

The Weekly Observer

CIRCULATES IN THE COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, CORK AND KERRY.

Vol. 8. No. 105.

(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper).

NEWCASTLE WEST, AUGUST 28, 1911.

PRICE TWOPENCE

TAILORING.

I have great pleasure in informing my numerous customers and the public generally, that I am in a position to supply

SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, AND COSTUME CLOTHS in excellent qualities, and in all the latest pattern designs and colour shades.

Whilst the value is high, my prices are extremely low, consistent with the sound, high-grade materials supplied.

The workmanship put into all the garments made in my workrooms is of the very best, and every order entrusted to me has my personal supervision.

I have recently added a Gentleman's Outfitting Department to my business, stocking it with a large and entirely new assortment of Shirts, Ties, Collars, Socks, etc., in a sufficient variety of qualities and prices to meet all requirements.

This department of my business will have the same care and attention as the tailoring department, and customers may rely at all times upon being well served with first-class goods.

A visit of inspection is invited, and will be greatly esteemed.

Soliciting the favour of your early commands.

J. J. LACY,

HIGH-CLASS TAILOR,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

PALMER'S

PURE FISHMEAL.

THE BEST FOR POULTRY.

To be had from

JOHN LEONARD

Bridge House, Newcastle West.

£10 TO £500—Farmers and others in any part of Ireland wishing to borrow money without security or delay, at low rate of interest, and easy repayments in strict privacy, and wish to be dealt with in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Personal interview not necessary. Loans arranged through correspondence, and Cash sent by Post.—**THE TOWN AND COUNTY ADVANCE CO., LTD.**, 33 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin. ...13-11-21

CALL TO **O'GRADY'S**

GENERAL WAREHOUSE AND RESTAURANT, ADARE.

Agent for Rathkeale Co-Operative Poultry Society, Adare.

MRS. K. LESLIE

General Crocer, China, Glass, and Earthenware Merchant,

Teas and Dinners, Board and Lodgings,
Malden St., Newcastle West.

EDUCATION

J. D. MUSGRAVE, Senr. (First of First-class National Board, First Honours and Medalist S. and A. Department, Mathematics, all the Physical Sciences, Physiography, Geology, etc.), is now ready to receive Private Students preparing for Collegiate or Business Life.
Bridge Street, Newcastle West.

£15 TO £1,000—Farmers and others requiring Cash Advances without Security should apply to me for terms, which will be found the cheapest in Ireland. Loans arranged through correspondence and cash sent by post.
E. GOLDING,
109 Donegal Street, Belfast.
91.9.99.

HOPE FOR DEAF PEOPLE.

WHY REMAIN DEAF?

Deafness, Head Noises, Throat and Nasal Catarrh, and all troubles due to Loss of Hearing quickly yield to "Mackay's Auramine," a remedy of established reputation in every part of the world. Perfected and invented by well-known Ear Specialist. Numerous testimonials prove conclusively the efficacy and superiority of this specific over every known treatment. Sold by Boots Chemists at 3s. per bottle or direct from "THE MACKAY REMEDY CO.," 105 Liverpool Road, London. Reputable substitutes.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING

E. P. HARNETT

wishes to announce to his many friends and the general public that, taking advantage of the present slump in the price of suitings, he is now in a position to supply Gentlemen's made to measure Suits, in first quality materials, tweeds and serges, at the following prices:—

First Quality ... 24 10 0
Second Quality ... 22 10 0
Third Quality ... 20 10 0

RELIABLE WORK, STYLE AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

Patterns on Request.

E. P. HARNETT,

North Quay, NEWCASTLE WEST.

NEW GOODS

AT NEW PRICES.

The following departments will be found fully stocked with the latest fashions:—

Millinery, Costumes, Coat-

Frocks, Jumpers, Blouses,

Dresses, Woollens,

Boots, Etc.

MATT. NUNAN,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

T. D. Cowper

AND SON,

Watchmakers,
Jewellers and Opticians.

A large consignment of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery just arrived, all at reduced Prices.

Solid Gold Wedding, Engagement and Copper Rings.

ALL REPAIRS EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES.

Antique and Modern Furniture; also Furniture Taken in For Sale.

MOTOR AND CYCLE AGENTS.

Bridge Street, NEWCASTLE WEST.

MEAL. MEAL!

Where are you going to?

TERESA M. CREMIN,
Upper Malden Street, Newcastle West.

There is plenty of Meal in Newcastle. Tons to give away at Cremin's.

LOANS BY POST

£5 TO £500.

TO Farmers and all Respectable Borrowers on Approved Note of Hand. Actual privacy guaranteed. First letter of application receives prompt attention. Call or write to—**The Colonial Loan and Discount Co., Ltd.**, 19 Queen Street, Cork. One door from South Mall.

JOHN LENIHAN

AND SONS,

BILLPOSTERS AND GENERAL

CARRIERS,

10 St. Ita's Terrace, Newcastle West.

SPIRELLA

CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

SOLD BY

K. O'SULLIVAN, Churchtown, Newcastle West.

CATCH CROPS.

Just arrived, a fresh consignment of IMPORTED WINTER VETCHES, GIANT RYE, RAPE SEED, HARDY GREENS & ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Building Materials.

Large Stocks of Peas, Sattens, Scantlings, Shootings, Floorings and Mouldings. Best Bangor Slates and Portland Cement, also Corrugated Sheets and Bitum.

Bedsteads, Bedding,

Spring Mattresses, Furniture and Household Utensils.

:: GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. ::

WOLFE'S

GENERAL HARDWARE, TINNERS, IRON AND WOOD MERCHANTS.

The Agricultural House,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Catch Crops! Catch Crops!

Autumn

GIANT RYE, RAPE SEED, DUTCH RAPE,

VETCHES, WINTER OATS, ALL FRESH, JUST

ARRIVED FROM GROWERS.

CABBAGE SEEDS A SPECIALITY.

WILLIAM PHELAN,

SEEDMAN AND IRONMONGER,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Important Notice to Farmers!

Flour Milling, Grinding and Threshing.

P. O'SHAUGHNESSY & SON,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Reg to announce to the general public that they have now installed

At the Saw Mills Their Ransome Threshing Set

which is driven by the Gas Engine Plant, thereby guaranteeing uniform speed and best results.

In conjunction with same, they are also open to receive corn for Grinding, Crushing and Flour Dressing in their lately erected Mill, which consists of an up-to-date Watworth Gyring Kin, and specially equipped Grinding and Flour Dressing Machinery, and approved of by the Department of Agriculture.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

For particulars apply to—

R. BENSON, Bishop Street.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS.

BRENNAN BROS

OF RATHKEALE.

Reg to announce to their customers, and the public generally, that they have acquired the premises and business of Messrs. J. & W. O'Connell, in the large and commodious premises in the Square, Rathkeale, known as

"THE PIGOTT ARMS HOTEL."

Considerable alterations have recently been made in the premises, providing for much larger stocks of

All the latest and Best Agricultural Machinery,

by the leading manufacturers, and also

for a

Seed, Manure and Timber Depot, Oils,

Paints, etc.

The Premises will be open

ON SATURDAY, the 26th MARCH, '11.

Messrs. Brennan Bros. take this opportunity of thanking their many customers and the public generally for their kind patronage in the past, and hope that at they are now in more extensive premises they will be in a position to offer the public better facilities for trading than heretofore.

BRENNAN BROS

THE SQUARE, RATHKEALE.

THE THOMOND CREAMERY

AND PRODUCE CO.,

Michael Street, Limerick.

Telephone—Thomond, Limerick.

Telegrams—"Thomond, Limerick."

are now open to receive consignments of

CHOICEST CREAMERY BUTTER

(both salted and unsalted).

We are willing to pay the highest prices for the very finest butter.

Inquiries Invited.

Bankers—The Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., Limerick.

FOR SALE.

— AT THE —

CASTLEMAHON

CO-OPERATIVE DIARY SOCIETY

SEEDS, MANURES, CEMENT,

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, POLLARD

AND GENERAL FEEDING STUFFS.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY

AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT

ALL REQUIREMENTS.

SPIRELLA

The Guaranteed Unbreakable

CORSETS

Sold by—

MRS. LEGER, Courtmatrix, Rathkeale.

A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION.

Orders Taken on Saturdays at G'Walteran's,

Lower Main St., Rathkeale,

Or any other day by appointment.

SPECIAL SALE

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Golf, Rainproof, Seal and Silk Coats; New Styles, lowest prices Dress Materials and Louvicas, Millinery, Blouses, Neckwear, Corsets, Overall, Aprons, Pinefores, Underclothing, Umbrellas, Goggles, Stockings, Shawls, Shirts, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Flannelettes, Sheetings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Towels, Pillows, Bolsters, Tickens, Druggists Prints, Table Cloths, Napkins, Gent's Suitings, Homespuns, Whip-Cords, Corluroys, Jerseys, Cardigan Vests, Drawers, Leggings, Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hats and Caps.

A BIG STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, BEST QUALITY.

JOHN D. CLEGGAN

The Quay, NEWCASTLE WEST.

EXPERIENCE

has taught the theory of washing clothes. As a result of his experience in the KLENSO iron-made clothes, he has developed a method of washing clothes which is unrivalled. Get a 2/6 bottle of KLENSO.

Which in the KLENSO process.

And turn your work to profit.

Lily Manufacturing Co., 41 St. Strand St., Dublin.

KLENSO

CENTRAL BELM STORES

and 41 St. Strand St., Dublin.

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IRISH PEACE PROPOSALS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TERMS. PRESIDENTY DE VALERA'S REPLY. INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. SMUTS.

Attitude of Sir James Craig.

The Press Association says:—The correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. De Valera in the subject of the suggested Irish settlement was issued on Sunday evening. It begins with Mr. Lloyd George's letter of 20th July conveying in broad lines the British Government's proposals. Actuated by an earnest desire to end the unhappy divisions between the two countries, the Government express the conviction that the Irish people may find as complete expression of their political and spiritual ideals within the Empire as they desire such a consummation not only for these islands and the Empire generally, but also for the cause of peace and harmony throughout the world. According to the proposals, Ireland shall assume the status of a Dominion, it being understood that it shall embrace complete autonomy in taxation and finance, the maintenance of Ireland's own Constabulary and police, courts and judges, and taking over the Irish Postal and other public services, in sum, the exercise of all powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of self-governing Dominions is based, guaranteeing these liberties, which no foreign power can challenge without challenging the Empire as a whole. The Dominions hold equal and severally by virtue of their British citizenship, a standing among the nations equivalent not merely to their individual strength but to the combined power and influence of all the nations of the Commonwealth. That guarantee, that fellowship, is the freedom the whole Empire looks to Ireland to accept. The letter continues:—The British Government will give immediate effect to the settlement upon conditions which they consider vital to the welfare and safety of both Great Britain and Ireland. These conditions are as follows:— (1) The common concern of Great Britain and Ireland in the defence of their interests by land and sea shall be mutually recognised. Great Britain lives by sea-borne food, her communications depend upon the freedom of the great sea routes. Ireland lies on the British side across the seaways, North and South, that link her with the sister nations of the Empire, the markets of the world and the vital sources of her food supply. In recognition of this fact—which nature has imposed and no statesmanship can change—it is essential that the Royal Navy alone should be maintained to protect Ireland and Great Britain, and that such rights and liberties should be accorded to the Irish State as are essential for naval purposes in the Irish seaways, and on the Irish coast.

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THE COAL FIELDS OF IRELAND.

The Coalfields of Ireland, two volumes, 31s. 6d. net. Vol. 1—Text. Vol. 2—Maps. Postage 1s. extra.

In these two handsome volumes the Commission of Inquiry has done work that is of permanent importance to the country. It is no small credit to their energy and enthusiasm that our Republican Commission should, at a time of difficulty and upheaval, have produced a work involving such great labour, supplying to the Republican Government information of a type which no other Government possesses. For we do not know of any country in which all the available information regarding its coal resources is so carefully gathered together in one book, as it is in this Memoir.

The first volume is occupied with the Text, and the second volume with the Maps. The Maps are very handsome and able productions, clearly printed in geological colours. They are themselves worth the money that is being asked for the book. Each Map of the volume is intended to accompany the same numbered chapter of the first volume. This is to say, each chapter deals in turn with a separate Coalfield, and the information gathered in it is illustrated in a Map intended to accompany the Text. The result is that while the Text is being studied, the Map can be spread out before one. A great deal of ink has been spilt with regard to the coal resources of Ireland. Statements have been made which, though true, have been very misleading, and have been very much misunderstood by the public. We now know that these questions have been very fully and carefully investigated, and it is impossible to go into details in this short notice, but we can only refer readers to this book, which should be in the hands of every citizen and of every public authority in the country. It is only necessary to state that, in spite of earlier geological troubles, a great deal of valuable coal is left in Ireland, and that full information with regard to each of these is contained in this Memoir.

These are the exposed Coalfields of Ireland, as treated in this Memoir:—(1) Leinster Field, (2) Ulster Field, (3) Munster Field, (4) Connaught Field, (5) Ballycastle Field, (6) Lough Neagh Field—so far as the exposed evidences at Coalisland and Antrim are concerned. The reserves of coal in these exposed Coalfields amount, it is shown here, to 244,000,000 tons. Many of these are seams that may not prove economically workable according to present knowledge. In such cases, the exact circumstances are placed before us, and it is suggested that our Universities should be employed for experimental purposes, as Universities are employed in other countries.

Then there are the concealed coalfields, the position and position of which are indicated, for the first time to our knowledge, in the present Memoir. The exact places in which they should occur is indicated in fact, on Map No. 1. The argument for their existence should be found, is summarised in the first chapter of the Text, and in other places also. This Memoir would be sufficient to justify the existence of any Commission. We now know the extent of the country's coal resources, and the position of the concealed coalfields.

RATHKEALE GUARDIANS

BOARD AND COUNCIL MEETINGS. COUNTY AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

Application From Medical Officers. The forthnightly meeting of the Rathkeale Board of Guardians was held on Wednesday week last. Mr. Thomas Markham, president, and the other members present were: Messrs. Edmund Nealon, John Glenny, Patrick Jackson, M. Casey, Michael Kennedy, Patrick Roche, Patrick Duggan, John Magner, Paul Geary, John Hanly, Wm. Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald. The officials in attendance were: Messrs. T. O'Shaughnessy, Clerk; M. J. Hassott, Assistant Clerk; J. O'Brien, Master; Dr. Magner, Medical Officer.

Mr. Casey—What action was taken on the writ served on the Board by the Rathkeale Poultry Society? It seemed a strange proceeding in the present time. Chairman—There was no action taken except the comments which appeared in the Press, and he understood the matter was being taken up by another body. It was a very unwise move in the present state of the times. Mr. Fitzgerald—It was through an alien government this writ was served. After a discussion on the matter it was resolved: "That the shareholders or directors of the Rathkeale Poultry Society be asked to state who authorised the service of the writ on the Board." The Chairman said he was glad to see again among them two of their members, Messrs. J. Roche and J. Glenny, who could not attend heretofore, and on behalf of the Board he extended them a hearty welcome after their active and severe campaign in the cause of Ireland's liberty, and he felt confident that the country was now at the goal of freedom.

The consideration of boarding out some children from the workhouse was then taken up, and it was decided that the children whose parents, father or mother, are living outside be sent out to them, and that they be notified accordingly. In accordance with Rule II of the County Amalgamation Scheme it was resolved:—"That owing to the workhouse being closed by order of Dail Eireann, we hereby notify the workhouse officials that the workhouse as such is abolished, and that their services will not be required as from the 30th September next, and that in accordance with the rules of the Governing Body, we shall take into consideration on Wednesday, the 14th September next, the superannuation and retiring allowances of such officers whose positions will be abolished." On consideration of the application of the Medical Officers of the Union requesting the Guardians to rescind their resolution relative to reducing their salaries by 20 per cent, due notice having been given to each member, it was resolved:—"That the Local Government Department be asked to reply to the minutes of the 19th January last, and to state if same were in order. At said meeting a resolution was passed directing that deductions, owing to conditions of finances, be made from the salaries of the Medical Staff, Clerk, Engineer, and Chaplain of 20 per cent, and 50 or officers of 5 per cent, for one year from the 1st April, 1921."

Mr. J. Keane presided at the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on Saturday evening. Arising out of the minutes of the last meeting, exception was taken by some members to that portion recording the extension of the use of the bakehouse ovens to the Operative Bakers on receipt of a telegram from Dail Eireann. This decision, it was stated, was arrived at after the meeting of the Board had separated. Mr. J. Cronin said the telegram was received before the meeting, and was read by the Chairman, which showed that there was nothing irregular in the proceeding. Mr. P. O'Flynn and Miss Barry objected to that portion of the minutes being adopted. A letter in connection with the subject was read from the Ministry of Labour of Dail Eireann, stating that at the request of the Chief Liaison Officer it was desired to extend the time for the surrender of the ovens to the 13th inst, pending a settlement of the bakery dispute by a conference, at which the Dail would be represented. The Secretary of the Limerick Operative Bakers' Union, who was present, thanked the Board for the use of the bakehouse during the strike, and stated that he was pleased to say, inasmuch as the terms of the settlement of the dispute were not yet known, that he was pleased to say that the strike during the absence of the ovens was a success.

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Mr. J. Keane presided at the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on Saturday evening. Arising out of the minutes of the last meeting, exception was taken by some members to that portion recording the extension of the use of the bakehouse ovens to the Operative Bakers on receipt of a telegram from Dail Eireann. This decision, it was stated, was arrived at after the meeting of the Board had separated. Mr. J. Cronin said the telegram was received before the meeting, and was read by the Chairman, which showed that there was nothing irregular in the proceeding. Mr. P. O'Flynn and Miss Barry objected to that portion of the minutes being adopted. A letter in connection with the subject was read from the Ministry of Labour of Dail Eireann, stating that at the request of the Chief Liaison Officer it was desired to extend the time for the surrender of the ovens to the 13th inst, pending a settlement of the bakery dispute by a conference, at which the Dail would be represented. The Secretary of the Limerick Operative Bakers' Union, who was present, thanked the Board for the use of the bakehouse during the strike, and stated that he was pleased to say, inasmuch as the terms of the settlement of the dispute were not yet known, that he was pleased to say that the strike during the absence of the ovens was a success.

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CHARLEVILLE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TAKING OF TELEPHONES. Mr. M. Matherway, Chairman, presided at the last meeting of the Charleville District Council, and the other members present were:—J. Ryan, James Holman, Patrick Casey, and Daniel Cagney.

A letter was received from Mr. William O'Connor, stating that he would thank the Council to look at the yard of his house at No. 16, Newtownmore, where the kitchen window fell into the water table, and consequently the floor was always in a soggy condition. Order—Refer to Clerk of Works for report. Notice of application to apply for £15 compensation for the malicious destruction and taking away of telephones in Charleville on the 9th and 10th ult, was received on behalf of the Postmaster General. No order was made. The Sanitary Sub-officer reported that a condemned house in Carroll's lane, until recently tenanted by William Doolan, was now occupied by Edward McCarthy. The Chairman said they had made an order to the effect that as condemned houses became vacant they should be closed down, and they should see that it was carried out. Order—That notice be served on Mr. Duggan to have house lately occupied by William Doolan closed. The sub-sanitary officer reported that M. Doolan and M. Sarsfield have built and are living in a vacant space in Dorgan's lane, the property of Mr. Thomas O'Reagh. Order—This notice be served on Thomas O'Reagh to have the two shanties recently erected at Dorgan's lane and occupied by M. Sarsfield and Wm. Doolan removed at once. A Member stated that the Ballylessa burial ground was in a very bad condition. After discussion an order was made to have notice served on the caretaker of Ballylessa burial ground that unless the place is put into proper order his services will be dispensed with. The Minister for Local Government, Dail Eireann, wrote: "With reference to the entry in minutes of proceedings of the Charleville Rural District Council on the 14th ult, in regard to the payment of bonuses to employees of the Council, the Ministry for Local Government will be glad to be furnished with details showing the present condition of the Council's finances.—Is mise to mess."

"I. T. CUSGRAVE, Minister for Local Government." Mr. Ryan asked the Clerk if he was in a position to forward the information requested. The Clerk said he only got the rent books about 10 o'clock that morning, but had to send them back again, as they were incorrect. The Chairman said they should take some steps to see that their officials did their duty. They could not be following the rent collector about and asking him for the books. The Clerk said he would give all the books now have to go back to the collector, but he would check them first. Mr. Ryan—Did you ever mention the matter to the Council?

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THE COAL FIELDS OF IRELAND.

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IRISH PEACE PROPOSALS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TERMS. PRESIDENTY DE VALERA'S REPLY. INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. SMUTS.

Attitude of Sir James Craig.

The Press Association says:—The correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. De Valera in the subject of the suggested Irish settlement was issued on Sunday evening. It begins with Mr. Lloyd George's letter of 20th July conveying in broad lines the British Government's proposals. Actuated by an earnest desire to end the unhappy divisions between the two countries, the Government express the conviction that the Irish people may find as complete expression of their political and spiritual ideals within the Empire as they desire such a consummation not only for these islands and the Empire generally, but also for the cause of peace and harmony throughout the world. According to the proposals, Ireland shall assume the status of a Dominion, it being understood that it shall embrace complete autonomy in taxation and finance, the maintenance of Ireland's own Constabulary and police, courts and judges, and taking over the Irish Postal and other public services, in sum, the exercise of all powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of self-governing Dominions is based, guaranteeing these liberties, which no foreign power can challenge without challenging the Empire as a whole. The Dominions hold equal and severally by virtue of their British citizenship, a standing among the nations equivalent not merely to their individual strength but to the combined power and influence of all the nations of the Commonwealth. That guarantee, that fellowship, is the freedom the whole Empire looks to Ireland to accept. The letter continues:—The British Government will give immediate effect to the settlement upon conditions which they consider vital to the welfare and safety of both Great Britain and Ireland. These conditions are as follows:— (1) The common concern of Great Britain and Ireland in the defence of their interests by land and sea shall be mutually recognised. Great Britain lives by sea-borne food, her communications depend upon the freedom of the great sea routes. Ireland lies on the British side across the seaways, North and South, that link her with the sister nations of the Empire, the markets of the world and the vital sources of her food supply. In recognition of this fact—which nature has imposed and no statesmanship can change—it is essential that the Royal Navy alone should be maintained to protect Ireland and Great Britain, and that such rights and liberties should be accorded to the Irish State as are essential for naval purposes in the Irish seaways, and on the Irish coast.



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OUR POETS' CORNER

A PEN PICTURE.

(Dedicated with compliments to the dignified Mrs. A. H. — late of San Francisco.)

Oh! for one hour, one joyous hour, On the hills where the west winds blow, With ever and anon a salt sea shower, Falling soft on wild Dunloe, And nothing in sight save sky and sea, And the eagle's majestic home, A soul on the blue wave fluttering free, And above it the aerial dome, Oh! 'tis sweet to be there, 'mid a scene so fair, Communing with God above.

Though scenes are bright 'neath sapphire skies, On the shores of the southern seas, Where cultured art with beauty vies, The observant eye to please, But what are they all to the charms so rare, Of Nature at her best, Where the Recks high towering in the air, Each wearing a purple crest, The heart entrance, like a wild romance, In the Kingdom of the West.

And the gorgeous lakes are indeed divine, With many a ruin hoary, Attending to the fair of time, Of Ireland's pristine glory, While soft winds wafted by vale and lawn, And rain descending grand, Not an Almighty hand, Can ravish splendour there is no peer, For this all beautiful land.

With graceful haudens stretching away, Along that sacred line, While the sun's rays impress her away, Of him who is divine, Oh! that hallowed place and its ancient race, I'm proud to call them mine.

P. J. AHERN.

Curriekerry, Co. Limerick. 'Hill of Springs, commonly called Knockfinisk, derives its appellation, according to local topography from the numerous spring fountains on its summit.—P.J.A.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Air—"Spring of Shillalah."

When in sorrow and darkness they left their joy'd home, Far away o'er the ocean's bright foam, A bright wreath of laurels that never shall fade!

A shelter they found from fair France and proud Spain, So their honour and glory they fought to maintain; And wherever the Sassenach showed his false face, 'Twas to meet the avengers of Erin's disgrace, And from the bright steel of the Irish Brigade!

Oh, wild was their rush and exultant their shout, When the signal to charge from the bugle rang out, Sure a demon of late grasped each glittering blade! They thought of the land they had left o'er the sea, And the brave who had perished, dear Erin, for thee; Then one cheer for old Ireland, one course on her foes, Like the peal of the thunder, to Heaven arose.

From the lips and the hearts of the Irish Brigade!

When France, torn and bleeding, her chivalry slain, Lay gasping and beaten on Fontenoy's plain, Not vain the appeal that her proud monarch made, And a demon of Erin—their wild slogan rang, Bearing terror to England, as swiftly they sprang.

From their feet to the charge, and with avalanche might, Swept down on their foemen, who scattered in flight, Borne back by the steel of the Irish Brigade!

Thus here's to the fame of our faithful and brave— Forget them they rest, though across the deep wave,

In far distant lands are their weary bones laid, Oh, may be remembered the lesson they taught, They loved their green island and died as they fought, With their face to the foemen unconquered they fell,

May we fight the battle of freedom as well, Neath the flag that was borne by the Irish Brigade!

AUTUMN TILLAGE.

SOWING OF CATCH CROPS FOR SPRING FODDER.

The yield of hay is everywhere light this year, while oats are reported to be a "very variable crop, and except on cool damp soils, or on deep well-manured loams, extremely light in the straw." Late sown root crops were also seriously affected by the drought—though now that rain has come, prospects have improved. Taken in conjunction these circumstances point to a fodder shortage in spring, and to obviate this it is desirable that steps should be taken to sow catch crops, and to ensure a plentiful supply of alternative feeding stuffs for stock during the period of scarcity.

The system of catch-cropping is already well-known in many parts of Ireland—particularly in the South; but in view of the advantages it offers, and seeing also that suitable crops can in many instances be grown without interference with the preparations for the following season's crop, the system deserves to be more widely practiced. Throughout the North extensive areas of fax ground are allowed to remain idle from about the beginning of August until the following spring. Similarly with early and mid-season potato land in the West. In both cases the growing of a cover crop during the winter would be beneficial to the land, by preventing the loss of valuable manurial constituents during heavy rain. But although the fact is worthy of consideration in any year, the compelling reason for putting in a catch crop this year is that such a crop will enable a farmer to have a time of year when feeding his stock is not so difficult as it is now.

The catch crops sown in autumn are usually (1) Rye, (2) Rye and Vetches, (3) Hardy Green Turnips—also known as "Star-ters," (4) Giant Rape, (5) Italian Rye Grass. The question as to which of these crops should be grown is one to be determined by local circumstances of soil and climate, and cannot be made the subject of general recommendation. Farmers who have no experience of the system, or have any doubt as to the most suitable crop should seek the advice of their County Agricultural Instructor.

The main essentials to success in the cultivation of catch crops are early sowing and liberal manuring. Sowing should this year be taken in hand at the earliest possible date. The earlier the sowing, the earlier the produce will become available in spring. It is equally important to manure the land well, using farmyard manure is available, but if not applying superphosphate at the rate of 4 or 5 cwt. per statute acre, or Basic Slag containing a similar quantity of phosphate, after ploughing, and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia after sowing before the last harrowing. An application of Nitrate of Soda in February at the rate of 1 cwt. per statute acre, or of liquid manure will force growth for early use.

HURLING IN LIMERICK.

There was a large attendance of spectators at the Markets Field on Sunday to witness the hurling matches between Shamrocks v. Monamuck and Croom (county champions) v. Young Irelands. Great interest was centred in the meeting of the latter teams, and the play throughout was of an excellent character. The best of good humour prevailed in the course of both matches, and the greatest credit is due to the officials in charge for the admirable way they carried out the field arrangements. At 3.20 Shamrocks and Monamuck crossed camans, and during the hour's contest excellent play was witnessed, and at the final whistle Shamrocks emerged winners with a good margin to their credit. After a short interval Croom and Young Irelands lined up. Considering that both teams were minus some of their old players, the game proved a very interesting and exciting one, the splendid defences put up by Murphy (Young Ireland goal) and McDonnell (Croom goal) being loudly cheered by the spectators. At the close of a grand display Young Irelands were declared winners.

HOSPITAL TRAGEDY RECALLED.

On Saturday morning (writes a Kilmallock correspondent), Solomn Requiem Office and High Mass were offered up in the Parish Church, Hospital, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Patrick Lynch, whose death under such terrible circumstances evoked feelings of horror and regret throughout East Limerick last year. Saturday was the first anniversary of his death and a large number of people attended the celebration of the Mass.

CO. LIMERICK FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE.

Important Resolutions Passed.

A meeting of the Executive of Co. Limerick Farmers' Association was held at George's Hotel, Limerick, on Saturday, the 6th inst. The following members representing their branches, were present: Messrs. Jas. Meany (Ballybricken), M. Ryan (Bobby), J. McCormack, John Butler (Monamuck), P. O'Connell (Ballybricken), P. Finucane (Bakermore), H. O'Brien, J. Clifford (Fadmara), P. Foley (Donoughmore), Wm. Maher (Cappamore), J. O'S. Liston and M. O'Callaghan (Knockderry), Wm. O'Sullivan (Abbeylefe), Wm. Walshe (Murree), M. O'Connell (Castlemahon), J. Carmody (Ballybricken), D. Fitzgerald (Ballyhabilly), J. Riordan (Knockderry), Guerin and E. Barry (Knockaney), J. McNamara (Central) and T. Nanan, General Treasurer.

Mr. J. Ryan (Killenure) presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman expressed his pleasure at the improved attendance of delegates, and hoped that every branch in the county would be fully represented at their future meetings. If the farmers did not combine to look after their own interests the outlook was anything but bright. The correspondence was dealt with in detail.

The following resolution from the Knockderry Branch was adopted: "Resolved that the members of the County Executive should be asked to make a tour of inspection of the various farms in the county, and to report on the condition of the same, and to advise the Executive on the best means of improving the same."

It was pointed out that farm servants, and especially milkers left their employment without due notice leaving cows un milked which have led to serious consequences. It was recommended that farm servants should be asked to give notice of their departure to the owners of the Cullerally property, and that the valuation of the property was high, and that the tenants would not have a reasonable, if any, return for their labour this year. The price of agricultural produce fell quickly whilst the cost of production on the farm remained the same. The tenants' demand is a very reasonable one and it is to be hoped that the last pound of flesh will not be sought to be extracted, and that fairer courses will be adopted, and that the failure of legislation to remedy the cases of the up to now excluded tenants, will be met by equitable dealing on the part of the landlords and trouble and friction avoided.

We recommend careful and sympathetic consideration of the above for Sir Vincent Nash and the owners of the Cullerally property. It was pointed out that this resolution it was pointed out that the valuation of the property was high, and that the tenants would not have a reasonable, if any, return for their labour this year. The price of agricultural produce fell quickly whilst the cost of production on the farm remained the same. The tenants' demand is a very reasonable one and it is to be hoped that the last pound of flesh will not be sought to be extracted, and that fairer courses will be adopted, and that the failure of legislation to remedy the cases of the up to now excluded tenants, will be met by equitable dealing on the part of the landlords and trouble and friction avoided.

Mr. Toohy (organiser) for the Irish Co-operative Clothing Co., Ltd., Dublin, addressed the meeting on the general outline of the Co. v. Scheme, and canvassed the meeting on the soundness of the project.

Mr. J. O'S. Liston, Ballynure Castle, who occupied the chair when Mr. Ryan was called away, said that the time had come when every county ought to be able to handle its own wool, and by a system of co-operation depots for taking up the wool could be started at convenient centres. This should be manufactured in Ireland instead of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and London. Irish workers when properly trained would find employment in their own country, and thus add to the economic development of the country. There was no doubt but the scheme sketched by Mr. Toohy was a sound one. It began small and showed every sign of healthy development. It was decided that the scheme was deserving of the support of the County Limerick Farmers' Association.

A resolution from the Fadmara Branch, farmers obtaining a test of their milk at any time they require, was postponed to next meeting for full consideration and decisive action taken.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. J. O'S. Liston for presiding brought this very practical meeting to a close.

PROMOTED TO LIMERICK.

Mr. L. H. Taylor, Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Tralee, has been promoted to the management of the Limerick Branch, while Mr. W. J. Browne, accountant at Tralee, has been promoted to manager of the Tralee Branch, in succession to Mr. Taylor. Both gentlemen were held in esteem by the Tralee people, who extend to them warm congratulations on their well deserved elevations.

STUNG TO DEATH.

Wasps disturbed in a nest made a fierce attack on a goat at Crumlin on Monday evening and in less than ten minutes the unfortunate animal was stung to death despite the efforts of several men to save him.

OUR COUNTRY COLUMN OUR AMERICAN LETTER

One of the most prevalent causes of trouble with young turkeys is undoubtedly overcrowding. When the birds are ten or twelve weeks old, or perhaps more, they will generally begin to perch on walls and fences, which is an indication that they must not only be provided with roosting accommodation, but more spacious night runs. Instead of this, too often they are still restricted to coops, or other totally inadequate abeyers, where they crowd together and suffer from insufficient air. As a result they develop pulmonary or other complaints which, instead of being ascribed to the bad housing, are accepted as an unavoidable concomitant of that period of the young turkey's life known as the "shooting of the red"—that is, the colouring of the head.

The long drought has given rise to some anxiety as to the prospects of the agricultural labourer during the coming winter. With a quick harvest, light crops, and falling beef prices, farmers will not winter their cattle to the same extent as usual, but will let them run, and consequently less labour will be required to tend stock. Understocking of cattle is also expected to have a similar result.

No one denies that British meat is the finest in the world, and the consumer has always recognised that the producer of such high-class meat is entitled to an advantage in the matter of price. But in many cases, says the "Agricultural Gazette," the consumer is not getting what he is paying for. There is a lamenting it is compulsory to label imported and foreign meat as such, but there is no law which foreign animals killed, say, at Birkenhead or Glasgow are so labelled, and many who buy "home-killed meat" imagine that they are buying prime English joints, when what they are actually getting is the flesh of such imported animals slaughtered at a port. It would only be fair, alike to producer and consumer, if it were made compulsory to label home-killed imported meat as such, so that the purchaser can count upon getting meat that is not only home-killed, but also home-fed when he pays for it.

Pigs are particularly susceptible to the effects of heat, and during recent weeks there have been numerous cases of illness and death. The effects of the sun and heat do not make themselves felt to the same extent on the farm as during transportation and at shows. The open-air system of pig-keeping, with plenty of shade in the pastures, is of great advantage. The old wallow, if kept in a proper sanitary condition, is appreciated by pigs in hot weather.

The results achieved in growing crops with the aid of artificial manures only are described by Mr. A. H. Brown, a Hampshire farmer, in the current issue of the "Agricultural Gazette." He states that he has just threshed 322 sacks of winter oats of a ten-acre field, all head over, weighed off at 42lb. to the bushel. For the past eight years this field has never been dunged or sheeped, all the crops having been grown with artificial manures only. The present crop received 4 cwt. of compound and 2 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia per acre.

Committing to the proposed Conciliation Commission for dealing with agricultural disputes, a correspondent writes that they will be merely the Wage Board hatched in the United States, and unless they are supported by the long list of those already registered on the agricultural list, they will be of little use. Until we get back to freedom of contract between farmer and labourer and between landlord and tenant, he sees no hope for agriculture.

Much attention is being directed at the present time to the great disparity which exists between the prices paid to the farmer for his produce and those which the consumer pays for the same goods. But it is the agitation results in a reduction in retail prices, the farmer must not suppose that he will still receive the admittedly wretched price which is all he now gets—the middleman will struggle hard to pass on to him any reduction they may have to make. The cry is, "Abolish the middleman!" but would this be to his advantage? If the middleman is to be paid no more than his services entitle him to, what is necessary is not his abolition, but the destruction of those rings or syndicates of middlemen which at present interfere with the free play of competition amongst them. In a sense, what the country is suffering from is not too many middlemen, but too few, or at any rate, too few independent middlemen. Hence it follows that although farmers are obtaining far lower prices for their fat stock than they were getting six months ago, the consumer's butchers' bills are only slightly less than they were. Wide margins of profit are being made on all forms of farm produce, of which the producer gets no share.

SECOND GROWTH IN POTATOES.

Numerous enquiries have been received by the Department since the weather changed regarding potatoes sprouting in the ground—a condition apparently very general in many varieties. The second growth may cause the potatoes to sprout or in some varieties to form new tubers or stems which grow out from the eyes of the tubers already formed. In other cases the tubers may crack or they may become mis-shapen. The sprouting is entirely due to weather conditions, and nothing can be done to prevent the second growth.

Unless the potatoes are required for consumption immediately, it is not considered wise to lift them until they are sufficiently mature to allow them to be stored without risk in the usual manner. The sprouts should be removed as the potatoes are being dug. Where the second growth has caused the tubers to sprout in the ground the tendency to sprout will probably recur after the crop has been stored. The potatoes, whether stored in pits or houses, should, therefore, be examined more frequently than usual, and if necessary they should be turned and the buds removed.

DRY OF A COW.

Sometimes it is difficult to dry off a heavy milking cow. The poor milker generally goes dry quite easily, but heavy milkers should certainly have from six to twelve weeks' rest. This period of rest is not wasted, as the milking cow after seasonings is supplying us with milk and at the same time nourishing a foetus. If handled properly there is no difficulty in giving her the necessary rest. Commence by not milking quite dry at each milking for a time. There is little, if anything, to fear in the way of udder trouble if this is done in the case of a cow thus forward in pregnancy. The quantity milked should be gradually lessened, and in this way the progressive tendency to give milk becomes broken. One milking may very soon be laid altogether, followed very shortly by a lapsing of two milkings, after which generally it will be found that the cow is less responsive to milking, and in some cases udder trouble supervenes, by which time one or two longer lapses between the milkings will bring the animal to the decision she has now only the one duty of approaching motherhood to deal with.

Brooklyn, New York, August 18, 1921.

The "New York Evening Journal" in a recent edition, says in an editorial: "There has not been presented to the world in many years such an example of the power of steadfastness, united with righteousness to accomplish almost the impossible as that now being presented by the Irish people. You remember President De Valera coming to New York, we gave him a splendid reception. But we know how little we then really expected poor Ireland to accomplish against this great sprawling British Empire. Many Americans presumed to advise Mr. De Valera concerning how much to demand for Ireland from the British Government. Most of those who thought that the demand should be minimum demands were honest, but Mr. De Valera knew best. You remember how he returned like a fugitive to Ireland, like a fugitive in the night. You remember how poor and depleted Ireland is, with one half the population she had one hundred years ago, without arms or munitions, under the paw of the British lion, crowded with British troops, and with our Province disloyal. You remember our seven years' struggle when we were nearly one-third of the population to the then Great Britain, and three thousand miles away, with only the power of sails bridging the gulf, and with a great stretch of two thousand miles of territory in which to operate, in which to march and counter-march, retreat and advance. You remember that it took seven years of long and doubtful struggle to win our independence. But President De Valera and his associates, with one hundred times more difficulties, have already forced the British Empire to solicit a conference with him, and he who was dragged through the streets of the British cities in chains only a little while ago, now goes back under the protection of the British Government like a loyal, almost honoured guest to meet on terms of equality and negotiate for his people with the highest of Britain's representatives. There is a great lesson in the power of the truth to prevail. What strengthened the hands of Mr. De Valera and his associates was the absolute certainty that they were right and that every intelligent and fair-minded person in the world knew in his heart that they were right, no matter how little the Tory or the Anglo-manic might be willing to acknowledge it. Whether these negotiations bear fruit or do not they show the power of the Irish Republic and the effectiveness of the resistance which they have made to British Tyranny. If the people of India show equal resolution they, too, will be free. In the meantime those who have Irish blood in their veins must be thrilled."

The American Line steamship Minnehaha arrived yesterday from Hamburg with only 102 passengers; 91 were German immigrants. Officers of the steamer said that Long Island (Cook Islanders) are now paid 20 to 25 per cent. more than "White Collar men, and are drinking wine instead of beer.

Under the auspices of the Monsignor Thomas Taaffe American Association for recognition of Irish Republic, a block party was held on Saturday night at Chasman and De Kalb Avenue. Many valuable prizes were awarded. There was Irish and American dancing and enjoyed by over 3,000 persons.

The regular meeting of the Valley Forge Council was held on Tuesday evening at George Hill, Carroll Street and Rogers Ave. The speakers of the evening were Benjamin Greenman, Assistant Corporation Council, and Judge Gratton J. McMahon, Patrick Kelly, president of the Council, presided. Despite the extreme heat the meeting was well attended. The first speaker, Mr. Greenman, stated that Ireland has justice and right on her side, and she must win. If she keeps up her persistent fight for her ideals, England has sinned beyond redemption. Judge Gratton McMahon eulogised De Valera and Griffith and Collins as men who will stand in the Irish history of the future with the names of the greatest Irish patriots.

Immigration authorities were swamped today when a big fleet of transatlantic liners which had been held outside the three mile limit by a 3 per cent. monthly quota provision of the new immigration law came despatching into port. Eight of the halted ships raced to Quarantine almost abroad. They were the Calabris of the Anchor Line; the Rhyndar of the Holland Line; the Castletown of the Army Transport Service; the Celtic of the White Star Line; the Zeland, of the Red Star; San Lorenzo, of the Porto Peco Line; Murro Castle, of Ward Line, and the Migli Hilaris, of the Green Line. The Greek liner had 985 passengers out of which only 125 were American citizens. She has been outside the three mile limit since Friday morning.

John O'Connell, 25, from Ireland, and detained on Ellis Island since July 12th, because he is deaf and dumb, was admitted to the country yesterday by order of the Secretary of Labour. It was shown he is a Master Tailor and earns a big salary as a cutter. When John's father, Michael O'Connell, with his wife and other children left Ireland 14 years ago, and came to the United States John was then a boy and left in a Deaf and Dumb Institution. After being admitted to the country he left for Derby, Connecticut, where his parents reside.

United States Marshall McCarthy is guarding 18,000 cases of whiskey which arrived here from Scotland on the Caronia. The whiskey is destined for Bermuda. In the 18,000 cases are 216,000 bottles, value two million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The proprietors of the large hotels say that as long as Prohibition lasts, they will have to charge higher rates for their rooms. Good service is expected and the public must pay.

The weather here continues very warm. At noon yesterday the Thermometer registered 82 at the Weather Bureau and the humidity was 60. Thousands slept on the sands at Coney Island, and it is estimated that 8,000 women and children spent the night in this manner. Seven were prostrated by the heat.

The White Star liner Baltic arrived in New York yesterday for the first time in seven months, carrying 644 passengers. The Baltic was overhauled from Crown's Nest down to the keel. Two enthusiastic Sinn Féiners amongst the Irish passengers on board were two girls from the Middle Western States, Sheila A. King, 13, of Irontown, Ohio, and Moira O. Roberts, of Cleveland, Ohio, cousins, who have been studying Gaelic and French in a Convent in Cork. Both are proficient in the ancient language of Ireland. The girls announced their names in Gaelic as Lile and Maire. J.P.Q.

HOME HINTS.

When boiling milk with onions and tripe, add a tablespoonful of rice, and it will keep sweet for two days.

When, through putting the hands into hot soda-water, the skin becomes shrunken, rub it with a little ordinary salt and it will gradually become smooth again.

Before washing coloured materials, soak in cold water, to which egg-yolk has been added in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

To dry-clean winter curtains (plush or chenille) lay them out flat upon a table and sprinkle flour all over them. Rub this into the material with a clean cloth, and then thoroughly shake the curtains to remove all the flour.

Embroidered garments should always be ironed on the wrong side upon several thicknesses of flannel. This makes the pattern stand out quite boldly.

To renovate a shabby umbrella take a cup of hot, strong tea and put in two lumps of sugar, but no milk. Open the umbrella and sponge well with the liquid, which will remove the colour of the material and stiffen it.

To favour a blue mango, place a piece of lemon peel in the milk, and when this is boiled remove the lemon peel before mixing with the cornflour.

When making a beefsteak pudding, cut a piece of paste about the size of a half-crown from the middle of the bottom. The pudding will then cook in a much shorter time, and a saving of gas effected.

When making paste for wall-paper, add one pound of starch to each peck of flour, then pour on the boiling water. With this the paper sticks better. Apply the paste to the wall instead of the paper, then pull it down as usual. It is far less troublesome and easier to join.

Novel Smelling Salts.—Get some common washing soda and mix with an equal quantity of sal-ammoniac. Pound together and add a little scent. This makes splendid smelling salts for a sick headache, etc.

To Save Darning.—Most children tear their stockings into holes in a very short time. This can be prevented to some extent by stitching a strip of velvet across the hole of the stocking, so that as the shoe slips on and down it rubs against the velvet instead of against the stocking.

A Hard Sponge.—To soften a hard sponge cover with cold water, add a tablespoonful borax, and bring slowly to the boil in a clean saucepan. Then remove the sponge, wring some dry borax into it, and rinse under cold tap, allowing the water to run over for several minutes.

A Soiled Carpet.—Take a pail of hot water, add a gill of vinegar and a tablespoonful of salt. Dip a clean cloth into this and rub over the carpet. It will clean and revive the colours.

A Scrubbing Mixture.—Take one pound each of soft soap, sand and whiting, and put them in an old saucepan with a quart of water. Boil, stirring occasionally till thoroughly mixed. Store in an earthenware jar. To use, smear some of the mixture on the scrubbing brush and use with very hot water. This is a very cheap mixture.

Dry Cleaning at Home.—Make a stock solution of eight ounces of trichloroform and one-half ounce of caustic soda in one gallon of water. Cork tightly and keep away from the face, says the "Scientific American." Dissolve one bar of P. and G. saphire soap in three gallons hot water, add one-half teaspoon each of baking soda, salt and alum, and three tablespoonfuls of the ammonia-chloroform ether mixture. To clean Oriental or other rugs and their original brightness make a lather and dip a scrub brush in it, shaking out superfluous water. Go over the rug with this brush and the lather dries out almost immediately. No harm whatever is done to the best Oriental rug. To sponge spots from clothing, even delicate silk, and upholstery, dip a soft sponge in the lather, wring as dry as possible and sponge off the spot. To wash sweaters, blankets or other flannels let the mixture become nearly cold, soak the garments in it half an hour or less, squeeze dry, rinse in clear water, squeeze dry and hang up. The various ingredients used not only remove grease and dirt but set and brighten colours.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

Baked Soup.—Cut into dice-shape pieces a pound of lean meat, place in an earthen jar or pot that will hold four quarts of liquid. Add to it two large onions, quartered, two carrots; also cut into quarters a turnip and a parsnip. Put into the jar two ounces of soaked rice, a half-pint of peas, pepper and salt to taste, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Cover all with three quarts of water (any broth would be better). Tie a cloth over the top of the jar or close the lid of the pot down closely, and bake until the peas are quite cooked. Serve with a piece of toasted bread and another full of minced parsley, or scatter it over the soup.

Vegetable Pie.—Collect all the cooked vegetables left over from the previous day—the larger the variety the better—and cut them up. Butter a pie-dish and fill it with the vegetables, mixing them with gravy or stock, then make a good paste with dripping, cover the pie, and bake till the pastry is cooked.

Parsnip Fritters.—Boil four good-sized parsnips, and when tender, mash them with a little cream; add three beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, a piece of butter the size of an egg and half a teaspoonful of milk. Season to taste with pepper and salt. Have some hot butter in a frying pan, shape the fritters before putting them into it, and fry them in the usual way. Parsnip fritters are served as a separate course, and vegetarians relish this dish greatly. It has been said of parsnips that no vegetable so nearly resembles meat as this one does, both in flavour and nourishment.

Oatmeal Porridge.—Simple recipe: Put a quantity of water into a saucepan, or two parts of water and one part milk or sweet whey, or good buttermilk that is perfectly white without the slightest yellow tinge. Bring the water to a boil, and while it is boiling, briskly sprinkle in the oatmeal, stirring it well with a wooden spoon, taking care to break any lumps that may form. Add the meal in this way until the whole is as thick as custard. Simmer it for ten minutes; it is then ready. Sweeten to taste. Porridge made with buttermilk or whey is very good; served with new milk or cream, it makes an excellent dish for children or invalids.

WISE DECISION.

It is reported that the Clare farmers, rather than sell their wool at the present low prices, are having it made into clothing for themselves and their families.

IF IT'S SAVOY IT'S GOOD. ASK FOR SAVOY IRISH-MADE CHOCOLATES AND JUJUBA.

MOMENTOUS OCCASION

THE DAIL MEETING

PRESIDENT DE VALERA'S ADDRESS

What De Valera's Demand Means

There were remarkable scenes of enthusiasm when Mr. De Valera met in Dublin on Tuesday. Mr. De Valera and other leaders got a great reception in the streets and subsequently in the Chamber where the historic gathering took place. The Press Association says that the President received an ovation usually accorded to a monarch.

Mr. De Valera, in the course of an address, said that the British proposals were neither just nor fair, and that was why he and his Cabinet had sent the reply which had already been published.

DE VALERA AND PEACE PROPOSALS

"WE WILL NOT ACCEPT THESE TERMS"

"NOT THE STATUS OF A DOMINION"

WOULD GO FAR TO MEET THE NORTH

"If They Come With Us"

BRITISH PREMIER QUOTED

DOMINION STATUS—"OFFERED NO SUCH THING"

THE NEGOTIATIONS

WILLING TO GO LONG WAY TO MEET "ULSTER"

FREE CO-OPERATION

SECOND BLOSSOMS

SISTERS OF MERCY JUBILEE, ABBEYFEALE

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SECRET-SESSION OF THE DAIL

SITTING FOR FIVE HOURS

Peace Proposals For Consideration on Monday

A Private Session of Dail Eireann

The Official Report

Military Officer Arrested

Britain and Peace

British Press View

Unionist Protest

The Dail and the Truce

Broken in Two

Willing to go long way to meet "Ulster"

Free co-operation

Second blossoms

Sisters of Mercy Jubilee, Abbeyfeale

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NASH'S MINERAL WATERS

MANUFACTURED BY THE MOST UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY,
AND UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS
ARE ABSOLUTELY THE PUREST AND HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

— SPARKLING —

DRY GINGER ALE

THE BEST OF TABLE WATERS,
IS EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND REFRESHING.

RICHARD NASH,

Mineral Water Works, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Best Orrell Coal.

O'CALLAGHAN AND CO. beg to inform their friends and the general public
that they have a

Large Supply of Best Orrell Coal

At Miss Doherty's Yard,

(LATE HYNES')

BISHOP STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST,
(NEXT THE COURTHOUSE)

LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Manager—D. W. GOTT.

JAMES BROUDER,

THE SQUARE, NEWCASTLE WEST,

Is offering the pick of the Market in

TEAS, WINES AND WHISKEYS

Bought for Cash. - Keenest Prices.

Limerick County Committee of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction.

POULTRY SCHEME, 1920-21.

List of Egg Distribution Stations (Contd.)
The following persons have been approved
to keep Turkey Stations. The approved
turkey cook shall serve turkey hens, the
property of residents in the County of Limerick—

- Mrs. D. Cotter, Ballyteague, Bruree.
- Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballynahown, Ardagh.
- Mrs. Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford, Charleville.
- Mrs. Hanley, Mondelhy, Adare.
- Mrs. M. Murphy, Ballycormane, Tournakilly.
- Mrs. O'Mahoney, Kealesbridge, Abberley.
- Mrs. J. Murray, Pound House, Loughill.
- Mrs. T. M. Callane, Ballyguilteane, Glin.
- Mrs. C. Cullen, Fanehan, Newcastle West.
- Mrs. A. Hunt, Barball, Bruff.
- Mrs. F. Creed, Ballycormane, Kilmone.
- Mrs. Bailey, Gortboy, Kilmallock.
- Mrs. Sheahan, Ballygarry, Glenbrohane, Knocklong.
- Mrs. Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore.
- Mrs. D'Arcy, Seena House, Doon.

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- Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballynahown, Ardagh.
- Mrs. Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford, Charleville.
- Mrs. Hanley, Mondelhy, Adare.
- Mrs. M. Murphy, Ballycormane, Tournakilly.
- Mrs. O'Mahoney, Kealesbridge, Abberley.
- Mrs. J. Murray, Pound House, Loughill.
- Mrs. T. M. Callane, Ballyguilteane, Glin.
- Mrs. C. Cullen, Fanehan, Newcastle West.
- Mrs. A. Hunt, Barball, Bruff.
- Mrs. F. Creed, Ballycormane, Kilmone.
- Mrs. Bailey, Gortboy, Kilmallock.
- Mrs. Sheahan, Ballygarry, Glenbrohane, Knocklong.
- Mrs. Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore.
- Mrs. D'Arcy, Seena House, Doon.

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