VOL 154. No 26.317

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1921

155th TRAR OF PUBLICATION.

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2s 6d 2s 8d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s. The Ces at 3s 6d is Specially Recommended POSTAGE FREE ON 6 lbs.

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FORM 52. Notice of Poor Rates Having Been Made,

COUNTY OF LIMREICK. Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallook Linierlek No 1, Mitchelstown No 2, New ons le, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No 2. NOTICE is hereby given that Poor Rates have been duly made on the Property Rateable thereto in above-named Districts. The Rates for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1922, chargeable to the above-named Districts, are at the following Rates

In the Pound :--

PENCE, PENCE, PENCE In respect of Co Charges 53:557

Do Union do 67.235

Do District do 32:856 53:557. 32.856 153.648 153'648 Total to be levied 12 10 12 10 KILMALLOCK. Infrespect of Co Charges 53:557 53:557 Do Unlon 63 159 Do District do 34.849 34.849 151.565 Total to be levied 12 7 12 7 MITCHELSTOWN NO. 2. PENCE In respect of Co Charges 53'557 53.557 Do Union do 40:330 Do Listriot do 52.794 52'794 146'681 Total to be levied RATHKEALE. In respect of Co Charges 53:557 Do Union do 70.619 Do District do 44'170 168:346

PENCE PENCE PENCE 53:557 70.619 Total to be levied 14 0 GLIN. In respect of Co Charges 53.557 53.557 Do Union da Do District do 91.778 89.935 235 270 Total ti be levied LIMERICK NO. 1. PENCE. PENCE, PENCE, In respect of Co Charges 53'557 Union do 95.330 istrict do 54.444 54.444 203:331 Total to be levied 16 11 NEWCASTLE Prespect of Co Charges 53.557 Do Do Julou do 68.783 District do

Total to be levied

prespect of Co Charges

Union do

District do

Total to be levied 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 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

TIPPERARY NO 2

53.557

39 217

Diariot off which Nature of Seps rarate Charge deparate is Leviable.

Criminal Injury

County at large Croom Rural District ... Public Health Kilmallock Kilfoane Dispensary District Bruff Hospital

Bruree Limerick Rural District Criminal Lujury Public Health Annaeotty Dispensary District Caheroonlish do

Clarina

Limerick Raral do

16 9

0 27

TIMBER.

Now Discharging from Sweden s.s " Mary"

Red and White Deals. Floorings, Sheetings, Scantlings, SPECIAL PRICES EX-QUAY.

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REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS CARRIED OUT IN OUR WORKS BY A BIGHLY-SKILLED STAFF OF MECHANICS TO GAS, OIL, AND STRAM ENGINES, REFRIGERATORS. SEPARATORS, HEATERS, COOLERS, PUMPS, VATS, ETC.

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Mitchelstown Rural Dis-Newcastle Rural Dis-Ardagh Dispensary 0 12 District Rathkeale Rural Dis-Rural and Urban Electoral Divi-Tipperary Rural Dis-

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. sn : 4 p.m, exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidayo, the suid Rates will be payable in two half-yearry Moissies, the first from and after the publication of this Notice, and the second from and after the lat day of Ocrober, 1921.

J J QUAID Secretary. LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL. Dated this 23rd day of April, 1991.

DEACOUKE 8 bar Scape at 1, 84, 19 10; and 2s 3d per bar cannot be excelled deliveries to all parts daily-Pasnock ,

lien st oct.

WINES

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Invalid 1 ort. Finest Tawney Port ..... 5/-Very Finest Dry White Port ..... 5/-

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Vino de Pasto" ----- 4/-Messrs Michael Egan,

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SHOPKEEPERS, and all responsible person SECURITY I repayments to suit borrew .... icwest terme ; before upplying elewhere, write . cal: to the MANAGER, 67 DAT BRRINE H .. LIMERIOK.

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OUR INSPECT

## Model

Complete all-over iron frame, with brass pressure-bar; vertical strung ; full trichord ; best Brooks underdamper ; tape check action ; hushed keys ; rosewood or ebonized case; three-panel top door with Marqueterle centre, Height, 4ft 2in.

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People are apt to forget that health management is the most important business in which they can be engaged. It requires only a few mements' reflection, however, to realise that, if through neglect or ignorance one's health is injured all one's efficiency and enjoyment of life is impaired. You simply cannot afford to let yourself get run down or to ignore any symptom of impending ill-health. Whenever you have any reason to believe that your stomach is out of order or that you are inclined to be billeus or constipated, you will be wise to take a dose of Beecham's Pills and to continue taking them according to directions until you feel quite all right again.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/11 (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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Small Advertisements, "Wants." etc One Halfpenny per Word, Minimum 1s.6d. Three Insertions, Minimum, 29

We desire to inform persons replying to advertisements in this column that when the name or address of the advertiser is not given replies should be addressed to the "Box Number," or initials distin. guishing the advertisement, ale Chronicle

No information can be given by as regarding the advertiser.

A 8K for O'Donovan's "Garryowen" Miness

TARBY COLLECTING AGENCY (Essablished 1590). (The oldest Limertok Losn Office 1858;. Debts and rants collected on com mission, and money advanced. Open dally 10 as I o'clock,-J. H. ENRIGHT, 9 Glentwooth dtreet, Limerick

BRAK'S ENCYCLOP ADIA Just senelved. the new edition of this wonderful book. Price 3s only, at Galbraith's, 33 Upper Cegil-

RODAKS at reduced prices can be had from WIDDESS, Roche's street also one or two second hand cameras cheap. Best place in Lims rick to get your films developed and printed Hundreds testify. Call and see specimens of th sotual work. 3 doors up from Bob Ryan's corne 55 Roche's-street.

TRIFLED WITH—Take core of your teeth in keeping with their value. Have a dentis examine them at regular intervals, and always use a good dentifrice. Klenzo Tooth Paste will cleanse, polish, and whiten your teeth without injuring the enamel. Price, is 6d. A Good Toeth Brush should also be used. Our assortment is complete.-LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

TOAL FLY EXTERMINATOR for destroying all kinds of insect pests. Two teaspoonfuls make a plut of effective fly-killer; 1/- per bottle. Flies must hate WIDDESS, the Chemist. He sells this effective fly-killer.

TENNIS SHOES, Etc, can be made snow white with Snowflake Cream. No trouble, no mess, and a perfect result. To be had from Widdess, Chemiet, Roche's street. Bottles, 9d each. Also Straw and Panama Oleaner, 3d per packet; Velour and Suede Cleaner, 3d and 6d packets, for any colour. Luton Straw Hat Dye. 1/4 per bottle, with brush free.

DRETTY NAILS reflect refinement. You should keep your nails in !perfect condition by giving them delly attention. We make a speciality of Manioure Goods, Enamel, Nail Bleach, Polishes, Nail and Cuticle Scissors, Nail Files, Emery Boards, Orange Sticks, etc. Our stock of all toilet specialities is complete. If you see it advertised, we have it .- LAIKD'S, 118 O'Connell Street.

DAINTING-Oils, Paints, Enamels, Varnishea L all kinds of Brushes, Buckets, Polishes and general Chandlery,—PEACOOKE, 66 William

CATISFACTION TO THE CUSTOMER OR MONEY BACK." This is the guarantee e offer with every Rexall Remedy. There is no wther qualification—your word is sufficient—you may have your money back if you are not satisfied. There could be no stronger proof of merit .--LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

A OT WISELY—The next time you are buying try "Woodford's" Delicious Tea; the best and most satisfactory. - Woodford, Bourne and Co, Ltd, Limerick.

VER TWENTY TITLES IN STOCK by GARVICE, the Prince of Storytellers, at GALBRAITH'S Bookshop, 33 Upper Cecil-street,

1920 Health Report says :- "It is true economy to feed a child properly." GLAXO is at once the most economical and all-sufficietr food for infants. It is a dried milk of standaod quality, containing all the elements necessary f r their nonrishment, and only needs the addition of hot-water, when the food is instantly prepared. To-day GLAXO is the most widely distributed food in use for both infents and invalids. Price 1/6 and 5/- (a 2/9 size is expected shortly), from the local agent-M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, 55 Roche's-street.

TIOLET DULCE Toilet Preparations are the most popular toilet goods; perfumed with the famous Parms and Victoria Violets. The line is so samplete that we supply any desire of the most exacting gentlewoman for her dressing table .- LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

TITHE IDEAL TREATMENT for DYSPEPSIA is now within reach of every sufferer. Eight thousand Rexall Shops are guaranteeing Rexall Dyspensia Tablets. They relieve a sick or sour stomach, heartburn, slok headache, flatuency, etc; help to digest the food; are soothing, antacid, anticceptic; pleasant to take.—LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

TCILMA CREAM and Icilma Complexion Powder are greatly appreciated just now for their pleasant cooling properties. You know how the strong sun burns up the skip. Use Iolima Cream and keep your complexion. Icilma Powder is the lightest face powder known; it adheres fovisibly and does away with the unpleasant moist appearance of the skin in hot weather. Both these toilet adjuncts can be had from M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, Roche's street. Cream 1/3 per jar ; Powder 2/6 per box.

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ON SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTES. No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy guaranteed. Birst letters of application receive prompt attention, and intending borrowers are waited upon by a representative who is empowered to complete transaction on terms mutually arranged, no charge being made unless usis one actually completed. Special quotations or short loans, Write in confidence to-ADVANCES (Leicester) Ltd., 31 EXCHEQUER

STREET, DUBLIN

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

HE Committee of Management of the above Asylum will be 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, or at the District P. J. IRWIN,

Resident Medical Superintendent. 18th June, 1921.

THESE ARE THE

HOUSES

Printing & Advertising in the City:

Massas G. McKern & Sons, Lad, O'Connell-street Massas O'Connon & Co., O'Connell-street. "LIMERICK CHRONICLE," O'Connell-street. " LIMERICK LEADER," O'Connell-street. ' MUNSTER NEWS." O'Connell-street. "LIMERICK ECHO," Barafield-street. "RECORD" PRINTING Co., Commarket Row, R. T. LEVERY, Upper Thomas-street.

OFTY PRINTING Co., Rutland-street.

GER YOUR PRINTING AND ADVERTISING DONE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS BY THE ABOVE.

On behalf of the Limerick Typographical M. HARTNEY, President,

O. G. CARET, Secretary,

#### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the earlier departure of the evening trains from Lamerick, and the curtailment of the hour for posting to ", m. at the General Post Office, It he been found necessary to issue the editions of the Chronicle at an earlier hour than hithertc. Advertisers will, therefore, please note that the latest hour at which advertisements can be received at this office on issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publi nation of any notices received after that hour cannot be guaranteed (an that evening.

#### LIMERICK CHRONICLE (KSWABLISHED 1766)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

IRISH RAILWAYS DISPUTE.

While the public are awaiting the issue of the correspondence between Mr Lloyd George and Mr De Valera as to the proposed Conference, they are now confronted with a very serious matter in the strike of to state that this report is both inscourate and workmen on three of our principal Irish railways. There is danger in the strike spreading, and this is an outcome of the works at Limerick are paid a wege from 121 to trouble that would be deplored. It would not alone dislocate traffi , but would inevitably lead to great personal inconvenience. restrict trade practically all over the country, and, in addition, cause financial losbility financially to maintain even this lose to the workers themselves in the compulsory disemployment of large numbers of rallwaymen. The railway companies, too, never less able to endure financial stress than at present, would also suffer, and the cities and towns likewise would be sufferers. In these particular and trying times trade and business generally are now languishing. There is considerable unemployment averywhere, in town and country, and this unfortunate railway dispute cannot, unless speedily settled, but increase the want of be made on Sunday at sil the Catholic churches work which has too long existed. cause for the men's action in ceasing work that the poor are treated free of charge, and that appears to be due to the reduction in the weekly wages; of the workers known as shopmen, variously employed. The amount, of the weekly reduction is stated to be six shillings, and is said to be in connection with a general scheme that it is anticipated must become operative. To outsiders it looks as if the dispute would ville, Fermoy. Rev Father Noonan, C.C. Fer lend itself easily to cettlement by arbitrawaymen and others, through the district to spend the honeymoon on the Coatinent. served by the railways who will be thrown out of work if the strike is continued Compared with these the shopmon are a small number, and those concerned abould weigh well the disastrous effects that are certain to ouss'ou took place relative to the outbreak of follow in the wake of a strike. However few the strikers may be in number, or however this reduction may affect them personally in these days of admitted high food prices, they cannot ignore that it would be wiser if a reasonable settlement could be reached without a strike, leading up to the disemployment of large numbers of railway men and the thousands dependent on the railways for a living. Nobody will deny that the high prices of food are correlated with the question of high wages or that these 'cuts' as they are termed should be contingent and proportional in their operation and reciprocity with regard to high food prices. But workers, as well as employers,

#### CURRENT COMMENT.

should not forget that wisdom may be found

in a mutual concession policy, and that a

public service is done where that policy is

resorted to and disputes amicably arranged.

The present railway dispute is one of these

in all its bearings and for obvious and

many reasons calls loudly for a peaceful

Solving a Cash Problem.

settlement and a speedy one.

A correspondent in a long communication, sets out to solve the unemployment question. In brief, houses in quest of certain individuals, who howhe says, there are 12,000,000 workers in this land. ever were not available. One of the young men, By taking le in every £1 from every worker's it is stated, was heard to say that they had merely wages, he computes we would get over £3,000,000 per week. The figures are his, but he says that were carried out in business-like fashion, excited this would enable the country to grant 1,000,000 persons a sum of £3 per week whilst unemployed. Evidently he has not had much experience in the deduction of shillings from workers' wages, and particularly of ls per £ over a long period of weeks. One likes his vision, however, particularly as he says when the million people are absorbed back into work the country stands to gain £156,000,000 per year to pay its debts.

Miners and Their Wages. The meeting of the Miners' Wages Board this week will have to deal with the situation arising from the withdrawal of the Government subsidy at the end of the present month, and it is now almost certain that the wages will have to be reduced still further in South Wales and in at least three other districte, but in the rest of the coalfields it is expected that the present rates will remain. Further "oute" in South Wales will bring the wages so low that there are certain to be strong protests, but the leaders hope that what is left of the subsidy will permit of the Welsh reductions being less drastic than would otherwise be the case. Nevertheless, it would be idle to shut one's eyes to the fact that a new erisis is approaching in the mining industry, and there may be an attempt on the part of the extremists to force sectional stoppages, though the responelble leaders are all against any suggestion of the

The Territorial Army:

Becruiting for the Territorial Army continues to make slow progress. In the last month there was an increase of 5,600, which brings the present strength, exclusive of 6,800 officers, up to 127,700. A year ago the strength was 60,000, so that during the last twelve months the average weakly number of enlistments per unit throughout the whole force works out at about four! Seventy thousand are still required to make up the low peace establishment of 200,000, which latter figure is fewer by \$0.000 than the actual strength of the Territoriels before the war. There should be no difficulty in reorniting in London, where there is so much material to be drawn on, but the pesition is so bad as to cause apprehension of further "amalgamations" unless there is speedy improvement in the present state of affire. Another "recruiting week" is in contemplation. Whether the War Office will finance it is doubtful. There was not much return for their money in connection with Mimilar efforts last February. when only a few hundred men were secured for the two London Divisions, the cost of getting them being something like £2 per head.

RLYSER SCHOOL OF DANCING.

Hatt, Cruise's Royal Hotel, Particulars later,

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE

The Situation in Limerick

THE

Possible Extension of Strike

No further developments have taken place with regard to the position of the ratiway strike as far as Limerick is concerned. The number of men affected locally is stated to be five hundred, and from what was learned to-day it is possible that this number may be swollen. This decision will have a serious effect on the train services, as the withdrawal of these workers will mean that no engines can be coaled in Limerick, inasmuch as the drivers have intimated that they will not drive evening there was no change in the outward train from Dublin,

#### Limerick United Trades and Labour Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE. Mechanics' Institute, Limerick,

Sept 22nd, 1921. DEAR SIR, -With reference to a statement which appeared in the Press on 20th inst regarding the number of men on strike at Limerick, we wish misleading. The total number of men involved in the various sections here being over 450. It may not be generally known that at present, without any out in wages, the men employed in the railway 25 per cent less than that paid locally to workers in the same occupations, as can be voushed for by actual figures. Notwithstanding this an attempt ie now being made to reduce their inadequate wage by a further out of six shillings and hinepence, not on the grounds that the company consider the men overpaid, but because of their miserable rate of payment. However, when invited by the men's representatives at a conference In Dub in to prove by figures their alleged financial poverty before an arbitrator the Rallway Co's representatives, after consultation, decilned, and re-affirmed their determination of indicting this out without any further consideration. Under the circumstances the men naturally refused to submit to this unjust and arbitrary action. Hence the strike. These men have the full support of the workers and Trades' and Labour Council of Limerick, on whose behalf this letter is written. JAMES CARR, President. JAMES CASEY, Scoretary.

#### ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL

A collection in aid of St John's Hospital is to of the city. The management, in their appeal, dwell on the good work done through this hospital, despite strict economy the hospital is burdened with a heavy debt 6,573 patients were treated during the year, and visits in the case of extern patients, were largely in excess of those figures.

#### A CORK WEDDING.

Yesterday at St Peter and Paul's, Cork. Mr Thomas Lundon, late ex-M.P for East Limerick, son of the late Mr Wm Lundon, M.P. was married to Miss Maud O'Gorman, of Jane moy, performed the opremony. Mr Richard Hezelton acted as best mun Mr James Dillou, There are thousands of people, rail- son of Mr John Dillon, was amongst those present at the ceremony. The newly-married couple left

#### DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAK IN THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Corporation Committees last night, Alderman J Casey presiding, a disdiphtheria, in the city. It was mentioned that the epidemio was for the present confined to one area in the city, but that there were dangers of it spreading. In view of the highly contagious nature of the disease, it was decided to confer with Dr M. S. McGrath, Superintendent Medical Officer of Healto, with a view to making arrangements for the closing of the city schools as a preventative measure.

#### THE CITY CLEANSING

A report was read at the meeting of the Cleansing and Repairing Committee of the Corporation last night from the City Surveyor with reference to the necessity for the quick transit and removal of rubbish from the streets. In the course of his observations, Mr Peacooke pointed out that the present method was too slow, and he recommended the employment of motor power for the purpose A small committee was deputed to go into the question and make arrangements.

#### CITY BURGLARIES.

For some time past a number of larcencles and burglaries have taken place in the city, and in nearly every instance the offenders have not been made amonable. In O'Connell street within the past fortnight three establishments at least have been burgled, and in other parts of the city similar offences have occurred. Recently a picture theatre was entered after the conclusion of the second performance, and the proceeds taken.

#### STRANGE DUBLIN SCENE.

Dublin, Wednesday-Strange scenes were witnessed in Nicholas street and Braithwaite street, Dublin, last night, when about twenty young men descended on these localities, sentries being posted at the different polgns of vantage. Most of the party were wearing trench coats, and when the guards had been arranged, the remainder of the visitors proceeded to search a number of come to make arrests. The proceedings, which considerable attention and cen ment, it being the general impression that another "kidnapping" affair was afoot.

#### ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

The official roll of names of the soldiers of the Royal Munster Fusiliers who fell in the Great War is no - completed and available to the public. The roll contains 2,642 names, divided as follows-1st Battalion, 869; 2nd Battalion, 1,072; 3rd Battalion, 25 ; 4th Battalion, 6 ; 5th Battalion, 9 ; 6th Battalion, 233; 7th Battalion, 157; 8th Battalion, 190; 9th Battalion, 60; 10th Battalion, 1 : 1st Garrison Battalion, 12 ; 2nd (H.S.) Garrison Battalion, 4; Depot, 4. These losses were for the most part sustained in France and Flanders. The lat Battalion lost heavily in the second battle of Ypres, 1915, notably in the fighting in the early days of May. The 2nd Battalion lost many men at Etreux in August, 1914, and again in the fighting in the Ypres salient in the closing months of 1914. Both Battellone paid a heavy price for their bravery in resisting the German attacks on the Somme in March, 1918. The 6th and 7th Battalions sarned an imperishable name during the Gallipoli campaign in the desperate battles against the Turks in the Krithia Vineyard, in the vicinity of Achi Baba and Gully Ravine. The roll can be obtained from the Stationery Office through any bookseller | court day.

#### MEMORIES OF 1914

A correspondent, writing on the 30th August from Khartum, says :- The anniversary of the Etreux battle in 1914, in which the Royal Munster Fusiliers played a famous and leading part, was fittingly observed as a holiday on the 27th August by the 2nd Battalion of the Munsters who are stationed in Khartum In the morning there was an impressive parade, the battalion forming up in quarter column, with the "men of Mons" facing them. At mid-day the "Last Post" was sounded by massed buglers, and in the distance the dall was effectively repeated by other buglers. The evening was devoted to sports.

#### SUPER-TAX 1921-22

it is incumbent upon every individual whose total indome from all sources for the year ended 5th April, 1921, exceeded £2,000, to give potice thereof to the Special Commissioners of Income Tax before 30th September, 1921. Every such individual who has neither given the required notice por received a form of super-tex return for the year 1921-22 from the Special Commissioners of Income Tax should, before 30th September. Miss Looke wishes to announce that all her 1921, communicate in writing with their clerk at dance elemes will be held this year at Desmond | York House, 23 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, from: whom the form of return may be obtained.

#### PEACE IRISH QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

#### Probable Delay.

The Press Association states that according to information from Gairlooh received lats on Wednesday night it is now very doubtful whether the Government's reply to Mr De Valera will be sent until next week. The terms of the Sing Fein Leader's letter are said to be regarded as so doubtangines scaled by non-union labour. Up to this ful, that it will be necessary to submit the draft of the reply to the Cabinet Committee appointed services, and only two trains reached the city at Inverness. Probably this will be done by

#### Ministers Neet.

The Press Association says :- Ministers met as Gairlooh last night to discuss the Irlsh situation and unemployment.

#### The Premier and the Conference.

London, Wednesday, -The Press Association learns that the Prime Minister, whose health is stated to have improved, is at present engaged in finding a formula which will meet with the acceptance of the Sinn Bein leaders, with due regard to the delicacy of the position created by Mr De Valera's latest telegram. The Prime Minister is particularly anxious to avoid the use of phrases which might be loosely interpreted by members of the Dail. His one desire is that no stone shall be left unturned in the endeavour to bring about a conference; and furthermore, should the negotiations fail completely, he is anxious to disavow the imputation that the responsibility of causing the breakdown could possibly be placed upon him.

#### GERMAN DISASTER. Chemical Works Blown Up.

800 Workmen Killed.

#### Town in Ruins.

Berlin, Wednesday .- According to advices from Mannhaim, two terrific explosions occurred this morning at the Budisohe Anilinfabrik Works at Oppau, where highly explosive nitrogen compounds are manufactured. The material damage is enormous, and it is reported hundreds of persons have been killed and injured.

Badische Aul infabrik Works at Oppsu appears to have been of a terrible character. The disaster occurred as the workmen's shifts were changing. The first explosion took place in a laboratory in which 800 men were working, who are said to have been all killed. The first explosion was followed by a rapid succession of other explusions which rendered it impossible for assistance to be given to the first victims. The explosion occurred at a quarter to eight this morning, and the concussion was so tremendous that it was felt at Mayence, whilst practically every window at Mannheim and Worms was shattered. At Mannheim, which is twenty kilometres from the scene of the disacter, several people were killed and 36 injured by fragments of debris. At Ludwigshaten also some people were killed and the roofs of many houses were blown off Oppau itself is nothing but a heap of ruins. All telephonic and telegraphic communication with the Worms

and Frankenthai region is out off Berlin, Wednesday .- According to intelligence from Carlsruhe, the number of killed and severely injured in the explosion at the Badische Aniliofabrik Works at Oppau is estimated at over 700. Nothing definite is kn wn as to the cause of the accident. The "Badische Laudes Zeitung 'states it was a gas belier that exploded. According to Little Martin. another account it was a spicit boller. The scene of the calamity is inaccessible owing to the clouds of smoke by which it is enveloped. The explosion further caused widespread damage in neighbouring localities. Serious damage was done to the premises of the firm of Denz and Bochringen at Mannheim, and the large Neidigmschine Wirks on the right or Manuheim side of the Rhipe-Oppau is on the left or Palatinate side-were partly destroyed. The damage at Ludwigshafen, which is on the left bank, opposite Mannheim, which is in Baden, was naturally much greater than on the other side, but details are still lacking, as all telephone lines. are down. What news has come through from Ludwigshafen is of a distinctly disquieting character. Considerable damage was done even at a place so far away as Frankfort, windows being blown out by the strong sic pressure. The "Frankfurteer" says the shook was so great that not a single window it left whele in Oppau and the surrounding district. The village of Oppau itself is almost completely destroyed. Hundreds of dead and injured are lying about among the ruins and thousands have fled away. The augar refinery at Frankenthal sustained considerable damage. According to a statement from the Badleche Aniliofabrik company, al hough the Oppau jworks have been partly destroyed, the company's Ludwigshafen premises were not touched. The company adds that the number of victims has not yet been ascertained.

#### INCREASE IN LUNACY.

In the seventh annual report of the Board of Control, issued on Tuesday, it is stated that on January 1, 1921, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 12),344, as increase of 3,580 on that recorded during the corresponding period in 1920. This increase follows one of 61 in 1919, the first year which showed a return to the normal condition which obtained before the war, of an annual increase in the numbers under care, but during the war the increase had temporarily given place to large annual decreases. The average annual inorease for the ten years ended December 31, 1914, the decade immediately preceding the war, was 2,251. The admissions into, and discharges from, institutions in 1920 showed very little variation from the previous year, but a decrease of 3,565 in the number of deaths in institutions in 1920 provides the explanation of the above-mentioned increase of 3,580, the petients detained in institutions constituting over 80 per cent of the notified insane.

#### KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS.

At the Kilrush Petty Sessions Court on Monday Lieut-Colonel Williamson, R. M, presided.

MOTOR LIORNCES. Constable Hopkins summoned Francis Mahony for driving a motor-car at Kilrush for which he had not a permit. There was a second offerge against defendant of refusing to get one. Chairman-I don't think I have jurisdiction in this case. It would require a second magistrate. District Inspector - He has not a licence, and

refuses to take out one. Chairman -It is a serious case. Sergeant Sullivan-The Act says one or more magistrates can decide the case. Chairman-This court is under civil law. I absolutely refuse to be responsible for the hearing of it. You should have a second magistrate.

Show me a case where it was decided and I will adjudicate. Bergeant Sullivan-If a man carried a gun in | Anthelia. the street you could try him. Chairman-This is not a summary court. The offence is too serious. The lowest fine in this case Chef, 10 to 1 others. is £30. He would adjourn the case until next

#### PICKED UP IN IRISH SEA.

A thrilling story of the adventures of two American ballonists who arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday night is related. The balloonists were Mr Bernard Von Hauffman aud Mr R MoKibbin. representing the City of St Louis in the Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, which started from Brussele ou Sunday afternoon. They were pick d up in the Irish Sea and taken to Heysham Harbour. Mr Hauffman, relating his experience to the Exchange Telegraph Co, said that at the rate they travelled they thought they could easily reach Irnland and win the race. About four in the afternoon they were within 5 miles of the Irish coast, to the south-east of Dublin, but the wind veered and swept them northward. Eventually they were forced to descand to the surface of the water, and were picked up by the Laird Line se. " Thistle," Under the provisions of the Income Tax Acts | bound from Dublin to Heysham, Captain Mac-Donald in command.

#### THE I.A.O.S SECRETARYSHIP

In reference to the paragraph stating that Mr A Anderson had resigned from the Sepretaryship the I.A.O.S. it is stated that, at the request of the Committee, consideration of his resignation been deferred until the next Committee to act as Secretary.

## STOP PRESS NEWS LATEST NEWS.

# No Reply Yet Received,

SPORTING.

CURRAGH MEETING

SEPTEMBER HANDICAP. Miss Miranda (Dines) \_\_ Flying Eagle (A Barrett) Hop Along Cassidy (Jas Doyle) Also ran-Galtee Boy, Peace Day, Hanger On, Far and Away, and Raheenduff. Winner trained by Downer ]. Betting-5 to 2 aget Flying Eagle, 11 to 4 Miss Mirands, 3 to 1 Galtee Boy, 10 to 1 others.

Won by three-quarters of a length. FLYING HANDIOAP. Lienauherragh (Dines) Goldstick (Jameson) Hinges Mill (Patmas) Also ran-River Sand, Jenny Geddes, Exile Royal, Lisbance, and Molly O.

[Winner trained by Rankin]. Betting-2 to 1 aget Lienssharragh, 5 to 2 Hinges Mill, 4 to 1 Goldstick and Lisbance, 8 to Mayence, Wednesday .- The explusion at the 1 Jenny Geddes, 100 to 8 others. Won by three-quarters of a length.

RAILWAY STAKES Rachel (E Quirke) Boyne Bridge (M Beary) Hassock (Dines) Also ran-Fairy Lass, Sack the Lot, King's Bounty, and Roydamna, [Winner trained by Jeffery] Betting-7 to 4 on Hassock, 5 to 2 ages King's Bounty, 100 to 8 Rachel and others. Won by half a length.

BIENNIAL STAKES. Soldennis (H Beasley) Lievarna (Wing) Crowdennia (T Burns) Also ran-Keredern, and Silver Queen. [Winner trained by Jeffery] Betting-2 to I aget Soldennie and Crowdennie

7 to 2 Lievarna, 5 to 1 Silver Queen, 10 to Won easily. CONYNGHAM STAKES. Aquilegia (Wing) Ezra [Jas Doyle] Mountbellew [E Quirke] Also ran-Tullylost, Snowball, Okapi, Pussy. foot, Patsy, Noble Princess, Tilstock, Zoros, and

[Winner trained by Hunter] Betting-6 to 4 aget Aquilegia. 4 to 1 Patsy, 5 to 1 Ezra 6 to 1 Snowball, 7 to 1 Tilstock, 8 to 1 Mountbellew, 20 to 1 others. Woo by a head.

HIS HAJESTY'S PLATE. Coup d'Essai [Dines] Ulula [Joe Canty[ Free Return [Q:i-ke] Also ran-Mor Valley. [Winner trained by Rankin] Betting-2 to I on Ulula, 9 to 4 aget Coup d'Essai, 10 to 1 Free Return, 100 to 8 Mor Valley. racing at the end of the present season, and that against the poison of that particular snake. Won by half a length.

#### EDINBURGH MEETING

PINKIE PLATE. Stage Favourite (Donoghue) Flavia (Bullook) Phaloraig (MoGuigan) \_\_\_ Also ran-Merry Alford, Dum Spiro, Miss Cylgad, Whitadder, and Farlam. [Winner sained by Burns] Betting-9 to 4 aget Miss Cylgad, 3 to 1 Stage Favourite, 4 to 1 Flavia, 7 to 1 Dam Spiro, 10 to

lothers. Won by a short head. MONTROSE H'CAP. Belle Fille (Ledson) Golden Age (Donoghue) ... Knight of Lothian (P Jones) Also rau-Mary's Holiday, Amastris, Colinogue, Long Primer, Echlin.

Winner trained by Burns? Betting-3 to lagst Long Primer, 4 to I each Golden Age and Colinogue, 5 to 1 Echlin, 6 to 1 Belle Fille, 100 to 8 others. Won by a short head.

LOTHIANS H'CAP. Wintringham (P Jones) Gotha (Parker) Port Royal (Donoghue) ... Also ran-Jane Eyre, Saffron, Weathertide, ablime Princess, Lilt, Cecile Rhodes, Pivotal, Borapbook, Talbot, Double Glory, Greta Bridge. [Winner trained by Binnte] Betting-6 to 4 aget Gotha, 5 to 1 Port Royal, 10 to I each Double Glory, Wintringham, and Jace syre, 100 to 8 Lilt and Cecile Rhodes, 100 to

Won by a short head. PRESTONIANS H'CAP. Rosedew (Donoghus) Maid of Park [McGuigan] Hidden Gun [W Bullook] Also ran - King Willow, Lady Lawyer, Melton Scarlet. Set Fair, Le Gamin, Prudens [Winner trained by Binnie]

Betting-2 to 1 sgst Hidden Gnn, 7 to 2 Rosedew, 5 to 1 Lady Lawyer, 6 to 1 Set Fair, 8 to 1 King Willow, 10 to 1 others. Won by a length and a half. BUCCLEUCH AANDICAP. .

Trovatore (O McGuigau) D'Amande (W. Bullook) Eastern Valley (Parker) Also ran-Mount Lebanon, White Bud, Nabob, Maiden's Mirror, Margaret Moira. [Winner trained by McGuigan] Betting-5 to 4 on White Bud, 6 to 1 each agat Nabob and Trovatore, 8 to 1 D'Amande, 10 to 1

Maiden's Mirror, 100 to 8 others. Won by three parts of a lengths. BASS ROCK PLATE. Mystic Might (C Sowerby) Constant Lady (Griggs) .... Chef (R Crisp) Also ran-Bugleman, Balzao, Eastbridge,

Winner trained by owner] Betting -5 to 4 on Constant Lady, 5 to 2 aget Won by half a length.

### CAUSE OF DISCORD.

Addressing 5,000 members of the International Congress of members of the Order of Sc Francis. including, Roglish, Irish, and American delegates, says a Rome message of Monday, the Pope, emphasising St Francis' Dove of Peace and Concord, said only this spirit could heal the present society which was deeply infected with civil discord, due to excessive egotism. The refusal to soknowledge inevitable differences in social classes was the aim British soldier and two police were killed. All of many. The result was that although the treaties of peace were signed by nations, brothers continued engaged in bloody conflicts.

#### AMALGAMATION OF BREWERIES.

It was officially stated in Liverpool on Saturday that negotiations are now practically complete for the amalgamation of the two great brewers firms of Robert Cain and Sins, Liverpool, and Peter Walker and Son, Wartington, Arrangements are being made for the issue of £2,000,000 7 per cent. Debentures at 93, and £1,500,000 Ordinary Sharee. Preference Shares to the amount of two and a-half millions are expected to be issued later. The two arms between them now control threefourths of the Hoensed houses in Liverpool and meeting. Mr Anderson will meanwhile continue district. The amount involved in the new deal is setimated at between ten and eleven millions.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### (SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.)

IRISH PEACE.

Our Dublin correspondent wires :-Valera's telegrem of Monday has yet been received, nor is it possible, accurately, to indicate the day of its publication. Cross-Channel forecasts declare it will not be ready until next week,

as it is a decisive document, which requires the

consideration of the Cabinet Committee. Dublin regards the delay as a favourable omen, for it is assumed that the Government are trying to clear the path to the Conference once and for

#### RAILWAY STRIKE.

Informal Negotiations Proceeding. Our Dublin correspondent wires : -

It is authoritatively stated negotiations are (A), 112s. proceeding in an informal way, with a view to exploring the possibility of arriving at a settle- Creamery, 195s to 185s ; Factory, 18ds to 700. ment of the existing rallway trouble. Meanwhile the crux causes grave anxiety and inconvenience to the public. The N.U.R leaders are endeavouring to persuade the strikers to return to work, so far unsuccessfully.

#### THE EXPLOSION IN GERMANY

Collapse of a Factory

Mannheim, Wednesday. The walls of a factory here collapsed as a result of the Ludwighthafen explosion, killing three workmen and injuring fourteen others.

Mayence, Thursday. Eight hundred and fifty bodies have been recovered from the ruine of Oppau, and twentyfive hundred people have already received treat-

### DEATH OF SIRE CASSEL.

B'r Ernest Carsel died suddenly at his London residence yesterday from heart trouble. His footman found him with his head on his writing

The Press Association says-Sir Ernest Cassel' whose death occurred suddenly at Brook House, London last night, was a notable supporter of the Turf, but his successes were hardly commensurate with his outlay on the sport. His colours were registered in 1596, and five years later he won the Two Thousand Gaineas with Handicapper, his only success in a classic race. Cylgad. however, might have won the Derby of 1912, had he not broken down in his preparation for the race, as in she Newmarket Stakes he had easily beaten Taglie, who subsequently won the blue riband of horse-racing. Sir Ernest's first trainer was Tom Jennings, junr. who had numerous auccessors. His present string, comprising no horses of much importance, are in charge of Hugh Powney at Newmarket. It was recently stated that the deceased barenet intended to retire from his horses would be sold at the December sales.

### UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

Labour Party Manifesto.

A Labour Party manifesto to-day states that a National policy was required for dealing with unemployment. The Government proposals of placing the main burden on the local authorities were indefensible and unjust. The Government proposals for financing local schemes must be abandoned in favour of much more generous assistance. If employment was not forthcoming provision for maintenance must be made through adequate insurance benefits.

#### GRÆCO-TURKISH WAR

Reuter learns that the Greeks have completed their withdrawal to the west bank of the Sak' haris. The Turks pursuing were thrown back.

#### THE PREMIER

Receives Freedom of Dingwall. A deputation of the Dingwall Town Council to-day proceeded by motor car to Gairloch, where they presented Mr Lloyd George with the freedom of the Burgh.

#### TRAINS COLLIDE.

An up express train ran into some coal trucks at Dawlish station on the Great Western South Devon line this morring. No passenger was ; injured, but a number of persons were shaken,

POLLING IN LOUTH. Polling opened in Louth division to-day.

CHANNEL SWIM. Henry Sullivan gave up his Channel swin

owing to the cold, last night.

### TRAIN TRAGEDY.

The man found unconscious in the express from Leeds to London, with a bullet wound, died during the night. It is believed he belonged to Bournemouth.

PLOODS CAUSE DISASTER.

Litbon, Wednesday-Floods, following a storm caused the collapse of a wall here on to a tram car. Saven people were killed.

#### COLLISION BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND POLICE IN INDIA. Simia, Tuesday.

In a collision between British . troops and divil police at Chakrata, over a bazaar dispute, one

#### THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

Los Angelos, Thursday-Miss Rappe's manager declares that Arbuckle admitted there had been an application of ice, which might have caused

#### -EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

grated from Ireland. During the first eight ruff, the principal causes of poor and falling hair months of the present year there were 10,718 and prospotes inxuriant growth. Sold in 6d time emigrants, as compared with 9,941 in the same by J Laird & Co. O'Connell street Limerick; M period last year. Of this numb r 788 came from B Widdess, Roche's street, Limerick : # Leinster, 8 621 from Muuster, 8,579 from Ulster. | Whalan, Rathkeale ; J & G Boyd, Limerick ; or and 2,780 from Concaught.

### LIMERICK MARKETS.

BUTTER -2s 21 to 2s 4d por 1b. POTATORS-40 loads; 7d to 9d per st.

Fown-Chickens, 5s to 7s per pair ; young ducks, 4s to 6s per pair. Eggs-Hen eggs, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per dozen : duck eggs, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per dozen

FRUIT-Eating apples, 2s 1 d to 4s Od per basket; cooking apples, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; pears, 59 Od to 69 Od. MEAR-All rossting joints, beet and muston,

2s Od per lb ; boiling beef, la 8d per lb ; boiling mutton, 1s 10d per ib; steak and shop, 2s Do BREADSTUFFS, - Tyholesale Propes at Mill Door

Bakers' Blour, 6 's Od per sa k ; Retail Jutes, Mo reply from Mr Lloyd George to Mr De | 62 : per sack : Retair Cotton, 63s Oatmes!, 62 . 6d per cack : Flatte Meal, 26, 0d per owt : Bran, £11 10s per ton ; Pollard, £13 0c per tou.

Whe following ari to-day's prices :owt ar lb owt gr lb Bultable pigs (1 1 0 to 1 2 79 - 130a (x) Overweight (1 3 1 to 1 Heavy ditto (over 1 3 14) - 120a (d

(over 2 0 0) ... 115s 0d Ditto \_\_\_ (over 2 1 7) ... Special Ditto Unfinished ... Special price. (about 8 stone) Bixes" (bacon pige under 10st)... 125s tid

> OORK BUTTER MARKES. THIS DAY.

(BY CELEGRAPH.) Firsts, Export, 131s; Country, -s Fresh supply small ; demand quiet. Weather fine.

#### DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET

THIS DAY.

Firsts, 126s; Bresh (A), Ills; Centrifugal

(BY TELEGRAPH.) Numbers :- Cattle, 6,829; sheep, 8,815, In every department dearances were less than half the market. Que totions :- Beef, 50s to 88s per owt : mutton, 8d to le per lb. Cattle down £3 to £5 per head on last week's prices.

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CURING SNAKE BILE.

There is a famous establishment in Brazil. known as the Serotheropic Institute of Buturstan, where poisonous snakes are kept for experimental purposes, and the aunouncement that Dr. Vital Brazil, head & the Scrotheropic Institute, has discovered a serum which is proof against the bites of the venomous reptiles in Brazil has induced the Indian Government to favour the proposal of the estabdishment of a similar institution in that country. The institute, which has now been in existence some years and has fully justified ats existence, lies isix miles from the city of

To the casual visitor, says the Grankie, the most interesting part of the establishment is the "Sorpontarium," or serpont garden, where the most deally anakas found in South America are installed. Viewed from a distance, it looks like a miniature negro village. or an Arab cemetery, for scattered here and there is the midst of lawns and pathways are dome-shaped houself or tombs made of cement. These little huts, in which the snakes find helter from the bot rays of the sun or the rigorous cold of winter, are urrounded by a low but thick wal, surmounted by iron raillogs. Within this wall is a little most, filled with water, which forms an impassable bar-Fier to the inmates, who crawl about in perfect liberty in the midst of this "serpents' paradise." On this farm are to be found all sorts

When Dr. Brazil wishes to obtain venom from one of them his resistant pins its head down with a forfied stick and then grips the reptile firmly by the back of the neck. Held in this way no harm is done to the make, nor in it bite its ceptor. A small beaker glass, covered with a piece of aseptic gauze, is these presented to the snake, at which it instantly strikes, thereby lepositing its poison-just a drop or two-in the beaker. This is diluted with sugar of milk, and then injected into a horse, ass, or other animal. Gradually the dose is increased until the animal becomes immune. The vaccine is an absolute antidote We know now that the most efficient cure for snake poison is-snake of son. At present, however, it has its limitations. If by chance you are bitten by a cobra, or the deadly Russell viper, the filly successful antidote is the venom or serun of that particular serpent. Hence it is not seary to know what species of sinke one is sisten by, and unless the serum of that kin is available

little can be done ANIMAL TRADE DURING THE WAR. The figures of the international trade in animals and animal products during the war are given in a publication entitled "Commeros international, du Bétail et de ses Dérivés," and igsued by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Imports and exports during the five years 1915 to 1919 of livestock, meat, fats, milk, butter, cheese, leather, skins, and wool are given for all

Generally, the figures show that, during the war, the world's trade in live animals gave way to the trade in frozen and chilled meats. Argentine, Brazil, Canada, the Union of South Africa, and New Zealand substantially increased their resports of beef, while Uruguay and New Zealand it creased their exports of mutton, and Can da and the United States their exports of jork. A very considerable increase also came about in the exportation of animal fats, lard, and bacon from Argentine, Brazil, the United States, China, and New Zealand. The exports of condensed milk from the United States made a tenfold increase in the course of the five years, passing from 35,000 metric tons in 1915 to about 390,000 in 1919. The butter exports from North and South America increased continuously, while those from Denmark, Holland, Russia, and Sweden diminished.

The export of cheese from European countries decreased very considerably, especially . from Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and France. The increase towards the end of the five-year period in the international trade in leather is also shown.

THE LEGEND OF KING IR HUR. The story of King Arthur is argely mythieal. He is said to have lived 1.1, 500-532. He was King of the Silures, the British tribes in the South of Waies. His futher, Uther, besieged and captured the Cattle of Tintagel, in Cornwall, the Duke of Cornwall being slain in the fighting. Uther then married Igraine, the Duke's widow, and Arthur was her son. Thus, though tribur was King of the Britons in South Wales, through his mother he held Cornwall, and the raine of lintreed in North Corpwall were usually spoken of as Arthur's

#### SECRETARIAL COURSE FOR GIRLS.

THIS course (MORNING CL488) which comprises the following subjects :-Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic and Tots, Spelling, Diotsilon and Punctuation, Handwriting, English Composition or Business Composition, should be taken by all young ladies on but ness bent. It will not only theroughly fit them for the posts of Shorthand-Typists, but - Il qualify them for entrance to Examination's such as Lady Clerkships, Bank of Ireland, G. 8 and W Rig., M. G. W Rly, Government Typists, Commercial and Professional Offices, Lady Secretaries, etc. AFTERNOON CLASS held on every day of the week except Saturday EVENING CLASS held on Mandays and Thursdays, 7 p.m to 9 p.m.

#### DOWSLEY'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Glentworth Street Limerick

LOVELY HAIR.

WHILDREN'S HAIR needs special attention Soft silky treeses in after lite are the result of sare in youth. Hair bealth is assure by using Last month 303 males and 593 females ami. Ova Pomade. It frees the scalp of nits and dend

Ovell Od, Newry.

#### A J SEXTON'S AUCTIONS.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

The Salesrooms Thomas Street IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

High-Class Furniture AND EFFECTS.

Removed from Rosbrien House, Be instructions of Mrs Yeates, and for other To be held at above.

On Tomorrow (Friday) 23rd Sept At 12 o'Clook. (As already advertised in detail).

Usual commission of 5 per cent. A J SEXTON. Auctioneer 68 O'Cornell-street, Limerick.

### LIMERICK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING.

Wednesday & Thursday 5th & 6th October, 1921

SEE HUGE ENTRY LIST

### MESSRS

SURGEON DENTISTS,

#### [ESTABLISHED 1852]. Regular Fortnightly Attendance-

Limerick, Ennis, and Tipperary. LIMERICK--

SEPTEMBER 1, 3. 12, 13, 15, 17, 26, 27, 2

NEXT VISITS TO-ENNIS-(AT QUEEN'S HOTEL). SEPTEMBER 14, 28

NEXT VISITS TO--TIPPERARY-(AT DOBBYN'S HOTEL). **SEPTEMBER 2, 16, 30** 

Griffin's Nursery Ballinacurra

DALMS, Flowering Plants, Cat Flower Wreaths, and Bouquets. Over two thousand Chrysanthemums have been planted under glass to supply out blooms during the winter; large took of Bruit Trees, Forest Trees, Shruhs and Whorn Quick ; inspection invited.

NEW ZEALAND VIG PANAMA

#### Shaw, Savill and Albion Line.

THROUGH PASSENGER BOCKINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Particulars apply to the Company, 34 Leadenhall Street, E. C 3; and 62 Pall Mall BW, 1; or the White Star Line, Liverpool, and 1, Cookepur street, 8, W.1

I IMERICK-Required to rent or purchase (furnished or unfurnished), near or in town Limerick, small house and isw acres of land attached, suitable for Farmery or Market Garden. Address Box 532, c/o Eason's Advertising Agency,

DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE FOR SALE, 11 1915 model, in perfect order; £37 10s. Apply, 5 Verona Esplanade. ANTED-An experienced Nurse to take charge of month old baby. Apply by

letter to Box No 912 this office. A PARTMENTS TO LET to suit gentleman. A at 2 St Alphonsus Villas (near Redemptorist Church), with or without board.

R NITTED and Crochet Jumpers, Frocks, Children's Euits, etc; ladies own wool; moderate prices. Apply Box No 913 this office.

ISENGAGED-Good plain Cook ; young, well recommended; city or suburbs; £30. Apply Hawker's Agency, 56 George-street. TURNISHED FLAT WANTED by newly married couple. Reply box 908, this office. (a3s24)

TO LET-A Comfortable Front Bedroom, with use of diningroom -- 45 Henry Street, CECOND HAND Books, Magazines, etc., also

Residuary Furniture, bought and sold. Coleman's, 6 Rutland street. I IURNSED HOUSE WANTED to rout or purchase, in or near City. Reply, with full particulars, to Box No 905, this office. (a3:22) GROUND RENTS WANTED-Advertiser is open to purchase well-secured gr und rents

in Limerick City. Give full particulars to Box No. 908, this office. (a3 a22) DEDUCTIONS in PRICES-Skipper Sardines 10 93d iln; Flour, 3/6 stone; Creamery Butter 2/- and 2/2 lb; Margarine, 11d lb; Jame, Jellies, Marmalade, Candles, etc. - Bennis & Sons,

30 George-street. GIFT BOOKS for the Kiddies at Galbraith's now on show; buy one this year early, and dull hours glad will grow-33 Upper Cecil-stree'.

TANTED-Hot House Grapes and Tomatoes. Bennis and Sons. DOYAL SOVEREIGN Transplanted Straw-

berry Ranners, 6s, free .- Bourke, Thornfields, Lisnagry. LIOUSE FOR SALE, immediate possession. situate at Thomond Villas, Thomondgate, contains sittingroom, four bedrooms. kitchen, yard, patent wo. Apply, John Kennedy.

Shelbourne Terrace. MOR SALE-One aDstached House, North Circular Road. Particulars from John Kenny and Sons, Ceoil Street. FOR SALE-One Detached House, Engis Road.

Particulars from John Kenny and Sons, ADIES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR permanently removed by Electrolysis. 10/6 per sitting. A. Staehll, 41 Cecil Street, Limerick.

ATH SPONGES-A case of excellent pieces just arrived. Average price 6s each. Make an arly selection and secure the pick. Brishes, Combs, Wash Gloves, Bathing Bw mming Wings, and a variety of holiday goods. M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, Roche's street.

#### BIRTHS. MARRIAGES. DEATHS

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, not exceeding five lines, which must in all cases be fully authenticated, are charged 4e 6d eacha For every additional line 6d extra.

BIRTH. Ni Holson-Reptember 19, 1921, at Karachi, Shad, India, to Ida, wife of John Gifford Nicholson, a son.

MARRIAGE. HELL and RENNIX -September 14, 1921, by special licence, at Woolwich, James, youngest son of the late Mr Hill and Mrs Hill, Gravesend, to Olaf Alexandra, youngest daughter of A. T.

Rennix, Dublin. DEATHS. Dasw-September 22, 1921, at her residence. Dromlohan, Mrs Drew, wife of George Drew,

aged 74. Puneral to Askeston on da unday as Lo'clock (ald time). HARRER-Saptember 21, 1921, at her residence, 54 Ranelagh-road, Dublin, Margaret, widow of Benjamin Willis Cleveland Harker:

# GIBSON'S

## Millinery Costumes,

Mrs McClatchey has returned from Markets

## PUT YOUR FEET IN Whitehaven OUR HANDS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Saxone Boots and Shoes for Men \_\_\_ AND \_\_\_

Ariste and Nil Simile for Ladies.

## 11 Cecil Street, Limerick JOHN DUGGAN & SONS

27, PATRICK STREET.

REPAIRING & BOOT-MAKING AT 5 ELLEN STREET.



Toilet Sets. Breakfast Sets. Dinner Sets. Tea Sets.

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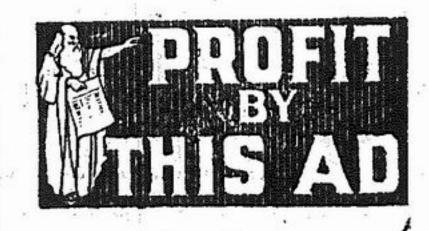
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LIMEBICK COUNTY COUNCIL

Scheme for Scholarships

From Primary to Secondary Schools in County Limerick,

I-NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS. Six of the annual value of £40. The Committee shall be at liberty to reduce the value of the Boholarship where the pupils' parents or guardians are in a position to bear part of the expense o his or her education. The Committee shall, likewise, have power to make a supplementary grant not exceeding £10 per annum towards the maintenance of any scholar whose parents are unable to meet the expenses incidental to residence in a Secondary School.

II-CONDITIONS OF TENURE. (A) The Primary School from which the pupil comes must have adopted the Geallo Lesgue Education Programme as modified by Dail Eireann, viz., (a) Irish to be the official Bohool Language, i.e. Irish to be used for Roll Call, orders, prayers, &c. (b) Irish to be taught for vernacular use to each child for at least one hour per day. (c) Irish History to be taught to all pupils.

League Programme for decondary Schools, viz.
Irish to be taught to all pupils for vernacular use.
(b) Irish history to be taught to all pupils. (c) All Examination Papers to be set in both English and Irish, each pupil examined to have permission to answer in whichever of the two languages he may think fit. In examinations in a foreign language the use of that foreign language to be permitted Matrioviation at the N.U.I.

III-TENURE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Coals, which are of the years provided the pupil shows satisfactory progress as tested by (a) the periodical school examination. (b) the annual school examination at the end of the academic year, (c) the special test in Irish and Irish History applied by the Committee's Examiner at the end of each year, (d) a satisfactory report from the Examining Board of a Gaelto College, where the pupil will spend a seasion in the summer of each year at the expense of the Committee, until certified as able to be tought through the medium of Irleh. The courses for the Special History Examinations are ;—At the end of First Year—Story of Ireland (tested Bilingually) of Beats Naom Padraig—Bilingual. At the end of Second Year—Mitchel's History of Ireland and Stair na hEireann Part I (Rogan o. Neactain). At the end of Third Year-Last Conquest and Sean A'l'aimais, "Eire" (Conan Macl). At the end of Fourth Year-The Irish Wars, by J J O'Connell, M.A, and Saother ar Sean I goein. By Sean O'Ceallaig, T.D.

IV.—RESIDENTIAL QULIFICATIONS. Scholarships shall be restricted to pupils who are of Irish birth and whose parents or guardians have been resident in the County for five years.

V .- OTHER QUALIFICATIONS. Children of labourers or farmers whose valuation does not exceed £20 shall be entitled to a full Scholarship. Children of farmers whose valuation exceeds £20 but does not exceed £50 may, at the disoretion of the Committee, receive a reduced Scholarship, the value of which shall be determined by the Committee with a view to the parents' ofreumstances. Children of others than farmers or labourers may be awarded a Scholarship (full or reduced), as the Committee shall decide, according to the circumstances of the parents.

VI.-AGE LIMIT. but not exceeding 16 years on the first of June.

being admitted for examination, produce a satisfactory reference from the Teacher or School Manager of his School, together with a medical certificate as to fitness, and a recommendation from a Clergyman of his parish as to character.

VIII. - AWARDS. Scholarships shall be awarded strictly in order of merit, &c.

IX.-EXAMINATION. Candidates for Scholarships shall be subjected to a competitive examination-oral and writtento be held by Examiners appointed by the Com-X.-GENERAL POWERS.

Scholarship without assigning a reason. The Committee also reserve the right to revise this Scheme or any part of it at any time, subject to SYLLABUS. The following is the list of subjects for examina-IRISH, IRISH HISTORY, LATIN, FRENCH,

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOGRAPHY, BOTANY, Surely, there. DOMESTIC SCIENCE, RUBAL ECIENCE, GEOMETRY. and English. Irish and Irish History are essential; any other three subjects from the foregoing list. 100 marks will be assigned to each subject. No award will be made to say candidate who has not passed in each of the five subjects (30%) and secured at least 250 marks out of the aggregate 500. AN GAEDILGE-Seadua 50 pp., Part 1. (Read-

1-xvili inclusive. Christian Brothers' Irish History

ARITHMETIC-Four Primary Rules. Decimals and Fractions with simple [problems therson, Simple percentages (profit and loss). The Unitary

GEOGRAPHY-General-The Map of the World and Ireland: Special-Ireland, her ancient and modern Divisions, Great Rivers, Harbours, Mountains, Towns, Bogs, Mines, Agricultural and other products. More particular knowledge of the County of Limerick.

GEOMETRY-Euclid-Books I and II. ROTANY-(a) Terms-Root, Stem, Leaf. Stipules, Bracts, Flawer, Calyx, Corolla, Stamens, Pistils, Fruit, Seed Receptacle and Nectory : (b) To recognise fifty plants; to know their names in Itish and English; (o) To be able to give a brief account of the locality and uses of twenty plants ; ; (d) Four Nat. orders, twelve speciments from each with Irish and losal names.

RUBAL SCIENCE-(1) Examination of a simple plant and its parts ; (2) Flowers-their structure and uses; (3) Fruits-disposal of seeds and uses of fruits; (4) Winter twigs and bude; (5) Beede and germination; (6) Work of roots, stems and leaves; (7) Plant propagation; (8) Climate and weatherweather charts; (9) Construction and uses of barometer and thermometer-hygrometer and rain gauge : (10) Study of the soil, how formed, erceion and denudation, sedementary rocks and rocks of vegetable origin ; (11) Recognition of common wild flowers, shrubs and trees with their Irish names. \*With special reference to the soil and geological formation of Co Limerick. DOMESTIO ECONOMY-(1) General-Elements of

sanitation in the dwelling-house , principles of personal cleanliness: disposal of refuse and dangers of dust and dirt; principles of care of, and cleaning of, articles of household use ; homely weights and messures ; arrangement of daily and weekly work in small houses : duying of supplies and apportionment of expenditure; elementary principles and practice of First Aid treatment of outs, bruizes and burns, and care of sick persons in the home. (2) Cookery-Principles and practice of simple home cookery as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools; (3) Laundry-Principles and practice of simple home laundry work as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools: (4) Needlework-Plain Needlework, outting out and knitting as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools,

ENFLISH-Poetry-" The Four Winds of Erin," E Carbery : Literature in Ireland. Irish Verse-Selected, by Yeats. Prose-The Letters of Wolfe Tone: a written Letter or Essay; Reading and Dictation.

tions with simple problems thereon; Elementary Original OFBENCH-(1) Malot: Remi et ses Amis, chaps 1 3 inclusive (from Sans Beamille, pt I, chaps 19 Questions in French to be answered in French: (2) A passage or passages from some

other French work or works for translation at

eight. (3) Short sentences, colloquial phrases,

All Papers will be set in Irish and English. LATIN-(1) Casar de Bello Gallico. Book iv, chaps 20-38, and Book v, chaps 1-33, both in clusive; (2) Short Sentences for translations from English into Latin, the Latte for the more difficult words being supplied ; (3) A passage or passages from some other Latin work or works for transistion at sight ; (4) Roman History from the

foundation of Rome to B C. 264. MAURIOE FITZGERALD. Secretary to Committee.

CAPETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED equal to new, is per disen. Single or double edge. Returned post paid, is 2d. -P Clarke, 33 Queen etreet, Limeriok. [-39 013]

### RANDOM READINGS

HUMOUR IN THE BIBLE. The Rev. W. Ernest Beet, M.A., Litt.D. in the Experitor, points out that there is

much humour in the Bible, and he gives the story in the Book of Esther as an example, Says Mt. Beet ! There is a delicious touch of humour in the picture of that great man, the Grand Vision, Haman, with the world of Persia at his feet,

and wielding little less than the full powers of royalty, yet, like a spoilt child, filled with discontent by reason of the attitude assumed towards himself by one of his subordinates. The offending official, the Jewish exide Mordeeni, is, of course, the real hero of the

One cannot picture without a smile the mighty Haman as he comes forth from the Queen's banquet of wine, almost bursting with self-importance, and saluted on every hand with the most abject deference, as his eye unexpectedly falls upon the hated Mordecai, who, with averted face, passes on his way without one sign of respect or recognition. Madame Haman, so far as our information goes, heard her husband out without remark, as he told his tale of prosperity and annoyance. When he had quite finished his (B) The Secondary School which the pupil, or lady replied briefly and to the point, "If the his parents or guardians, choose for the holding of man amoys you, have him hanged and be a Scholarship shall have adopted (a) the Gealie done with it," for so her counsel may be paraphrased into modern speech.

If Haman rested well that night, his master, certainly did not, for sleep persistently refused to visit the restless couch of the King. To beguile the tedium of the night, or perchance to woo the fickle goddess, Ahas-Big Reduction in Prices the use of that foreign languages. The pupil to him the annals of his reign. The record to be taught at the Secondary School with r view to which he listened reminded the angust listener of a great personal service which The tenure of these Scholarships shall be four | Mordecai had rendered to him, and which had so far gone unrewarded, an omission which he resolved to rectify with the dawn. The night passed, and Haman was early astir, impatient to secure the royal assent to the projected

> mined that Mordecai's service should not remain unrecognised one moment longer than he could help, was stready inquiring whether any important officers of state were yet within the precincts of the palace. No less a personage than the Grand Vizier himself was

> in attendance in the outer court. Immediately upon his entrance the Vizier is greeted with the question, "What shall be done to the man whom the King delights to bonour?" To Haman, prime favourite as he was, it seemed obvious that his master could

> > HAMAN'S SURPRISE.

On the assumption that he himself was the fortunate person, he evidently made his suggestion, his face lighting up with pleasure and pride as he pictured himself being paraded through Susa in royal array. If a bomb from a modern aeroplane had exploded at his feet Haman could hardly have been more shaken and more utterly

THE FINALE.

Haman spent a wretched morning parading his rival through the principal streets of the capital, making proclamation before him that this was the man whom the King delighted to honour. . . . Humiliated beyond Pupils shall be eligible for Scholarships up to measure, haunted by apprehension, Haman wearily made his way homeward from his VII.—REFERENCES. morning engagement. In his wretchedness Every candidate for a Scholarship shall, before and disappointment Haman would seem to have forgotten his engagement to dine at the palace. But a royal invitation is a command. What happened at this memorable banquet is a familiar story. Ruin and death were the

attendants at the feast. A PIUTE INDIAN'S LAMENT.

The following lines, quoted from Harper's Magazine, are translated by Mary Austin from a Piute Indian's poetic lament for,

Son, my son! I will go up to the mountain; There I will light a fire for the feet of my And there I will lament him

Oh, my son, Son, my son,

In warrior's gear. On the Spirit Road, Thy deeds are walking,

I am the stalk the reapers left standing,

fess, writes "Diarist" in the Westminster. Gazette, has led me to the discovery, in so unlikely a place as the thirty-seventh memoir of the Egypt Exploration Society, of a story that recalls to mind those Wise Men of Gotham who were among the joys of my childhood. The memoir, entitled "Balabish " -it is published by Mesers. Allen and Unwin, and sold at the offices of the Society-deals with the investigations of Professor Thomas Whittemore and Mr. G. A. Weinwright at Balabish, on the eastern bank of the Nile. just at the upper end of the triangular piece of land enclosed between the river and the eastern desert. They found, among other things, broken kohl-pots, jars of scented ointment, finely worked leather, bow-strings, bag woven of giraffe's hair, and many interesting specimens of pottery; and this although the "buriels" which they opened had already been plundered by natives-" frequently plundered," they put it.

The story is a small thing; but it pleases me. "The inhabitants," the two authors say, " are the most stupid natives we have ever met; in fact, many of them seem to be absolutely weak-minded. . . . The story goes that some men from the village sailed down stream, stole some sugar from Baliana, and hoped to bring it home mobserved; they, therefore, towed the sacks in the water behind their boat, and on arrival were curprised to find no sugar. Meanwhile, someone at Balians, being thirsty, had drunk from the Nile and found it sweet, which raised the alarm, and so the thieves were tracked by the very means which they had hoped would cover up their crime." Another story, of the men of a neighbouring village, is that they coveted one of the minarets of the famous mosque of Girgs, and, one night, put ropes round it, and tried to draw it away to their own village. This seems to be a district worthy of investigation not only for archeo: logical purposes.

HOW WE GOT SHRAPNEL. It was a British General of that name who invented the deadly missile. It was first used at Surinam in 1804, but it first became really popular at the battle of Waterloo, General Shrapnel was a famous military inventor of his day, and he was granted a big pension by the British Government in recognition of this

#### **CORRY'S** Tobacco Lice

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For Lice and all 9kin troubles in Cattle, Horses and a passage for translation from English into Pige, &c, for preventing Fly on Sheep and Warbie Fly in Cattle, also for Fless, &c, on Dogs, Cats, Poultry and their neste.

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Letion, in bottles, 1/2. BOLD BY ALL AGRICULTURAL CHRMISTS. MANUFACTURED BY

SLEEPLESS KING'S DISCOVERY.

In the meantime Ahaseurus himself, deter-

have but one person in mind.

taken aback than he must have been when he received the King's command, uttered in

of neither discussion nor delay, "Make haste, and do even so to Mordecai."

direct and peremptory terms which admitted

The Committee reserve to themselves the right

What is my life to me now you are departed? In the dark earth We softly laid thee. In the chief's robe,

The corn comes to the ear again.

What is my life to me now you are departed?

THE MEN OF BALABISH. Nothing but a happy chance, I must con-

# Powder.

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#### IRISH PEACE

Only Basis

No Decision Regarding Separation Gairloch, Tuesday Night-Mr De Valera's last Note does not, in the opinion of well-informed triends of the Premier, diminish the gravity of the situation, for while it is more conciliatory in tone, it does not deviate from the position taken up by Mr. De Valera on the question of principle. He still wants the Conference to discuss whether Breisod gehall be separated from the Empire. whereas the position of the Government is that the basis of any Conference agreed to by the Prime Minister must be that Ireland remains part of the Empire-Sir Percival Phillips, "Daily Express" Special Correspondent.

"The Times," commenting on Mr De Valera latest communication to the Premier, says i clearly defines the Issue between Sinn Fein and the Government. He requests that it be made plear whether the Government demand a surrender on the part of Sirn Beln or not. The word is not happily choser, but this is not the moment for verbal niceties. The people of this co'atry de not desire aurrender. They desire an 'agrocment that, in Mr Da Valera's words, shall end the dispute for ever and enable the two mations to settle down in peace. Practically, which they Good when the first invitation was sent to Mr De Valera and his colleagues, with this important difference-that in the meantime a formal British offer of settlement with Ireland has been made. The journal rejoices that Mr De Valera's letter revives the treaty concept contained in the first British offer. Where the British Government speaks of a treaty of which it defines the object. Mr De Valera speaks of a "treaty of accommodation and association properly concluded," and defines its object in similar language. In these circumstances the points of agreement far outweigh the apparent points of difference-all the more as there is no question whatever of any formal or informal recognition of an Irish Re public on the part of the British Government Therefore, the only proper course is for both sides to meet in the spirit of concord and conciliation.

The "Chronicle" says-Once again Mr De Valera has sent to the Prime Minister a letter which befogs the issue. Unhappily, obscure as that Sinn Fein is unwilling to surrender the claim to a Republic or to enter a conference, acknowledging allegiance to the Crown. We fear that " no" than any that have been received.

The "Morning Post" says-If Mr Lloyd George is to make a stand only upon this question of sovereignty, he may win the point but lose th game. As a loyal Minister of the Crown he ought to play for the recovery of re-! power in Ireland He ought to recognise that the policy of surrender has failed, and the old position of secure and stable union must be regained. To fight for less than

that is to light for a shadow. The " Daily Mail" political correspondent at Inverness, writing on Monday, says-The Prime Minister is determined not to do anything in the way of foreing the pace to jeopardise the Irish peace chances at this critical time. The Prime Minister is still hopeful-one might almost say confident-that the present difficulties will be overcome and the Irish conference held. More hopefulness ind d prevails in Gairlooh than in London on this matter, and is, I believe, justified by the tone of private and unpublished messages.

Lord Londonderry and Peace.

In an address to the Northern Parliament Senate on Tuesday, Lord Londonderry pointed out that the work of the Northern Parliament had been retarded through the Southern Parliament failing to function, and pleaded for patience. It was of the highest importance that no act should be taken by them which might be made an excuse for saying that owing to hasty action ou their part, negotiations had broken down. He might be an optimist, but he hoped in the near future to see two Parliaments in Ireland rivalling each other in governing the communities in their charge to the best advantage. They must have peace and Ireland would be at a standstill until they got it. They wanted an end of suspicion, intimidation and assassination, and their part in bringing it about was best played by showing a spirit of peace and tolerance in their own midst. After a short discussion relative chiefly to the recent disturbances in Belfast and the actions of the authorities in maintaining peace, the Senate adjourned until next day.

#### What Dublin Hopes.

Dublin revisited after weeks has not lost its appatite for peace. It has been said with truth that events have made it easier for an extremist to be an extremist in Ireland and to carry his policy than for a mederate to be a moderate. But there are still moderates in the land and among them to-day there is no disposition to regard Sinn Fein's latest note to Gairloch as having worsened the position. It is telt here that Mr De Valera has finally explained away the paragraph which the Prime Minister asked that he should withdraw. It is generally recognised that Sinn Fein cannot be expected to make the withdrawal in any more express or formal way. Moderate Irish opinion is not, as may be thought in certain quarters, tied help. leasly to the chariot wheels of Sinn Fein. Among the moderates in Dublin are some who criticise Mr De Valera for making what turns out to be an irrelevant proclamation of his full aspirations; and there are others who, sympathising more closely with his position, feel that some such declaration was, for domestic reasons, incumbent upon him. Both these schools of opinion agree to-day in believing that Mr Lloyd George may now-even if he might not safely have done so before-sceept the explanation which has been given and proceed at once to fir a new date for the conference, - " Daily News " Special Corre-·spondent,

#### DOCTOR'S TRAGIC END.

The Marylebone Coroner on Tuesday concluded the inquiry into the death of Dr Richard William Allea, an eminent bacteriologist, aged 44, who was found dead in his house in Harley

Medical evidence was given that death was due to the injection of a powerful mixture of morphine and cocaine. In recording a verdict that death was due to come following a hypodermic injection of morphine self-administered by the deceased to relieve pain, and that he died by misadventure, the Coroner said it caunot be too emphatically stated for the protection of the public that selfadministration of drugs hypodermically, whether by doctors to themselves or by others to themselves, is a practice which is fraught with the utmost danger. The system readily tolerates large quantities without immediate danger to life, but the inevitable result must be progressive degeneration of the mental and moral faculties. Reckless carelessness too often follows, and a fatal overdess terminates the scene.

#### CARUSC'S £120 000 ESTATE.

New York, Saturday. Bruno Zirato, Secretary of the late Signor Caruso, angounced that the heirs have reached an amicable agreement for the settlement of his estate, valued at £120,000, which will be divided in five parts, fifty per cent going to Caruso's brother, Giovanni, the other four shares of twelve and a half per cent to go to the widow and daughter Floria, and the natural sons, Enrico and Rodalieo.

HARBOUR TIDE TABLE IMERIC K SEPTEMBER.

TIDES. MORNING! EVENING Time. Height. Time Height. P. M. P. L. R. M. F. I. 23 ... 10 9 ... 19 2 ... 10 33 ... 18 Saturday 24 \_\_11 0 \_\_ 18 0 \_\_11 38 \_\_ 17 Toneday 27 ... 2 29 ... 17 8 \_ 3 5 \_ 18 Wednes 28 \_ 3 36 ... 18 7 \_ 4 8 \_ 19 Chureday 29 \_ 4 30 ... 19 10 ... 4 56 ... 20

(Old Dime).

(These tides are infinenced by the weather).

The "Daily Express" understands that the mething like 3,000 men.

#### COUNTY LIMERICK FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive of the County Limes rick Farmers' Accordation was held at Geary's Hotel, on Saturday last Mr J K Hogen presided. The following 'delegates representing their bracches were present :- Mesers H J O'Brien, I Scanlan, Fedamore; M Mitchell and Jas Meany, Ballybricken; J McCormack, and T. Nunan (General Treas), Monsieen ; O O'Sullivan, Castlemshon; M Ryan, Murros; G Lysaght and T Dundon, Patrickswell ; L Madden, Edmund Noonan, and S Purcell, Knookes; A T Laffan, Dromkeen; P K Hegan, Herbertstown; P Clifford. J S Dempsey, Fedamore ; Querin deBarri, Knock any ; J Butler, Monaleen ; P Mulcaby, Central Wm Humphroys, Jas O'Connell, Wm Quilty, O Coffey, Bally bricken; J Carmody, Jas Bitzgerald M Hannan, Edward Keehan, P Lynch, T O'Connor, E Scanlan, Patrickswell; D Neville, Pallaskenry : John Hayes, Meanus ; P Hartigan, W Waters, Boher.

Correspondence was dealt with in detail, and a very practical discussion arose on the testing of milk. The views of the farmers from the different districts were given, with a view to showing that the question had occupied their attention for a considerable time, and that they felt keenly on the subject. The debate showed that the crgapleation has turned its special attention to the question of practical farming. It was ultimately decided that the matter of milk tests would be fully considered at a special committee on the 24th instant, when, in donfunction with the Standing Committee, decisive action will be

The case of the unpurchased tenants was disoussed at considerable length. Mr Mesny (Ballybricken) explained fully the pase of the unpurchased tenents in that district. Their demand was a very modest one. There was no doubt on the mind of anyone present that the case of the unpurchased tenants in Co Limerick demanded special recognition by the landlords this year, owing to the sudden drop in agricultural produce prices. It was decided to bold a special meeting of all the unpurchased tenants in the county on Saturday, 24th inst, at Geary's Hotel, Limerick, 1.30 o'clock (Irish time), when the several cases will be fully considered and action

The following resolution from K ockany Branch was adopted un mimously :- "That we, the members of the Knockany Branch, Co Limerick the letter is in some passages, it leaves no doubt Farmers' Association, consider the time ripe for steps to be taken with the object of establishing fixed hours for all fairs and markets held within the county. The most suitable hours would, in Mr De Velera's last letter comes nearer to a plain our opinion, be 7 o'clook during the summer months and 8 o'clock during the other seasons (Irish time)."

Mr Walshe, General Sec., was directed to communicate with the Cattle Traders' Association, and invite their op-operation. It was pointed out by Mr Guerin de Barry that

this arrangement would prevent farmers and their servant boys from travelling during the greater portion of the night previous to the fair, and much inconvenience would be prevented. Mr M F O'Hanlon, General Sec., Irish Farmers'

Union, Dublin, in the course of a very able and practical address, pointed cut specially the needs of organisation just now among the farming community. In every turn of the farmers' business the need showed itself. The time had arrived for closer organisation. The rules of the Organisation should be adhered to until Congress changed any particular rule. There was no doubt but the farmers' organisation was in itself of a democratic character, and its rules were sh devised as to embrace all engaged in this important industry, irrespective of creed, class, or politics. Every thoughtful farmer knows that the very organisation is indispensable to him in the future if the industry is to be profitable. Mr O Hanlon was requested to come to Limerick again at his earliest

It was mentioned at this meeting that a considerable number of branches were in arrears, and | centre in England, Ireland, and Scotland succesthe organiser. Mr Walshe, was directed to take sively. Among the subjects forwarded for conthe necessary steps to have those branches affiliated before the end of November, or at the earliest date possible.

#### THE STRAINED ENTENTE.

The prediction that Mr Lloyd George will shortly disappear from the English political scene is made in an article to which the Paris " Matin" gives prominence. It is by Alfred Zimmern, Professor of International Politics in the University of Wales, formerly a member of the Department of Information at the Foreign Office. The article blames the Prime Minister as being really been a lack of taot and misunderstandings on both sides, the real cause is French lack of confipoints out that France is not alone in her mistrust. The English workers, particularly the miners and agriculturiets, Liberals, Conservatives, Iriehmen-even Germans-all had cause of complaint. The English move slowly, he adds, but nevertheless the saying that it is impossible to "fool all the world all the time" still holds good. If France will have patience, lack of confidence will give way to the old Entente and the brotherhood of the trenches, for it is evident that all hope of European peace and stability depends upon the maintenance of the Entente.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Unemployment Committee of the Cabinet have adopted the following schemes :-1.- Where for the purpose of providing employment in the present emergency local authorities (including Statutory bodies who do not trade for profit) put in hand or accelerate approved works (other than revenue-producing works), which the work of M. Louis Lumiers, of Lyons, the would not otherwise have been proceeded with or so accelerated at the present tim the State will give financial assistance on the fo 'owing basis :

and Sinking Fund charges on loans raised by local authorities to meet expenditure on schemes actively commenced before January 1, maximum of 15 years,

The expenditure to be taken into account within the period ending March 31, 1923. persons and to a preference being given to ex-

service men. 2.-In the case of revenue producing works, of the camera, grants will be paid in approved cases equivalent to 50 per cent of the interest on loans raised for a period of not less than 10 years, in respect of expenditure on schemes actively commenced before January 1, 1922, provided that such excenditure

is incorred within the period ending March 31, These grants will be paid for a period of five

#### WAR MEMORIALS

A nine discrimination seems to have been exercised by the War Office in reference to two battle mamorials which have just been prectedone at htraux to the 2nd Munster Fueillers, and the other at Thiepval to the 36th (Ulster) Division. The former is a. Celtio Cross, which is to be unveiled by the Bishop of Soissons. It commemorates the heroism of the Munsters at the Marne in August, 1914. The other memorial is a tower copied from the old "Pillar Towers" of Ireland. It is to commemorate the splendid fight of the Ulstermen ou July 1st, 1916. Round Tower and Celtic Cross-each is a thing typically Irish, just as was the bravery of the poor fellows who tought and fell on those bloody days of the

#### NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Admiralty is preparing to do all in its power to basten work on the four new battleships in order to assist in providing employment during the winter. All the four ships will be built by private firms in England and Bootland, and the tenders for the shipe have already been saked for. Ultimately, each of the ships will employ directly | their experience or of the reasons for their apprehension.

#### WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Washington, September 20-Mr Lloyd George, who, it was expected, would head the British Disarmament Delegation attending the Disarmament Conference at Washington in November, is unable to come, it is appounced here. Whilst Weshington has not been informed of the circumstances preventing the British Premier's ettendance, it is supposed that the general political situation in Great Britain - chiefly the settlement of the Irish question, and that of unemployment -make it wise for him to remain in England. It is also reported here that Lord Curzon the British Foreign Minister, who it was expected would form part of the delegation, will remain in England for the same reason. Mr Arthur Balfour is mentioned here in official circles as one of the certain British delegates, although there is no definite indication as yet of his appointment. Many American diplomats who met him in negotiations during the war express the hope that he may sit at the conference.

#### THE LIGHTING OF KILMALLOCK.

At the last meeting of the Kilmallock Rural District Council a deputation comprised of Messra J J Power, colr ; W H Madden, D Cussen, and T conba, directors of the local Electric Light Company, appeared before the Council in conneotion with the lighting of the town.

Mr Madden, who acted as spokesman, said they were sent there as a deputation to know if the into a thread, at every stitch. These chain-Council would lend them monetary aid for lighting stitches have the same effect as the knitted the lamps of the town. Hitherto the lamps were kept lighting by one or two benefactors, and they be noticed. The repair will also be much considered it would be a good act on the Counc. I's stronger than when simply derned in the oldpart to interest themselves in the soheme. He fashioned way. hoped the Council would see its way to give them a yearly grant to whatever extent it would be possible, so as to help them to light the street lampe. A similar appeal was made to their predecessors in office, and they concluded that it would be a right thing to help. They (the Company) were not in a satisfactory financial position at present. They knew that money was not very flush at present, but they hoped things would be better in the future. They were there to make this appeal to the Council, and they hoped the Council would consider it favorably.

Mr Power said the position was that the town lighting had ceased. They could not afford, as public benefactors, to keep on the lighting of the town, and they had no hope of seeing any divi- distributed; then iron carefully. dend. They took on the business, not as a moneymaking proposition, but as a project in the interest of the town and country. They looked upon Kilmallook as the chief town in East Limerick, and the people that immediately benefitted by this lighting were the people of the town and immediate locality. The old District Council voted so much a year towards the public lighting of the town, and the old Local Government Board voted a nertain area off which the amount was to be levied. All they would require

now was the approval of the District Council and the Lecal Government Board of Dail Eireaun. After some discussion, it was decided to put consideration of the matter on the agenda for the next meeting.

#### FARMERS' UNIONS.

International Conferences. The National Exective of the Irish Farmers' Union had under consideration recently the question of joint periodical conferences between representatives of the Irish Farmers' Union, the National Farmers' Union of England, and the If animals are well fed on fresh, untainted National Farmers' Union of Scotland. An invitation from the English Union to attend the first | ful and affectionate. of such Conferences at London on September 30 was unanimously accepted, and Mr R A Butler, President; Colonel O'Callaghan Westroop, Sir John Keane, and Mr M I O'Hanlon were appointed. It was decided that the Irish representatives should stipulate that these Conferences be held at intervals of four months at a selected sideration at the forthcoming Conference were the question of "profiteering" in food commodities as affecting the producer and consumer, agricultural matters at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in October, and the importation of Canadian Store Cattle.

#### PURE MILK.

Milk (says "The Farmer's Gazette") is one of the most valuable of all foods, in fact C W Saleeby, M.D. Chairman of the National Birthrate Commission, 1918-20, in an article published in "The Milk Industry," calls it the "food of responsible for the present strain in Anglo- foods." He has paid a third visit to Canada, and French relations. He says that while there have is much struck with the apathy and stupeur of the British public regarding this invaluable food. In Canada and the States, he says, there is sound dence in English policy, which she has learnt to | and persistent teaching as to the value of milk as associate with one man, who puts power before | the food of foods, and it has had wonderful results. duty. He says the French recall the 1918 election | The total consumption in the United States is .78 promises about the ex-Kaiser, and the promise of a pint per head per day, which is more than to squeeze Germany like an orange. Also | three times as much as that consumed in this the abandonment of the offer of a treaty to country. In the greater part of Winnipeg milk guarantee France against German aggression. He | is pasteurised, and tuberculusis is so rare as to be negligible. Milk alone (according to Dr Saleeby) of all we est, is evolved and contrived by Nature in order to be a food. It is not possible to give in a short paragraph a tithe of the arguments contained in the article, but on reading it one is fairly convinced that the subject needs investigation in this country. If by ensuring its purity we could encourage its consumption there is ro doubt that the present supply would soon be totally inadequate, and the producers' interests would be served very greatly. Farmers should, therefore, do all in their power to assist the authorities in any enquiries they may make.

#### PORTRAITS IN RELIEF.

The Royal Photographic Society held the private view on Saturday of its 66th annual exhibition. It was in many respects one of the most interesting exhibitions in the annals of the Society. A portrait of the Postmaster-General, Mr Kellaway, attracted much attention. It is distinguished scientist, and in a new process named "photo-stereo-synthesis." The method used was the assemblage behind each other of six Grants equal to 50 pc: ceris of the interest | positions from six negatives taken by a special camera. The result is a stereoscopic effect of high relief. Another interesting departure is a series of pictures taken by night by flashlight, 1922, will be paid by the State for a period of and caryings in wood and ivory produced by an one-half the term of the loans, subject to a lingenious photographic adaptation. The inventor, an early date. Little has yet been done with will be all approved expenditure incurred colour photography, but the exhibits now on view indicate that advance is steadily being made In approving schemes special regard will be The pictorial section is numerally good, possibly had to the direct employment of unemployed | the clear weather of the past summer being an aid. The portrait group is also excellent, and the exhibition one that should be visited by all lovers

#### GERMANY'S TRADE

Some British manufacturers, a Glasgow telegram states, are coming to the conclusion that German competition will not prove so formidable as was feared at first, and that the present German trade boom is largely fictitious in character, and will fizzle out, as did the Japanese boom during war time. This view is based on reports that although German manufacturers have booked big orders by offering low prices, huyers are finding when goods are delivered that they are of the poorest quality. Accordingly leading firms in the country are hurrying the departure of special representatives to the Continent with the object of reaping the advantage which higher quality gives them. As far as the wool trade is concerned, the leading brokers differ from the view that the boom in Germany issisokening. It is stated that Germany is still buying more wool than any other country. Frem Berlin, the Exchange correspondent telegraphs that the "Bergwerks Zeitung" reports a boom in the chemical market, and states that the demand far exceeds the supply. The producers have lengthened their delivery terme, and sell only to old oustomers, at rapidly rising prices. Orders from abroad for certain chemicals are so big that they cannot be met. But foreigners continue to order, although export prices in marks have been raised as much as 100 per cent.

#### KIDNAPPED MEN RETURN.

Of fifteen young men who a week ago were taken from their homes at Shankhill. Co Dublin, to an unknown destination, 14 have been released, and have returned. They would give no account of

#### HINTS FOR THE HOME.

BY A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

WASHING AND DRYING THE HAIR. Whenever and wherever possible the hair should be dried in the open air. Sunshine and fresh air are its best friends, whilst hot air is not good for it, though, of course, there are times when its use is governed by expediency and the time at one's disposal. excellent holp, however, in expediting the drying of the hair-which is always the most trying part of the operation-will be found in the brim of an old straw but, the wider the better. Cut off the grown, being careful to cut it as evenly as possible, so as not to leave ends that will dray or split the hair, pull this through until the brim rests on the head Arrange the hair round it so that the sun and air got to all the strands, and it will dry much less time than by the ordinary methods

MENDING WOOLLEN GARMENTS. A jumper or jersey or any knitted garment that has a rib can be mended in a much more satisfactory way if this method is used: De not darn it in the usual manner, but take the wool with which you intend to repair the article and run stitches across the rent. Then begin at the top loft-hand side, and chainstitch down the row of cross-threads, taking

rib, and if the varn matches, the darn will not

HOW TO GET UP MUSLIN. Organdi and the light muslins are so popular that the following directions upon th manner of getting them up may be welcomed. Wash them in a nice lather of lukewarm soupy water, and when quite clean rines several times in cold water till quite clear and free from soap. If coloured dry in the shade The colour should have been set with salt or vinegar in the last ringing water. When quite dry, stiffen slightly with starch, rice, or gum water, as preferred, rinse to get out any thickening, then dry, after which dampen slightly, roll up carefully, and let it be evenly

CHILDREN AND THEIR PETS. There is something very sweet in the trigadship between children and dumb and als. Cats, doge, rabbits, guinea pigs, and even white mice, have all been, at various times, pets, and it is extremely interesting to note the wonderful understanding which exists between the creatures and their little owners. Dogs, especially, with that beautiful instinct which is so difficult to distinguish from reason, know perfectly well that the little hand that caresses and strokes them so fearlessly belongs to a heart full of love towards them, and will take a bone or biscuit so gently as to make one wonder if they really do belong to the lower creation.

Parents are doing a good work when they encourage the love of animals in the children and teach them to regard them not only as playmates, but as living creatures who depend on us for kindness. We hear people say that eats are treacherous, and dogs are vicious but the remark is only made by those who dis like them, or do not understand their nature food, and treated kindly, they will be grate-

#### WASHING SILK STOCKINGS.

Silk stockings (so called) do not as a rule wear out. They generally onjoy but a brie career through being wrongly laundered With care in washing and ironing they may be made to last a long time, and to look well as long as they last. First of all sonk them in cold water for a few minutes. Then prepare a soapy lather, and when almost cold place the stockings in this, squeezing them a few times and rubbing the feet gently between the hands. Rinse in slightly warmer water to remove all soap. Follow this with a rinse of but on no account wring or twist. Never hang up fancy stockings to dry, as this renders them liable to ludder and run into holes. Luy them on an old towel and pat and stretch | gently into shape, afterwards drying them, whilst still lying flat, on the rack of the kit- Irlsh History and any other three subjects, chen range or in the open air. When bone dry spread over them a piece of damp muslin and press with a moderately heated iron. This will give them a finish equal to new whilst not injuring the stockings in any way.

#### HOME - MADE BATH SALTS.

scented varieties, especially, are somewhat expensive, and rank as a luxury. The homethat is required is ordinary washing soda, verbena, saudalwood, or lavender to supply the perfume. Enough oil of verbena to scent two or three pounds of soda can be bought for a few pence.

#### HOW TO COOK MEAT.

Take care the fire is made up thoroughly, and all the various cooking utensils required joint should also be overhauled, and cleansed | Seanduln." where necessary.

Baked meat should always be placed upon a trivet, and that in a baking-tin, care being taken that the joint is placed in the centre of the dish, and does not touch the sides of the oven. Ventilute the oven. Boiled fresh meat should be immersed in boiling water, as the heat draws out the sub stance which forms a coating that retains the juice of the joint.

Broiling wants special care, such as a clear fire and warm gridiron. Coke is better than Frying: Pan should be warmed first and

then the fat thoroughly boiled. Meat or fish should not be put on till fat boils. Stewing: The joint in this case is placed in cold water, and should simmer only, never really boil. This takes a much longer time than either boiling or roasting.

BOILED FRESH HERRINGS. Wash, cut off the heads, clear the inside. Mr H. M. Edmonde, is to lecture upon these at | then again wash and lay the fish into hot salted water, adding a deep of vinegar, and simmer for twenty minutes to half an hour according to size of the fish. Dish without breaking, garnish, if liked, with tufts of green parsley. Serve with half lemons and tomato sauce. A plate of thin brown bread and butter may also accompany this dish.

Put some vettitoes or a knuckle of pork.

BROAD BEANS BAKED.

with a little salt, in an earthen jar, half fill it with broad beans, and then fill the brim with water. Cover it with the lid, which ought to have a small hole in it for the escape of the steam. Put it in a slow oven, and let it stay in for ten or twelve hours, at the end of which time the jar is full of delicious mealy beans, tender gelatinous meat, and a splendid gravy, which, when cold, is a firm jelly.

#### BRAISED VEAL. Take the requisite weight of prime fresh

veel cut from the fillet. Then stuff it with forcement and bind it with white tape; afterwasis brown it nicely in a little butter and When it is done, take up the mest, re ore the binding, brush the surface over with warm glaze. Serve on a very hot dish, with rolls of fried bacon and slices of lemon and accompanied by rich, creamy, brown gravy made from the bones of veal.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Speaking at the opening of the International Tractor Trials and Power Farming Exhibition at | maroial gandidates). 4. Translation, from aud Shrawardine, near Shrawabury, Sr Arthur Griffith-Boscawan, Minister of Agriculture, said be attempted by all candidates). 5. (a) A short he spoke of Government assistance with hated essay (about 200 words) on one of three given breath. They had abandoned the policy of State subjects, or (b) a commercial letter on given data. control and State subsidies, but they had datermined to do everything they could to promote agricultural education and research, and one way in which they sould help was by the development of agricultural machinery.

#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### Scheme for University Scholarships In County Limerick.

I .- DATE OF OPERATION, For the present holders of Scholarships the regulations heretolors in force shall continue to apply. These new regulations shall come into operation in the Session (1921-22) for entrance Scholarships (to be awarded in July, 1921).

II.-NATURE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

a .- There shall be awarded four Scholarships in each year, tenable at any constituent College of the N.U.I which has adopted the Gaello League Programme. b. The value of a Scholarship shall be £90. The value of a Bursary or reduced Scholarship shall be at least £50. c .- The Council offers for competition the following Scholarships-faculty specified :- One for Agrigulture, one for Commerce, one for Celtic Studies, and one for Science or Engineering. d .- The Council reserves to itself the right of increasing any Schlarships if special circumstances be oppsidered necessary to justify such increase. Should the standard sttained or the competition for such Scholarships in Faculty be considered insufficient, the Council may decide to make no award, and may transfer the sum thus saved to snother

III.—RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS. Boholarships shall be restricted to students of Irish birth whose parents shall have resided in County Limerick for at least 5 years previous to the student presenting himself for examination,

IV .- OTHER QUALIFICATIONS. Children of labourers or farmers whose valuation does not exceed £30 shall be entitled to a full Scholarsbip. Children of farmers whose valuation exceeds £30, but does not exceed £50 may, at the discretion of the Committee, receive a reduced Scholarship, the value of which shall be determined with a view to the parents' ofrcumstances. Children of others than farmers or labourers may receive a full or reduced Boholarship as the Committee shall deem fit.

V .- PARTICULAR CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY TO FIRST YEAR'S

ISCHOLARSHIP. a .- Age limit. Students shall be eligible for Scholarships up to, but not exceeding, 20 years of age on 1st June in each year, except in the case of Scholarships in Agriculture and to teachers engaged in primary education in which case the age limit is 25. Facilities will be afforded to those teachers to avail of the Scholarships in Celtic studies. b. -- The Candidate must have matriculated in either the summer or autumn of the year of examination in which the Scholarship is awarded. c .- Candidates tother than those who have enjoyed the becondary School scholarships must give proof that the schools they have attended during the year previous to the examination have adopted the Gaelie League, Educational Programme.

VI .- ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. a .- beforences. Every candidate for a Scholarship, shall, before being admitted for competition, produce a satisfactory reference from his teacher or School Manager, also the clergyman of his parish. He shall also produce a medical certificate as to fitness, and a birth certificate giving his name and address in their correct Irish form. All these references to be sent to the decretary of the Committee on or before the 1st June. b .- There shall be a competitive examination for the Scholarship in each group. (Subjects and Syllabus herewith). o. - Awards. The Examination will be conducted by the Committee's Board of Examiners. Scholarships shall be awarded strictly In the order of merit, by the County Limerick Scholarships Committee; but the Committee reserve the right to withhold a Scholarship from any student whom they consider unsuitable. VII.—SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE

EXAMINATION. The subjects of the examination shall be :- Irish, Irish History, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry, Triponometry, Applied Mathematics, Domestic Science, Experimental Physics. Checold water and squeeze as dry as possible, mistry, Botany, Geography, Commerco. A threehours' paper will be set in each subject. To each subject willbe assigned 100 marks. There will be an oral examination in all modern languages and a practical test in Physics, Chemistry, and Botany. Each candidate must take Irish and award will be made to any candidate who has not passed in each of the selected five subjects (35% for a pass) and secure at least 250 marks out of the aggregate 500.

P.S .- All examination Papers to be set in both Irish and English, each student examined having parmission to answer in whichever of the two Bath salts are much appreciated, but the languages he may think fit ; but due credit will be given for the use of Irish, even to a limited extent, as the medium of answering questions. made article, however, is hard to beat. All | language examinations, however, the use of the particular language with which the paper deals to crushed fairly small, and a few drops of oil of | be permitted to replace English in setting and answering questions.

SYLLABUS. An Gaedilge :- " Seadna (Antioinlan)"; An Cleasaide ; "Bilide na Maige ; Foola Gnoca, T Corcoran; "Irish Composition," by Fr Nolan, IRISH HISTORY-"The Making of Ireland, its Undoing," by Mrs Green; "The Historic Case for Irish Independence," by D Figgis ; "The Life are ready for use, clean, and at hand. The of Robert Emmet," by Dr Madden ; "Sgeul

FRENCH. The Examination Papers will include-1. Trans lation into Irish or Euglish of one passage (prose of a general character (to be attempted by all candidates). 2. Translation into Irish or English of (a) a passage in verse for literary candidates), or (b) a commercial passage (commercial candidates). 3. (a) Translation into French of an Irish of two quantities; elementary theory of soales of or English passage (in prose) of a general character (for literary candidates), or (b) trauslation into French of a short commercial letter, and of certain commercial expressions or phrases from and into French (for Commercial candidates). 4. (a) A short essay (about 200 words) on one of three given subjects, or (b) a commercial letter on given data. 5. Viva Voce Examination-This will include conversation, reading and dictation. GERMAN.

1. Translation from German Into Irish or English-any two of four passages (two prose, one verse, one scientific. 2. Translation from Irish or English into German prose-one passage, and Polars, Harmonia Ranges, and other elemen-3. Free composition-either an essay on one of tary applications of pure geometry, 3. The three subjects, or a commercial letter on given data. 4. Alternative questions to show knowledge of either commercial terms or German Literature and History. 5 A few short sentences to show knowledge of idioms and special constructions. 6. Viva Voce Examination-This will include conversation, reading and dictation. ITALIAN.

passages of a general character (to be attempted | easy applications | to the expansion of trigonoby all candidates). 2. Translation into Irish or metrical functions : easy summation of trigono-English of one of three passages respectively of a metrical series. Questions may be set involving literary (prose or verse), commercial or scientific know ledge in the other pure mathematical character-(The scientific passage will be of a subjects. general character). 3. (a) Translation into Italian of two Irish or English passages (prose and poetry) of a general character (for literary candidates); or (b) translation into Italian of a short commercial letter, and of certain commercial excressions or phrases from and into Italian (for commercial candidates), 4. Translation from and into Italian of certain idiometic expressions (to be attempted by all candidates). 5. (a) A short essay (about 200 weeds) on one of three given subjects; or (b) a commercial letter on given data.

6. Viva Voce Exemination-This will include con-

versation, reading and dio ation. .

EPANIOH. I. Translation into Irish or English o two passages (prose and poetry) of a general character (to be attempted by all candidates, 2. Translation into Irish or English of one of three passages respectively of a literary, commercial, or scientific character 3. (a) Translation into Spanish of two Irish or English passages (prose and poetry) of a general character (for literary candidates), or (b) translation into beautish of a short commercial letter and of certain commercial expressions of phrases from, and into, that lauguage ffor cominto, Spanish of certain idiomatic expressions (to 6. Viva Voce Examination-This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

COMMERCE. Boos-Kemping-Candidates must be prepared to answer questions as to the meaning of mercantile forms us d in connection with Palk keeping, and as to the nature and u-5 of the books of account usually kept by mered title and manufacturing onterprises, Including limited tompanies"; and to work an election or exercises upon the principles of "donob entry," involving the use of Subsidiary B.oks and the preparation of Trading and Profit and Lone Postmers, and a

Balanco Sheet. SHORTHAND-In this amblet the syllabor m practically the same us in the Advanced Stage the buly difference being that the two passages (each occupying seven minutes) will be delated at speeds of 100 and 80 words per minute, and for good transcripts Certificates ha hose speeds will be granted.

PRECIS-WRITING .- The pares set for both Stages will be similar in respect of character, by different in respect of difficulty. 1. Candidates will be furnished with printed muterial, aut will be required to draw up a Prend - ic, a botef and clear statement in the tern of a parrile. 2. The object of the Presis in to convey to the reader, in parrative form, the eir am dances and events to which the adbject matter relates in an h s manner as to put him readily in passession of the essential facts, while omitting those that are unessential. 3. Clear and next handwriting, and olearness and consisences of expression, art usen. tial to success. 4. The material well every from year to year sit may bousiet - e.y. of a nerica of letters, the report of a me sing, a negrative passage, or other similar matte . 5. The length

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDED DE AND BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE + Questions may be set on the aubject. matter of the Stage II Byll has, but a higher standard of knowledge is expel ad from Stage III than from Stage II Candidate. The questions will cover the following add onal matters :-1. The mechanism of general reign trade, both import and export, in all its speces; the dozuments used in this connection; correspondence relating thereto. 2, Metho 1 of accuring paymente for goods impor ed or exported ; decaments used in this connection; a rrespondence relating thereto. 3. The general principles of practical banking; banking methods of financing foreign trade. 4. The general pri ciples of foreign

of the Precis should not exceed 100 winds.

exchangea. Candidates will be expected to show acquaintance with the chief commercial documents-e g. a bill of lading, a policy of marine insurance, etc ; and an essay will be required on one of two set subjects connected with Commerce. Bad handwriting, spelling, or composition will entail loss in

Typewriting-1. Questions covering-(a) Mochanical construction of machine and accessories. adjustments and remedies for slight acoldents, uses of characters, combination signs, and arrange ment of keyboard for special requirements, tabulat ing devices ; (b) correspon lence—cfficial and commercial, correct forms of address, composition and typing of letters on given material; (a) methods of duplicating-press copying, ourbon gelatine, stenell, lithographic, d. other processes (d) arrangements of authors' manuscripts, i.e. display and centring of headlines and sub-titles setting out of marginal notes, verse, including rules controlling indentation of rhyming lines, extracts, tabular tables, footne es, signs used in correcting, etc. 2. Typing fror badly-spelt, unpunotuated, abbreviated and confused manuscripts selected from commercial, liters y technical, legal dramatic, or other matter; alte native tests may be given. 3. Typing an invoice or account sales from unarranged details in manuscript, for other tabulated etatement from printed or manuscript copy. 4. Time test-typing for ten minutes from printed copy-a minimum speed of 40 words per

minute is expected. ENGLISH.

1. Composition-The writing of an essay and of a precis or a passage or other matter supplied. Other questions will be set to test understanding and use of the language 2. LITERATURE-Questions will be set to test (a) intelligent reading (but not detailed study) of two books prescribed from time to time; (b) general knowledge of other well-known works in prose and verse. For the Examinations of 1921 the books pre soribed are "Hamlet," McDonogh's "Literature on Ireland," aid a Book of Irisl. Verse, selected, by W B Yeats, and Mitchell's "Jail Journal." 3. GRAMMAR-The functions ( ) words and the structure of sentences. N.B ... 3ad hand-writing and defective spelling will entail loss of marks) Special importance is attached to English com

LATIN. 1. Passages from Latin Authors for translation into Irish or English: 2. A passinge or passages of Irish or English prose to be taus ated into Latin ;

3. Roman History, from 91 B. 1 to 70 A.D, and outlines of Roman literature and art within that period; a passage of Irish or English for trauslation into Latin. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC. - 1. Compound Interest; Profit and Loss; the use of Logarithms. Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied at the examination. 2. Graphical solutions of problems and interpretation of given graphs may be required. 3. Present worth ; Benkers' Discount ; Stocke ALGEBRA. -1'. Simple equations involving two

or more unknown quantities and problems

thereon: quadratic equations in a single unknown quantity and easy problems soluble by such equations; elementary theory of indices and logarithms. 21 Simultaneous equations in two variables involving solution of simple or quadratio equations; theory of quadratic equations; imaginary quantities; srithmetical and geometrical progressions; logarithms; pritial tractions. 3. Arithmetical and geometric'i progression ; Remainder Theorem and eas applications. 4. Permitutions and combina ons; binomial theorem and applications (proof of the binomia expansion will not be required except for the case of positive integral exponents; elimination; simultaneous quadratio equations, and equations reducible to such and questions leading to them . elementary aummation of series harmonic mean notation; annuities certain; pro lems of maxima and minima whose solution depends on the theory

of quadratic equations. GEOMETRY.-1, An amount of geometrical know ledge will be expected approximately equivalent to that contained in Euclid, Bocks I, II, III, IV, and VI. and the definitions of Books V Deductions. Students may be required to give a gebraical proofs of those properties of proportional magnitudes on which the establishment of the propositions of Enclid, Book VI. depends. 2. Questions may be set involving an elementary knowledge of : Centre of Mean Position, Coaxel Circles, Inversion, Poles, analytical geometry of the straight line and circle.

treated with reference to rectangular axes. TRIGONOMETRY .- 1. Trigonometry up to and inpluding the solution of plain trisugles; simple pases of inverse functions ; properties of circumsoribed, inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle. Use of Logarithmetric and trigomethidal tables. Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied I. Translation into Irish or English two pross | at the examination | 2 De Molvre's Theorem and

MAURICE FITZGER, LD, Secretary to committee.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921