

Weekly Observer

CIRCULATES IN THE COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, CORK AND KERRY.

Vol. 2, No. 107.

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

NEWCASTLE WEST, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

TAILORING.

It is a great pleasure in informing my customers and the public generally that I am in a position to supply **COATS, OVERCOATS, AND COSTUME CLOTHING** in all the latest designs and colors shades. The value is high, my prices are reasonable, and my work is of the highest quality. The workmanship put into all the garments made in my workrooms is of the very best, and every order entrusted to me will receive my personal supervision.

I have recently added a Gentlemen's Department to my business, and I am now in a position to supply **COATS, SUITS, TIES, COLLARS, SOCKS, ETC.** in a sufficient variety of quality and price to meet all requirements.

A state of inspection is invited, and will be most welcome.

Yours faithfully,
J. LACY.

J. LACY,
HIGH-CLASS TAILOR,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

PALMER'S
FISHMEAL

FOR THE FISHING

JOHN LEONARD

Bridge House, Newcastle West.

£10 TO £500—Farmers and others in any part of Ireland wishing to borrow money without security or delay, at low rate of interest, and easy repayments in strict privacy, and wish to be dealt with in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Personal interview not necessary. Loans arranged through correspondence, and Cash sent by Post.—**THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ADVANCE CO., LTD.**, 25 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin. 13-11-21

CALL TO O'GRADY'S

GENERAL WAREHOUSE AND RESTAURANT, ADARE.

Agent for Rathkeale Co-Operative Society, Adare.

MRS. K. LESLIE

General Grocer, China, Glass, and Earthenware Merchant,

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

EDUCATION

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

Bridge Street, Newcastle West.

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

E. GOLDING,
133 Gough Street, Belfast.

11-2-23.

HOPE FOR DEAF PEOPLE.

WHY REMAIN DEAF?

Deafness, Headaches, Throat and other ailments, and all troubles due to Loss of Hearing quickly relieved by "Mackay's Ear Remedy," a remedy of established reputation in every part of the world. Perfected and improved by well-known Ear Specialists. Numerous testimonials prove the efficacy and superiority of this specific over every known treatment. Sold by Boots Chemists at 3s. per bottle or direct from "THE MACKAY REMEDY CO., 105 Liverpool Road, London, E.C.8. Send subscription.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING

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

First Quality	40 10 0
Second Quality	35 10 0
Third Quality	24 10 0

RELIABLE WORK, STYLE AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

Patterns on Request.

E. P. HARNETT,
North Quay, NEWCASTLE WEST.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

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

Millinery, Coats, Coat-

Frocks, Jumpers, Blouses,

Shirts, Woollens,

MATT. NINAN,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

T. D. Cowper AND SON,

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians.

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

Solid Gold Wedding, Engagement and Keeper Rings.

ALL REPAIRS EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES.

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

MOTOR AND CYCLE AGENTS.
Bridge Street, NEWCASTLE WEST.

MEAL. MEAL!

Where are you going to?

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

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

LOANS BY POST £5 TO £500.

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

JOHN LENIHAN

AND SONS.

BILLPOSTERS AND GENERAL CARRIERS,

10 St. Ita's Terrace, Newcastle West.

SPIRELLA

CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

SOLD BY
K. O'SULLIVAN, Churchtown, Newcastle West.

CATCH CROPS.

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

Building Materials.

Large Stocks of **Bricks, Batts, Scabbings, Shingles, Floorings and Mouldings.** Best **Slipper Slates** and **Portland Cement.** **Glazed & Un-glazed Tiles** and **Bar Iron.**

Bedsteads, Bedding,

Spring Mattresses, Furniture and Household Utensils.

!! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES !!

WOLFE'S

GENERAL HARDWARE, TIMBER, IRON AND SEED MERCHANTS.

The Agricultural House,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

Catch Crops! Catch Crops!

Autumn Sowing

WINTER OATS, ALL FRESH, JUST ARRIVED FROM GROWERS.

CABBAGE SEEDS A SPECIALITY.

WILLIAM PHELAN.

SEEDMAN AND IRONMONGER,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

Important Notice to Farmers!

Flour Milling, Grinding and Threshing.

P. O'SHAUGHNESSY & SON,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

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

At the Saw Mills

Their Ransome Threshing Set

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

In conjunction with same, they are also open to receive corn for grinding, crushing and flour dressing in their lately erected mill, which consists of an up-to-date **Watworth Drying Mill**, and specially equipped **Grinding and Flour Dressing Machinery**, and approved of by the Department of Agriculture.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

For particulars apply to—
R. BENSON, Bishop Street.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. BRENNAN BROS

OF RATHKEALE,

Des to announce to their customers, and the public generally, that they have acquired the interest of the late **John Ambrose**, in the large and commodious Premises in the Square, Rathkeale, known as

"THE PICOTT ARMS HOTEL."

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

All The Latest and Best Agricultural Machinery,

by the leading manufacturers, and also for a

Seed, Manure and Timber Depot. Oils, Paints, etc.

The Premises will be open

ON SATURDAY, the 10th MARCH, '21.

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

BRENNAN BROS

THE SQUARE, RATHKEALE.

THE THOMOND CREAMERY

AND PRODUCE CO.,
Michael Street, Limerick.
Telegrams—"Thomond, Limerick."

are now open to receive consignments of

CHOICEST CREAMERY BUTTER
(both salted and unsalted).

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

Inquiries Invited.

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

FOR SALE.

— AT THE —
CASTLEMAHON

CO-OPERATIVE DIARY SOCIETY

SEEDS, MANURES, CEMENT, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, POLLARD AND GENERAL FEEDING STUFFS.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

SPIRELLA

The Guaranteed Unbreakable

CORSETS

— Sold by —
MRS. LEECH, Courtmair, Rathkeale.

A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION.

Orders Taken on Saturdays at O'Halloran's,
Lower Main St., Rathkeale,
Or any other day by appointment.

SPECIAL SALE

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Golf, Rainproof, Seal and Silk Coats; New Styles, lowest prices Dress Materials and Louvicas, Millinery, Blouses, Neckwear, Corsets, Overalls, Aprons, Pinafores, Underclothing, Umbrellas, Gloves, Stockings, Shawls, Skirts, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Flannelettes, Sheetings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Towels, Pillows, Bolsters, Tickens, Druggists Prints, Table Cloths, Napkins, Gent's Suits, Home spins, Whip-Cords, Corduroys, Jerseys, Cardigan Vests, Drawers, Leggings, Readymade Suits and Overcoats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hats and Caps.

A BIG STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. BEST CLASS.

JOHN D. CREGAN,
The Quay, NEWCASTLE WEST.

EXPERIENCE

has taught the thrifty housewife that for washing clothes, floors and woodwork, **KLENZO** Irish-made Washing Powder is unrivalled. Get a 34d. packet to-day.

Wash in the **KLENZO** way, And turn your work to play.

Lily Manufacturing Co., 24 St. Strand St., Dublin.

KLENZO

CENTRAL DEAPH STORES (Wholesale and Retail)—Cheapest House in Ireland for Delph, Pictures, Photo. Frames, Statues, Mouth Organs, and all classes of mission goods. 48 Parnell St., Dublin.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASS.—Cheapest Wholesale House in the Island. Crates, 25, 50, 100, 250; all saleable goods, in bulk, from Dublin. Save high freight and get the right goods. **Bathurst Quay, Dublin.**

Export Furrier, at Dublin and London.

A FINE SELECTION OF FURS IN STOCK. Own skins made to any garment desired. Skins mounted and dyed. Furs cleaned and freed from moths. Remodelling of Furs done by experience and reliable furriers, under my personal supervision.

FURS REMOVED, RE-MODELLED, REPAIRED during the summer months at half our usual prices. All work executed by skilled hands. **G. VARD, 24 Grafton Street, Dublin.** (Late of Switzerland).

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE.—Cheapest House in Ireland for all classes of Earthenware, China and Glass. Crates, 25 to 250. Shopkeepers wanting goods at the right price should send their enquiries to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. **CITY CHINA & DELPH STORES, 31 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin.**

SUITINGS, COSTUME CLOTHS, COAT-INGS, ETC. at Manufacturers' Prices. Patterns by return, any length cut. **HAINSWORTH & BRANFITT, Farley, near Leeds, Yorks.**

OLD SUITS RESTORED TO NEW.—Old garments renewed to their original colour and shape, cleaned, pressed and all stains removed. Try our American process. We also specialise in Turning and Repairing. Perfect work guaranteed. Moderate charges. **AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO., 25 St. Ormonds Quay, Dublin.**

MACKINTOSHES

GENTS, 27/6 DOUBLE FABRIC.

Apply to: **THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., 48 Spence Street, Manchester.**

BRUSHES! BRUSHES! BRUSHES! Made in Dublin. Any size or quantity. Cheapest House for Shopkeepers in Ireland. All kinds of Horse, Cow, and Curled Hair purchased for cash. **MITCHELL, 52 New Street, Dublin.**

BUY YOUR SUIT AND COSTUME LENGTHS DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS.—Government Flannel, white only, 30 inches wide, 2s. 3d.; 22oz. Dark Grey Mixture Overcoating, 4s. 9d.; Ladies' Costume Cloths, from 4s. 6d.; 17-18 oz. Indigo Botany Suiting, 12s. 6d. All goods guaranteed. Agents wanted. You will save at least 25 per cent. by buying from us. Send p.c. for catalogue. **CHESTER MANUFACTURING CO. (Dept. 7), 18 Chester St., BRISTOL.**

LADIES' BOOTS from 5s. 6d.; Shoes from 10s. 6d. Gent's Boots from 15s. 6d. Stocking and Socks 1s. Boys' Cloth (Tune) Suits, 10s. 6d. Three blouse lengths, 12s. 6d. Remnants from 10s. Bundle. Send for price list. **SCARRY & CO., 3 St. Andrew Street, Dublin.** Money refunded if not satisfied.

PICTURE
PALACE

Broken Blossoms

SEPTEMBER
12th.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

NOTICE OF DEPOSIT OF POOR RATE.

Rural Districts of Groom, Olin, Kilmallock, Limerick No. 1, Mitchelstown No. 2, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the above-named County are about to make Poor Rates on the Property Rateable thereto in above-named Districts. The Poor Rates Chargeable for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1922, are at the following Rates in the Pound:

	To be levied on Agricultural Land	To be levied on other
	Rate in the Pound	Rate in the Pound
Groom.		
In respect of	pence.	pence.
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.235	67.235
District charges	32.856	32.856
Totals	153.648	153.648
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Olin.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	91.778	91.778
District charges	89.036	89.036
Totals	235.370	235.370
Total to be levied	19s 7d	19s 7d
Kilmallock.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	68.159	68.159
District charges	34.849	34.849
Totals	156.565	156.565
Total to be levied	12s 7d	12s 7d
Limerick No. 1.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	86.580	86.580
District charges	84.444	84.444
Totals	224.581	224.581
Total to be levied	16s 11d	16s 11d
Mitchelstown No. 2.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	40.380	40.380
District charges	52.794	52.794
Totals	146.731	146.731
Total to be levied	12s 3d	12s 3d
Newcastle.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	65.783	65.783
District charges	80.654	80.654
Totals	200.994	200.994
Total to be levied	16s 9d	16s 9d
Rathkeale.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	70.619	70.619
District charges	44.170	44.170
Totals	168.346	168.346
Total to be levied	14s 0d	14s 0d
Tipperary No. 2.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	57.488	57.488
District charges	39.217	39.217
Totals	150.262	150.262
Total to be levied	12s 7d	12s 7d



Signals!

No wonder a woman gets irritable at times! Her many household worries are more than mere man could stand.

Be careful! Irritability, pains in the loins and sides, headaches, backache, urinary troubles and nervousness are signals of kidney distress, and call for prompt attention.

To guard against the development of the more serious symptoms of kidney weakness, it is time to be self-concerned, and to strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Neglect invites rheumatism, gravel or stone-formation, sciatica, renal dropsy, lumbago, inflammation of the bladder and uric-acid poisoning.

Grateful users declare that no home should be without Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

DOAN'S
Backache Kidney Pills.

All Dealers, or 2/6 a box, from Foster-McClellan Co., 6 Wall St., London, W.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF FEE-SIMPLE

BUILDING
GROUND

SITUATE AT ST. IAN'S ROAD, NEWCASTLE WEST.

— To be Sold —
By Public Auction,

ON THURSDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, '21,
At Murphy's Auction Room, Newcastle West.

MICHAEL MURPHY has received instructions from Mr. J. O'Gorman, Maiden Street, Newcastle West, to sell by Public Auction, on above date, Plot of Ground, situate at St. Ian's Road, in the Town of Newcastle West, containing about ten square perches, more or less, having a frontage of 105 feet along the public road and 42 in depth, held free of rent for ever.

The plot is situated in a thickly populated district, at the main entrance to the town, and affords an ideal building site for anyone wishing to erect a business house or a private residence.

All outgoings will be paid to last year. One-fourth of purchase money and auction fees of 5 per cent. to be paid at time of Sale. Private bids will be received by Auctioneer up to date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

R. CUSSEN, Solicitor,
Newcastle West; or

MICHAEL MURPHY.

Auctioneer, Newcastle West.

AUCTION OF
AFTERGRASS

21 ACRES, at Pailase, Feenagh,

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1921,
For Mr. Wm. Murphy.

ALSO 25 WYNDAS WELL SAVED
NAV.

Hour—2 o'clock.

MICHAEL MURPHY.

Auctioneer, Newcastle West.

TOOLS, RAZORS

If you want tools for the workshop or the farm, or a razor which is guaranteed to shave, write to McQuillan. State your wants, and you get prices by return.

McQUILLAN, Tool Merchant and Cutter,
35 and 36 Capel St., DUBLIN.

Mention this paper. 6-3-22.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.

GENT'S Bicycle (almost new) for Sale. Price and particulars can be had from J. SLATTERY, Bishop St., Newcastle West.

MUSICAL TUITION.

EDWARD T. COLLINS has resumed lessons in Piano, Violin and Singing, at North Quay, Newcastle West.

DROMCOLLOGHER.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF A VALUABLE
LONG-ESTABLISHED

Business House

Held Free of Rent for ever, with vacant possession.

Situated in the Square.

FITZGERALD & O'SHEA received instructions from the Owner, to Sell

By Public Auction,
ON THURSDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1921,
at 12 o'clock.

The Sale will be held on the Premises.

The business house was formerly occupied by the late Miss L. Aherne, who carried on a large Grocery and Hardware Business for a number of years. It is held in Fee Simple, and Free of Rent for ever.

The house is two-storey, having a frontage breadth of 35 feet, and contains shop, 3 rooms, and kitchen. The shop is admirably fitted out, with double counters and windows, and requires no further outlay.

There is a large Storeroom at rear of premises, with a yard and garden attached.

The Auctioneers wish to point out the business position of this house, as it is situated in the very best part of the town, in which are held Monthly Fairs and Markets.

Immediate possession on completion of Sale. All rates paid up to last date.

One-fourth Purchase Money to be paid on day of Sale.

Usual Commission of 5 per cent.

For further particulars apply to—

FITZGERALD & O'SHEA.

Auctioneers and Valuers, Dromcollogher.

LICENSED
HOUSE

FOR SALE
IN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TOWN IN
THE SOUTH.

Apply to "OBSERVER" OFFICE.

ROUND TRAP
FOR SALE

(Almost New). Fit Pony 14 or 14-2 Hands.

Apply—Box No. 20, "Observer" Office.

7-9-21.

TOOLS, RAZORS

If you want tools for the workshop or the farm, or a razor which is guaranteed to shave, write to McQuillan. State your wants, and you get prices by return.

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G. A. A.

1920-'21 SEMI-FINAL

SENIOR HURLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Rathkeale v. Newcastle

(Sean Finna)

AT KNOCKADERRY,

Sunday, 4th September.

Puck in at 3.30 (old time).

Admission = One Shilling.

CROC A DOIRE, IS KNOCKADERRY, WHERE ALL ROADS LEAD TO ON SUNDAY NEXT.

PIGS! PIGS!

Slattery & Sons, Tralee,

Will Receive Pigs

AT THE RAILWAY STATION, NEWCASTLE WEST,

EVERY MONDAY

Through their Agent,

Thomas J. Roche,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

COAL! COAL!

Great Reduction in Prices

AN IRISH FIRM discharging a cargo of Coal this week, is now open to take orders to deliver free on rail at Newcastle West and Charleville Railway Stations.

Best Glasgow Eli House Coal (a superior class of House Coal), at 23 7s. 6d. per ton (in waggon lots).

Best Orrell House Coal, at 23 15s. 0d. per ton (in waggon lots).

NONE BUT THE BEST QUALITY SUPPLIED

Terms: Cash on delivery, and to be taken from the Railway on the day buyer is notified.

Orders will be received for the present by—

J. BYRNE,

"WEEKLY OBSERVER" OFFICE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

PAYMENT OF POOR RATES.

Abbeydale District.

AT the direction of the Department of Local Government, and the Limerick County Council, the Newcastle Rural District Council hereby give notice that, as Collector Michael Murphy is bound to lodge half the amount of his warrant by the end of September next, extreme measures will be taken against any person in arrears of Poor or Seed Rates on that date.

BY ORDER.

NEWCASTLE WEST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Labourers' (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1911.

NOTICE TO PAY RENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Rate Collectors will attend at the usual 2 o'clock in their districts during the month of September, 1921, for the Collection of Rents of Cottages and Plots, and the arrears of Seed Rate still due, and tenants are warned that the amount due to the end of the Half Year must be paid by then, as the Clerk and Collectors are directed to summon all persons in arrears to the Local Courts to get possession of cottages from defaulting tenants.

By Order.

A. J. BYRNES, Clerk.

SUPPORT IRISH INDUSTRIES.

WANTED

ANY QUANTITY

MIXED RAGS

For our Well Established Flock Mills. We pay cash on delivery.

We pay special prices for all kinds of New Cuttings, and

ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTION RAGS.

WOOKEY & SON, LTD.

Salmon Leap Mills, LEIXLIP

POTATO SEED REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Agriculture have issued a notice that the regulations of the last year as to seed potatoes from Scotland and Ireland are still in force. Potatoes from either country must be accompanied by a declaration of freedom from wart disease.

PICTURE
PALACE

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Week Commencing September 5th.

FIVE NIGHTS!

Monday and Tuesday:

Sylvia Dwyer in

"A WIFE BY PROXY"

A Pathé Drama. 5 Reels.

Gazette, Pictorial and Comedy.

Wednesday and Thursday:

Dolores Costello in

"THE RIGHT TO LIE"

A very fine drama, full of passion. 5 reels.

Comedy.

Friday (only):

"THE SILVER GIRL"

A tale of rough and wild Nevada.

Eve's Film Review

Prices—1s. 6d., 1s. and 6d. (including tax).
Commencing at 8 (old time).

Programme Subject to Alteration.

Coming Next Week—

Jack Dempsey in

"DARE DEVIL JACK"

A Whirlwind Serial.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

LADIES'

TAILORING

AND DRESSMAKING.

MISS M. McKESSY (late of Johnson and Telford, London) wishes to announce to her friends and the public, that she has undergone a practical course of Cutting and Making of all Classes of Ladies' Garments. She will open business in Newcastle West, South Quay, Newcastle West.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1921.

Ladies' own material will be made up under her own personal supervision, and all orders executed in time.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

TO THE EDITOR.

Newcastle West,

August 31st, 1921.

Dear Sir—I have read with interest the letters which appeared in last week's "Observer" relative to the potato, wheat, and poultry, and profiteering. While not agreeing with everything that was stated in those letters, I must own that a good deal of what was written are facts, but I think that there is a remedy for this. Why not bring those men before the Courts? If you do there will be severe sentences passed on them. Why not take the cattle trespassing on your land to the "Pound"? I hear the old "Pound" is shortly to be re-opened as such, and why not retain the animals on the lands until the owners arrive and demand trespass. The owners of the majority of the animals are men of means, and doing business with the public. Why not adopt the "bayonet weapon," which is used in many places against profiteering, and not deal with these people until such time as they conduct themselves as reasonable citizens? The remedy is in your own hands. Take it or leave it.—Yours truly,

ANOTHER TOWNSMAN.

BOYCOTT WEAPON.

To Bring Down Food Prices.

The "Liverpool Post" says:—To stem the tide of rising prices, the public was told to do nothing. To hasten the rise in the cost of living, the public is told to do something, and apparently, that is to be done by the public. A large mass representative has been making extensive inquiries in Liverpool as to the market of exportable food stuffs. Potatoes, wheat, and sheepskins have been processed, at which, that they are not responsible for the pernicious overcharging that does exist. Representations of this nature do not reverse the public's purse. Overcharging should not be tolerated, and the only way to put an end to it is to let the public know the amount of the overcharge in each case, and where it is reasonable ground to believe that the prices asked for are exorbitant. A show of resistance may hurt innocent traders for a time, but exorbitant prices for food are a harsh injustice on the whole community, and if they are to be ended a harsh remedy must be adopted. The subject of meat and vegetables a great deal has already been written. While it cannot be gained that prices for these vary enormously according to locality, and suggestion that there is overcharging, and an evaluation of profits in relation to the respect of meat, farmers deny overcharging; wholesalers deny it; butchers deny it. Set a pound of best steak is to-day a luxury in households where it was formerly a commonplace. The best answer that could be given by the Minister of Agriculture, when asked to explain what lay behind such a price was that charges by butchers varied according to the cut sold as well as to the quality of the meat.

Ask For

"THE GIRL ON THE BAG."



PAUL BROS., BIRKENHEAD.

Once tried: Always asked for.

Wholesale Representatives: J. J. O'DEA, 71 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

CO. LIMERICK FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF FEDAMORE BRANCH.

Important Address by Organiser.

A meeting of the Fedamore Branch of the County Limerick Farmers' Association, was held on the 21st inst., at the local hall, Fedamore. In the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Mr. P. Clifford, Mr. J. G. O'Kelly was requested to preside.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said he would not trouble or inflict on them anything like an address. Every farmer present knew that their organisation was absolutely necessary if the important industry in which they were engaged was to be a progressive one in the future. The prices of agricultural produce had tumbled down quickly; the rates were very high, and though he was many long years engaged in farming, and had witnessed many changes in the condition that governed our agricultural holdings, yet the future outlook was anything but bright for the Irish farmer. He would like to see the young farmer take a deeper interest in the progress of the industry. It is he who will be responsible for the sound economic development of their common industry. As our organiser, Mr. Walsh, is present, I have much pleasure in introducing him to the

meeting. In any one of our present districts their organisation could not be said to be perfect until every farmer was a member of their Association. The perfecting of this branch in this respect is a large measure depended on themselves. The industry in which we are engaged, and on its successful working, depended the future economic progress of Ireland. Organisation and co-operation in all branches of agricultural production will be the only means of securing to the farmer a reasonable wage in an increasing market. His farm, and all those who work with him, I am assured by some of the most progressive farmers in the County Limerick that farming this year will not pay, and many farmers stand to lose heavily. If this be true in general the nation stands to lose in the same proportion. In many years to come the farmers' created wealth will be the only means of financing the country. If this principal industry goes on the decline, economic Ireland quickly follows. I have already mentioned co-operation as a means of saving us from those who exploit us. It is quite possible and feasible that a channel can be created that will convey the produced material right into the consumer and manufacturer. Any outside forces that tend to destroy or limit increased production is a menace to the progress of the country. It is possible that this outside force may not force the effects of its direct interference until disaster sets in and when mutual ruin ensues. There is no doubt but co-operation in Ireland is only in its infancy. Before co-operation can be successful, organisation must precede it. You are requested by the rule of our organisation to meet once a month. Your business would be completed in two hours, which means that the farmer is called upon to spend one day per year, two hours per month, in the discussion that concerns his own business and welfare. There is a national duty cast on every farmer to give a helping hand to our organisation, and I would strongly appeal to every farmer present here to-day to become an organiser in his district, so that when our Executive Committee speaks it gives expression of the ideas for the whole farming community of Co. Limerick.

The report of your Hon. Sec., Mr. Henry O'Brien, is good, and you will permit me to compliment him and the other officers for having kept alive this branch in the dark and evil days through which we have passed. The following resolution was proposed, seconded and passed unanimously:—"That we, the members of the Fedamore Branch, consider it indispensable necessary that we should get a test of our milk at the local creameries at any time we require it, by an independent analyst, and we hereby call on our County Executive to appoint, at an early date, duly qualified men to make those tests when called upon, and report on same."

Mr. Hartigan addressed the meeting at considerable length on the manner in which the farmer was exploited. All people who handle their stuffs, or who sell their material makes their price, but the price is made for the farmer, and though he may grumble, he is powerless at present to interfere. In short all people have the power to cut prices, but the farmer and his price is cut for him. Mr. Hartigan expressed his surprise that farmers are not more sound in organisation.

Mr. Booban mentioned that he often got samples tested, and it was only fair that it should be so. He thought nobody would object to an independent test of milk, as it would do a great deal of good.

Mr. T. Scanlan also addressed the meeting on the milk test, as also Messrs. Moloney and Bateman.

It was pleasing to note the admirable manner in which many topics were discussed, and the progress the Branch has made in the practical work of the organisation.

Votes of thanks to Mr. O'Kelly, for presiding, and to the other officers, Messrs. Clifford, President, and the Treasurer and Hon. Sec., and Organiser, terminated the meeting.

DAIRY COWS

FEEDING WITH CONCENTRATES.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland issues the following:—

Experiments having as their object an investigation of certain methods of feeding dairy cows have been recently carried out by Professor Reginald Arthur Berry of the West of Scotland College of Agriculture, and the results have been published in a brochure entitled: "Wet and Dry Feeding of Concentrated Dairy Cows." In the winter feeding of dairy cows there is a diversity of opinion among dairy farmers, as to the extent in which it is desirable to "prepare" the food. Some are of the opinion that no labour which can be avoided should be utilised in preparation; the roots are fed whole; the hay and straw are used in their natural state; the cakes and meal are given dry. Others slice or pulp the roots and the concentrated foods are fed as wet mashies. Preparation or unnecessary handling of food increases the cost of feeding, and consequently that of milk production, and unless an equivalent return is obtained, the labour and expenditure involved could not be justified. The experiments referred to were designed with the object of furnishing information on these points.

Six animals calving within 35 days of each other were selected and separated into two groups. The first group was fed as follows:—

During the winter months, the animals in group 1 were fed in the reverse order; that is, starting with the dry meal in the first period. The object of this arrangement was to bring out the effect, if any, of an advancing lactation and of varying winter conditions, on the methods of feeding. The allowance of roots, fodder, etc., was the same throughout. The daily ration for each cow was 30 lbs. of concentrated cotton cake, 3 lbs. of bran, and 1 lb. of meal. The roots were mixed and soaked at 3 p.m. at the rate of 1½ gallons boiling water to 2 lbs. of mixed meals, to which was added ½ lb. of rock salt. The following morning one half of the daily allowance was warmed to body temperature by adding ½ gallon of hot water, and fed to the animal, and in the afternoon the remaining half of the meal was warmed, and fed in the same way. The meal for each animal was weighed out daily into a numbered bucket. In the dry method of mixed meals were fed in their natural state, one half of the daily allowance (4) lbs. being given in the morning, and the remainder in the afternoon. Nutted de-oiled cotton cake was used for the dry feeding. The morning and evening milk respectively of each cow was weighed daily, and the butterfat determined in each. A daily record was kept of the rainfall, humidity, and maximum and minimum temperatures of the outside air. Other circumstances which might influence the result, such as disposition, change of milkers, etc., were also carefully recorded.

Summarised, the conclusions reached as a result of the experiments, are:—

(1) The feeding of concentrates after soaking with boiling water and given to cows in winter in a sloppy condition at body temperature, increased the yield of milk by about 1 lb. per head per day over the yield produced when the concentrates were fed in a dry state. The increase diminished with the advance of lactation.

(2) The warm mashies produced a distinct laxative effect.

(3) The animals took to the wet mashies better than to the dry meals.

(4) When the concentrates were fed as dry meals in a ration containing 30 lbs. roots with fodder, and the drinking water taken from a trough in a yard, the cost of the animals got out of condition. With a change to the wet meal or when drinking water was accessible in the byre, the coat regained its condition.

(5) The percentage of milk-fat increased as the milk yield decreased.

(6) On an average 3.5 lb. of water were assimilated to 1 lb. of milk produced in a normal winter ration. The ratio varied with the feeding, the temperature, and the period of lactation.

(7) Drinking water and water consumed in the food amounted to about 10 gallons daily, and of this between 50 and 60 per cent was drinking water. The amount increased with the increase in the yield of milk, and with a rise in the temperature. The smaller cows consumed a relatively larger proportion of drinking water. From 25 to 30 per cent of the total intake of water was contained in the milk.

(8) The feeding of a large weight of roots (112 lb.) with meal and fodder caused the animals to scour badly. The health and condition of the animals were also adversely affected. The milk yield, which had shown a tendency to increase was converted into a definite decrease. There was an increase in the percentage of fat, although the total weight produced diminished. The fall in the milk yield was partly, though not immediately, arrested by a change to a moderate ration and there was a decided increase in the percentage of fat, and in the total yield of fat. Heavy root feeding would, therefore, appear to depress fat formation, though the supply of nutritive material in the food as judged by the usual method of calculation was not diminished.

OUR COUNTRY COLUMN

Concerning anthrax, it appears probable that infection is often brought to farms by imported feeding stuffs, imported manures, or by tannery effluent. Apparently foods become contaminated with the microbes in ships which have carried hides, or in the country of their production, where the germs have a better chance of multiplying, or regaining us to the disposal of suddenly dying animals are not so common to properly dispose of. It is usually stated that the organisms cannot withstand the temperature and pressure to which foodstuffs are subjected in the manufacture of cakes and other similar products.

The remarkable results which have followed the introduction of egg-laying tests and milk recording, and the popularity of both with the commercial farmer suggests that a similar system could be adopted with other classes of live stock. In some cases it would be difficult, but in others it would be done at no great expense. We have laying tests run by various societies; why not a pork production test? A competition open to all breeds and which contained entries of one breed of pig from a number of different breeders; where all the entrants were fed on one kind of ration; where the weight of food consumed and the increase in weight were carefully recorded, and the information it would furnish to breeders who are not competitors might do much to help them to keep.

Utility in live stock is more and more being valued at its worth. It is said that in some instances judging the merits of stock merely by appearance has ceased. Milk records, in the case of dairy cows, are of far more importance and carry more weight than the appearance of the animals. A win in an inspection class does not add to the value of a cow so much as a good milk record, and the milk records are ample proof of the value put on them. In the poultry world the laying test has practically revolutionised the industry.

There is much discontent being shown by farmers at the high prices being charged for threshing. Prices are being charged practically as high as those ruling when wheat was selling at 9s. Now that it is much below this figure the cost of threshing forms an item in the cost of production out of all proportion to what the grain will realise.

Tenant farmers have the right to kill and take ground game, and any stipulation in the lease to the contrary is absolutely worthless. If a tenant is persecuted by his landlord to pay less rent on condition that he will not destroy hares and rabbits, there is no more than a moral obligation on him to restrain from firing at a hare when one crosses his path. The landlord, however, has equal rights with the tenant to come on to the land to shoot hares and rabbits. The tenant can only exercise his right to take ground game between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, and this restriction does not apply to a over-occupier.

The outlook for the farmer, though bad, is not hopeless. His greatest cause for anxiety is the cost of labour. In this respect the farming industry does not stand alone, because labour costs affect every industry, but the farming position is aggravated because, although the farmer has to compete with the rest of the world in open market, and has no means of raising the price of his produce to recoup himself for the increased cost, he is still liable to have the wages which he is to pay fixed for him by boards which can make it illegal for him to pay less than the sum they prescribe. No other industry has such restrictions.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS.

This is an excellent grass to sow during autumn whether alone or in combination with trifolium incarnatum or crimson clover. Sown alone, two bushels of seed are needed per acre; but with 25 lbs. of trifolium, a peck of Italian rye-grass will be found enough to make a good seeding for an acre of ground. Rapidity of germination and growth is most important in the autumn, and is dependent to some degree on the preparation of the land for sowing, so that care devoted to fitting the soil for seeds is usually very well expended. The seed is usually broadcast both ways and lightly covered with a harrow, before being rolled down. The rolling is particularly important during dry weather, as it conduces to the upward movement of water in the soil, and so to quick germination and growth.

Italian rye-grass grows from two to three feet high, and produces abundant leafy growth. A cutting can be taken by the middle of May, when also early red trifolium is ready for cutting. Two or three cuttings can be had in the season where the ground is fairly rich, and as much as 16 to 19 tons of green forage for soiling are sometimes obtained from the three cuttings combined. The produce is both palatable and decided nutritive. To ensure large crops of green forage for soiling, cutting must be done twice, the plants being cut before the seed is shed, and before they have produced seeds. It is also a good plan to top-dress with a fertiliser that

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Brooklyn, N.Y., August 14th, 1921.

In Hopkinstville, Kentucky, an operation was performed on Mrs. Rosa Tucker-Cowan, and five full-sized teeth were taken from her stomach. She stood the operation well. Just how or when she swallowed the teeth is not known. When her mind became affected she was taken to the Western State Hospital for treatment, and it was at that institution the operation was performed.

Twenty-six Chinamen stowaways were taken off the British steamer *Bowen Castle*, on arrival in New York. They said the steering the voyage from Singapore they subsisted on rice and rats, which they had trapped. They were sent to Ellis Island awaiting deportation.

Thomas K. Edison was asked a few days ago at a gathering of his business associates: "What do you think of the Irish Question?" His reply was:—"The Irish are advancing to a solution of their problems. They are certainly a wonderful people, witty and sentimental, but brutal, practical. I am confident they will work their problems out. They ought to start in with their separate Governments, and with the people prospering they would soon get together, but it would take fifteen or twenty years, and they are not willing to go slow. They want to settle the whole question now. However, I am confident they have sense enough to settle their own problems."

Three children named Lammox living in the Bronx Section of the city, died this week from eating toad stools, which they thought were mushrooms. Their father in a New York policeman.

Harry Boland and Miss Mary MacSwiney sailed for Ireland yesterday on the *Olympic*. They were given a great reception before departing. I presume John Devoy will sleep well now, as for months he has been attacking Mr. Boland in his paper, the "Irish American." Last week Mr. Devoy put John Mulcahy, editor of the "Hibernian Independent" in his piliory and lashed him for his devotion to the Valera and the Irish Cause.

The Irish people all over the States don't pay much attention to Mr. Devoy or his boss, Judge Cahan. They only say: "Let them rave; let them rave."

THE EVILS OF TO-DAY.

Benedict XV. and Immediate Dress and Colors.

The Pope, in his Encyclical on the seventh Centenary of the Third Order of St. Francis recalls how, in 1822, he received the holy habit of the Tertiaries.

In an appeal to Tertiaries to follow the plan of St. Francis and act as heralds and messengers of peace, his Holiness remarks that the two great evils which are predominant to-day are a boundless craze for possession and an insatiable thirst for pleasure. "We cannot deplore enough," declares the Holy Father, "the blindness of so many women of every age and rank who, actuated by avarice and ambition, have only their own selfish interests in view, and are thus being led away from the path of duty and the love of God. They are not content to be Christian, they are not content to be good, they are not content to be virtuous; they are not content to be mothers, they are not content to be wives, they are not content to be daughters; they are not content to be anything but what they are not."

NEW SOUTHERN COMPANY.

Amongst the latest announcements of the formation of new limited companies is that of the Irish Dairy (Producers and Shippers) Association, which was registered on August 8th last. The registered offices are 22 Kildare St., Dublin. The names and descriptions of subscribers to the memorandum and articles of association are: Wm. D. Ahern, Templepatrick, County Limerick, farmer; John Cunningham, Killybegs, County Limerick, creamery manager; Timothy Lucey, Cullen, County Kilkenny, creamery manager; Charles A. Nolan, Deonashire St., Cork, butter exporter; Jeremiah J. O'Donovan, Limerick, manager Irish Co-operative Agency Society, Ltd.; H. J. Roche, Monkstown, County Cork, Director Irish Creameries and Exporters' Association; J. M. Slattery, Trillick, director J. M. Slattery and Sons, Ltd. The names of the first directors are: Messrs. Wm. D. Ahern, John J. Cunningham, James J. Gannon, Charles A. Nolan, H. J. Roche, Jeremiah J. O'Donovan, James Timony, and Patrick Coleman. The new company is described as a guarantee

is rich in nitrates after each cutting has been taken.

Winter Vetches.

Winter vetches are capable of withstanding the winter, and grow quickly in spring, so that they furnish an excellent early spring forage. Owing, however, to their trailing habit, they should not be sown alone, excepting when intended for green manuring, but with an admixture of rye or wheat, preferably the former. The soil must be well prepared for the crop if a large return is to be secured, and two bushels of vetches to one of rye per acre will be sufficient. A much larger crop is secured from the combined plants than from the vetches sown alone. When not required for a soiling crop, the produce can be folded off, and is usually ready earlier than ordinary pastures are. Winter vetches are less desirable for hay than are the spring ones, since they are ready at a time when good hay weather cannot be relied upon.

Turnips.

Turnips can be sown as catch-crops during August or early September, and they serve both to conserve plant food and to produce a successful feed. The later the sowing, however, the less in use are the roots secured, though the tops may develop quite luxuriantly. A mixture of 3 lbs. each per acre of Hardy Green Round Turnip and rape gives excellent feed in the spring. For early use Imperial Green Globe and White Stone are good sorts, but for late feeding reliance must be placed on Hardy Green Round or Yellow Hybrid. Where possible the land sown to turnips in autumn should have a dressing of superphosphate. This ensures much more rapid growth, as turnips do not seem to be able to get the necessary phosphates from the soil so easily as most other crops do. A couple of bags per acre of the fertiliser will be found to pay well. Broadcasting of seed is best when the turnips are sown as a catch-crop, and at least 3 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

OUR POETS' CORNER

"TO MY FELLOW WOMEN."

(By Fanny Parnell.)

O last at the Cross, and first at the Grave,
and first at the Rising, too!
Is there nothing left for your hearts to feel,
or left for your hands to do?
Have you lost your crown of the days of old,
as the mists of noble men?
Are you faint and fearful and witless now,
who were bold as the she-lions then?

Are you playthings now, who were heroes' guides?
Are you dolls, who were queens on earth?
Have you stepped with simper from your thrones,
and strangled your souls at birth?

Priestesses and prophetesses shrined of yore—
have you naught of their breath divine?
Vala of North and Sybil of South—have they perished in all their line?

Have you heard of the warrior queens who shed on your country's dawn a glow?
Of Scotia and Eire and Meabhdh who flash from the shadows of long ago?

When the mothers of Erin fed their babes from the sword-point bright and bare,
And the Druids few in the battle's van,
by the burning torches' glare?

Have you heard of the maiden saints who bore the lamp of the Holy Christ,
While the glory streamed from their hallored hands o'er the heathen's dark abyss?

Of St. Bride of Kildare, pure and wise, and Ida, the blessed nun,
Like the Heralds of Pars' sent forth before, to usher the bursting sun?

Have you heard of the woman fair and foul, o'er whose shame no softening veil shall ever be drawn by the mournful years,
while they hear her lost land's wail?

Yea, hers was the crime, and yours is the stain till Erin shall rise up crowned,
When the women of Erin loose the chain that binds the hands of a woman bound.

But bitter the ban, and black the brand, that is heavy upon your brows,
While your country cries and your sisters starve, and never an hour ye rouse;

But ye sweep in your silks and laces here, in your new-found honours proud,
While "over the stream" the corpse-lips call from many a woman's shroud.

Remember the olden times, when the Lord looked down on the Hebrew dames,
Who walked with the tinkling feet, and loved the glory that only shames:

How He gave them for robes a sackcloth, for a garble He gave a rent,
And for beauty He gave a burning, and a stench for a delicate scent.

They heard not the roars of the poor, and they saw not the wreck of their land,
They smiled at the lordly splendour, and they turned their backs on the wailing hand.

Till God rose up in His wrath and smote the crown of each laughing head,
And on the road that the reaper had trod, made the maiming feet to tread.

The Lord is living, the Lord that judged, the Lord that tumbled the nation then:
Each speeding moment His word goes out like the chariot's peal to men.

But their ears are deaf—they will not hear till the stars shall topple and fall,
And the pride of the earth shall shrivel and pass and be seen no more at all.

Then the voices that tempt, the voices that stun shall be mute for evermore—
The voices that drown the shriek of the poor when the burden presses sore—

They shall cease—the quibble and jibe and lie, the casuist's bloodless sneers,
And the voice of God shall speak on alone thro' the everlasting years.

O sisters tenderest hearts on earth, are your bosoms turned to stone?
O cruel sisters! have you no ears for a dying

O cruel sisters! have you no eyes for the tears pressed out by wrong?

The tears that the world is weary to see, they have flowed so fast and long?

The dropping of tears—the dripping of blood—oh, the land is sick at heart!

It points to us wit, an angry scorn, saying: "See how they stand apart!"

'Tis all for glitter, or all for greed, or all for a mushroom's rise;

Shall strangers pity or help when these go by with averted eyes?

Far down the echoing aisles of the Past comes the tread of stately feet,
Where Jew and Pagan, and Christian shrined in an equal glory meet;

There Judith walks with the virgin Joan, and Miriam chants of Egypt's seas
And she that bore the Gracchi is there, and she that suckled the Maccabees.

Is there never a name in all our roll of noble women and fair?

That is worthy the lustre of such as these to grandly win and wear?

Shall a woman's hand be the first to raise the banner that leads the free?

In every land that hath rent its bonds, save alone, O Erin! in thee?

The sisters whose palms ye would scarcely touch, whose palms are rugged in toil,
From penury's store they have given like oceans and poured out the wine and oil.

The hot Irish heart, it is dead in the breasts of you who have gold and power?

Can never a lady of all put on the woman again for an hour?

Nay, well I know that the patriot's path hath naught of delight to show;

Nay, well I know that for woman and man the thorns of the martyr grow;

The trail of blood from the pilloried feet that climb 'mid cursing and scorn,

Points over the way, and the one straight way, that leads to the hills of morn.

The King of the children of men hath spread his feast for you and for me;

Ye must eat of an ashen bread, and drink the wine from a bitter tree;

Who would sup with the Lord in Paradise must taste of the pariah's food,

Who would rest with the Lord in Paradise must carry with Him the Road.

Oh, women of Ireland, make you a name the world shall hear and thrill!

Oh, women of Ireland, this is no time for heaving or sitting still;

No time is it now to doubt and quail—there is honest work to do—

The harvest of Fate is ripe this day, and God and your country have need of you.

—Pars—Persia.

HOME HINTS.

To save tea, put a lump of sugar in the teapot when making the tea, and the spoonful usually put in "for the pot" can be dispensed with.

When cleaning plate and silver, apply the whitening paste, or liquid polish with a small paint brush, leave the article to become dry, then polish with a leather. This will save time and trouble.

Before blacking a stove, rub soap over the hand and allow it to dry on, then when the work is done and the hands washed, the blacking and soap will come off, and the hands will not be stained.

An excellent substitute for a knifeboard is made by folding a newspaper lengthways and sprinkling the bath-rug on as usual. The knives will have a better polish than when cleaned in the ordinary way.

Never poke a fire from the top. Insert the poker at the bottom, and raise gently, leaving the poker in the fire for a few minutes. This causes a draught, and makes the fire burn brightly.

When making jam, mix the jam with a little hot water before putting it into the pastry. It tastes just as well and the jam goes further.

When cooking green vegetables, put a lump of sugar, instead of soda, into the water. This will keep them a good colour, and will not spoil the flavour as soda does.

To clean a velvet coat-collar, scrape a little pipeclay over the velvet, allow to remain on for a few minutes, then brush off with a whisk. This cleans the velvet and restores the pile.

To remove the stain of ironmould first drop a little powdered salt on to the mark, and then squeeze on a little lemon-juice; hold the stained part of the article against the steam of a boiling kettle and the stain will disappear.

When doing a little home paper hanging the amateur will find the paper much easier to hang if the paste is applied to the wall instead of to the paper.

Dents in Furniture.—Dents in furniture can be mended by damping the wood with warm water, and then covering it with wet brown paper (three thicknesses), and holding a hot iron over it. The dent will gradually swell up. Don't search any other part with the iron!

Cane-bottomed Chairs.—Cane-bottomed chairs that have gone "slack" can be mended and tightened up by swamping both sides with hot soda in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. Drying must be done out of doors. When nearly dry, cover the seat with a cloth, and iron it. It will be clean and "tight" once more after this treatment.

Sewing on Buttons.—If sewing on buttons that will have a great strain on them, use a piece of an old kid glove under the material to which the button is sown. The cloth will never tear away if this is done.

A Sauce-making Hint.—When making sauce with butter in it never cook the sauce after the butter has been added. Boil the sauce, then remove from the fire, and add the butter. When this is done the butter will not appear oily and float on the top of the sauce, but remain fixed with the other ingredients.

Repairing Leather Kettles.—Kettles and pans rendered unserviceable by small holes in them should on no account be discarded, as they may be easily repaired at home by anyone as the following method:—Thoroughly cleanse the interior of the kettle, the holes to be repaired, using a little kerosene oil to remove any burrs that are difficult to displace. Next procure from the chemist a pennyworth of litharge, and thoroughly mix with a little glycerine to the consistency of a thick paste, when it is ready for use. Now take the article to be repaired, and with a thin-bladed table-knife apply the paste to the hole, care being taken to see that the hole is well filled up both inside and out. The material should now be left for the paste to dry, and harden. A process usually requiring a week to ten days, when it is again ready for use. This method of repairing will be found very effective, as the paste, when hard set, resists both fire and water equally well.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

Curried Steak and Kidney.—Slice one pound of onions and fry them in margarine to a light brown. Then add half a pound of steak and half a round of ox-kidney, cut small, with a little water, and simmer for a few minutes. Then cover with water and cook slowly. When cooked add two heaped up tablespoonsful of curry powder, one tablespoonful of flour, and a little gray salt, made into a paste with water, and stir till it thickens. Serve with boiled rice.

Gingerbread Recipe.—Take three ounces of flour, three ounces of lard or butter, four ounces of brown sugar, one small teaspoon of ground ginger, half saltspoon of carbonate of soda, seven ounces of treacle or golden syrup, and a little milk if necessary. Bake in a moderate oven for about an hour, after putting into a well-greased tin.

Bread and Cheese Omelette.—Boil half a pint of milk, then put in half a pint of bread-crumbs, and allow them to soak up all the milk. Add four tablespoonsful of grated cheese, three well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Melt one ounce of margarine in an omelette-pan, put in the mixture, and stir it well for a minute over the fire, then roll it to one side of the pan, tipping the pan well up. Keep the omelette in a neat crescent shape. When browned one side brown on the other.

Yankee Cake.—Take one pound of flour, one teaspoonful of sifted sugar, two eggs, four small teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, two small teaspoonsful of carbonate of soda, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Make the butter soft with the cream of tartar and the warm milk. Bake in a moderate oven.

To Fry Sheep's Liver.—While perhaps not as tender as lamb's liver, sheep's liver is quite as tasty. One method of cooking it is to fry it, in which case it should be prepared in the following manner: Cut the liver into thin slices, sprinkle with salt and pepper; moisten each slice with cold milk, and roll lightly in flour. Heat some lard in the frying-pan, and when hot, insert the liver and fry quickly—not more than two minutes for each side, or even less time if the slices are very thin. Arrange in a hot plate; squeeze a little juice of lemon over the meat, and follow with a sprinkling of minced parsley, and finally a little melted butter.

MASS FOR I.R.A. OFFICER.

Office and High Mass was celebrated at St. Andrew's Church, Killybegs, for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick J. Clancy, Brigade Officer, I.R.A., shot at Derrigallan, Keshurst, Lush. The deceased was a native of Cash, Killybegs.

BUREAU'S NEW P.P.

Rev. John Green, P.P., Templepatrick, has been appointed P.P. of Brurea and Rock-hill in succession to the late Father Gerald O'Connor.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Gurnsey has a population of 29,000. About 200 rivers flow into the Baltic Sea. In Japan dresses are often sold by weight. The whale can stay under water for ninety minutes.

Platinum is nearly four times dearer than gold.

The largest lake in Japan is thirty-six miles long.

The greatest snuff-taking country in Europe is France.

In Germany all citizens over twenty years of age have votes.

The most sensitive part of the body is the tip of the tongue.

An elephant rarely sleeps for more than five hours a day.

American women spent \$40,000,000 on face powder last year.

To gather one pound of honey bees will visit over 3,000,000 flowers.

The only section of the globe which is free from rats is the Polar Region.

In proportion to its size, a bee is thirty-five times as strong as an elephant.

Over 7,000 profit was made by the recent tour of the M.C.C. team in Australia.

Official statistics show that there are 261,538 women farmers in the United States.

In Norway, before a girl can marry, she must possess a certificate showing that she can cook.

Regarding the American Government as a "nourishing stimulant," beer in that country is classed as a medicine.

If you bet thirteen shillings on a race, and lose it's unlucky.

Love that feeds on beauty alone is apt to die of starvation.

The gas meter has more feet than any other inanimate thing.

If a woman could retain her beauty forever she could get along without brains.

Some men are born great, and others roll up their trousers and wade right into the mist of greatness.

Any woman can throw a stone with a curve that is calculated to make a cricket bowler turn green with envy.

As Westminster County Court a litigant was asked if he had any particular reason for selling a car? "I wanted the cash," was the terse reply.

The legislative mind passeth all understanding. American citizens may brew and distill privately, says a contemporary, but public drinking enterprises is taboo.

When a man named Dilly was ordered to pay income tax at Highgate, the collector said he called in to pay to all communications addressed to him on the subject.

How do the boys little trust such big dividends as mine? Why competition is both heat and then marks the price higher.

"She wrote so much that, at a school in the same street, the teacher had to make the children shut their eyes to the sound of her hand writing pen. When giving evidence against a neighbour at Wexford."

Magistrate—What is your name? Defendant—(bursting with seriously imbibed) Tippler.

Magistrate—Non-de-plume? Defendant—No, Tippler by name and nature.

Magistrate—Pay 10s., Mr. Tippler, and moderate your propensity.

Regretting that he could do nothing for the man the magistrate at the Thames Police Court observed:—"You don't seem to have drawn a prize in the marriage lottery."

The man complained that, although he gave his wife sufficient money, she did not provide food. Instead, she herself ate and drank inordinately, he declared, and spent most of her time playing cards.

The thanks of a grateful country "fit for heroes" was exemplified at Nottingham when an engineer was charged with obtaining 24s. illegally from the Pensions Minister. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Accused received 6s. weekly for a child which died three days after birth. The confinement and funeral expenses left him penniless, and having tired over the difficulty, he confessed.

ORANGE INTOLERANCE.

Mr. Coote, M.P., and Hate.

Mr. W. Coote, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the "Black Preceptors" at Newtownards said the "Black Preceptors" in the United Kingdom would do it to that there was no firing with the commissaries of Rome. Rome was behind Sinn Féin.

Ireland had been in the "Roman" Catholic Church for the last 700 years, and the fruits were murder, rapine, and hate. They talked about boycotting Belfast. They might for a moment cripple some industries, but in the great reckoning of things they were bound to go to the wall. Their Orange Lodges ought to be more aggressive. If they did not waken up and stand together they might very soon not be able to hold the Six Counties. The priests had created a rod which would turn and beat themselves—the rod of Scorn, Belchism, and Irrigation. It was the beginning of the end of the Church of Rome in Ireland.

Rev. J. Ritchie, speaking at Carrickfergus said Mr. Lloyd George had made a great mistake in conferring with Sinn Féin at all. Mr. G. C. G. Young, speaking at Broughshane, said they were not going to make any settlement.

PICTURE PALACE.

There is a fine, varied programme for presentation at the Picture Palace next week. Three very high class dramas are in the programme, but we specially draw your attention to the feature on Wednesday night, "The Right to Lie." The dramatist in this picture is new to the town. She is a Spaniard. "The Right to Lie" is a story full of Spanish passion, red-blooded and thundering, with all the well known characteristics of the Latin race. From the first reel to the last it grips.

The drama on Friday is "The Silver Girl," a great story from the mining camps of Nevada. The usual supports in the comedy element are all well filled. The programme is completed by the addition of "The Gazette," "The Pictorial," and "Eve's Review." Of special interest is the announcement that the serial "Dare Devil Jack," featuring Jack Dempsey, the heavy weight champion, will commence on Wednesday, September 14th.

APPLE STEALERS ARRESTED BY I.R.A.

The orchard of Mr. Patrick Walsh, Billoo, Co. Down, was entered and stripped of its produce recently. Mr. Walsh is a prominent man in Billoo and has been arrested on suspicion of being a member of the I.R.A.

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE TOWN OF NEWCASTLE WEST

It may be of interest to readers of the "Weekly Observer" to have a few facts about the historic town of Newcastle West and how it got its name.

The nucleus of the town was formed when in 1184, not long after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Knights Templars erected a castle there. From this castle the town has taken its name. En passant we might mention that the Order of Knights Templars had for its aim the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mussulmans, but the cunning Machiavellianism of the Anglo-Norman invaders planned a subterfuge, whereby the invasion took on the semblance of an Irish crusade, undertaken for the religious betterment of the Irish nation. The Templars, however, were never popular in the locality. They were not of the people, and most of them were foreigners, so soon afterwards their castle lapsed to the Crown and afterwards became the property of the Geraldines.

On the attainment of the lands of the Earl of Desmond, the Geraldines lost their stronghold at Newcastle, with their other fortifications, and so in 1581 Newcastle and the lands around it was granted to Sir William Courtney, who had instructions from the British Government to plant the place with English settlers. Sir William did not enjoy long his easily gotten property, as he himself was dispossessed by the Crown in 1633, and Sir George Courtney took over the estate. This property afterwards came into the possession of the Earl of Devon, whose Agent occupied the castle.

The "Desmond Hall" is one of the memorials of the past within the precincts of the Castle. In this hall is placed a large mantle-piece of black marble, which is supposed to be taken from the ruins of one of the monasteries at Kilmallock, as the inscription on it implies. On several parts of the building within the enclosure may be seen sculptured in stone the emblem of the Knights Templars.

"AGRICOLA."

MEMORIES OF TOMAS MHCIL.

(By "The Spailpin Fianach.")

I, too, shall be gone—but my name shall be spoken

When Erin awakes and her fetters are broken;

Some miscreant will come, in the summer eve's gleaming,

And bend o'er my grave with a tear of emotion,

Where calm Abhan Bhuidhe kisses the kisses of ocean,

Or plant a wild wreath, from the banks of that river,

O'er the heart and the harp that are sleeping forever.

This beautiful verse by Collinson brings me home to the cemeteries of holy Ireland where sleeps the faithful few who kept the soul of ancient Gael intact when it was a crime to be a true Gael. I have attempted before, through the generous columns of The Leader to name several great men who worked hard to preserve the Gaelic tongue and to preserve the national spirit, but indeed it would take several volumes to do justice to them all.

The Kerry Gael.

I never yet mentioned one who was prominent in my native parish, although it is one of the greatest Gaelic speaking parishes in all Ireland, and my reason for not doing so is because I was always afraid that some kind hearted soul would accuse me of being too glibly chauvinist. But here goes for one that I cannot and will not forget, because it was often in my early youth that he advised me to keep with the Gaelic tongue wherever I would roam. This good old soul was Thomas Moriarty. Thomas Mhicil, as he was always called by the surrounding parishes, was a grand old man with a very quiet, unassuming character. Whether minding his cows or weeding the potatoes, Tomas was always speaking or writing about the great games or festive stories of his native parish. I saw his handwriting once, and was struck by a beautiful hand for a man of his years.

Asks of Their Tongue.

Many people laughed at his supposed foolishness, and often told him that the Gaelic speech was useless, and that nobody but the poor and ignorant spoke it. But Tomas Mhicil knew different. He was acquainted with the great sages of the ancients, the sages of the bards, the great old legends that kept the fire of nationality blazing when the dark clouds of persecution and famine hovered over the land. The people believed that he was inspired by the devil to write in that language. Ah! how well England had done its work, how she had poisoned even the Gaelic speaking districts, to the extent that they despised their own beautiful civilization.

A Pioneer Gaelic Teacher.

It was Tomas Mhicil that encouraged his cousin, Michael Manning, the school teacher of Ballyferrier, to teach the Gaelic tongue to the young people of the parish. He was ever founded. Dr. Douglas Hyde told me in this city, in 1906, that Master Manning was the best Gaelic teacher and worker they had in Ireland in the early days of the language movement.

Tomas Mhicil was born, raised, lived and died in Ballyferrier, west of Dingle, County Kerry, one of the greatest strongholds of the language to-day in Ireland, and where, thank God, the advice of that good man is now heeded and respected. Tomas was a character, as well as being a scholar.

Once a poor man by the name of Michael Mansfield went to help Tomas to dig potatoes for a day, but Mansfield wanted to get away early to go to confession on his way home. Tomas couldn't afford to leave him go.

"Never mind," said Tomas, "I will write down your sins for you on a piece of paper, and you can have to do to hand it to Fr. Egan on your way home."

Poor Mansfield brought the paper to Fr. Egan, who recognized Tomas' fine handwriting. The good Father laughed heartily at the innocence of Mansfield and the grand old Gaelic trickery of Tomas.

A Family of Priests.

There are several priests in Tomas' family, in fact more than in any family in my part of the country, and I am proud to say that they are all "chips of the old block," Gaelic to the core.

Tomas is buried in Danurlin, the old burying ground of the parish of Ferrier, overlooking the broad Atlantic, where the breezes of the western seas are ever crooning over his grave, and where a grateful people in the near future will place a monument of respect for a man who did a fine share to make Ireland what she is to-day, and what she will be to-morrow, the queen of the western seas, the home of the poet and scholar.

TINY BABIES.

A letter message from Bogalush, La., says:—Billie and Jack Adams, twins of Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, are believed by local doctors to be the smallest folk extant. Billie weighed eleven ounces at birth, and Jack seventeen. Mrs. Adams's six other children are of normal size. The midwife reports to be in perfect health.

FALLACIES ON IRELAND

DOMINION STATUS.

"Irish Bulletin" and Mr. Lloyd George.

The "Irish Bulletin" of Monday states that the reply, dated August 26th, of the British Prime Minister to Mr. De Valera's letter of August 24th, contains many misrepresentations.

It is false, it declares, to assert that the British proposals confer upon Ireland control over "every nerve and fibre of her national existence." The proposals upon Great Britain unqualified control over Irish ports, and partial control over the bulk of Ireland's trade and a large proportion of her land's revenues and finances. The Royal Veto, obsolete in the case of the Dominions, would, under the proposals, be operative in the case of Ireland, and could, and undoubtedly would, be used to the detriment of Ireland's interests, whenever these clashed with the interests of Great Britain.

The Six Conditions. Any one of the six conditions, it says, would be rejected with scorn by the British Dominions, and the six taken together convert the so-called offer of Dominion status into a farce. Mr. Lloyd George's analogy between Ireland and the Southern States of America during the Civil War was false. Ireland had never acquiesced in a union with Great Britain.

The Secessionists in the Southern States were of the same race and nation as those from whom they attempted to secede. In Ireland's case Mr. Lloyd George had recognised in his letter "the great differences of character and race" between the British and Irish people.

Replying to Mr. L. George's quotations from statements of former Irish leaders the "Bulletin" points out that a people who supported O'Connell in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation and Repeal of the Union, worked for these as immediate objects, recognising that national freedom was the ultimate aim. Thomas Davis, in his letter to the Duke of Wellington, quoted by Mr. Lloyd George, was seeking immediate annexation of the conditions of the people.

Davis a Separatist. In national politics Thomas Davis was a separatist, and the "Young Ireland" movement, of which he was the "heroic exponent," revolved against O'Connell for the very reason that O'Connell, by such species as that quoted by Mr. Lloyd George, compromised the ultimate object of sovereign independence.

Parnell's policy was to obtain a reform which was urgently necessary, a partial freedom called "Home Rule," but when he was asked at Cork in January, 1885, was that partial freedom to be a final settlement, he declared:—

"We cannot, under the British Constitution, ask for more than the restoration of Grattan's Parliament, but no man has a right to fix the boundary of the march of a nation. No man has a right to say: 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and we will not attempt to fix the boundary of the march of a nation.'"

Grattan said:—"A country enlightened as Ireland, chartered as Ireland, armed as Ireland, and injured as Ireland, will be satisfied with nothing but liberty."

O'Connell, on January 18th, 1800, said:—"I, very Catholic who feels with me proclaim that if the alternative were offered to him of Union or the re-enactment of the Penal Code in all its pristine horrors, that he would prefer without hesitation the latter as the lesser and more sufferable evil, that he would rather come side in the justice of his brethren, the Protestants of Ireland, than lay his country at the feet of foreigners."

Thomas Davis, a short time before his death in 1845, wrote:—"And now, Englishmen, listen to us! Though you are to-morrow to give us the best tenure on earth, though you were to dismember us of your debt and redress every one of our fiscal wrongs, and though in addition to all this you plundered the treasures of the world to lay gold at our feet, and exhausted the resources of your genius to do us worship and honour, still we tell you—we tell you by the past, the present, and the future, we would spurn your gifts, if the condition were that Ireland should remain a province. We tell you, and all whom it may concern, come what may—bribery or deceit, justice, or war—we tell you in the name of Ireland that Ireland shall be a Nation."

WIN of the People.

The proposals of the British Government, the "Bancroft" adds, had ignored the true declared expression of the national will, and in opposition to it expressly stated that Ireland should be subject to the authority of the Imperial Parliament, and should not control services upon which the national welfare, in a great measure, depended.

No Irish leader could accept the dismemberment of Ireland.

Grattan, O'Connell, Young Irelanders, Butt, Parnell would have scornfully rejected any such proposal. Even the Irish Unionists had never until this generation contemplated Ireland as two separate entities. They did so now unwillingly.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Most Rev. Dr. Byrne Appointed.

The Pope has appointed as Archbishop of Dublin the Most Rev. Edward Byrne, bishop of Clogher, assistant bishop to the late Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, says a Reuters' Home cablegram.

The new Archbishop, who was raised to the Episcopate last year, is a native of Dublin, having been born at Longwood Av., S.C., in May, 1872. His family came originally from Co. Wicklow.

His Grace received his early education in Belvedere College and Holy Cross College, Clontarf, and he graduated with honours in the Royal University in 1892. He went to the Irish College, Rome, where his course was marked by many distinctions, and he was ordained in Rome in 1895. Soon afterwards in the same year he returned to Ireland, and held curacies in Rush, Boleston, Howth, and Blackrock.

WEEK-END TICKETS ON G.S. & W. LINE.

The G.S. and W.M. Co. announces the issue of week-end tickets, at face and a third for return journey, for nearly all stations on the system from Saturday.

BIG CAPTURES.

Big captures of mackerel were made in Valentia Harbour during the week-end. At Valentia point about 100,000 were landed, prices ranged from 2s. 7d. to 3s. per hundred.

AMERICAN NOTES

Lloyd George and the English Government persist in their refusal to recognize the simple and fundamental facts of the Irish situation. So much is clear on the first reading of the official communications between the representatives of the English and the Irish people, published as we go to Press. Historians have often remarked as a characteristic common to all imperial governments in difficulties with other races who refuse to be suppressed that the imperialists attempt to support their cause by refusing to admit the obvious facts of the situation which are patent to everyone else. Students of American history are familiar with the British refusal to admit that the American colonists really wanted what by all the constitutional means in their power they had solemnly declared they wanted. They continued their denial of facts until military defeat in the field left them with no alternative but to surrender to the reality of the situation.

Imperial policy is following the same course towards Ireland. Since the General Election of 1918 established the Irish Republic, there has been no possibility of peace between Ireland and England. The Irish people have demanded by every means in their power the recognition of their complete independence. Lloyd George has tried, successively and in combination, the alternatives to which his refusal to admit the simplicity of the real issue has driven him. He tried the violence of military coercion, but the Irish people only reiterated their demands, the world became indignant at his brutality, and his British taxpayers objected to the waste of money.

His violence showed more signs of destroying his English Empire than of breaking the will of the Irish people. Thus the negotiation of a truce was forced upon him. But, immediately, the never idle weapon of propaganda was busy transferring the battle against reality to its own field. Official inspiration in the Press made it the fashion to talk about the "generosity" of the Prime Minister and a "real desire" to settle "old differences."

An honest, to say nothing of a generous, desire to achieve peace, would presuppose a willingness to face the facts of the situation and to discuss the points actually at issue. But Lloyd George, according to his published statements, has no intention of still attempting to suggest that he does not want what they say they want. Recognition of their right to complete independence is the one demand of the Irish people. But, to this issue Lloyd George refers only to say: "No such right can be acknowledged by us." The struggle stands where it stood.

With the fact in mind that Lloyd George shows himself still unwilling to face the real issue between the Irish and the English people, let us look back over the history of the present negotiations. The "News Letter" has already suggested that, by manœuvring for a truce, Lloyd George was merely attempting to transfer the fight against the Irish national will from the field of military operations to that of "diplomacy," where the weapons of intrigue and propaganda could have full play. What are the facts? A great deal has been made of the speech of the English King at Belfast. Yet, in point of fact, it was Lloyd George's speech, since the English Cabinet officially took entire responsibility for it. Simultaneously the Cabinet was promising continued martial coercion in Ireland. The two policies, then, of military coercion and that of peaceful negotiation, were being pursued in the hands of Lloyd George.

The Prime Minister expended a good deal of effort in making his invitation to negotiations such that it would be difficult, for any representative of the Irish people to refuse. He expended even more effort in creating a proper "atmosphere." This atmosphere consists chiefly, as we have seen, in attempting to establish the "generosity" of the English Government, and to enter the English people into a false sense of security. The atmosphere is well presented in these sentences from the Sunday "Times":—"The Government to accept an alternative (military) conquest so repugnant on every ground. But, if the present offer is refused, it will undertake the responsibility and, what is more, it will have the unanimous support of all parties in England. There is not an Englishman however extreme, who will not find it impossible to say a word for the Sinn Féiners, or to withhold his support from the Government, if the offer now made is rejected."

All this elaborate atmosphere, carefully admitted to the United States, when, after all, is the chief audience addressed by Lloyd George, was expected to exhaust the Irish people, to secure the position of the generous peace-maker. Whereas, the publication of Lloyd George's "offer" to Ireland now makes it clear what he is still as intent on suppressing the will of the Irish people as he was during the massacre at Croke Park or during the burning of Cork. It should now be clear why the Prime Minister's peace offensive was not incompatible with his preparations for intensified military coercion in Ireland. By the first he hoped to make easy the second. If he had succeeded in establishing himself as a generous offerer of terms which the Irish immorally rejected, he hoped to consolidate against Ireland the whole of the English opinion, to secure for himself a renewed lease on political power, and, most important of all, to induce the rest of the world to accept his position as righteous, and to wash its hands of the blood of the Irish people.

We are hearing much repeated these days by the upholders of English imperialism that astonishing phrase, "geographical necessity," or its alternative, "strategic necessity." Such a patent absurdity as it represents would seem hardly worth intelligent consideration, and yet, one meets it on every hand. H. G. Wells proposes the abolition of the Turkish and the Irish races, on the ground that they hold parts of the earth's surface geographically necessary to imperialism which he misuses progress. We should like to hear what Mr. Wells would say if the Japanese used some such argument on the subject of Australia. In fact, as Henry W. Nevins has suggested, it would be a little disconcerting if such arguments came into general favour among the other great powers when they thought of Malta, Gibraltar or even Canada and the West Indies.

But the English novelist, Jerome K. Jerome, more than a year ago said what should have been the final word on such an argumentative absurdity as "geographical necessity." "Why is England the only country that dare not live side by side with a free people?" he asks. "If the French were a little people, I suppose we should be arguing in the same way, declaring that we must conquer France and hold her down because she happens to be only twenty miles from Dover."

Can we allow a country as near to us as France to assert her independence? So it would be urged. What a jumping off place for our enemies! Why, her guns from Calais could rake our coasts. Our merchantmen could no longer ride the English Channel in security. Sorry. Any little thing we can do to make the French people happy and contented, we will, out of our generosity, consider. . . . France is as near to us as Ireland is. France really could be a danger to us. . . . Every argument used to justify British rule in Ireland could be used with tenfold force to justify our conquering and holding France. Except this one fact: That we can't do it. France is not a little nation, helpless to resist us."

GRAND CONCERT AT ABBEYFEALE.

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 28th.

This concert took place in the large Concert Hall. Every inch of its space was crammed, an overflow hung on to doors and windows. Lively anticipations of interest were evidently aroused. When the end had come, all too soon, on the face of the emerging crowd was writ large that not a tithe of these expectations was betrayed. All left with a sense of satisfaction subtly sated.

The items of the concert from first to last went trippingly forward. Irish step-dance was a prominent feature. With the experience of this concert, no room for doubt was left but that "the light fantastic toe" helped through many mazy intricacies by the insulating frolic of the fiddle can touch into tune every thrilling fibre of the Celt's being. Miss Lizzie Shanley, under the baton, or rather bow, of her dancing master (Mr. Murphy) was a wonder in hornpipe, reel and St. Patrick's. But with one thinks of her master, Mr. Murphy, of Miss Wolfe, of the convent, and Springfield children, one would hardly care to mount the platform that evening and before the assemblage to unhesitatingly place the laurels on the brow of any one party. Clerical songsters were a hardly less marked feature. Father Kelly, C.S.S.P., Ph.D., gave us a rare specimen of a song gurgling over with harmonies of rare sweetness and pathos. I overheard somebody say that his voice had harmonies enough for a half dozen average songsters. Another remark, however, that Father Kelly had not done himself justice. In spite of impetuous lyrics, his throat, owing to a severe cold, was much below par that evening. At any rate some of us thought that "Shevenanon" came forth from him a thing of beauty that should never die—and that probably in the form of a wreath crept out along the Feale to the sea and is still entrancing the mermaids in their sapphire caves. Father Ryan showed a voice of great reach, and like Fr. Kelly's, of rich quality. His song and its repeat came towards the end, and was, every body felt, a fitting finale; yet it was not the grand finale. This had better be sub-divided into two parts.

In the first place it became known that Fr. Kelly was a speaker, who had secured his spurs in the land of speakers—America. In spite of his cold, he was compelled to hold forth. His subject was selected with judgment. He again and again evoked a deafening applause, not so easily understood when one was looking upon the masterful ease—even carelessness—with which he delivered himself of it. Yet one could not help seeing that two factors counted most, even in that apparently lucid effort—a rich voice and that home-thrusting directness, which he may have got from the unfetterable spiritual energy of St. Ignace, from the hard pragmatism of America. His speech counted a splendid item in the programme.

It would be tedious to prolong our list. Still we must linger to say that one of the items that stirred the audience into successive bursts of applause was Father Curry's son, "The Wearin' of the Green." Another beautiful item was "Danny Boy," sung by Miss Lizzie Curtin. It was a song of great range, and of that restrained, though insistent "mood" born of spring dews and bred in the songs and scenes of a land that called for nothing from a well-trained voice. Another item, accompanied as the song was, and that was possessed of a fine organ, finely educated.

Father Curtin's lecture on the natural and supernatural wonders of India was listened to with interest. It was with a radiant face he, towards the end, rose to thank, in the first instance the Cumann-na-Bliain, and in the second the parish, who had expended unselfish labours on the sale of tickets; Miss Mary P. Collins, Miss Anna Ahern, Miss Mary P. Collins, Miss Sullivan (all of the town), Miss May Donoghue, Miss O'Brien, Miss A. Fitzgerald, Miss Nora McEnery, etc., etc. (of the far-flung districts constituting the parish). Each and all deserve a full mead of gratitude. Under the auspices of the Cumann-na-Bliain, the concert was a signal success and realised about £50 for the Indian Missions.

ACTION OF BRUREE TRANSPORT UNION.

Creamery and Bakery Taken Over.

A remarkable occurrence took place in Bruree on Friday evening, when a large body of men, the members of the Transport Workers' Union, took over possession of Messrs. Cleve's Co-operative Creamery and Bakery. This sequel is believed to be the outcome of a dispute in connection with wages, particularly in regard to the creamery staff.

On Saturday the Creamery and Bakery were in full working order, and business carried on as usual by the Transport Union.

LATER DETAILS.

A Kilmallock correspondent writes: Since the taking over of Messrs. Cleve's mills and bakery at Bruree on Friday evening, there is no further development in the situation created by the dispute, which, it appears, originated in the dismissing by Messrs. Cleve with two employees last November, and a demand by the Transport Union for the reinstatement and payment of about £270, an amount of wages due them for the 14 weeks they were unemployed. The taking over of the concern by the workers, following Messrs. Cleve's refusal to accede to the Transport Union's demands, is a novel occurrence, the legality of which is likely to be tested unless something unforeseen happens in the meantime. A visit to the scene on Monday evening found business being carried on as usual by transport union officials and the employees of the mill who are members of the union. The officials state that since they took over control advantage has been taken of the reduction in prices of the public in general, and especially the working class section of the community, who are now able to purchase such articles as bread, meat, and coal at prices which are considerably under those charged in shops and stores elsewhere. Bread is sold to the public at 10s. per 2lb. loaf, the prices elsewhere being 12d. and 14d. Coal is sold at 3s. 8d. per cwt., or at a price of 10d. or less than prices elsewhere. They also claim to have increased the output in bread, and state that owing to the growing demand for all commodities there will be room for extra hands. There the situation rests at present, and it will be interesting to see what new developments are likely to arise. Over the door of the entrance is printed in large capitals: "Bruree Mills and Bakery are now the property of the workers. The mill and shop are open for the sale of bread, flour and meal. It is hoped to reduce prices and do away with profiteering within a day. By order of the Workers." When the premises were taken over on Friday the Red Flag was hoisted on the building by the workers. The dispute is confined only to the milling portion, the creamery not being taken over as previously reported.

Every argument used to justify British rule

LIMERICK MARKETS.

The Pig Market.—Suitable and stout pigs and overweight, 145 per cwt.; heavy over weight, 135s.; unfinished, special price; Berkshire (about 8 stones), 140s.; sixes (bacon pigs) under 10 st., 140s.; over 20wt., 130s.; over 20wt. 1gr. 7us., special.

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

Breadstuffs.—Bakers' Flour, 68s. per sack; Retail Jute Bags, 65s.; Retail in Cotton Bags, 68s.; Bran, 41 10s. per ton; Pollard, 47 3s. per ton; Coarse Meal, 43 3s. per ton; Fine Meal, 41 8s. per ton; Oatmeal, 62s. 6d. per cwt.; Flax Meal, 39s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 41 8s. per ton.

Wheat.—2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

Wool.—A small supply; 5d. to 6d. per lb.

Potatoes.—30 loads, 8d. to 9d. per stone.

Fowl.—Chickens, from 5s. to 9s. per pair; young ducks, 6s. to 8s. per pair.

Eggs.—Hen eggs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen; duck eggs, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per dozen.

Plants.—Early York, 1s. 6d. per 100; common cabbage, 1s. 6d. per 100.

Corn.—74 barrels oats in market. White oats, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. per stone; black, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per stone.

Fruit.—Eating apples, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; cooking apples, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; pears, 5s. to 8s.

Meat.—All roasting joints, beef and mutton. Mutton, 1lb. boiling beef, 1s. 8d. per lb.; boiling mutton, 1s. 10d. per lb.; steak and chops, 2s. per lb.

Hay and Straw.—28 loads hay, 8 loads of straw in market. Rye hay, 47 6s. to 47 10s. per ton; upland, 45 15s. to 47 5s. per ton; corns, 45 to 46 10s. per ton; oats and straw, 45 to 45 10s. per ton.

BUTTER PRICES.

The following were the prices at Cork buttermarket this week:—Firsts, Export, 19s. Country, 19 1/2s.; Fresh (A) 200s., Firsts, 190s.; Fresh (A) 200s.; Continental Creamery, 24 1/2s. to 24 10s.; Factory, 23 10s. to 23 10s.

GLIN PIG MARKET.

The price paid at the Glin pig market on Tuesday was 25 8s. per cwt. live weight. The same price was paid at Tarbert on Monday. Tarbert pig fair, 28. Eggs at Glin, 2s. 2d. per doz.; butter, 2s. 6d.; potatoes, 8s. 8d. per stone.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, in its weekly statistical notice of prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 27th August, gives the following figures for Cork, Limerick and Dublin:—

	Cork.	Limerick.	Dublin.
Hon eggs, per 120 ...	20 0	21 7	25 1
Duck eggs, per 120 ...	17 6	25 5	—
Farmers butter, per lb ...	1 11	2 1	1
Cheese, per pair ...	6 0	6 0	6
Chickens, per pair ...	7 0	7 0	13 6
Ducks, per pair ...	6 0	5 6	7
Potatoes, per cwt. ...	15 0	6 15	0
Pork, per cwt. ...	12 8	0 15	0 15

KNIGHTHOOD FOR PRIEST.

Distinguished Salesian Agriculturist
Honoured by King of Italy.

In connection with the Salesian Agricultural College at Fallsview, Limerick, which celebrated its first anniversary last month after a most successful year, with a record number of 120 students, it may interest our readers to hear that the Reverend Andrea Accatino, S.C., Director of the Salesian College at Parma, Italy, has been knighted by the King of Italy for his splendid research work from which the whole of Italy has greatly benefited.

The Salesian Fathers have several agricultural colleges on the Continent, the principal ones being at Lumbascio, Parma, Rome and Cornigli. Before coming to Ireland the Superior and part of the staff of the Limerick Salesian College spent some time in Italy and France, and made a thorough study of the Continental systems of Agriculture, which they will gradually adapt and apply to Irish conditions.

This is certainly a great work, and requires the utmost encouragement. So far the Salesian Fathers have made an extraordinary advance in Ireland in so short a time, and especially considering the critical period the country is passing through.

It is obvious to all that it must be a very heavy strain on the Salesian Fathers to start the Limerick Agricultural College, and we accordingly feel sure that their patriotic efforts have been duly noted in the right quarter, and that for the further development of this most necessary institution generous friends will not be found wanting in this country.

DAILY'S ADVICE TO IRISH FARMERS.

Sow Grain Crops Now.

The following official statement has been issued from the Department of Agriculture of the Duil:—

"Farmers have suffered much loss through the drought, but even a drought has its compensations. As a result of it we have a very early harvest. All farmers should take full advantage of this early clearance of the corn and to sow at least a proportion of their 1922 grain crops during the coming weeks.

"Varieties of wheat, oats and barley can be sown in the autumn, and grain is far safer in the ground than in the stockyard or granary.

"The best fire insurance policy a grain farmer can effect at the present time is to put this seed in the ground at an early date by way of a premium for next year's crop.

"Of wheat there is in Ireland a sufficient supply to feed the population for 8 weeks only."

1,000 LBS. CANDLE AS MEMORIAL FOR CARUSO.

A Bunter message from New York says:—An eighteen foot candle that can be burned on every All Souls' Day for 5,000 years is being made here as a memorial to Enrico Caruso from the inmates of an orphan home in which the Metropolitan Opera star contracted 16,000 dollars a year for many years. The candle will be placed in the Church of the Madonnae di Pompei at Naples, Italy. It will be completed in ten weeks and will weigh about 1,000 pounds. It is stated that the candle will burn continuously for thirteen years and seven months.

LOSS.—On Wednesday evening, at Burlington, Conn., Demense, an overcoat. Any information concerning same, will be appreciated. Inquiries at this office.

