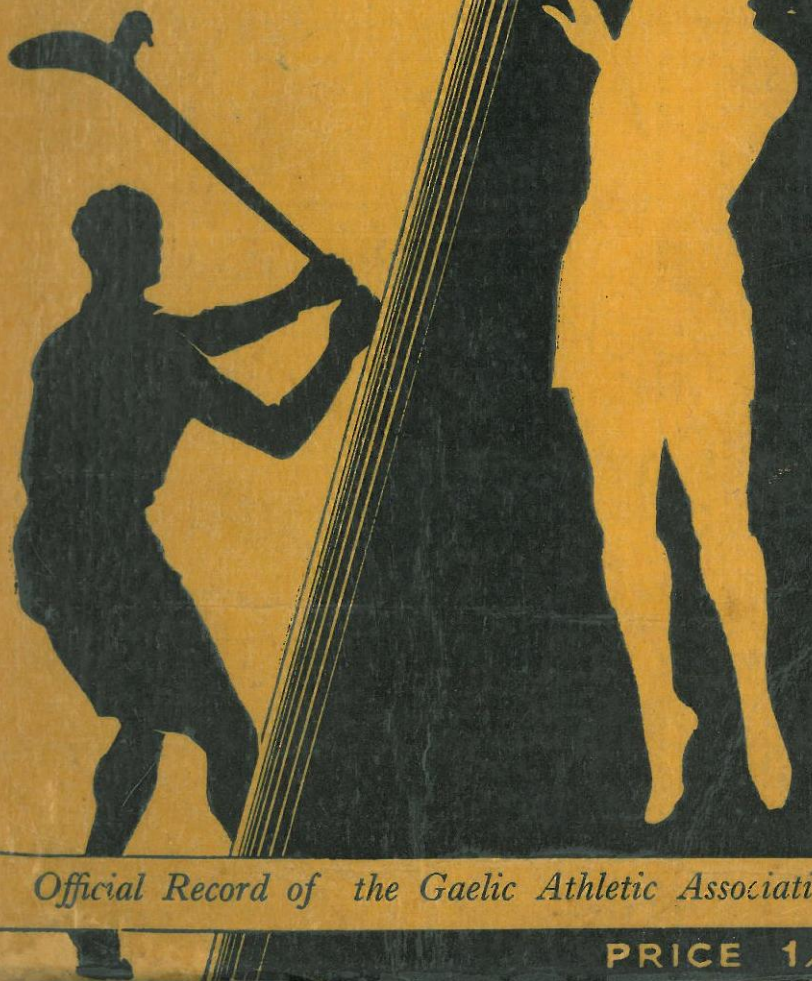


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REAM-RÁO

Seo lhuir bliantamail lúit-cleap Saedéal aipir agus eiot nua uipir agus feabap uipir ar sac rúige. Ir amlaio atá sac aóbar ba sháe innti aipir, ac é beit leasáa amac ar éaoi ir feapir ná niam. Cuiread irteac toiaó na scluici ir déirdeanaige 7 ir mó niam. Cuiread agus faipir rin seobpar nótaí a minigeap sac ruo a tábaet agus faipir rin seobpar nótaí a minigeap sac ruo a baineap leir na comórtairí. Tis le duine anoir ionntaioib beit aige ar pé faipir atá le faáit pan iupir reo ar imteactaí Cumann lúit-cleap Saedéal niam ó bunuigead an Cumann pan. B' in é curpóir a cuireamap nómainn, nuair a foitirigead an lhuir ar uóir tríoáa bliadain ó poin. Agus o'éirig linn é 'cup i sepióe.

Tá an Cumann éom tábaetac pan anoir i raogal foóla, sup sáó a miniu cáo é a curpóir agus cionnur map tá as éirige leir. Ir sáó a miniead do rna Saedil óga atá as éirige ruar, cáo atá óa déanam as an sCumann agus cionnur atá pé rin óa déanam. Ruó eile ir sáó a cup i uóirigint do rna oaoine óga, atá anoir ann 7 a beap ann amac annreo, ná an rpoit agus an t-áirougaó choide atá i meap Saedéal, toirp an Cumann beit ann 7 ná mbéad ann, i n-éagmuir an Cumann—bíó a fíor aca an bun-táirte rin a beit aca. Cairfeap a cup i uóirigint oóib a óiúar 7 a óitpe a lean luét na sluairéacta ro do feandap na scluici 'na mbriatara 7 'na ngníomarta.

Cun na neití, a luairéad tuar a déanam foitirp do'n aor ós, cuiread enuapac aipir ngeapir pan eapán ro, asá minuigaó cáo ar agus cionnur o'fár an Cumann agus as tabairt seapir-cúnnatir ar rtaip-feandap 7 ar cáilidéacta na scluici, atá óa seup eun cinn as an sCumann éaona. Sgpióbaó na hairtí reo le haáaró Saedéal an ama atá le teact, ionnur nac nóeapáir ar náoine óga faillige rna cluici reo, a táinig anuap eugainn ó nár fean-finnreap nómainn. Tá na cluici péin an-árra, ac tá Cumann lúit-cleap Saedéal an-ós fóp.

NOTE—We invite the special attention of our readers to the announcements of the firms whose advertising appears in these pages and whose support has facilitated the production of the Annual.

Sé reo an céad uair 'd'féadamar an lhuir a mairead le pic-tiúirí—an méid díob agus an fóirt bað maré linn i gcóinníúirí, ac san é beir 'nár gcumar go dtí reo. Com maré le plaet a éirí airmar leabair Cuimneadán, cuiríod na pic-tiúirí reo na Saeóil, naé bfuil com hóis, as rmaoin-tead ar comórtairí éadtaas agus ar iomaóirí cáileamla.

Aitnígtear an lhuir lúit-clear Saeóil anoir mar Láim-leabair an Cumainn agus mar píor-cúnnat ar na comórtairí craoib agus ar sac uile fóirt eile comórtairí, a bíor ar ríubal fá cóimírce an Cumainn. 'Na éeantat fan caiteirí pí a pí-óiceall a óéanam i gcóinníúirí, tré cómairle nó tré cáinead, 'de píer mar ír Sád, éun bairr-feabair a éirí ar imhírt na Scluíd í ar iompar na n-impeatóirí.

Beir an tEasairéoir burdeacar croidé do sac doinne a éiríogí teir éun an lhuir a éirí amac, tré pic-tiúirí nó rairnéir a éirí cuise. Imrígeann pé fan am éeantat ar sac Saeóil cabríu teir fearoa, éun an lhuir a coimead ar bun mar Sgéalluioé í Tréoiríde Sliuir-eacta lúit-clear Saeóil éun bratac na nSaeóil a éarabáint do'n ttraoíat mar a éirítear níor doiríre sac bliadain é.



Limerick—All-Ireland Champions, 1936.

THE GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

ITS ORIGIN, AIMS AND PROGRESS

ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS The Annals of the Gaelic Athletic Association, included in this issue, present a fair outline of the history of the Organisation since its establishment over half a century ago. They embrace the salient events in its career and relieve this brief resumé of its purpose, principles and policy of the incumbrance of details. The Annals would suffice for the initiated.

But they would convey only a very inadequate idea of the origin, aims and progress of the Association, or of its reactions to the life of the country at large.

The Gaelic Athletic Association was the re-birth of a spiritual exultation in physical well-being and prowess which had distinguished our race since the beginning of recorded history and long before.

It cannot, therefore, be regarded merely as a movement springing from the natural desire of a healthy people for stimulating recreation of an athletic type. Superficially that might describe its purpose and its history could begin and end with the results of the competitions carried out under its auspices. In the case of the G.A.A. this would only indicate the means to an end.

A vital idea took shape and a great ideal came to life again in the formation of the Association for "the preservation of the national games and pastimes" in Ireland. It sprung directly from two concurrent causes: the need to provide healthy and congenial amusement for the mass of the people and to rescue from threatened oblivion distinctive pastimes and other athletic pursuits which had been popular in this country for centuries.

This movement was rendered necessary and its policy was dictated by the humiliating condition of the people, brought about by political repression and social barriers. A hostile Government had looked upon every manifestation of national culture as a menace to its security and an alien caste, flourishing under that aegis, had debarred the native population from the enjoyment of any rational intercourse which might strengthen national spirit and cohesion.

Such were the circumstances in which the Gaelic Athletic Association was launched. They are mentioned here to explain the deeper significance of the Organisation and the inestimable service it has rendered the nation.

These disabilities have long since disappeared and are never likely to recur. But it is well that they should be understood if we are to appreciate the real mission designed for the G.A.A. by its Founders, led by Michael Cusack. It undertook the defence of distinctive nationality and the safeguarding of racial vigour. The same enemy menaced both.

The fifty years which have elapsed since the start of the Organisation may be divided into three unequal periods. There were the earliest years, when the Association captured the imagination and support of the vast majority of the manhood of the country. Then came a period of decline and laxity of control, due to various causes. Lastly, a third period of reviving enthusiasm, strength and consolidation.

This era far exceeded the others in duration. It extends to the present day and promises to be the foundation of greater vigour and triumphs in the future.

The early growth of the Association was too rapid to be sound or lasting. It was like a nation-wide uprising to a tocsin—tumultuous, untrained, unofficered and, to a great extent, devoid of a clear objective.

The inevitable ebb followed and, for some years, the Association could claim only meagre organised dimensions. Ardour for the traditional games and athletics had not died out. Only the means to organise and control them were defective.

This period of adjustment had scarcely passed and the Association was settling down to methodical work when the political upheaval known as the "Parnell Split" occurred. As a body the G.A.A. had no concern with it. But an Organisation drawing its strength from the rank and file of Nationalist Ireland could not hope to escape when those forces were cleft from base to apex. Political dissension could not be kept out of the playing field and, for ten years or more, from 1890 onwards, the existence of the G.A.A. was vexed and precarious.

Despite political storms without and consequent distractions within, the G.A.A. survived—chastened and enlightened. Slowly, but steadily, it recovered shattered units, reorganised its administration, and rebuilt its prestige on a new generation with different outlook and character. Then began the era of pleasure and prosperity which Gaels now enjoy. In the course of the crude tumults of political discord, the true genius of the native race asserted itself, and emerged with a clearer conception of the things that matter in the life and destiny of a nation. The bitter experience of those cruel years proved that shibboleths of a day are no substitutes for the verities of national duty and identity. The movement for the revival of the Irish language and the recreation of native culture had also gripped the consciousness of the younger generation. Later came a higher and sterner realisation of national dignity and service. The ideal of the restoration of the Gaelic State in Eire filled young hearts with the conviction that the weapons and ramparts of a resurgent nation must be forged and created at home.

The Gaelic Athletic Association could not be indifferent to such a transformation. Its primary purpose drew it intuitively to the braver outlook and the bolder objective. The dictum of personal, not vicarious, service appealed to every instinct of an active Gael. The G.A.A. marched forward with a unison and rhythm which even its inspired Founders could scarcely have foreseen.

It was now armed against internal weakness and external dangers because its purpose had been lifted to a plane upon which it had neither rival nor reservation in the aim it existed to accomplish.

It grew in every aspect of strength. Its prestige rose. Its ranks overflowed with energetic life not unworthy of the golden ages of our island history. Alongside it advanced other cultural movements which aimed at the reconstruction of the complete Gaelic State. Through the trials of earlier years, the G.A.A. was fortified against almost any emergency. And it was well.

It is unnecessary to dwell here upon the struggles which made the history of the past twenty years so fateful and memorable. Nor is it necessary to recall at length the parts played during those years by the Association and by its members all over Ireland and beyond. Throughout it all the G.A.A. maintained its purpose and its integrity and provided a rallying point and open arena for assuaging intercourse.

Its national status and its inherent ideal were vindicated by the healing influence it exerted. No other organisation has been so successful in performing this inestimable service to the continuity of supreme national effort.

It is better that oncoming generations should learn this. Year by year the activities and direction of the Association pass into their hands. Let us hope they will guard its national purpose and character jealously. Let us hope that, while escaping the dangers of the past, they will understand that in any crisis their allegiance and the duty of the Association is to the glory and strength of an Irish nation. The games they hold in trust were associated with Irish sovereignty in the past. They can, and must, be made to contribute to Irish sovereignty in the future.

ORGANISATION. If the G.A.A. had not been founded before the close of the last century, it is doubtful if it could have been so successfully launched later. The inroads of Anglicisation became every year more insidious. The habits of the young people were changing. Political intercourse with our alien rulers—become friendly for the nonce—tended to overthrow the remaining bulwarks of national individuality. The Gaelic Athletic Association was fortunately established at an auspicious epoch.



Were the G.A.A. not powerful now and the pastimes not genuinely popular, we might indeed question whether the boasted attachment of our race to manly pursuits was not a traditional myth. The success of the G.A.A.—the spontaneous mustering of the people to the standard of native games was convincing proof that the olden joy in athletic pastimes was not only an historic fact, but a living reality.

Changes are now more than ever current in the world at large, and our people are more open than ever to their influence. We must never, therefore, forget that the preservation of our native games was possible only by power of appeal to the traditional instincts of the race. That is still the key to the Gaelic survival—in games, in arts, and in literature.

The vicissitudes of the G.A.A. during its first quarter century present a useful warning against disruptive tendencies and forces. They make history with a lesson. However, we can concentrate now with more advantage upon the present strength and prospects of the Association. These are eminently heartening from every point of view. The physical resources and spiritual inheritance of the G.A.A. may yet form an invaluable asset in the fortunes of this country.

It is essentially a Youth Movement, and youth movements are amongst the biggest factors in national security, wherever national security feels itself menaced. Great nations are welding their manhood—for good or ill—into reserves of national defence. In an era of such anxieties, who can say what part the adherents of the G.A.A. may not have to take in the future life-work of the Irish nation?

For this reason its numbers and discipline are important, and a comparison of past and present strength is reassuring. The number of clubs, or teams, that came into existence on the establishment of the Association cannot be definitely ascertained. They sprang up like mushrooms, and many vanished just as quickly. The response to the call that went forth from Thurles in November, 1884, surpassed expectations, and exceeded capacity to cope with it. Even the most enthusiastic Gaels did not fully realise the extent of the latent Gaelicism they invoked.

An inevitable decline followed—hastened by political upheaval. Between 1890 and 1900 there were never more than a couple of hundred clubs affiliated. Whole counties were detached from the Association. At this period a Central revenue of a thousand pounds from all Ireland (there were no Provincial Councils then) was regarded as something to boast about.

Now there are probably 2,000 active clubs. There is scarcely a town or considerable countryside without one. The actual affiliations for 1935 were:—Leinster, 689; Munster, 427; Connacht, 293; Ulster, 287; Britain, 23—a grand total of 1,719. In addition, there are affiliated clubs in the United States, and Gaelic teams in Argentina, South Africa, and Australia.

The clubs are, therefore, the foundation of the Organisation, and counties the administrative units. The Annual Congress of the Association—now held regularly on Easter Sunday—is the supreme authority and sole legislative body. Between Congresses, the Central Council acts as an Executive and final court of appeal.

Until the establishment of the four Provincial Councils the Central Council comprised delegates from all the County Boards; had direct control over them, and arranged all inter-county championship fixtures. Its officers during that period were a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, elected by Congress.

The defects of this system of centralised control soon became apparent. The scope of its duties was too extensive. It could give little or no attention to local organisation or difficulties, and anything like a full Council meeting was difficult to secure. The burden of constant representation fell heavy on many counties, with the result that decisions on important matters were taken in many instances by parties too keenly interested to be impartial. The championship entries never reflected the strength of the Association during those years.

The formation of the Provincial Councils removed these defects and solved many other vexatious problems. These bodies were constituted for Munster and Leinster in 1900; Connacht followed in 1902, and Ulster in 1903. Early in the last year the Constitution of the provincial authorities was approved by the Annual Congress at Thurles, and, a happy augury of progress, the junior championships were also recognised.

The establishment of these major divisional bodies next brought about a reduction in the membership of the Central Executive. Provincial Councils comprise two delegates from each county, and at annual convention a chairman, secretary, and treasurer are elected. The custom now is to regard the secretary as a permanent official. This ensures efficiency and continuity in the work of this pivotal office.

With the delegation of inter-county affairs to the Provincial Councils, the constitution of the Central Council was reduced by about one-third, and the counties were relieved of the incidence of expense. The Central Council now consists of a President (who may hold office for not more than three successive years), two Trustees, four representatives from each of the Irish provinces, and one each from the Colleges and Handball Councils, and the G.A.A. in Britain.

Of the four provincial delegates, one is the Provincial Chairman for the year, and three chosen at annual convention. The Secretaryship of the Central Council is now a permanent office, the holder of which also acts as manager of Croke Park and Secretary of the Association as a Registered Company.

Much of the routine work of the Executive Council is done by Committees constituted by that body—some permanent; others formed for special purposes. The Accounts of the Association and its subsidiary bodies are audited by Public Accountants and circulated to all branches previous to the Annual Congress, when, with the accounts of the other Councils, they come up for discussion and adoption.

Within its own sphere, every branch of the Association is an autonomous body, governed only by the Constitution and Rules embodied in the Official Guide. This is published as required.

In many counties—Tipperary, Cork, Galway, for instance—Divisional Committees are in operation. These carry out the championships for their defined areas, the winners competing for county titles. In other counties, such as Dublin, distinct committees have been established to manage Junior, Minor, and Schools Competitions. But, in every case the County Board is the supreme local authority and recognised link with the Provincial and Central Councils. Every individual club has the right of appeal, under prescribed conditions, right through to Congress.

Such, in bare outline, is the framework of the Gaelic Athletic Association. The overseas branches, outside Britain, have no direct representation; but have access to the Central Council whenever occasions arise.

Within and behind this scheme of organisation—the growth of many years—there is an unceasing tide of activity, embracing Championship, League, and many other competitions. Though embracing every county in Ireland, and practically every considerable community within the counties, the work of the Association is splendidly co-ordinated and proceeds from year to year without serious hitch. This is a wonderful achievement for a voluntary organisation existing solely by the goodwill and loyalty of its members. Arbitrary rules alone could not have accomplished it. It is the spirit permeating the movement that carries it over difficulties and distractions with harmony and success.

CO-OPERATION WHILE relaxing none of its attention to charter-aims, or permitting anything to divert it from them, such a widespread Organisation as the G.A.A. must recognise other moral and social responsibilities

These are mainly comprised in tacit obligations towards collateral racial inheritances—the Irish Language and all those cultural pursuits which serve to explain, adorn and vivify our national existence and history.

Devotion to one particular gift from the past may suffice for most Gaels; but it implies sympathy and appreciation for the complete surviving Gaelic tradition. This should be obvious. The loss of the Language would mean the flight of the soul of the nation and the disappearance of the authentic history of our national pastimes. The decay into oblivion of the creative and inspiring arts which

were the accompaniments of native intercourse in olden days would strip native games of the environment which alone befits and raises them to the plane of national possessions. These are intellectual essentials to the completeness of national existence, even in these degenerate days.

The G.A.A., through its members, must co-operate for the preservation of all the time-honoured features of racial existence. If it is not now humanly possible to restore them in this generation, it is all the more incumbent on us to lay the foundation for their restoration in the next. Admirers and exponents of the national pastimes owe this to the other characteristics of the race and eras they profess to perpetuate.

Furthermore, the G.A.A. owes it to the security of the nation and to its own future resources to promote material progress and the comfort of the people at large. The G.A.A. is essentially a democratic organisation. Its prosperity depends upon the material well-being of the country at large. Economic depression and consequent privation are the most formidable barriers to the enjoyment of athletic pursuits. The industrial prosperity of Ireland is the basis of Gaelic Athletic strength. How the members of the G.A.A. can contribute to this end each must determine for himself. But let us hope that, in the exercise of personal discretion, the duty is not individually shirked. It is an intimate responsibility that must be directly discharged.

THE GAMES ABROAD —HURLING

THE game of Hurling can claim a world-wide domain. It was carried to some part of every Continent by Irish exiles; even by Irish soldiers sent to the outposts of British sway, such as India and China. Amidst surroundings as varied as Nature could make them; under conditions as unfavourable as the mind can conceive, the heart of the wandering Gael turned to his immemorial pastime to find physical release from all that was alien to him, and to re-create a cherished home environment.

In North America, in a score of large centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific, both Hurling and Football teams have been established by men of Irish birth and carried on by men of Irish blood and instincts. These clubs are in direct touch and control of the Association, operating through Divisional Councils. The appearance of United States teams at the Tailteann Games of 1924, 1928, and 1932, and visits of home champions to New York, other Eastern cities, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, have been noteworthy Gaelic events within the past twelve years. This year the simultaneous visit of the Cavan football and Limerick hurling teams maintained this close intercourse and promises to lead to its extension in the near future.

ARGENTINA

THE Irish national pastime was established in Buenos Aires and some other places in the Argentine many years ago by emigrants from the Irish Midlands. It has been maintained as an active pastime there ever since. Quite a feature of matches in the great South American Republic is the participation of players with names of distinctively Spanish origin—not all of whom can boast of Irish blood on the distaff side. Unfortunately, the remoteness of these teams from the cradle of the game, and even from the Gaels of North America, has prevented closer contact for the promotion of the pastime. It is not too optimistic, however, to hope that at some coming Tailteann reunion we may see an Argentine team cross camans with their kindred at home and from other exile lands of the Gael.

SOUTH AFRICA

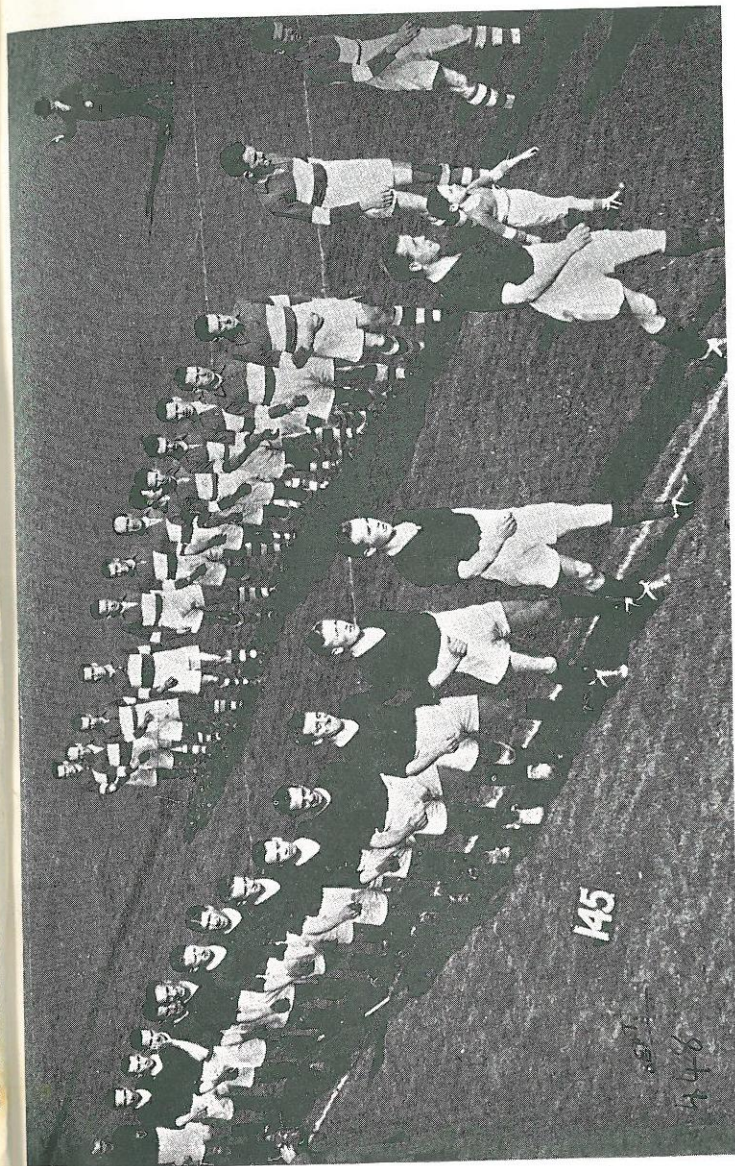
HURLING has also found devoted heirs amongst Irishmen in South Africa, especially on the Rand. Their devotion must assuredly be above all praise: for their numbers were not very great and their environment was certainly far from congenial. Nevertheless, there was a hurling team all the way from Germistom in the Transvaal at the last Tailteann Games. Their display showed that neither Veldt nor Gold Reef could rob the heart of the Gael of its ardour or the hurler's hand of its native cunning. These South African Gaels are in direct affiliation with the G.A.A. in Ireland.

AUSTRALIA, TOO!

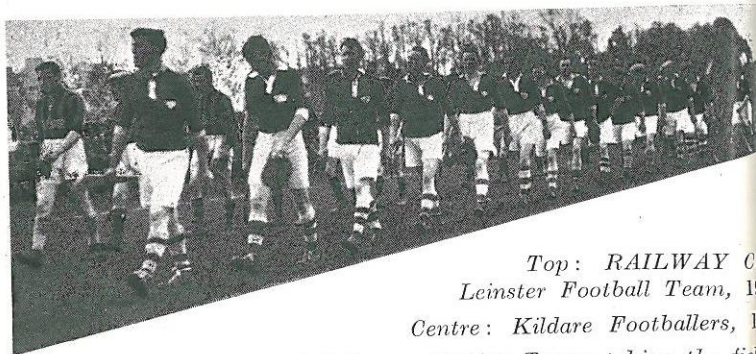
EARLIER still, and one might say naturally, Hurling was established in Australia, whither so many of our people went in past decades. Irishmen have made their mark in Australian athletics, as in politics, medicine, law and industry, and the Irish national pastime was long since placed upon a competitive basis there. So strong and widespread were its adherents that Inter-State competitions are carried out regularly and contested with all the fervour of matches at home. Distance deprives these Gaels by inheritance also of the pleasure and benefit of contact with hurlers in other lands. They are remote and, within their own vast country, isolated. Perhaps they, too, may appear at a future Aonach Tailteann to pay tribute to the magic of the Caman.

IN BRITAIN

THOSE are our ocean-severed kindred. Within hailing distance we have the earnest Gaels of Britain—in Greater London, Lancashire and, in lesser strength, elsewhere across the Irish Sea. It is now forty years since the G.A.A. in London was organised on a solid foundation, and it was not long until the enthusiasm engendered proved its effective intensity in the All-Ireland Senior Championship here. In the Summary of Championship results you will find the London representatives figuring in the premier competition for some years from 1900 onwards. They were particularly formidable in Hurling. They ran a powerful Tipperary selection to a close finish in the final for 1900, and in the following championship triumphed over a splendid Cork combination.



Mayo (dark jerseys) and Laoighis parading prior to start of All-Ireland Football Final, 1936. 'Irish Independent' Photo.



Top: RAILWAY CLUB
Leinster Football Team, 1911

Centre: Kildare Footballers, 1911

Bottom: Limerick and Kilkenny Hurling Teams taking the field, 1911

The London Gaels can, therefore, boast of a unique achievement: the carrying out of Ireland of the crown of hurling pre-eminence.

Industrial and political changes have reduced the influx of native-born hurlers to the English capital. But the games flourish there still, as well as in Liverpool and Manchester. The winners in Britain compete now for Junior Championship honours with the victors at home.

Some twelve years ago Hurling teams existed in South Wales, Southampton, Leicester, and Glasgow. Owing to various causes they have lapsed. This could scarcely occasion surprise. Still, a clear call and a scheme of reorganisation might rally those centres of Irish settlement once again. The conditions may be inimical, but the Gael, as we have seen, has arisen elsewhere over disabilities and isolation.

While Hurling is the brighter, more magnetic, facet in the polestar of our exiles' devotion to native athletic inheritances, the allied game of Football is not neglected. It has a well-established popularity in Britain and the United States, and serves to bind together race-true Irish communities in those countries. The Gaelic footballers of New York can put forward really formidable teams, as Irish champion visitors have found.

A SCOTTISH OFF-SHOOT : SHINTY AS those who have attended the Tailteann Games and studied the story of Hurling must know, there is a cradle-brother of the Irish national pastime in Scotland—preserved from the dominant Gaelic era and played to the present day. This is the game of Camanacht, Anglice Shinty, to which a reference will be found in the accompanying monograph on Hurling.

Though the strength of Shinty has declined with the fortunes of the Highland Gael, it is still maintained upon a systematic basis, and the capabilities of Shinty players have been demonstrated at Aonach Tailteann. It was hoped to come to an arrangement with the Camanacht Association of Scotland for international contests; but details eluded adjustment. It may yet be accomplished. Meanwhile there are Irish hurlers along the Clyde. They have been inactive of late. It is time they recovered vitality. The whole land North of them is redolent of Gaelic traditions and exploits of hurling heroes, of whom they should regard themselves as heirs in occupation. The Cuchullin Hills of Skye preserve the later name of Setanta of Muirtheimhne—the boy apotheosis of hurling fame and Gaelic heroism.

The true Hurler yearns for the grip and sound of the caman as the hunter sighs for the thrill of the chase. Indeed, his is a more intense emotion—"as the hart panteth after the water brooks." There have always been thousands of Gaels, far from home, thinking almost enviously of their kindred here exulting in the joyousness of the grass-green feithche and once familiar "goaling field." Could we only experience their feelings, we would appreciate much more deeply the privileges and the pleasures we enjoy.

GLAMOUR A stranger coming across the Constitution of the G.A.A. might be forgiven if he concluded that it is a commonplace organisation run on very conventional lines. Though he might know the sort of a pastime Football was, the odds are that he would not have the faintest idea of the nature of the game of Hurling.

A study of the Rules would enlighten him to some extent. If he was interested in popular pastimes he might go out of his way to witness a contest. And, when he had gone to that trouble, how much would he have learned of the historic origin of the G.A.A. or of the antiquity and traditions of popular athletic pastimes in Ireland?

Such games are new in countries where they are now reaching their highest development and being fostered with the most purposeful intensity. On the Continent, in the two Americas modern team-games are neither native nor natural to most of those who play them. They have been taken up as a means of healthy relaxation, as conducive to general well-being. If, on the one hand, they are tending to become more business than pleasure, and, on the other, to be conscripted as national aids to physical—i.e., militant—fitness, the fact only emphasises how exotic they were and how valuable and salutary they are rated.

Knowing this, our stranger would be astonished when told that Ireland had a team-game from pre-historic times—before the first Olympic assembly was convened in ancient Greece. He would be surprised to know that it was no rude tribal custom, but a test of athletic fitness and skill, patronised by kings and princes and elevated to the status of a national institution.

For his greater enlightenment he must be informed that the modern game of Hurling is the survival of that national institution—modernised, no doubt, but fundamentally unchanged.

With regard to Gaelic Football, he can be assured that the code has a history extending back for centuries in this country; that it was fashioned by native temperament and athletic proficiency into a distinctive national pastime.

So, you see, behind the prosaic title and purpose of the G.A.A. there is material for an impressive story of physical genius and tenacity.

If our visitor's interest was captured, he should be told When, How and Why the Gaelic Athletic Association was formed. He would have to be told of the military conquest, the cultural destruction, the social oppression and the spiritual degradation directed against our existence as a nation. He would have to learn how racial unity and identity were sought to be destroyed and how, in pursuit of that alien objective, the most liberal and ancient features of our national life were banned and belittled.

Amongst these were the ages-old pastimes that brought respite from care and healthy amusement into the lives of the people. Then he would scarcely need to be convinced that a nation with such a history and possessions would resent the fate proposed for it; revolt against such ignominy and resolve to rescue the remnants of its ancient civilisation. Amongst the masses, the most cherished of those inheritances were the old games and feats of individual prowess which had preserved their fathers from physical decay and mental decrepitude.

This is an aspect of the life story of the Irish race at home to which the introduction to the Constitution of the G.A.A. is only an index-entry and key-note.

Would a stranger in our midst be fortunate enough to meet a Gael willing and able to afford him this enlightenment? I am doubtful. I am afraid that those who pursue the greatest ardour are capable of explaining origin and national plain words, that Gaels are deplorable in our island history—an injustice to themselves. What a stranger might think of it I do not care to consider.



The conclusion I wish to enforce is: That a history of our distinctive pastimes is needed. It should be more than a mere record of the victory of this team or that, or the recent superiority of one province or county over another. These are transitory things. It should tell of the victory of the Gael over hate and destruction and of the superiority of his games over all others. It should explain the evolution of the pastimes through the ages; tell whence they arose; what they withstood, and what they mean in the lives of the Irish people to-day.

When we have such a work, we can present an intelligent reason why these games were preserved and why they are popular. None but an enemy will fail then to appreciate the spirit which such a vindication would convey.

MEMORIES WHEN Recollection is given rein, what a spate of reminiscences follows? Imagine a gathering of old Gaels, assembled under congenial auspices and, for the better occasion, after an All-Ireland final. The animated discussion of the match just witnessed dies down. The light in many eyes turns inwards to visions of other days and scenes. How I wish I could make those visions vocal and visible!

A representative company would comprise men from many parts and every province; for the thrills of native games have been created by those who tried as well as by those who triumphed. There

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would be many accents heard; many arguments advanced as to what constituted the nearest approach to perfection in former displays. In that figuratively grey-beard assembly, the Past would be acclaimed greater than the Present.

There would be amongst that group men who witnessed the pre-championship matches organised by the Gaelic Athletic Association; who saw the earliest meetings of Dublin and Galway in hurling, and joined, under the leadership of Miceal Cusack, the Metropolitan Gaelic "invasions" of the provinces fifty years ago.

They would speak of tremendous contests between two score men and two on fields only mown that morning. An old man's eyes would gleam again with the ardour—the abandon—of the games, and another's sparkle with the long-dormant enthusiasm of those days.

It was then, recollect Gaels of this generation, the G.A.A. threw down its challenge to the reign of alienism in Ireland and rallied Gaeldom for the recovery of manhood and self-reliance.

Some would tell of Birr and Clonskeagh, where the first honours of the Association were won and the era of Clonturk Park would be reached. Then, assuredly, the greatness of native games would find testimony in the praise of the county teams which appeared there. Dublin's "Young Irelands" and Kerry's "Laune Rangers"—the mighty forms of John Kennedy on the one side and the late J. P. O'Sullivan on the other—would rise again in the mind's eye as exemplars of the spirit, strength and skill that dominated the football arena then.

And another Kerry team—Ballyduff—would recall the story of an epic struggle with the grim hurlers from Wexford. It would claim more than passing mention; for it was such a contest as has never since been seen in a native arena. It may be youthful fancy or senile myopia, but I think there was more of the spirit of the ancient Fianna abroad that day than ever since. Forgetful of all else, those rivals seemed prepared to contend for hurling supremacy from dawn to dusk.

Again, we would have the "Young Irelands" re-appear on another day against Cavan and Cork in succession. The long-memoried would think of the great Cork football teams of those days—Midleton, Drumtariffe, "Nil Desperandum," Lees and Clondrohid. Louth and Kilkenny in football, and far-away Derry in hurling also appeared in this arena nearby the historic Tolka.

It is not possible to recount and appraise the noteworthy individual Gaels whose fame arose in Clonturk Park. It would need a volume to do justice to their prowess and, even then, the task of selection would be an ungrateful one.

So, we are carried on to the events of the present century and to the time when the march of the G.A.A. became better disciplined and more purposeful. An all-night sitting would not suffice for the flood of recollections which could be evoked—tales, humorous and pathetic, laudatory and reproachful, of the many venues where the cream of Gaelic manhood met.



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There would be anecdotes of Thurles (birthplace of the Association), Tipperary, Nenagh, Carrick (home of the Davin brothers), Cork, Mallow, Fermoy, and West Cork towns like Dunmanway (beloved of poor Tadhg O'Mahony—the "Roscarbery Steam-engine"), Dungarvan (for ever to be associated with the exalted Gaelicism of the late Dan Fraher), Waterford, on the confluence of, and Kilkenny across the Nore, New Ross on the Barrow, Wexford and Ennis-corthy (where Cusack spent early teaching years) on the Slaney.

Then, into Wicklow, which had its contemporary "Fiach Mac-Hughs"; over the hills to Kildare of Fenian traditions; on to Meath of immemorial Tailteann and regal Teamair; down the sepulchral Boyne to Drogheda—Inbher Cholpa, where a conquering wave once struck our shores; North to Dundalk in the homeland of Cuchullain near the scenes of his boyhood and epic death.

Thence to the hills around Loughcrew, the legendary grave of Tailte and scene of her funeral games; and so into Cavan, foremost of Ulster counties in the Gaelic field. Back to the Midlands—to Birr in Offaly and Laoighis of the O'Carrolls, ever a prolific nursery of stalwart, competent Gaels.

Westward to Limerick and all historic Thomond, with its native strongholds from the earliest days. Across the Shannon into Clare, land of the fighting Clan Dal Cas, which gave us Miceal Cusack and, through him, all this envisioned saga of national resurrection.

Northwards to Galway, by way of Tynagh or Gort, and through the wide area which kept the national pastime alive in Connacht. Still on the wing, North-West past the Gaelic citadels of Roscommon and Mayo—Castlerea, Ballina, Castlebar—through the Curlew Pass and on into Tir Chonnail, where the soul and speech and ideals of the Gael were cherished despite all ills.

Down through the heart of Ulster—Tyrone and Fermanagh—so long the battle-ground of Ireland's destiny; and then seawards through Monaghan and Armagh to Down—every mile and landmark eloquent of fateful and sacred memories. Lastly to Antrim, where the Glensmen preserved the olden speech and spirit and where resurgent Gaeldom mocks the boasts of Conquest.

.....

This was a wild flight of imagination. I had to make my way as best I could in the mists of recollections. The active memories of my Shadow Council of Elders drove me hither and thither like a bird in a storm. The native glamour of all those places called me with compelling insistence. Their Gaelic vitality to-day is magnetic.

.....

The influence and stimulus of the Gaelic Athletic Association swept over all Ireland and prevailed with increasing national and social benefits. Great matches, in the popular sense, may not have taken place in half the centres I have indicated, but in every one of them there has been a revival of race-consciousness that must mean a lot in the future of Ireland as a distinct nation.

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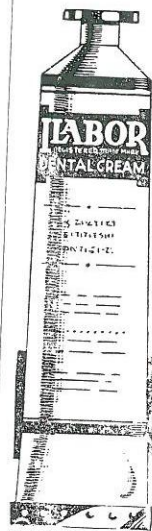
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O'Connell School Hurlers, 1935.



Kilkenny, the 1935 Hurling Champions.



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There would have been spokesmen from all those strongholds of the race at my Feast of Gaelic Recollection—delegates by right of inheritance and service. Furthermore, to make the assembly complete, we would have representatives of the Gael overseas—the "Wild Geese" who flew to far-off places, carrying with them native love and devotion which increased with every beat of their hearts. There would be spokesmen from Britain, whence came a team of exiles to wrest the diadem of the national pastime from the champions of the home country over thirty years ago; some who could speak for the Gaels of America and for the Gaels under the Southern Cross. Thither many a stalwart native player has gone to rekindle Gaelic spirit from the unquenchable fires of ardour and vitality at home.

But I must come to earth again. Were I to venture further, how could I discriminate without injustice? Even had I witnessed all the contests for premier honours, where should I find the alertness of observation and maturity of judgment to draw a line of merit between them? I might miss no movement; but could I detect every heart-beat? And I believe it is the heart that plays the braver part in all the contests of the Gaelic field.

So, instead of creating a symposium, I have only compiled an index. But if it awakens memories of proud or pulsating hours, I have not entirely failed. Those with more graphic skill can fill in the picture better than I.

The thrills which Cork, Tipperary, Kilkenny and Limerick have evoked, when pitted against each other or in competition with Dublin, Laoighis, Clare or Galway on the hurling field, refuse to commit themselves to prose. Nor could I convey through that medium the stirrings of heart, hope and passions renewed by recollections of Kerry, Kildare, Wexford, Mayo, Cavan, Galway, Dublin in opposition for football supremacy. Words and the screen may portray action, but can either truthfully register emotions? I fear not, especially the deepest emotions of the Gael.

But these emotions can neither be forgotten nor lost since their mainspring and essence survive in the souls and aspirations of the race to-day. I sought the aura of the long Past and found it the aurora of the Ever-Present.

HURLING. ALL Gaels agree to place Hurling first in national esteem. This pride of place is conceded for two reasons: Because of the historic association of the game with this country from the earliest times and because of its unsurpassed merits as an invigorating pastime and test of athletic capabilities. Even strangers to our shores, who have witnessed a spirited hurling contest, admit its searching demands upon physical fitness and its fascination as a spectacle of dynamic life. And the enduring vitality of our race proves that hurling creates the bodily qualities it demands.

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Evidence as to the antiquity of hurling will be found in many of our oldest epics and annals, and there is little doubt that research, which we can now hope to see intensified, will throw further light upon the status of Hurling as the distinctive Irish pastime. Perhaps, when this has been done, some Gael with scholarship and alive to the importance of the pastime will give us a comprehensive and critical study of the art of the caman—its intrinsic merits as a game and the romance and stress with which it has been associated down the centuries.

The limits and purpose of this publication preclude more than a glimpse of what such a history of Hurling should reveal. We know enough already to assure us that the pastime is an immemorial one in Ireland and—for the link was once strong and vital—amongst the Gaels of Scotland. As a matter of fact, we owe to a Highland Gael—the Rev. J. Ninian MacDonald, O.S.B.—the most complete and sympathetic account of the game. Though inspired by love of the game of Shinty (its English designation) in his native land and written for the benefit of his compatriots, Father MacDonald shows that the game owes its origin and earliest glamour to the Gael here.

The popularity of the pastime at all recreational gatherings of heroic periods in this country is too well attested to admit of question. Wherever, at Aonach, Feis, or State gathering, youth and energy were assembled, a test in hurling was the outstanding and best appreciated feature of the proceedings. Even through the chill of centuries we can sense the enthusiasm such a contest aroused. Humanity, being the same then as now, we find that passions of love and bitterness attended many such hurling matches. For pathos, foreshadowing Fate, we have the figure of Cuchullain, the boy, hurling on the lawn before the fortress of Craobh Ruadh at Eaman Mhacha, and for romance we have the story that began in the grianan of Grainne at Teamair and culminated in the vengeful pursuit of Diarmuid by Fionn.

These are two distinct and ages-apart instances of the drama and poetry attached to the favourite team-game of the Gael. From them and many others, as circumstantially recounted, we learn that hurling had become an institution in ancient Eire and Alba. When it had attained such a position at that remote time, we can well imagine how much older it must be, since the evolution of things was slow in the dawn of Western civilisation.

The Cuchullain and Fiannic cycles are full of allusions to this distinctive pastime, which we have been fortunate enough to preserve. Later chronicles, dealing with less auspicious times, show how Hurling remained a salutary pursuit when native pleasures were few and when the glow of freedom and vigour seemed to have been lost in the night of invasion and devastation.

We need not wonder that the clouds of blood and fire which followed distort our glimpses of the national pastime in succeeding centuries. That was an inevitable effect, and alien policy found reasons to accentuate it. No survival or symbol of the braver days of native independence could be tolerated by those who came hither to disfigure and destroy a nation.

So, the game was forbidden the people. Hurling and all other happy trysts were banned and turned into scenes of bloodshed. The game, like the people, survived all this, and we cherish it all the more dearly on account of those memories and because it helped Irish manhood to endure.

Down to the desolation and dispersal of 1847, Hurling persisted as a popular pastime throughout the country, and especially in the ancient moiety south of the line once drawn from Dublin to Galway. Then, death and the shadow of death almost completed the work which alien ravages had failed to accomplish. Young life and young instincts were blighted in the land: the pursuits that brought joy to young hearts and strength to young limbs were neglected through sheer physical weakness.

The doom of the Celt in Ireland, the voice of English hatred asserted, was sealed. It lied. The sap still rose in the shapely stem of the ash and fresh blood flowed in the veins of the resurgent Celt. It was a long night of woe for the children of Banba, and the darkness prevailed long after the hour of dawn; but the sun rose again and with it the lightsome spirit in the breast of the Gael.

There is no other popular pastime with a history to compare with Hurling. It may, in truth, have been the parent of all games with club and ball, and yet have remained in Ireland radically unaltered. All this would interest only the antiquary, if the game had no positive and practical merits: if it did not yield enjoyment as a sport and benefits from an athletic standpoint. Its worth in both respects is indubitable. So, we can fearlessly claim to have a pastime transmitted from pre-historic times and still in the forefront of health and pleasure-giving exercises.

The distinctive Irish pastime stands alone in this respect. It is an unique and invaluable possession, contributing at one and the same time to racial vigour, enjoyable intercourse and intellectual pride.

There is surely no need to tell what Hurling is in the Ireland of to-day. What it may be in the future none can foresee. But this can be said: If, after twice a thousand years, Ireland ever discards this ages-old inheritance, a splendid, vital link with the Past will have been thrown away. The Mechanical Age will bring inconceivable changes to the face of the earth and in the habits of the human race; but so long as men must breathe, exercise their limbs, and relax the tensions of life by manly play, let us hope the manhood of Ireland will cling to the athletic tonic and list to the music of the caman.

FOOTBALL. THE game of Football, under one code or another, has become almost universal amongst white races. The spread of its popularity in Europe has been a sporting phenomenon of the century. Its development on professional lines has made it a business for thousands of paid players. As a consequence it has largely changed from a popular pastime into a spectacular and vicarious amusement. Altogether its history as a widely organised pastime is short. The character of its future

development would be hard to foretell. That, however, does not concern us in Ireland, where the native game is still an amateur pursuit—promoted because of the distinctive character it possesses and the physical advantages its practice provides.

The code which has been evolved within our own shores during the course of some centuries is confined to this country and a few scattered communities of Irishmen throughout the world. Though Football cannot rank with Hurling in historic glamour or national esteem, it has long since acquired the stamp of native temperament and athletic prowess. As it is now played and conducted, it is a game second to none elsewhere.

As in the case of other football games, the arrival of the rubber sphere brought about an increase in popularity and some changes in its rules. Before that, football everywhere was a crude medium of physical recreation, involving severe personal contacts and much reliance on individual strength and daring.

The earliest Irish football—the matches we read about in old ballads and stories—was played with a heavy ball built up of hay or other rope, or sometimes with a cow's bladder inflated and closed by various means. Contests took place at stated intervals between players gathered from townland or parish, along mountain slopes or riversides. They resulted in many a prolonged struggle to get the ball by any means to one or other end at fixed points, which might be miles apart. The festival game of Caid, played in Kerry, is an interesting survival of primitive football. Those olden matches generally entailed much physical contention and wrestling. In fact, the rules of the G.A.A. permitted the latter feature until a year or two after its establishment.

References to football matches—their heroes and results—will be found in local chronicles and street ballads all over the country, and in Irish as well as in English. MacCuiart commemorated in Irish a couple of such contests which took place in the Louth-Meath area during the 18th century, and Croker has preserved ballads in English dealing with Cork matches of a century ago. Besides these, there are many records of famous football contests enshrined in provincial literature, and probably a greater body still which has not come to light.

It would be hard to say when, or wherever, the game originated in Ireland. It may have been of native growth, or it may have been introduced by English soldiers or settlers. These are moot points which may never be decided. But this much is certain: under native hands the pastime developed on distinct lines. We know from the late Maurice Davin that it was a popular sport in the South of Ireland in his young days. It was largely on his recommendation it was adopted as a worth-while pastime by the G.A.A. As first President of the Association, he took a large part in framing the rules which still govern the Gaelic game.

It would serve no purpose to compare or contrast Gaelic and other styles of football. Personal taste will always decide such questions of merit. When all is said and done, it is the spirit in which a game

is played, and the enjoyment and physical benefits it imparts, that count. Judged by this standard, Gaelic Football need fear no rivalry. It brings into action bodily qualities that are cramped in other games. Under the gradual revision of the rules speed and athletic alertness are essentials to success. The possession of mere force has been almost entirely discounted. Gaelic Football is no longer a "strong man's" game. Strength and stamina are invaluable assets, but gain little appreciation now in the absence of speed and resource.

Fast, open play—concerted movements—long, accurate kicking—clever passing and alertness generally—are the most admired and effective qualifications for a first-class player. Such features have been exemplified in Kerry and Kildare displays and in those of many other teams which reached the front rank. In every phase of the modern game you can see the influence of native athletic temperament and tradition.

Gaelic Football has hundreds of years of evolution behind it. It demands mettle and method for efficiency. It is the most widely pursued of all team games in Ireland and its development is still far from complete. The finer possibilities of the code are becoming more and more apparent every year. Unlike rival games, it may never reach "international" status; but it is certain to advance in intrinsic merit as a test of manly worth and skill, alertness of eye, quickness of hand, fleetness, and strength of limbs.

These natural endowments have unlimited scope on the field, and the teams which win the highest honours are acclaimed for them as much as for vigour and keenness. The game at its best need yield to none other as a spectacle. It is a feast of motion. Its finest features can be displayed by youthful as well as adult teams. I have seen under-age combinations give delightful exhibitions and exploit clever movements to perfection.

The fixed aim of the Association must be to **ENCOURAGE THE GAME AT ITS BEST**. It must be kept high above those lapses of conduct that would render it distasteful to the chivalrous and obnoxious to criticism. This does not mean that players should become automata, without initiative or resource. It is a pastime begotten and fashioned by men of warm athletic blood, whose instincts of fair play must be perpetuated with the game they conceived and created.

TWO ASPECTS OF SPORT WHEN one man meets another who has been at a Hurling or Football game, his first question is not "How did they play?" but "Who won?" Perhaps, according to modern conceptions of sport, this is the natural inquiry—the popular aspect, the logic of personal interest.

Nevertheless, I venture to submit that it is a perverse viewpoint. It connotes an inverted outlook on any sport that is not openly pursued for material ends or gain. While victory and defeat must be the inevitable outcome of all genuine rivalry, it does not follow that victory and defeat should represent the paramount end in view.

These results, which are the complement of one another, may be as far removed, and in reality divorced from, the good of the game as anything connected with sport can be. The formulae of results disclose nothing about the merits of the contests. The extent of the victory of one team may only be an index to the inferiority of the other. It establishes nothing positive, necessarily praiseworthy; only comparative and, possibly, misleading data.

When, as now, it is made the sole test of physical proficiency and competitive resource, it is apt to set up very false standards. The incentive and the aim should be, not victory alone, but excellence.

When I inquire what horse won such and such a race, I express the whole scope of my concern in that event, because my interest is primarily of a pecuniary nature. If my horse wins, I neither ask nor care how it ran. If it loses, I have only a resentful feeling with regard to the merits of the other animals. This is logical and natural enough in connection with a sport manipulated by professionals and dependent on mere animals. There are thousands of men who derive as much pleasurable excitement by gambling in stocks and shares as they would from backing horses. But could you conceive the addicts of either pursuit anticipating or enjoying the outcome of a game of manly strength and skill? Scarcely; and yet those who concern themselves only with results of such games bring them very close to the borderline of mercenary interest.

This is shortsighted and harmful patronage. It ignores the physical purpose of competitive games and discards the mutual benefits which participation should provide. If victory were the grand criterion—the conclusive, irreversible verdict, then defeat would be the practical equivalent of annihilation. This argument is incontrovertible by those whose first thought is of the result, not of the character of the contest which led up to it. If the defeated team is of their choice, they reproach it. If it is not their favourite, they disparage it. And yet the whole procedure and aim of voluntary competition is the **IMPROVEMENT OF ALL TEAMS** by reciprocal exchanges of skill and resource. Gaelic followers should not forget this.

I cannot conceive Gaels of past historic eras putting the outcome above the performance, or making the result—grateful or otherwise—an absolute summation of respective merits and combined ability.

The apex crowns the pyramid, but alone can give no definite idea of its height and volume. The result of a contest may be the answer to a problem, but the problem pre-existed and repeats itself in endless forms.

BLEMISHES WHEN we consider the extent of the Gaelic Athletic Association, the open character of its ranks—(it excludes none who subscribe and adhere to the Gaelic ideal)—and the natural eagerness for victory, we can wonder at the spirit of discipline, the high standard of conduct that characterises the games. There is a wide range of temperament—one might say varied strains of blood—in the ranks of the Association. Yet, the conduct of the competitions year after year rarely gives cause for reproach, much

less misgiving. We expect that, because the games have been raised above the level of seasonal struggle for physical supremacy and trophies and because the G.A.A. is a national movement, directed towards a distinct national objective.

But, at the same time, it would serve no purpose to deny that blemishes—misconduct—displays of animal temper have marred contests under Gaelic auspices. These do not include mere technical breaches of rules—sharp practices to gain temporary success—which are always contemptible and invariably punished by humiliation. We refer to stark outrages on the spirit of the games—breaches of the ethics of chivalry and resort to tactics that confess an inferiority in the essentials of fair play. For long periods these are spasmodic. At another they seem to be epidemic. Whether frequent or rare, they are unpardonable and a crime against the traditions of the pastimes and the aims of the movement.

The infrequency or pleaded trivialness of such offences is no excuse for condonation or leniency. They are symptoms of an evil that must be suppressed, because it indicates a weakness, the extent of which no one can foresee. They are a danger, actual and potential, to the national utility of the Association, since they imply a lack of response to the principles and purpose for which it exists. To put the case in its extremest form: If Irishmen want to foul and maim one another, we would sooner see them do so under alien than native auspices.

Of course, Gaels are only human and must have "some touch of earth." But the games are intended to foster the best qualities of that humanity, as well as the highest standard of athleticism.

The Association can deal with offences committed by members, on and off the field, and should not hesitate to do so. It ill becomes any Gael to be an apologist for a man who would discredit our national pastimes. The "quality of mercy" is strained when stretched to shield an offender who threatens to be an habitual. He may be a great player, but he is then all the more deplorably an example of wanton irresponsibility.

There is another growing and imported evil which it is not so easy for the Association to check. This is the interference—vocal and physical—of spectators. A crowd is always made up of diverse elements, and it would be too much to expect that crowds at Gaelic matches should always be impartial and restrained. These objectionable manifestations come from the ignorant and impassioned, and players are often the victims. They are either urged on to foul practices or abused for their proficiency. The most frequent and most undeserving victim is the referee. He is far too frequently being made the target of side-line abuse—best known where it originated as "barracking."

This is unfair and cowardly, and when it is followed up by actual or attempted assault is criminal according to every code.

When players join in this baiting of officials the full rigour of the rules should be applied. The "howler on the fence" may be immune from punishment, but his senseless displays should be drastically



Cavan—All-Ireland Football Champions, 1935.



Tipperary Football Team—1935.

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(41)

discouraged. The competency or impartiality of a referee should be questioned when he is being appointed. Short of flagrant partiality, he cannot beat the better team, but the better team can defeat itself if it pays more attention to the referee than to the work in hands. As for raucous followers, their room and silence would always be infinitely preferable to their presence and discord.

CONTENTS THE contents of this issue represent the complete operations of the G.A.A., and include the results of all official competitions since their inauguration. But under neither category can an adequate idea be conveyed of the activities carried out each year. There is scarcely a week-end at which thousands of players, old and young, are not pursuing the ideal of the ancient Fianna—bodily strength, swiftness, endurance, alertness of eye and responsiveness of hand. That ideal may not impel them all. Indeed, it is rarely uppermost in the thoughts of any, but it is implicit in their actions.

In the forefront of this record will be found the results of All-Ireland championships which set the country in motion, pulses throbbing, and sinews tensing each year. A glance through these must bring back exhilarating recollections to old Gaels who followed the fortunes of county teams that made G.A.A. history. They will recall the exultation of victory and the compensation of defeat.

Each one of those past struggles for supremacy had many aspects. Each exerted its own peculiar attraction. All involved the pride of some parish, the honour of a county, the prestige of a province or, hardly less compelling, the reputation of some popular player. It is these influences which have preserved the vigour and fascination of our native games.

The discerning and consistent follower of Gaelic games is the most valued, because he it is who can unerringly pick out the great contests which gave fresh impetus to the championships and maintained the intrinsic merits of the games.

In this privilege he is an oracle amongst the younger generations. "Old men praise their youth," says a French philosopher. So, if he indulges in a veteran's habit of over-rating the heroes of his own day, he must be pardoned; because at the same time he is creating a standard which all should strive to reach. His partiality may be very apparent, but personal loyalty is better than abstract detachment. Advancing years may dim the outer vision, but they concentrate the inner eye on events and personalities which left the deepest impression on the retina of memory. And, one thing else we should remember, his heroes achieved renown in circumstances long since altered. They endured fatigues and discomforts present-day players would not tolerate. The games were rigorous then. The hardships entailed were borne without complaint. They applied equally to all.

A PERSONAL APPEAL

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(43)

It is said that every eye forms its own idea of beauty. The picturesque imagination of poets has invested the commonplace things of life with glamour and significance. Certainly every mind has its own concept of worth. This is particularly true of impressions of Gaelic games. Popular opinion on Gaelic matches is formed by men who have played the games. Their estimate, however expressed, is never ignorant and seldom lacking in discernment.

The fervour invariably associated with Gaelic contests redeems them from monotony and imparts to the dullest some phase, however short-lived, worth remembering. I have seen in contests of little consequence unexpected flashes of brilliancy and unsuspected possibilities of the games. Resourcefulness—an invaluable quality in all games of physical contact—is often displayed to perfection when the tide of defeat is rolling heavily against an artful player.

In short, there is no match without its thrill of hope or throe of fear as to the result—no player who has not earned his place by some praiseworthy quality or achievement. The losing struggle is often the braver one. It can be an all but triumphant effort of the spirit.

Many players have achieved All-Ireland fame since the first championships in 1887. There cannot be less than one thousand entitled to be enrolled as senior champions—men who assisted in placing their county in the forefront of Hurling or Football for a year at least. Some of these have had the proud distinction of carrying their colours to victory in several distinct years.

These are the hierarchy of the arena. A glance through the lists of senior championship winners since 1910 will disclose a contingent of these pre-eminent exponents of both games. Accounts of their performances need scarcely be written. They have passed into the unfailing record of popular appreciation. They will be remembered and recalled for generations to come.

And is there ever any player, however short his prominence, who has not his little gallery of admirers, even though it only comprises a cailin with kindling eyes or a hero-worshipping young brother whose unsiney hands clasp and unclasp in the tenseness of his interest and admiration? I do not think there can ever have been so forlorn a case.

It is a privilege, in which some men delight and excel, to recall matches they have seen and the outstanding players who participated in them. If by times a raconteur's enthusiasm exalts his own team or county, why blame him? Human nature is built that way, and honest men speak best concerning events with which they are familiar. Such an enthusiast rarely depreciates the merits of the opposing team (an unwise line to take in any case). The true sportsman never belittles rivals. He knows their worth is the real basis of finer achievements.

There are other classes of commentators who seek to vindicate beaten favourites by disparaging their opponents. These apologists have "If" and "Only" as the foreword of their alibis. They are the unconscious and unconvincing advocates of mediocrity and incompetence. Their appraisal of a match is valueless.

COMPETITIONS THE club is the primary unit in the Association. But, as no club has any status unless it can enter at least one team for an official competition, the team must be regarded as the essential nucleus. In the first years of the Association strong clubs were embarrassed by a superfluity of players, while weak clubs felt the full disadvantage of competing against them. The defects of such organisation soon became obvious. The remedy was found in the institution of a secondary grade which would embrace the weaker and absorb the idle surplus of the stronger clubs. Thus originated the Junior championships and a marked increase in competition.

But qualifications for these junior championships rendered them little more than outlets for the activities of second senior teams. Nevertheless, they attracted really strong players to the Association, and these accessions of immature Gaels created a new problem and opportunity. Then the Minor championships were inaugurated.

This, in brief, was the evolution of the official competitions as we now know them. It is worthy of note that the pressure which gave rise to each stage of expansion had its beginning in the mass membership. They were administrative extensions for spontaneous growth.

These three major divisions—Senior, Junior, and Minor—are now directly recognised and controlled from the first ties in a county or county division to the All-Ireland finals. They date from 1887, 1923, and 1928 respectively. Junior and Minor championships were in operation locally before these years. In fact, Junior competitions were carried out in Leinster from 1905, in Munster since 1910. All-Ireland Junior events were contested between 1910 and 1923, but irregularly. They were not placed upon a systematic basis until the latter year.

An examination of the championship entries from the start of the Association would give a very erroneous idea of the actual playing strength of the organisation. During the first ten years they were very limited. In 1889 they reached a minimum. This was due to three causes—

- (1) The championship draw was made on an All-Ireland basis, so that counties at extreme ends might find themselves paired.
- (2) County organisation was defective in details.
- (3) Travelling facilities were scant; clubs were not able to bear the expense of long journeys and over-night maintenance.

This explains an aspect of G.A.A. affairs at that period which would seem to controvert the claims made regarding the early strength of the organisation. It was then like a great territorial army without the means of transport to the scene of operations.

A good many years passed before the Senior championships became really representative of the counties able and willing to contest them. The establishment of Provincial Councils effected an overhaul of county administration. Improved facilities and increased finance brought the full potential forces of the Association into play. We can pass over the stages of this autonomous development and look at the position as it presents itself to-day. Here are the entries for 1936 :—

| Province. | S.H. | S.F. | J.H. | J.F. | M.H. | M.F. |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Leinster | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| Munster | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Ulster | — | 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Connacht | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Totals | 14 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 25 | 29 |

From the above return it can be seen that every county competed in both Junior championships in Connacht, Leinster, and Munster; all in Junior Football, and six in Junior Hurling in Ulster. All the Munster and Connacht areas contested the Minor championships. Leinster had a full entry in Minor Football and 75 per cent. in Minor Hurling. More important still, the Senior Football competitions now attract over three-fourths of the counties—four in Connacht, five in Munster, eight in Ulster, and nine in Leinster.

The effectiveness of these entries is demonstrated by the fact that not a single team defaulted. There is every indication that there will be full lists in every grade of both games, except Senior Hurling within the next five years. The winners in Britain also take part in the Junior championships each year.

In addition to these open championships, All-Ireland Colleges competitions have been in operation since 1928. They embrace all four provinces in Football, and Leinster and Munster in Hurling. Connacht entered for the latter in 1934 and will certainly do so again. There is also a prospect that Ulster will complete the entries soon.

Besides these championships, which are carried out on a national basis, there are numberless Schools competitions in every province—all organised with the cognisance and approval, if not the direct assistance, of the local Gaelic authorities. In these Juvenile ranks—as numerous, perhaps, as the older legions of Gaels—the G.A.A. has a complete and virile Young Ireland at its command. These young Gaels have the advantage of education in the language and traditions of their country. Their spontaneous adhesion to native pastimes is proof, if proof were needed, that distinctive Irish games have a natural appeal to the innate patriotism of our race.

A glance at the pages devoted to the National Hurling and Football Leagues discloses the success of those innovations. Both First Divisions are contested by nine of the senior counties, and Secondary Leagues have secured the support of most of the others. The full development of the League system is only a matter of a few years.

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(47)

Contests between whole-province selections were inaugurated for Shields early in the present century. They were won outright. In 1927 Cups were presented for similar competitions in hurling and football and have been carried out successfully each year since. All the provinces compete in football, and Connacht, Leinster and Munster in hurling. The semi-finals are played in February, and the finals on St. Patrick's Day. These matches serve as a spring tonic after the temporary inactivity at the end of the year.

The old game of Handball was placed on the Gaelic list of distinctive native pastimes at the foundation of the Association and is now controlled by a subsidiary Council. Handball has made splendid progress under this body. The championships are supported by many counties in every province, and the game has been restored to its original place as an unequalled medium and test of athletic fitness and skill.

Since the revival of Aonach Tailteann in 1924, the Central Council of the G.A.A. has organised and controlled the Hurling, Football, and Handball sections of the games. In each of the years in which the games were held, there have been representative teams from the United States to oppose national selections. In 1932 a hurling team came all the way from South Africa, and Britain was represented at all three Aonacha. Thus, the pre-historic memorial games of Queen Tailte serve in the 20th century to demonstrate the far-flung influence of the G.A.A. and the unflinching call of native pastimes to the heart of our exiles.

CONCLUSION THIS Annual is intended to present the structure and activities of the Gaelic Athletic Association in all practical aspects. The G.A.A. can look back to half a century of service in the cause of our distinctive pastimes. They had been an intimate and congenial part in the life of the people in the brightest and darkest eras of Irish history, and they are still a valuable factor in the preservation of our national identity.

The record of the Association is not equalled by that of any other public organisation in Ireland. The G.A.A. has seen many public movements come and go, rise and fall. If it needed confirmation of its utility, it can be found in the voluntary support which the manhood of Ireland has extended to it for fifty eventful years.

The circumstances in which the G.A.A. came into being may have altered to a very great extent, but the aim it was established to promote remains unchanged, and its importance is possibly greater now than ever. Firmly as the games are rooted in the esteem and life of the people, the need to safeguard them is as urgent as ever. Conditions which might be calculated to ensure their continuity really present a danger—the danger of concluding that they are secure in the new Gaelic atmosphere pervading the country. Loyalty that would not falter in the face of opposition is only too apt to relax when the force of that opposition becomes less apparent. Moreover, there are men in high places still in Ireland

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(49)

who do not recognise the importance of maintaining the national position of our Gaelic pastimes. They would mingle them, and their adherents, with others of alien and antagonistic origin in an effort of appeasement that falls little short of positive treason to native traditions and possessions.

This record of the operations of the Association is also a memoir of the thrilling contests and great teams which have graced the Gaelic arena. Recollections of those should prove a stimulus to the advancement and perfecting of the games.

Never was the Association so strong in the elements of youth which can assure its further success and progress. This imposes an obligation to see that each fresh generation is fully conscious of the national significance and intrinsic value of the games and actively appreciative of all the other attributes of racial identity and destiny. It would be the irony of Fate if we abandoned in prosperity what we clung to so tenaciously in adversity.

Every section of the Annual has been brought up-to-date. No effort was spared to secure accuracy and completeness. Thanks are tendered to those who co-operated in the preparation of the work and to those who lent the invaluable support of their publicity. We commend these advertisers to the patronage of all Gaels, many of whom are too prone to pay tribute to those who refuse to recognise their existence.

The Gaelic Athletic Association undertook a great national and social mission. This Annual shows how enthusiastically and fruitfully it has been carried on. Its mission remains, and the Association is more favourably situated now than ever to bring it to greater success. It is equipped with confidence begotten of long-tried public approval, with experience garnered from fifty years, and with material advantages in numerous and spacious playing-fields in every province.

But, its greatest asset of all is the living spirit of the Gaelic tradition and the physical allegiance of the native race. By the effective combination of these forces, the ideals and ambitions of Gaelic Ireland can be safeguarded and brought to realisation.



THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

CENTRAL COUNCIL THE Central Council is the supreme Governing Body and Court of Appeal in the Gaelic Athletic Association. It was originally composed of one representative from each affiliated county, with honorary officers. It now comprises a President, two Trustees (elected at the Annual General Congress), the four Provincial Chairmen and three members from each home province (elected at Provincial Conventions), a representative from the College Councils the Handball Council, and of Britain. Outgoing Presidents are honorary members for one year. The Central Council, incorporated as a Company, owns and controls Croke Park, Dublin.

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ALL-IRELAND SENIOR FINALS.

The Finals of the Senior Hurling and Football Championships are most important and popular events connected with the Gaelic games. These were the first and, until 1923, the only championships carried out by the Gaelic Athletic Association. The winners are recognised as the foremost teams of the year, and set the standard of comparison for the time being. The distribution of titles to date is as follows:—

Hurling—Cork 11, Kilkenny 11, Tipperary 11, Dublin 5, Limerick 5, Clare, Laoighis, Kerry, Galway, Wexford, London 1 each.

Football—Dublin 14, Kerry 11, Wexford 5, Tipperary, Kildare 4 each, Cork, Louth, Galway, Cavan 2 each, Mayo 1.

ALL-IRELAND FINALS—HURLING

- 1887—Birr, April 1, 1888 (21 aside). Tipperary (Thurles), 1-1; Galway (Meelick), nil. Actual score—Tipperary, 1 goal 1 point and 1 forfeit point.
- 1888—Unfinished.
- 1889—Inchicore, November 3, 1889. Dublin (Kickhams), 5-1; Clare (Tulla), 1-6.
- 1890—Clonturk, November 16, 1890. Cork (Aghabullogue), 1-6; Wexford (Castlebridge), 2-2. Unfinished, Cork awarded match.
- 1891—Clonturk, February 28, 1892. Kerry (Ballyduff), 2-3; Wexford (Crossabeg), 1-5. An extra half-hour was played.
- 1892—Clonturk, March 26, 1893. (17 aside). Cork (Redmonds), 2-4; Dublin (Fag-Davitts), 1-1. Unfinished. Dublin withdrew after 50 minutes' play.
- 1893—Phoenix Park, June 24, 1894. Cork (Blackrock), 6-8; Kilkenny (Confederation), 0-2.
- 1894—Clonturk, March 24, 1895. Cork (Blackrock), 5-20; Dublin (Rapparees), 2-0.
- 1895—Jones's Road, March 15, 1896. Tipperary (Tubberadora), 6-8; Kilkenny (Tullaroan), 1-0.
- 1896—Jones's Road, March 27, 1898. Tipperary (Tubberadora), 8-14; Dublin (Commercials), 0-4.
- 1897—Tipperary, November 20, 1898. Limerick (Kilfinane), 3-4; Kilkenny (Tullaroan), 2-4.
- 1898—Jones's Road, March 25, 1900. Tipperary (Tubberadora), 7-13; Kilkenny (Threecastles), 3-10.
- 1899—Jones's Road, March 24, 1901. Tipperary (Moycarkey), 3-12; Wexford (Blackwater), 1-4.
- 1900—Jones's Road, October 26, 1902. Tipperary (Two-Mile-Borris), 2-5; London (Desmonds), 0-6.
- Home Final—Terenure, September 21, 1902. Tipperary, 5-7; Galway (Ardrahan), 0-1.
- 1901—Jones's Road, August 2, 1903. London (selection), 1-5; Cork (Redmonds), 0-4.
- Home Final—Carrick-on-Suir, June 14, 1903. Cork, 2-8; Wexford (Blackwater), 0-6.
- 1902—Cork, September 11, 1904. Cork (Dungourney), 3-13; London (Brian Boru), nil.
- Home Final—Tipperary, July 17, 1904. Cork, 2-6; Dublin (Faughs), 0-1. On July 3 these teams drew at Tipperary, 1-7 each.
- 1903—Jones's Road, November 12, 1905. Cork (Blackrock), 3-16; London (Hibernians), 1-1.
- Home Final—Dungarvan, July 16, 1905. Cork, 8-9; Kilkenny (Threecastles), 0-8.
- 1904—Carrick-on-Suir, June 24, 1906. Kilkenny (Tullaroan), 1-9; Cork (St. Finbars), 1-8.
- 1905—Dungarvan, June 30, 1907. Replay. Kilkenny (Erin's Own), 7-7; Cork (St. Finbars), 2-9.
- In a disputed match in Tipperary on April 14, 1907, the score was—Cork, 5-10; Kilkenny, 3-13.

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(59)

All-Ireland Finals.

- 1906—Kilkenny, October 27, 1907. Tipperary (Thurles), 3-16; Dublin (Faughs), 3-8.
- 1907—Dungarvan, June 21, 1908. Kilkenny (Tullaroan), 3-12; Cork (Dungourney), 4-8.
- 1908—Athy, June 27, 1909. Tipperary (Thurles), 3-15; Dublin (Kickhams), 1-5.
On April 25, 1909, at Jones's Road, they drew—Tipperary, 2-5; Dublin, 1-8.
- 1909—Cork, December 12, 1909. Kilkenny (Mooncoin), 4-6; Tipperary (Thurles), 0-12.
- 1910—Jones's Road, November 20, 1910. Wexford (Castlebridge), 7-0; Limerick (Castleconnell), 6-2.
- 1911—Kilkenny (Tullaroan), w.o.; Limerick (Castleconnell) refused to play in Thurles, fixed for April 2, 1912.
- 1912—Croke Park, November 17, 1912. Kilkenny (Tullaroan), 2-1; Cork (Blackrock), 1-3.
- 1913—Croke Park, November 2, 1913. (15 aside.) Kilkenny (Mooncoin), 2-4; Tipperary (Toomevara), 1-2.
- 1914—Croke Park, October 18, 1914. Clare (Quin), 5-1; Leix (Kilcotton), 1-0.
- 1915—Croke Park, October 24, 1915. Leix (Ballygeehan), 6-2; Cork (Redmonds), 4-1.
- 1916—Croke Park, January 21, 1917. Tipperary (Boherlahan), 5-4; Kilkenny (Tullaroan), 3-2.
- 1917—Croke Park, October 28, 1917. Dublin (Collegians), 5-4; Tipperary (Boherlahan), 4-2.
- 1918—Croke Park, January 26, 1919. Limerick (Newcastle West), 9-5; Wexford (Selection), 1-3.
- 1919—Croke Park, September 21, 1919. Cork (Selection), 6-4; Dublin (Collegians), 2-4.
- 1920—Croke Park, May 14, 1922. Dublin (Faughs), 4-9; Cork (Selection), 4-3.
- 1921—Croke Park, March 4, 1923. Limerick, 8-5; Dublin (Faughs), 3-2.
- 1922—Croke Park, September 9, 1923. Kilkenny, 4-2; Tipperary, 2-6.
- 1923—Croke Park, September 14, 1924. Galway, 7-3; Limerick, 4-5.
- 1924—Croke Park, December 14, 1924. Dublin (Kickhams), 5-3; Galway, 2-6.
- 1925—Croke Park, September 6, 1925. Tipperary, 5-6; Galway, 1-5.
- 1926—Croke Park, October 24, 1926. Cork, 4-6; Kilkenny, 2-0.
- 1927—Croke Park, September 4, 1927. Dublin, 4-8; Cork, 1-3.
- 1928—Croke Park, September 9, 1928. Cork, 6-12; Galway, 1-0.
- 1929—Croke Park, September 1, 1929. Cork, 4-9; Galway, 1-3.
- 1930—Croke Park, September 7, 1930. Tipperary, 2-7; Dublin, 1-3.
- 1931—Croke Park, September 6, 1931. Cork, 1-6; Kilkenny, 1-6.
October 11: Cork, 2-5; Kilkenny, 2-5; November 1: Cork, 5-8; Kilkenny, 3-4.
- 1932—Croke Park, September 4, 1932. Kilkenny, 3-3; Clare, 2-3.
- 1933—Croke Park, September 3, 1933. Kilkenny, 1-7; Limerick, 0-6.
- 1934—Croke Park, September 2, 1934. Limerick, 2-7; Dublin, 3-4.
September 30, 1934. Limerick, 5-2; Dublin, 2-6.
- 1935—Croke Park, September 1, 1935. Kilkenny, 2-5; Limerick, 2-4.
- 1936—Croke Park, September 6, 1936. Limerick, 5-6; Kilkenny, 1-5.

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(61)

ALL-IRELAND FINALS—FOOTBALL

- 1887—Clonskeagh, April 29, 1888. Limerick (Commercials), 1-4 ; Louth (Young Irelands), 0-3.
- 1888—Unfinished.
- 1889—Inchicore, October 20, 1889. Tipperary (Bohercrowe), 3-6 ; Leix (Maryboro'), nil.
- 1890—Clonturk, June 26, 1892. Cork (Midleton), 2-4 ; Wexford (Blues and Whites), 0-1.
- 1891—Clonturk, February 28, 1892. Dublin (Young Irelands), 2-1 ; Cork (Clondrohid), 1-9.
(at this time a goal outweighed any number of points.)
- 1892—Clonturk, March 26, 1893. Dublin (Young Irelands), 1-4 ; Kerry (Laune Rangers), 0-3.
- 1893—Phoenix Park, June 24, 1894. Wexford (Young Irelands), 1-1 ; Cork (Dromtariffe), 0-1. Match unfinished.
- 1894—Clonturk, March 24, 1895. Dublin (Young Irelands), 0-6 ; Cork (Nils), 1-1. Draw. (Goal equalled 5 points.)
Replay—Thurles, April 21, 1895. Cork, 1-2 ; Dublin, 0-5. Unfinished. Dublin awarded championship.
- 1895—Jones's Road, March 15, 1896. Tipperary (Arravale Rovers), 0-4 ; Meath (Pierce Mahonys), 0-3.
- 1896—Jones's Road, February 6, 1898. Limerick (Commercials), 1-5 ; Dublin (Young Irelands), 0-7.
- 1897—Jones's Road, February 5, 1899. Dublin (Kickhams), 2-6 ; Cork (Dunmanway), 0-2.
- 1898—Tipperary, April 8, 1900. Dublin (Geraldines), 2-8 ; Waterford (Erin's Hope), 0-4.
- 1899—Jones's Road, February 10, 1901. Dublin (Geraldines), 1-10 ; Cork (Fermoy), 0-6.
- 1900—Jones's Road, October 26, 1902. Tipperary (Clonmel Shamrocks), 3-7 ; London (Hibernians), 0-2.
- Home Final—Terenure, September 21, 1902. Tipperary, 2-20 ; Galway (Krugers, Tuam), 0-1.
- 1901—Jones's Road, August 2, 1903. Dublin (Isles of the Sea), 0-14 ; London (Hibernians), 0-2.
- Home Final—Tipperary, July 5, 1903. Dublin, 1-2 ; Cork (Nils), 0-4.
- 1902—Cork, September 11, 1904. Dublin (Bray Emmets), 2-8 ; London (Hibernians), 0-4.
- Home Final—Kilkenny, July 24, 1904. Dublin, 0-6 ; Tipperary, 0-5.
- 1903—Jones's Road, November 12, 1905. Kerry (Tralee Mitchels), 0-11 ; London (Hibernians), 0-3.
- Home Final—Tipperary, July 23, 1905. Kerry, 1-4 ; Kildare (Clane), 1-3. (Goal disputed.)
Replay—Cork, August 27, 1905. Kerry, 0-7 ; Kildare, 1-4.
Replay—Cork, October 13, 1905. Kerry 0-8 ; Kildare, 0-2.
- 1904—Cork, July 1, 1906. Kerry (Tralee Mitchels), 0-5 ; Dublin (Kickhams), 0-2.
- 1905—Thurles, June 16, 1907. Kildare (Rosebery), 1-7 ; Kerry (Tralee Mitchels), 0-5.
- 1906—Athy, October 20, 1907. Dublin (Kickhams), 0-5 ; Cork (Fermoy), 0-4.

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(63)

- 1907—Tipperary, July 5, 1908. Dublin (Kickhams), 0-6; Cork (Lees), 0-2.
- 1908—Jones's Road, October 1, 1909. Dublin (Geraldines), 1-10; London (Hibernians), 0-4.
- Home Final—Thurles, May 9, 1909. Dublin, 0-10; Kerry (Mitchels), 0-3.
- 1909—Jones's Road, December 5, 1909. Kerry (Tralee Mitchels), 1-9; Louth (Tredaghs), 0-6.
- 1910—Fixed for Croke Park. Louth (Tredaghs), w.o.; Kerry (Tralee Mitchels) refused to travel.
- 1911—Croke Park, January 14, 1912. Cork (Lees), 6-6; Antrim (Shauns), 1-2.
- 1912—Croke Park, November 3, 1912. Louth (Tredaghs), 1-7; Antrim (Mitchels), 1-2.
- 1913—Croke Park, December 14, 1913. Kerry (Killarney), 2-2; Wexford (Rapparees), 0-3.
- 1914—Croke Park, November 29, 1914. Kerry (Killarney), 2-3; Wexford (Blues and Whites), 0-6. Played a draw, 1-3 to 2-0, Dublin, November 1, 1914.
- 1915—Croke Park, November 7, 1915. Wexford (Blues and Whites), 2-4; Kerry (Selection), 2-1.
- 1916—Croke Park, December 17, 1916. Wexford (Blues and Whites), 3-4; Mayo (Stephenites, Ballina), 1-2.
- 1917—Croke Park, December 9, 1917. Wexford (Blues and Whites), 0-9; Clare (Selection), 0-5.
- 1918—Croke Park, February 16, 1919. Wexford (Blues and Whites), 0-5; Tipperary (Fethard), 0-4.
- 1919—Croke Park, September 29, 1919. Kildare (Caragh), 2-5; Galway (Selection), 0-1.
- 1920—Croke Park, June 11, 1922. Tipperary, 1-6; Dublin (O'Tooles), 1-2.
- 1921—Croke Park, June 17, 1923. Dublin (St. Marys), 1-9; Mayo (Stephenites, Ballina), 0-2.
- 1922—Croke Park, October 7, 1923. Dublin (O'Tooles), 0-6; Galway (Ballinasloe), 0-4.
- 1923—Croke Park, September 28, 1924. Dublin, 1-5; Kerry, 1-2.
- 1924—Croke Park, April 26, 1925. Kerry, 0-4; Dublin, 0-3.
- 1925—No Final played. Galway declared champions.
- 1926—Croke Park, October 17, 1926. Kerry, 1-4; Kildare, 0-4. (Re-play.) Draw on September 5 at same venue—Kerry, 1-3; Kildare, 0-6.
- 1927—Croke Park, September 25, 1927. Kildare, 0-5; Kerry, 0-3.
- 1928—Croke Park, September 30, 1928. Kildare, 2-6; Cavan, 2-5.
- 1929—Croke Park, September 22, 1929. Kerry, 1-8; Kildare, 1-5.
- 1930—Croke Park, September 28, 1930. Kerry, 3-11; Monaghan, 0-2.
- 1931—Croke Park, September 27, 1931. Kerry, 1-11; Kildare, 0-8.
- 1932—Croke Park, September 25, 1932. Kerry, 2-7; Mayo, 2-4.
- 1933—Croke Park, September 24, 1933. Cavan, 2-5; Galway, 1-4.
- 1934—Croke Park, September 23, 1934. Galway, 3-5; Dublin, 1-9.
- 1935—Croke Park, September 22, 1935. Cavan, 3-6; Kildare, 2-5.
- 1936—Croke Park, September 27, 1936. Mayo, 4-11; Laoighis, 0-5.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—INTER-PROVINCIALS**1923—HURLING**

April 27, 1924. At Croke Park—Limerick, 7-4; Donegal, 0-1.
 May 18, at Croke Park—Galway, 5-4; Kilkenny, 2-0.
 Sept. 14, at Croke Park. Final—Galway, 7-3; Limerick, 4-5.

1923—FOOTBALL

April 27, 1924, at Croke Park—Kerry, 1-3; Cavan, 1-2.
 May 18, at Croke Park—Dublin, 1-6; Mayo, 1-2.
 Sept. 28, Final at Croke Park—Dublin, 1-5; Kerry, 1-3.

1924—HURLING

November 9. At Croke Park—Dublin, 8-4; Antrim, 3-1.
 November 23. At Croke Park—Galway, 3-1; Tipperary, 2-3.
 December 14. Final at Croke Park—Dublin, 5-3; Galway, 2-6.

1924—FOOTBALL

Dublin, 0-6; Cavan, 1-1.
 Kerry, 1-4; Mayo, 0-1.
 April 26, 1925. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 0-4; Dublin, 0-3.

1925—FOOTBALL (in lieu of Championship—declared void).

Dec. 6, 1925. At Croke Park—Galway, 3-4; Wexford, 1-1.
 Jan. 10, 1926. At Croke Park—Galway, 3-2; Cavan, 1-2.
 (Kerry, Munster Champions, refused to compete.)
 The results in the championship semi-finals were: Kerry, 1-7;
 Cavan, 2-3. Mayo, 2-4; Wexford, 1-4.

1925—HURLING

Aug. 9. Semi-final. Croke Park—Galway, 9-4; Kilkenny, 6-0.
 Sept. 6. Final at Croke Park—Tipperary, 5-6; Galway, 1-5.

1926—HURLING

Aug. 29. Semi-final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 6-2; Galway, 5-1.
 Oct. 24. Final at Croke Park—Cork, 4-6; Kilkenny, 2-0.

1926—FOOTBALL**Semi-Finals:—**

Aug. 8. At Croke Park—Kerry, 1-6; Cavan, 0-1.
 Aug. 22. At Croke Park—Kildare, 2-5; Galway, 0-2.
 Sept. 5. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 1-3; Kildare, 0-6.
 Oct. 17. Replay—Kerry, 1-4; Kildare, 0-4.

1927—HURLING

Aug. 21. Semi-Final at Thurles—Cork, 5-6; Galway, 0-2.
 Sept. 4. Final at Croke Park—Dublin, 4-8; Cork, 1-3.

1927—FOOTBALL

Aug. 28. Semi-Finals:—
 At Tuam—Kerry, 0-4; Leitrim, 0-2.
 At Drogheda—Kildare, 1-7; Monaghan, 0-2.
 Sept. 25. Final at Croke Park—Kildare, 0-5; Kerry, 0-3.

1928—HURLING

Aug. 26. Semi-Final at Kilkenny—Cork, 5-3; Dublin, 0-2.
 Sept. 9. Final at Croke Park—Cork, 6-12; Galway, 1-0.

1928—FOOTBALL

Aug. 26. Semi-Finals:—
 At Cavan—Cavan, 2-5; Sligo, 0-4.
 Sept. 2. At Cork—Kildare, 3-7; Cork, 0-2.
 Sept. 30. Final at Croke Park—Kildare, 2-6; Cavan, 2-5.

1929—FOOTBALL

Semi-Finals:—
 Aug. 18. At Roscommon—Kerry, 3-8; Mayo, 1-1.
 Aug. 25. At Croke Park—Kildare, 0-9; Monaghan, 0-1.
 Sept. 22. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 1-8; Kildare, 1-5.

1929—HURLING

Aug. 11. Semi-Final at Birr—Galway, 7-7; Kilkenny, 7-1.
 Sept. 1. Final at Croke Park—Cork, 4-9; Galway, 1-3.

1930—HURLING

Aug. 17. Semi-Final at Birr—Tipperary, 6-8; Galway, 2-2.
 Sept. 7. Final at Croke Park—Tipperary, 2-7; Dublin, 1-3.

1930—FOOTBALL

Aug. 24. Semi-Finals:—
 At Croke Park—Monaghan, 1-6; Kildare, 1-4.
 At Roscommon—Kerry, 1-9; Mayo, 0-4.
 Sept. 28. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 3-11; Monaghan, 0-2.

1931—HURLING

Aug. 16. Semi-Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 7-2; Galway, 3-1.
 Sept. 6. Final at Croke Park—Cork, 1-6; Kilkenny, 1-6.
 Oct. 11. Replay—Cork, 2-5; Kilkenny, 2-5.
 Nov. 1. Replay—Cork, 5-8; Kilkenny, 3-4.

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1931—FOOTBALL

August 30. Semi-Finals:

At Tuam—Kerry, 1-6; Mayo, 1-4.

At Cavan—Kildare, 0-10; Cavan, 1-5.

Sept. 27. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 1-11; Kildare, 0-8.

1932—HURLING

Aug. 14. Semi-Final at Limerick—Clare, 9-4; Galway, 4-14.

Sept. 4. Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 3-3; Clare, 2-3.

1932—FOOTBALL

Semi-Finals: Aug. 21 at Croke Park:—

Mayo, 2-4; Cavan, 0-8.

Kerry, 1-3; Dublin, 1-1.

Sept. 25. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 2-7; Mayo, 2-4.

1933—HURLING

Aug. 13. Semi-Final at Birr—Kilkenny, 5-10; Galway, 3-8.

Sept. 3. Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 1-7; Limerick, 0-6.

1933—FOOTBALL.

Semi-Finals—Aug. 20 at Mullingar—Galway, 0-8; Dublin, 1-4.

Aug. 27, at Cavan—Cavan, 1-5; Kerry, 0-5.

Sept. 24. Final at Croke Park—Cavan, 2-5; Galway, 1-4.

1934—HURLING

Aug. 5. Semi-Final at Roscrea—Limerick, 4-4; Galway, 2-4.

Sept. 2. Final at Croke Park—Limerick, 2-7; Dublin, 3-4.

Sept. 30. Replay at Croke Park—Limerick, 5-2; Dublin, 2-6.

1934—FOOTBALL

Semi-Finals:

Aug. 12. At Tuam—Galway, 1-8; Cavan, 0-8.

Sept. 9. At Tralee—Dublin, 3-8; Kerry, 0-6.

Sept. 23. Final at Croke Park—Galway, 3-5; Dublin, 1-9.

1935—HURLING

Aug. 8. Semi-Final at Birr—Kilkenny, 6-10; Galway, 1-8.

Sept. 1. Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 2-5; Limerick, 2-4.

1935—FOOTBALL

Semi-Finals:

Aug. 18. At Croke Park—Cavan, 1-7; Tipperary, 0-8.

Aug. 25. At Croke Park—Kildare, 2-6; Mayo, 0-7.

Sept. 22. At Croke Park—Cavan, 3-6; Kildare, 2-5.

1936—HURLING

Aug. 16. Semi-Final at Roscrea—Limerick, 4-9; Galway, 2-4.
(Match unfinished.)

Sept. 6. Final at Croke Park—Limerick, 5-6; Kilkenny, 1-5.

1936—FOOTBALL

Aug. 9. Semi-Final at Roscommon—Mayo, 1-5; Kerry, 0-6.

Aug. 23. Semi-Final at Croke Park—Laoighis, 2-6; Cavan, 1-5.

Sept. 27. Final at Croke Park—Mayo, 4-11; Laoighis, 0-5.

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JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP INTERPROVINCIALS

- 1927—HURLING**
Oct. 30. At Thurles—Meath, 5-2; Limerick, 3-0. At Croke
Park—Galway, 4-7; Antrim, 1-2.
April 1, 1928. At Croke Park—Meath, 5-4; Galway, 3-2.
July 1, 1928. Final, Dundalk—Meath, 2-3; Britain, 1-1.
- 1927—FOOTBALL**
Oct. 30. At Thurles—Kildare, 4-2; Kerry, 3-2.
(Kerry awarded match, but subsequently disqualified.)
At Croke Park—Cavan, 3-3; Mayo, 0-5.
June 3, 1928. At Cavan—Cavan, 0-7; Kildare, 1-3.
July 1, 1928. Final, Dundalk—Cavan, 4-1; Britain, 1-1.
- 1928—HURLING**
Dec. 2. Belfast—Tipperary, 5-1; Antrim, 2-3. Croke Park—
Galway, 4-5; Britain (London), 2-0. Kilkenny a bye.
April 7, 1929. Birr—Kilkenny, 5-4; Galway, 0-1.
Final: May 5. Waterford—Kilkenny, 4-6; Tipperary, 4-4.
- 1928—FOOTBALL**
Nov. 4. London—Kerry, 4-10; Britain (London), 2-3. Croke
Park—Louth, 2-9; Sligo, 0-2.
Final: Dec. 2. Croke Park—Kerry, 2-8; Louth, 2-3.
- 1929—FOOTBALL**
Nov. 17. Croke Park—London, 3-5; Armagh, 0-5.
Nov. 24. Longford—Westmeath, 3-3; Roscommon, 2-0.
Dec. 22. Portlaoighise—Westmeath, 3-3; Limerick, 0-3.
Final: Feb. 16, 1930. Westmeath, 0-9; London, 1-2.
- 1929—HURLING**
Sept. 22. Croke Park—Cork, 3-8; Antrim, 1-1.
Oct. 6. Birr—Offaly, 10-4; Galway, 3-0.
Nov. 17. Croke Park—Cork, 3-2; Lancs., 1-0.
Final: Dec. 15. Thurles—Offaly, 6-1; Cork, 2-3.
- 1930—HURLING**
Sept. 14. At Croke Park—London, 4-1; Galway, 3-2.
Sept. 21. At Belfast—Kilkenny, 2-1; Antrim, 1-4.
Sept. 28. At Croke Park—Kilkenny, 4-1; Antrim, 1-4.
Oct. 19. At Croke Park—Tipperary, 11-5; London, 1-0.
Nov. 23. Final, at Waterford—Tipperary, 8-6; Kilkenny, 3-2.
- 1930—FOOTBALL**
Sept. 14. At Croke Park—Mayo, 2-4; London, 0-3.
Sept. 21. At Belfast—Dublin, 0-7; Donegal, 0-7.
Oct. 26. At Carrickmacross—Dublin, 3-6; Donegal, 1-2. At
Tralee—Kerry, 2-6; Mayo, 0-3.
Nov. 23. Final at Cork—Kerry, 2-2; Dublin, 1-4.
- 1931—HURLING**
Sept. 6. Croke Park—Antrim, 4-9; Galway, 1-4.
Waterford had a bye; Leinster Championship void.
Oct. 11. Croke Park—Waterford, 6-7; Antrim, 0-3.
Nov. 1. Final, Croke Park—Waterford, 10-7; Lancashire, 1-2.

*Junior Championship Interprovincials.***1931—FOOTBALL**

Sept. 13. Tuam—Galway, 2-7; Kerry, 2-4.
 Sept. 20. Drogheda—Kildare, 3-6; Down, 1-3.
 Final at Athy—Galway, 1-8; Kildare, 1-7.

1932—HURLING

Aug. 28. At Sligo—Galway, 6-8; Donegal, 2-5.
 Sept. 18. At Roscrea—Dublin, 2-7; Cork, 3-2.
 Oct. 9. At Roscrea—Dublin, 6-5; Galway, 3-3.
 Oct. 30. Final at Drogheda—Dublin, 8-4; London, 2-0.

1932—FOOTBALL

Aug. 14. At Dundalk—Louth, 5-4; Cavan, 1-1.
 Sept. 25. At Croke Park—Roscommon, 3-3; Cork, 2-5.
 Oct. 16. At Croke Park—Louth, 1-12; Roscommon, 0-4.
 Oct. 30. Final at Drogheda—Louth, 0-6; London, 0-4.

1933—HURLING

Aug. 27. At Roscrea—Tipperary, 7-1; Laoghis, 3-2.
 Sept. 10. At Belfast—Galway, 5-5; Antrim, 3-2.
 Oct. 8. At Portumna—Tipperary, 8-3; Galway, 1-3.
 Nov. 5. Final at Croke Park—Tipperary, 10-1; London, 1-4.

1933—FOOTBALL

Sept. 3. At Croke Park—Donegal, 1-8; Cork, 2-3.
 Sept. 17. At Athlone—Mayo, 2-6; Carlow, 1-3.
 Oct. 8. At Croke Park—Mayo, 2-15; Donegal, 2-2.
 Nov. 5. Final at Croke Park—Mayo, 3-7; London, 2-4.

1934—HURLING

Aug. 26. Ennis—Waterford, 4-5; Galway, 3-4.
 Sept. 16. Belfast—Kildare, 6-6; Antrim, 4-5.
 Oct. 14. Wexford—Waterford, 5-8; Kildare, 1-3.
 Nov. 4. Final at Newbridge—Waterford, 3-5; London, 3-3.

1934—FOOTBALL

Aug. 26. Ballinrobe—Mayo, 2-6; Kerry, 3-3.
 Sept. 23. Croke Park—Louth, 4-11; Down, 0-9.
 Sept. 30. Croke Park—Replay: Kerry, 2-8; Mayo, 1-4.
 Oct. 14. Croke Park—Louth, 0-19; Kerry, 1-4.
 Nov. 4. Final at Newbridge—Louth, 1-3; London, 0-3.

1935—HURLING

Sept. 8. Waterford—Limerick, 6-8; Kilkenny, 0-0.
 Sept. 15. Belfast—Galway, 5-2; Antrim, 1-2.
 Sept. 29. Birr—Limerick, 2-5; Galway, 1-2.
 Oct. 13. Final at London—Limerick, 4-9; London, 3-3.

1935—FOOTBALL

Sept. 8. Portarlington—Tipperary, 5-2; Offaly, 2-7.
 Sept. 15. Cavan—Sligo, 2-8; Armagh, 0-6.
 Sept. 29. Birr—Sligo, 4-2; Tipperary, 2-5.
 Oct. 20. Final at Naas—Sligo, 5-8; London, 0-3.

1936—HURLING

Aug. 30. Semi-Finals. At Dundalk—Westmeath, 9-4; Antrim, 1-3.
 At Ennis—Waterford, 5-3; Mayo, 4-2.
 Sept. 13. Final. At Croke Park—Westmeath, 2-5; Waterford, 3-1.

1936—FOOTBALL

Aug. 23. Semi-Final at Croke Park—Wicklow, 3-8; Cavan, 0-2.
 Aug. 30. Semi-Final at Ennis—Mayo, 1-9; Kerry, 3-1.
 Sept. 13. Final at Croke Park—Wicklow, 3-3; Mayo, 2-5.

MINOR CHAMPIONSHIPS**1928—HURLING**

Sept. 1, 1929. At Croke Park—Cork, 1-8; Dublin, 3-2.
 Oct. 27. Replay. At Cork—Cork, 7-6; Dublin, 4-0.
 No Football.

1929—HURLING

Feb. 16, 1930. At Croke Park—Waterford, 5-0; Meath, 1-1.

1929—FOOTBALL

Final at Birr—Clare, 5-3; Longford, 3-5.

1930—HURLING

Aug. 24. Croke Park—Kilkenny, 13-7; Down, 2-0.
 Sept. 28. Croke Park—Tipperary, 4-1; Kilkenny, 2-1.

1930—FOOTBALL

Aug. 17. Birr—Mayo, 2-3; Clare, 0-0.
 Aug. 24. Croke Park—Dublin, 1-3; Armagh, 1-1.
 Sept. 7. Croke Park—Dublin, 1-3; Mayo, 0-5.

1931—FOOTBALL

Aug. 23. Drogheda—Louth, 2-6; Tyrone, 1-7.
 Aug. 30. Kerry, 3-11; Mayo, 0-2.
 Sept. 20. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 3-4; Louth, 0-4.

1931—HURLING

Sept. 20. Kilkenny—Kilkenny, 3-6; Tipperary, 3-1.
 Sept. 27. Final, Croke Park—Kilkenny, 4-7; Galway, 2-3.

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*Minor Championships.***1932—HURLING**

- Aug. 14. At Limerick—Tipperary, 6-6; Galway, 0-0.
 Sept. 4. At Croke Park—Kilkenny, 3-7; Down, 2-2.
 Oct. 2. Final at Waterford—Tipperary, 8-6; Kilkenny, 5-1.

1932—FOOTBALL

- Aug. 14. At Dundalk—Laoighis, 2-3; Antrim, 1-3.
 Aug. 21. At Croke Park—Kerry, 4-6; Galway, 3-1.
 Sept. 18. Final at Roscrea—Kerry, 3-8; Laoighis, 1-3.

1933—HURLING

- Aug. 27. At Cavan—Galway, 8-5; Antrim, 1-3.
 At Roscrea—Tipperary, 11-6; Kilkenny, 4-2.
 Oct. 8. At Portumna—Tipperary, 4-6; Galway, 2-3.

1933—FOOTBALL

- Aug. 20. At Mullingar—Mayo, 0-12; Dublin, 0-8.
 Sept. 24. At Croke Park—Kerry, 2-2; Antrim, 0-4.
 Oct. 8. Final at Croke Park—Kerry, 4-1; Mayo, 0-9.

1934—HURLING

- Aug. 5. Roscrea—Tipperary, 8-8; Galway, 1-0.
 Aug. 26. Drogheda—Laoighis, 17-10; Down, 2-1.
 Sept. 2—Final at Croke Park—Tipperary, 4-3; Laoighis, 3-5.

1934—FOOTBALL

- Aug. 26—Drogheda—Dublin, 0-9; Tyrone, 2-1.
 Sept. 9. Tralee—Tipperary, 4-9; Mayo, 2-5.
 Both Dublin and Tyrone were disqualified, and Tipperary awarded Championship.

1935—HURLING

- Aug. 4. Birr—Kilkenny, 11-7; Galway, 2-2.
 Aug. 18. Croke Park—Tipperary, 6-7; Antrim, 0-0.
 Sept. 1. Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 4-2; Tipperary, 3-3.

1935—FOOTBALL

- Aug. 18. Croke Park—Tipperary, 3-3; Donegal, 2-3.
 Aug. 25. Croke Park—Louth, 1-4; Mayo, 1-4.
 Sept. 15. Ballina—Replay—Mayo, 3-5; Louth, 1-2.
 Sept. 22. Final at Croke Park—Mayo, 1-6; Tipperary, 1-1.

1936—HURLING

- Aug. 16. Semi-Final at Roscrea—Cork, 4-6; Galway, 1-3.
 Semi-Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 9-9; Antrim, 1-2.
 Sept. 6. Final at Croke Park—Kilkenny, 2-4; Cork, 2-3.

1936—FOOTBALL

- Aug. 9. Semi-Final at Roscommon—Kerry, 1-1; Mayo, 0-3.
 Aug. 30. Semi-Final at Dundalk—Louth, 3-8; Antrim, 1-3.
 Sept. 27. Final at Croke Park—Louth, 5-1; Kerry, 1-8.

RAILWAY SHIELDS AND CUPS.

THE Shields were the first Gaelic trophies contested by teams selected from provinces at large. They were won outright in the course of three years.

Similar contests for the Cups were commenced in 1926. These are perpetual challenge trophies and, like the Shields, were presented to the Association by the Directors of the Great Southern Railway.

**INTER-PROVINCIAL CONTESTS, 1905-8.
(RAILWAY SHIELDS.)****HURLING.**

1905—Leinster.

1906—Munster.

1907-8—Leinster.

Munster and Leinster met three times in 1906 semi-final: first at Carrick-on-Suir, a draw; again at Carrick, match unfinished. Munster won third match at Dublin. Leinster took possession of Shield in 1908.

FOOTBALL

1905—Leinster.

1906-7—Munster.

By its second successive victory, Munster won the Shield outright.

**INTER-PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
(RAILWAY CUPS)****1927—FOOTBALL**

Nov. 14, 1926. Cavan—Munster, 1-8; Ulster, 3-1.

Ballinasloe—Connacht, 1-4; Leinster, 1-3.

Final: March 17, 1927. Croke Park—Munster, 2-3; Connacht, 0-5.

1927—HURLING

Nov. 21, 1926. Portlaoighise—Leinster, 7-6; Connacht, 3-5.

Final: March 17, 1927. Croke Park—Leinster, 1-11; Munster, 2-6.

1928—FOOTBALL

Feb. 19. Port Laoighise—Leinster, 1-9; Connacht, 1-5.

Feb. 26. Croke Park—Ulster, 2-8; Munster, 2-6. Unfinished.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 1-8; Ulster, 2-4.

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*Railway Cup Interprovincials.***1928—HURLING**

Feb. 12. Tuam—Munster, 7-3; Connacht, 2-4.

Leinster a bye; Ulster not competing.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Munster, 2-2; Leinster, 1-2.

1929—FOOTBALL

Feb. 10. Cavan—Leinster, 2-3; Ulster, 1-2.

(Connacht was struck out and Munster got bye.)

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 1-7; Munster, 1-3.

1929—HURLING

(Ulster not competing, Leinster had a bye, and Connacht being struck out Munster got a walk-over.)

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Munster, 5-3; Leinster, 3-1.

1930—FOOTBALL

Feb. 23. Croke Park—Leinster, 0-8; Connacht, 0-3.

Munster, 2-13; Ulster, 1-3.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 2-3; Munster, 0-6.

1930—HURLING

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Munster, 4-6; Leinster, 2-7.

(Neither Ulster nor Connacht competed.)

1931—HURLING

Feb. 8. Semi-Final at Birr—Munster, 10-9; Connacht, 1-2.

March 17. Final at Croke Park—Munster, 1-12; Leinster, 2-6.

1931—FOOTBALL

Feb. 1. Semi-Final at Athlone—Munster, 4-5; Connacht, 1-7.

Feb. 8. Semi-Final at Navan—Leinster, 1-8; Ulster, 1-2.

March 17. Final at Croke Park—Munster, 2-2; Leinster, 0-6.

1932—HURLING

Feb. 28. Semi-Final at Birr—Leinster, 6-8; Connacht, 2-4.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 6-8; Munster, 4-4.

1932—FOOTBALL

February 14. Semi-Finals.

At Cork—Munster, 1-9; Connacht, 0-5.

At Drogheda—Leinster, 4-11; Ulster, 1-3.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 2-10; Munster, 3-5.

1933—FOOTBALL

Feb. 12. Cork—Leinster, 2-4; Munster, 1-2. Monaghan—Con-

nacht, 1-5; Ulster, 0-5.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 0-12; Connacht, 2-5.

1933—HURLING

Feb. 19. Portumna—Munster, 4-5; Connacht, 3-7.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 4-6; Munster, 3-6.

1934—FOOTBALL

Feb. 11. Cork—Leinster, 2-6; Munster, 1-5.

Feb. 18. Castlebar—Connacht, 0-8; Ulster, 0-6.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Connacht, 2-9; Leinster, 2-8.

1934—HURLING

Feb. 25. Roscrea—Leinster, 7-6; Connacht, 4-6.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Munster, 6-3; Leinster, 3-2.

1935—FOOTBALL

Feb. 17. Mullingar—Leinster, 1-6; Connacht, 1-3.

Feb. 24. Croke Park—Munster, 0-10; Ulster, 1-5.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Leinster, 2-9; Munster, 0-7.

1935—HURLING

Feb. 24. Portumna—Munster, 7-5; Connacht, 4-4.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Munster, 3-4; Leinster, 3-0.

1936—FOOTBALL

Feb. 9. Dundalk—Leinster, 0-2; Ulster, 0-2.

Castlebar—Connacht, 1-7; Munster, 2-2.

March 1. Cavan: Replay—Ulster, 1-7; Leinster, 1-5.

Final: March 17. Croke Park—Connacht, 3-11; Ulster, 2-3.

1936—HURLING

Feb. 16. Roscrea—Leinster, 2-7; Connacht, 2-4.

March 17. Final at Croke Park—Leinster, 2-8; Munster, 3-4.

τ. ό. πλανναζάιν

1nnealaēt aγur 3aibneāc 3enepālta

Ovair Specialta:—Deapū 3leap3eapnāp 3eip, 7 3i3leir 3eipme;
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NATIONAL LEAGUES.

THE League system of competition was introduced into several counties, and was in operation in a four-county area before being adopted on a national basis. The National Hurling League was the first to be established, and the Football League soon followed. Several changes in composition of groups took place before the present constitution of the First Divisions was evolved.

Secondary Inter-County Leagues have since been inaugurated in all four provinces.

NATIONAL HURLING LEAGUE WINNERS.

- 1925-6—Division I.—Cork. Division II.—Clare.
 1927-8—Tipperary.
 1928-9—Eastern Division—Dublin. S.W. Division—Cork.
 Decider—Dublin (7-4) beat Cork (5-5).
 1930. Group A.—Clare. Group B.—Dublin. Group C.—Cork.
 Deciders—Dublin (8-6) beat Clare (1-0). Cork (3-5) beat Dublin (3-0).
 1931-2—Group Winners: A.—Galway. B.—Laoighis. C.—Tipperary.
 Inter-Group—Galway, 7-7; Laoighis, 3-5.
 Final: Galway, 4-5; Tipperary, 4-4.
 1932-3—Division Winners:—
 Western—Limerick. Eastern—Kilkenny.
 Final at Kilkenny—Kilkenny, 3-8; Limerick, 1-3.
 1933-4—Division Winners:—
 Western—Limerick. Eastern—Dublin.
 Final at Limerick, Mar. 25, 1934—Limerick, 3-6; Dublin, 3-3.
 1934-5—Winners—Limerick.
 1935-6—Winners—Limerick.

LEAGUE TABLE, 1934-5.

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Points |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Limerick | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Kilkenny | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Cork | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Dublin | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Galway | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Clare | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5* | 6 |
| Laoighis | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Tipperary | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Waterford | 8 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

*Clare gave walk-over to Laoighis.

NATIONAL HURLING LEAGUE, 1935-6.

- October 6.—Dungarvan—Clare, 6-2; Waterford, 5-3. Limerick—Limerick, 6-5; Laoighis, 3-1. Thurles—Tipperary, 3-2. Dublin, 3-2. Galway—Kilkenny, 5-2; Galway, 1-8.
 October 20.—Kilkenny—Cork, 5-4; Kilkenny, 2-2. Croke Park—Galway, 3-6; Dublin, 3-4. Port Laoighise—Tipperary, 4-9; Laoighis, 2-4. Newmarket—Limerick, 6-4; Clare, 1-1.

- November 3.—Limerick—Limerick, 3-6; Waterford, 0-6. Nenagh—Clare, 8-2; Tipperary, 6-2. Portumna—Galway, 2-1; Laoighis, 0-3. Cork—Cork, 5-4; Dublin, 2-3.
 November 17.—Croke Park—Dublin, 3-3; Kilkenny, 2-0. Port Laoighise—Cork, 4-4; Laoighis, 3-4. Newmarket—Galway, 5-1; Clare, 4-1. Waterford—Waterford, 4-4; Tipperary, 3-3.
 December 1.—Thurles—Tipperary, 3-3; Limerick, 3-3. Gort—Galway, 2-3; Waterford, 1-0. Cork—Clare, 4-2; Cork, 2-6. Kilkenny—Kilkenny, 6-3; Laoighis, 3-2.

1936.

- February 2.—Port Laoighise—Dublin, 2-4; Laoighis, 1-3. Ennis—Clare, 4-4; Kilkenny, 3-3. Waterford—Cork, 5-5; Waterford, 2-2. Limerick—Limerick, 5-4; Galway, 1-2.
 March 1.—Galway—Galway, 5-8; Tipperary, 5-0. Cork—Limerick, 3-6; Cork, 4-2. Kilkenny—Kilkenny, 7-7; Waterford, 3-1. Croke Park—Dublin, 3-3; Clare, 2-1.
 March 22.—Newmarket—Laoighis, 7-1; Clare, 4-2. Lismore—Dublin, 2-1; Waterford, 2-0. Limerick—Limerick, 6-1; Kilkenny, 1-2. Carrick-on-Suir—Cork, 8-3; Tipperary, 1-2.
 April 5.—Cork—Cork, 3-4; Galway, 3-3. Kilkenny—Tipperary, 5-2; Kilkenny, 1-5. Croke Park—Limerick, 7-2; Dublin, 4-4. Port Laoighise—Laoighis, 4-3; Waterford, 3-2.

LEAGUE TABLE, 1935-6.

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Points. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Limerick | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Cork | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| Galway | 8 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Dublin | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Clare | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Tipperary | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Kilkenny | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Laoighis | 8 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| Waterford | 8 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 |

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE WINNERS.

- 1926-7 Leinster: Group I.—Dublin. Group II.—Longford. Group III.—Laoighis.
 Connacht—(Railway Cup)—Sligo.
 Munster—Kerry.
 Ulster—Antrim.
 Deciders. Dublin beat Antrim (0-8 to 0-5), and Longford (3-5 to 0-4—unfinished). Sligo beat Longford (3-1 to 0-5). Laoighis beat Sligo (Replay 4-6 to 1-4), and Kerry (1-6 to 1-5), and Dublin (2-1 to 1-0) in Final.
 1927-8 Northern Division—Kildare. Southern—Kerry. Western—Mayo.
 Deciders—Kildare (0-8 to 0-5) and Kerry (0-6 to 0-4) beat Mayo, and Kerry beat Kildare (2-4 to 1-6) in Final.

National Leagues.

- 1928-9 N.E. Division—Monaghan. S.E. Division—Kildare. Southern Division—Kerry. Western Division—Sligo. Mid-Leinster—Westmeath.
Deciders—Kildare (4-5) beat Monaghan (0-5). Sligo (1-5) beat Westmeath (0-4). Kerry (2-5) beat Sligo (1-2); and in Final, Kildare (1-7 to 2-3).
- 1930-1 Division I.: Group A.—Kerry. Group B.—Waterford. Group C.—Cavan. Group D.—Galway.
Deciders—Cavan (7-5) beat Waterford (0-3). Kerry (2-5) beat Galway (1-1). Final—Kerry (1-3) beat Cavan (1-2).
Division II.: Northern—Donegal. Midland A.—Kilkenny. Midland B.—Westmeath.
- 1931-2 Semi-final—Kerry, 2-5; Mayo, 1-6. Meath refused to meet Cork (at home).
Final—Kerry, 5-2; Cork, 3-3.
- 1932-3 Group Winners: Division I.: Mid—Cavan. A.—Meath. West—Mayo.
Semi-final at Navan—Meath, 2-7; Mayo, 1-3.
Final at Croke Park—Meath, 0-10; Cavan, 1-6.
Special Division: Mid—Wexford. South—Cork.
Final—Wexford, 3-5; Cork, 1-8.
- 1933-4 Division I.—Group Winners:
II.—Dublin. III.—Mayo.
Inter-Group Test, May 13, 1934, at Castlebar—Mayo, 2-3; Dublin, 1-6. Replay, October 21, at Croke Park—Mayo, 2-4; Dublin, 1-5.
Division II.—Group Winners:
I.—Sligo. II.—Offaly.
Inter-Group Test, October 14, 1934, at Tuam—Offaly, 3-6; Sligo, 1-6.
- 1934-5 Division I.—Mayo defeated Louth, Dublin, Laoighis, Meath, Galway, and lost to Kildare.
Inter-Group Tests, June 9, 1935, Clonmel—Mayo, 6-8; Tipperary, 2-5. August 4, 1935, Castlebar—Mayo, 5-8; Fermanagh in Ulster Tourt.).
(Tipperary were winners of McGrath Cup in Munster and Fermanagh, 0-2).
Division II.—Group Winners:
West—Westmeath. East—Carlow.
- 1935-6 Division I., Mayo; Division II., Offaly.

LEAGUE TABLE, 1934-5.

| Division I. | P. | W. | D. | L. | Points. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Mayo | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Louth | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Dublin | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Laoighis | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Kildare | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Meath | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Galway | 6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 |

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1935-6.

- October 13.—Dundalk—Dublin, 2-4; Louth, 1-6. Castlebar—Mayo, 3-8; Kildare, 0-6. Port Laoighis—Meath, 0-7; Laoighis, 1-3. Ballinasloe—Galway, 3-0; Tipperary, 2-2.
- October 27.—Clonmel—Cavan, 2-5; Tipperary, 2-4. Navan—Meath, 2-4; Galway, 2-4. Athy—Laoighis, 2-4; Kildare, 0-9. Croke Park—Dublin, 2-5; Mayo, 0-6.
- November 10.—Ballina—Mayo, 2-5; Louth, 0-2. Portarlington—Laoighis, 2-5; Dublin, 1-7. Tuam—Galway, 4-1; Kildare, 2-4. Cavan—Cavan, 3-6; Meath, 2-4.
- November 24.—Kells—Meath, 0-8; Tipperary, 0-5. Newbridge—Cavan, 3-4; Kildare, 1-9. Croke Park—Dublin, 3-3; Galway, 1-2. Drogheda—Louth, 4-2; Laoighis, 0-6.
- December 8.—Port Laoighis—Mayo, 2-6; Laoighis, 0-3. Cavan—Cavan, 1-5; Dublin, 0-6. Templemore—Kildare, 2-7; Tipperary, 1-2.
1936.
February 23.—Newbridge—Meath, 2-6; Kildare, 0-11. Croke Park—Dublin, 2-8; Tipperary, 1-4. Dundalk—Louth, 0-6; Cavan, 0-4. Ballinrobe—Mayo, 1-6; Galway, 0-3.
- March 8.—Ballinasloe—Galway, 3-10; Laoighis, 3-2. Tipperary—Louth, 1-8; Tipperary, 2-2. Navan—Dublin, 1-5; Meath, 0-5.
- March 22.—Tuam—Galway, 1-8; Louth, 1-3.
- March 29.—Newbridge—Kildare, 0-12; Dublin, 1-6. Drogheda—Louth, 0-7; Meath, 0-6. Ballina—Mayo, 1-14; Tipperary, 1-0. Port Laoighis—Laoighis, 2-7; Cavan, 2-3.
- April 5.—Cavan—Mayo, 5-2; Cavan, 0-3.
- April 19.—Cavan—Cavan, 1-8; Galway, 1-6. Mullinahone—Tipperary, 6-7; Laoighis, 1-3. Navan—Meath, 2-2; Mayo, 0-5. Athy—Kildare, 2-6; Louth, 2-6.

LEAGUE TABLE, 1935-6.

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Points. |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Mayo | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| Cavan | 8 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Dublin | 8 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Galway | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Louth | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Meath | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Laoighis | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Kildare | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Tipperary | 8 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 |

INTER-VARSITY HURLING AND FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL—SIGERSON CUP WINNERS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1911—Univ. College, Cork. | 1923—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1912—Univ. College, Galway. | 1924-5—Univ. College, Cork. |
| 1913-4—Univ. College, Cork. | 1926—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1915-8—Univ. College, Dublin. | 1927—Univ. College, Cork. |
| 1919—Univ. College, Cork. | 1928-32—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1920—Univ. College, Dublin. | 1933—Univ. College, Galway. |
| 1921—Univ. College, Galway. | 1934—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1922—Univ. College, Cork. | 1935—Univ. College, Dublin. |

HURLING—FITZGIBBON CUP WINNERS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1912—Univ. College, Dublin. | 1927—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1913-4—Univ. College, Cork. | 1928-30—Univ. College, Cork. |
| 1915-7—Univ. College, Dublin. | 1931-2—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1918—Univ. College, Cork. | 1933—Univ. College, Cork |
| 1919—Univ. College, Galway. | (awarded). |
| 1921-2—Univ. College, Cork. | 1934—Univ. College, Dublin |
| 1923-4—Univ. College, Dublin. | (replay). |
| 1925—Univ. College, Cork. | 1935—Univ. College, Dublin. |
| 1926—Univ. College, Galway. | 1936—Univ. College, Dublin. |

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS

THESE winners represent the provinces in the All-Ireland ties. In earlier years, when the Championships fell into arrears, counties will be found competing a year or more later than that to which their title properly belonged. This irregularity no longer occurs, and all Championships are now concluded within the year.

Junior Championships were commenced in Leinster in 1905, in Munster five years later, and subsequently in Connacht and Ulster. They were placed on an All-Ireland basis in 1923. (See p. 69.)

Minor Championships were similarly organised in 1928. (See p. 71.)

LEINSTER HURLING CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1887-8—Kilkenny | 1902—Dublin | 1919-21—Dublin |
| 1889—Dublin | 1903-5—Kilkenny | 1922-3—Kilkenny |
| 1890-1—Wexford | 1906—Dublin | 1924—Dublin |
| 1892—Dublin | 1907—Kilkenny | 1925-6—Kilkenny |
| 1893—Kilkenny | 1908—Dublin | 1927-8—Dublin |
| 1894—Dublin | 1909—Kilkenny | 1929—Declared void |
| 1895—Kilkenny | 1910—Wexford | 1930—Dublin |
| 1896—Dublin | 1911-13—Kilkenny | 1931-3—Kilkenny |
| 1897-8—Kilkenny | 1914-15—Leix | 1934—Dublin |
| 1899—Wexford | 1916—Kilkenny | 1935—Kilkenny |
| 1900—Kilkenny | 1917—Dublin | 1936—Kilkenny |
| 1901—Wexford | 1918—Wexford | |

LEINSTER FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1887—Louth | 1900—Kilkenny | 1913-18—Wexford |
| 1888—Kilkenny | 1901-2—Dublin | 1919—Kildare |
| 1889—Leix | 1903—Kildare | 1920-4—Dublin |
| 1890—Wexford | 1904—Dublin | 1925—Wexford |
| 1891-2—Dublin | 1905—Kildare | 1926-31—Kildare |
| 1893—Wexford | 1906-8—Dublin | 1932-34—Dublin |
| 1894—Dublin | 1909-10—Louth | 1935—Kildare |
| 1895—Meath | 1911—Kilkenny | 1936—Leix. |
| 1896-9—Dublin | 1912—Louth | |

LEINSTER JUNIOR CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Hurling— | | |
| 1905-6—Kildare | 1915—Offaly | 1929—Offaly |
| 1907—Carlow | 1916—Kilkenny | 1930—Kilkenny |
| 1908—Dublin | 1917-21—None. | 1931—Declared void |
| 1909—Kilkenny | 1922-4—Offaly | 1932—Dublin |
| 1910—Leix | 1925—Dublin | 1933—Leix |
| 1911—Kilkenny | 1926—Wexford | 1934—Kildare |
| 1912—Westmeath | 1927—Meath | 1935—Kilkenny |
| 1913-4—Kilkenny | 1928—Kilkenny | 1936—Westmeath |
| Football— | | |
| 1905—Westmeath | 1916—Dublin | 1929—Westmeath |
| 1906-7—Wicklow | 1917-21—None | 1930—Dublin |
| 1908—Dublin | 1922—Dublin | 1931—Kildare |
| 1909—Wicklow | 1923—Carlow | 1932—Louth |
| 1910—Louth | 1924—Longford | 1933—Carlow |
| 1911—Wexford | 1925—Louth | 1934—Louth |
| 1912—Louth | 1926—Dublin | 1935—Offaly |
| 1913-4—Kildare | 1927—Kildare | 1936—Wicklow |
| 1915—Westmeath | 1928—Louth | |

LEINSTER MINOR CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Hurling— | | |
| 1928—Dublin | 1930-33—Kilkenny | 1935—Kilkenny |
| 1929—Meath | 1934—Leix | 1936—Kilkenny |
| Football— | | |
| 1928—Undecided | 1931—Louth | 1935—Louth |
| 1929—Longford | 1932—Leix | 1936—Louth |
| 1930—Dublin | 1933-34—Dublin | |

MUNSTER HURLING CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1887—Tipperary | 1906—Tipperary | 1919-20—Cork |
| 1888—Tipperary-Clare | 1907—Cork | 1921—Limerick |
| 1889—Clare | 1908-9—Tipperary | 1922—Tipperary |
| 1890—Cork | 1910-11—Limerick | 1923—Limerick |
| 1891—Kerry | 1912—Cork | 1924-5—Tipperary |
| 1892-4—Cork | 1913—Tipperary | 1926-9—Cork |
| 1895-6—Tipperary | 1914—Clare | 1930—Tipperary |
| 1897—Limerick | 1915—Cork | 1931—Cork |
| 1898-1900—Tipperary | 1916-7—Tipperary | 1932—Clare |
| 1901-5—Cork | 1918—Limerick | 1933-36—Limerick |

MUNSTER FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1920—Tipperary | 1899—Cork | 1918—Tipperary |
| 1887—Limerick | 1900—Tipperary | 1919—Kerry |
| 1888-9—Tipperary | 1901—Cork | 1921—Kerry |
| 1890-1—Cork | 1902—Tipperary | 1922—Tipperary |
| 1892—Kerry | 1903-5—Kerry | 1923-7—Kerry |
| 1893-4—Cork | 1906-7—Cork | 1928—Cork |
| 1895—Tipperary | 1908-10—Kerry | 1929-34—Kerry |
| 1896—Limerick | 1911—Cork | 1935—Tipperary |
| 1897—Cork | 1912-6—Kerry | 1936—Kerry |
| 1898—Waterford | 1917—Clare | |

MUNSTER JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hurling— | | |
| 1910—Tipperary | 1923—Cork | 1931—Waterford |
| 1911— | 1924—Tipperary | 1932—Cork |
| 1912—Cork | 1925—Cork | 1933—Tipperary |
| 1913—Tipperary | 1926—Tipperary | 1934—Waterford |
| 1914—Cork | 1927—Limerick | 1935—Limerick |
| 1915—Tipperary | 1928—Tipperary | 1936—Waterford |
| 1916—Cork | 1929—Cork | |
| 1917-22—None | 1930—Tipperary | |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Football— | | |
| 1910—Tipperary | 1923—Tipperary | 1932-3—Cork |
| 1911— | 1924—Kerry | 1934—Kerry |
| 1912—Tipperary | 1925—Clare | 1935—Tipperary |
| 1913-5—Kerry | 1926-8—Kerry | 1936—Kerry |
| 1916—Limerick | 1929—Limerick | |
| 1917-22—None | 1930-1—Kerry | |

MUNSTER MINOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Hurling— | | |
| 1928—Cork | 1929—Waterford | 1930-5—Tipperary |
| | | 1936—Cork |
| Football— | | |
| 1928—None | 1929-30—Clare | 1934-5—Tipperary |
| (Kerry nominated) | 1931-3—Kerry | 1936—Kerry |

CONNACHT FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1900—Galway | 1914—Mayo | 1923-4—Mayo |
| 1901-2—Mayo | 1915—Roscommon | 1925-6—Galway |
| 1903—Galway | 1916—Mayo | 1927—Leitrim |
| 1904—Mayo | 1917—Galway | 1928—Sligo |
| 1905—Roscommon | 1918—Mayo | 1929-32—Mayo |
| 1906-10—Mayo | 1919—Galway | 1933-34—Galway |
| 1912—Roscommon | 1920-1—Mayo | 1935-6—Mayo |
| 1913—Galway | 1922—Galway | |

CONNACHT HURLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Galway has been the Connacht champion county since 1887, with the exception of one year (1906), when Roscommon represented the province.

CONNACHT JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Football— | | |
| 1924-5—Mayo | 1929—Roscommon | 1933-34—Mayo |
| 1926—Sligo | 1930—Mayo | 1935—Sligo |
| 1927—Mayo | 1931—Galway | 1936—Mayo |
| 1928—Sligo | 1932—Roscommon | |

Hurling—1923-'35—Galway. 1936—Mayo.

FOUR-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

1933-34—Roscommon. 1935-6—Mayo.

CONNACHT MINOR HURLING

1931-6—Galway.

CONNACHT MINOR FOOTBALL

1930-1—Mayo. 1932—Galway. 1933-36—Mayo.

ULSTER FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1887—Cavan | 1905-6—Cavan | 1918-20—Cavan |
| 1888—Monaghan | 1907—Monaghan | 1921-2—Monaghan |
| 1889—Cavan | 1908—Cavan | 1923-6—Cavan |
| 1890—Armagh | 1909-13—Antrim | 1927—Monaghan |
| 1891-9—Cavan | 1914—Monaghan | 1928—Cavan |
| 1900-2—Antrim | 1915—Cavan | 1929-30—Monaghan |
| 1903—Armagh | 1916-7—Monaghan | 1931-36—Cavan |
| 1904—Antrim | | |

An paipéar is fearr i gcóimhairsíní,
i gcóimhairsíní nuaidéachta, i gcóimhairsíní
pictúirí, 'se an t-

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for photographs—the

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ULSTER HURLING CHAMPIONS

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1900-5—Antrim | 1914-5—Monaghan | 1924-31—Antrim |
| 1906—Donegal | 1916-22—Antrim | 1932—Donegal |
| 1907-13—Antrim | 1923—Donegal | 1933-36—Antrim |

ULSTER JUNIOR FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1913-4—Antrim | 1927—Cavan | 1932—Cavan |
| 1915-22—Cavan | 1928—None | 1933—Donegal |
| 1923—Antrim | 1929—Armagh | 1934—Down |
| 1924—Cavan | 1930—Donegal | 1935—Armagh |
| 1925-6—Armagh | 1931—Down | 1936—Cavan |

ULSTER MINOR FOOTBALL

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1930—Armagh | 1932-3—Antrim | 1935—Donegal |
| 1931—Tyrone | 1934—Tyrone | (Tyrone disc) |
| | | 1936—Antrim |

ULSTER MINOR HURLING

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1930—Down | 1932—Down | 1934—Down |
| 1931—Antrim | 1933—Antrim | 1935-36—Antrim |

BRITAIN

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Hurling— | | |
| 1913—Lancashire | 1927—Lancashire | 1930—London |
| 1914—London | 1928—London | 1931—Lancashire |
| 1915-26—Disorganised | 1929—Lancashire | 1932-6—London |
| Football— | | |
| 1913-4—London | 1915-26—Disorganised | 1927-36—London |

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ALL IRELAND WINNERS AND FINALISTS**1910—HURLING.**

Wexford.—R. Coyle (Capt.), R. Fortune, M. Cummins, P. Mackey, M. Parker, J. Mythen, A. Kehoe, J. Shortall, J. Kennedy, S. Donohoe, P. Roche, D. Cavanagh, J. Fortune, W. McHugh, P. Corcoran, M. Neville, W. Devereux.

Limerick.—J. Mackey (Capt.), J. Burke, M. Mangan, M. Fehilly, T. Mangan, C. Scanlan, M. Harrington, C. Clancy, — Treacy, T. O'Brien, T. Hayes, J. Madden, P. Flaherty, M. Danagher, J. Carroll, D. Conway, M. Swiney.

1910—FOOTBALL. No Final: Louth awarded walk-over from Kerry.

1911—HURLING. No Final: Kilkenny awarded walk-over from Limerick.

1911—FOOTBALL

Cork.—M. Mehigan (Capt.), M. O'Shea, E. Barrett, J. A. Beckett, J. Shandon, J. Donovan, M. Mackessy, M. Cotter, T. Murphy, W. Lehan, J. Lehan, J. Lynch, C. Kelleher, J. Young, P. Connell, C. Paye, J. O'Neill.

Antrim.—H. Sheehan (Capt.), H. Kane, J. Murphy, P. Barnes, J. Mulvihill, P. Moylan, P. D. Kelly, J. M. Darby, C. McCurry, J. Fegan, J. Mullan, E. Gorman, J. Healy, J. Coburn, W. Manning, P. Meany, W. Williams.

1912—HURLING

Kilkenny.—S. Walton (Capt.), J. T. Power, D. Kennedy, J. J. Brennan, J. Keohane, R. Walsh, R. Grace, J. Rochford, E. Doyle, T. McCormack, R. Doyle, M. Doyle, M. Gargan, J. Kelly, R. Doherty.

Cork.—A. Fitzgerald, D. Barry, P. Mahony, W. Mackessy, B. Murphy, M. Dorney, D. Kenefick, C. Sheehan, J. Murphy, M. Kidney, J. Kelleher, M. Byrne, J. Kennedy, W. Walsh, P. O'Brien, L. Flaherty, T. Nagle.

1912—FOOTBALL

Louth.—J. Smyth (Capt.), M. Byrne, J. Clarke, J. Quinn, J. Fitzsimons, J. Mulligan, E. Burke, L. McCormack, J. Reilly, J. Bannon, D. Warren, J. Johnstone, O. Markey, T. Matthews, J. Campbell, J. Brennan, S. Fitzsimons.

Antrim.—J. Coburn (Capt.), J. Monaghan, P. Moylan, T. Meany, H. Sheehan, P. L. Kelly, W. Manning, J. Murphy, M. Goggan, L. Watters, J. Mulvihill, E. Ward, J. Mullan, J. Gorman, P. Barnes, M. Maguire, J. Gallagher.

1913—HURLING

Kilkenny.—R. Walsh (Capt.), J. Power, J. Keohane, J. Rochford, J. Lennon, J. Kennedy, R. Grace, M. Gargan, J. J. Brennan, P. Grace, R. Doherty, R. Doyle, S. Walton, M. Doyle, J. J. Kelly.

Tipperary.—P. Meagher (Capt.), J. O'Meara, F. McGrath, S. Hackett, B. Mockler, J. Raleigh, T. Gleeson, J. Hart, E. Gilmartin, E. Cawley, P. Brahan, H. Shelly, J. Murphy, W. Kelly, B. O'Keeffe.

1913—FOOTBALL

Kerry—R. Fitzgerald (Capt.), S. Skinner, D. Doyle, C. Murphy, Healy, J. O'Mahony, C. Clifford, T. Rice, J. J. Rice, McCarthy, T. Costello, J. Lawlor, D. Mullins, P. O'Shea, Kennedy.

Wexford—T. Doyle (Capt.), T. Mernagh, A. Doyle, J. Cullen, Black, T. Murphy, J. Doyle, J. Kennedy, P. Mackey, G. Kennedy, J. Mullally, R. Reynolds, F. Furlong, J. Byrne, J. Rossiter.

1914—HURLING

Clare—A. Power, J. Power, M. Flanagan, E. Grady, T. McGee, P. McInerney, J. Shalloo, W. Considine, B. Considine, M. Loney, R. Doherty, J. Fox, J. Clancy, J. Guerin, J. Spellissey.

Laoighis—J. Carroll (Capt.), R. O'Keeffe, James Carroll, W. Lennigan, J. Jones, T. Hyland, R. Reilly, T. Higgins, P. Goulding, J. Doyle, E. P. McEvoy, F. Killeen, T. Jones, J. Hiney, T. Finlay.

1914—FOOTBALL

Kerry—R. Fitzgerald (Capt.), M. McCarthy, D. Doyle, J. Skinner, J. Mahony, C. Murphy, P. Healy, C. Clifford, J. Breen, T. Rice, J. Lawlor, D. Mullins, T. Costello, P. O'Shea.

Wexford—J. Kennedy (Capt.), T. McGrath, T. Murphy, P. Mackey, J. Byrne, P. D. Breen, T. Doyle, T. Mernagh, P. Murphy, Doyle, J. Mullaly, R. Reynolds, A. Doyle, G. Kennedy, J. Rossiter.

1915—HURLING

Laoighis—J. Finlay (Capt.), J. Walsh, T. Finlay, James Carroll, J. Carroll, Joseph Carroll, J. Daly, P. Campion, J. Phelan, J. Hiney, John Phelan, E. McEvoy, R. O'Keeffe, J. Dunphy, P. Ryan.

Cork—C. Sheehan, "Bowler" Walsh, L. Flaherty, W. Fitzgerald, Sean Hyde, J. Ramsell, M. Byrne, P. Buckley, J. Kennedy, P. O'Riordan, P. Halloran, T. Nagle, Sean Og Murphy, J. Murphy, D. B. Murphy.

1915—FOOTBALL

Wexford—Sean Kennedy (Capt.), Gus Kennedy, P. Mackey, T. Murphy, F. Furlong, J. Wall, J. Furlong, Fr. Wheeler, T. Mernagh, T. Doyle, E. Black, A. Doyle, James Byrne, M. Howley, R. Reynolds, T. McGrath.

Kerry—R. Fitzgerald (Capt.), M. McCarthy, J. Lalor, T. Costello, T. Rice, H. Murphy, P. Healy, C. Clifford, Con Murphy, P. O'Shea, M. Donovan, J. Rice, D. Doyle, J. Carroll, D. Mullins.

1916—HURLING

Wexford—J. Leahy (Capt.), T. Dwan, J. Doherty, W. Dwyer, T. Shanahan, J. Power, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Collison, P. Leahy, H. Shelly, J. Murphy, R. Walsh, D. Walsh, J. Flavin, A. O'Donnell. **Kilkenny**—S. Walton (Capt.), J. Kerwick, J. Walsh, T. Hanrahan, J. Ryan, D. Kennedy, J. Holohan, R. Grace, J. Whelan, P. Clohessy, J. Byrne, W. Finn, T. Tobin, M. Kennedy, P. Walsh.

1916—FOOTBALL

Wexford—J. Kennedy (Capt.), T. McGrath, P. Mackey, Fr. Wheeler, James Byrne, T. Murphy, T. Mernagh, M. Howlett, F. Furlong, Tom Doyle, J. Crowley, R. Reynolds, James Wall, A. Doyle, Gus Kennedy.

Wexford—P. Loftus, T. Gibson, J. Waldron, J. E. McEllin, T. Ruane, P. Robinson, J. Lyden, H. Hession, F. Courell, M. Murray, T. Boshell, M. Franklin, J. Reilly, T. Forde, T. Smith.

1917—HURLING

Wexford—T. Daly, John Ryan (Capt.), Sean Hyde, Sean O'Donovan, F. Burke, C. Stuart, J. Phelan, R. Mockler, T. Moore, J. Cleary, F. Burke, M. Neville, M. Hackett, M. Hayes P. Kenefick.

Wexford—J. Leahy, J. Power, W. Dwyer, J. Nagle, P. Leahy, J. Doherty, P. Walsh, W. Dwyer, H. Shelly, M. Leahy, J. Shanahan, S. Hackett, J. O'Meara, J. Collison, J. Fitzpatrick.

1917—FOOTBALL

Wexford—Sean Kennedy (Capt.), G. Kennedy, P. Mackey, A. Doyle, T. Mernagh, T. McGrath, T. Murphy, W. Hodgins, J. Quinn, J. Byrne, J. Crowley, F. Furlong, M. Howlett, T. Doyle, R. Reynolds.

Wexford—M. Connolly, P. Hennessy, J. Foran, E. McNamara, P. O'Brien, M. McMahon, J. Fitzgerald, M. McNamara, J. Marrinan, P. O'Donoghue, J. Spellissey, E. Carroll, M. Malone, E. Roche, T. Considine.

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- Limerick**—W. Hough (Capt.), P. McInerney, D. Lanigan, McConkey, W. Gleeson, J. Keane, M. Rochford, D. Troy, McGrath, M. Murphy, P. Barry, W. Ryan, R. Ryan, Humphries, P. Kennedy.
- Wexford**—M. Cummins (Capt.), M. Stafford, C. Hyland, Kavanagh, P. Roche, L. Leary, J. Fortune, R. Walsh, N. Leary, J. Synnott, J. Fogarty, M. Neville, M. Murphy, P. Fagan, Lambert.

1918—FOOTBALL

- Wexford**—T. McGrath, N. Stewart, P. Mackey, J. Byrne, Murphy, T. Doyle, M. Howlett, W. Hodgins, J. Doran, J. Crawley, R. Reynolds, P. Todd, A. Doyle, G. Kennedy, J. Redmond.
- Tipperary**—A. Carroll, J. McNamara, E. O'Shea, J. Shelly, W. Ryan, E. Egan, T. Powell, J. Quinlan, J. Ryan, W. Ryan, W. Grant, Skinner, R. Heffernan, G. McCarthy, J. Shea.

1919—HURLING

- Cork**—J. Kennedy (Capt.), E. Gray, J. O'Keeffe, Sean Oge Murphy, P. Aherne, C. Lucy, J. J. Hassett, T. Nagle, L. O'Halloran, Murphy, F. Kelleher, D. Ring, C. Sheehan, R. Gorman, D. Murphy.
- Dublin**—C. Stuart (Capt.), R. Mockler, Sean Hyde, F. Burke, Considine, M. Murphy, M. Hayes, T. Moore, T. Daly, J. Ryan, J. Cleary, J. Phelan, M. Neville, T. Hayes, Dr. J. Ryan.

1919—FOOTBALL

- Kildare**—L. Stanley (Captain), L. Cribben, J. Conlon, J. Moran, Goulding, M. Buckley, J. O'Connor, P. Doyle, M. Sammon, Magan, "J. O'Reilly," C. Flynn, B. McGlade, Jas. O'Connor, "Joyce" Conlon.
- Galway**—No record.

1920—HURLING

- Dublin**—R. Mockler (Capt.), M. Hayes, M. Neville, T. Moore, Hayes, James Cleary, E. Tobin, R. Doherty, James Walsh, T. Daly (goal), F. Burke, J. J. Callanan, Joseph Phelan, John Ryan, J. Clune.
- Cork**—R. O'Gorman (Capt.), J. Kennedy, E. Gray, J. O'Keeffe, Hassett, C. Lucey, P. Halloran, B. Aherne, J. Murphy, Coughlan, M. Murphy, F. Kelleher, C. Sheehan, Denis Ring, Dan Ring.

1920—FOOTBALL

- Tipperary**—A. Carroll (goal), J. McNamara, Edward O'Shea, Lanigan, James Ryan, J. Shelly, W. Grant, M. Barrett, M. Todd, J. Ryan, J. Doran, G. McCarthy, V. Vaughan, M. Arragan, Powell.
- Dublin**—J. McDonnell (goal), W. Robbins, Joe Joyce, P. Carey, Joe Synnott, Joe Norris, John Reilly, J. Murphy, W. Donovan, Carey, P. McDonnell, Ger. Doyle, John Synnott, S. Synnott, Burke.

1921—HURLING

- Limerick**—R. McConkey (Capt.), M. Murphy (goal), W. Gleeson, J. Humphreys, D. Lanigan, D. Murnane, W. Hough, J. Keane, W. Ryan, G. Howard, P. McInerney, T. Mangan, M. Mullane, C. Ryan, T. McGrath.
- Dublin**—R. Mockler (Capt.), Martin Hayes, Tom Hayes, M. Neville, Tom Moore, James Walsh, R. Doherty, P. Clune, F. Burke, J. J. Callanan, T. Daly (goal), E. Tobin, J. Darcy, J. Cleary, Joseph Kennedy, Joseph Bannon.

1921—FOOTBALL

- Dublin**—E. Carroll (Capt.), John Reilly, Joe Norris, P. Carey, John Synnott, P. Kirwan, W. Donovan, P. Fallon (goal), John Murphy, Thomas Pierce, F. Burke, C. McDonald, A. Belmain, J. O'Grady, W. Fitzsimons.
- Mayo**—B. Durkin (Capt.), J. White, George Delany, M. Barrett, J. Boshill, J. Leyden, J. Lavan, T. Mulderrig, F. Doherty, J. E. McEllin, P. O'Beirne, Dr. Mongey, K. Dillon (goal), B. Farrell, — Colleran.

1922—HURLING

- Kilkenny**—Walter Dunphy (Capt.), Edward Dunphy, M. MacDonald, (goal), John Holohan, James Tobin, Thomas Carroll, Richard Grace, Wm. Kenny, Patrick Glendon, Pat Aylward, Martin Lawler, John Roberts, Pat Donohoe, Matt Power, Richard Tobin.
- Tipperary**—John Leahy (Capt.), J. Power, P. Browne, J. O'Meara (goal), S. Hackett, M. Kennedy, J. Cleary, T. Dwan, W. Dwan, J. J. Hayes, J. Fitzpatrick, P. Spillane, J. D'Arcy, A. O'Donnell, P. Power.

1922—FOOTBALL

- Dublin**—P. Carey (Capt.), J. McDonnell (goal), P. McDonnell, W. Robbins, A. Gibbons, Joe Synnott, John Synnott, Joe Norris, John Reilly, W. Rooney, C. McDonald, Wm. Donovan, P. Kirwan, F. Burke, Tom Pierce.
- Galway**—M. Walsh (Capt.), W. Flanagan (goal), J. Egan, D. Egan, T. Molloy, T. Hessian, J. Haniffy, L. McGrath, J. Kirwan, P. Roche, G. Jennings, P. Jennings, Wm. Walsh, M. Donnellan, P. Kilroy.

1923—HURLING

- Galway**—M. Kenny (Capt.), J. Mahony (goal), M. Derivan, Ignatius Harney, J. Power, A. Kelly, B. Gibbs, E. Gilmartin, J. Morris, M. King, T. Fleming, R. Morrissey, L. McGrath, M. Gill, J. Garvey.
- Limerick**—P. McInerney (Capt.), J. Hanley (goal), D. Murnane, W. Hough, D. Lanigan, W. Gleeson, James Humphries, M. Neville, J. Kinnane, J. Keane, T. McGrath, M. Cross, R. McConkey, J. O'Grady, M. Gibbons.

1923—FOOTBALL

- Dublin**—John Reilly, P. McDonnell, John Murphy, Joseph Norris, Joe Synnott, Patrick Carey, P. Kirwan, J. Styne, Frank Burke, John McDonnell (goal), John Synnott, M. Shanahan, J. Sherlock, P. O'Beirne, L. Stanley.

All-Ireland Winners and Finalists.

Kerry—J. Sheehy (goal), J. Barrett, P. Sullivan, E. Moriarty, P. Russell, T. Kelleher, J. Moriarty, C. Brosnan, P. McKenna, John Ryan, John J. Sheehy, E. Donoghue, John Bailey, James Bailey, W. Landers.

1924—HURLING

Dublin—T. Daly (goal), Joe Bannon, W. Small, T. Kelly, M. Gill, James Walsh, R. Mockler, P. Aylward, R. Doherty, M. Holland, D. O'Neill, G. Howard, Tom Barry, W. Banim, T. Finlay.
Galway—M. Kenny (Capt.), J. Mahony (goal), M. Derivan, Ignatius Harney, J. Power, A. Kelly, B. Gibbs, E. Gilmartin, J. Morrissey, M. King, T. Fleming, R. Morrissey, L. McGrath, J. Garvey, J. Keogh.

1924—FOOTBALL

Kerry—J. Moriarty (Capt.), John Sheehy (goal), Phil Sullivan, Joe Barrett, John Murphy, Paul Russell, John Walsh, Con Brosnan, R. Stack, John Ryan, John J. Sheehy, J. Prendiville, John Bailey, James Bailey, W. Landers.
Dublin—P. McDonnell (Capt.), J. McDonnell (goal), P. Carey, W. O'Reilly, Joe Synnott, Joe Norris, John Reilly, Peter Synnott, M. O'Brien, P. O'Beirne, John Murphy, M. Shanahan, F. Burke, G. Madigan, P. J. Kirwan.

1925—HURLING

Tipperary—John Leahy (Capt.), A. O'Donnell (goal), M. Mockler, M. D'Arcy, J. J. Hayes, M. Kennedy, S. Hackett, J. Power, P. Leahy, P. Cahill, P. Duffy, J. D'Arcy, W. Ryan, P. Power, P. Power.
Galway—A. Kelly (Capt.), J. Mahony (goal), J. Stanford, J. Fallon, M. Derivan, M. Broderick, P. J. Morrissey, I. Harney, Michael King, P. O'Donnell, M. Connaire, M. Houlihan, Richd. Morrissey, J. Shaughnessy, P. Rooney.

N.B.—No Football Final played. Galway declared champions.

1926—HURLING

Cork—Sean Oge Murphy (Capt.), J. Coughlan (goal), Maurice Murphy, E. O'Connell, D. B. Murphy, Michael Murphy, J. Regan, J. Hurley, Eugene Coughlan, Wm. Higgins, P. Delea, J. Kearney, Matt Murphy, M. Ahearne, P. Ahearne.
Kilkenny—Richard Grace (Capt.), R. Cantwell (goal), Wm. Meagher, P. O'Reilly, T. Carroll, E. Doyle, W. Barry, W. Dunphy, M. Power, L. Meagher, J. Carroll, Martin Brennan, E. Dunphy, E. Meagher, J. Roberts.

1926—FOOTBALL

Kerry—John J. Sheehy (Capt.), John Riordan (goal), P. Clifford, Joe Barrett, John Walsh, Paul Russell, J. Moriarty, John Slattery, Con Brosnan, Robert Stack, John Ryan, Denis O'Connor, Tom Mahony, James Bailey, William Gorman.

Kildare—Joseph Loughlin (Capt.), James Cummins (goal), Michael Buckley, Matt Goff, B. Graham, F. Malone, John Higgins, John Hayes, P. Martin, Gus Fitzpatrick, L. Stanley, Paul Doyle, Wm. Gannon, T. Donoghue, Joe Curtis.
 The Kerry and Kildare players given above are those who did duty in the replay.

1927—HURLING

Dublin—M. Gill (Capt.), P. McInerney, W. Phelan, E. Tobin, J. Gleeson, T. O'Rourke, G. Howard, M. Power, E. Fahy, T. Daly, T. Barry, J. Walsh, D. O'Neill, J. Bannon, M. Hayes.
Cork—Sean Oge Murphy (Capt.), E. O'Connell, D. B. Murphy, M. Murphy, J. Hurley, E. Coughlan, M. Leahy, P. Aherne, M. Aherne, P. Delea, J. O'Regan, P. Daly, Mar. Murphy, W. Higgins, J. Burke.

1927—FOOTBALL

Kildare—M. Buckley (Capt.), M. Walsh (goal), A. Fitzpatrick, F. Malone, J. Higgins, J. Hayes, J. Loughlin, W. Gannon, J. Curtis, P. Martin, P. Doyle, W. Mangan, P. Loughlin, T. Keogh, M. Goff.
Kerry—J. J. Sheehy (Capt.), J. O'Riordan (goal), D. O'Connor, J. Barrett, J. Walsh, D. O'Connell, P. O'Sullivan, J. Slattery, C. Brosnan, R. Stack, J. Ryan, E. Fitzgerald, T. Mahony, James Bailey, J. J. Landers.

1928—HURLING

Cork—Sean Oge Murphy (Captain), E. O'Connell, J. Hurley, E. Coughlan, P. Aherne, P. Delea, M. Aherne, M. Leahy, J. Burke, M. Madden, D. B. Murphy, J. O'Regan, T. Barry, P. O'Grady, M. O'Connell.
Galway—J. Power (Capt.), M. Derivan, I. Harney, J. Mahony, P. Green, B. McCann, S. Shaughnessy, R. Morrissey, P. Gilligan, M. Broderick, F. Kealy, M. Cunningham, W. Curran, M. King, T. Mullins. Sub., J. Deely.

1928—FOOTBALL

Kildare—W. Gannon (Capt.), M. Walshe, M. Buckley, M. Goff, A. Fitzpatrick, F. Malone, J. Higgins, J. Hayes, Joe Loughlan, P. Martin, P. Loughlan, P. Doyle, W. Mangan, J. Curtis, T. Keogh. Sub., D. Ryan.
Dublin—J. Smith (Captain), J. Morgan, T. Campbell, H. Clegg, J. J. Clarke, H. Mulvany, P. Lynch, H. O'Reilly, P. Devlin, James Murphy, A. Conlon, J. Farrelly, W. Young, W. A. Higgins, G. Malcolmson. Sub., T. Crowe.

1929—HURLING

Cork—D. Barry Murphy (Capt.), J. Burke (goal), M. Madden, P. Collins, T. Barry, J. O'Regan, M. O'Connell, J. Kenneally, E. O'Connell, E. Coughlan, P. O'Grady, M. Aherne, P. Aherne, P. Delea, J. Hurley. Sub., D. MacCarthy.
Galway—J. Mahony (goal), D. Clarke, T. Fleming, J. Shaughnessy, W. Keane, L. Geoghegan, F. Keely, M. Cunningham, Ignatius Harney, C. Cooney, P. Corcoran, J. Derivan, R. Morrissey, W. Derivan, J. Deely. Subs., M. Broderick, T. Furey.

1929—FOOTBALL

Kerry—J. Riordan (goal), D. O'Connor, Joseph Barrett, John Walsh, Paul Russell, Joseph O'Sullivan, T. O'Donnell, Con Brosnan, Robert Stack, John Ryan, Michael Doyle, John Landers, Edward Sweeney, James Bailey, John Joe Sheehy.

Kildare—John Higgins (Capt.), J. O'Reilly (goal), John Hayes, Matt Goff, A. Fitzpatrick, Michael Fennerall, F. Malone, P. Loughlan, Joseph Loughlan, P. Martin, Wm. Hynan, Paul Doyle, Thomas Wheeler, P. Pringle, Wm. Gannon.

1930—HURLING

Tipperary—J. J. Callanan (Captain), J. O'Loughlin, J. Maher, M. Ryan, J. Harney, J. Lanigan, T. O'Meara (goal), M. Kennedy, P. McKenna, P. Purcell, P. Cahill, M. F. Cronin, T. Butler, T. Leahy, T. Tracey. Sub., J. Heeney.

Dublin—James Walsh (Capt.), John Dwyer (goal), T. O'Meara, E. Campion, M. Gill, C. Griffin, C. MacMahon, P. McInerney, M. Finn, T. Quinlan, T. Burke, Matt Power, E. Byrne, T. Teehan, J. Leeson. Subs., H. Quirke, M. Daniels.

1930—FOOTBALL

Kerry—John J. Sheehy (Capt.), J. Riordan (goal), D. O'Connor, J. Barrett, J. Walsh, P. Russell, J. O'Sullivan, T. O'Donnell, C. Brosnan, R. Stack, J. Ryan, M. Doyle, E. Fitzgerald, E. Sweeney, J. Landers.

Monaghan—P. Kilroy (Capt.), T. Bradley (goal), T. Shevlin, J. Farrell, P. Duffy, P. Heeran, J. Duffy, P. Lambe, W. Mason, M. McAleer, C. Fisher, J. O'Carroll, P. McCannon, J. Sexton, H. Brannigan. Sub., P. J. Duffy.

1931—HURLING

Cork—E. Coughlan (Capt.), J. Coughlan (goal), E. O'Connell, J. Hurley, P. O'Grady, M. Aherne, P. Aherne, P. Delea, M. O'Connell, M. Madden, P. Collins, D. B. Murphy, J. O'Regan, W. Clancy, T. Barry.

The above team played in all three matches. G. Garrett (Blackrock) replaced an injured player in the first and second replays.

Kilkenny—L. Meagher (Capt.), J. Dermody (goal), P. Phelan, M. White, P. Larkin, M. Larkin, P. O'Reilly, P. Byrne, E. Byrne, D. Dunne, T. Carroll, E. Doyle, R. Morrissey, W. Dalton, Matt Power.

J. Duggan (Mooncoin) replaced Morrissey (hurt) in first match, and was retained for replays. White and Morrissey were off, P. Walsh (Tullaroan) filling the second vacancy. J. Leahy (Urlingford) replaced L. Meagher (injured).

In the third match D. Treacy (Carrickshock) and T. Leahy (Urlingford) played instead of Meagher and Dalton, and J. Leahy again came on as a substitute.

1931—FOOTBALL

Kerry—Con Brosnan (Capt.), D. O'Keeffe (goal), D. O'Connor, J. Barrett, J. Walsh, P. Russell, J. O'Sullivan, T. Landers, R. Stack, J. Landers, M. Doyle, E. Fitzgerald, J. Ryan, P. Whitty, M. Regan.

Kildare—M. Walsh (Capt.) (goal), J. Meany, M. Goff, F. Malone, P. Miles, J. Higgins, W. Hynan, P. Watters, P. Loughlin, J. Maguire, P. Martin, P. Byrne, H. Burke, D. Bourke, P. Doyle.

1932—FOOTBALL

Kerry—D. O'Keeffe, D. O'Connor, Joe Barrett, J. Walsh, P. Russell, Joe O'Sullivan, J. Whitty, R. Stack, J. Walsh, C. Geaney, M. Doyle, T. Landers, J. Ryan, C. Brosnan, J. J. Landers.

Mayo—T. Burke, J. Gannon, P. Quinn, P. Kelly, T. Tunney, J. O'Malley, G. Ormsby, M. Mulderrig, M. Ormsby, P. Munnelly, T. Hanly, P. Flannelly, G. Courrell, P. Moclair, J. Forde.

1932—HURLING

Kilkenny—J. Dermody, P. Larkin, P. O'Reilly, James Grace, P. Phelan, P. Byrne, J. Carroll, E. Byrne, L. Meagher, J. Walsh, Mar. Power, T. Leahy, D. Dunne, Mattie Power, J. Fitzpatrick.

Clare—Tom Daly, J. Higgins, P. McInerney, J. J. Doyle, J. Houlihan, J. Hogan, L. Blake, J. Gleeson, T. McInerney, M. Falvey, M. Connery, Michael O'Rourke, J. Mullane, T. Burnell, T. Considine.

1933—HURLING

Kilkenny—E. Doyle (Capt.), John Dunne, J. Dermody (goal), L. Meagher, P. Phelan, P. Larkin, M. White, P. O'Reilly, P. Byrne, J. Walsh, J. Fitzpatrick, E. Byrne, T. Leahy, Mar. Power, Matt Power. Subs.—J. Duggan, J. O'Connell.

Limerick—M. Fitzgibbon (Capt.), P. Scanlon (goal), T. Ryan, J. Mackey, M. Mackey, M. Cross, T. McCarthy, P. Clohessy, D. Clohessy, E. Cregan, M. Ryan, P. Ryan, J. Roche, G. Howard, C. O'Brien.

1933—FOOTBALL

Cavan—J. Smith (Capt.), W. Young (goal), M. Denneny, P. Phair, T. O'Reilly, P. Lynch, H. O'Reilly, W. Connolly, T. Coyle, L. Blessing, P. Devlin, D. Morgan, J. Smallhorn, V. McGovern, M. J. Magee. Subs.—T. Crowe, P. W. Connolly, V. McGovern.

Galway—M. Donnellan (Capt.), F. Fox, B. Nestor, M. Brennan (goal), H. Carey, M. Connaire, J. Dunne, J. Kelleher, M. Kelly, T. McCarthy, F. Burke, M. Higgins, D. O'Sullivan, T. Hughes, D. Mitchell. Subs.—B. Nestor, M. Connaire, M. Higgins, D. Mitchell.

1934—FOOTBALL

Galway—M. Higgins (Capt.), M. Brennan (goal), P. J. McDonnell, M. Ferriter, H. Carey, D. O'Sullivan, T. Hughes, T. McCarthy, F. Fox, J. Dunne, M. Connaire, R. Griffin, M. Kelly, D. Mitchell, B. Nestor.

All-Ireland Winners and Finalists.

Dublin—M. Keating (Capt.), J. McDonnell (goal), G. Comerford, M. O'Brien, D. Brennan, M. Casey, F. Cavanagh, P. Cavanagh, P. Hickey, W. Dowling, R. Beggs, M. Wellington, G. Fitzgerald, M. Kelly, E. McCann.

1934—HURLING

Limerick—T. Shinny (goal), E. Cregan, T. MacCarthy, M. Kennedy, M. Cross, P. Clohessy, G. Howard, T. Ryan, M. Ryan, J. Mackey, M. Mackey, J. Roche, J. O'Connell, D. Clohessy, J. Close.

Dublin—C. Forde (goal), A. Murphy, J. Bannon, T. Teehan, J. Walsh, D. Canniffe, P. Roche, E. Wade, M. Daniels, S. Hegarty, T. Treacy, S. Muldowney, J. Feeney, D. O'Neill, J. O'Connell. Subs.—C. MacMahon, J. Culleton.

Above played in replay.

1935—FOOTBALL

Cavan—W. Young (goal), J. Smith, W. Connolly, M. Denny, T. Dolan, T. O'Reilly, P. Phair, H. O'Reilly, T. O'Reilly, D. Morgan, P. Devlin, J. Smallhorn, P. Boylan, L. Blessing, M. J. Magee.

Kildare—J. Maguire (goal), W. Mangan, M. Goff, J. Byrne, P. Watters, J. Higgins, F. Dowling, P. Mathews, C. Higgins, T. Mulhall, P. Byrne, P. Martin, J. Dowling, M. Geraghty, T. Keogh. Sub.—J. Dalton.

1935—HURLING

Kilkenny—J. O'Connell (goal), P. Larkin, P. O'Reilly, P. Blanchfield, Edward Byrne, P. Byrne, P. Phelan, L. Meagher, T. Leahy, J. Walsh, J. Duggan, M. White, J. Dunne, L. Byrne, Matt. Power. Sub.—L. Duggan.

Limerick—P. Scanlan (goal), E. Cregan, T. MacCarthy, M. Cross, M. Kennedy, P. Clohessy, G. Howard, T. Ryan, M. Ryan, J. Mackey, M. Mackey, J. Roche, J. O'Connell, P. MacMahon, J. Close.

1936—HURLING

Limerick—M. Mackey (Capt.), P. Scanlan (goal), T. McCarthy, P. O'Carroll, M. Kennedy, P. Clohessy, M. Cross, G. Howard, T. Ryan, M. Ryan, J. Mackey, J. Roche, D. Clohessy, J. Power, P. McMahon.

Kilkenny—P. Larkin (Capt.), J. O'Connell (goal), P. O'Reilly, P. Blanchfield, P. Byrne, E. Byrne, P. Phelan, L. Meagher, T. Leahy, J. Walsh, M. White, J. Duggan, J. Dunne, M. Power, L. Byrne. Sub.—M. Burke.

1936—FOOTBALL

Mayo—J. O'Malley (Capt.), T. Burke (goal), P. Quinn, J. McGowan, P. Kelly, T. Regan, T. Regan, G. Ormsby, P. Flannelly, H. Kenny, J. Carney, P. Laffey, T. Grier, P. Moclair, J. Munnally, P. Munnally.

Laoghis—J. McDonnell (Capt.), T. Delany (goal), T. Delany, J. Brennan, T. O'Brien, P. Swayne, D. Walsh, C. Delany, W. Delany, D. Douglas, J. Delany, M. Delany, T. Keogh, J. Keating, J. O'Reilly. Sub.—J. Moran.

**INTER-PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP FINALISTS.
(RAILWAY CUPS)****1927—HURLING**

Leinster—Dr. T. Daly (goal), Ed. Tobin, P. McInerney, G. Howard, M. Gill, D. O'Neill, E. Fahy, Jas. Walsh, M. Power (Dublin); J. Byrne (Leix); W. Dunphy, E. Doyle, L. Meagher, J. Roberts, H. Meagher (Kilkenny).

Munster—Sean Murphy, E. Coughlan, E. O'Connell, M. Murphy, J. Regan, J. Hurley, P. Aherne, M. Aherne (Cork); M. Murphy (goal), J. J. Kinnane, M. Cross, W. Gleeson (Limerick); M. D'Arcy, P. Cahill, M. Kennedy (Tipperary).

1927—FOOTBALL

Munster—John J. Sheehy, J. Riordan (goal), Joe Barrett, J. Walsh, Paul Russell, E. Fitzgerald, J. Slattery, C. Brosnan, R. Stack, J. Ryan, Joe Sullivan, T. Mahony, James Bailey, Frank Sheehy, P. Clifford (all Kerry).

Connacht—T. Molloy, M. Walsh, M. Bannerton, T. Leech, T. Hegarty (Galway); P. O'Beirne, R. Creagh, John Forde, M. Mulderrig (Mayo); G. Higgins (goal), Thos. Shevlin, M. Murphy (Roscommon); P. Collieran (Sligo); W. Martin, M. Dolan (Leitrim).

1928—HURLING

Munster—Sean Oge Murphy (Capt.), E. O'Connell, D. B. Murphy, J. Hurley, E. Coughlan (Cork); T. Shinny (goal), J. J. Kinnane, M. Gibbons, T. Conway (Limerick); P. Cahill, M. Kennedy, J. J. Callanan, P. Purcell, M. Cronin (Tipperary); T. Considine (Clare). Sub.—M. Leahy (Cork).

Leinster—M. Gill (Capt.), T. Daly (goal), P. McInerney, J. Walsh, E. Tobin, G. Howard, D. O'Neill, M. Power, E. Fahy, T. Barry (Dublin), W. Dunphy, E. Doyle, H. Meagher (Kilkenny); J. Byrne, P. Kelly (Leix).

1928—FOOTBALL

Leinster—M. Walsh (goal), M. Goff, J. Higgins, F. Malone, P. Martin, P. Doyle (Kildare); P. Russell, P. McDonnell (Dublin); M. O'Neill, N. Walsh (Wexford); M. McKeown, W. Lawless (Louth); P. Bates, W. Whelan (Leix); M. Keogh (Meath). Sub.—J. Delany (Leix).

Ulster—P. Kilroy (Capt.), T. Bradley (goal), F. Farrell, J. Brannagan, J. Duffey, J. Treanor (Monaghan); G. Hanratty, J. Maguire, P. Fearon, P. McCusker (Armagh); J. P. Murphy, J. Smith (Cavan); P. Cunningham, J. C. McDonnell (Antrim); T. J. Weyness (Monaghan).

1929—HURLING

Munster—Sean Oge Murphy (Capt.), D. B. Murphy, J. O'Regan, M. O'Connell, E. Coughlan, M. Aherne (Cork); T. Shinny (goal), M. Gibbons, T. Conway, M. Cross (Limerick); J. Doyle, T. Considine (Clare); P. Purcell, P. Cahill, M. Kennedy (Tipperary); C. Keane (Tipperary, Sub.).

All-Ireland Winners and Finalists.

Leinster—M. Gill (Capt.), G. Howard, T. Barry, P. McInerney, J. Walsh, M. Power (Dublin); R. Collins (goal—Meath); J. Byrne, E. Tobin, D. O'Neill, J. Murphy (Leix); P. Byrne, P. Keely, L. Meagher (Kilkenny); W. Cordial (Offaly).

1929—FOOTBALL

Leinster—W. Gannon (Capt.), M. Goff, A. Fitzpatrick, J. Higgins, P. Doyle, P. Martin (Kildare); J. McDonnell (goal), J. Norris, M. O'Brien, P. McDonnell (Dublin); P. Bates, J. Delany (Leix); M. McKeown (Louth); N. Walsh, M. O'Neill (Wexford).

Munster—Dr. Kearney (Capt.), M. Donegan (Cork); J. Riordan (goal), M. Murphy, J. Barrett, J. Walsh, P. Russell, J. O'Sullivan, C. Brosnan, E. Fitzgerald, J. J. Sheehy, J. Landers (Kerry); M. Keating (Limerick); T. Lee, C. Keane (Tipperary).

1930—HURLING

Munster—D. B. Murphy (Capt.), J. O'Regan, J. Hurley, M. O'Connell (Cork), T. Shinny (goal), M. Cross, M. Gibbons, T. Conway (Limerick), P. Cahill, P. Purcell, M. Kennedy, T. Treacy (Tipperary), J. J. Doyle, T. Considine (Clare), C. Ware (Waterford).

Leinster—W. Dunphy (Capt.), P. Phelan (goal), Martin Power, P. Byrne, L. Meagher, P. Walsh (Kilkenny), T. Burke, C. McMahon, E. Byrne, Jim Walsh, M. Gill, M. Power, M. Finn, S. Tumpane (Dublin), E. Giles (Meath). Sub.—P. Kelly (Leix).

1930—FOOTBALL

Leinster—John Higgins (Capt.), M. Goff, W. Hynan, F. Malone, P. Loughlin, P. Doyle, P. Martin (Kildare), John J. McDonnell (goal), P. McDonnell, M. O'Brien (Dublin), D. Walsh, D. Douglas, J. Delany (Leix), P. Byrne (Wexford), M. Rogers (Meath). Subs.—M. O'Neill (Wexford).

Munster—J. Barrett (Capt.), J. Riordan (goal), J. Walsh, J. O'Sullivan, P. Russell, T. O'Donnell, C. Brosnan, R. Stack, J. Ryan, M. Doyle, E. Sweeney, J. J. Sheehy, M. O'Rourke, T. Barrett (Kerry), M. Donegan (Cork).

1931—HURLING

Munster—T. O'Meara, C. Ware, J. J. Doyle, P. Collins, M. Cross, P. Purcell, G. Howard, T. Considine, J. Hurley, D. B. Murphy, P. Cahill, E. Coughlan, T. Treacy, M. Aherne, M. Kennedy, J. Ware, J. O'Loughlin, L. Blake, P. Delea, T. Leahy, M. Gibbons.

Leinster—James Walsh (Capt.), John O'Dwyer (goal), P. McInerney, Charles McMahon, T. Teehan, M. Gill, S. Tumpane, T. Quinlan, S. Hegarty, M. Power (Dublin), P. Byrne, E. Doyle, P. Phelan, J. Roberts, Edward Byrne (Kilkenny).

1931—FOOTBALL

Munster—J. Barrett, D. O'Connor, P. Russell, T. O'Donnell, C. Brosnan, R. Stack, M. Doyle, E. Fitzgerald, J. Landers, T. Landers, T. O'Keefe, P. Whitty, J. Regan, J. O'Donnell (Kerry), G. Comerford (Clare).

Leinster—M. Goff, J. Hayes, F. Malone, J. Higgins, W. Ryan, P. Loughlin, P. Martin (Kildare), John McDonnell, M. O'Brien, T. O'Dowd (Dublin), T. Nulty, M. Rogers (Meath), D. Walsh, D. Douglas, J. Delany (Laoighis).

1932—HURLING

Leinster—J. Dermody (goal), P. O'Reilly, P. Larkin, P. Phelan, D. Dunne, T. Leahy, M. Power, E. Byrne (Kilkenny), T. Teehan, C. McMahon, J. Walsh, S. Hegarty, D. O'Neill (Dublin), P. Drennan, E. Tobin (Laoighis).

Munster—E. Coughlan (Capt.), P. Collins, G. Garrett, W. Clancy, D. B. Murphy, M. Aherne (Cork), T. O'Meara (goal), P. Purcell, T. Treacy, P. Cahill, M. Kennedy (Tipperary), J. J. Doyle (Clare), C. Ware, P. Browne (Waterford), M. Cross (Limerick). Sub.—P. Clohessy (Limerick).

1932—FOOTBALL

Leinster—J. Higgins (Capt.), M. Goff, P. Martin, P. Byrne, D. Burke (Kildare), J. McDonnell (goal), P. Hickey, T. O'Dowd (Dublin), M. Nulty, T. Meade, M. Rodgers, T. McGuinness (Meath), D. Walsh, J. Delany, D. Douglas (Laoighis).

Munster—D. O'Keefe (goal), D. O'Connor, P. Whitty, John Walsh, P. Russell, T. Landers, C. Brosnan, R. Stack, M. Doyle, J. Landers, J. Ryan, C. Guiney (Kerry), G. Comerford (Clare), J. Duggan (Limerick), P. Arragan (Tipperary).

1933—FOOTBALL

Leinster—J. McDonnell, P. Hickey, G. McLaughlin, D. Brennan, E. McCann, T. O'Dowd (Dublin), T. Meade, W. Shaw (Meath), J. Higgins, P. Martin, P. Byrne (Kildare), N. Walsh, P. Spillane (Wexford), D. Douglas, J. Delany (Laoighis).

Connacht—T. Burke, P. Kelly, P. Quinn, J. O'Malley, G. Courell, P. Moclair, F. O'Fuartharn (Mayo), H. Carey, Michael Donnellan, Michael Higgins, F. Fox, Mar. Donnellan (Galway), L. Colleran, M. Kilcoyne (Sligo), J. Creighton (Roscommon).

1933—HURLING

Leinster—J. Dermody, P. Larkin, P. O'Reilly, P. Phelan, P. Byrne, E. Doyle, E. Byrne, L. Meagher, J. Walsh, D. Dunne, M. Power (Kilkenny), C. McMahon, E. Wade, J. Walsh, D. O'Neill (Dublin).

Munster—Tom Daly, J. J. Doyle, J. Houlihan, L. Blake (Clare), G. Garrett, P. Collins, D. B. Murphy, T. McCarthy, W. Clancy (Cork), T. McCarthy, P. Clohessy, Tim Ryan (Limerick), P. Purcell, M. Kennedy (Tipperary), D. Wyse (Waterford).

1934—FOOTBALL

Connacht—T. Burke (goal), P. Quinn, P. Kelly, P. Flannelly, G. Ormsby, J. Carney, G. Courell, P. Moclair (Mayo), H. Carey, M. Connaire, F. Fox, J. Dunne, M. Donnellan, M. Higgins, B. Nestor (Galway).

Leinster—J. McDonnell (goal), D. Brennan, P. Synnott, M. Kelly (Dublin), T. Meade, J. Loughran (Meath), M. McKeown (Louth), P. Fane, P. Mythen, N. Walsh (Wexford), J. Higgins, P. Martin, P. Byrne (Kildare), D. Douglas, J. Delany (Laoighis).

1934—HURLING

Munster—P. Scanlan, E. Cregan, T. McCarthy, M. Cross, P. Clohessy, Tim Ryan, Michael Mackey (Limerick), G. Garrett, D. B. Murphy, J. Kenneally (Cork), P. Purcell, T. Treacy, M. Kennedy (Tipperary), L. Blake (Clare), D. Wyse (Waterford).

Leinster—C. Forde, C. McMahon, Edwd. Wade, S. Hegarty (Dublin), P. Larkin, P. Byrne, P. Phelan, E. Byrne, T. Leahy, L. Meagher, Mar. Power, J. Walsh, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Dunne, Matt Power (Kilkenny).

1935—HURLING

Munster—T. Ryan (Capt.), P. Scanlan (goal), T. McCarthy, M. Kennedy, John Mackey, M. Mackey, P. Clohessy (Limerick), C. Ware (Waterford), G. Garrett, J. Barrett, M. Brennan (Cork), L. Blake, M. Hennessy, J. Harrington (Clare), M. Kennedy (Tipperary).

Leinster—C. MacMahon (Capt.), C. Forde (goal), A. Murphy, D. Canniffe, S. Hegarty, E. Wade, J. O'Connell (Dublin), P. Larkin, P. Phelan, T. Leahy, E. Byrne, L. Meagher, Matt. Power, L. Byrne, J. Dunne (Kilkenny). Subs.—T. Treacy (Dublin), J. Walsh (Kilkenny).

1935—FOOTBALL

Leinster—J. MacDonnell (Capt.—goal), R. Beggs, P. Cavanagh, G. Comerford (Dublin), E. Boyle, J. Coyle (Louth), T. McGuinness, W. Shaw, A. Donnelly (Meath), J. Byrne, P. Watters, P. Byrne (Kildare), W. Delany, John Delany, D. Douglas (Laoisighs).

Munster—P. Russell (Capt.), T. O'Donnell, P. Whitty, P. O'Connor (Kerry), M. O'Sullivan (goal), J. Lonergan, T. O'Keefe, R. Power, R. Allen, J. McGann (Tipperary), M. Studdert (Clare), T. Greany, P. O'Donnell (Waterford), T. Culhane (Limerick), T. Cotter (Cork).

1936—HURLING

Leinster—J. O'Connell (goal), P. Larkin, P. Byrne, P. Blanchfield, T. Leahy, Ed. Byrne, P. Phelan, J. Walsh, L. Byrne, M. Power (Kilkenny), T. Teehan, D. Cuniffe, C. MacMahon, M. Daniels, Ed. Wade (Dublin).

Munster—P. Scanlan (goal), T. McCarthy, M. Kennedy, M. Cross, P. Clohessy, T. Ryan, J. Mackey, M. Mackey, P. MacMahon (Limerick), J. Maher, P. Purcell (Tipperary), J. Barrett, M. Brennan (Cork), L. Blake, M. Hennessy (Clare). Subs.—J. Cooney (Tipperary), J. Quirke (Cork).

1936—FOOTBALL

Connacht—T. Burke (goal), P. Kelly, T. Regan, G. Ormsby, H. Kenny, P. Flannelly, J. Carney, P. Moclair (Mayo), M. Connaire, F. Fox, R. Beggs, M. Higgins, R. Griffin, B. Nester (Galway), P. Cavanagh (Sligo).

Ulster—W. Young (goal), T. Dolan, M. Denny, T. O'Reilly, P. Phair, H. O'Reilly, T. O'Reilly, D. Morgan, P. Devlin, J. Smallhorn, P. Boylan, L. Blessing, M. J. Magee (Cavan), J. Vallely, J. McCullagh (Armagh).

COUNTY CHAMPIONS

Note.—In the years for which no winners are returned, no championships were played, or no definite result was reached.

ANTRIM
Hurling

1901—Belfast Brian Oge
1902—Belfast Lamh Dearg
1903—Belfast O'Neill

1904—Belfast Tir-na-
nOge
1906—Carey Faughs
1907—Belfast O'Neill

1908—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais
1909—Belfast Brian Oge
1910—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais

1911—Belfast Mitchells
1912—Belfast Patrick
James
1913—Belfast Stephens
James

1914—Belfast Stephens
James
1915—Seaghan an Diomais
1916—Carey Faughs
1917—Belfast Stephens
James

1918—Belfast O'Donovan
Rossas
1920—Loughguile Sham-
rocks
1921—Belfast O'Donovan
Rossas

1922—Tir-na-nOge, Ran-
dalstown
1923—Carey Faughs
1924—Loughguile Sham-
rocks

1925—Tir-na-nOge, Ran-
dalstown
1926—Belfast O'Connells
1927—Loughguile Sham-
rocks

1928—Belfast O'Connells
1929—Loughguile Sham-
rocks
1930—Belfast O'Connells
1931—Cushendun

1932—Belfast O'Connells
1933—Ballycastle
1934—St. John's
1935—Glenariffe Ossians

1936—Belfast McKelveys
1937—Belfast Parnells
1938—Creggan Kickhams
1939—Belfast Kickhams
1940—Belfast St. Gall's

1941—Belfast St. Gall's
1942—Belfast Davitts
1943—Belfast St. Gall's
1944—Kickhams, Ballycastle

1945—G. Uladhs
1946—Keady Michael
1947—Camlough Seaghan
an Diomais

1948—Wolfe Tones
1949—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1950—Belfast Tir-na-nOge

1951—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1952—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1953—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1954—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1955—Belfast Tir-na-nOge

1956—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1957—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
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1960—Belfast Tir-na-nOge

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1982—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1983—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1984—Belfast Tir-na-nOge
1985—Belfast Tir-na-nOge

1903—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais
1904—Belfast O'Neill
1905—Belfast O'Neill
1906—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais

1907—Belfast O'Neill
1908—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais
1909—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais
1910—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais

1911—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais
1912—Belfast Seaghan an
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1913—Belfast Seaghan an
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1914—Belfast Seaghan an
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1915—Belfast Seaghan an
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1916—Belfast Seaghan an
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1917—Belfast Seaghan an
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1918—Belfast Seaghan an
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1919—Belfast Seaghan an
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1942—Belfast Seaghan an
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1990—Belfast Seaghan an
Diomais

1927—Keady Eire Oges
1928—Young Irelands,
Armagh
1931—Red Hands, Armagh
1932—Keady Eire Oges
1933—O'Donnells, Armagh
1934—O'Donnells, Armagh
1935—Dwyers, Keady

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2034—Dwyers, Keady
2035—Dwyers, Keady

2036—Dwyers, Keady
2037—Dwyers, Keady
2038—Dwyers, Keady
2039—Dwyers, Keady
2040—Dwyers, Keady

County Champions.

1932—St. Moninnas, Killeavey
 1933—Keady Dwyers
 1934—Border Rangers, Jonesboro'
 1935—St. Killians, Whitecross
 1936—Bessbrook, Geraldines

CARLOW Hurling

1906-8—Carlow Graigue Sinn Fein
 1909—Tullow St. Patricks
 1910—Bagenalstown
 1912-6—Tullow
 1917—Bagenalstown
 1921—Carlow Town
 1928-31—Muinebeag
 1932—St. Mullins
 1933—Cooleyhune
 1934-5—Muinebeag

Football

1898-1902—Loughmartin Emmets
 1903—Carlow Barrow Rangers
 1904—Tullow St. Patrick's
 1908-9—Graigue-Cullen Young Irelands
 1910—Borris
 1911-5—Graigue-Cullen Young Irelands
 1916—Tullow St. Patricks
 1918—Young Irelands
 1919-20—Palatine O'Reillys
 1921-5—Graigue-Cullen Young Irelands
 1926—Milford
 1927-8—Carlow Town
 1929—Leighlinbridge
 1930—Carlow Town
 1931-2—Carlow O'Hanrahans
 1933—Milford
 1934—Tinryland
 1935—Kilbride

Junior Football

1914—Palatine
 1915—Rathvilly
 1916—Kildavin
 1917—Drumpha
 1919—Young Irelands
 1920—Bagenalstown
 1921—Carlow O'Hanrahans
 1923-4—Milford
 1925—Muine Beag
 1926—Fenagh
 1927—Ballymurphy
 1928—Myshall
 1929—Shamrocks
 1930—Kilbride
 1931—Milford

1932—Fighting Cocks
 1933—Tinryland
 1934—Tullow
 1935—Muine Beag

CAVAN Hurling

1920—Ballyhaise Shamrocks
 1921—Belturbet Rory O'Moore's
 1922—Cavan Slashers
 1923—Belturbet Rory O'Moore's
 1924—Cavan Slashers
 1925-6—Ballyhaise Shamrocks
 1927—Drumbo Craobh Ruadh
 1928-9—Cavan
 1930—Kill
 1932—Cootehill
 1933-35—Cavan Slashers

Football

1888—Maghera Mac Finns
 1890—Cavan Slashers
 1903-5—Drumlane Sons of O'Connell
 1906—Killeshandra Leaguers
 1907—Drumlane Sons of O'Connell
 1908—Lacken Celtics
 1909-10—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1911—Bailieboro' Shamrocks
 1912-5—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1916—Virginia Gaels
 1917—Cavan Slashers
 1918—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1919—Virginia Gaels
 1920—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1921—Kingscourt Stars
 1922—Cavan Slashers
 1923—Templeport St. Aidans
 1924-5—Cavan Slashers
 1926—Maghera Mac Finns
 1927—Cavan Slashers
 1928-9—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1930-31—Cavan Slashers
 1932-34—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1935—Mullahoran

Junior Football

1913—Ballinagh Naomh Feidlim
 1914—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1915—Cavan Slashers
 1916—Gowna West Breffnies

1917—Loughduff Volunteers
 1918—Drumbo Sons of Erin
 1919—Bailieboro' Shamrocks
 1920—Bruskey Sean McDermotts
 1921—Ballymachugh St. Patricks
 1922-3—Templeport St. Aidans
 1924—Tullycoo
 1925—Lurgan
 1926—Cavan Slashers
 1927—Cornafean Naomh Fionnain
 1928—Munterconnaught
 1929—Camagh
 1930—Templeport
 1931—Kingscourt
 1932—Mullahoran
 1933—Arva
 1934—Gowna
 1935—Croghan

Senior Football League

1923—Bailieboro' Shamrocks
 1924—Templeport
 1925—Cavan Slashers
 1926—Maghera Mac Finns
 1927—Div. I.—Bailieboro' Shamrocks
 1927—Div. II.—Crosserlough Gaels
 1928-31—Cornafean
 1932—Cootehill
 1933-34—Cornafean
 1935—Virginia

CLARE Hurling

1887—Garranboy
 1888—O'Gonnelloe
 1889—Tulla
 1896-7—Tulla
 1898—Carrahan
 1899—Tulla
 1900—Carrahan
 1902-3—Kilnamona
 1904—O'Callaghan's Mills
 1905—Tulla
 1906—O'Callaghan's Mills
 1907—Scariff
 1908-9—Kilnamona
 1910—O'Callaghan's Mills
 1911—Ennis
 1912—Newmarket-on-Fergus
 1913—Tulla
 1914-6—Ennis
 1917—Newmarket-on-Fergus
 1918—O'Neills
 1919—Cloonlara

Junior Football

1926—Kilkee
 1927—Cooraclare
 1928—Doonbeg
 1929-30—Kilmurry Ibricken
 1931—Kilfenora
 1932—Kilmurry Ibricken
 1933—Quilty
 1934—Kilfenora
 1935—Doolin

Football

1887-8—Newmarket-on-Fergus
 1889—Killadysart
 1896—Killimer
 1897—Ennis
 1898—Doora
 1899—Ennis Dalcassians
 1900—Labasheeda
 1902-3—Kilrush
 1904—Ennis
 1905-6—Miltown-Malbary
 1907—Ennis
 1908—Clarecastle
 1909-11—Ennis
 1912—Kilrush
 1913-4—Ennis
 1915-6—Miltown Malbay
 1917-8—Cooraclare
 1919—Kilrush
 1922—Coolmeen
 1923—Miltown Malbay
 1924—Kilrush
 1925—Miltown Malbay
 1926—Kilkee
 1927—Miltown Malbay
 1928—Kilkee
 1929—Ennis Dalcassians
 1930-1—Kilrush
 1932—Miltown Malbay
 1933—Kilmurry Ibricken
 1934—Kilrush
 1935—Quilty

Intermediate Hurling

1927—Clonlara
 1928—Ennis Rovers
 1929—Kilkishen
 1930—Feakle
 1931—Clarecastle
 1932—Bodyke
 1933—O'Callaghan's Mills
 1934—Clonony
 1935—Kilkishen

Junior Hurling

1926—Newmarket
 1927—Ennis
 1928—Feakle
 1929—Bodyke
 1930—Meelick
 1931—Tradaree
 1932—Ruan
 1933—Clonony
 1934—Crusheen
 1935—Cratloe

CORK Hurling

1887—Cork Nationals
 1888—Tower Street
 1889—Blackrock
 1890—Aghabullogue
 1891—Blackrock
 1892—Redmonds
 1893-5—Blackrock
 1896—Ballyhea
 1897-8—Blackrock
 1899—St. Finbars
 1900-1—Redmonds
 1902—Dungourney
 1903—Blackrock
 1904-6—St. Finbars
 1907—Dungourney
 1908—Blackrock
 1909—Dungourney
 1910-3—Blackrock
 1914—Midleton
 1915—Redmonds
 1916—Midleton
 1917—Redmonds
 1918—Carrigtwohill
 1919—St. Finbars

1920—Blackrock
 1922-3—St. Finbars
 1924-5—Blackrock
 1926—St. Finbars
 1927—Blackrock
 1928—Eire Oge
 1929-31—Blackrock
 1932-3—St. Finbars
 1934-6—Glen Rovers

Football

1887—Lees
 1890—Midleton
 1891-2—Clondrohid
 1893—Dromtariffe
 1894—Nils
 1895—Fermoy
 1896—Lees
 1897—Dunmanway
 1898-1900—Fermoy
 1901—Nils
 1902-4—Lees
 1905-6—Fermoy
 1907-8—Lees
 1909-10—Macroom
 1911—Lees
 1912-3—Macroom
 1914—Lees

1915—Nils
 1916—Collegians
 1917—Nils
 1918-9—Cobh
 1920—University College
 1922-3—Lees
 1924-5—Nils
 1926—Macroom
 1927-8—University College
 1929—Collins (awarded)
 1930-1—Macroom
 1932-4—Bears
 1935—Macroom
 1936—Duhallow West

Intermediate Hurling

1926—Kinsale
 1927—Cobh
 1928—Nemo Rangers
 1929—Ballincollig
 1930—Passage
 1931—Ballyhea
 1932—Ballynora
 1933—Lough Rovers
 1934-5—Ballincollig
 1936—St. Annes

Junior Hurling

1926—Cobh
 1927—Ballincollig
 1928—St. Annes
 1929—Bandon
 1930—Ballyhea
 1931—Blackrock
 1932—Lough Rovers
 1933—Kinsale
 1934—Liscarroll

Intermediate Football

1926—Buttevant
 1927—Duhallow United
 1928—Nemo Rangers
 1929—Mitchelstown
 1930—St. Finbars
 1932—Fermoy
 1933—Kilmurry
 1934—Bantry
 1935—Dromtariffe
 1936—Bantry

Junior Football

1926—Geraldines
 1927—Urban
 1928—Bantry
 1929—Bandon
 1930—Clonakilty
 1932—Kinsale
 1933—Ballincollig
 1934—Dromtariffe
 1935—Dunmanway

DERRY Hurling

1891—St. Patricks
 1902-3—Sarsfields
 1904-5—St. Patricks
 1906-8—Eire Oge
 1930-1—Burt
 1933-34—Sarsfields

County Champions.

Football

1905-6—Clan Uladh
1907-8—Eire Oge
1913—Clan Chonail
1922—Emmets
1925—Magherafelt
1926—Ballinderry
1927-8—Mitchels,

Glenullin
1930—United Services,
Buncrana

1931—Burt
1933—Ballinderry,
Shamrocks

1934—St. Treas, New-
bridge

1935—St. Colms,
Ballinascreen

DONEGAL**Hurling**

1906—Burt Hibernians
1907—Bundoran Sinn Fein
1925—Ballyshannon
1926—Letterkenny

Geraldines
1927-8—Finner Camp,
Manorcunningham

1929-31—Beal Atha
Seanaigh Aodh Ruadh

1932-3—Letterkenny
1934-6—Carrowmore

Football

1905-6—Letterkenny
Lamh Dearg

1906-7—Donegal Bal
Deargs

1919—Bundoran
1920—Killygordan

1921—Castelfin
1922—Donegal Town

1923—Ardara
1924—Kilcar

1925—Ardara
1926-7—Letterkenny
Rovers

1928—Ardara
1929—Ballyshannon

1930—Dungloe
1932—Ballyshannon

1933—Dungloe
1934—Bundoran

1935—Gaothdobhair
1936—Dungloe

Junior Football

1928-31—Glenties
1932—Ballybofey

1933—Owentocker
1934—Rosses Rovers

1935—Gweedore

Junior Hurling

1934—Carndonagh
1935—Merville

DOWN**Hurling**

1903-4—Newry Faughs
1905-6—Newcastle Clanna
Barca

1907-9—Newry Faughs
1910—Ballyvarley
Shamrocks

1912-20—Kilclief Ben
Dearg

1925—Kilclief Ben Dearg
1926—Portaferry Carrig
Uladh

1927-8—Leitrim Fontenoy
1929—Portaferry Carrig
Uladh

1930—Newry Faugh an
Bealachs

1931-3—Kilclief Ben
Dearg

1934—Newry
1935—Kilclief

Football

1905—Leitrim Fontenoy
1906-9—Newry Faughs
1917-9—Mayobridge

1920—Leitrim
1924—Castlewellan

1925-8—Kilcoo Owen Roes
1929—Drumnaquoile

1930—Clonduff Shamrocks
1931-33—Kilcoo Owen
Roes

1934—Castlewellan
1935—Downpatrick

Junior Football

1927—Kilcoo II
1928—Drumnaconnor

1929—Ballylough
1930—Burren St. Marys

1931—Rathfriland
1932—Warrenpoint

1933—Kilkeel St. Colmans
1934—Rathfriland

1935—Burrenbridge

Co. Football League

1935-6—Castlewellan

Hurling League

1933—Rathfriland

1934—Newry
1935—Kilclief

DUBLIN**Hurling**

1887—Metropolitans
1889-90—Kickhams
1891—Rapparees

1892—Davitts
1894—Rapparees

1895-9—Commercial
1900-1—Faughs

1903-4—Faughs

1905—Commercial
1906—Faughs

1907—Commercial
1908—Kickhams

1909—Commercial
1910-1—Faughs

1912—Rapparees
1913—Thomas Davis

1914-5—Faughs
1916—Commercial

1917-9—Collegians
1920-3—Faughs

1924—Kickhams
1925-9—Garda

1930—Faughs
1931—Garda

1932—Young Irelands
1933—Army Metro

1934—University College
1935—Army Metro

1936—Faughs

Football

1887—Erin's Hope
1888—Feach McHugh

1889—Faughs
1890—Isles of the Sea

1891-4—Young Ireland
1895—Isles of the Sea

1896—Young Irelands
1897—Kickhams

1898-9—Geraldines
1900—Isles of the Sea

1901—Bray Emmets
1903—Keatings

1904-7—Kickhams
1908—Geraldines

1909—Keatings
1910—Geraldines

1911—Keatings
1912—Kickhams

1913—Parnells
1914-5—Geraldines

1916—Parnells
1917—Geraldines

1918-20—O'Tooles
1921—St. Marys

1922-6—O'Tooles
1927—Garda

1928—O'Tooles
1929—Garda

1930—St. Josephs
1931—O'Tooles

1932—Erin's Hope
1933-35—Garda

1936—Clan-na-Gaedheal

Junior Football

1928—Ballyboden
Wanderers

1929—St. Josephs
1930—Brian Boru

1931—Clan O'Tooles
1932—Sean McDermotts

1933—Pioneers, Bal-

briggan
1934—Peadar Mackens
1935—St. Pauls

1936—St. Marnocks

1934—Newtownbutler

1935—Kinawley

GALWAY**Hurling**

1887—Meelick
1889—Peterswell
1892-3—College Road,
Galway

1894-6—Ardrahan
1897—Killimore

1898-1900—Peterswell
1901-3—Ardrahan

1904-5—Peterswell
1906—Mullagh

1907—Peterswell
1908—Kilconeiron

1909—Craughwell
1911—Derrydonnell

1912—Kilconeiron
1913—Woodford

1914—Gort
1915—Craughwell

1916—Gort
1917—Woodford

1918—Craughwell
1919—Kilconeiron

1920—Tynagh
1922-3—Tynagh

1925—Tynagh
1928—Tynagh

1929—Mullagh
1930-1—Craughwell

1932—Mullagh
1933—Maree

1934—Gort
1935—Galway Liam
Mellows

FERMANAGH**Hurling**

1906-7—Enniskillen
O'Neill

1908—Ashwood Maguires

Football

1904-6—Teemore Sham-
rocks

1907-9—Enniskillen
O'Neill

1910-17—Teemore Sham-
rocks

1918—Irvinestown St.
Maolaises

1924—Teemore Shamrocks
1925—Killyover Red

Hands
1926—Teemore Shamrocks
1927—Knockninny Harps

1928—Lisnaskea Emmets
1929—Teemore Shamrocks

1930—Enniskillen Gaels
1931—Lisnaskea Emmets

1932—Knockninny Harps
1933—Beinaleck Art

McMurrugh**Football**

1887—Dunmore
1889—Dunmore MacHales

1890—Cahiristrane
1891—Dunmore

1892-7—Tuam Stars
1898—Loughrea St.
Brendans

1899—Tuam Krugers
1900—Dunmore MacHales

1901—Tuam Krugers
1902—Dunmore MacHales

1903-4—Athenry De Wets
1905—Tuam St. Jarlaths

1906—Athenry De Wets
1907—Dunmore MacHales

1908-9—Tuam Stars
1910—Dunmore MacHales

1911—Tuam Stars
1912—Dunmore MacHales

1913-9—Ballinasloe
1922-5—Ballinasloe

1928-30—Ballinasloe
1931—Annaghdown

1932—Corofin
1933—Univ. Coll., Galway

1935—Univ. Coll., Galway

Junior Hurling

1907—Turloughmore
Sarsfields

1908—Peterswell
1909—Derrydonnell

1910—Peterswell
1911—Monivea

1912-3—Claddagh
1914—Portumna

1915—Tynagh
1916—Athenry

1917—Abbey
1918—Cappataggle

1919—Gurteen
1922—Mullagh

1923—Leitrim
1924—Mullagh

1925-6—Oranmore
1928—Mullagh

1929—Derrydonnell
1930—Castlegar

1931—Ahascragh
1932—Oranmore

1933—Woodford
1934—Ardrahan

1935—Ballinakill

Junior Football

1907—Tuam Eire Oges
1908—Mountbellew

1909—Tuam Stars
1910—Annaghdown

1911—Tuam Stars
1912-3—Cahiristrane

1914—Ballinasloe
1915-6—Tuam Stars

1917—Oughterard
1918—Galway Gaels

1926—Corofin
1928—Corofin

1929—Ballinasloe
1930—Tuam

1931—Dunmore
1932-3—Tuam

1935—Galway Wolf Tones

KERRY**Hurling**

1889—Kenmare
1890—Kilmoyley

1891—Ballyduff
1892—Kilmoyley

1893—Odorney
1894-5—Kilmoyley

1896—Odorney
1897—Kilmoyley

1900-1—Kilmoyley
1902—Kenmare

1903—Tralee Celtic
1904-7—Kilmoyley

1908—Lixnaw
1909-12—Tralee

1913—Lixnaw
1914-5—Tralee

1919—Tralee Parnells
1925-6—Tralee

1927—Tralee Selection

County Champions.

1928-9—Rock St., Tralee
1931—Rock Street
1932—Causeway

Football

1887-90—Laune Rangers
1891—Ballymacelligott
1892-3—Laune Rangers
1894-5—Ballymacelligott
1896—Cahirciveen
1897—Tralee and
Cahirciveen

1900—Laune Rangers
1901—Kilmarney Crokes
1902-9—Tralee Mitchells
1910—Tralee
1911—Killoglin
1912—Tralee
1913-4—Kilmarney
1917—Tralee

1918—Ballymacelligott
1919—Tralee
1925-7—Tralee Selection
1928—Rock Street, Tralee
1929—Boherbee
1930-2—Rock Street
(Austin Stacks)
1933—Strand Street
(O'Rahillys)

1934—Unfinished
1935—Suspended

KILDARE

Football

1887-8—Clane
1889—Mountrice
1890—Monasterevan
1891—Mountrice
1892—Clane
1895—Clane
1896—Maynooth
1897—Clane
1900—Clane
1902-3—Clane
1904-7—Rosebery
1909—Rosebery
1910—Monasterevan
1911—Rosebery
1912—Maynooth
1913—Rosebery
1914—Kilcock
1915—Kilcullen
1916—Clane
1917—Kilcock
1918-19—Caragh
1920—Naas
1921—St. Conleiths
1922-4—Naas
1925—Rathangan
1926—Caragh
1927—Kildare Town
1928—Naas
1929-30—Kildare Town
1931-2—Naas
1933-34—Athy
1935-6—Raheens

Hurling

1900—St. Thomas' College
1901-2—St. Conleiths
1903-11—Clane
1912—St. Conleiths
1913-9—Clane
1921—Celbridge
1922—Clane
1924—Maynooth
1925—Goff Bks.
1928—Athy
1931—McDonagh Bks.

Intermediate Football

1928—Castledermot
1929—Leixlip
1930—Carbury
1931—Caragh
1932—Castledermot
1933—Newbridge

Junior Football

1907—Athy
1908—Madenstown
1909—Monasterevan
1911—Kildare
1912—Naas
1913—Maynooth
1914—Kilcullen
1915—Eadestown
1916—Blacktrench
1917—Caragh
1918—Madenstown
1919—Naas
1920—Rathangan
1921—Kildare
1922—Ellistown
1923—Celbridge
1924—Roseberry
1925—Madenstown
1926—Carbury
1927—Athgarvan
1928—Raheens
1929—Clane
1930—Suncoft
1931—Newbridge
1932—Moorefield
1933—Roseberry
1934—Robertstown

KILKENNY

Hurling

1887—Tullaroan
1888—Mooncoin
1889—Tullaroan
1890—Bennetsbridge
1893—Tullaroan
1894—Confederation
1895—Tullaroan
1896—Confederation
1897—Tullaroan
1898—Threecastles
1899—Tullaroan
1900—Mooncoin
1901-2—Tullaroan

1903—Threecastles

1904—Tullaroan
1905—Erin's Own
1906—Mooncoin
1907—Tullaroan
1908-9—Mooncoin
1910-12—Tullaroan
1913—Mooncoin
1914-19—Tullaroan
1922—Mooncoin
1923—Dicksboro'
1924-5—Tullaroan
1926—Dicksboro'
1927-9—Mooncoin
1930—Tullaroan
1931—Carrickshock
1932—Mooncoin
1933-4—Tullaroan
1935—James Stephens

Football

1887-8—Kilmacow
1889—Ballyhale
1890-5—Kilkenny Com-
mercials
1896—Sevenhouse
1897—Callan
1898—Green Rovers
1899—City Rangers
1900—Slate Quarries
1901—Knocktopher
1902-5—Lamogue
1906—Glenmore
1907—Lamogue
1908—Knocktopher
1909—Coolroe
1910-11—Knocktopher
1914—Coolagh
1915-9—Glenmore
1920—Coolagh
1921-4—Glenmore
1925—Ye Faine Cite
1926—Cotterstown
1928—Owen Roes
1929—Glenmore
1930-1—Tullagher
1932—Black and Whites
1933—Moonenroe
1934—Tullagher
1935—Barrow Rovers

Intermediate Hurling

1929—Urlingford
1930—Conahy
1931—Danefort
1932—Conahy
1933—Greens and Whites
1934—St. Fiacres
1935—John Lockes

Junior Hurling

1927—Thomastown
1928—Urlingford
1929—James Stephens
1930—Danefort
1931—Knocktopher

1932—N. Div.—Dicksboro'
S.—Crowraddie
1933—N. Div.—St. Fiacres
S.—Green and
Whites

1935—N.—Ballyconra
S.—Slieverue

Junior Football

1927—Cotterstown
1928—Tullagher
1929—Moonenroe
1930—Castlecormer
1931—O'Loughlins
1932—Sart
1933—Mullinavatt
1934—O'Loughlins
1935—N.—St. Magdalenes
S.—Tullagher

LEITRIM

Hurling

1934—Ballinamore
1935—Manorhamilton

Football

1904-5—Barnacoola
O'Neills

1906—Gortlettra
1907—Fenagh St. Cailins
1910—Fenagh St. Cailins
1911-2—Fenagh
1913—Ballinamore
1914—Mohill
1915-6—Eslin
1917—Fenagh
1918—Aughnasheelan
1919—Fenagh
1923—Drumreilly
1924-6—Gorvagh
1928—Annaduff
1929—Mohill
1930—Ballinamore
1931—Drumreilly
1932—Fenagh
1933—Ballinamore
1934—Cloone
1935—Ballinamore

Junior Football

1927—Annaduff
1928—Drumella
1929—Kiltubrid
1930—Aughavas
1931—Tully
1932—Barnacoola
1933—Ballinamore
1934—Glenfarne
1935—Eslin

LEIX

Hurling

1888-9—Rathdowney
1890—Clonaslee
1898-9—Rathdowney
1901-3—Rathdowney
1904-6—Kilcotton
1907-8—Rathdowney
1909—Kilcotton

1910—Clonaslee
1911-2—Rathdowney
1913—Kilcotton
1914-8—Ballygeehan
1919-20—Kilcotton
1921-2—Rathdowney
1923-4—Kilcotton
1925-6—Rathdowney
1927—Abbeyleix
1928—Port Laoigise
1929—Kilcotton
1930—Clonad
1931—Rathdowney
1932—Abbeyleix
1933—Clonad
1934—Abbeyleix
1935—Clonad

Football

1888—Ballinakill
1889—Maryboro'
1890—Ballyroan
1891—The Heath
1892—Moyanna
1893—Portarlinton
1896—Wolfhill
1897—Maryboro'
1898-9—Abbeyleix
1901—Raheenabrogue
1902-4—Abbeyleix
1905—Stradbally
1906—Raheenabrogue
1907—Maryboro'
1908—Stradbally
1909—Abbeyleix
1910-11—Stradbally
1912-3—Heath
1914-5—Ballyroan
1916—Abbeyleix
1917—Ballyroan
1918—Port Laoigise
1919—Abbeyleix
1920—Heath
1921-22—Portarlinton
1923—Ballyroan
1924-7—Annanaugh
1928—Graigie Cullen
1929-30—Stradbally
1931—Graigie Cullen
1932-3—Stradbally
1934—Graigie Cullen

Junior Football

1927-8—Loughteague
1929—Mountmellick
1930—The Heath
1931—Portarlinton
1932—Abbeyleix
1934—Annanaugh
1935—Portarlinton

Junior Hurling

1927—Dunrow
1928—Camross
1929—Ballygeehan
1930—Mountmellick
1931—Ballypickas
1932—Errill

1933—Clonaslee
1934—Derrydory
1935—Mountmellick

LIMERICK

Hurling

1887—Murroe
1888-90—South Liberties
1891-2—Treaty
1893—Bruree
1895—St. Michaels
1896—Caherline
1897—Kilfinane
1898—Shamrocks
1899—Kilfinane
1900—Castleconnell
1902—Young Irelands
1904—Cappamore
1904-7—Caherline
1908—Croom
1909—Castleconnell
1910—Young Irelands
1911—Ballingarry
1912—Fedamore
1914-6—Cloughaun
1917—Newcastle West
1918—Cloughaun
1919—Croom
1920—Young Irelands
1922—Young Irelands
1924—Croom
1925—Newcastle West
1926—Cloughaun
1927—Fedamore
1928—Young Irelands
1929—Croom
1930—Young Irelands
1931—Ahaney
1932—Young Irelands
1933-34-35—Ahaney

Football

1887-9—Commercial
1890-1—St. Patricks
1898-94—Commercial
1899—Oola
1900-2—Commercial
1903—Oola
1904-5—Commercial
1907—Foynes
1908-9—Kilmallock
1919—Commercial
1922—Oola
1923—Commercial
1924—Civic Guards
1925—Oola
1926—Glin
1927—Commercial
1928-31—Glin
1932—Abbeyleix
1933-4—Glin

Junior Hurling

1927—Caherline
1928—Ahaney
1929—Cloughaun
1930—Ahaney
1931—Caherline

County Champions.

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1932—Bohemore
1933—Kildimo
1934—St. Patricks
1935—Askeaton

LONDON Hurling

1897—Ireland United
1898—9—Emmets
1900—Desmond Rovers
1901—2—Emmets
1903—Brian Boru
1904—Hibernians
1905—6—Emmets
1907—Hibernians
1908—Rooneys
1909—Brian Boru
1910—Cusacks
1911—5—Geraldines
1921—Eire Oge
1922—Fintan Lalors
1923—Brothers Pearse
1924—Fintan Lalors
1926—Brian Boru
1927—8—Fintan Lalors
1929—Brian Boru
1930—Fintan Lalors
1932—Brian Boru
1933—Tara
1934—5—Cuchullains
1936—Brothers Pearse

Football

1897—Ireland United
1898—9—Hibernians
1900—Emmets
1901—4—Hibernians
1905—6—Milesians
1907—Hibernians
1908—Rooneys
1909—11—Hibernians
1912—14—Rooneys
1915—Geraldines
1921—Brothers Pearse
1922—Fintan Lalors
1923—Rory O'Connors
1924—Fintan Lalors
1926—St. Patricks
1927—Brothers Pearse
1928—Shamrocks
1929—30—St. Patricks
1931—2—Shamrocks
1933—Round Towers
1934—5—MacCurtains
1936—Fintan Lalors

Hurling League

1921—Eire Oge
1922—Fintan Lalors
1923—Bros. Pearse
1924—Fintan Lalors
1926—9—Fintan Lalors
1930—4—Brian Boru
1935—MacCurtains

Football League

1922—O'Rahillys

1923—St. Endas
1924—Fintan Lalors
1926—8—Shamrocks
1929—Bros. Pearse
1930—1—Shamrocks
1932—3—Round Towers
1934—Bros. Pearse
1935—MacCurtains

LONGFORD Hurling

1902—5—6—Longford Leo
1907—Kilroe Young
1908—Clonguish Red
1909—Ardagh St. Brigid
1910—Ballinalee Camlin
1911—Colmcille St.

1912—Longford Wanderers
1913—Granard Slashers
1932—Granard

Football

1905—6—Longford Leo
1907—9—Kilroe Young
1910—1—Clonguish Red
1912—Colmcille St.
1913—4—Granard Slashers
1915—Colmcille St.
1916—Ardagh St. Brigid
1917—Clonbroney
1918—Ballinalee '98's
1919—Clonguish
1920—2—Longford

1924—5—Longford
1926—Drumlish
1927—Longford Wanderers
1928—Drumlish
1929—St. Marys
1931—Emmets
1932—Wanderers
1933—5—St. Marys
1936—Ardagh

St. Patricks

Junior Football

1907—8—9—Young Emmets,
1910—11—Clonguish Red
1912—Colmcille St.
1913—4—Granard Slashers
1915—Colmcille St.

1916—7—Ardagh St.
1918—Ballinalee '98's
1919—Edgeworthstown

1920—1—Ballinalee Camlin
1927—Granard St. Marys
1928—Clonguish
1929—Young Irelands
1930—St. Patricks
1931—Young Emmets
1932—Wanderers
1933—St. Bridget's
1934—St. Patricks
1935—Sean Connollys
1936—Slashers

LOUTH Football

1887—8—Dundalk Young
1889—Newtown Blues
1890—Drogheda Davitts
1895—Boyne Rangers
1896—Drogheda Emmets
1897—8—Boyne Rangers
1900—2—Drogheda Inde-
pendents
1903—Ardee Volunteers
1904—Boyne Rangers
1905—Dundalk Young
1906—Drogheda Tredaghs
1907—8—Dundalk Rangers
1909—10—Drogheda

1911—Dundalk Young
1912—Tredaghs
1913—Dundalk Geraldines
1914—Ardee St. Mochtas
1915—6—Dundalk GERAL-
DINES

1917—Drogheda Stars
1918—Dundalk O'Rahillys
1919—Drogheda Stars
1920—Dundalk Geraldines
1921—2—Boyne Rangers
1923—4—Clan-na-Gaels
1925—7—Wolfe Tones
1928—Dundalk Sarsfields
1929—Wolfe Tones,
Drogheda

1930—Boyne Rangers
1931—Wolfe Tones
1932—3—Newtown Blues
1933—4—Glyde Rangers
1935—Cooley Kickhams
1936—Newtown Blues

Hurling

1904—Dundalk Shamrocks
1905—Dundalk Hurling
1906—Dundalk Emmets

(107)

1907—Drogheda Tredaghs
1908—Boyne Emmets
1909—Dundalk Recreation
1910—Dundalk Con Col-
berts

1925—Gaels
1926—Ardee St. Mochtas
1927—30—C. B. Schools,
"Tredaghs"

1933—C.B.S., Shamrocks
1934—5—C.B.S., Tredaghs

Junior Football

1904—Tredaghs
1905—Rangers
1906—Stars
1910—St. Mochtas
1911—Funshog
1912—Stars
1913—Rangers
1914—Stars
1915—Hitchestown
1916—Cooley Kickhams
1917—Rangers
1918—O'Rahillys
1919—Dillons
1920—Geraldines
1921—Boyne Rangers
1922—Clan-na-Gaels
1925—Castlebellingham
1926—Con Colberts
1927—Darver Unknowns
1928—Castlebellingham
1929—Glyde Rangers
1930—Clan-na-Gael
1931—Knockbridge
1932—Owen Roes
1933—Dundalk Gaels
1934—Cooley Kickhams
1935—Dowdallshill
1936—Glan-na-Gaels

MAYO Football

1902—Charlestown Sars-
fields
1903—Castlebar Mitchels
1904—16—Ballina
Stephenites
1917—Lacken
1918—Ballina Stephenites
1919—Ballyhaunis
1920—Ballina Stephenites
1924—Ballina
Stephenites

1930—32—Castlebar
1931—Ballina Stephenites
1932—Castlebar Mitchels
1933—Ballina Stephenites
Hurling
1902—Castlebar Gaels
1904—Castlebar Mitchels
1905—6—Dr. Hydes,
Castlebar
1907—Ballina Stephenites
1910—Castlebar Mitchels

1919—Swinford
1923—4—Ballaghaderreen
1925—Ballina
1926—Army (John
MacBrides)
1927—8—Westport
1929—Ballyheane
1931—3—Ballina
1934—Westport
1935—Ballyheane

MEATH Football

1894—6—Navan Pierce
Mahonys
1900—Stamullen
1902—Castletown
1903—Kilmessan
1904—6—Castletown
1907—Gaels, An Uaimh
1908—Castletown
1909—14—Bohermeen
1915—Harps, An Uaimh
1916—Bohermeen
1917—9—Rathkenny
1920—1—Harps, An Uaimh
1922—3—Rathkenny
1924—6—Gaels, An Uaimh
1927—8—Donaghmore
1929—30—Gaels, An Uaimh
1931—Martry
1932—Moynalty
1933—35—Gaels, An Uaimh

Hurling

1902—Hibernians, An
Uaimh
1903—6—Young Irelands,
An Uaimh
1907—Kilmessan
1908—Dunboyne
1909—10—Dunshaughlin
1911—14—Dunboyne
1915—6—Trim
1918—Trim
1919—Killyon
1920—1—Trim
1922—Kilmessan
1923—Athboy
1924—Kilmessan
1925—Dunshaughlin
1926—Athboy
1927—Kilmessan
1928—9—Athboy
1930—3—Erin's Own
1934—Kilmessan
1935—Trim

Junior Hurling

1927—Athboy
1928—Longwood
1929—Ratoath
1930—Kildalkey
1931—Ratoath
1932—Kilmessan
1933—Longwood
1934—Dunderry
1935—Dunboyne

1927—Sydden
1928—Dunconrath
1929—Carnaross
1930—Martry
1931—Summerhill
1932—3—De La Salle,
An Uaimh
1934—Trim
1935—Duleek

MONAGHAN Football

1887—Inniskeen Grattans
1904—Donaghmoyne
1905—Inniskeen Fane
1906—Donaghmoyne
1907—Castleblayney
1908—10—Carrickmacross
1913—15—Carrickmacross
1917—Castleblayney
1919—Carrickmacross
1922—3—Monaghan Harps
1924—Castleblayney
1926—Castleblayney
1927—Killeevan Sarsfields
1928—Carrickmacross
1929—Killeevan Sarsfields
1930—Latton O'Rahillys
1931—33—Castleblayney
1934—5—Donaghmoyne
Fontenoys

Junior Football

1918—Castleblayney
1926—Corduff
1927—Dooahamlet O'Neills
1928—Kilanny Geraldines
1929—Lough Egish
1930—Donaghmoyne
Fontenoys
1931—Currin Sons of St.
Patrick
1932—33—Blackhill
1935—Tydavnet

Hurling

1911—Clones St. Tierneys
1914—15—Carrickmacross
Emmets
1931—Castleblayney
Faughs

OFFALY Hurling

1896—Killoughney
1897—Kinnitty

County Champions.

1898—Coolderry
1899—Forthal
1900—Cadamstown
1901-6—Coolderry
1907—Killoughy
1908—Drumcullen
1909—Tullamore
1910-1—Coolderry
1912-3—Birr
1914—Coolderry
1915—Birr
1916-7—Coolderry
1918-9—Drumcullen
1920—Kinnitty
1923—Kinnitty
1924-5—Drumcullen
1926—Coolderry
1927-9—Drumcullen
1930—Kinnitty
1931—Coolderry
1932—Tullamore
1933—Drumcullen
1934-5—Tullamore

Football

1896-9—Tullamore
1900—Rhode
1901—Quarrymount
1902—Geashill
1903—Cloghan
1904-7—Geashill
1908—Tullamore
1909—Daingean
1910—Banagher
1911-3—Tullamore
1914-6—Killeigh
1917—Tullamore
1918-9—Rhode
1923—Rhode
1924-6—Tullamore
1927-9—Rhode
1930—Tullamore
1931—Rhode
1932—Tullamore
1933-4—Walshisland
1935—Tullamore
1936—Edenderry

Junior Football

1927—Daingean
1928—Clara
1929—Cloghan
1930—Tullamore
1931—Gracefield
1932—Walshisland
1933—Edenderry

Intermediate Hurling

1929—Tullamore
1930—Rahan
1931—Sier Kieran
1932—Shinrone
1933—Tullamore
1934—Clara
1935—Edenderry

Junior Hurling

1923—Belmont
1924—Shinrone
1925—Tullamore
1926—Clara
1927—Mt. Heaton
1928—Rahan
1929—Edenderry
1930—Tullamore
1931—Coolderry
1932—Drumcullen
1933—Lockeen
1934—Banagher
1935—Kilcolman

ROSCOMMON

Hurling

1902-4—Roscommon Gaels
1905-7—Tisara
1908—Aragthy Gaels
1909-10—Athleague
1913-5—Roscommon Town
1916—McLaughlin Shield, Athleague
1923-4—Roscommon
1925—Elphin
1926—Roscommon Town
1927—18th Army Batt., Boyle
1929—Athleague
1930—Ballygar
1931—Roscommon

Football

1901-5—Elphin O'Briens
1906-9—Kilbride
1912-3—Roscommon Town
1914—Kilbride
1915-8—Strokestown
1919-20—Donamon
1923-4—Tulsk
1925—Donamon
1926—Strokestown
1927—18th Army Batt., Boyle

1928—Strokestown
1929—Furty
1930—Roscommon
1931-2—Elphin
1933—Strokestown
1934—Furty

Junior Football

1925—Boyle
1926—Knockcrockery
1927—Elphin
1928—Furty
1929—Termon
1930—Tulsk
1931—Ballinaneen
1932—The Monastery

SLIGO

Hurling

1905—Sligo Wanderers

1906-8-9—Dromard O'Growneys
1928-30—Sligo O'Growneys
1934-5—Dromard O'Growneys

Football

1905—Ballymote Round Towers
1906—Gurteen
1907—Gurteen Volunteers
1908-10—Sligo Wanderers
1911—Killaville
1912—Sligo Wanderers
1913—Ballymote Round Towers

1914—Enniscrone
1915—Knocklassa
1916—Enniscrone
1917-8—Tubbercurry
1919-23—Moylough
1924—Tubbercurry
1925-6—Ballymote
1927-8—Tubbercurry
1929—Kilglass
1930—Tubbercurry
1931-2—Ballysodare
1933—Knocklassa
1934—Tubbercurry
1935—Easkey

Junior Football

1927—Killaville
1928—Screen
1929—Ballisodare
1930—Collooney
1931—Screen
1932—Knocklassa
1933—Maughorow
1934—Drumcliff
1935—Derroon

TIPPERARY

Hurling

1887—Thurles
1888—Clonoulty
1889—Moycarkey
1890—Toomevara
1894—Drumbane
1895-6—Tubberadora
1897—Suir View
1898—Tubberadora
1899—Horse and Jockey
1900—Two-Mile-Borris
1901—Ballytrasna
1902—Nenagh De Wets
1903—Two-Mile-Borris
1904—Thurles
1905—Two-Mile-Borris
1906-9—Thurles
1910—Toomevara
1911—Thurles
1912-4—Toomevara
1915-8—Boherlahan
1919—Toomevara
1922—Boherlahan

1923—Toomevara
1924-5—Boherlahan
1926—Moycarkey
1927-8—Boherlahan
1929—Thurles
1930-1—Toomevara
1932-4—Moycarkey and Two-Mile-Borris
1935—Thurles Sarsfields

Football

1887—Rosanna
1888-9—Bohercrowe
1890—Grangemockler
1894-6—Arravale Rovers
1897-8—Clonmel Sham-rocks

1899—Arravale Rovers
1900-1—Clonmel Sham-rocks
1902—Tipperary Town
1903-7—Grangemockler
1908—Cloneen
1909—Grangemockler
1910—Tipperary John O'Learys

1911—Nenagh
1912-13—Mullinahone
1914—Castleiney
1915—Nenagh
1917-8—Fethard
1921-4—Fethard
1925—Templemore
1926—Mullinahone
1927-8—Fethard
1929—Mullinahone
1930—Kilsheelan
1931—Grangemockler
1932—Kilsheelan
1933-4—Clonmel Sham-rocks
1935—Ardannan

TYRONE

Hurling

1906—Strabane Lamh Dears
1921-2—Cookstown Brian Oge
1926—Strabane Lamh Dears

Football

1905—Strabane Faughs
1908—Cookstown Brian Oge
1918-9—Cookstown Brian Oge
1920—Moy Eire Oge
1923—Stewartstown Harps
1924-5—Dungannon
1926—Ballygawley St. Kierans
1927—Donaghmore Eire Oge
1928—Fianna, Coalisland

1929—Dungannon Clarke
1930—Fianna, Coalisland
1931—Ballygawley
1933—Dungannon Clarke
1934—Shamrocks, Washingbay
1935—Dungannon Clarke

Junior Football

1930—Washingbay Shamrocks
1931-2—Dungannon Clarke
1933—Donaghmore St. Josephs
1934—Moortown St. Malachys

WATERFORD

Hurling

1897—Ballytruckle
1899—Ballydurn
1903—Clonea
1904—Grace Dieu
1905—Clonea
1906—Ballyduff Lower
1907—Clonea
1908—Dungarvan
1909-12—T. F. Meaghers
1913-14—De La Salle
1915-16—Ferrybank
1917—Dungarvan
1918—Waterford Young Ireland
1919—Ferrybank
1920—Dungarvan
1922—T. F. Meaghers
1923—Dungarvan
1924—T. F. Meaghers
1925—Lismore
1926—Dungarvan
1927-35—Waterford Erin's Own

Football

1885—Ballysaggart
1886—Kinsalebeg
1887—Ballyduff Lower
1888—Kilrossanty
1889—Ballinameela and Aglish
1890—Dungarvan
1891—Kinsalebeg
1892-3—Dungarvan
1894-5—Windgap
1896-8—Dungarvan Erin's Hope
1899-1902—Lismore
1903-7—Clashmore
1908—Dungarvan
1909-10—Rathgormack
1911—Lismore
1912-3—Rathgormack
1915—Aglish
1916—Dungarvan
1918—Rathgormack
1919—Kilrossanty

1920—Clashmore
1922-3—Aglish
1924—Ballyduff, Upper
1925—Kinsalebeg and Clashmore
1926-30—Dungarvan
1931—De La Salle
1932—Fenore
1933-35—De La Salle

Junior Football

1911—Lismore
1912—Ballinawillim
1914—Dungarvan
1919—Dungarvan
1924—Ring
1925—Villierstown
1926—Kilrossanty
1927—Brickey Rangers
1928—Fenore
1929—Gaultier
1930—Erin's Own
1931—O'Rourke
1932—Stradbally
1933—Villierstown
1934—Rathgormack
1935—St. Stephens

Junior Hurling

1918—Ferrybank
1919—Dungarvan
1924—Lismore
1925—Tallow
1926—Lismore
1927—Dungarvan
1928—Waterford Erin's Own
1929—Clonea
1930—Tallow
1931—Eire Oge
1932—Dunhill
1933—Mount Sion
1934—Dungarvan
1935—Portlaw

WESTMEATH

Hurling

1903-4—Mullingar Shamrocks
1905—Athlone St. Kierans
1906—Ringtown Miles O'Reillys
1907—Athlone St. Kierans
1908—Ringtown Miles O'Reillys
1909—Riverstown Emmetts
1910—Mullingar Sham-rocks
1911-2—Athlone St. Kierans
1913-4—Raharney Rovers
1915-7—Ringtown Miles O'Reillys
1918—Drumraney Leo Caseys

County Champions.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1919—Raharney Rovers | 1927—The Downs |
| 1921—Drumraney Leo | 1928—Rosemount |
| 1923—Castletown- Geoghegan | 1929—Coralstown |
| 1924—Mullingar Mental Hospital | 1930—Moate |
| 1925—Castlepollard | 1931—Dysart |
| 1926—7—Athlone Military | 1932—Mullingar |
| 1928—Castlepollard | 1933—Streamstown |
| 1929—32—Clonkil | 1934—The Downs |
| 1933—34—Castlepollard | 1935—Caulry |
| 1935—Mullingar | |
| | Junior Hurling |
| | 1909—Coosan Fenians |
| | 1910—Crookedwood |
| | 1911—Castlepollard |
| | 1912—Raharney Rovers |
| | 1913—Simonstown |
| | 1914—Lismacaffrey |
| | 1915—Drumraney |
| | 1916—Rickardstown |
| | 1917—Clonkil |
| | 1919—Rathconnell |
| | 1921—Castletown- Geoghegan |
| | 1927—Ringtown |
| | 1928—Clonkil |
| | 1929—Kilbeggan |
| | 1930—Delvin |
| | 1931—Ballybeg |
| | 1932—Rathconnell |
| | 1933—Castletown- Geoghegan |
| | 1934—Athlone |
| | 1935—Brownstown |
| | 1936—Athlone |
| | WEXFORD |
| | Hurling |
| | 1888-90—Blackwater |
| | 1895-6—Castlebridge |
| | 1898—Blackwater |
| | 1903—Enniscorthy Slaney Harriers |
| | 1904—Castlebridge |
| | 1905—Rathgarogue |
| | 1907-9—Castlebridge |
| | 1910-1—Screen and Ballymurrin United |
| | 1912—New Ross and Rathgarogue |
| | 1913—New Ross |
| | 1914—Enniscorthy Rapparees |
| | 1915-6—Glenbrien |
| | 1918—Castlebridge |
| | 1919—Crossabeg |
| | 1921—Screen |
| | 1924—St. Annes |
| | 1926-7—Adamstown |
| | 1928—Castlebridge |
| | 1929—Murrinstown St. Fintans |
| | 1930—Castlebridge Sally Beachers |
| | 1931-3—Adamstown |
| | 1934—St. Fintans |
| | 1935—Adamstown |
| | Football |
| | 1886—Rossclare |
| | 1887—Castlebridge |
| | 1888-90—Wexford Blues and Whites |
| | 1894—Wexford Young Irelands |
| | 1895—Wexford Volunteers |
| | 1896—St. Patricks |
| | 1897—Ballymurrin |
| | 1898—Volunteers |
| | 1899-1902—New Ross Gymnasium |
| | 1903-4—Enniscorthy Slaney Harriers |
| | 1905—Wexford United |
| | 1907-9—Enniscorthy Rapparees |
| | 1910—Wexford Faughs |
| | 1911—Rathgarogue and Davidstown United |
| | 1912-3—Enniscorthy Rapparees |
| | 1914—Wexford Blues and Whites |
| | 1915—New Ross GERAL- dines |
| | 1916—Wexford Blues and Whites |
| | 1921—Ballyhogue |
| | 1924—Ballyhogue |
| | 1926—Wexford United |
| | 1927-9—Enniscorthy Starlights |
| | 1930—St. Fintans, Murrinstown |
| | 1931-2—Ballyhogue |
| | 1933—Enniscorthy Starlights |
| | 1934-5—Sarsfields, Wexford |
| | Intermediate Football |
| | 1930—Parnells |
| | 1931—Sarsfields |
| | 1932—Woodlands |
| | 1933—Ballyhogue |
| | 1934—Geraldines, New Ross |
| | 1935—Adamstown |
| | Intermediate Hurling |
| | 1930—Ballymurrin |
| | 1931—Glynn |
| | 1932—Cathal Brugha |
| | 1933—O'Hanrahans, New Ross |
| | 1934—Glynn |
| | 1935—Sally Beachers |
| | Junior Hurling |
| | 1926—Murrinstown |
| | 1927—Caim |
| | 1928—Buffers Alley |
| | 1929—Adamstown |
| | 1930—Glynn |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1931—O'Hanrahans | 1934—Adamstown | 1928—Annacurra |
| 1932—St. Aidans, Ferns | 1935—St. James's, Ramsgrange | 1929—Ballymanus |
| 1933—Ballingale | | 1930—Brittas |
| 1934—St. Marys, Rossclare | | 1931—Roundwood |
| 1935—Cloughbawn | | 1932—Ballymanus |
| | WICKLOW | 1934—Greystones |
| | Football | |
| | 1886-8—Clara | |
| | 1889—Annacurra | |
| | 1890—Wicklow Town | |
| | 1891-3—Rathnew | |
| | 1896-1907—Rathnew | |
| | 1908—Avondale | |
| | 1909-14—Rathnew | |
| | 1920—Annacurra | |
| | 1921—Rathnew | |
| | 1923—Grangebeg | |
| | 1924-6—Rathnew | |
| | 1927—Carnew | |
| | 1928—Rathnew | |
| | 1929—Kilcool | |
| | 1930—Rathdangan | |
| | 1931—Annacurra | |
| | 1932—Rathnew | |
| | 1933—Aughrim | |
| | 1934—Emmetts, Bray | |
| | Junior Football | |
| | 1927—Donard | |
| | | Intermediate Football |
| | | 1928—Blessington |
| | | 1929—Killinskey |
| | | 1930—Ashford |
| | | 1931—Ballymanus |
| | | 1932—Ballinlen |
| | | Hurling |
| | | 1927—Senior—Baltinglass |
| | | 1928—Junior—Wicklow |
| | | 1929—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1930—Senior—Rathnew |
| | | 1931—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1932—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1933—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1934—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1935—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1936—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1937—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1938—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1939—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1940—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1941—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1942—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1943—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1944—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1945—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1946—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1947—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1948—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1949—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1950—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1951—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1952—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1953—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1954—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1955—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1956—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1957—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1958—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1959—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1960—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1961—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1962—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1963—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1964—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1965—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1966—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1967—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1968—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1969—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1970—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1971—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1972—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1973—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1974—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1975—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1976—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1977—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1978—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1979—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1980—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1981—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1982—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1983—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1984—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1985—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1986—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1987—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1988—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1989—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1990—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1991—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1992—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1993—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1994—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1995—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1996—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1997—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1998—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 1999—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2000—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2001—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2002—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2003—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2004—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2005—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2006—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2007—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2008—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2009—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2010—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2011—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2012—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2013—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2014—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2015—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2016—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2017—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2018—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2019—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2020—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2021—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2022—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2023—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2024—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2025—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2026—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2027—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2028—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2029—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2030—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2031—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2032—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2033—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2034—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2035—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2036—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2037—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2038—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2039—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2040—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2041—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2042—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2043—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2044—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2045—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2046—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2047—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2048—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2049—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2050—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2051—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2052—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2053—Senior—Wicklow |
| | | 2054—Senior—Wicklow |
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Colleges

LEINSTER.**Senior Football.**

- 1920—Knockbeg.
- 1921—St. Conleith's, Newbridge.
- 1922—St. Ciaran's, Kilkenny.
- 1923—Newbridge.
- 1924—Roscrea.
- 1925-7—St. Finian's, Mullingar.
- 1928-31—Col. Caoimhghin, Dublin
- 1932-33—Knockbeg.
- 1934-36—St. Mel's, Longford.

Senior Hurling.

- 1918—Castleknock.
- 1919-20—Roscrea.
- 1921-22—St. Ciaran's, Kilkenny.
- 1923-24—Roscrea.
- 1925-29—St. Ciaran's, Kilkenny.
- 1930—Col. Caoimhghin, Dublin.
- 1931-33—St. Ciaran's, Kilkenny.
- 1933-34—Col. Caoimhghin, Dublin.
- 1934-35—Blackrock Col., Dublin.
- 1935-36—Christian Schools,
Kilkenny.

MUNSTER.**Hurling (Dr. Harty Cup).**

This Competition was carried out by an independent committee up to 1927, and came under the control of the Munster Colleges Council in 1928.

- 1918—Rockwell College.
- 1919—North Monastery, Cork.
- 1920—Christian Schools, Limerick.
- 1922—St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
- 1923-4—Rockwell College.
- 1925-6—Christian Schools, Limerick.
- 1928-9—North Monastery, Cork.
- 1930-1—Rockwell College.
- 1932—Christian Schools, Limerick.
- 1933—Christian Schools, Thurles.
- 1934-6—North Monastery, Cork.

Football.

- 1928—High School, Clonmel.
- 1929-30—St. Brendan's, Killarney.
- 1931-4—Christian Schools, Tralee.
- 1935-6—North Monastery, Cork.

ULSTER—FOOTBALL.

- 1919—St. Patrick's, Armagh.
- 1920-23—No Competition.
- 1924—St. Patrick's, Armagh.
- 1925—Unfinished.
- 1926-28—St. Patrick's, Armagh.
- 1929—St. Malachy's, Belfast.
- 1930—St. Macarten's, Monaghan.
- 1931—St. Patrick's, Armagh.
- 1932-33—St. Macarten's, Monaghan.
- 1934—St. Macarten's, Monaghan; St. Patrick's, Armagh
(Joint Holders).
- 1935-36—St. Patrick's, Cavan.
- 1936 (League)—St. Patrick's, Cavan.

AONACH TAILTEANN.

Ancient and Modern.

WHEN the revival of Aonach Ttailteann was proposed in 1922 the idea was as novel as the title itself was strange to the great majority of the Irish people. So effective had been the influence of alien-directed education and so far-reaching the disruption of our insular life, that an institution which gave us a cultural standard centuries before the establishment of the Grecian Olympiad had been obscured and almost entirely forgotten. We were not wholly to be blamed; but, assuredly, we were to be pitied.

The reconstruction of the pre-historic Aonach in the autumn of 1924 dispelled much of the cloud of ignorance that had enveloped that famous manifestation of national life. It has now been restored in all its significance. Still, another generation has come to manhood since then and, although the Tailteann Games have been held in two intervening years (1928 and 1932) its historic glamour and practical importance have yet to be fully grasped.

THE story of Aonach Tailteann and of the times and personages associated with it, makes a series of epic tales which no other country can rival. The conception of this Aonach could only have come to a race proud of its cultural life, insular freedom and resources in manhood. In the amazing span of more than twice a thousand years during which the Games were held, Romance and Heroism inspired the races which built up the strength of a self-reliant nation here.

Literature, Art, Music and Athleticism flourished under the aegis of Freedom, the sway of Chivalry, in the centuries-long reign of Industry and Content. It was the dawn and high noon of our island happiness. Its bright rays pierced the dark clouds of later centuries of adversity and distraction to brighten the rebirth of old ideals of beauty and life in our own time.

THOUGH much valuable light has been thrown on the history and meaning of Aonach Tailteann since its revival twelve years ago, it yet awaits adequate study and appreciation. Its aspects and lessons are numberless. Its influence upon the character and impulses of our people persist to the present day. This was well; for it rendered it possible to re-establish the Aonach and bring back the ideals it fostered so effectively.

In the briefest possible compass the history of Aonach Tailteann may thus be told: The Aonach, or Fair, of Tailteann was originally an annual assembly instituted about 800 B.C. by Lugh Lamh Fada—the second of the Tuatha De Danaan kings of Ireland—in commemoration of his foster-mother, Queen Tailte. She had chosen as her residence and ultimate burial place that part of the great plain of Meath lying along the Blackwater between Navan and Kells, and

Aonach Tailteann.

there her funeral games were celebrated.

Though monarchies changed and wave after wave of colonisation succeeded each other, the games were held with few intermissions until the reign of Roderick O'Connor, the last king of Ireland (1188). The day assigned for the commencement of the Aonach, the first of August in our reckoning, was called Lughnasa from the Founder, Lugh himself, and is so preserved in the modern language of the Gael.

The festival was primarily an assemblage of the youth and manhood of the nation to participate in memorial games which honoured the dead and fortified the living. Its holding signified the sovereignty of the ruling dynast; for in ancient Ireland popular institutions were greater than kings. Its influence was to consolidate the forces of chiefs and people. It became a symbol and source of native strength and race unity. It proved an inspiration and an impetus to the artistic and social character of the nation. The spirits of the dead queen and her warrior foster-son consecrated this gathering to the service and security of the country for all time.

THERE was nothing in the spirit or purpose of the Aonach by which we could not benefit to-day, allowing for all the changes the world has undergone during the intervening ages. Translated into modern terms they were: National integrity, legitimate authority, physical health and happiness, cultural beauty, creative freedom and industrial activity—and all combining to maintain racial identity and vitality.

It was a high inspiration imparted to a people as a whole such as no other nation had conceived. It was an ideal of peace and felicity and the promotion of the grace of existence which is as eagerly, and far more vainly, sought by a distracted world to-day. In reconstructing the human framework of the Aonach of Lugh, Ireland seeks also to recall the spirit of that festival and present its embodiment to the world as a contribution towards the attainment of human concord within the vast, restless sphere of material progress and modern ambition. Ireland would proclaim a sacred pale for the highest expression of intellectual and physical beauty with the concurrence and aid of native genius and kinship.

The intimate world was small, and Ireland a lesser part of it, when Tailteann arose and flourished; but the world has neither outlived nor outgrown the conception of a race paying tribute to its dead and seeking the welfare of its living. Many races, seemingly powerful in practical things, are going back to early origins for their greater glory and consolidation. None of them can recall such eras and ideals of pride and happiness as we can invoke in the ages of Aonach Tailteann.

THE revival of the Tailteann Games was conceived in a similar spirit and enlisted support from all ranks at home and in every Irish exile land abroad. The scope and the advantages of the Aonach can be limited only by what the genius and physique of

the Irish Celt can accomplish. Abroad it will proclaim race-unity and national distinctiveness. Here it must quicken the pulse-beat of the race. Aonach Tailteann is a safeguard against stagnation and barrenness in our national cultural traditions.

So far as modern conditions permit, the distinctive character of Aonach Tailteann has been preserved. It was essentially racial, infused with the spirit of nationality and dedicated to the furtherance of racial and national vigour and objectives.

Many features—perhaps the most colourful and impressive—which distinguished the pristine Games and their environment have long since passed beyond recall; but such of them as have modern counterparts have been preserved in the programme. They may be transformed in media and expression; but their racial basis and traditional inspiration have been renewed under the auspices of twentieth century Tailteann.

Meanwhile, our people at home and abroad, with whom the possession of Irish blood is a source of pride—and all active Gaels in particular—can contribute in many ways to the success of the fourth Aonach, by good will and direct practical support. It is a national undertaking for the honour and advancement of the nation in "all that brightens and adorns" a people, and everyone can share in the pleasure and credit of its success.

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ANNALS OF THE G.A.A.

- 1884 Oct. 11—First appeal for national athletic organisation in "United Ireland." Oct. 27—Circular convening Thurles meeting issued by Cusack and Davin. Nov. 1—Foundation meeting at Thurles. Maurice Davin elected President. Dec. 18—Date of Dr. Croke's letter commending G.A.A. Dec. 27—Second organising meeting at Cork.
- 1885 Jan. 17—First draft rules adopted. Oct. 31—First Congress in Thurles.
- 1886 Sept. 27—Meeting at Thurles. Players of non-Gaelic games barred. John O'Leary became Patron. Nov. 15—Second annual meeting at Thurles. Wrestling prohibited in football. Point posts introduced. Dec. 5—Wexford County Committee first in Ireland formed. Waterford, Dublin, Cork, Tipperary and Wicklow Conventions held same month.
- 1887 Jan. 23—Louth County Board formed in Dundalk. Jan. 30—Kilkenny Board formed. Feb. 27—Meeting in Dublin. Draws for first championships made (12 counties). July 24—First championship matches. Galway beat Wexford in hurling. Nov. 9—Annual Congress at Thurles. E. M. Bennett, Clare, elected President. Reconstruction scheme approved by meeting at Limerick Junction.
- 1888 Jan. 4—Congress in Thurles adopted new Constitution drafted by Mar. Davin, who again became President. Police barred membership. "Forfeit points" abolished and 40 yards free substituted. April 1—First All-Ireland hurling final at Birr. April 5—William O'Brien became Patron. April 29—First football final at Clonskeagh. July 6—"American Invasion" project approved. Sept. 16—Departure of "Invasion" team for U.S.A. Provincial and inter-provincial championships arranged for first time, but not completed that year.
- 1889 Jan. 23—Mar. Davin relinquished Presidency. P. J. Kelly, Loughrea, elected. Nov. 6—Congress at Thurles adopted resolution advocating study of Irish language.
- 1892 Jan. 13—Thurles Congress. Teams reduced from 21 to 17 players, and goal made equal to five points. County champions given pick of county players. Close season, 1st July to 31st August, for championship matches.
- 1893 April 16—Congress at Thurles. Rule banning police rescinded. Only Dublin, Cork, and Kerry represented.
- 1895 April 7—Congress at Thurles. F. B. Dinneen elected President. June—Rules revised. Nov.—Clubs formed in London and Manchester.
- 1896 May 10—Congress, Thurles. Goal value reduced to 3 points. Crossbar 8 feet high, previously 10½ feet. May 25—Hurling, football and athletic teams visit London for exhibitions at Stamford Bridge. First contests for Dr. Croke Cups. Winners: Hurling, Clare; Football, Dublin.

- 1897 June 5—First hurling v. Shinty match at Glasgow—Celtics (Dublin) v. Cowal (Glasgow). July 17—Return match at Dublin.
- 1898 March 22—Thurles Congress. Michael Deering, Cork, elected President.
- 1899 Croke Cups to go to All-Ireland champions.
- 1900 Sept. 9—Thurles Congress. Creation of Provincial Councils approved. Oct. 14—Munster Council formed at Tipperary. P. McGrath elected Chairman; later R. Cummins, Fethard. Nov. 4—Leinster Council elected Ald. J. Nowlan Chairman.
- 1901 Mar. 25—Michael Deering, President, died. Sept. 22—Thurles Congress. Ald. James Nowlan elected President. Scoring area reduced to 54 feet. Resolution against imported games passed.
- 1902 July 22—Dr. Croke died. Nov. 9—Connacht Council formed at Claremorris. Joseph McBride, Mayo, Chairman. Nov. 30—Thurles Congress. Croke Cups allocated for inter-provincial contests. Ban on foreign games made compulsory. Dr. Fennelly became Patron.
- 1903 Jan. 11—Adjourned Congress at Thurles. British armed forces debarred. Constitution of Provincial Councils fixed. Scoring area reduced to 45 feet. Mar. 22—Ulster Council formed at Armagh; Chairman, George Martin, Antrim. Dec. 13—Thurles Congress. Official Guide to be issued in Irish and English. Junior championships established. Ban on foreign games made optional with counties. Triennial revision only of playing rules. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, expressed sympathy with the objects of the G.A.A.
- 1905 Jan. 8—Thurles Congress. Ban on foreign games re-enacted. June 12—Scotland v. England inter-provincial at Liverpool.
- 1906 Railway Shields contests begun. First of provincial selections. June 1—Michael Davitt died. Oct. 6—P. N. Fitzgerald died.
- 1908 Feb. 24—Thurles Congress. Venue changed to Dublin for 1909. April 18—P. J. Kelly, past President, died.
- 1909 Feb. 28—First Congress in Dublin (Mansion House). Scoring area reduced and side points abolished. All-Ireland championships brought up to date. Croke Cups put in competition for provincial runners-up. President to hold office for two successive years only. Annual Congress fixed for Easter in Dublin each year. College championships approved.
- 1910 Congress in Dublin. Scoring area altered to 21 feet between posts, and hurling pucks (for overs) altered from 50 to 70 yards. Constitution of Central Council fixed as at present. Aug. 28—Cork and Tipperary hurling teams at Malines, in Belgium. All-Ireland football final not played. Nov. 26—Leinster Colleges Committee established.
- 1911 Team of hurlers from Chicago and New York toured Ireland (July—August) Railway hurling shield won by Kilkenny. Presented to City Corporation.
- 1912 Beginning of present series of All-Ireland finals at Croke Park. Hurling final for 1911 awarded to Kilkenny.

- 1913 Feb. 23—First Junior All-Ireland finals. Winners: Hurling—Cork. Football—Tipperary. March 23—Congress. Players reduced from 17 to 15. County colours to be registered and worn. Croke Memorials Finals. Winners: Hurling—Tipperary; Football—Kerry. Dr. Fennelly, Patron, resigned owing to ill-health. Kilkenny hurling teams played in Glasgow and Liverpool. Dec. 22—Jones's Road Ground named "Croke Memorial Park."
- 1914 April 9—Congress. Future All-Ireland senior championship finals fixed for Croke Park, first and fourth Sundays in Sept. G.A.A. become a Limited Co.
- 1916 F. B. Dineen died.
- 1919 April 20—Congress. Cardinal McRory became Patron.
- 1920 May 17—Foundation stone of Croke Memorial in Thurles laid. Nov. 21—British attack on Croke Park. Ml. Hogan, Tipperary team, and many others shot down.
- 1921 Mar. 27—Congress. Mr. Dan McCarthy, Dublin, elected President.
- 1922 April 18—Congress. Present Rules prescribing use of Irish language and manufactures passed. May 21—Adjourned Congress. Control of athletics and cycling handed over to N. A. and C. A. June 4—Croke Memorial unveiled at Thurles.
- 1924 April 20—Congress. Mr. P. D. Breen, Wexford, elected Chairman. Motion to rescind ban on imported games defeated. June 30—Seamus O Nuallain, past President, died in Dublin. Aug. 17—Central Council decided to enforce rigid punctuality penalty—loss of match. Revival of Aonach Tailteann (Aug.).
- 1925 April 12—Congress. National Hurling and Football Leagues sanctioned. Option given to play for native counties. Rules regarding imported games confirmed. Senior football final not played. Oct. 4—First Hurling League tie at Cashel. First in Football League, Oct. 11.
- 1926 March 17—Centre Stand in Croke Park dedicated to memory of Michael Hogan. April 3—Congress. Mr. W. P. Clifford, Limerick, elected President. Term of office limited to two years. Tipperary hurling team in United States (May 30—July 11). May 16—Cork win first National Hurling League. Sept. 19—Laoighis won first Football League. Railway Cup competitions commenced.
- 1927 Jan. 26—Death of Maurice Davin. Mar. 17—First Inter-Provincial (Railway Cup) finals at Croke Park. April 17—Congress. Minor championships sanctioned. May 26—Kerry football team arrive in New York. Oct. 16—Cross unveiled at Nenagh over grave of And. C. Harty.
- 1928 Feb. 26—Death of William O'Brien, Patron. April 8—Congress. Mr. Sean Ryan, Dublin, elected President. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, became Patron. Aug. 26—Formal opening of O'Nowlan Memorial Park, Kilkenny. Second Tailteann Games in Dublin. Tour of American teams.

Annals of the G.A.A.

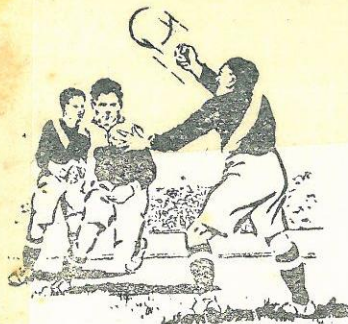
- 1929 July—Death of L. J. O'Toole, Gen. Secretary since 1901. P. J. O'Keefe, Cork, elected (Sept.). His Holiness Pope Pius XI. in a letter addressed to Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, bestowed the Apostolic Blessing on all members of the G.A.A.
- 1930 April 20—Congress. Mr. Sean Ryan re-elected President for third year.
- 1931 Congress. Score made direct from side-line puck legalised.
- 1932 March 27—Congress. Mr. Sean MacCarthy, Cork, elected President. Half-time interval limited to ten minutes.
- 1933 April 16—Congress. Next Congress (1934) fixed for Thurles in commemoration of establishment of Association there in 1884.
- 1934 April 1st—Jubilee Congress at Thurles. Most Rev. Dr. Harty spoke at public meeting in Square. Messages read from Gaels in America, Britain, Argentine, Australia, South Africa and Addresses read from public representatives in Ireland.
- 1935 Affiliated Clubs, 1719. Leinster, 689; Munster, 427; Ulster, 287; Connacht, 293; Britain, 23. Attendances at All-Ireland Finals in September reached 100,000. Mr. R. O'Keefe (Laoighis) elected President.
- 1936 Extension of Croke Park accommodation commenced. Increased capacity 71,000 spectators.

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