

...found that there was a difference of between 1d. and 1½d. per gallon in the price of milk paid during the last fortnight in April as compared with the first fortnight in May of this year. Personally, he had a test of 3.30 per cent. butter fat in his milk during the last fortnight in April and got paid 1/3 a gallon for it. For milk with the same test in May he received 1/4½ a gallon. The Committee, he thought, should send a strong letter to the Minister asking why the fixed price for milk was not being received in some cases, and asking on what test the fixed price was based. The price of 1/2 per gallon, he thought, was neither the minimum nor the maximum price, but was the price fixed for the average test.

Mr. Dore pointed out that a producer was liable for prosecution if his milk showed a test of under 3 per cent. fats content.

Senator D. J. Madden, Co.C., said there was apparently no qualification for the price fixed by the Minister.

QUESTION OF TESTS.

Mr. Maguire—I believe it is for the average test. In Galbally the average test was 3.25 per cent. fats, and they got the 1/2 per gallon.

Mr. D. McAuliffe, Co.C., said the position appeared strange and needed clarification.

Mr. McNamara said he knew a creamery which gave a test of 27 per cent., and the price paid was 1/2, while another creamery paid only the same price for a content of 3.30 per cent. fats.

The Chairman said that possibly the discrepancy could be accounted for by the fact that some of the creameries had sidelines to the making of butter. It might be no harm to have the questions raised by Mr. Maguire put to the Minister.

Mr. Dore also stressed the necessity for a direction from the Minister on how the fixed price of milk could be paid.

After further discussion, it was decided to question the Minister along the lines suggested by Mr. Maguire, and on the proposition Mr. McCarthy, it was arranged that copies of Mr. Donegan's letter could be circulated to members for discussion at the next meeting.

DAMAGE TO GLIN PIER JETTY

Some months ago (writes our correspondent) necessary repairs were done at Glin Pier jetty Limerick County Council. The jetty had been injured by portion of a plank being taken away. A similar further attack on the same jetty took place during the week-

...them but could not get them. He was only going from one farm to another.

The Justice said as defendant had probably done about £50 worth of harm, he could not fine him less than £5.

CLARE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Agricultural scholarships for boys awarded by the Clare Committee of Agriculture and sanctioned by the Minister for Agriculture have been awarded to the following as a result of competitive examination:—P. J. E. McNamara, Woodlawn, Kildysart; Michael Dinan, Fossabeg, Scariff; Paul McMahon, Clonmore House, Tulla; James O'Connor, Ballingaddy, Cranny; Joseph Hoey, Meelick, Whitegate, and P. J. Cotter, Lack East, Kilmihill. Scholarships in domestic economy were awarded to Brigid Browne, Leitrim, Cree; Cecila O'Shea, Dangan, Ballynacally; Maureen O'Donnell, Cregg, Tulla; Anne Fahy, Ballinruan; Mgt. P. Cotter, Lack E., Kilmihill; Kathleen O'Leary, Cahircannivan, Kilmihill.

CHILD CRUSHED TO DEATH

A nine years old Skibbereen girl, Mary Murphy, while playing with other children near a railway turning table, got wedged between a wall when her companions began turning the table, the levers of which they had unloosed. Portion of the table had to be sawn off to get her out and she died an hour and a half afterwards. At an inquest on Monday the jury expressed the opinion that a more effective system of locking should be used on turning tables.

CHEAPER DRIED FRUIT.

Following on the arrival of further consignments of sultanas and currants, the Minister for Industry and Commerce has made an Order fixing reduced maximum prices for these fruits. The new maximum retail price for both types of fruit has been fixed at 1/5 per lb. and came into operation yesterday (Tuesday). The maximum price of 1/7 per lb. for Californian seedless raisins remains unchanged.

INCREASING AIRPORT TRAFFIC.

Figures just issued indicate a big increase in traffic at Shannon Airport. Last month 615 passengers disembarked from America, compared with 228 in April. The total number of passengers who passed through the Airport during May amounted to 14,504.

...done so much to make our premier national game one of the most scientific in the world.

LIMERICK'S CLIMATE.

Limerick's moist climate is often referred to somewhat disparagingly by resident and visitor alike. But how many are aware that this very moisture has a great industrial value. For instance, Limerick is regarded as the best centre in Ireland for the maturing of whiskey, because of its damp atmosphere. Well, experts say—and they should know—though the late Judge Adams had the utmost contempt for experts—that a moist temperature is essential for the proper maturing of whiskey. That is why bonded warehouses are such damp places—no pun intended. The walls and ceilings of these repositories seep with condensation. The longer we live the more we learn!

COLOURFUL CAREER.

Reference was made some time ago in the daily Press to the colourful military career of Field-Marshal Ulysses Browne, a Limerick man, who served under his uncle at the age of 12 years at the Siege of Belgrade. He became a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and was one of Maria Theresa's most distinguished Generals. Since the time of Richard II, his family had been settled at Camas, Co. Limerick. In 1691, after the Siege of Limerick, his father and uncle went to live in Austria, and the sons of both rose to high rank in the Austrian Army. At the age of 29 Ulysses Browne was in command of a regiment at the battle of Parma, and at 35 he was Commander-in-Chief in Silesia when that province was invaded by Frederick the Great.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Subsequent to the Silesian campaign Browne was engaged in Italy, where, curiously enough, his attack by night on Velletri was foiled by the valiant defence of two Irish regiments in the Spanish-Neapolitan service. In 1746 he commanded the Austrian Army in the capture of Genoa, and in the subsequent pursuit of the French and Spanish forces across the Var and into the Riviera. Ten years later—by this time he was a Marshal of the Austrian Empire, Commander-in-Chief in Bohemia, and a Knight of the