

WHOLESALE

TOBACCOS, SNUFFS and CIGARETTES

RETAIL.

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

MIKE DOOHERTY'S PART IN POLITICS.

by DR. MICK?

Author of "A Day Down West," "Shaun's Girl's Joy Ride," etc.

(Continued from last week.)

Look here, sergeant, ses I, and answer me this question. Don't you think I have strong cause for a libel action against you?"

"For what?" ses I.

"For libel," ses I, "for the manner in which you slandered my donkey and exonerated his name to be used in vain in a public court, and published in all the papers circulating in the county."

"There was laughter in the court, which the chairman subdued with a threat to clear it, and, again addressing myself, said: 'Don't be putting foolish and nonsensical questions to me. You are only wasting the time of the Court.'

"You're paid to be here," ses I, "and I'm here to be punished, apparently whether I deserve it or not, and I hold that a man must be first proved guilty before he can be sentenced; so if you have the sentence hot ready there for me, fetch it for another while until I have done with the court."

"Turn round here, sergeant," ses I, "and tell the court the whole truth, not leaving out the truth. Isn't this all you'd spoken you have against me because I interested myself in the upholding of the reputation of Mike Finnegan?"

"That has nothing at all to do with this case," ses I.

"I beg your pardon," ses I, "it has a lot to do with it. Do you think I could stand by and allow a decent donkey like mine in his declining years, one that rendered yeoman service to almost every neighbour in the village, to be compared to an old goat that we've pulled a ear in her life, and did nothing more than peek about the gosses and youngsters the same as if they were footballs? And if it was the same animal you met that day you were coming from Doolan's pub it's very in the workhouse hospital or infirmary you'd be to day instead of trying to prove a case against me."

"You're defending the donkey and goat in this case, pit in the chairman, and neither of them have been charged, and therefore your questions are irrelevant. We have nothing to do with the reputation of your donkey, no more than we have with Finnegan's goat, and the gosses he knocked out of action in his time."

"But I want to prove that you were charged on the part of this police officer, and I want to show the reliability of a man who swore a donkey was a goat. I often heard before of a man after leaving Doolan's, to see angels and saints, but it was at a stage of his life when he found it difficult to get the road home."

Rage and anger were now playing their part on the sergeant's face, which assumed a glow ruddy as the setting sun on a winter evening, and in a loud voice he said to the magistrates: 'No man would believe a word this man would say.'

"That's a matter entirely for the magistrates," ses I, "and will be a matter for you should you some day aspire by chance or accident to the dignity of a Removable, and in a time of miracles and peculiar happenings no man can know what is likely to take place. If prosecutions bring promotion——"

"I object, your worshipships, to this kind of cross-examination," exclaimed the D.I.

"Well, I hold," ses I, "that neither you nor the sergeant has proved the case against my client, and I will ask the bench to dismiss a prosecution on the merits that should never have been brought into court."

"On what grounds do you ask for the dismissal?" asked the little Removable in the chair.

"On the grounds," ses I, "that my client nor his abettors committed no offence against the law on the date in question. I submit it is law, and sound law, too, that you cannot be convicted for your intentions; it is your

action or performance that must be dealt with, and on this occasion I (or any other body) was denied time to put intentions into action, or to earn the reception I was accorded by the police. We were charged with a severity that would do credit to the Zulus, and batoned almost out of recognition by a crowd of peeler led by that gentleman with the picturesque appearance that we had in the witness-box a few moments ago, an appearance that should leave no doubt on your worshipships' mind that——"

"Oh! I will have to object again, your worshipships, burst out the District Inspector. 'The sergeant is a sober, capable, and trustworthy officer, and it is not fair that you should like this should be hung at his character.'

"I'm not troubled about his character, if ever he had one," ses I, "but I want to safeguard all that is left of my own. I am not the blackguard I am represented to be in the eyes of the law at all, and I just want a fair hearing for my money. On this occasion, your worshipships, about twenty fellows and myself went to the McCann ranch with good intentions, and before we got there to break the law, we got our heads, noses, tails, ears, and everything else that was breakable about us made smotherous of, and then, not content with that, I'm singled out, as I said before, for special crucifixion, and brought here under the tender mercies of two Removables. In the circumstances I hold not alone and I entitled to a dismissal, but that I am within my right to inflict the sergeant and several others with assault and battery on the occasion. I also submit to your worshipships that this ranch had been tenanted by our fathers and grandfathers, and that we have a legal and just right to it, to take possession of and split up amongst the people. That is our intention about that ranch, and that we yet hope to accomplish."

"I don't like to interrupt you," said the chairman, "but you will have to accomplish it in a legal way."

"As I said before, we didn't get time to do anything illegal, and everything that was done illegal was done at the hands of the apostles of peace and order, and I, amongst others, as the ring-leader, was made a fit subject for a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and compelled to defend myself here to day."

"I want to make a few remarks about the sergeant," ses I, "one whose evidence you gave for the prosecution, and I forgot to ask him did he knock down a young peeler with a blow of his baton in mistake for one of us?"

"Come up here, sergeant," yelled the D.I., "did you knock down a policeman in the baton charge in mistake for a civilian?"

"Well, indeed I did not, sir," plainly replied the limb of the law, directing a vinegar scowl across the table at myself.

"Did you chase young Murphy up a tree," ses I, "and the poor chap getting out of range of your baton has a pair of legs to walk on to day instead of crutches?"

"I saw a young fellow crossing the fence, but I did not follow him."

"Do you swear that?" ses I.

"I do," ses he.

"Did you take the bark off the tree a few inches below his feet with repeated blows, and leave the trunk as bare as a skull you'll see in a church-yard?"

"Here the D.I., for the first time in the whole case, interjected: 'It was better to take the bark off the tree than off his skin.'"

"It wasn't the sergeant's fault," ses I. "His intentions were better than his performance, and from his evidence here to-day it is plain he is not a man whose testimony can be relied upon. In the first instance he swore that not a mother's son of us got injured in the baton charge, which he also swore he provoked, and that he did not see hair and skin, pieces of noses and ears, teeth, caps, muffers, and sundries scattered over the road. He swore he did not chase young Murphy up a tree, that he did not knock down a peeler in mistake for one of us, that we were singing the 'Peeler and the Goat' instead of 'Deep in Canadian Woods We Met,' and last, but not least, that my

LABOURERS' PLOTS.

(To the Editor, "The Tipperaryman.")

Dear Sir,—I noticed in your issue of the 17th inst. in the report of the Tipperary District Council No. 1 a proposition regarding the acquiring of extra plots and also additional land for labourers. Quite so. If the proposition means to give this land to deserving and industrious labourers or others who would use it to their own advantage and in a creditable manner to the country, I would be in thorough accord with the members who made the proposition. So far so good, on the face of it. To my mind the best way to judge the merits of this cheap advertisement is on examination by an expert from Dial Eireann or any other department of technical training—our Agricultural Departments, for instance—and compute the amount of food produced on the 500 odd plots in the Tipperary Union and District Council before going to the cost and expense of providing with the ratepayers' money, more insightfully communing to meet the traveller's gaze.

Let someone in authority provide or suggest a means of bringing those plots already granted into a proper state of cultivation. That's the rub!—Yours, etc.,

A PLAIN FARMER.

(To the Editor, "The Tipperaryman.")

Dear Sirs: During the Christmas holidays I happened to read in your issue of the 17th inst. a report of a meeting of Tipperary No. 2 District Council, at which a letter from me re-trunking in labourers' cottages was read.

At that meeting Mr. Buckley made some statements which I wish to contradict. He states I resorted to wire-pulling for the purpose of getting cottages repaired in Oola district. The only cottage in the district that I succeeded in getting repaired is occupied by John Harding, and is situated at Lisimella. This cottage was about to fall, and but for my intervention would now be down. A first-class man was engaged to repair this cottage, and he was not paid trade union wages, which means that the work was done by sweated labour. Mr. Kirby, engineer, was on the run at the time, therefore I could do no wire-pulling with him. I got this cottage repaired on my own initiative, and I am prepared to do the same again if required, no matter what Mr. Buckley says or thinks. I have reason to believe that certain councillors were jealous because I was getting the cottage repaired while none were being repaired in their districts. This, however, should not make them jealous because I, being the only labour representative on the council, represent 95 per cent. of the cottagers and workers of the State of Florida, if not of the entire country, has been discovered by horticulturists in a small grove at Avon Park, near Tampa, and to protect the specimen its purchasers have placed around it a heavy wire fence twenty feet in height, and stationed guards day and night. The tree has been in bearing continuously eight years, but until recently its existence was known only to the owner and several neighbours, who, according to citrus experts, did not realise its value, but regarded it merely as a freak of nature. A syndicate has been formed to propagate the tree through budding, so that a large number of trees may be set out in groves in 1923.

Mr. Buckley boasts of a substantial balance to the credit of the council. Plenty of money and cottages falling! Roughly 80 per cent. of the cottages of the rural district are in a disgraceful condition, hundreds of men are unemployed, the money is there (according to Mr. Buckley), yet nothing is being done to provide a decent and comfortable home for the unfortunate workers.

Mr. Buckley went too far when he stated that Wixted and Heffernan occupied cottages with the consent of the council. He contradicts this in your issue of the 24th, and I am glad.

P. O'DOHERTY.

Boherbee, Newcastlewest.

December 29th, 1921.

old donkey was Finnegan's goat."

"There was great applause in court and someone shouted out, 'Go on, Mike, rub it into him!'

"I have plenty of evidence," ses I, "to prove what took place at Newtown ranch. There's Callaghan below near the door with half his ear missing; Walsh hasn't a safe tooth in his head; and Tom Farrell had to get a new pair of crutches."

(To be continued.)

A MISSIONARY APPEAL.

Mount Sackville Convent, Chapelizod, Dublin, Dec. 16, '21.

Dear Irish Girls,—My first visit to Ireland is coming to an end. I am obliged to say adieu to that country which I learned to love in my earliest childhood, in my distant Portuguese home, and I liked Ireland quite as much as I expected. I do not now refer to the country itself, its mountains and glens; its streamlets and meadows—so lovely even in their winter garb; but I speak of the soul of the nation, the soul of this isle of saints, full of faith and of love. It was with sympathetic joy that I felt it quiver under the first breath of reconquered liberty, after seven long centuries of prayer, pain, and hope, and I thank God that I have lived on Irish soil with you during this joyful and historic hour.

And now, my dear Irish girls, I do not wish to say a complete farewell, for I hope and pray that God will inspire many among you with the desire of joining the Missionary Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, to help us in our apostolic work, either here in your dear homeland or in the distant English-speaking mission stations in Africa, Leone or Gambie, in India, Trinidad, or in the Seychelles, Fiji, or Cook Islands.

Listen, then, and perhaps you will hear the Master of the harvest call. His heart is—perhaps speaking to your heart, for His Harvest is ripening.

All particulars regarding the Order may be had from the Rev. Father, Mt. Sackville, Chapelizod, Dublin.

And now, my dear Irish girls, I remain yours sincerely in Jesus Christ, Sister Catherine of Jesus Christ, Assistant G.I.

EVER-BEARING ORANGE TREE.

An ever-bearing orange tree which citrus fruit growers believe is destined to revolutionise the orange industry of the State of Florida, if not of the entire country, has been discovered by horticulturists in a small grove at Avon Park, near Tampa, and to protect the specimen its purchasers have placed around it a heavy wire fence twenty feet in height, and stationed guards day and night. The tree has been in bearing continuously eight years, but until recently its existence was known only to the owner and several neighbours, who, according to citrus experts, did not realise its value, but regarded it merely as a freak of nature. A syndicate has been formed to propagate the tree through budding, so that a large number of trees may be set out in groves in 1923.

JAPANESE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Japanese advertisements are rich in metaphor and quaint humour. Here are a few examples: A Tokio stationer announces that "the paper I sell is as solid as the hide of an elephant." A fishmonger promises to deliver all orders at customers' houses "with the rapidity of a shot fired from a rifle." "My extra special vinegar," a grocer declares, "is as sour as the tongue of the most shrewish mother-in-law." A large multiple shop begs the public to "Come into our stores. You will meet with an overwhelming welcome. Our assistants are as amiable as a father who is endeavouring to marry off his daughters without giving them any dowry. You will always be welcomed as cordially as a spell of sunshine coming towards the close of a pouring wet day."

—*"Freeman's Journal."*

CAUGHT 200 MURDERERS.

Man Who Preferred To Be a "Cop."

Det.-Sergt. Richard A. Birmingham, of New York, has retired after twenty-five years in the force. For eighteen years he was a detective in Harlem, and considered one of the cleverest in the city. Birmingham was a graduate of Fordham University, and for two years was captain of the University's football team. He also played first base for the Varsity baseball team.

He was in his third year as a student in the Bellevue Medical College when he became a policeman. In later years, when asked by a friend why he abandoned the medical profession for the police force, he said: "I would rather be a 'cop' than the greatest surgeon in the world."

Birmingham was one of the first policemen in the city to comprehend the value of the Bertillon system of measurement and finger-printing. He was a student of criminology, and read widely on the subject. He contended that rough treatment when endeavouring to obtain admission of crimes (popularly known as the third degree) was a mistake, and, because of his natural kindly disposition, was credited with having induced more men to admit crimes for which they had been apprehended than any other detective in the history of the detective division.

Birmingham, because of his educational advantages, undoubtedly could have attained high rank in his twenty-five years of service, but he made only one step in that direction when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

And now, my dear Irish girls, I remain yours sincerely in Jesus Christ, Sister Catherine of Jesus Christ, Assistant G.I.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO IRELAND.

Were it not for the increase in Ireland there would be fewer cattle in the Three Kingdoms this year. There is a reduction of 52,000 in Great Britain. An increase of 171,000 head in Ireland, however, gives a net increase in the two islands of 121,000. This does not represent all, for, since June last, Ireland, in addition to its trade in fat cattle to British ports, exported 256,000 store cattle to be pastured in Great Britain, besides 29,000 cows and 33,000 calves. This added 318,000 head of cattle to the number enumerated in Great Britain. In other words, there would have been 371,000 fewer cattle in Great Britain this year only for the supplies from Ireland. In addition to this enormous increase in the cattle in British fields in the past five months this country exported to the neighbouring island 250,000 fat cattle for slaughter. During the whole year the cattle shipped from Ireland to Britain numbered a million, but we have confined our observations to the cattle from Ireland that were in British fields at the time the livestock returns were made.

—*"Freeman's Journal."*

DOUGH USED IN WATCHMAKING

Two barrels of flour, or almost four hundred pounds, are used every week in making watches at a well-known factory in the United States, which turns out from two to three thousand watches a week. Since a baker uses about three pounds of flour to five loaves of bread, it follows that for every watch the maker uses the equivalent of almost a third of a loaf. The flour is made into dough, and the dough is used to handle the screws, rivets and other small parts. Each man in that part of the business has his lump of dough always at hand; and when he wants to examine a screw he jabs the piece of dough on it. Then, turning it over, he has a good chance to look at it with his watchmaker's microscopic eyeglass. Many of the screws are too minute to pick up easily with the fingers, and many more, though large enough to be picked up, would be so covered by the fingers of the foremen as to be almost hidden from sight.

THE ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.

Elephants have a reputation for very bad eyesight, but, according to Mr. Carl Akeley our information on the point is neither complete nor accurate. "One day on the Vasin Gisha Plateau in Africa," he writes, "an elephant herd charged us at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. When we had first come up with them we could move round within fifty yards of the herd; but after they scented us they were able to see us at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. The elephant's sight, however, is nothing compared with his ability to smell. His trunk is probably the best smelling apparatus in the world; and he depends first of all on his sense of smell. When he is at all suspicious he moves his trunk round in every direction, so that the slightest hint in the air will reach him."

In many other ways the elephant's trunk is the most extraordinary part of that most extraordinary animal. It is entirely flexible at every point, says Mr. Akeley; it can turn in any direction and has tremendous strength. There is no bone in it, but it is constructed of interwoven muscle and sinew so tough that you can scarcely cut it with a knife. From it an elephant can shoot a stream of water that will put out a fire; and with it he can lift a tree trunk weighing a ton, or pull a delicate blade of grass. He drinks with it, feeds himself with it, smells with it, works with it, and fights with it.

WHAT SOME NAMES MEAN.

Siberia signifies "thirsty." Sicily is "the country of grapes." Scylla means "a high hill." Asia signifies "in the middle," from the fact that ancient geographers thought it lay between Europe and Africa. Italy signifies "a country of pitch," from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Hibernia is "utmost," or "last habitation," for beyond this to the westward the Phoenicians never extended their voyages. Britain is the "country of tin," great quantities being found in it. The Greeks called it Allion, which signifies either "white" or "high," from the whiteness of its cliffs or the high rocks on the western coast.

MYSTERIOUS ARAB TRIBE.

In the mountains of South Arabia, a region of tremendous crags and precipices, lives a mysterious tribe of people who are entirely different from the Arabs. They are far lighter in colour, and live in villages, not tents. They are said to be a relic of the Persian army which invaded the country nearly 1,000 years ago.

The County Printing

Works,

Davis St., Tipperary,

IS THE

Only Printing Office</

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

Tuesday, 3rd January—At Thurles (fair day), 20 Select In-calf Heifers, for J. M. McCann, Esq., Ballyowen. Sale at 10.30 o'clock.

Same Day—At Hayes' Hotel, Thurles, Holy-cross House and Lands, for Exors. late C. W. Wall, Esq. See below.

Friday, 6th January—At Ballytarraha, Horse and Jockey, Clearance Sale of Dairy Cows, Store Cattle, Sheep, Farm Produce, Farming Implements, Machinery, Etc., and Letting of 30 Acres Lands for Grazing, in divisions, and 10 Acres Tillage, for Mr. Patrick Dempsey. Sale at One o'clock.

Saturday, 7th January—At Tipperary, 20 In-calf Heifers, for Mr. William O'Brien, Comea. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Same Day—Same place, Compact Residential Holding, situated at Gorteskare, adjoining Tipperary Town, containing 17a. 3r. 8p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of the Primest Dairy and Feeding Land, well watered, sheltered and fenced, and held at the yearly rent of £18 12s. 6d., for Mrs. Alice O'Dwyer. Sale at One o'clock.

Monday, 9th January—At Mounteen, Golden, 30 Acres Great Dairy Land, in divisions, for Grazing, for Mrs. Maher. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, 10th January—At Tipperary (fair day), 60 In-calf Heifers and Dairy Cows, for Mrs. Cleary, Ballinahinch; Messrs. Edmund O'Dwyer, Michael Ryan, and Jeremiah O'Dwyer. Sale at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, 12th January—At Cashel (fair day), 42 Young Engaged Dairy Cows, a choice bawn, in calf to Dairy Herd Bull; also a Dairy Herd Bull, prize and premium winner at Kilkenny Show, and Two Bull Calves, out of registered cows, eligible for registration, for W. M. Hanly, Esq. Sale at 11 o'clock.

Same Day—Same place, 60 Hogget Ewes, running with ram since last September, to be sold in pens of 10 and 5, for W. P. Ryan, Esq.

Same Day—At Ryan's Hotel, Cashel, 40 Acres Primest Grazing, in divisions, being part of the lands of Donoughmore, Clerihan, for W. P. Ryan, Esq. Sale at One o'clock.

Same Day—Same place, 180 Acres Grazing, being part of the lands of St. Patrick's Rock, Palmer's Hill, Ballyknock, etc., in divisions, for Miss Maria Grace.

Same Day—Same place, 50 Acres Grazing and 3 Acres Tillage, situated at Manoge, for Mrs. Cunningham.

Friday, 13th January—At Garranea, New Inn, Clearance Sale of Dairy Cows, Store Cattle, Sheep, Pony, Cart, and Tackling, Donkey-Drawn, Barbed Wire, 6 Gates, 20 Tons Upland Hay, Stack of Oats, 10 Tons Mangolds, 10 Tons Turnips, Corrugated Shed (22 x 11), do. (10 x 9), for Mr. Patrick Long.

Saturday, 14th January—At St. Francis' Abbey, Cashel, Clearance Sale of Antique and Modern Household Furniture and Effects, for Mr. John Dwyer.

Wednesday, 18th January—At Ballinagraney, Lully, Compact Residential Holding, containing 99 acres, statute measure, or thereabouts, in the heart of the Golden Vale, held from the Irish Land Commission at the nominal annuity of £14 13s. 8d.; also Clearance Sale of Dairy Cows, Calves, Ponies, Traps, Harness, Farm Produce, Farming Implements, Household Furniture, etc., for Mr. John O'Brien, N. F. Maher, Solicitor, Tipperary.

Friday, 20th January—At Macmillan, New Inn, 100 Gross Trees, comprising Oak, Ash, Elm, and Beech, for Mr. Michael Barron.

Saturday, 21st January—At Tipperary, 42 In-calf Heifers, for Joseph Ryan, Esq., Aherlow.

Tuesday, 24th January—At Templemenor Glebe House, near Tipperary, Clearance Sale of Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Dairy Cows, Thoroughbred Filly, Pony, Rubber Tyred Trap and Harness, and Farm Produce, etc., for John A. Ryan, Esq. (11.D.)

By Private Treaty, The Grazing or Meadow- and Aftergrass of the River Field at Athassel Abbey, Golden, for Mr. Wm. R. Russell.

By Private Treaty, 6 Acres of Grazing, situated at Knockinawley, for Mrs. Hogan.

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers and Cattle Salesmen.

Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION
of
CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
Known as

HOLYCROSS HOUSE, Near THURLES, Standing on 224 Acres, or thereabouts, statute measure, of the Primest Dairy and Feeding Land, with Lock-up Yard, Offices, and Kitchen Garden attached; watered by fine River Suir, fenced and sheltered by fine whithorn hedges and some valuable gross timber, which abounds on the property; all held from the Irish Land Commission at the nominal annuity of £110s. 8d.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT HAYES' HOTEL, THURLES,
on

TUESDAY, 3rd JANUARY, 1922,
At One o'clock,

For Exors. of the late C. W. Wall, Esq.,
Messrs. CATHCART & HEMPHILL,
Solicitors, 11 Ely Place, Dublin.
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers,
Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

CO. TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING.

FINAL DECLARATION WITH REGARD
TO THE MAINTENANCE OF ROADS
BY DIRECT LABOUR.

THE Council of the Administrative County of Tipperary, South Riding, hereby give notice that on the 21st day of December, 1921, they made a Final Declaration under Article 25 A of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899, as varied by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1901, specifying the roads in the County which have been selected by them as suitable to be maintained by Direct Labour under the charge of the County Surveyor, and have formulated a scheme for carrying the same into effect. The Declaration and Scheme is deposited in the County Council Offices, Courthouse, Clonmel, and a copy of same is in the possession of the Clerk of each Urban and Rural District Council in the County, and is open to inspection (gratis) at the offices of each of these Councils at all reasonable hours. By order.

M. O'DONNELL, Secretary,

Tipperary S.R.C. Council.

Offices: Courthouse, Clonmel.

22nd December, 1921.

FORGE TO LET

At NEWTOWN, AHERLOW. Splendid opening for good man. No opposition within a radius of four miles. Forge fitted with all necessities—Apply M. B. English, Newtown, Aherlow, Co. Tipperary.

1214

TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL BUILDING, Etc., to the Creamery at Ardmayle.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Creamery.

Communications may be addressed to

THE SECRETARY.

22nd December, 1921.

1215

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1232

FORGE TO LET

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1242

THE THREATENED STRIKE ON IRISH RAILWAYS.

Dail Intervenes.

Operation of Carrigan Award Postponed for a Fortnight.

As the result of conversations and conferences between the Dail Eireann Department of Labour and representatives of the general managers of the Irish railway companies, and also representatives of the trade unions concerned, it was announced on Thursday night that it was arranged that the putting into operation of the Carrigan award would be postponed for a fortnight, from January 2nd next, the date upon which it was intended that it should be brought into force.

Objection was taken by the Irish railwaymen to the award principally on the grounds of the hours and conditions of work which it sought to impose, and a strike was threatened. The situation was regarded as extremely serious for some days, as it was feared that the men affected would withdraw their labour at midnight to-night.

For three days the members of the Irish Council of the National Union of Railwaymen deliberated on the position, considering the award and its consequences with anxious attention on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. After the sitting on Wednesday they issued a statement in which they announced that certain important developments had taken place.

These developments related to the intervention of the Labour Department of Dail Eireann, and the outcome is stated to be an arrangement for the postponement of the operation of the award. In the meantime steps are being taken to hold a conference of all the interests involved.

The Irish Council of the N.U.R., having consulted again on Thursday night, issued a manifesto, of which the following is a copy:—

"Fellow members.—The circumstances arising out of the Carrigan awards and the consequent effects upon our members throughout Ireland, have occasioned the Irish Council grave consideration, having taken into account the wholesale displacement of the men we represent, thus throwing them upon the unemployment market and its natural corollary of subjecting not only the breadwinner to starvation but also his family. This has been one of our greatest concerns."

"Whilst we had the courage of our convictions and were prepared to ask you to resist the unfair intrusion, as emanating from the Carrigan awards, which were a clear departure from the national and international agreements as agreed to between the League of Nations at Versailles, we Irish railwaymen would be wanting in our duty to our members, and traitors to that principle, if we had deviated from that charter, namely, an eight hours' working day."

"By virtue of the power of our organisation we have been successful in enlisting the services of the Irish Government, through whose instrumentality we have secured a stay of the putting into operation of the Carrigan awards for fourteen days from January 2nd, 1922, in order to give a full and clear opportunity for further investigation into the actual financial position of the Irish railway companies, and to permit our national executive to give every consideration to the questions at issue."

"We have been able to ensure for our members that all notices given by the railway companies will be withdrawn until the expiration of that period. We therefore ask our members to accept this arrangement pro tem, pending further instructions from this council."

"Signed on behalf of the Irish council—R. Hennessey (chairman), L. J. Larkin, T. C. Daly, W. Walsh, M. Glynn, P. Cusheen, J. Walsh, W. Donaldson, and J. Bermingham (secretary)."

Billheads, Memos, Duplicate Memo and Accounts in Book Form.—We are giving our customers the advantage of the recent fall in paper prices in these items.—**The County Printing Works**, Davis Street, Tipperary. (The only Printing Office in the town, and the best equipped in the county.)

Slovenly Work is NOT done at The County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary.

It was decided to send an account of the proceedings to the Press.

CLONMEL CORPORATION SUPPORTS TREATY.

A special meeting of Clonmel Corporation was held on Thursday to consider a resolution on the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Councillor W. J. Skinner, solicitor, presided. There was a full attendance of members, with the exception of four, including the Mayor, Ald. F. Doherty, T.D.

Alderman David O'Connor proposed the following resolution:—

"We, the Corporation of Clonmel, elected representatives of the capital of Tipperary, feel it incumbent on us to voice the feelings of the citizens of the borough in the present great national crisis by recording our emphatic approval of the Treaty Settlement, secured for us by our true and trusted Plenipotentiaries. Though the terms may not include all that the country desired, we must honestly realise that where give and take were necessary to an agreement we have secured all the essentials of nationhood and the right to work out our national destinies absolutely free from the domination of the foreign Power that has so long held our country in blighting thralldom. We regard the Treaty as the real beginning of an era in Ireland leading up in the future to the widest and fullest national development. The Treaty has realised the aspirations of the people. It is a triumph for Irish statesmanship and diplomacy. The men who dared, fought, and suffered, have admittedly won a great victory over a powerful Government with mighty resources at its command, and that victory has been acclaimed by the world as a complete triumph for the old land."

"The alternatives suggested by a rejection of the Treaty are unthinkable, for they mean chaos, misery, mayhem, desolation of this long-tortured country. Let us, while we may, gather the golden fruits of Ireland's hard-won victory, the ripe harvest secured by the heroic sacrifices of her gallant sons and daughters. Let us honour the memory of our dead by putting a national seal to the compact that makes Ireland absolute mistress in her own house and restores her to a proud position amongst the nations of the earth."

"For these reasons we call upon our local representatives and other members of An Dail to vote for ratification of the Treaty, and at all costs preserve national unity."

Copies to be sent to President de Valera, and Messrs. Collins and Griffith.

Councillor Stapleton, local president Transport Union, seconding, said he had instructions from the organised workers to support any resolution in favour of the Treaty. He hoped the leaders would stave off a split and be united.

Councillor D. Mackey, chairman of Clonmel Board of Guardians, was entirely in favour of acceptance, because the Treaty provided them with a real stepping-stone to true liberty. Some of them might not absolutely agree with the Treaty, but they were not to voice their own opinions but the opinions of those who sent them there. As far as he could judge and see, the people as a whole desired ratification.

Mr. Heffernan—But they are entitled to speak out and give their opinion.

Mr. Toomey—And we are entitled to give ours.

Mr. Heffernan—Certainly; and I may say I am in favour of ratification of the Treaty. There is no use beating about the bush at all, and my views purely and simply are that Dail Eireann will be called upon to ratify it.

We all know that Tipperary went through a lot during the last two years, when many a young man was shot and several houses burned. Are you in favour of ratification?

Mr. Toomey—I am; but it should be left to the Dail to settle.

Mr. Heffernan—I see your point.

Mr. Toomey—We have no say in the matter. Can't we carry on as before?

Mr. Heffernan—I don't agree with you that we have no say in the matter.

The Chairman said that he for one man was in favour of ratification of the Treaty.

Mr. Martin—Will we take a vote then on it?

It was stated there was no occasion to do so, the resolution covered everything.

Chairman—All in favour of Mr. Toomey's resolution put up their hands.

Mr. Cotter said he would like to impress on the members that there should not be any split, and that they should

TIPPERARY URBAN COUNCIL.

Unity and Self-Reliance Needed.

What Tipperary Has Gone Through.

Allegiance to Dail Eireann Renewed.

On Friday night a special meeting of the above council was held to consider a resolution expressing approval of the ratification of the Treaty. Mr. J. O'Callaghan presided. There were also present Messrs. T. Toomey, J. Heffernan, E. Martin, W. Cotter, W. Allen, P. J. Godfrey, M. Fitzgerald, J. Breene.

Messrs. T. Dawson (town clerk) and T. Delaney (town sergeant) were in attendance.

The Chairman said it was a pity the meeting was so small, on an occasion when very important business was to be discussed. Every member knew what they were summoned to attend for—to give every member an opportunity of expressing his views on the Peace Treaty, and to see what was the best thing to be done. He would be glad to hear what any member present had to say.

There was no response.

Chairman—Come on, someone must have something to say. We cannot spend the whole night here.

Mr. Heffernan—The meeting was called to consider a resolution. Is there any resolution handed in, Mr. Chairman?

Chairman—Not at present; but somebody, I am sure, has a resolution.

Mr. Toomey—I have a resolution. I wrote it out in my spare time to-day. If you like to put it in you may do so.

Chairman—Very well, Mr. Toomey, let us hear it.

Mr. Toomey read the following:—

"That we, the members of Tipperary Urban Council, renew our allegiance to Dail Eireann as the elected government of Ireland, and have full confidence in the members thereof that they will do their duty to the country to the best of their ability, and that we have also full confidence that their decision on the proposed Treaty will be the right one; but we are of opinion that the majority of the people of the urban district which we represent are in favour of ratification of the Treaty."

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Messrs. de Valera, Arthur Griffith, and P. J. Moloney."

A member having asked Mr. Toomey if he proposed the resolution, he replied in the affirmative.

Chairman—There is no doubt about it that in general the people of Tipperary are in favour of ratification.

Mr. Heffernan—There is no doubt at all about that.

Mr. Godfrey—And as I think Mr. Toomey's resolution embraces everything I have great pleasure in seconding it.

Mr. Heffernan mentioned that Tipperary County Council (S.R.) voted in favour of ratification that day.

Mr. Toomey said they did not care what the County Council did, and should not be led by them.

Mr. Heffernan—But they are entitled to speak out and give their opinion.

Mr. Toomey—And we are entitled to give ours.

Mr. Heffernan—Certainly; and I may say I am in favour of ratification of the Treaty. There is no use beating about the bush at all, and my views purely and simply are that Dail Eireann will be called upon to ratify it.

We all know that Tipperary went through a lot during the last two years,

when many a young man was shot and several houses burned.

Are you in favour of ratification?

Mr. Toomey—I am; but it should be left to the Dail to settle.

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The Chairman said that he for one man was in favour of ratification of the Treaty.

Mr. Martin—Will we take a vote then on it?

It was stated there was no occasion to do so, the resolution covered everything.

Chairman—All in favour of Mr. Toomey's resolution put up their hands.

Mr. Cotter said he would like to impress on the members that there should not be any split, and that they should

all work hand in hand. He did not remember the Parnellite split, but he was a wounded soldier in the land war, and was not sorry for it, but he would be very sorry to see a split taking place. There should not be a split again, and they should work hand in hand.

Mr. Heffernan—Unity we want.

Mr. Cotter—Unity and self-reliance.

Mr. Toomey said there was no chance of a split. It was only through so-called national (daily) papers they heard of a split, because it was in their interest to get the Treaty ratified as it stood. The paper that cried for the blood of the people in 1916 should not be minded much. They should still continue their allegiance to Dail Eireann until they would get better or worse.

Mr. Heffernan—I understand by the end of the resolution is that all the people in the town are in favour of ratification.

Mr. Toomey said he understood so.

Mr. Heffernan—But we are their servants.

Mr. Toomey—They will not speak for the council.

Mr. Heffernan—I understand also that the resolution here to-night should be for ratification or not.

Mr. Toomey—There might be a clerical error in the card that was sent out.

Mr. Allen said there was a lot of responsibility thrown on the chairman's shoulders, and he would like to have an expression of opinion of the members on the matter.

Chairman—Certainly.

Mr. Heffernan—The chairman has suggested that.

Mr. Martin said the chairman came to the meetings during the last two years without fear or favour, and sometimes at great inconvenience. That was known to them all.

Chairman—Is everybody in favour of the resolution?

Mr. Heffernan—And if Mr. de Valera wins the day, according to that resolution does it not follow then that we have to follow him?

A member said that everything was embodied in the resolution.

Mr. Heffernan—It does not matter, so which side wins.

Mr. Martin asked what did Mr. Heffernan mean?

Mr. Heffernan replied that according to the resolution they had to follow up the Dail, no matter which side won.

Mr. Toomey was understood to say that he was in favour of ratification because they could do nothing else.

Mr. Heffernan—Then that settles it.

Chairman—Surely there is no doubt that every person in the room is in favour of the Treaty being ratified.

Mr. Martin—That is quite right.

Chairman—Are all in the room in favour of ratification?

There was no response, and the resolution being declared carried the proceedings terminated.

NORTH TIPPERARY SUPPORT.

Mr. M. Ryan presided at a meeting of the Templederry branch North Tipperary Farmers' Association on Wednesday evening, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. John Ryan, seconded by Mr. M. O'Donoghue: "That we, the members of the Templederry branch of the North Tipperary Farmers' Association, call upon the deputies representing North Tipperary to vote for the ratification of the Peace Treaty at the meeting of Dail Eireann on 3rd January next."

TIPPERARY TRADES SUPPORT TREATY.

The following was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Clonmel and District Trades Council—"That we, the representatives of the organised workers in Clonmel and district, resolve that, while holding admiration and esteem for the magnificent work of Mr. de Valera, we maintain that the terms of the Treaty, as agreed to and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Ireland in London, should be ratified."

IN MEMORIAM.

STAPLETON.—First Anniversary.—In sad and loving memory of my dear husband, James Stapleton, cattle dealer, Ballyhaha, Oola, who died on December 31st, 1920. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on his soul.—Inserted by his loving wife, sons and daughters.

D'Arcy Brothers,

MOTOR ENGINEERS,

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THEIR UP-TO-DATE GARAGE AT

BANK PLACE, TIPPERARY,

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WE HAVE YOUR SIZE TYRES AND TUBES IN STOCK.

Our Hiring Cars speak for themselves, and when you see

ENTERPRISE coupled with EFFICIENCY.

CANNOCK'S LIMERICK.

DININGROOM, DRAWINGROOM, and BEDROOM SUITES.
CARPETS--All Sizes and Qualities of Latest Designs and Colourings.
PERAMBULATORS and GO-CARS, A Speciality.

FROM OUR

District Correspondents**CAPPWHITE AND DISTRICT.****Cow-Testing.**

The annual meeting of Cappwhite Cow-testing Association was held on the 19th inst. in the local schools. The president, Mr. M. E. O'Brien, presided. The attendance was small but representative. Mr. E. J. Sheehy, the Department's organiser, gave a most instructive and practical lecture. An interesting discussion then took place, and as a result it was decided to take steps to purchase a premium milking strain bull. The records of the association for the year showed 146 cows unprofitable on the assumption that it takes 450 gallons to pay for upkeep. Four cows milked over 1,000 gallons each, while five yielded less than 200 gallons each. Granting the price of milk to be, for comparison sake, one shilling per gallon, the ten best cows were worth on an average £16 3s. each the ten worst £11 7s. each! Three new members handed in their names after the meeting.

Cattle Fair.

There was a good supply of stock at the great Christmas fair, held in Cappwhite last week. The major portion was sold. Good milch cows made up to £30 each. Inferior cattle were hard to dispose of. A large number of the leading buyers attended. The supply of young pigs was fairly good. These sold at from 15s. to 25s. each. Over 500 head of cattle were sold by public auction by Messrs. O'Dwyer and Lysaght, Ryan and Ryan, and William Sadler, auctioneers.

Dundrum Dance.

The recent dance in Dundrum was very successful.

Christmas in Cappwhite.

The great holy season of Christmas passed off very quietly in this district. Christmas week was fine, and a fairly brisk business was done in the local shops. The annual collection was held at both Masses at the parish church gates. At last Mass the Rev. Father Dunn gave a fine sermon on the coming into the world of the Infant Jesus. The streets were deserted on Christmas Day, everyone being anxious to spend the holy day indoors. On St. Stephen's Day the wren boys were around as usual; they reaped a good harvest through the country. On the same night a dance was held in the village.

Doon Crib.

The beautiful crib in Doon Convent is now open for inspection. It is expected that a large number will visit it this year. The crib will close next Friday (Twelfth Day).

Death of Mrs. Martin, Carhue.

I regret to record the death of Mrs. Martin, Carhue, which occurred at her residence on St. Stephen's Day. On Tuesday evening the remains were removed to the parish church, Anacarty, where they lay overnight. On Wednesday the funeral took place to Doon, via Cappwhite, after Office and High Mass in the parish church, Anacarty. The attendance of the general public was very large and representative, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The clergy present were Rev. M. Ryan, P.P., Anacarty; Rev. J. Cleary, C.C., do.; Rev. J. Horan, P.P., Doon; Rev. M. O'Connor, C.C., do.

Doon Market.

Doon monthly pig market will be held on Monday next.

HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of Hospital Coiste Ceannair, Mr. T. Walsh presided. The following delegates were present:—Messrs. D. McCann, T. Walsh, J. Raleigh, Hospital; J. Gleeson, J. McCann, J. O'Sullivan, Knocklong; T. O'Sullivan and — Ryan, Elton. The

acting secretary (Mr. Gleeson) having read the minutes of the last meeting, the election of officers for the coiste was proceeded with. The following were unanimously appointed: Messrs. T. Walsh, president; J. McCann, vice-president; T. O'Sullivan, treasurer; J. Gleeson, secretary. Mr. T. O'Sullivan was appointed representative on the county committee.

Reports from the branches showed that they were working very satisfactorily, and after other routine business had been dealt with the meeting adjourned.

Engine on Fire.

Last Monday morning, as the 10.15 a.m. train, Cork to Dublin, steamed into Knocklong station it was seen that the engine was in flames. After some minutes the fire was got under. Another engine had to be procured to convey the passengers, many of whom were bound for Limerick races, to Limerick Junction.

A Dance.

The dance organised by the local branch of the Gaelic League was held at the Hall, Hospital, on St. Stephen's Night. Despite the inclemency of the weather it proved a huge success, over ninety couples being on the floor. Excellent music was supplied by the Misses Carroll's orchestra.

The "serap" was held on Thursday night, when another enjoyable night was spent.

Barracks Closed.

Kilfinane police barracks were closed last week and the police transferred to Kilmallock, where they took up quarters in the workhouse.

Christmas Season.

The festive season of Christmas passed off quietly in Hospital and district. The days immediately preceding the holidays were rather busy in the town, but the business transacted was not quite as marked as in former years. In the church the religious ceremonies were, as usual, impressive, and at eight o'clock Mass there were many communicants.

Sundries.

It is announced at the time of writing that large quantities of hay were burned in Bulgaden and surrounding districts in the early hours of last Tuesday morning. As reported last week in this column, a dispute has been in progress between the local branches of the Transport Union and the Farmers' Union over the payment of harvest bonuses. At times feeling has run very high on both sides. Several attempts at arbitration have failed, and as late as Monday Mr. Hannigan was unable to induce both sides to come together.

Dances are announced to be held at Knocklong on New Year's Night, and at Enly on January 6th. First-class orchestras have been engaged for the occasions.

GOLDEN.**New Year.**

By the time this is in the hands of your readers the new year will be about to dawn upon us. Let us all hope and pray that the momentous question at issue at its opening will be decided with wisdom and foresight as to the peace and prosperity of our country. Though not interested in present-day politics, but having done my little bit in the past as a Constitutionalist under the leadership of Parnell, I hope, with the majority of Irishmen at home and abroad that the cup of persecution and suffering, so often the bitter draught of Mother Erin, will be dashed from her lips to be replaced by one of hopefulness and goodwill to all men; and though we may not be able to achieve our ideals at the moment, our country, travelling on the safe path of prudence and common sense, may come to her own again in the evolution of world politics. Who knows?

Peace or War?

As far as human foresight can see,

a recurrence to past methods would not be a prudent course to adopt in the year 1922. Of course I fully understand that there are thousands of Irishmen willing and prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, but are we then nearer the goal of our ambitions when our country is laid waste? I may be excused for making these remarks, but I do so in all sincerity. My idea is for the people to take the matter up. The decision is theirs, must be theirs, and will finally be so. Let a plebiscite be taken, and let the voice of the people prevail, and not this leader or that—the people can make or unmake leaders. The loss or gain belongs to the people. Who can gainsay it? The stakes are tremendous. It is a serious gamble in the fortunes of this country, and will certainly decide its future for good or ill.

Peace.

The people here are following the political situation with subdued interest, no doubt; but they realise the tremendous issues at stake, and do not care to talk lightly of the consequences following a rejection of the Treaty.

As I have already indicated, the Treaty may not be a perfect one—what treaty ever was? But, to my mind, if properly worked it is a great advance on anything ever offered to this country. Of course I am only discussing this matter from the Home Rule standpoint. There are other views put forward by people who are eminently entitled to their opinions; but God grant our distracted country the peace she so much needs.

KILMALLOCK.**Christmas.**

The Christmas season passed over quietly in Kilmallock this year, and from inquiries made the festival of peace and goodwill passed also without incident in East Limerick in general. The Christmas of 1921 was a welcome contrast to that of 1920, when the social and other festivities had to be abandoned owing to Martial Law. This year the atmosphere was one of jollity and pleasure, and happiness was reflected on every face on Christmas Day. Large congregations attended the various Masses, and there was an extremely large number of communicants.

Abbeyfeale Police for Kilmallock.

Members of the R.I.C. recently stationed at Abbeyfeale, which is now closed as a police station, have been transferred to Kilmallock, where, quarters have been taken up in the workhouse.

Christmas Morning Hold-up.

A remarkable occurrence which took place at Thomastown, Kilmallock, in the early hours of Christmas morning has been reported to the Republican police for investigation. Some time about 12.30 a.m. on Sunday a railway gatekeeper named Patrick Burke was awakened by a loud rapping at his door. Thinking it was someone who wanted to pass over the crossing with a car he got up and, having partly dressed himself, opened the door. He was immediately confronted by a man who ordered him to put his hands up, at the same time covering him with what Burke took to be a revolver. Burke complied. He was then barefooted, and he was ordered out on the road and asked to proceed towards a wicket leading into a cottage occupied by another railwayman, named McCarthy, and ordered to get in over the wicket, the man with the revolver threatening to fire if he did not do so. Having got to McCarthy's door Burke was ordered to knock, and did so. McCarthy having opened the door the mysterious visitor, addressing Burke, said: "Apologise to that man." McCarthy said he wanted no apology. Burke and McCarthy were then told to shake hands, which they did, whereupon the unknown man, who ordered Burke out, and said he had no more

PURITY OF IRISH BUTTER.**Department Refutes Contractors.**

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to the Secretary, Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a communication re excess moisture in butter:

Dept. of Agriculture and Tech. Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.
20th Dec., 1921.

Sir,—With reference to your communication of the 15th ult., in regard to the question of water in butter and the injury resulting to the Irish butter trade owing to the supply of consignments containing excessive moisture, I have to state that from this and other resolutions which have reached me from Irish Chambers of Commerce, the Department fear that a quite erroneous impression has been formed in many quarters as to the extent to which butter produced in Ireland at present is found to contain water in excess of the statutory limit of 16 per cent.

The Department themselves have been taking a large number of samples of butter for analysis, and while it has been found that the 16 per cent. limit has been exceeded in a number of cases, the results of the examinations that have been made show that it is altogether wrong to assume that Irish butter generally contains excessive moisture. The proportion of Irish butter which finds its way to the markets in this condition is limited, but the fact that even an appreciable percentage of the total production is marketed while containing more than the legal limit of water has a most injurious effect on the industry as a whole.

In some communications which have reached the Department reference is made to rumours or reports that in many cases Irish creamery butter is being adulterated by the admixture of fats foreign to butter. The Department are glad to note that no allegation of this kind appears to have come before the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, as the statement is one to which they take the greatest exception. In the first ten months of the present year they have examined over 150 samples of creamery butter alone. In no single instance was a sample found to contain margarine or any fats foreign to butter, and this experience is only on a line with that of previous years. There are no grounds whatever for doubt as to the purity of Irish butter in so far as it concerns adulteration by foreign fats.

The duty of providing securities for the sale of food in a pure and genuine condition is primarily a matter for the local authorities (county councils, county borough councils, etc.), and their co-operation is essential to secure the observance of the law with regard to the proportion of water in butter and to adulteration with foreign fats. If the local authorities make arrangements for an energetic enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts with regard to butter, their action would undoubtedly have a deterrent effect in the case of persons who might be disposed to market butter containing excess water or fat adulterants. It may be added that the Department themselves have made arrangements for special sampling.

Nothing but serious damage can result to the Irish butter industry if the impression, which some of the regulations which the Department have received are likely to create, becomes widespread, that Irish butter generally contains moisture to excess of the legal limit, or foreign fats. The uniformly

good quality of Irish creamery butter is still maintained in much the greater proportion of the butter which finds its way to the markets. Of this the Department have convincing proof, and they trust that, with the co-operation of the local authorities, and as a result of the sampling measures adopted by themselves, complaints as to the marketing of butter containing an excess of moisture will rapidly tend to decrease.

On the general question involved it may be added that for some years before the war good progress in the improvement of Irish dairy produce was being made through the medium of—administered by the Department. These schemes included surprise butter competitions; the certification of creameries producing butter of the highest grade; visits of instructors to creameries; courses of lectures for creamery managers both at local centres and at headquarters; the award of certificates of competence to managers and dairymaids; scholarships for men proceeding to higher studies and to men and women desiring to learn practical management.

The method of purchase of butter adopted by the Ministry of Food as well as the general disorganisation due to control—the effects of which have not yet wholly disappeared—made it impossible to carry on much of the educational work of the Department for the improvement of this industry. The Department are considering whether conditions have not now sufficiently approached the normal to enable them to put again into operation their schemes—revised and extended to meet the new conditions—for the improvement of butter and other dairy products.

One of the most useful and effective of these agencies may be specially mentioned. This was the scheme under which creameries voluntarily placed themselves under inspection by the Department and took part in surprise butter competitions, which were held at frequent intervals in Dublin—the butter being immediately despatched from the creameries on receipt of a telegram from the Department and held in Dublin for over a week, during which time each exhibit was tested for water and preservatives, a bacteriological and chemical analysis being also made in many cases. Judging was then carried out by several of the leading men in the butter trade, wholesale buyers from Irish and British markets, etc. On the results of inspections at the creameries and of the surprise competitions the Department were able to publish periodically a list of creameries which conformed to a high standard of management, and produced butter of such uniformly good quality that it could be recommended to the trade. The most admirable results were secured by the operation of this particular scheme, which it was hoped would form the basis for the establishment of a national brand of quality. I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. P. Gill, Secretary.

BARLEY-GROWING IN IRELAND.**Points from the Irish Barley Show.**

The outstanding feature of the Irish Barley Show, held in Dublin last week, was the success of the new variety—Spratt Archer—a hybrid produced some years ago by the Seed Propagation Division of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

In addition to capturing the silver challenge cup, presented by the Dublin Distillers' Company, the silver medal presented by the Royal Dublin Society, and the championship prize of £15 presented by the Department for the best sample of narrow-eared barley in the Show, samples of Spratt Archer were awarded fifteen out of a possible nineteen first prizes, thirteen out of a possible sixteen second prizes, and nine out of a possible fifteen in third prizes.

Of the total number of samples—121 entered for adjudication in the narrow-eared class, seventy-three were of the Spratt Archer variety, a fact which not alone evidences the widespread favour with which this new variety is regarded by growers, but is indicative also of the increased acreage upon which the new variety is cultivated.

The championship prizes were awarded to Mr. J. L. Nunn, jun., Castlebridge, Wexford, who obtained the seed from which the prize-winning sample was grown from the Department's plant breeding station, Ballincarra, Co. Cork. The reserve for the championship, also a sample of Spratt Archer, was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Young, Brockley Hall, Stradbally.

Variety Tests.

Speaking at a meeting of growers and others held after the show, Mr. J. R. Campbell, assistant secretary, Department of Agriculture, detailed the results of the large scale barley variety experiments conducted in 1921. At the eight centres at which the Spratt Archer 37/6 (the standard hybrid variety) was tested the average yield per statute acre was 11 bbls. 7 st., valued at £15 16s. 7d. Archer (an old and well-known variety), returned an average yield of 10 bbls. 15 1/2 st., valued at £15 2s. 5d. Spratt-Archer 37/18 (a hybrid variety also produced by the Department, but a slightly earlier ripening form than Spratt-Archer 37/6), 10 bbls. 14 1/2 st., valued at £15 1s. 5d.; Archer-Goldthorpe 4/5/1 (another hybrid), 10 bbls. 10 st., valued at £14 1s. At five of the centres Plummage-Archer (also known as Leavers 115) was included, and the average yield of this variety at these centres was 10 bbls. 9 1/2 st., valued at £14 15s. 3d.

Early Sowing.

Proceeding, Mr. Campbell referred to the striking relation of the value of early sowing provided by the three lots of barley shown at the Department's Educational Exhibit staged at the Show. From seed sown in Co. Wexford on February 23rd the yield per statute acre was 11 bbls. 3 st., valued by expert valuers—at £17 18s. From seed sown on March 30th the yield per statute acre was 10 bbls. 2 st., valued at £15 18s. 5d. From seed sown on April 28th the yield was only 6 bbls. 1 st. per statute acre, valued at £6 0s. 7d. The monetary difference in favour of early, as compared with late, sowing was an increase in yield of 5 bbls. 2 1/2 st. per statute acre, an increase in value, due to superior quality, of 12s. per barrel. The seed used in the Co. Wexford trial was the same as that from which the championship-winning samples were grown, and the tests were made side by side in the same field. The determining factor was, therefore, the earliness of sowing. It could not be too strongly impressed upon farmers that where the land is suitable the earlier the sowing the bigger and better the crop.

Acknowledging the congratulations of the meeting on his success, Mr. Nunn, the grower of the championship-winning sample, confirmed this advice. He had no secrets to impart as to his methods. He got his land ready as soon as practicable in the new year, obtained good seed, followed the Department's advice, and sowed early. To that and to the close attention he had given to every detail connected with the cultivation and harvesting of the crop he ascribed his success.

A GREAT DUST STORM.

A dust storm recently blew for thirty hours, carrying Gobi Desert sand to Shanghai and far out to sea. Japanese liners arriving at Shanghai found it difficult navigating, owing to the heavy yellow cloud enveloping them. During the blow Peking resembled a deserted city, for nobody ventured out except under stress of necessity.

KELLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOTTLERS,
TIPPERARY,
ARE TURNING OUT
O'CONNELL'S Dublin Bottling Ale
IN PERFECT CONDITION.
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET.
Orders from Traders not doing their own Bottling solicited.
Our Cars deliver weekly in Tipperary and District.

P. COMAN'S
DELICIOUS TEAS
ARE THE BEST. ALL PRICES.

P. COMAN,
CROCKER, TEA, WINE & WHISKEY MERCHANT.
49 & 50 Main Street, & James' Street, Tipperary
[REDACTED]

JUST THINK!

You Support Local Industries if you have your printing done at the County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary now the only Printing Works in the County. If all the Printing used in Tipperary which ought to be produced in the town were produced in it, we should be able to pay £100 or £200 a week wages. And our Printing entered books would be well done, and charged for fairly.

Local Advertising and Publishing Co., Ltd.

RAHELLY'S, TIPPERARY.

Great Display for Christmas NOW ON.

Gifts, useful, charming, original, at all prices to suit Men, Women, Children.

Beads, Shoes, Slippers, Gloves, Bags, Dressing Cases, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Dainty Blouses, Jumper, Dance Frocks, and all Accessories.

For the little ones Toys, Wood Coat Sets, Frocks of all kinds.

Novelties that will be appreciated by everybody.

Come and See.

68 MAIN STREET, TIPPERARY.

SPRING BROS.,

DAVIS STREET,
TIPPERARY.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE
ON
SHORTEST NOTICE.

Repairs to Motors,
Push Bicycles,
Gramaphones,
and all Classes of Machinery executed
on the Premises by practical mechanics

Large Assortment of Motor Accessories
in Stock.

Second-hand Ford Cars for Sale,
INSPECTION INVITED.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

JERH. HAYES,

Having Purchased the Extensive and Well-Appointed Premises,

No. 2 CHURCH ST., TIPPERARY,
Begs to announce that he has Opened the same as a High-Class

GROCERY, TEA, WINE, & SPIRIT
STORE,

and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage and support.

Only the Highest Goods will be Stocked, and Customers may confidently rely on the Best Service in every respect.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS—
JERH. HAYES,
2 CHURCH STREET, TIPPERARY.

**TAKE TIME BY
THE FORELOCK!**
Learn to Drive
Motor Cars and Tractors, and
Do Your Own Repairs.

Complete Course
(EMBRACING
DRIVING, MAKING OF RUN-
NING REPAIRS, etc.)
From £4 4s.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION,
SIX DEMONSTRATION CARS.

SPRING BROS.
SCHOOL of MOTORING,
DAVIS STREET,
TIPPERARY.

PIG MEAL;
ALSO
A Calf and Cattle Meal

Barley Meal alone is not a perfect food, though high in carbohydrates, it is low in oil and albuminoids. We are making up a meal consisting of 45 per cent. good kilo-dried barley, 10 per cent. of the best fish-milled low linseed, and the balance of 45 per cent. of imported food stuffs.

An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. Seeing is believing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

A TANKEARDSTOWN FARMER writes: "Send me half a ton of the same Pig Meal as you sent my neighbour."

Another Farmer writes: "I put in a pen of sheep with their hindbones sticking through their backs. After feeding them for a fortnight on your meal I did not know them. In over weeks and three days from putting them in I sold them weighing 13 stone each."

Analysis—68 per cent. oil and 161 per cent. albuminoids.

Also a first class Calf and Cattle Meal suitable for dry or wet feeding. This Meal contains 9 per cent. oil and 15 per cent. albuminoids.

REDUCED PRICES.

Cash with order.

CARRIAGE PAID ON LTON LOTS TO
ALL PLACES IN COUNTIES OF LIMERICK
AND TIPPERARY.

ROCK MILLS,
CASHEL.

The Most Complete and Best
Equipped
FUNERAL FURNISHERS
in the district.

PRICES MODERATE.

HOGAN'S,

The Tipperary Posting and Undertaking
Establishment.

MAIN STREET.

TIPPERARY.

IRISH AND BEST.

EVERSAFE
(2d. EACH)

CURES HEADACHE & NEURALGIA

IN A FEW MINUTES.

Wholesale from

KELLY & CO., Stores, Davis Street, Tipperary; and
P. COMAN, 49 & 50 Main Street, Tipperary.

REGENT HOTEL

24 Westmoreland Street,
and 3 D'Olier St., Dublin
(Entrance 3 D'Olier Street).

A most Comfortable Hotel, situated
in the Centre of the City. Electric
Light throughout. 10 Minutes to
all Railway Stations.

Lunches from 1 o'clock.
Dinner, Tea—Moderate Prices.
Proprietress—
Mrs. Gaffney.
(Late Manageress Royal Exchange
Hotel, Dublin).
Telephone—5010.

[REDACTED]

SHOP AT THE CO-OP.

AND

Get the Maximum Worth of Your
Money.

Highest Quality Goods
AT
LOWEST PRICES.

SPECIAL.

CHOICE BUTTER
(GUARANTEED PURE)
per 1/9 lb.

THE CO-OP.,
56 MAIN STREET.
TIPPERARY.

CAVANAGH'S
TOBACCO, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,

CIGARETTES
and
CIGARS,

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF
EVERY KIND.

DAVIS STREET.
TIPPERARY.

Gooseberries (all colours), 8/6 per
doz.

Red, White, and Black Currants, 7/6
per doz.

Loganberries, 1/- each.

Raspberries, 2/6 per doz.

Strong transplanted Strawberries, 8/6
per 100.

Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs.

JOHN TRACEY,
CROMHILL, KILTEELY,
COUNTY LIMERICK.

THE ONLY WAY

to increase your business, any
business, is by persistent advertising.
Just telling people that
you have good goods or good service
for sale—getting your goods
and yourself well known.

Certain professional classes are
supposed not to advertise, but they
do, unconsciously, in other ways—
good ways no doubt, slow perhaps
and effective in time—but a manufacturer or merchant can use

PRINTER'S INK

the quickest, the widest appeal
of any.

People cannot buy of you unless
they know what you have to offer,
therefore TELL THEM, tell them
by

EFFECTIVE PRINTING AND EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

Let us help you in both methods of
advertising.

Our Printing Office is the best-
equipped in the County.

"The Tipperaryman" is the
only newspaper published in Tip-
perary town, and it has the
densest circulation of any local
paper in South Tipperary and
East Limerick.

210 FARMERS & OTHERS, in any
part of Ireland wishing to bor-
row money without security or
debt, at low rate of interest
and easy repayments in strict
privacy, and wish to be dealt
with in a straightforward manner, will do well

to apply to us for terms. Personal interview
not necessary. Letters replied through corre-
spondence, and Cash sent by Post.

THE TOWN & COUNTY ADVANCE CO.
LTD.
SANDYS STREET, NEWRY.

Keep Us
In Mind

WHEN YOU
WANT PRINTING,

AND
KEEP THE
WORK AT HOME
in Tipperary Town.

Incidentally, you will get intelligent
and tasteful service, and prompt
attention to your orders.

We are properly equipped, well-
staffed, and already doing a fine
job-printing business—but we want
to do more.

We want the local community to
enable us, by their orders, to AT
LEAST DOUBLE AN ALREADY
HEAVY WAGES BILL.

**The County
Printing Works,
Tipperary.**

SECOND EDITION.

Saturday's Telegrams.

THE BOURNEMOUTH MURDER.

Handwriting a Clue?

The police are turning their attention to the handwriting of the telegrams.

Superintendent Garrett stated to-day that he wanted to know whether anyone had ever received similar telegrams in answer to advertisements, even if it was as long as twelve months ago.

The police are acting on the possibility that the crime was the act of a raving lunatic or a sexual maniac.

The Funeral.

The funeral of Miss Wilkins took place at Streatham, London, this (Saturday) morning.

There was a very large congregation at a special service at Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, and later the body was interred in Streatham Cemetery. Many floral tributes were laid on the grave, one wreath being from "Mothers in loving memory." Over two thousand people, mostly, witnessed the burial.

Of Great Importance?

A Press Association's special representative at Bournemouth says that a new find in the neighbourhood, of extreme importance in its bearing on the murder of Miss Wilkins, was reported to the police shortly after ten o'clock this morning.

It is impossible yet to reveal its nature, but it is regarded as of great importance.

Six Miles Away!

Miss Wilkins' attache case was found this morning under some trees at Canford Cliffs, about three miles west of Bournemouth and six miles from where Miss Wilkins' body was found.

The contents of the attache case, including copies of the dead woman's testimonials, were strewn about. The case was sodden with water, and the contents considerably damaged.

Detained and Released.

John Robinson Davison, an electrical engineer, who was asked to communicate with the police, has reported to the East Suffolk County Constabulary. The chief constable advised the Bournemouth police that he was satisfied with Davison's statement of his movements between December 21 and December 23.

WHY OUR WIRES ARE LATE.

The Postal Telegraph authorities state that, owing to destruction of wires in the storm, communication with Ireland is uncertain, with considerable delay.

BLOWN ON TO THE LINE AND KILLED.

During the gale at Aberavon last night a man was blown on to the railway line and killed by a train.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At St. Austell to-day, Edward Black was committed for trial in connection with charges of obtaining money by false pretences with regard to insurance policies.

Black, who looked very ill, was overcome with faintness, but revived after a drink.

He was committed for trial, and remanded till Thursday on another charge with respect to another policy.

SOUTH TIPPERARY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Unanimous for Ratification.

At a largely attended meeting of the South Tipperary Farmers' Association, in the Courthouse, Clonmel, to-day, Mr. E. Cummins presiding, a resolution proposed by Mr. M. Slattery, ex-chairman South Tipperary County Council, and seconded by Mr. C. J. Ryan, urging ratification of the Treaty, was passed unanimously.

A resolution proposed by Mr. P. Mandeville, Aner Castle, expressing admiration of "the enthusiasts who had brought the country to its present glorious position," was ruled out of order by the chairman.

CLONMEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS

In Favour of Ratification.

Clonmel Board of Guardians to-day, on the motion of Mr. D. Mackey, unanimously asked to have the Treaty ratified.

LIMERICK CO. COUNCIL

A Call for Unity.

Limerick County Council to-day passed a resolution calling on all parties in Dail Eireann to unite in the national interests.

To-day's Racing.

NEWBURY MEETING.

Wroughton Selling — RATHCORE (6/4), 1; Flurry (100/7), 2; Lama of Tibet (7/1), 3. Also ran — Dorimant, Marco, Spellbound, Great Fun, Louveto, Gaunt Boy, Dornoch, Brusiloff, Simon's Glory, Quick Meg, Rivobed, San Rafael, Hasso.

Wils Selling — KING'S CAROL (5/4), 1; Valentine Maher, 2; Mural Carnation, 3. Also ran — Final Fling.

Lambourn Handicap — ST. BERNARD (11/4), 1; Daydawn, 2; Trentino, 3. Also ran — Culprit, The Turk H., Vaulx.

Berkshire Hurdle — SANTAVON (evens), 1; Dorset, 2; Joseph the First, 3. Also ran — Most Beautiful, Lucky Prince, and Maxwell.

Moderate Handicap — WANTON (3/4), 1; Jack o' Jingles (100/7), 2; Dillieh (100/7), 3. Also ran — Ballyrob, Victor Noir, Zerino, Wheat King, Greenmount. Forewarned, John Charles, Little Wanted, Tom's Lass, Lily L.

Andover Handicap — HOLDACROFT (3/1), 1; Expeditions (5/2), 2; Pinwheel (5/4), 3. Also ran — Bedford Row, Port Elizabeth, Arabian Knight, Second Fiddle, Rosy Sun, Ballymoea.

CORK PRINTING OFFICE RAIDED.

Pamphlets Seized and Type Scattered.

Professor Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., University College, Cork, has written a pamphlet entitled "The Case for the Treaty." It has been in the hands of the printers for some time.

At one o'clock yesterday three men entered a publishing establishment in Cork and examined all the copies that had been printed. The manager asked for their authority, and was referred to the Cork No. 1 brigade officer, I.R.A.

The manager then asked how was he to know who they were, and refused to allow them to go through the works, but when he was told that force would be used if necessary he did not further resist the men, who had been joined by two others.

The men took all the copies of the pamphlet and dispersed the type. Several other men were posted around the entrances to the premises, and a girl at the telephone was held up at the point of a revolver.

The men drove off in a motor-car with the pamphlets.

Professor O'Rahilly had received no communication in connection with the matter.

AMBUSHED MAIL CAR.

Driver and Companion Blindfolded.

The motor mail-car which runs between Castlerea and Glenamaddy was robbed yesterday by armed men, who cut open the mail bags and searched the letters.

The only occupants of the car were the driver and a woman passenger. When they were passing through a small wood at Harristown after midday four men, armed with revolvers, stopped the car and, having blindfolded its two occupants, took the mail bags and opened a number of the letters.

After the raiders had left, the driver gathered up the letters with great difficulty, as the gale had blown them all over the road. He drove to Ballymoe post office, where he reported the outrage.

The car carried mails for Ballymoe, Ballintubber, Williamstown, and Glenamaddy, and it is not yet known whether the robbers seized any of the letters.

It is believed that they were looking for old-age pensions money, but none appears to have been carried by the mail van.

IRISH BUTTER TRADE.

An article by "Eire Og" in the "Creamery Manager's Year Book" is full of useful suggestions for the development of the Irish butter trade. A point of special importance is the question of markets. The North of England and North Wales, served through Liverpool and Manchester, is the natural market for Irish butter, but the markets in various other centres of England and in Scotland are also of great importance, including the South Wales, London, and Glasgow areas. For some years Irish butter has been making its way into areas in Great Britain where little or none of this trade previously existed. War conditions helped this development, where under normal conditions it would require twenty years' effort to establish a trade. It is important to take measures to maintain the trade thus opened.

The writer calls attention to other markets than those in Great Britain, if it is necessary to have as wide a field as possible for sales of Irish products and manufactures. Butter should be no exception. Many circumstances, such as the reduction of dairy and other herds, have caused an unwanted demand in France for butter from outside. The United States is also seeking for large imports of butter, and Denmark has already been able to avail of these demands to expand its butter trade across the Atlantic. Irish butter should secure a large share of this business, for apart from the sympathetic support of the population, this country can supply butter of high qualities suited to the tastes of the country. The points to be considered in reference to the American market are freshness, standard quality, branding, guarantee of freedom from preservatives and, above all, freedom from moisture.

It would be of interest if the writer had given his view as to the importance of retaining new markets in Great Britain and other countries of a fairly uniform supply of butter all the year round. Irish sales are unfortunately lost through want of continuity in the supply. There should be no break in the markets. "Eire Og," who is singularly well informed on the subject of the butter trade, might usefully consider how this salt might be obtained. His review of progress in dairying is cheering without being in any way overstated. The quality of Irish butter is improving. Its makers have practically solved the problem of texture. The problem now seems to be to level up the few backward districts to the standard attained by the great bulk of the creameries. Nor should the best rest on their oars; their motto should still be "onward." Probity and exactitude in business methods, the study of profits and of the changes in the markets, the improvement of herds and care in the handling of the milk and in the packing of butter are amongst the essentials of successful dairying in Ireland.—"Freeman's Journal."

INVENTOR OF THE STEAMBOAT.

Fulton is famed as the inventor of the steamboat. Authentic history attests that he was not the inventor. In 1513 Blasco de Garay, a sea captain, of Spain, exhibited in the harbour of Barcelona, in the presence of Charles V. and his court, a steamboat capable of a speed of three miles an hour.

For nearly 200 years Blasco de Garay's invention was lost sight of, and not till the end of the eighteenth century was the subject taken up again. European scientists became interested, and the result was the construction of a steamboat on the River Saone by the Marquis de Jouffrey in 1759. In 1788 Patrick Miller, of Scotland, built a steamboat. It succeeded so well that a larger one was built in 1789, and seven miles an hour were made. Eventually Robert Fulton built the Clermont, which made its trial trip in 1808. Fulton has the fame of an invention that belongs to Blasco de Garay, who anticipated Fulton by 265 years.

SCARTEEN "BLACK AND TANS."

Meets for January.

Tuesday, 8th—Herbertstown.

Saturday, 7th—Derk (11 o'clock).

Tuesday, 10th—Early Station.

Hour: One o'clock.

SCHOOL STATIONERY in variety

at the County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary.

NORWAY'S POPULAR PRINCE.

Of the royal family of Norway the favourite with the people is Crown Prince Olaf. His popularity is immense. But eighteen years old, he recently passed the examinations for entrance to the university. From childhood he has received typically Norwegian training, and has developed into a genuine son of the Vikings, tall, handsome, and an excellent sportsman. He regularly participates in the annual Norwegian Derby, the Holmenkollen ski-jumping competition, at which he is a frequent prize-winner. His popularity is no doubt partly due to his democratic tastes. Educated at a private school he mingled with his fellow-pupils on an equal footing, and has always been wholly free from any tendency to self-importance. When he finishes a course at the Military Academy of Norway, the Crown Prince will enrol as a student in the technical high school at Trondhjem, to be educated as an engineer. Prince Olaf now has the right to attend Cabinet meetings, but as yet has no vote.

DEATH OF MISS M. A. DOHERTY.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Mary A. O'Doherty, which took place at her aunt's residence, Clifton Terrace, Coleraine, on Friday morning. Deceased, who was twenty-two years of age, was the only daughter of Mr. D. O'Doherty, Postmaster, Tipperary, and had been employed in the Tipperary post office until eight months ago as telephonist, which position, owing to ill-health, she was compelled to resign. Much sympathy is felt with her parents and four brothers in their bereavement. Interment will take place tomorrow (Sunday) at Coleraine.

CURIOS CHINESE CUSTOM.

In some parts of China jars are placed on the roof of houses as matrimonial advertisements. A jar turned upside down means that the daughter of the house is too young to marry. A jar laid with its mouth to the street indicates that the maiden is of age. When the girl is married the jar is removed.

WHERE WOMEN PROPOSE.

In New Guinea it is always leap year, for in that island the girls consider it beneath their dignity to notice women, much less to make overtures of marriage. Consequently, the proposing is left to the women to do. When a New Guinea woman falls in love with a man she sends a piece of string to his sister, or, if he has no sister, to his mother or another of his lady relatives. Then the lady who receives the string tells the favoured man that the particular woman is in love with him. No courting follows, however, for it is considered beneath a New Guinea man's dignity to waste time in such a pursuit. If the man thinks he would like to wed the lady he meets her alone, and they decide whether to marry or drop the idea.

TELLING TIME ABOARD SHIP.

"Two bells," "three bells," "four bells," etc., originated as the method of telling time aboard ship on account of the twenty-four hours being divided into six watches of four hours each, thus having someone awake all the time. The passage of time was of no importance except to the watch on deck, so the bell was struck to show how many half-hours had passed. Thus "seven bells" would mean that seven half-hours had elapsed; this might mean half-past three, half-past eleven, or half-past seven.

KIELY'S,

MAIN STREET.

TIPPERARY,

Have for Sale in bond, Dublin

150 Qr. Casks

SANDEMAN'S

★ ★ ★ and 11 hogsheads

They also have a large quantity

of

GRAHAM'S 3 qr. and 1 qr.

Imperial Dry;

and a large Stock of

SPANISH & LISBON WINES.

Prices on Application.

1187

WHOLESALE PRICES OF IRISH PRODUCE.

The following is the Department's return of the average wholesale prices of agricultural produce at certain Irish markets during the week ended December 24th, 1921, as compared with the previous week. The prices shown are the average wholesale prices paid in the markets mentioned for the particular quality of produce sold there. In some centres the better qualities of produce are purchased by merchants direct from producers without passing through the regular market.

Hen Eggs.

Prices for eggs during the week were somewhat lower. In Belfast the previous week's rates of 47/6 per 120 dropped to 46/3, while prices in Londonderry were unaltered at 35/. The same price was current in Cork, but prices in Limerick were slightly higher, at 36/3. Prices were lowest in Enniscorthy at 32/6.

Duck Eggs.

Much on the same level of values, but in Belfast, which was the dearest market, gave way from 48/4 to 47/1. In Cork, too, the level of prices weakened from 37/6 to 35/- per 120.

Farmers' Butter.

Prices for butter were unaltered in Londonderry and Belfast at 1/3 and 1/2 per lb, respectively. The price in Enniscorthy improved from 1/8 to 2/- per lb. In Cork, which was the cheapest market, prices, however, tended downwards, and fell from a level of 1/3 to 1/1 per lb.

Chickens.

Naturally dearer, owing to the Christmas demand. In Belfast, the dearest market, prices hardened from 12/- to 14/- per pair. In Londonderry there was a rise from 6/4 to 7/-. In Cork from 6/8 to 7/2. Prices in Enniscorthy maintained the previous week's level of 8/- per pair. Hens, too, advanced in price from 9/- to 12/- per pair in Belfast, and were slightly dearer in Londonderry, at 6/8. In Enniscorthy and Limerick the previous week's prices of 1/- and 6/- per pair respectively, were again repeated.

Ducks.

In Belfast rose in price from 9/6 to 13/- per pair, and in Londonderry from 5/- to 5/8. In Cork, however, which was the cheapest market, the previous week's price of 7/8 per pair was unaltered. In Limerick there was an advance from 5/- to 6/- per pair.

Potatoes.

The level of potato prices was unaltered. The