who threw off his coat and immediately went to the rescue, jumping over the wall, and succeeded in bringing the drowning man to the surface. The rescuer held on to the half-drowned boatman, and with the help from the shore of very brave boys, succeeded in keeping him above the surface until the arrival of a boat, which finally completed the rescue effected and restored him to safety.

DAWN AT HAND

JUDGE WYLIE'S ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE

Should Work for Peace

Judge Wylie, opening the Assizes in Roscommon on Saturday, after dealing briefly with two manslaughter cases, said he did not intend to enter into the statistics of crime in the county since the last Assizes. He would rather look forward than back. He would rather give a message of hope than one of despair. There seemed to be a lightening of the dark clouds and the dawn was appearing. That all that light might spread was, he was sure, their wish as it was his. He knew it was hard for those who had suffered to forget the past. He asked them to take a lesson from the past and look hopefully to the future. There were bright hopes before them, and if they had any regard for those who would come after them, they would all do their utmost to aid in every respect the peace and prosperity which all hoped the future held for them.

ESTEEMED PRIEST BEREAVED

Expressions of heartfelt sorrow go out to a most popular Redemptorist Father in Limerick on the occasion of the death of his beloved mother, which took place on Saturday last. The late Mrs Mary Robinson was mother of Rev Father Robinson, C SS R, who is the Spiritual Director of the Arah Confraternity of the Holy Family, Limerick, and is a well-known and zealous priest in city religious circles. We add our expressions of condolence to Father Robinson in his bereavement. The funeral will take place to-morrow to Lrigue, Ballina.

Death of Mr John Downey

Feelings of deep regret, in which we genuinely share, are expressed by the citizens at the news of the death of Mr John Downey, and old and respected merchant and artisan of this city. The late Mr Downey was a former member of the Corporation and was also a well-known manufacturer of agricultural instruments. His loss to Mungret street and the city generally is one that cannot be easily replaced. He was one of the old school and a thoroughly deserving and respected member of the community.

Soldiers Sustain Injuries

A very regrettable incident, resulting in very serious injuries to three soldiers, took place in Killaloe on yesterday evening. From inquiries it has been ascertained that the soldiers went for a "joy ride" in a motor car, and during their drive crashed into a wall or gateway, receiving injuries of a dangerous nature.

Countess Marckievicz

Commander Kenworthy had a question tabled on Friday asking the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether all members of the Sinn Fein governing body have been released and why "the hon member for the St Patrick's Division (Countess Marckievicz), who holds the portfolio of Minister of Labour, is still detained in prison" (says the London correspondent of the "Evening Telegraph.") But as there was no representative of the Irish Office on the Treasury Bench the query remained unanswered.

HOSPITALS

Limit of Government Grant

Five hundred thousand pounds is the limit of Government assistance, and is dependent on fresh money from other sources to an equivalent amount. This is the announcement made by the Minister of Health in a letter to the members of the Voluntary Hospitals Commission recently appointed. The voluntary system must be maintained, Sir A Mond says, and the Government cannot admit that it is incumbent on them to find money to make up the present deficit on the voluntary hospitals. State assistance can be provided for a very limited period, solely as a means of giving the hospitals a breathing space. Sir Alfred suggests special appeals from each hospital or group of hospitals or a general appeal throughout the country to raise a sum sufficient to meet their needs.

R. M. TO RESIGN

Through Ill-health

The impending resignation through ill-health of Mr Wm Sullivan, R M, Bray, was referred to by Sir Albert Meldon at Bray Petty Sessions Court.

Sir Albert said Mr Sullivan was a man of great culture and courtesy and an able lawyer. He was the son of one of the greatest Lord Chancellors that ever sat in Ireland, and his qualities were so reproduced in his son that, had the wheels of fortune or chance placed him in a high judicial position, he would have ornamented it in the highest degree.

Mr H Malley, the other magistrate; District Inspector Lowdnes, and Mr Henry, C P S, associated themselves with the tribute.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS

Concrete Supersedes Timber

Owing to the high cost of timber in China, it has been found economical to make railway sleepers and electric transmission line poles of reinforced concrete. The sleepers are reinforced with old mine cable, states "Engineering News-Record," and are cured under water before use. New track is not supplied with concrete sleepers, but laid with ordinary wooden sleepers, which are afterwards replaced by concrete when the road bed is well settled. The poles are 40 feet and 50 feet high, and are cast horizontally. They are hollow for four-fifths of their length, square section, and taper and some of the reinforcing rods are carried above and below the pole to act as lightning conductors. In both cases the concrete mix is 1:2:4, and the poles and sleepers have given complete satisfaction.

MILITARY CHURCH PARADE

Military bearing only the customary side arms were played to and from St Mary's Cathedral Service, which they attended on yesterday, by the regimental bands in full regimentals.

CATHOLIC HERALD

BAN REMOVED.

The ban on the sale or possession of the "Irish Catholic Herald" in the martial law area has been removed.

LIMERICK HARBOUR BOARD

Docks Lighting

To day Mr J P Goodbody presided at a meeting of the Limerick Harbour Board. Also present—Alderman P Walsh, Messrs G R Ryan, C E; D Griffin, B C, and G E Goodbody.

The officials in attendance were—Messrs J F Power, Secretary; H V Moroney, Engineer, and J Fitzmaurice, Harbour Master.

A report of a committee was read relative to the charge for electric lighting at other Irish ports.

The Secretary said the matter was left to the Engineer to make out a list of charges.

The Engineer said the charge in Cork was 8½d per unit.

The Secretary said the Town Clerk wrote offering to supply the light at 9½d per unit, but nothing was said about maintenance service.

In reply to Mr Ryan, the Secretary said that the charge was made at so much per lamp.

Mr Griffin said the Limerick rate was one shilling per unit, but a reduction was given to the Board as it was a public body.

The Chairman asked was that the lowest rate in the city, and including the picture houses.

Mr Griffin said it was, but he thought the picture houses were charged a higher rate.

Alderman Walsh said that formerly the city rate was cheaper but now it could not be given at a lower rate.

The Chairman asked if the Committee's offer included maintenance.

Mr Griffin replied it did not, but there might be certain repairs that they would not pay for. The Lighting Committee were not able to supply customers at the shilling rate.

It was decided to accept the offer of 9½d per unit, but the question of maintenance was left for arrangement between the Engineer and the Electric Lighting Engineer.

A letter was read from the Foynes Harbour Trustees in regard to the purchase on loan of one of the Board's hopper barges.

It was decided not to sell the barge but to let it on loan at £4 per week, and the vessel to be returned when needed.

Mr Griffin inquired if it would not be well to apply to the military authorities relative to the building of the new swing bridge at Sarsfield street, as the fence was now on. There would not be the high charge of £88 to be paid for carriage. Everyone knew it was deteriorating.

Mr Ryan suggested that the question be postponed for a fortnight as they did not know how the matter stood.

The Chairman said if an application was made now they might get a refusal.

The matter was adjourned.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce stating that the Board's communication relative to the conveyance of the English and Irish Mails would be brought before the Dublin Chamber of Commerce Committee on Transport and Mails at next meeting.

Alderman Walsh said that being so nothing could be done at present in the matter.

The matter was not further discussed.

The Secretary stated that since last Board meeting three traders and seven coasters arrived in port since last meeting.

IRISH RAIL CLERKS

Demands Must be Met or Bill Will be Opposed

Agreement has not yet been reached between the Irish railway managers and the Railway Clerks' Association regarding the proposal of the latter that there should be embodied in the Irish Railways Bill, to be introduced shortly, provisions for the setting up of new machinery for dealing with railway labour questions in Ireland upon similar principles to those adopted in Part IV of the Railways Bill of Great Britain, now before Parliament (says the London correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal").

The R C A contend that the railways should not be handed back to the individual companies without some provision for settling labour disputes, otherwise there is grave risk of serious labour trouble on the Irish railways in the near future, while such a contingency in the case of the British railways is rendered most unlikely by the arrangements agreed to by the British railway managers and the railway Trade Unions.

The R C A representatives express surprise and disappointment at the unreasonable attitude of the Irish managers. Regarding the contention that the future of the Irish railways is a question for any Irish Parliament that may be set up in the near future. It is maintained that any such Parliament will not be in a position to deal with matters of this kind for a considerable time, and in the meantime the proposed reduction of Irish railwaymen's wages by individual companies may easily lead to dangerous railway strikes at the most critical juncture in the history of the nation. It is difficult, the railway clerks say, to understand the policy of the Irish managers in objecting to any arrangement calculated to promote industrial peace on the railways.

Another question still in negotiation is in reference to the Irish railway women clerks, who have not yet had extended to them the terms of the agreement entered into with the Ministry of Transport, and at present in operation on the British railways. This agreement dates back to August 1st, 1919, and the Irish employees of British railways in Ireland are being paid the increased salaries, while their Irish colleagues working beside them are ignored.

It is contended that the Irish railway companies are to be paid about £3 000,000 on the understanding that they have fulfilled the same obligations as the British railways, and they have not done so as far as the women clerks are concerned. Unless a settlement in regard to these matters is arrived at in the meantime, it is proposed to oppose the Irish Railways Bill in Parliament, and the Railway Clerks Association's Irish Secretary, Mr J T O'Farrell, is in London seeing Labour M P's on the subject.

RAILWAY BILL

Amendment Carried

The Government were unexpectedly defeated in Grand Committee on the rates clauses of the Railway Bill. An amendment, moved by Mr M'Veagh, which, in effect, made it optional for railway companies to impose the standard charges, was carried by 17 votes to 12.

Mr Munro declared the amendment's acceptance would jeopardise all the privileges which the Bill conferred upon Railway companies and traders.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking subsequently, pointed out that the amendment, as it stood, was of no effect, as it was qualified by the words "without variation upwards or onwards," left standing in the clause. Having spoken at great length on the various aspects of the case, Sir Eric concluded that if the Government went on with this part of the Bill, it would be necessary to get the decision of the Committee reversed on third reading.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

Brave Galway Colleen

At its monthly meeting the Committee of the Royal Humane Society make the following awards in cases from Ireland:—

Testimonial to Edward Walsh, D'Olier-street, Dublin, for his plucky in plunging into the Liffey at Butt Bridge and rescuing a boy who had fallen from the steps on May 27th.

Testimonials to Harry Dillon and Edward Beary, both of Clonmel, for their gallantry in saving two girls whose boat was upset in 12ft of water in the river there on June 13th.

Testimonial to Mary B Brown, Munster lane, Galway, a courageous girl of 15, for her action in saving two older persons who got into deep water while bathing in the sea at Fairhill, Galway, on June 5th.

URGES RESTRAINT

Methodist Church Assembly

An appeal has been issued by Rev W J Lowe, Moderator of the General Assembly; Right Rev Dr Grierson, and Rev W H Smith, president of the Methodist Church (Belfast District), as representing the Protestant churches in the city, earnestly appealing "to all whom we may be able to influence to exert their utmost endeavour to secure the restoration of order, and the renewal of friendly relations among all classes and denominations in the community." They urge that members of their churches should, as far as possible, keep away from disturbed areas, and use their personal influence to restrain the irresponsible, and to calm the excited. "Outbursts of passion, however natural, only increase the difficulties we all wish to remove."

ARMAMENT LIMITATION

U. S. PRESIDENT'S CALL

In regard to the question of the limitation of armaments, the President of the U S A has issued invitations for a Conference of the great Powers which will be held at Washington probably in November. The United States, Britain, France, Italy and Japan will confer upon the armament question, and in the discussions with regard to the Pacific China will co-operate. The President's call to the Great Powers, setting his proposal before the world, is as follows:—

"The President, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armaments, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of Powers heretofore known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers—that is: Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable formal invitations for such a conference will be issued. It is manifest that the question of limitation of armaments has a close relation to Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake, in connection with this conference, the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution, with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. This has been communicated to the Powers concerned, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far Eastern problems."

U. S. Reply to Japan

A Washington message of yesterday says: Exchange of opinion regarding the implied objection of Japan to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions until the scope of such discussions are determined are progressing. The general official impression is that the Conference is assured, despite the apparent obstacle raised by Japan. It is understood that the United States has informed Japan that it is but one of the Participating Powers, and that the United States cannot undertake to define the limits of the Conference procedure. There is evidence that America prefers to defer the decision until the Conference assembles. There is no objection to diplomatic exchanges prior to the Conference to tentatively agree to the agenda. The United States Cabinet has decided not to enlarge the invitation, basing this decision solely on the view that the Conference would otherwise become unwieldy.

BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK AND PEACE

PRAYERS ASKED

Mr de Valera and other members of the Irish delegation attended Mass at St George's Cathedral, Southwark, yesterday morning. The building was crowded, and as the party left it after Mass to enter their cars Mr de Valera was jostled to and fro by an eager surging throng, the large assembly bursting into song when an Irish band from Poplar played "God Save Ireland" and "The Soldier's Song." Two of the delegates were carried shoulder high to the waiting cars.

In the Cathedral Aid the Rev D O'Meara read a letter from the Bishop of Southwark calling upon the congregation to join in fervent prayer that the conversations between Mr Lloyd George and Mr de Valera might be blessed by God. The letter added: "We pray that they may result in a peace which will lead to a lasting understanding between the English and Irish nations."

The Protestant members of the Irish delegation attended matins at St Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning.

Basilica to The Sacred Heart

The following appeared in Saturday's "Independent." Sir—Is it not a pity that some person or group of persons, lay or clerical, would not take the initiative in doing honour to that all powerful and all-loving Heart. Who has guided and succoured our country in its darkest days, and, let us hope and pray, is about to crown its beneficence by giving us that honourable and lasting peace for which we have so long yearned.

As the movement will be essentially non sectarian (as stated by your correspondent), there is no reason why other non Catholics should not participate in the glorious work. The movement being national, a small sum would suffice from each individual; and what an infinitely small sacrifice to make in return for the eternal guardianship and love of that Sacred Heart!

Why send so cast doubt on its beneficence by postponing the work until our national hopes are realised? Why not show our absolute confidence by doing it now?

T P J (Limerick).

GLIN AND DISTRICT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Heavy rain has fallen for hours in Glin, and continues up to time of writing. Farmers are highly pleased, as cattle and crops have been seriously affected by the drought. The fine weather, however, has been a boon with regard to fuel, which must be much cheaper in the coming winter than for past years.

Very great regret is expressed in Glin on the death of Mr Jeremiah Nolan, ex poor rate collector, Tarmons, Tarbert. Deceased was popularly known in Glin for over 25 years, being poor rate collector there and had held a similar position at Tarbert for the past few years. He was an extensive farmer and auctioneer. He was a thorough sportsman, particularly a coursing man, and was one of the principal promoters of coursing matches in Glin and Tarbert, and sportsmen throughout the South of Ireland will deeply regret his early death. To his wife and large family and numerous relatives deepest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

The price of eggs in Glin is 1s 11d per doz; bacon, 1s to 1s 7d per lb, American; butter, 1s 10d to 2s, creamery; milk, 3d and 4d per quart; potatoes (old), 1s per stone, and (new), 3s to 4s per stone.

At Tarbert pig market there was a good supply, and the prices (live weight) were £5 5s and £6 5s.

Glin Post Office is still closed, causing general inconvenience, and it is to be hoped that such restrictions will be speedily removed.

IRISH CATTLE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Present—Messrs P T Buckley, Chairman; C B Crowley, Jeremiah Lucy, D Moroney, and C Healy.

Acknowledging a resolution recently passed by the Association relative to the existing prohibition of exports of livestock cattle, the Department wrote stating that at the moment it was not deemed desirable in the interest of the cattle rearing industry that slaughter in or movement out of Ireland of heifers or cows in calf should be free from restriction, but the Department recognise that restriction of exports should not continue longer than is necessary, and they will accordingly proceed to review the matter again at an early date.

The Chairman thought the reply totally unsatisfactory. No sensible person could understand why the restrictions were continued. He suggested that they write the Department again asking what the reasons were for continuing them.

Mr Crowley said his reading of the letter led him to think that the Department contemplated the removal of the restrictions, but wanted to let themselves down easily. To continue the restrictions would mean that cattle would be fattened to the detriment of milk production.

It was decided to write the Department again on the matter as suggested by the Chairman.

DUNGARVAN FAIRS AND MARKETS

The military order prohibiting the holding of fairs and markets in Dungarvan has been removed, and the usual monthly fair will be held next Wednesday. There has been no fair held in Dungarvan since March last. The removal of the ban has created much satisfaction.

NEWS BY WIRE

This Day's Telegrams

(SPECIAL TO THE "LIMERICK LEADER.")

ALL SAVED

From Stranded Steamer

New York, Sunday—The steamer "Rapids King" stranded in the St Lawrence River near Long Sault Rapids. Three hundred passengers were all safely landed by means of a cable to the shore after fifteen hours work.

Air Works Destroyed

A Central News wire received to-day says—Fire destroyed the aeroplane works at Hendon.

Irish Question

A Central News message received this afternoon says:—The Premier discussed the Irish question with General Smuts yesterday and conferred to-day with Lord Fitzalan and General Smuts.

Meetings between the Premier and the Irish leaders are expected this evening.

SERIOUS CHARGE

HEARD AT TULLAMORE

At a special court held in Tullamore before Major Bredin, R M, Thomas Fitzsimmons (20), Lahinch, County Clare, was charged with the murder of Molly Fahy (24), same place, on May 19th. Mr Brenan, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr Kennedy, B L (instructed by Mr Goodbody), defended.

The County Inspector, at the last hearing, gave evidence of signs of a struggle being noticed near where the body was found.

The accused had, in a statement to the County Inspector, stated he saw "a chap" with the deceased in a field that evening.

John Lowe now deposed to finding the body of the girl in a drain on his land, covered with moss and a piece of sacking.

Patrick Fahy (father of the deceased) gave evidence of seeing his daughter and accused sitting down in his house about 3 p m; accused was smoking a "fag," and said he had a toothache; he left the house with witness, who was going to work; witness saw the body of his daughter in the police lorry next morning.

Nellie Fahy (sister of the deceased), stated that on the day of the funeral she went up to the spot where her sister was killed, searched and found her sister's apron, a handkerchief, which was not her sister's, and a button (all produced).

James Fahy (brother of the deceased) deposed to finding the stone produced with blood on it near where the body was found.

Michael Fahy (another brother of deceased) stated when he came back from Kilbeggan at 4 p m his sister (deceased) gave him his tea; he went out and was back at 4 30, when he saw his sister for the last time alive.

The District Inspector, R I C, Tullamore, gave evidence of arresting accused on May 20th and charging him with the murder; he made no statement; he got some articles of clothing in the bedroom in accused's house, among which was a shirt; the cuff of the shirt was since cut off in Dublin; there was a button missing from the cuff of the shirt when found.

Accused was returned for trial to next assizes for the county, and remains in custody.

TOWN TENANTS' LEAGUE

A meeting of the Central Executive of the All Ireland Town Tenants' League was held on Thursday at the offices, 43, Parnell Square, Dublin, Mr Wm Field in the chair.

Correspondence was read from 50 Urban centres dealing with the general business of the organisation as local cases of hardship. A letter was read from the Waterford Branch dealing with a case which has arisen there and action decided upon. Further correspondence was considered in reference to the sale of Ballinasloe, and the Executive expressed the hope that the local people will co-operate so that each will get his own house. It is expected that Mr Coghlan Briscoe will visit Ballinasloe during the coming week.

In reference to the sale of a house in Newbridge, it was decided that a representative from the Executive should attend and bid for the tenant.

Mr Coghlan Briscoe, who has returned to Dublin, submitted a mass of correspondence received from English Town Tenants protesting against the powers now given to landlords to further increase rents by 10 per cent.

Mr Arthur Hughes proposed a resolution welcoming Mr Briscue back to Dublin and heartily congratulated him on the great improvement in health, which a few months ago had completely broken down.

Mr Harding seconded the resolution.

The Chairman said it should be clearly understood that the All-Ireland Town Tenants' League had already settled thousands of cases amicably and desired to continue that policy. It was most unfortunate that the Government had allowed to lapse that portion of the Rents Act which protected business premises, and he hoped town tenants throughout the country would take immediate steps to supply adequate funds to continue the movements. Dublin Central Branch reported numerous amicable settlements and that negotiations were proceeding in about 70 other cases, most of which, it is hoped, will be settled during this month.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE

The Agricultural Hall

On Friday Messrs Kerill Bros, Auctioneers, held their usual Weekly Produce Sale. There was a very extensive selection of all classes of fruit, vegetables, and flowers on sale, and with a large attendance of buyers, prices turned out satisfactory—Cabbage, 2d to 3s per doz; red, 4d to 10d in punnets; small apples, 3d to 5d per doz; potatoes, 1s 4d to 1s 10d per st; peas, 4d to 8d per lb; 3s 3d to 4s 3d per stone; black currants, 6d lb; tomatoes, 1s 2d to 1s 5d per lb; rhubarb, 4d to 1s 2d per doz; scallions, 3d to 9d per bch; duck eggs, 2s per doz; hen eggs, 1s 9d to 2s per doz; lettuce, 2d to 6d per doz; radishes, 3d per bch; cucumbers, 6d to 1s 2d each; black beans, 6d to 1s per st; cauliflowers, 3s to 5s per doz; turnips, 2d to 4d per doz; spinach, 6d per st; onions, 1s 6d to 2s per st, 3d to 10d per bch; raspberries, selected, in punnets, 1s 3d per lb, in bulk, 10d to 1s; white currants, 6d per punnet, 6d per lb in bulk; red do, 8d to 10d per lb in bulk; honey, 1s 3d per section, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per lb, extracted; v marrows, 3d to 10d each; beet, 4d to 6d per bunch; carrots, 3d to 4d per bunch; strawberries, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb; butter, 1s 9d to 2s per lb; chickens, 5s to 7s per pair; hens, 4s to 5s per pair.

SPORTING NEWS

(Special Telegrams.)

AYR MEETING—THIS DAY.

The Cunninghame Selling Handicap—Merry Aldford, 1; Aventine, 2; Old Chris, 3. Also ran—Richard E, Peribias, Patchstead, Treasure Note, Dissolvent, Santos, Spring Captain. Betting—5 to 2 each Merry Aldford and Aventine, 5 to 1 Old Chris, 10 to 1 Richard E, 100 to 8 others.

The Burns T Y O Selling Plate—White Dart, 1; Glossy, 2; High Mark, 3. Also ran—Glad Bridge, Lady Vain, Nonsense II, Carson's Boy, Carholme, Canary. Betting—7 to 4 on Glossy, 11 to 2 White Dart, 10 to 1 High Mark.

The Montrose Handicap—White Bud, 1; Forest Guard, 2; Mount Lebanon, 3. Also ran—Valentine Vox, Lord Penance, Tiro, Luss, King's Cross, Fare. Betting—7 to 4 Forest Guard, 4 to 1 White Bud, 10 to 1 Mount Lebannon.

LEICESTER MEETING—THIS DAY.

The Wigston Maiden T Y O Plate—Isle of Wight, 1; Voltage, 2; Armine, 3. Also ran—Water Baby, Son of a Gun, Aspley, Adinda, Dark Vixen, Marlina, Princess Persimmon, Variska, Abyssinian Girl, Purple Heron. Betting—100 to 30 on Isle of Wight, 100 to 8 Armine, 33 to 1 Voltage.

The Weston Selling Plate—Lady Clara, 1; Lady Brenda f, 2; Lull, 3. Also ran—Saxiflage g, Nameless f, Bulgoruki, Sweet Eloquence. Betting—11 to 10 Lady Clara.

The Evington Handicap—Sunny Rhyme, 1; Tullabeg, 2; Royal Highness, 3. Also ran—Nabob, Ironore, Double Doucour. Betting—11 to 4 Sunny Rhyme.

The Prince of Wales Selling Plate—Laugh, 1; Hogler, 2; Vol au Vent, 3. Also ran—Golden Rule, King's Pleasure, Ashdara, Not Long, Pleiades, Fitzpiston, Taetus, Honest John. Betting—7 to 2 Hogler, 5 to 1 Laugh, 6 to 1 Vol au Vent.

BASIC SLAG

Count Gerald O'Kelly, Irish Consul at Antwerp, writes as follows:—In consequence of a home query I have made a full enquiry into the position of this market here. I find that, owing to the industrial crisis, very little basic slag ("Scories Thomas") is available, and such as there is, at purely speculative prices. So much is this the case that one of the largest and most reliable handlers of it in this country is not at present buying from the factories, but is waiting until more normal conditions obtain. Nearly all the supplies on the market at the moment are in the hands of small and not very well known speculators, whose guarantee as to specifications, etc, even if given, is alleged to be of no value. Some of the larger industrial concerns, who have supplies in reserve, actually refuse to supply this class of buyer, but at the same time they use his existence as a lever to try to force up prices with their more reliable and regular customers. The general impression is that in the course of a month or so the position will become more stable, and under the circumstances the Irish buyers would be well advised to put off ordering for some time. An impression seems to obtain at home that the Belgian suppliers quote subject to fairly wide specification limits. In dealing with the large firms (and there are not more than three or four such) this is not the case. Absolute guarantees as regards solubility, screen, etc, are given to within half a unit.

MILLS TO RE-OPEN

SEQUEL TO RAILWAY RESTORATION

Clara Mills, owned by Messrs Goodbody, closed recently, are expected to re-open immediately, now that the railway service has been restored, but arrangements for re-opening Clara Jute Factory cannot be completed for a week or ten days. About 1,000 hands are usually employed.

Limerick Markets.

PIGS—THIS DAY'S PRICES.

	cwt	qr	lbs	cwt	qr	lb	per cwt
Suitable Pigs ...	1	1	0 to 1	2	7	7	150s
Stout	1	2	8 to 1	8	0	0	150s
Overweights	1	3	1 to 1	3	14		150s
Heavy O W	over		1	3	14		150s
Over			2	0	0		140s

Unfinished special price
Berwick (about 8 stones) 145s
Sixes (bacon pigs under 10 st) 145s
Over 2 1 0 135s

Pigs weighed hot and 3lbs per pig deducted for beamage.

WOOL—A small supply; 5d to 6d per lb.

BUTTER—1s 10d to 2s 6d per lb.

POTATOES—45 loads, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per stone.

EGGS—Hen eggs, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per dozen; duck eggs, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per doz.

FOWL—Chickens, from 5s 0d to 9s 0d per pair; young ducks, 4s to 7s per pair.

PLANTS—Early York, 1s 0d to 1s 6d per 100; common cabbage, 9d per 100.

HAY AND STRAW—There was a fair supply in market. Rye hay, £6 10s to £6 15s per ton; upland, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton; oaten straw, £5 10s to £5 15s per ton.

MANUFACTURES—Bakers' Flour, 72s per sack; Retail Jute Bags, 69s; Retail in Cotton Bags, 70s; Bran, £10 10s per ton; Pollard, £10 10s per ton; Coarse Meal, £14 per ton; Fine Meal, £14 4s per ton; Oatmeal, 60s per sack; Flake Oatmeal, 25s per cwt; Barley Meal, £13 10s per ton.

FISH—Owing to difficulties of transit, supplies irregular and scarce. Salmon, 2s 6d cut fish; whole, 2s 0d per lb.

MEAT—All roasting joints, beef and mutton, 1s 0d per lb; boiling beef, 1s 8d per lb; boiling mutton, 1s 10d per lb; steak and chop, 2s per lb.

SATURDAY'S WEEKLY CATTLE MARKET—There were 546 calves in market. They sold at from 20s to 80s.

LIMERICK STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THIS DAY'S PRICES.

GOVERNMENT STOCK.		
Consols	—	48
War Loan 5%, 1929-47	—	88
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland	—	108
Hibernians	—	5¼
Munster and Leinster	—	5 11-16
National	—	17
Provincial	—	18 9-16 xd
RAILWAYS.		
Great Southern & Western Ord	—	80½
Great Northern	—	57 x d
Midland Great Western	—	25
MISCELLANEOUS		
Guinness Ord x d	—	89¾
Coats Ordinary	—	49/6
Fine Cotton Spinning	—	87/
Egg Saw-Cotton	—	35/
Bradford Dyers	—	36 3
Marconi Ord. Old	—	43/9
Dunlop Rubber	—	11/
Pneum Tyre Ord	—	14/9
Pneum Tyre Def	—	35/6
Cammock & Co	—	54 xd
Mettersome Prefs	—	65/7
Mexican Eagles	—	5¾
Shells	—	5 7-16
Royal Dutch	—	44 ex
Imperial Tobacco	—	49/9
AMERICANS.		
Chartered	—	1¾

EXUBERANCE OF SPIRITS

is characteristic of how one feels after having been released from the bondage of Painful Corns by the use of

TINORI PAINLESS CORN CURE.

BOTTLES, 1/6. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
By POST 1/8 from the DISCOVERER,

E. MAC SWEENY, M.P.S. Lond.. M.P.S.I.
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, CORK.

MADE IN IRELAND

COOKERY NOTES

Useful Hints and Recipes

Golden Tarts

Take two breakfast cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, three ounces of lard; make into a paste with cold water; line some patty-pans with the paste; into each put a spoonful of golden syrup, then sprinkle liberally with cocoanut, and bake in a good oven.

Economical Pudding

Take one pound of flour, a pinch of salt, and one ounce of margarine. Rub the margarine into the flour and salt, and add a teaspoonful of tapioca, previously soaked in milk for ten hours. Mix all with water, as you would a suet pudding, and boil in a cloth or basin. This is equally good for meat pudding, jam roll, currant pudding, etc.

Currant Dumpling

Take a quarter of a pound of flour, two ounces of suet, two ounces of sugar, two ozs of currants, half teaspoonful baking powder, one ounce of candied peel, one egg, and quarter of a pint of milk. Mix all the ingredients together and pour the mixture into a well greased mould; twist a greased paper round the top and steam for an hour and a half; turn out and serve with milk and sugar or a sweet sauce.

Rissoles of Mince in Pastry

Use a ½lb of short pastry and ½lb minced meat. Mince any scraps of meat left over, season with salt and pepper, and moisten with a little gravy. Prepare the short pastry. Roll this out and cut it into rounds about three inches in diameter. Place a spoonful of the mince in the centre of each, fold these over and pinch the edges, and fry in deep fat a golden brown colour. Dish and garnish with parsley.

Maize Tea Cakes

For a present day economy let our lady readers give the following recipe a trial, and they will be delighted with the result:—Take ½lb Colman's self-raising flour, ½lb maize, or Indian corn meal, a teaspoonful of salt, one egg, 1oz margarine, and milk to mix. Mix self-raising flour, corn meal and salt together; rub in the butter, beat the egg and add a little milk, say a breakfast cup, or rather less. Mix all to a soft light dough, roll out lightly, cut into rounds with a pastry-cutter, and bake for about ten minutes. These can then be split open and buttered.

Soused Mackerel

Wash, gut and dry the fish. Cut it down the back and remove the bone. Cut off the head, then roll the pieces and lay side by side in a pie dish. Cut an onion into slices; lay them on and about the fish. Throw into the dish some peppercorns, two or three cloves, a bay leaf, a teaspoonful of salt, then fill up the dish with vinegar. You may add a little sweetened water, about a wineglassful. Set the dish in a very hot oven for a quarter of an hour, then lessen the heat. This dish is very nice cold for breakfast. In cooking mackerel, they must be put into boiling water if boiled, into a hot oven if soused. Then they will not hurt.

Fish Steaks

Fish steaks need protection, but are not usually rolled in flour or crumbs for broiling, although they may be for frying or sauteing. They are brushed with butter or some fine oil instead, or better yet, they are marinated, which is desirable when they are market fish far from the shore.

Marinating Fish Steaks

Rub a bowl with the cut end of a clove of garlic if you have it, but you can get on without this if you use onion. For two large slices of salmon steak put into a bowl a teaspoon of salt, some paprika, or pepper, 3 tablespoons of oil, and one of vinegar; whisk these with a fork until creamy, and pour these over a small onion cut in slices on a platter or plate large enough for the fish. Turn the slices of fish over and over in this and broil at once, or let them remain in it for an hour to marinate, turning them several times during the hour.

Cooking the Pan Fish

When a pan fish (i.e., a small fish cooked whole) is correctly fried, the flesh readily separates from the backbone, just as a cake separates from the sides of the pan when it is baked enough. The flesh of the fish can be dried to the bones. The ideal is that it should not be too wet nor too dry; too wet, it is likely to suggest slimyness. Too dry, it is like brown egg white. The flesh of a dainty fish, like herring or small perch, is held together by something corresponding to egg white, or it is the same thing chemically. Quickly browned on the surface and then finished over a smaller amount of fire, allowing five or six minutes to a side, will usually produce the desired effects in the case of small pan fish. One of the best fats in which to cook the fish, especially if they are rolled in finely granulated corn meal, is that from salt pork, two or three tablespoons of it. If hot butter is used much the same precautions must be taken as in cooking an omelet. It must not be burned, and it burns easily when hot enough for the fish to be put in the pan.

Contemporary Snips

"Help, to assist lady with rheumatism and bedrooms."—"Exeter Express and Echo."

"Use imagination when making sandwiches," says a cookery expert. Certain railway caterers would appear to use little else."—"Passing Show."

Dead men tell no tales, but their friends do.

Some women seem to enjoy boasting of their troubles.

Many a so-called truthful man is merely a diplomatic liar.

Most parlour ornaments are probably so-called because they are not.

Don't attempt the things you can't do—and some of the things you can.

Music may even have charms for the savage who is pounding the piano.

Any man can tell a lie, but it takes a born diplomat to induce people to believe it.

Some men are not satisfied when they kill two birds with one stone unless they get the stone back.

It sometimes happens that two men remain friends for life—if they never have occasion to try to prove anything to each other.

Asked in Shoreditch County Court to describe a woman, another woman said: "She is one of those nasty, snappy, 'catty' women, who can only get on with men."

Asking the Willesden magistrate to withdraw a warrant against her husband, a woman said he had just returned from Ireland and had come back to her. They were now quite happy together. The Magistrate—Peace in Ireland has been extended to you also. I hope it will be lasting in both cases. We will cancel the warrant. Be good to him now you have got him back.

LOURDES!

Munster Lady's Excellent Book

The "Irish Catholic," in its review of "The Story of Lourdes," by Rose Lynch; London: Sands and Co; 5s, says—There is no lack of books on Lourdes, many of them excellent, still, we believe that this latest one will prove to be the most popular—using the word in its meaning of being best adapted to the general public—of them all. Why do we say that? Because, in the first place, Miss Lynch has studied her subject on the spot, and, what is more, leisurely on the spot. She spent six months there, and among those who told her the actual facts of Bernadette's visions were Bernadette's brother, whom Miss Lynch met frequently; Mother Marie, in the convent where Bernadette was at school and where she made her First Communion; Mother Therese, of the Convent of Marie Immaculate, who was with Bernadette in the Novitiate; old Jean, who was caretaker of the Grotto for 40 years, and who was present close beside Bernadette at the Apparition of the 25th February, 1858. All these knew Bernadette personally, and they gave all the facts about the Apparitions, and about Bernadette herself, to Miss Lynch, who met them frequently. Besides, she got from Dr Cox, who had been at the Medical Bureau at Lourdes for 25 years, the fullest information regarding the cures worked there. So that readers of the book can rely on getting their facts about Lourdes from the best sources. Secondly, it is excellently illustrated. We had the privilege of being in Lourdes a year and a half ago, and we can testify that the photographs in the book show us Lourdes exactly as it is. Irish readers will be specially interested in a photograph of the Irish National Pilgrimage of 1913. Thirdly Miss Lynch knows how to write in a tongue that is "understandedof the people"—she gives you all you want to know, and she gives it to you in a way that you cannot fail to know it. Lastly, it is short. For persons contemplating a pilgrimage, or a trip to Lourdes it will help to ensure that frame of mind essential to getting most out of each day spent there, for to see most and understand most at Lourdes it is necessary to know its history beforehand. But people who never hope to get there can get a very good idea of what it is like from this book. It is to be hoped that people who may not believe in Lourdes at all—Catholics or non-Catholics—will take it up and read it. It will open their eyes. Nothing is claimed for Lourdes beyond what the cold facts warrant. Miracles, it cannot be too often repeated, are entirely a matter of evidence. The evidence for the miracles that took place at Lourdes is open to all the world. No one is asked to believe. But anyone—we don't care what he is: Catholic or non-Catholic, believer or unbeliever—who will honestly examine the evidence in favour of the miracles worked at Lourdes must admit that it is overwhelming. Some people say they don't believe in miracles. Very well, then let them answer this question: Have you ever read anything about them? Have you squarely faced the matter and frankly accepted the conclusion the facts inevitably lead to? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will find that, to use the Parliamentary way of putting it, "the answer is in the negative," and the hundredth case need not worry you, for there is at least one mentality deficient in every miracle rejecting flock. But we should like to put this book into the hands of the ninety-nine. The book is very excellent, indeed and we hope it will have all the success it deserves.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

DESCRIBED BY ENGLISH LAWYER

In Treason Felony Charge

At Manchester Assizes, Richard Duffy, John Daly, Charles Harding, Thomas O'Brien, Sean Wickham, David Cullen, John O'Reilly, James Walsh, Daniel M'Nichol, Patrick O'Donoghue, Michael Hayes, Thomas Dolan, John Gunning, Stephen Gunning, Patrick Lee, and James Barrett, were found guilty of treason felony.

Daniel Mullen and Nicholas Keogh were found not guilty.

Charles Harding said after the perjury committed by the Crown witnesses, he refused to comment on any verdict the jury might give.

Mr Holman Gregory, K.C, in his address to the jury, said he hoped that nothing which had occurred in that Court, or any act of the jury's, would raise in the hearts of the Irish leaders in England that day a suspicion or feeling that things might happen which have so unfortunately happened in the history of their unfortunate dealings with the Irish people. While the Irish Republican leader was negotiating peace in London, those men, the rank and file of the movement, were being called traitors and rebels.

Mr A J Ashton, K C submitted there was no case against his clients. In most cases the Crown were relying on the informer.

Mr Ashtown said the Government's attitude seemed to be, with regard to Sinn Fein—"In Ireland it is a lion, walk warily; in England it is a snake, scotch it."

The Attorney-General, in his speech to the jury, which lasted over an hour and a half, said that any conferences that were taking place did not involve, even for a moment, the abrogation of the criminal law.

The judge addressed the jury, and, speaking for over 90 minutes, said the jury were not to be influenced by any truce negotiations, but merely if they believed the prisoners were guilty of the charges alleged against them to bring in a verdict of guilty. If they had any doubt they must discharge the prisoners.

After half an hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all of the prisoners except Keogh and Mullen.

Mr Justice Swift passed the following sentences upon the sixteen prisoners found guilty of treason felony—Charles Harding, Patrick O'Donoghue and Sean Wickham, each fifteen years penal servitude; James Barrett, ten years; Richard Duffy, Thomas O'Brien, David Cullen and Thomas Doran each seven years; John Daly, John O'Reilly, James Walsh, Michael Hayes, John Gunning, Stephen Gunning, and Patrick Lee each five years, and Daniel M'Nichol three years.

The two other prisoners, Nicholas Keogh and Daniel Mullen, who were found not guilty were discharged.

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ENGLISH SAILORS

"On Their Beam Ends"

The Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, in the course of a typed communication, recalls the remarks of Earl Beatty when unveiling a tablet at the Offices of the General Steam Navigation Co, London, to the memory of seamen who had died in the war—"To-day it is sad to think that owing to the economic distress there are many who have served their country who are on their beam ends." The Secretary adds that there are 437 merchant seamen of all ranks, 39 of whom are masters and officers; 1,074 widows, 102 of whom are widows of masters and officers, and 1,449 dependent children, for whom there are no funds available.

CROP AND LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS

AT 1st JULY

Except for a few thunder showers which, over most of the midland and southern counties, occurred on the 25th and 27th, the month of June was abnormally dry throughout and very warm, especially in the latter half. In some of the northern counties 12th June was the last day on which any rain fell. Such slight rains as did occur were of little service to either growing crops or pastures. The long-sustained drought affected nearly all growing crops as well as pastures. The latter at 1st July bore a markedly brown and parched appearance, especially on the lighter type of limestone soils. Only on marshy low-lying pastures and on cool bottoms was there any supply of green herbage available. Still, in many of the southern countries, notwithstanding the excessively dry conditions, grazing fields kept a good covering. The parched quality of the grass prevented cattle generally from thriving as well as usual, and in the northern counties the grazing season up to July is described as one of the worst in memory. Sheep were less affected by the wiry state of the herbage, and lambs throve as well as usual. There was a shrinkage in the milk yield of dairy cows, except where hand feeding was given. On many farms the bareness of the pastures caused by the drought was accentuated from overstocking, due to the difficulty which the shipping restrictions imposed on the sale of stores. Grazing cattle and milch cows suffered considerably from the attentions of the warble fly. Lack of drinking water for stock caused much inconvenience in many districts. The notable prevalence of the ordinary white clover in the dried-up pastures is commented upon in the reports from several counties.

The trade in cattle continues to be depressed. In Co Carlow fairs a few fat cattle realised in or about 65s per cwt, and in Co Louth best beef did not realise more than 68s per cwt. In Co Meath fat cattle of heavy weights—from 9 to 10 cwts—met with better demand, and cashed occasionally up to 75s; on the other hand, as low as 46s was the market rate for fat cattle sold in Queen's Co fairs. Little business was done in stores. In Co Kilkenny one and a half year-old stores met with a very dull market, but heifers were in better demand. In Co Down the fall in value of fat and store cattle from the March level is estimated at one-third; in that county good well-conditioned two-year old stores brought from £15 to £18 and yearlings from £7 to £10. In northern fairs springers sold at from £20 to £30, a drop of at least £20 to £25 per head on previous rates. Spring calves sold well in Co Louth, and brought as much as £5 per head, and in some districts of South Galway even £6 per calf was paid.

Trade in sheep was sluggish, but lambs met with fair demand, though at lower values than during May. The usual range for fat sheep was from £5 to £6 and in rare cases £7 each. Best hoggets cashed at from £3 15s to £4 10s in Co Westmeath, and the range for lambs was from £2 5s to £3 5s and £3 10s; in Co Down £4 was the top price for lambs; but in Counties Louth and Meath some of prime quality brought up to £4 10s and £4 15s.

There was little change in pork values during the month; trade was steady though the extreme heat tended to weaken demand. In Co Louth bacon pigs of required weights increased in price up to 95s per cwt live weight, an estimated advance of 12s per cwt over May rates. This was the general live weight price over most of the midland counties, but in South Tipperary demand was poor and the current price was 92s 6d per cwt; in Co Leitrim the prices gave way to 90s per cwt. In Counties Cork and Kerry dead weight prices advanced from 115s to 130s and to 135s in Co Waterford. The average dead weight price in northern pork markets was about 140s, but in Co Antrim as much as 152s 6d, and even 155s, was paid at some centres. Young pigs continued to meet with fair demand in midland counties and sold at from £2 to £3 5s each. In the northern counties the range was from £3 10s to £5 10s each, and in Co Sligo the price paid was £5 10s to £6 each.

The horse trade was dull, and little buying took place at fairs. In King's County good farm horses sold at from £20 to £30 and in County Donegal at from £25 to £50 each. In Queen's County animals suitable for troopers brought from £28 to £32, and in Co Down fresh young horses with sufficient weight and bone for lorry work sold at from £45 to £60.

Fields of winter wheat are described as excellent; the crop is shooting into ear, and in County Cavan is stated to be showing the best promise for years. In County Fermanagh some fields have reached four feet in length. Plots of spring wheat are described as light, and in most cases thin. There are complaints of rust infection from Co Wicklow and some districts of Co Cork. Smut has also been noticeable in some parts of the latter county. Oats is a very variable crop, but except on cool, damp soils or on deep well-manured loams is extremely light in straw. In the southern counties the crop is mostly eared out, and yet the straw is barely a foot in length. In some cases it is feared the crop will be too short to be cut satisfactorily with the binder. In Co Wexford fields of the two winter varieties—Tawny and Winter Black—are rapidly approaching ripeness. Barley is stated to promise much better than oats, and in Queen's County looks to be the best of the cereals. The crop is earing out very evenly; like both wheat and oats, it would be greatly revived and improved by rain.

Flax fields have been badly checked in growth since May. The crop is very short as it approaches the blossoming stage. Unless rain supervenes before pulling time, yields are certain to be below average.

Early potato varieties, such as Epicure, dug out a light crop, though the quality was good. The return in S E Cork did not exceed 4 tons per statute acre. In Co Down the price for earlies, which opened at 40s per cwt, has fallen to 23s per cwt, and the yield is estimated to be not more than 2½ tons per statute acre. Main-crop fields are backward but healthy; in some situations the foliage is small and stunted through lack of moisture. Spraying has begun in the midland and western counties. There is some apprehension in Co Cavan that the crop may ripen prematurely unless rain comes.

Both root crops are fairly satisfactory looking. Early sown mangels have done well, and are nearly all singled. There are occasional patchy fields, but the crop is stated to be better than at this stage last season. In Co Down yellow globes promise better than the long reds. The mangel fly caused less trouble than usual this season. Fields of early sown turnips are going on well, and a large area has already been thinned. Late sowings have not succeeded owing to the dryness of the soil. There are few complaints of injury to the braírds by fly attack, except from Co Sligo where later sown fields were affected. The crop would be much helped by rain.

First and second crop hay has all been cut and saved, and some has been carted. Saving was quickly and cheaply done. The quality is prime, but yields were light, and are estimated to be from 25 to 50 per cent below average. In Co Armagh many fields will not return more than 25 to 30 cwts per statute acre, and in North Cork it is estimated the yield will not be much above 30 cwts. In Co Galway the estimated yield is 2 tons per Irish acre. Over most of the country cutting of old meadows is being proceeded with at a much earlier date than usual. In Co Down a much smaller area than usual has been preserved for grass seed owing to the high cost of labour and the extreme lightness of the crop.

Dairy cows fell away in yield of milk during the month owing to lack of succulence and nutrition in pastures, the extreme heat, and, in some cases, the shortage of water. The disturbance caused by warble flies was also against average yields being obtained.

Retail prices of milk (delivered) varied from 4½d per quart to 8d per quart in Counties Dublin and Meath; the average price in most counties approximated to 5d. Creamery prices ranged from 4½d per gallon in Co Sligo to 8d in Counties Monaghan and Tyrone, and 10d to 11d in Counties Cavan and Carlow. These prices were for the whole milk with the separated milk returned to the supplier. In Co Waterford, where the milk was not returned, this was valued at ½d to 1d per gallon. In Co Donegal 3d per gallon was the value put on separated milk where bought back from the supplier.

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BACON STATISTICS

The total number of pigs killed in Ireland for the period ended 14th inst was 13,249, as compared with 16,687 for the previous week. The number exported for the corresponding period was 111, as against 166 the previous week.

RELIGIOUS WARS

Catholic England and Ireland

In the course of an illuminating article over the signature "An Irish Priest in England," an article which we glean from and gratefully acknowledge appears in the issue of the "Leader" (Dublin) just to hand. The opening paragraph of this very acceptable article is of outstanding historical importance:—"Catholic Ireland survived 350 years of outlawry, the world's wonder, Catholic England lost the faith and died, so that old England that had been hitherto—the world's astonishment, inexplicable, but upon one ground only—sin—the sin unto death. It had long betrayed Ireland; now it was its turn to betray its old self and to uncover the nakedness of its fathers, calling them the members of the Harlot of Babylon. Now it was its turn to betray Europe, Christendom, Rome, as Mr Belloc shows so conclusively in his great work, 'Europe and the Faith.'"

Mr Hilaire Belloc, late M P, is a great Englishman and a great lecturer and writer, and he generally says what he means, and knows what he is talking about.

The reverend author continues:—"I have studied the "Annals of the Four Masters," and that strange, cool, measured narrative of the English Elizabethan gentleman who wrote "Pacata Hibernia," and many other writings of Englishmen and Irishmen, on the conditions that prevailed in Ireland in the Tudor period. I have studied them under the surface of their bald statements of facts, and I have come to the conclusion that had England remained Catholic for another three generations and continued the ban of outlawry on Ireland, the Irish people had perished off the face of the earth. Ireland had reached the breaking point of her marvellous endurance. It was the extension of English law to its people by Henry VIII that saved it from extinction. It was an infamous law, but even an infamous law is better than no law at all. By that time the Irish who loved justice with a passion of love had come to look on law, on all law, as the enemy of justice and of mankind. They had even lost reverence for their own Brehon Law in their horror of finding law to be but the expression of injustice. It was the strong hand only that ruled in the territories of the chiefs as in the walled cities of the Pale. Hardly a chief could be found who ruled by the qualification of seniority according to the Brehon Law, but by force and usurpation. The malignant power in the Castle meanwhile looked on and smiled grimly on the havoc it had created and that was desolating the land.

"It was not love for the Irish that induced King Henry to impart the protection to life and property in Ireland, but his insane passion for religious supremacy. It was to win that title he brought the Irish into Parliament and established courts to administer its laws. He made his mistake.

"To this day neither English Protestants nor English Catholics see any betrayal or sin at all in this reversal. The former are proud of it as a service rendered to God and man alike, and the latter regard it as a misfortune, a wrong suffered by innocent people. They call it a robbery of their faith. It is an assertion for which we have no valid proof, no proof at all. Who robbed them? Not the Irish, nor the foreigners."

The writer goes on to speak of German mercenaries who were brought in to impose the yoke of heresy on them, and he adds—"That was true enough, but had those mercenaries been brought in to rob them of their rich pastures, their wood-crowned uplands, their flocks and herds and tilled fields, their houses with the roses and the honeysuckle clustering on their walls, their mines of coal and metal, would they have succeeded in robbing them of these? Had they not their bowmen, their men-at-arms, their ships of oak to defend these? Where were their defences against the robbers of their faith? Year by year they were admonished that they were members of the Church Militant, to put on the armour of God, to wear the breast-plate of justice, to be shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, to be girt with the girdle of truth. Had truth and justice been theirs no robber could have overcome them and despoiled them of that treasure that was above all their possessions.

"English Catholics now are still ready with their explanations of the defection of the people from the faith. They plead it was the result of the Wars of the Roses and the Black Death. Other nations had wars as grievous and as fatal as the Black Death, and they remained Catholic. It is not in human afflictions the cause is to be found, for human afflictions are angels in disguise, are graces to waken us to our sins and to goad us to repentance. They are God's warnings to us that our treasure, our virtue, is not in safe keeping. The cause of the loss of faith was sin, and no other. No doubt there was abundance of external religion on the eve of the apostasy. There were splendid churches and shrines and all the outward semblance of religion; there was attachment to the practices and symbols in which it was clothed, but the people were satisfied with what they saw with their natural vision, and did not penetrate into the reality behind the symbols; they did not realise that worship must rest on virtue to be of worth. The English fig tree was beautiful to behold, stately and shapely in its branches and foliage, but it bore no fruit of sorrow for sin or purpose of amendment. What was the true cause of England's fall from the faith? It was the sin, the crime, the long-enduring crime of its outlawry of a Catholic nation committed to its trust. If it was not that crime, it was some other. But what other crime could equal that? Its hundred years' war on France was a crime, but grievous though it was, it was slight in comparison with its war on the life of Ireland prolonged for 350 years. Two Englishmen in these days, Mr Belloc and Mr Chesterton, men of rare ability and insight, declare that 'England's one real crime' has been England's treatment of Ireland.'

"For years a good many English Catholics remained faithful to their creed, but they never sought to discover the source of the calamity. To them it was a misfortune that had befallen them, a misfortune brought on them through a small, an accidental, a temporary cause, the bad rulers they had in Church and State."

Having dealt with the different aspects of religious quarrels and political dissensions in Ireland during the centuries, the learned writer concludes:—"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how you will." These two centuries in the stern school of suffering were a necessity to Ireland in the part she had to enact to follow in the steps of her Founder and to be an Apostle nation. She had graduated in the school of the saints and doctors in her golden prime; she had passed through the school of the missionaries, bringing life and light into the lost lands of the broken Roman Empire with grand success; she must now more fully still tread the wine-press of her blood-shedding to be endued with the supernal might for the apostleship of nations. Alone she trod it. We have seen how she survived the centuries of her outlawry; she survives the wars of religion; she will survive those centuries when laws like eagles sharp fanged shall rend her, and the miracle of her survival can only be explained by Providence that has reserved her to do His work when the Christian world has become recreant and renegade. Let me say it again—there is no explanation of Irish history if we do not view it from the point of view of God and in the light of eternity, and not from the point of view of man in the twilight of time."

NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

And Rural District Council

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr D O'K Noonan presided. Also present—Messrs P Buckley, P M O'Connor, T Harnett, T J Ambrose, J Power, J Dalton, P Danaher, B Danaher, D Corbett, J Maune, M Flynn, W Hickey, and B Reidy

A letter was read from Nurse K M'Namara, resigning her position as trained nurse in the hospital.

Bridget Banks, attendant, also wrote tendering her resignation, and asking the Board to grant her a pension after nine years' service.

The master and porter were granted pre-war rations, which were reduced owing to the shortage of provisions during the war.

Mr Daniel Sullivan was appointed tenant of the vacant cottage at Kilaready, all rent and rates to be paid before agreement is signed.

Messrs Flynn, Reidy and Hickey objected to Sullivan being appointed tenant, as he was disqualified for taking forcible possession of the cottage.

Mr Timothy Harnett gave notice that he will move at the next meeting: "That the Council again consider the best means of obtaining the extra half acre for cottiers," and "that John Connors be appointed tenant of cottage and plot at Dromtrasna, lately occupied by his mother, Honora Connors."

A long discussion took place with regard to unoccupied cottages, but the matter was adjourned.

KEEP A SHARP LOOK-OUT

While one should not be over anxious about one's health, it is advisable at the same time to be on the look-out for any symptom of digestive trouble or constipation. Prompt action is always the most effective and a dose of Beecham's Pills at the onset of an attack is generally sufficient to prevent developments. At any time when you find that your bowels are not acting freely or regularly, or when you have reason to believe that your stomach is somewhat out of order, you should at once get your box of Beecham's Pills and take a dose.

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills.)

"THE CLONGOWNIAN"

Proud and Sad Recollections

Since its inception we have never yet received a more acceptable copy of "The Clongownian" than that which has just come to hand. It bears just comparison with its predecessors, and the fact that its local interest is to a great extent accentuated yields to it an even more hearty welcome than that which we have accorded to its forerunners. It need hardly be said that the volume is full of extreme interest not only to past pupils who have always kept the memory of their Alma Mater fresh in their recollections and to present pupils also, but to everyone who has at heart through pride of religion and race the welfare of that grand old Catholic institution which has given so many brilliant men to be ornaments to our race, at home and abroad. We note with peculiar local pride that among those whose honoured portraits take pride of place in the 1921 number of "The Clongownian" that the frontispiece is that of the 1920-'21 President of the Clongowes Union, Sir Abraham Sutton, and in a very nice appreciation he is described in the columns of the college chronicle by an old friend in the following touching language:—

"The youngest son of a well-known and honoured family in Cork, he was educated at Clongowes. So many not only of the masters, but even of the pupils of those dear old days have passed away, that it is not easy to meet with any who can recall the details of that history. One historic fact stands vividly forth in the memory of those who were then at Clongowes. It is the Golden Jubilee of the College. It was in the year 1864 when Abraham Sutton was in Grammar. This recalls a touching incident. There was another boy then there who after leaving school became a priest in the Archdiocese of Dublin and is now Parish Priest of Rathfarnham, Canon O'Keeffe. The two boy friends had drifted apart and only met again at the celebration in 1914 of the Clongowes Centenary. An intimate friend who was present at this latter meeting was very deeply moved when he saw those two hands clasped with a controlled emotion which proved that their friendship of half a century was as fresh and warm then as when they had sat together as boys on the grass at the great banquet under the glorious lime trees of the Clongowes Avenue."

The name and portrait of Mr Stephen O'Mara also occupy a prominent place in the publication, which says—"We congratulate Stephen O'Mara on being elected Republican Mayor of Limerick, in the place of Alderman Clancy, who was murdered before Easter. The late Mayor was for a short time in 1903 a classical master here." Stephen O'Mara has been called to fill a difficult post in difficult times, and we wish him every success in his arduous duties. He is held in high esteem by the citizens of Limerick, who testified their regard for him by electing him unanimously to the Mayoralty. He was staying in the hotel at Castleconnell when the proprietor, Denis O'Donovan, another old Clongownian, was shot dead."

And, sadly enough, coming to the many obituary notices, regrettable but inevitable, we find that there is special mention of many names whom we would also like to further commemorate if it were possible. Among those are the portrait and the following reference to the death of the late universally lamented Limerick business man and proprietor of the Shannon Hotel, Castleconnell:—"Denis O'Donovan was in Clongowes for one year only, but during that short space he made many friends, for he was gentle and kindly by nature. He was one of the most brilliant of a very remarkable set, and in the Intermediate Examinations at the end of the year he won a Gold Medal. His tragic death is one of the most terrible happenings that has occurred in Ireland of recent days. His good nature and kindly disposition he kept unimpaired to the end; and Dr Cripps, brother of Lord Parmoor, who was staying in the Castleconnell Hotel at the time of the tragedy, said that the proprietor was a most cultured and lovable man. To his wife and young family we offer our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement."

LONELY LIFE

Of Nebraska Rancher

An Omaha message says:—Tracy Gillis, aged 33, has just had his first taste of real life. He was born on a ranch in Western Nebraska, 40 miles from a railroad. His mother was an actress, his father a disciple of Moody, the evangelist. Shortly after his birth his mother eloped with a young farmer in the district. Tracy's father, as the boy grew, transacted his business at other ranches, permitting no one to visit his own home. For 33 years this was the lonely life of Tracy Gillis. The father has just died, and Tracy decided to see the world. He has arrived here with a bunch of cattle, on the proceeds of the sale of which he planned to "see life." This week he has seen his first train, has visited his first "movie," has read his first daily paper, has read his first fiction magazine. After seeing the first woman in his life he was deeply moved. He immediately had his hair cut and a shave. Already the Music Hall managers are making him big money offers. The old ranch, "Back Home," may not see Tracy for quite a while now.

"MUNGRET ANNUAL"

A most praiseworthy, interesting, and well-turned-out college magazine, the twenty-fourth issue of the "Mungret Annual" is now obtainable. It is a most striking compendium of very useful information regarding the progress of the great Limerick Jesuit College, and keeps "old boys" and masters in touch with each other's doings in a very brotherly way, indeed. A most pleasing feature is that the tongue of the Gael is receiving such an amount of attention both in the letterpress and otherwise, and that Irish games are also being treated with very increased solicitude. The obituary columns contain the names of four I R A Officers, past students, who met their deaths recently; and ample information regarding the movements and achievements of past students and of the college life is also furnished.

Chief Liaison Officer

Mr E J Duggan, T D, Dublin, has been appointed by Mr de Valera, Chief Liaison Officer. His duties will be to treat with the British Government on breaches of the Truce and any other military matters that may arise. Mr Duggan has appointed subordinate officers to him all over the country. For Limerick City, County, County Clare and Tipperary (N R), Mr P Barry, 95 O'Connell street, is the responsible officer. Telephone No 108.

REPAIRS

To all makes of gramaphones, baby cars, and bicycles by trained hands, with over 30 years' experience. New motors fitted to gramaphones by Cole, Nelson and Co, Ltd, Limerick. (ag12)

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Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Poultry Scheme, 1920-21

List of Egg Distribution Stations (Hens and Ducks).

THE following persons have been approved of by the above Committee to keep Stations for the distribution of eggs of pure bred fowl to persons living in the County of Limerick:—

Mrs D Cotter, Ballysteigne, Bruree—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks
Miss Scanlan, Ballyduhig House, Ballagh—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Carroll, Grove, Hospital—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs P Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Sheehy, Bridge House, Ballingarry—Rhode Island Reds
Mrs O'Brien, Kells, Dromcollogher—Rhode Island Reds
Mrs P Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks
Mr Dundon, Aughanish, Borrigone—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Roche, Castle View, Newcastle West—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks
Miss Dalton, The Hill, Kilmallock—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore—White Wyandottes
Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford—White Leghorns and Inian Runner Ducks
Mrs Normile, River View, Glin—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs M'Namara, Ballygoughlan, Glin—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks
Miss Hunt, Garbally, Bruff—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks
Mrs Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane—White Leghorns
Mrs W O'Callaghan, Skule, Fedamore—White Leghorns
Mrs O'Brien, Churchfield, Clarina—White Leghorns
Mrs J Murray, Pound House, Loughill—Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks
Miss Ryan, Corcamore, Clarina—Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks

T A HARTIGAN, Secretary.

Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Poultry Scheme, 1920-21.

List of Egg Distribution Stations (Geese).

THE following persons have been approved of by the above Committee to keep stations for the distribution of eggs of pure bred fowl to persons living in the County of Limerick:—

Mrs D Cotter, Ballysteigh, Bruree
Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh
Miss Scanlan, Ballyduhig House, Ballagh, Charleville
Mrs Roche, Ballymackessy House, Newcastle West
Mrs J Murray, Pound House, Loughill
Mrs Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong
Mrs Beary, Gortboy, Kilmallock
Mrs Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane
Mrs P Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane

TURKEY STATIONS.

The following persons have been approved of to keep Turkey Stations. The approved turkey cock shall serve turkey hens the property of residents in the County of Limerick:—

*Mrs D Cotter, Ballysteigh, Bruree
Mrs Williams, Ashid, Croom
*Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh
*Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford, Charleville
Mrs Hanly, Mondellihy, Adare
Miss M Murphy, Ballycommane, Tournafulla
Mrs O'Shaughnessy, Fealebridge, Abbeyfeale
Mrs J Murray, Pound House, Loughill
Mrs T M Culhane, Ballyguiltenane, Glin
Miss Cussen, Fanlahane, Newcastle West
Mrs O'Connor, Corgrigg, Foynes
Miss A Hunt, Garbally, Bruff
Mrs P Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane
Mrs Bailey, Gortboy, Kilmallock
Mrs Sheahan, Ballingarry, Glenbrohane, Knocklong
Mrs Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore
Mrs D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon

NOTE—Those marked with (*) will sell A B Turkey Eggs at 2s (two shillings) each. Carriage, etc, extra.

T A HARTIGAN, Secretary, 83, O'Connell street, Limerick.

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum will feel grateful for gifts of illustrated papers, newspapers, and magazines for the use of the patients. Same may be left at Crosse's Newsagency, William street, Limerick, or at the District Asylum.

P J IRWIN, Resident Medical Superintendent.

LIMERICK LEADER.

Rates of Subscriptions.

STAMPED:	£	s	d	UNSTAMPED:	£	s
Yearly	1	19	0	Yearly	1	6
Half-yearly	0	19	6	Half-yearly	0	13
Quarterly	0	9	9	Quarterly	0	6

LOCAL AGENTS.

Miss Hurley, Sarsfield-street.
Mrs. Toomey, Sarsfield-street.
Mrs. Enright, Davis-street.
Mr. Ryan, Rutland-street.
Mr. J. Cusack, Rutland-street.
Mrs. Cross, William-street.
Mrs. Conway, Upper William-street.
Mr. Lock, Denmark-street.
Mr. Peppard, Broad-street.
Mr. P. M'Cormack, Mungret-street.
Miss Doyle, Boherbuoy.
Eason and Son, Railway Station.
Mr. Hannon, O'Connell-street.
Mrs. W. O'Sullivan, Edward-street.
Mr. Spillane, Bridge-street.
Miss Whelan, Bedford Row & Wolfe Tone-st.
Mr. J. F. Ginnane, 49, Upper William-st.
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