Woodford's ARE **TEAS** DELICIOUS
2/4, 2/6, 2/8, 2/10 & 2/- per lb
4 oz. per letter post, to try, on receipt of six penny stamps.
Orders for 6lb. post free on receipt of cash.
Woodford, Bourne, & Co Ltd.,
LIMERICK.

Limerick Leader.

PUBLISHED AT 54, O'CONNELL-STREET AND CIRCULATING IN THE CITY AND COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, CLARE, TIPPERARY, CORK, KERRY AND GALWAY.

Brown Label
WHISKEY
G. J. & SONS)
EXTRA QUALITY.
The Cream of Irish Whiskey, Fully Matured and Choice Quality.
Price 4/6 Per Bottle.
Woodford, Bourne & Co.
LIMERICK. LTD.

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Clyde Shipping Co,
LIMITED.
REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION
(via WATERFORD)
BETWEEN
Limerick and London, Southampton, Plymouth, Belfast,
ALSO WITH
Liverpool, Bristol, and Cardiff.
GLASGOW and GREENOCK to LIMERICK (direct) WEEKLY.

Coals & Coke
Cargoes Arriving Weekly of
Best Hamilton Ell Coal, for household purposes
Best Bakers' Coals. Best Scotch Steam Coals.
Also Best Glasgow Coke.
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Special Terms With Large Consumers.

Clyde Shipping Co,
LIMITED.
DOCK ROAD, LIMERICK.
Telegraphic Address :—"*Cumbra.*"
Telephone No. 20.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dont Wait
UNTIL your coal bin is empty. Order now and from us, and you will be certain of the right quality at the right price. Specially pleasing will you find our Whitehaven Coal. It's clean, burns freely, and gives the utmost satisfaction, whether used for household or steam purposes. Once tried, always preferred.
W. H. OWENS,
DOCK ROAD,
LIMERICK.

LIMERICK STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED,
LIMERICK,
HAVE FRESH SUPPLIES OF
Best House and Steam
COAL!
Telegraphic Address :—"Steamship," Limerick.
Telephone No—19.

NOW OPEN.
32, Thomas Street
LOANS.
£5 UPWARDS ADVANCED
BY Private Lender to FARMERS, MERCHANTS and all responsible persons on their own approved personal security, without Bail, and on Liberal Terms. REPAYMENTS EASY, either by Instalments or in a Bulk Sum, to suit the convenience of Borrowers.
APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, and Money Advanced Without Delay.
ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED.
Loans arranged by post to any part of Ireland without interview.
Call or write in confidence to
P. LAPPIN, 32, THOMAS-STREET,
LIMERICK.
mr1'17

MONEY LENT
IN STRICTEST PRIVACY
To Farmers, Shopkeepers, Publicans, Merchants, Clergymen, and all other Private Ladies and Gentlemen, without security or fees, at low interest. Easy payments to suit Borrowers' convenience. Distance no object. Cash sent by post to any part of Ireland without a personal interview.
The British Discount Co., Ltd.,
42a, SOUTH MALL, CORK.

Griffin's Nursery,
BALLINACURRA,
FOR Forest Trees, Shrubs, Thorn Quick and Fruit Trees. THUYA LOBBII, the best tree a farmer can plant for shelter and ornamental purposes.
WREATHS, BOUQUETS, AND CUT FLOWERS, ot 18

LOANS GRANTED FROM £5 AND UPWARDS
TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.
LADIES and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all responsible persons in town or country, distance no objection, on seek own approved personal security. Repayments by weekly or monthly instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of borrowers. Persons requiring loans would benefit to apply to this Office before going elsewhere. The proprietor desires particularly to draw the attention of borrowers to the fact that all communications are treated with the strictest privacy and confidence. First letter of application will receive prompt attention.
N.B.—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER LOAN OFFICE.
Call or write to
M. MAISSEL,
15, LOWER SHANNON STREET, LIMERICK.

J. P. Newsom & Co., Ltd.
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERS.
RANGES, COOKING & HEATING STOVES.
Register Grates, Enamelled, Slate and
Oak Mantel Pieces.
Fenders, Fire Irons, and Coal Vases.
Baths and Sanitary Appliances.
Harness, Horse Clothing and Saddlery,
Lamps Etc.
20 & 21, WILLIAM-ST., LIMERICK

NOTICE—CASH ACCOMMODATION.
CITY & COUNTRY LOAN CO, LTD.,
O'CONNELL STREET, CLONMEL,
ARE prepared to make Cash Advances from £5 upwards to Ladies and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials, and all responsible persons, in Town and Country, on their own approved Personal Security, without publicity.
The amount borrowed can be repaid by instalments, or at a certain period as may be arranged.
Intending Borrowers desiring a Loan will find it to their advantage to apply to this Company, where every application is kept strictly private and confidential, and where, instead of applying far afield, they can negotiate their business in their own neighbourhood.
Write or call for terms and particulars.
City & Country Loan Co, Ltd.
O'CONNELL STREET, CLONMEL.
Side Entrance—Bridge-street.

The Munster Private Loan and Discount Office,
20, UPPER CECIL STREET, LIMERICK,
MAKE CASH ADVANCES FROM £10 UPWARDS TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.
LADIES and Gentlemen, Noblemen, Clergymen, Medical Men, Government Officials, Schoolmasters, Dairymen, Farmers, Hotelkeepers, Shopkeepers, Private Householders, or to any Respectable Applicants, town or country—distance no object—in any part of Ireland.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER OFFICE OR SO-CALLED BANK IN THIS CITY.
"Interest Moderate." Easily repaid to suit convenience, without bail or security on their own Promissory Note. All transactions are kept strictly private. Before going elsewhere please inspect our terms. All Applicants punctually attended to
All information can be had by calling or writing
To The Manager.

WHEN VISITING DUBLIN
PUT UP AT
The Four Courts Hotel,
INNS QUAY (NEAR KINGSBRIDGE TERMINUS)
The most Up-to-Date Hotel in Town. Unrivalled for Excellence and Comfort.
Special Terms for Boarders from £2 2s. per week.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT.
OVER 200 BEDROOMS FROM 5/-
GRAND SMOKING LOUNGE, BILLIARDS.
Write in advance to secure Quarters, RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Special Accommodation for Wedding Parties.
H. G. KILBEY. MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Telegrams—"Excel Dublin." Telephone 1538.

Important to Farmers and Others.
THE CITY AND COUNTY LOAN CO., LIMITED
O'CONNELL-STREET, WATERFORD.
Make *CASH ADVANCES DAILY* to Ladies, Gentlemen Farmers, Shopkeepers Government Officials, and all responsible persons, in any part of Ireland, on Approved Personal Security—note of hand alone, and without publicity. Repayments can be made by instalments, or as may be arranged. Those requiring temporary Advances will find the above the best and most reliable financers advancing on personal security. Call or write for terms and particulars, which will be furnished on receipt. Intending borrowers are cautioned against firms who do not state terms clearly on receipt of application. Do not pay any charges or allow to be visited, until you ascertain full particulars; if you cannot ascertain this, you will understand it is not genuine. Apply for terms and Press opinions, which are furnished on receipt. Cash sent by post to suit borrower's convenience. my, 13 '15
LOANS £10 UPWARDS.

CASH ADVANCES FROM £5 AND UPWARDS.
TO ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.—
LADIES and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all responsible persons in Town or Country, on their own approved PERSONAL SECURITY WITHOUT PUBLICITY. Repayments by Instalments, as may be arranged. Persons requiring Loans would do well to apply to this Office before going elsewhere. The proprietor desires particularly to draw the attention of Borrowers to the fact that all communications are treated with STRICTEST PRIVACY and CONFIDENCE.
APPLY TO :—
P. TOOHEY, 67, CATHERINE STREET,
LIMERICK.

COLEMAN'S
R.T.B.
Renowned Temperance Beverage.
THE IDEAL HEALTH DRINK.
The New Invigorator.
A Delightful, Exhilarating, Non-Alcoholic Beverage.
Contains the principal ingredient used in the manufacture of Sanatogen.
The use of alcohol is terribly seductive, especially to those who fly to the sideboard for little sips of alcohol because they are intensely miserable. The greatest want of the age has been a satisfying non-alcoholic beverage, and at last we have it in Coleman's R.T.B.
Are You Willing to Test It? FREE TRIAL COUPON.
Every reader of this paper is entitled to have one trial sample.
Strongly Recommended by Doctors and the Clergy.
It will refresh you. You can drink Coleman's R.T.B. with cold or hot water, or any kind of mineral water. A bottle at 1/9 will make 25 half-pints, which makes the cost of the drinks less than a penny each. It is a powerful nerve stimulant, but has no after depressing effect like alcohol. It exhilarates, invigorates and stimulates. It stops the craving for spirits. It is a magnificent tonic for those who are "run down," and not feeling quite well. The more you drink the better you are. It can be given to children with advantage.
To SPENCER, LAYTON & Co., Brundall, near Norwich.
Kindly send me a sample of Coleman's R.T.B. I enclose 2 penny stamps for package and postage.
Send this Form.
Name .....
Address .....
Sold in bottles at 1/- and 1/9 per bottle.
SENT FREE AND POST PAID.
my28

MONEY LENT!
From £5 Upwards, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Householders, and other responsible persons, on their own approved security, without publicity.
THE AMOUNT BORROWED CAN BE PAID BY INSTALMENTS, OR AS OTHERWISE ARRANGED.
Letters of Application will receive Every Attention. Distance no object.
NO FEES CHARGED. ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Call or write to
J. MARTINSON, 38, WOLFE TONE STREET
(Late Colooney-street), LIMERICK. ma24'16

OPPOSITE G.P.O., & CENTRAL
FOR ALL RAILWAY STATIONS
ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND ELECTRIC LIFT
IMPERIAL HOTEL, DUBLIN
SPACIOUS
PUBLIC ROOMS
OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS
TELEGRAMS
"IMPERIAL, DUBLIN"
TERMS MODERATE

JOHN MACNAMARA & SON,
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,
58, CATHERINE STREET, LIMERICK.
Wall Papers from 1½d. per piece to the most exclusive designs
Dado and Picture Mouldings in Stock.
Established 1853. Telephone—19x.

A Useful and Profitable Hint to Farmers.
WHEN requiring an advance for the purpose of stocking your farm and paying rent, etc. why go outside the country, where fees are demanded, and where representatives are sent to visit your farm before terms are given? This is done for the sole object of obtaining fees. You have the
"City and Country Loan Company Ltd,"
NELSON-STREET, TRALEE.
Where every facility is given to customers, and where sums of £5 and upwards are advanced daily, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials, and all responsible persons, on their own approved personal security, without publicity. Repayments can be made by instalments or as arranged. Cash sent by post to suit convenience of borrowers. If you once give the above firm a trial, you will be convinced that they are absolutely the best and most reliable. Write or call for terms.

BICYCLES! MOTOR CYCLES!
"Indian" Motor Cycles!
THE WORLD'S BEST.
MODEL B AND POWERPLUS MODEL G IN STOCK.
"Royal Enfield" Bicycles!
MADE LIKE A GUN.
FIFTY MACHINES TO SELECT FROM.
LARGE STOCKS OF BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES.
DUNLOP, PALMER, MICHELIN TYRES.
GOLF, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, CRICKET.
NESTOR BROS.,
28, O'CONNELL STREET,
LIMERICK.
(ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS).

Form 52—NOTICE OF POOR RATES HAVING BEEN MADE.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallock, Limerick No. 1, Mitchelstown No. 2, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that Poor Rates have been duly made on the property rateable therein in abovenamed Districts. The Rates for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1917, chargeable to the abovenamed Districts are at the following rates in the pound :—

	To be levied on Agricultural Land	Sums deducted in respect of the Agricultural Grant	To be levied on other Hereditaments.
	pence	pence	pence
In respect of CROOM.			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	8·428	11·585	20·013
District charges	6·586	6·031	12·616
Totals	33·083	20·442	53·525
Total to be levied	2s 9d		4s 6d
GLIN.			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	23·158	16·048	39·206
District charges	17·660	12·243	29·903
Totals	58·888	31·117	90·005
Total to be levied	4s 11d		7s 6d
KILMALLOCK.			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	10·359	12·624	22·983
District charges	11·888	7·244	19·132
Totals	40·317	22·694	63·011
Total to be levied	3s 4d		5s 3d
LIMERICK NO. 1.			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	25·797	16·840	42·637
District charges	15·793	9·119	24·912
Totals	59·660	28·785	88·445
Total to be levied	5s 0d		7s 4d
MITCHELSTOWN NO. 2			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	7·678	8·778	16·456
District charges	14·279	8·872	23·151
Totals	40·027	20·476	60·503
Total to be levied	3s 4d		5s 0d
NEWCASTLE			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	9·100	13·296	22·396
District charges	17·177	11·792	28·969
Totals	44·347	27·914	72·261
Total to be levied	3s 8d		6s 0d
RATHKEALE.			
County charges	18·072	2·826	20·896
Union charges	10·601	14·526	25·217
District charges	12·386	7·443	19·829
Totals	41·147	24·795	65·942
Total to be levied	3s 5d		5s 6d
TIPPERARY NO. 2.			
County charges	18·070	2·826	20·896
Union charges	8·797	11·220	20·017
District charges	9·805	7·200	17·005
Totals	36·672	21·246	57·918
Total to be levied	3s 1d		4s 10d

And whereas certain separate charges are chargeable on the areas or contributory places hereunder mentioned, the following special poundage rates have been added to the poor rates above-mentioned for the payment of such separate charges, and the same form part of and will be collected with the above general poor rate

Names of Special Area or Contributory Place.	Purpose or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.
Country at Large	Criminal Injury	0 2
Croom Rural Districts	Public Health	0 2
Do Do do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Glin Rural Districts	Public Health	0 2
do do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Kilmallock Rural District	Public Health	0 2
do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Kildimo Dispensary District	Public Health	0 2
Kilmallock do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Bruff do	Public Health	0 2
Hospital do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Limerick No. 1 Rural Districts	Public Health	0 2
do do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Annacotty Dispensary District	Public Health	0 2
do do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Caherconlish do	Public Health	0 2
Clarina do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Limerick Rural do	Public Health	0 2
do do	Criminal Injury	0 2

Names of Special Areas or Contributory Place.	Purpose or Name of Charge.	Special Poundage Rate s. d.
Murroe Dispensary District	Public Health	0 2
Mitchelstown No 3 Rural District	Criminal Injury	0 2
do	Public Health	0 2
Newcastle Rural District	Criminal Injury	0 2
Newcastle Rural District	Public Health	0 2
Drumcollogher Electoral Division	Criminal Injury	0 2
Broadford Dispensary District	Public Health	0 2
Abbeyfeale do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Rathkeale Rural District	Public Health	0 2
do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Askeaton West Elec. Division	Public Health	0 2
Rathkeale Rural and Urban do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Aughaniah Electoral Division	Public Health	0 2
Palliskeery do	Criminal Injury	0 2
Tipperary Rural District	Public Health	0 2
do	Criminal Injury	0 2

The Rate Books are now in my custody, and duplicate portions thereof have been transmitted by me to the Clerks of each respective Union concerned. The Rate Books may be inspected by any person affected thereby, at the Council or Union Offices on any day between the hours of 10 a m and 4 p m, exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays. The said rates will be payable in two half-yearly moieties, the first from and after the publication of this Notice, and the second from and after the 1st day of October, 1916.

JOHN J. QUAID, Secretary Limerick County Council.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1916.

Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Poultry Keeping Scheme—1915-16.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Geese).

THE following persons have been selected by the above Committee to keep Stations for Distribution of Eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 1s 6d per sitting of 9 eggs—cost of packing and carriage extra :—

Mrs P Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kildimo.
Mrs Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong.
Miss H Winter, Moloy House, Caherconlish.
Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh.
Mrs Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree.
Mrs M K Walsh, Ballyvoreen House, Murroe.
Mrs P Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh.
Mrs Carroll, Grove, Hospital, Knocklong.
Mrs B Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh.
Miss Ruddle, Clonlehard, Glin.

TURKEY STATIONS.

The following persons have been selected to keep Turkey Stations. The approved turkey cock shall serve, at a fee of 6d, per service, turkey hens the property of residents in the county :—

Mrs P K Walsh, Bilboa, Cappamore.
Mrs W Barry, Herbertstown, Knocklong.
Mrs Smyth, Drumlohan, Kilcornan.
Mrs Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane.
Miss Lynch, Fanningstown, Croom.
Mrs Gubbins, Gartskilleen, Oola.
Mrs Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree.
Mrs Dillon, Fellough, Banogue.
Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh.
Mrs Hayes, Heathfield, Kilmeedy.
Mrs Normile, Riverview, Glin.
Miss O'Connor, Ahaiin, Knockaderry.
Mrs K O'Connell, Ashboro', Ballingarry.
Mrs C'Shaughnessy, Feale Bridge, Abbeyfeale.
Mrs Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore.
Mrs Carroll, Grove, Hospital, Knocklong.
Miss N Kelly, Knocknadiha, Tournafulla.
Mrs Quigley, Brittas, Pallasgreen.
Mrs Dundon, Aughanish, Borrigone.
Mrs O'Donnell, Killeedy, Ballagh, Charleville.

See separate lists for Egg Station (Hens and Ducks). T A HARTIGAN, Secretary.

Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

POULTRY KEEPING SCHEME, 1915-16.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Hens and Ducks).

THE following persons have been selected by the above Committee to keep Stations for the Distribution of Eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 2s per sitting of 1 dozen eggs for the months of December, January, and February, and 1s 6d per sitting for March, April, and May. The cost of packing and carriage of eggs to be in addition to the price mentioned. Infertile eggs will be replaced if returned within one month from date of distribution.

T A HARTIGAN, Secretary.

Mrs O'Brien, Churchfield, Clarina, White Leghorns.
Mrs P K Walsh, Bilboa, Cappamore, Red Sussex and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs W Barry, Herbertstown, Knocklong, Favorolles and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong, Black Minorcas.
Mrs Smyth, Drumlohan, Kilcornan, White Leghorns.
Mrs O'Brien, Drewscourt, Charleville, Plymouth Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks.
Miss B Walsh, The Cottage, Knockaderry, Newcastle West, White Leghorns.
Miss M'Donnell, Fortwilliam, Ballingarry, Barred Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks.
Miss M Moloney, Ashld, Croom, White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs J O'Brien, Kells, Dromcollogher, Rhode Island Reds
Mrs Quirke, Mountcollins, Abbeyfeale, White Leghorns.
Mrs Creed, Ballyagogue, Kilfinane, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
Miss M J Herr, Galtee View, Ballylanders, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs M K Walsh, Ballyvoreen House, Murroe, White Wyandottes.
Miss Dalton, The Hill, Kilmallock, White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs Burke, Castle View, Newcastle West, White Wyandottes.
Mrs S J Winter, Moloy House, Caherconlish Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs B O'Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane, White Leghorns.
Mrs Slattery, The Cottage, Barna, Pallasgrean, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs D Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree. Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs P Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh, Charleville, White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.
Miss N Kelly, Knocknadiha, Tournafulla, Newcastle West, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
Miss Ruddle, Clonlehard, Glin, White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
Miss Mulqueen, Ashford House, Patrickswell, Plymouth Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
Mrs T Hope Ingoldsby, Castleconnell, Rhode Island Reds.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ETC., County Limerick Committee of Agriculture, Etc.

Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms, 1916.

THE above Committee are offering in the 6 districts, viz, (1) Kilmallock R D, (2) Newcastle West R D, (3) Limerick No 1 R D, (4) Croom R D, (5) Tipperary No 2 and Mitchelstown No 2 R D's, (6) Rathkeale and Glin R D's of the County substantial prizes for the best kept Cottages and Gardens and Small Farms.

PRIZES.

Class I—Championship. Six prizes are offered for competition for the winners of first prizes under the Schemes of Prizes for Cottages during the years 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 —total value of prizes, £24.

Class II—Sixteen prizes in each of the six districts above mentioned are offered for Cottages—Total value of prizes, £72.

Class III—Six prizes in each of the six districts abovementioned are offered for Farms—total value of prizes, £90.

Winners of First Prizes in 1914 and 1915 consecutively are not eligible to compete under Class II and Class III of the Scheme of Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms, 1916.

Further particulars and Forms of Entry, which must be filled in and returned not later than 20th May, 1916, may be had from

T A HARTIGAN, Secretary to Committee, 82, O'Connell-street, Limerick. m20

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.
County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

PREMIUMS FOR BOARS, 1916.

THE County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction invite applications from persons desirous of obtaining Premiums for Pure-bred Boars, in accordance with the conditions set forth in the Department's Swine Breeding Scheme, 1916.

Copies of the Scheme and further particulars, and forms of applications, may be had from

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary, County Committee of Agriculture, 82, O'Connell-street, Limerick.

County of Limerick
Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

THE Reports of Messrs Gleeson and O'Leary, Agricultural Instructors, on their Experiments and Demonstrations during the Agricultural year, 1914-15, together with their Notes on Manures, Feeding Stuffs and Seeds, are now printed, and may be had *free of charge*, by applying to the undersigned. The above-named Instructors will visit and give advice on Agricultural Matters to any farmer in the County of Limerick applying direct to Mr Martin Gleeson, Agricultural Instructor, Kilmallock; Mr M J O'Leary, Agricultural Instructor, The Square, Newcastle West, or to

T A HARTIGAN, Secretary, County Committe of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 82, O'Connell-street, Limerick. (Jy 31)

PRINTING—When about to order Printing of any kind, ask at the LEADER Office for quotations. 'Twill pay you to do so.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1915.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to direct attention to the above Order, which defines the nature and scope of certain restrictions which may be applied by a further Order of the Department to a "scheduled district" or a "prohibited area" in the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Ireland. Copies of the Order may be obtained on application to

THE SECRETARY, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Veterinary Branch), Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

30th November, 1915.

JOHN J. QUAID, County Secretary,

CROOM UNION.

Irish Shoulders, Irish Pigs' Heads, Composite Candles, and Washing Soda Wanted.

THE Board of Guardians of the above Union will, at their meeting to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, 1916, be prepared to receive and consider tenders for supplying the Workhouse (carriage free) with Best Irish Shoulders, branded Limerick, at per lb, and Best Irish Pigs' Heads, branded Limerick, with Curer's name, at per cwt, for the period from 27th day of April, to the 30th day of September, 1916; also for supplying the Workhouse (carriage free) with best Composite Candles, at per dozen lbs, and Washing Soda, at per cwt, for the period from the 27th day of April, 1916, to the 31st day of March, 1917. The Master is empowered to reject any article supplied if not of the best quality, and purchase a substitute in lieu thereof, the extra cost of which will be charged to the contractor. Board's invoices must accompany all goods on delivery. Parties tendering must lodge in the Clerk's Office the sum of £3, which shall be forfeited to the Guardians unless a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract is signed within fourteen days of the acceptance of the tender. Tenders (forms of which can be had on application), properly endorsed, containing the names of two solvent sureties willing to join the contractor in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, to be sent through the post so as to reach me not later than the morning of the 27th April. Any tender delivered by hand will not be entertained by the Board. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

JAMES CONWAY, Clerk of Union.

CROOM UNION.

Old Rejected Clothing for Sale.

The Board of Guardians of the above Union will, at their meeting to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, 1916, be prepared to receive and consider proposals for the purchase of the Old Rejected Clothing which may be seen at the Workhouse. Proposals, properly endorsed, to be sent through the post so as to reach me not later than the morning of the 27th April. Any tenders delivered by hand will not be entertained by the Board.—By order,

JAMES CONWAY, Clerk of Union.

CROOM RURAL DISTRICT.

Notice to Pumpsinkers.

The Croom Rural District Council will, at their meeting to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, 1916, be prepared to receive and consider tenders from competent persons for sinking, boring and lining wells at Grange, Grange E D; Carnane, Fedamore E D, and Derrauilin, Ballyscraad, E D, at per foot. The parties tendering to state separately the rate per foot they will be prepared to sink the wells for rock and clay including lining and approved bracings. The work to be done according to specification and to the satisfaction of the Clerk of Works and District Council on or before the 20th October, 1916. Tenders (forms of which can be had on application, properly endorsed, and containing the names of two solvent sureties willing to join the contractor in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, to be sent through the post so as to reach me not later than the morning of the 27th April. Any tender delivered by hand will not be entertained by the Council. The Council will not hold themselves responsible for any accident which may occur during the progress of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

JAMES CONWAY, Clerk of Council.

Rathkeale Rural District Council

THE members of the above Council will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1916, consider proposals for executing the following Works, according to specification, Road Repairs only to Labourers' Cottages :—

7 Roads	Pat Moran
8 Roads	Cornelius Benson
9 Rathkeale	Pat Sullivan
10 Ardnahoi	Pat Hennessy
11 Rathcannon	John Walsh
12 Ardkeel	Michael Sullivan
13 Carnane	Daniel Enright
14 Shronell	John Enright
15 Roads	Edward Ahern
16 Glantrasnagh	John O'Shaughnessy
17 Rathkeale	Thomas Markham
18 Shanid	Edward Wall
19 Monavalla	Ellen Keating
20 Ballinahonmack	Timothy Hayes
21 Ballywilliam	James Mulcahy
22 Ballywilliam	Joseph O'Brien
23 Ballynahulla	John O'Shaughnessy
24 Castlehoy	Michael Madigan
25 Mayreen	Thomas O'Connell
26 Loughill	Mihil Walsh (galing)
27 Ballysilvanmorke	David Egan
28 Ballysilvanmorke	Pat Sullivan
29 Ardnacsleigh	John Scanlan
31 Kilfinlerin	Pat O'Shea
32 Carnagh	Joseph Hayes
33 Ballygeha	Daniel Madigan
34 Tubbermurry	Daniel Daly
35 Loughill	Thomas Costello
36 Rathkeale	James Lynch
37 Toomdeely	Pat Frawley
38 Toomdeely	Pat Moran
39 Rathkeale	Pat Lynch

Sinking Morgans Pump
Caretaking Kilmeedan Pump
Cappa Pump, Repairs Flagging
Cleaning Pallaskenry Sewers
Sale of old Pump Sticks at Pallaskenry

The person or persons whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract, to be prepared at his expense, and the names of the sureties should be stated in the tender. A deposit of 5s. will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. No tender to be considered without a deposit. Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by me up to 12 o'clock on the above day. The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By order,

THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Clerk of District Council.

RATHKEALE UNION

Wardsmaid Wanted.

The Board of Guardians of the above Union will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1916, consider proposals for the office of Wardsmaid in the Workhouse Hospital, at a salary of Six Shillings per week and rations; age from 25 to 30 years. The appointment will be made subject to the approval of the medical officer and head nurse of the Workhouse. Applications accompanied by testimonials, especially from the parish priests of the applicants, will be received by me at the Boardroom up to 12 o'clock on the above date.—By order,

THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY, Clerk of Union.

RATHKEALE UNION.

The Board of Guardians of the above Union will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1916, consider proposals for remedying the damp in the Maternity Wards, according to specification; also for rebuilding the breach in the Workhouse Avenue wall, at per lump sum. Tenders are also invited for the sale of four Gas Meters, which are in perfect order and condition. The person or persons whose proposal shall be accepted must enter into a written contract, to be prepared at his expense, and the names of the sureties should be stated in the tender. A deposit of 5s for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by me up to 12 o'clock on the above day. The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By order,

THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY, Clerk of Union.

SIRE FOR 1916.

RED FRIAR

BY The Friar (son of Friar's Balsam and Lizzie Baker, by Longfellow, and winner of £9,700 in stakes), dam Sunbeam (a winner and dam of several good winners), out of Manhatta, by Hindoo. Red Friar is a chestnut horse, standing over 16 hands high, and of fine bone and substance. He was a successful racehorse on the American track, as well as a very substantial winner. Terms, £2; groom's fee, 2s 6d. Further particulars and pedigree card from John Harnett, Lemonfied, Limerick.

KILRUSH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE members of the above Council will, at their meeting to be held on SATURDAY, 29th APRIL, 1916, receive and consider tenders for supplying and delivering at the Powerhouse Sewerage Works, Kilkee, Six Tons of Best Anthracite Beans, on or before 10th May, 1916. Tenders (envelopes duly endorsed) will be received by me up to 11 o'clock a m on the above date.—By order,

T KELLY, Clerk of Council.

CANNOCK'S

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

New Spring Goods

WATERPROOF COVERS
SACKS
FOR SALE OR HIRE
ON BEST TERMS.
COLEMAN'S
25, 26, 27, CHANCERY ST,
(Back of Four Courts),
DUBLIN.
Telegrams—"Bags." Telephone 210.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

YEAR 1916,

Commencing 1st January and ending 31st December.
Licenses for Motor Cars (including Motor Bicycles or Tricycles in Ireland).

NOTICE.

PERSONS keeping Motor cars are required by Statute to take out Licences authorising them to do so. The Duties payable are as follows:—

	Duty.	Duty for part year.
For Motor Cars—	£ s d	£ s d
Motor Bicycles or Tricycles	1 0 0	0 10 0
Other Motor Cars—		
Not exceeding 6½ horse power	2 2 0	1 1 0
Exceeding 6½ but not exceeding 12 horse power	3 3 0	1 11 6
Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 16 horse power	4 4 0	2 2 0
Exceeding 16 but not exceeding 26 horse power	6 6 0	3 3 0
Exceeding 26 but not exceeding 33 horse power	8 8 0	4 4 0
Exceeding 33 but not exceeding 40 horse power	10 10 0	5 5 0
Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 60 horse power	21 0 0	10 10 0
Exceeding 60 horse power	42 0 0	21 0 0
For Motor Cars kept by Medical Practitioners for the purpose of their profession:—		
Motor Bicycles or Tricycles	0 10 0	0 5 0
Other Motor Cars—		
Not exceeding 6½ horse power	1 1 0	0 10 0
Exceeding 6½ but not exceeding 12 horse power	1 11 6	0 15 0
Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 16 horse power	2 2 0	1 1 0
Exceeding 16 but not exceeding 26 horse power	3 3 0	1 11 6
Exceeding 26 but not exceeding 33 horse power	4 4 0	2 2 0
Exceeding 33 but not exceeding 40 horse power	5 5 0	2 12 6
Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 60 horse power	10 10 0	5 5 0
Exceeding 60 horse power	21 0 0	10 10 0

*Applicable only to Motor Cars which shall be kept and used for the First Time on and after the 1st October in any year.

DEFINITION OF MOTOR CAR.

The expression "Motor Car" means a carriage propelled by Mechanical Power, and includes a Motor bicycle and a Motor tricycle, but does not include a vehicle drawn by a Motor Car. These duties do not apply to any Motor Car, Motor Omnibus or other Vehicle being a hackney carriage within the meaning of Section 4 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, nor to any Motor Fire Engine or Ambulance. Every person liable to the payment of any of the above Duties are required by the Acts to fill up and sign a Declaration which is to be delivered to the proper Officer before the expiration of the Month of January or before the expiration of twenty-one days from the date when such persons shall first incur liability. The Penalty for not delivering a Declaration or for making an untrue Declaration is £20. A Penalty of £20 (over and above the Duty) is also incurred by every person keeping a Motor Car without having taken out the Licence required by Law. Forms of declaration may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Ireland. In order, however, that the proceeds of Motor Licences may go to the credit of the County of Limerick, it is necessary that application for a Licence should be made to the Kilmallock Post Office (not to the G.P.O., Limerick), as Kilmallock is the only Office authorised to issue Licences for the County of Limerick.

J. J. QUAID, County Secretary.
December 31, 1915.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.
Maintenance of Live Stock (Ireland) Order of 1915.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915, and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient stock of animals, do hereby order as follows—

ANIMALS IN-CALF OR IN-PIG NOT TO BE SLAUGHTERED OR EXPORTED.

1. An animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall not (a) be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be slaughtered; or (b) be moved out of Ireland, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be moved out of Ireland.

EXCEPTIONS FROM RESTRICTIONS

2 The restrictions imposed by the foregoing Article shall not apply to—(a) slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, or any Order made thereunder; or (b) slaughter of an animal necessary or desirable on account of accidental injury to the animal or its illness; or (c) slaughter or movement out of Ireland of an animal if in the opinion of the Department the slaughter or movement out of Ireland is desirable for any exceptional reason or purpose and the slaughter or movement is authorised by a licence granted by the Department or officer of the Department.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

3. Any Veterinary Inspector of the Department or, subject to the direction of the Department, any Inspector of a Local Authority may enter any slaughterhouse or other premises on which animals are slaughtered for human food and examine any animals or carcases therein.

REVOCATION.

4. The Slaughter of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1915 is hereby revoked.

APPLICATION OF ORDER.

5. This Order applies to Ireland.

INTERPRETATION.

6. In this Order "the Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; "Local Authority" means the Local Authority under the Disease of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914; "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and swine.

COMMENCEMENT.

7. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of September, Nineteen hundred and fifteen. SHORT TITLE.

8. This Order may be cited as the MAINTENANCE OF LIVE STOCK (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1915.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fourth day of August, Nineteen hundred and fifteen.

L. S. H. G. SMITH, on behalf of the Secretary.

J. J. QUAID, Clerk to the Local Authority.

JOHN McBIRNEY & CO., LTD.,

LIMERICK.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT!

Our Lady Buyer has just returned from the Markets with a Charming Selection of Smart Ready-to-Wears and Millinery Models for Present Season.

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY DISPLAY BONNETS, HATS, TOQUES.

GRIFFIN & Co.

NEW SPORTS COATS, ROBES, COSTUMES AND BLOUSES,

Just Received.

12, PATRICK-STREET.

O'MAHONY & Co.

Magnificent Display

OF

Latest Novelties

IN

Millinery, Sports Coats, Silk and Voil Robes, Costumes, Blouses, Etc.

32 & 33, WILLIAM STREET.

PIGOTT & CO., LTD.

HAVE AT PRESENT

An Exceptionally Large Selection of

High Grade Pianos,

And must make room for New Stock now on the way.

PURCHASE NOW!

A number of Instruments recently returned from Hire are now for sale, at

Rockbottom Prices.

PIGOTT & Co., Ltd.,
111, O'CONNELL-STREET, LIMERICK.

SLATES!

SLATES!

SLATES!

We have splendid stocks:—

KILLALOE SLATES.

Also on passage—s. v. "Elizabeth" Cargo Best Blue Oakely Portmadoc Slates.

Different sizes.
We can sell at low prices.
Inquiries invited.
Large stocks of all classes of Building Goods.

JAMES M'MAHON LTD.,
LIMERICK.
Telegrams—"Cooperage, Limerick."
Telephone—Nos. 89 and 95.

EDMUND LUDLOW.

PASSENGER AGENT,
24, *GLENTWORTH-STREET, LIMERICK*

HERE Berths can be secured by either Union Castle Line to South Africa.

Aberdeen, Orient, P and O, White Star, and Federal Lines to Australia.

New Zealand Shipping Co. and Shaw Saville and Albion Co. to New Zealand.

American, Cunard, and White Star Lines to New York, Boston, etc.

Allan, White Star, Dominion, and Canadian Pacific Lines to Canada.

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

NEW SPRING GOODS.

COSTUMES.
MILLINERY.
BLOUSES.
UNDERCLOTHING.
CHILDREN'S WEAR.
FANCY NECKWEAR.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

L. F. GIBSON.

S. F. NICHOLAS,

GREEN FRUIT MERCHANT.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ROCHE'S STREET,
LIMERICK.
(Jy 17)

THE NEW I.D.A. COFFEE

The FINEST and PUREST LIQUID COFFEE.

FOR ALL TIMES AND PLACES.
WHOLESOME AND STIMULATING.
IDEAL FOR LENT.
TRY IT.

Made at CECELIA WORKS, DUBLIN.

Distributing Agent—

JOSEPH J. HALPIN,
Cornmarket Row,
LIMERICK.

The Limerick Telegraphy Training School.

Over 100 Pupils, whose full names, addresses, and addresses of present employers will be given on application (three Prospectus) recently obtained positions in Inland and Wireless Services. The Marconi Company are now accepting men with a slight theoretical knowledge who can simply morse 18 words a minute. Splendid opportunity. Excellent positions. Pupils prepared for P. M. G. certificate; also Special Night Classes 7 to 9.30 p.m.
Terms, etc, apply
PRINCIPAL,
2, Catherine-place,
a26 Limerick.

DO YOU WANT TO ENJOY HEALTH?

IF SO, TAKE

TURKISH BATHS.

RHEUMATISM SCIATICA, &c.,

All Disappear and the Full Glow of Health Returns.

TRY A SERIES.

OPEN DAILY, 8 a.m to 8.30 p.m

SARSFIELD-ST., LIMERICK.

TODD'S

EASTER SHOW!!

MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Limerick County Council

NOTICE TO SHEEP OWNERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

SHEEP DIPPING (IRELAND) ORDER of 1915

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to draw attention to the obligation which, in pursuance of the above Order, now rests on persons owning or having charge of Sheep in Ireland, to cause all such animals, excepting those exempted under the Order, to be dipped in each year between the 1st day of June and the 31st day of July, both days inclusive (the "summer dipping period"); and on two occasions separated by an interval of not less than seven days or more than fourteen days, between the 1st day of August and the 15th day of November, both dates inclusive (the "autumn dipping period"), by thorough immersion in a sheep dip approved by the Department for sheep scab. The only cases in which exemption from this requirement will be allowable are those indicated in the extracts from the Order which are given at the foot of this notice. The following is a summary of some of the other provisions in the Order which should also be strictly observed

Notice of Intention to Dip—For the purpose of enabling the Local Authority, if they so wish, to be represented at the dipping, written notice of the intention to dip, stating the time (or times in the case of the autumn dippings), and place (or places in the case of the autumn dippings), of intended dipping, the approximate number of sheep intended to be dipped, and the place where such sheep are located at time of forwarding of the notice must be given in each dipping period by the owner or person in charge of any sheep required to be dipped under the Order in that period, to the sergeant of police for the police subdistrict in which the sheep are located. The notice must, moreover, be delivered or sent by post at such time as to be received by the local police sergeant five clear days at least before the intended time of dipping.

Movement to Market during Parts of Prescribed Dipping Periods—Between 1st July and 31st July, both dates inclusive, in each year, any sheep sent for exposure for sale at a market, fair, or sale yard in Ireland, must be accompanied by a Declaration, † signed by the owner of the sheep or his authorised agent, to the effect that the sheep have been duly dipped under the Order since 31st May in that year. Between 1st September and 15th November, both dates inclusive, in each year, any sheep sent for exposure for sale at a market, fair, or sale yard in Ireland must be accompanied by a Declaration, † signed by the owner of the sheep or his authorised agent, to the effect that the sheep have been twice dipped under the Order since 1st July in that year.

Clipping Before Dipping in Summer Dipping Period—Sheep dipped under the Order in the summer dipping period must have been clipped previously in the same year, but lambs under nine months old are not required so to be clipped prior to the summer dipping.

Isolation of Sheep After Dipping—All sheep when dipped under the Order in either dipping period must be kept during the remainder of that period isolated as far as practicable from sheep which have not been so dipped.

Cleansing of Dipping Places—The place used for dipping on any farm or premises must be cleansed thoroughly without delay by the occupier, and all tufts of wool must be gathered and disinfected or destroyed.

Samples of Dip may be Taken—When sheep are being dipped under the Order the owner or person in charge is required to permit and give every facility to an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Department to take samples of the dip or material which is being or has been used for the dipping.

Declarations by Occupiers of Farms or Holdings on which Sheep are Kept—Unless in instances where the sheep have been dipped in the presence of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the occupier of each farm or holding in Ireland on which sheep are kept must personally, or by his authorised agent, send in each year a Declaration † as to the dipping of the sheep in the summer dipping period, to the sergeant of police for the police sub district in which the farm or holding is situate. A corresponding Declaration must similarly be made and sent to the sergeant of police as to the dipping of the sheep on two occasions in the autumn dipping period. In each case the Declaration may be made and sent either as soon as the dipping or dippings required during the dipping period to which the Declaration has reference has been carried out, or any later time up to the expiration of one calendar month from the close of such period.

† (Application for Forms, when required for the purpose of these Declarations, may be made at the local Police Barrack or to the Clerk of the Local Authority.)

Among the additional provisions of the Order which it is well that sheep owners should bear in mind are those which:—(i) Empower the Local Authority to direct their Inspector to enter for the purposes of the Order any premises and examine any sheep thereon; (ii) Enable the Local Authority, where they think such a course desirable, to fix by notice, the time or times and place or places of dipping in particular cases; and (iii) Prescribe that where sheep are dipped in the presence of an Inspector of the Local Authority and to his satisfaction, he shall give the owner or person in charge of the sheep a certificate to that effect, and also, where the circumstances so permit, a further certificate, indicating that it has been declared to him, by the owner or person in charge of the sheep, that the sheep to which the first-mentioned certificate relates comprise all the sheep in the possession of such owner at the time of such dipping.

WARNING

Failure to dip sheep as required by the Order will expose the persons concerned to prosecution and very serious penalty; and will, in addition, render the animals liable to be restricted by notice until their dipping is subsequently carried out in the presence of an Inspector of the Local Authority, or until they are slaughtered. Non-compliance with the Order in other respects will also entail liability to prosecution and penalty.

Any person desiring a copy of the Order can obtain such by applying to

THE SECRETARY, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Veterinary Branch), 50 and 51, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

*The following extracts from the Order show what exemptions are allowed thereunder in respect of Dipping:—"The provisions of this Order which require the dipping of sheep shall be subject to the following exceptions:—(i) Sheep which it is impracticable or inexpedient to dip owing to their being intended for exhibition, or to any other special circumstances, may be exempted from being dipped during either the summer dipping period or the autumn dipping period, by an exemption signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which such sheep are kept, provided a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall previously have certified after examination and enquiry in the case, that the sheep are free from disease, and that the grounds on which the exemption is sought are satisfactory. The exemption may be granted subject to conditions as to subsequent dipping or otherwise. (ii) Sheep slaughtered in the dipping area during either the summer dipping period or the autumn dipping period need not be dipped within such period provided they are kept separate from sheep which have been already dipped in the same period." (It is also to be noted that in the case of any sheep landed in Ireland on or after 15th October in each year, dipping within 28 days after landing will satisfy the requirements of the Order.

JOHN J QUAID, County Secretary.
Co Council Offices, Limerick, 22nd May, 1915

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898.

Limerick County Council

Compulsory acquisition of land by the County Council for the purpose of Making a New Road in the Townlands of Garraunykee, Rivers, Ballyvollane, Mountshannon, and Lisnagry, in the Rural District of Limerick Number 1.

THE County Council of the County of Limerick, being desirous (for the purpose of making a new road) to acquire otherwise than by agreement the lands hereinafter set out, hereby give notice that they intend to proceed by way of petition to the Judge of Assize at the next Summer Assizes, in the manner permitted by sub-sec 3 of section 10 of the above Act for an order authorising the said Council to put into force with reference to the said lands the powers of the Land Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of said land otherwise than by agreement. The purpose for which the said lands are proposed to be taken is the making of a new road from a point on the public road from Limerick to Dublin to a point on the public road from Limerick to Castleconnell. The denominations of the said lands are townlands of Garraunykee, Rivers, Ballyvollane, Mountshannon, and Lisnagry, Parish of Stradbally and Rural District of Limerick Number 1. The quantity of land required is 9 acres 3 roods and 26 perches, statute measure, in the occupation of Martin Hogan, Timothy Conway, John Flannery, William Flannery, John Flannery, John Flannery, John M'Donagh, John M'Donagh, David Lonergan or Hanora Lonergan, Timothy Noonan, David O'Leary, John Flannery, Patrick Ryan, and Patrick Ryan. Plans of the proposed undertaking can be seen at all reasonable hours at the office of R Davison, Esq, the County Surveyor for the Eastern Division of the said County of Limerick, at his office, 82, O'Connell-street, Limerick, where all notices in reference thereto can be delivered at or for the said Council.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1916.

PHILIP J. O'SULLIVAN, Solicitor to said Council, 83, O'Connell-street, Limerick. (10-17-24)

ROYAL NAVY

WANTED Engine Fitters, Engine Smiths, Boiler Makers, Fitters and Turners (Metal), Copper Smiths, Electricians, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Seamen, Stokers; also Boys 15½ to 17, and Royal Marines 17 to 38. Apply Recruiter, 1, Morrison's Quay, Cork. my17

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ANTHONY DONOVAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

55, Thomas Street

BEGS to announce to his numerous Customers and the Public that he has transferred his Business to the

MORE CENTRAL PREMISES

at above address, which will enable him to hold a Large Stock of Fashionable and Up-to-Date Materials. The best care and attention will be given to all Orders, which he will personally supervise, and being established since 1868, the Skill and practice of 18 years as a Practical Tailor and Cutter will be the Best Assurance of Satisfaction in Style, Cut and Quality of Workmanship. Please Note Address—

55, Thomas Street

(Three doors from O'Connell Street. my17

Crescent Emporium

Costumes, Sports Coats, Ribbons, Neckwear, Underclothing in great variety.

ATTRACTIVE **Easter Display**

Ladies and Children's Millinery, Blouses, Flowers, Veilings, Hosiery, in Cotton, Lisle and Silk.

SOLE AGENTS—

"PRINCESS OLGA" CORSETS.

NOTE ADDRESS:—

70, O'CONNELL-ST.

DROP IN AND SEE US!

NOW OPEN,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED LICENSED BUSINESS

AT

No. 2, Lower Shannon Street.

Only the Best Drinks Stocked.

DROP IN AND SEE US! YOU WILL BE PLEASED!

James Foley,

PROPRIETOR,

2, LOWER SHANNON STREET. (26)

Tailoring That Gives Satisfaction

Whatever Style of Suit

You Order from us, you can depend upon to being a Stylish Production and Well Tailored.

OUR LADIES' AND GENTS'

Rainproof Overcoats

ARE THE SMARTEST IN THE TRADE.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

WE ACCEPT WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THE

Munster Clothing Co.,

23, GLENTWORTH STREET.

SLATES.

WE HOLD LARGE STOCKS OF

KILLALOE

And Genuine Lord Penrhyn

BANGOR SLATES.

ALL POPULAR SIZES.

CEMENT.

WE RECENTLY DISCHARGED, PER SS "COMBER,"

5,000 SACKS

London Portland Cement.

THE CELEBRATED BRANDS,

J. B. WHITE BROS & K.B.S.

Enquiries Solicited.

'PHONE (TWO LINES) 17 & 235.

TELEGRAMS:—"SPAIGHT."

Francis Spaight & Sons,

LTD.,

IMPORTERS,

LIMERICK.

Champion Cup

Our Special Tea
At 2/8 per lb.
CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
OTHER PRICES—
2/10, 3/-, & 3/4
We give an article worth 6d with every pound you buy.

If you don't want Cheques with Tea we will allow Discount off any price Tea you buy.

London & Newcastle Tea Co.,

56, WILLIAM-STREET,

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK UNION

THE Board of Guardians will, at their meeting to be held at the Workhouse on WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL, 1916, be prepared to receive tenders for the supply of the following articles up to the 31st March, 1917, viz:—Cabbages, at per dozen; turnips, at per cwt; leeks, at per stone; parsnips, carrots, Harlott beans, at per stone; garden herbs, at per lb; pig's cheek, at per lb; lentils, at per stone; drippling, at per lb; beef suet, at per lb; pearl barley, at per stone; mackerel and herrings, at per dozen; codfish, at per lb. Any further information regarding these goods can be obtained from the Master of the Union. A deposit of £2 must be lodged with the tender, but it must not be enclosed with same, but handed in at the clerk's office, when an official receipt will be issued to the party lodging the deposit. Any contractor not carrying out these instructions must put up with the consequence if the cash gets mislaid, as the clerk will not hold himself responsible for any loss sustained by the neglect of any contractor who will not carry out the suggestions contained herein. Tenders must come through the post, addressed to the presiding chairman, and must be in my hands at 12 noon the latest on abovenamed day, marked on outside, "Food Stuffs." The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By order,

H J GUINANE, Clerk of the Union.

THE LIMERICK FURNITURE STORES! FURNITURE!

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

LOWER CECIL STREET, OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.

Theatre Royal,
LIMERICK.

Grand Re-opening Programme For Easter Week.

MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1916.
For Six Nights and One Matinee.
Doors open 7 30 p.m. Performance commences at 8 p.m.

Special Engagement of the Charming Actress, MISS ETHEL LODGE, And her London Company.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th, 25th and 26th,
The Haymarket Success,

THE UNFORESEEN.

By Capt Robt Marshall,
Author of "The Second in Command," "His Excellency the Governor," Etc.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
APRIL 27th, 28th and 29th,
From The Criterion, Garrick and Playhouse Theatres, London,

THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

By Capt Robt Marshall,
Author of "The Second in Command," "His Excellency the Governor," "The Unforeseen," Etc.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 3 P.M.
Boxes, £2 2s and £1 1s. Early doors open from 7 p m to 7 30 p m.
Dress Circle, 3s. Stalls, 2s; Early door or Booking, 6d extra. Pit, 1s; Early door, 1s 3d. Gallery, 6d; Early door, 9d.
Seats may be booked for the Dress Circle and Stalls at the Theatre Royal Box Office from 10 a m to 5 o'clock p m. Booking fee, 6d extra. Seats not guaranteed unless booked. No money returned. All children must be paid for. The Management reserve the right to refuse admission.

WANTS COLUMN

Prepaid advertisements in this column will be received for insertion up to Two o'clock each day of publication. Minimum charge for a single advertisement, 6d. Three consecutive insertions given for the price of two

AS a Building and Plastering Contractor, J J Daly, Curragowen View, Newgale, Limerick, cannot be excelled. Reliable work guaranteed at moderate prices. A trial solicited. m10

ASK for O'Donovan's "Garryowen Mineral Waters and bottled drinks; purest and best. Aug 6, 15

FOR Spring Suitings of the Latest and Best Quality try A. Donovan. All Garments Fashionably Cut, and Well Tailored on the premises. Note Address—55, Thomas-street (three doors from O'Connell-street). my17

HOUSE to Let in most central part of O'Connell-street; 5 rooms, bathroom (h. and c. water), electric light, in splendid repair, Rent £30 free of all taxes. Apply "House," this office.

IF you want Good Printing delivered quickly send to us. LEADER Office, Limerick.

MORTUARY CARDS, Best range in Limerick; latest Continental designs. Samples free. LEADER Office, Limerick.

MONEY LENT—Why Pay Heavy Interest when you can get a friend to sign "a matter of form" at the oldest Limerick Loan Office. Established 1858. Quite private, moderate interest, easy payments. Open 10 to 3 daily. Apply JOHN ENRIGHT, 9, GLENTWORTH-ST. mr23 17

MILK—25 gallons of new milk can be supplied daily; two deliveries. For further particulars apply John M'Namara, Sarsfield Bar, Bank Place, Limerick. 26

PRINCIPALS of COMMERCIAL FIRMS requiring Shorthand-Typists, Bookkeepers or General Clerks please apply here. We have suited a large number of Limerick employers. DOWSLEY'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Glentworth-street. my19

PIONEER PIG MEAL, as used by mostly all expert pig feeders; good for any class of pig. A trial will convince the most sceptical. Sole Agent, Charles Harty, Nicholas-street, Limerick. jn16

TYPEWRITER COPYING. Testimonials, Circular Letters, Engineering, Authors' MSS. typed promptly, accurately and secretly. DOWSLEY'S TYPING OFFICE, Glentworth-street. my19

TRY A. DONOVAN, Merchant Tailor, for your next suit or breeches; correct style, best workmanship, thorough satisfaction. Established 1898. 55, Thomas-street (three doors from O'Connell-street). my1/

WANTED nursery maid to take charge of two grown little girls seven and eight years old; also to do little domestic duties. Apply Mrs O'Brien, Limerick Hotel, Sarsfield-street. 24

WANTED 25 gallons milk daily; morning and evening delivery. Apply "3," this office. 24

WALLPAPERS from lowest prices; thousands to select from. Estimates for House Painting and Decoration on application. Glazier Decoration and Gold Paint Gloscana. Geary and Sons, 7, Thomas-street, Limerick. jne 9 '13

WALLPAPERS at lowest prices; any quantity, large or small, supplied at wholesale prices. Stock exceeds 250,000 Rolls, all classes. Write for patterns, stating class required (Dept 504), Barnett Wallpaper Co, Ltd, Knott Mill, Manchester. my26'16

Painting

OILS, Paints, Brushes, Enamels. Varnishes; finest qualities; lowest prices. PEACOCKE, 66, William-street.

Pure Wax Candles.

PEACOCKE, 66, WILLIAM-STREET for Altar Wax Candles, 75%, 65% and 25%. All guaranteed Irish manufacture

C. & G. KEARSLEY'S
Widow Welch's Female Pills.
Prompt and Reliable for Ladies.
The Only Genuine.
Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891. 100 Years' Reputation. Ordered by Specialists for the Cure of all Female Complaints. Sold in boxes, 1s. 3d., and 2s. of all Chemists, or post free from C. G. KEARSLEY (Dept. L. L.), 42, Waterloo Road, London, S.E. m

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

CASHEL RACES,
25th APRIL, 1916.

On above date a Special Train will leave Limerick for Cashel at 10.25 a.m, returning at 6.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE WEST RACES,
26th APRIL, 1916.

On above date a Special Train will leave Limerick for Newcastle at 11.10 a.m, returning at 5.45 p.m. Special will leave Foynes at 10.10 a.m, and return at 6.15 p.m, and Special will leave Tralee at 9.30 a.m and return at 6.45 p.m.

CLONMEL RACES, 27th APRIL, 1916.

On above date a Special Train will leave Limerick for Clonmel at 10.40 a.m. returning at 4.50 p.m. Cheap tickets will be issued to Clonmel from Ennis, Nenagh, Killaloe and intermediate stations by morning trains.

For particulars see posters.

E A NEALE, General Manager.

Dublin, April, 1916.

Great Southern and Western Railway.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S SPRING CATTLE SHOW

ON the 25th, 26th and 27th APRIL, return tickets at single fare and a quarter will be issued to Dublin by morning trains from all branch line stations, available for return up to 22nd May. The cheap tickets will be issued at stations Killonan and Shanlea, inclusive, by 1.15 p m ex Limerick, and from Killaloe by 4.35 p m train.

For particulars see posters.

E A NEALE, General Manager.

Dublin, April, 1916.

Fined £50 Each

At the Killarney Petty Sessions, Timothy Hussey, Ballycasheen, Patrick Sullivan and Daniel Horgan, Killarney, were each fined £50 for having, on 17th March, at Fleak Mills, fished with, and erected, a wire netting for the capture of salmon, without having obtained a certificate from the special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries or from an inspector of the Department.

LIMERICK LEADER.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

The National Teachers

THE Annual Congress of the Irish National Teachers' Organisation will open on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning in the City Hall, Cork, and will conclude on Friday afternoon. This is one of the most important of the many gatherings or conferences usually associated with Easter week, and this year it will, if anything, be of greater importance than on any previous occasion. A large amount of business of prime concern to the interests of education in Ireland is to be transacted and the meeting will be marked by a number of addresses and discussions that are sure to materially advance the teachers' claims for their just and all too long-denied rights. A special and very notable feature of the proceedings will be the reading of a paper by Most Rev Dr COHOLAN, Assistant Bishop of Cork, who, it may safely be taken for granted, will make a most valuable and practical contribution to the consideration of the question of the position of primary education in Ireland and its prospects for development. On Wednesday morning resolutions will be submitted and discussed regarding the payment of salaries monthly, the claims of the teachers for a war bonus, the question of educational finance, and the arrangements of school programmes. Thursday forenoon will be devoted to resolutions regarding the administration of Irish Education, Civil Rights of Teachers, Vicregal Committee of Inquiry, promotion for Assistant Teachers, and other matters of live interest to the body of teachers. A paper will be read during this session by Sir B C A WINDLE, President University College. The Executive Committee's report, which will be submitted, covers a good deal of ground. "Your Committee," it says, "feel that while we cannot unfortunately record any advance in our financial position, we still should rather congratulate ourselves on the place we yet occupy in contrast with the manner in which education questions have gone in favoured England and Scotland. In both these countries the staffing has been considerably reduced, involving, of course, a reduction in the education grants. In England an effort is being made to establish a new type of cheap labour in the schools styled 'intensively trained' teachers. These rapidly manufactured tabloids are to fill the positions vacated by fully trained and experienced teachers. We mention this trend of movement in England because as long as it is the same fingers that hold the purse strings of that country and ours, if these strings are squeezed tighter for privileged England we might look forward to a complete closing of the Irish purse." Referring to the saving of the Irish Education Grants, which were threatened some time ago, the report goes on to say:—"The incident gives us hope that Irish public opinion will tolerate no reduction in Ireland's already meagre Education Grants. Another very insidious attempt has been made to rob Ireland of an educational concession known as the 'swing of ten,' granted in 1911. For the past four years the schools as well as the assistants involved have been allowed the advantage of this swing of ten without demur from the Treasury. A school holding an average within the swing, could, when an assistant left, have another appointed. In this year of retrenchment, however, the Treasury discover that the Commissioners have been misinterpreting this concession, and declare that when an assistant leaves a school in the above circumstances the full 'appointing' average must be again reached before a successor can be appointed. Your Committee have strongly protested against this partial destruction of a concession which preserved so admirably the stability of staffing our schools. The matter lies entirely in the hands of the National Board, and we trust they will hold strongly to an advantage won after weary years of agitation." The report also makes interesting references to the question of war bonus for teachers and many other matters, including the MANSFIELD fight and its result. Dealing with the latter it goes on to say that many questions arising out of the dismissal of Mr MANSFIELD and its sequel remain to be settled. The President, Mr GEORGE O'CALLAGHAN, Castlemahon, will deliver what may from past experience of him safely be taken for granted to be a very able and thoughtful address. The entire proceedings are sure to be of the utmost importance and we sincerely hope they will have the effect of materially advancing the grievances which the Teachers' Organisation is so energetically striving to have redressed.

The Gaiety

The following selection of films will be shown at the Gaiety this week:—To-night and to-morrow night—A London Mystery, remarkable detective drama in 2 parts—exclusive; The Gaumont Graphic, the World's News; Those Kids and Cupid, Nestor Comedy; When the Cat's Away, Lubin Comedy; The Exploits of Elaine, No 19 of the Greatest Serial. Wednesday and Thursday — The Four Feathers, Mason's world-famed novel, popular with everyone, 4 reels; A Versatile Villain, Keystone Comedy; War Topical, Official—Latest; Jerry's Busy Day, Horsely Comedy; Hypnotic Courtship, Essanay Comedy. Friday and Saturday—Salomy Jane, picture version of a great novel, very finely produced, 4 reels; The Skylark, Interest by Gaumont; Hash House Mashers, Keystone Comedy; The Gaumont Graphic, the World's News; When Snakeville Struck Oil, Essanay Comedy.

Theatre Royal

The management of the popular Royal has secured a rare treat for patrons this week. On to-night, to-morrow night and Wednesday night *The Unforeseen*, by Capt Robt Marshall, will be produced by Miss Ethel Lodge, the famous actress, and her London Company. This play scored a signal success at the Haymarket Theatre, London, and should be a big attraction in Limerick. On the remaining three nights of the week, *The Duke of Killicrankie*, by the same author, will be staged, and there will be a matinee performance on Saturday at 3 p m.

Athenæum Picturedrome

An excellent and most up-to-date selection of pictures will be shown at the Athenæum Picturedrome this week and "full houses" should be the nightly order. Time and prices will be as usual.

RECORD CATCH

By Grimsby Trawler

Enormous Sum Realised

The Grimsby trawler Aspasia, which on Wednesday finished landing her cargo of fish after a three weeks' voyage to Iceland, created a world's record for such a voyage. The catch comprised 1,000 score of cod and 6,000 boxes of mixed fish, which realised £4,482. She had the good fortune to arrive just in time for the principal markets for the supply of fish for Good Friday, and at a time when high prices prevailed owing to restricted supplies.

SPRINGSUITINGS IN VARIETY.
Newest Shades, Hand-made.
At O'CALLAGHAN'S, THOMAS ST.

FAR & NEAR

Interesting News Items

The Aerial Observer

When the seizure flies over the German lines for counting purposes, he is generally accompanied by an observer, for it takes the pilot all his time to look after his machine without trying to spot troops and guns and trenches. The average aircraft man would ever so much rather be a pilot than an observer. Seeing as the latter is actually on the look out, making notes of the enemy's position, things are not so bad. But the observer is helpless if anything happens to the pilot, and it requires all his nerve to sit still and do nothing in some circumstances. For instance, it was reported that a machine caught fire in mid-air.

Arms Seized by Police

Considerable sensation was caused in Tralee on Friday evening by the announcement that a collapsible boat containing a large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized about four o'clock on Friday morning at Currahane Strand by the Ardfert police. In close vicinity to the boat a stranger of unknown nationality was arrested, and is detained in custody. Where the boat came from, or for whom the arms were intended, is at present unknown.

Mountain Blown Up

A Milan correspondent, wiring on Thursday, says—Interesting particulars are published of the blowing up of the west crest of the Col Di Lana (Upper Cordevole). The Italians had slowly and patiently through several months bored a gigantic tunnel into the mountain. The dynamite mine weighed several tons, and its explosion shook the whole mountain. The Col Di Lana (about 8,000 feet) was rent in two. One part fell against Monte Stef, and a battalion of Austrian troops were buried alive.

Roumania's Army

Roumania has an army of between 600,000 and 700,000 troops, all well trained men, like most of the men in the Balkans. Roumania has the advantage over all the other Balkan States of not having been seriously engaged in the disastrous wars of 1911 and 1912. All the time that Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Turkey were smashing themselves against one another, Roumania stood out, waiting. The result was that when she did move her troops in the last Balkan War they were so overwhelming that the other Balkan States had to give in, for they were exhausted while Roumania was fresh.

Clyde Dispute Settled

The Clyde seamen and firemen's wages dispute was settled on Friday morning. Sir Thomas Munro, of the Clyde Labour Dilution Commissioners, heard parties for four hours, and afterwards gave his award, which was as follows:—Seamen and firemen £3 as a month, and trimmers £2 5s a month; the new rates to remain operative during the war, and be terminable at any time after the Declaration of peace on three months' notice.

INTERESTING TRIBUTES

To Gaelic Worker

Presentation to "An Fear Mor"

At the last meeting of the Roscrea Branch of the Gaelic League, Mr James Hough (An Fear Mor), the well-known Gaelic League worker, who is a native of Newcastle West, County Limerick, announced that this services would not be available for the coming year, as he was leaving Mount St Joseph's in June. The members expressed their deep regret at Mr Hough's intended departure, the chairman (Rev Father Murphy) remarking that it would be very difficult to fill his place. An Fear Mor has been teaching Irish for the past five years at the College, and the success of his work can best be estimated by the fact that 99 per cent of his pupils passed the annual Intermediate examinations, many of them securing very high places in the Honours' courses. At the Technical Schools, Roscrea, the teachers' Irish class presented An Fear Mor with an Irish address and a valuable valise as a token of their appreciation.

LIMERICK OFFICER

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS

For Successful Bombing Duel

Captain and Adjutant J O'Brien, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and a native of Kilmurry, County Limerick district, has won the Military Cross for organising a successful bombing duel with the Germans. It continued for six days, during which time Captain O'Brien threw back many of the German's bombs which had failed to explode. Captain O'Brien has a fine army record. He served all through the South African War, and afterwards went with the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers to India, where he was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major. Returning to Ireland at the commencement of the war he was given a Second Lieutenancy and served with such distinction at the front that he is now Captain. Three of his brothers are in the army. Two of them are in France, and the other was taken prisoner at the battle of Loos.

Comedian "Loses Himself"

BUT WINS HIS AUDIENCE

Here is how Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch Comedian, described his first experience on the American stage:—The first time I went to America I was nervous indeed as to what sort of a reception I would get. It was all very well to keep telling myself that there were enough of Scots in New York to give me a good send-off, but alongside of that I said to myself that there were enough Englishmen in New York to give visiting English artistes the same, and everybody knows that more than a few of these have "caught the next boat home."

Of course, I also knew that I had already achieved a big popularity all over America. The output of my gramophone records told me that. But still, as I say, I was dreadfully nervous before I went on to the stage. Just at that exact moment I "lost myself," If you ask me to tell the truth, I must say I remember nothing more of my opening show in New York until my wife read out to me in the papers next morning that "Harry Lauder was the real guy and no error. He had New York at his feet inside of two minutes last night."

Larceny of Jewellery

CHARGE AT TIPPERARY

At Tipperary Petty Sessions, John Nagle, aged 55, Old Road, was charged with being concerned, with Private James M'Gurgan, Royal Irish Fusiliers, in the larceny of a quantity of jewellery consisting of a gold chain and lockets, from Miss Emma Williamson, Superintendent at the Tipperary Soldiers' Home. Miss Williamson stated that she locked her bedroom door at 6 30 p m, and at 10 o'clock that night she found the door ajar, with a key in the lock, and the jewellery stolen from her dressing table.

Nagle now informed the magistrates that he got the jewellery from a soldier who asked him to pawn it and get 2s on it, stating it belonged to his sister-in-law. Head-constable Gormley said he believed Nagle acted innocently, though foolishly, in the matter, and the Court dismissed the case with a caution.

AFTER-DINNER HUMOUR

Another story of Mark Twain. He had finished his speech at a dinner party, and, on his seating himself, a lawyer rose, shoved his hands deep into his trousers pockets, as was his habit, and laughingly inquired of those present:—

"Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?"

When the laughter that greeted this sally had subsided, Mark Twain drawled out:—

"Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"

NEWCASTLE WEST RACES

Entries For Next Wednesday's Meeting

Good entries have been received for the Newcastle West Races to be run over the Old Tree Course on Wednesday next, 26th inst. The course is in splendid condition and given fine weather a day's excellent sport is sure to be witnessed. The following are the stewards:—Mr James O'Grady Delmege, D L; Mr Edward Leahy, Captain Curling, Mr H Sullivan, Mr Richard O'Grady, Mr John Condon, Mr M H Woulfe, Mr Michael O'Shaughnessy, Mr John Leonard, Mr F Moynihan, Mr W M'Enery, M D; Mr William Phelan, Mr Robert Cussen, Mr David O'L Hannigan, Mr W A Roche, Mr J D Leahy, Mr J R Murnane, Mr Dermot O'Brien, D D; Mr R Nash, Mr J N Griffin, Mr J Cremin, M D; J S Pegum, M D. Officials—Stakeholder and Receiver of Entries—Mr C Brindley. Handicapper—Mr R M'K Waters. Starter—Major Kenny, Clerk of the Scales—Mr J P Hartigan. Judge and Clerk of the Course—Mr David Ratteligge. Hon Secretary —J Byrnes.

2—The NEWCASTLE WEST HANDICAP FLAT of 25 sovs. Two miles.

		age at lb
Flocon (Mr F H Bowcher)	Moss	5 13 0
Poultry Claim (Mr F Bickman)	Private	6 11 12
Blackthorn (Mr D M Gant)	Parkinson	5 11 12
Sheilswell (Miss G G Rickford)	Private	5 11 12
Captain Symons (Mr O Dixon)	Moss	a 11 7
Wavebird (Mr J J Parkinson)	Parkinson	a 11 0
Scotch Wolf (Mr R Power)	Usher	6 10 0
Speranza (Mr P P Hogan)	Hogan	5 10 5
Gallan (Mr W Harty)	Harty	4 10 5
Fanatic (Mr D Hedermau)	Private	5 10 4
Fergus Wave (Mr J Reidy)	Private	6 10 0
Bajazet (Mr T J Fleming)	Private	a 10 0
Mortgage (Mr M J Barry)	Private	5 10 0

2.30—The OLD TREE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 25 sovs. Two miles.

		age at lb
La Vise (Mr D Clarke)	Private	a 12 7
Lady Sue (Mr J P Hogan)	Hogan	a 11 10
Rathleague (Mr S K Gwyer)	Moss	6 11 9
The Fly III (Mr L Lynaght)	Sheehan	a 11 6
Gay George (Sir J F Grey)	Usher	a 11 4
Volti (Mr A M'Namara)	Hogan	5 10 10
Mona High (Mr J O'G Delmege)	Delmege	6 10 4
All For Ireland (Mr P Keohane)	Private	a 10 7
Mullacash (Mr W Harty)	Harty	5 9 10

3 0—The DEVON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 25 sovs. A winner after April 30th, 10th extra. Three miles.

		age at lb
Dysart (Sir F J Grey)	Usher	a 12 0
Kissaway (Mr J Hogan)	Hogan	6 12 1
Mount Russell (Mr D J O'Leary)	Private	a 11 11
Lantea (Mrs P Sheehan)	Sheehan	6 11 6
Volti (Mr A J M'Namara)	Hogan	5 11 0
Flygate (Mr J J Elder)	Coghlan	a 11 0
Cunning Dasher (Mr W F Lane)	Private	5 10 6
Boomer (Mr J P Hogan)	Hogan	6 10 6
Dolly Bray (Mr E L Lloyd)	Private	6 10 0
Famiera (Mr T Bird)	Private	a 10 0

3 30. The VISITORS' FLAT of 25 sovs. One mile and a half.

		age at lb
Fanatic (Mr Hederman)	Private	5 11 10
Symont (Mr Jno Murphy)	Private	5 11 10
Bachelor's Lot (Mr O'G Delmege)	Private	a 10 10
Touring Martin (Mrs Harty)	Harty	a 10 10
Albany Beef (Mr Hickman)	Private	5 10 10
Harry Rufus (Mr Parkinson)	Parkinson	5 10 10
Fergus Wave (Mr J Reidy)	Private	6 10 10
Perennial (Mr N Sikes)	Private	5 10 10
Ulster (Mr H Ussher)	Ussher	a 10 10
Tore (Mr C Briscoe)	Brabazon	4 10 9
Arabius (Mr J Hogan)	Hogan	4 10 9
Silver Mountain (Mr Poole)	Poole	6 10 6
Sheilswell (Miss Blandy-Bickford)	Private	a 10 6
Eileen Aroon (Mr Coghlan)	Coghlan	5 10 6
Volnis (Mr O Lewisohn)	Ussher	5 10 6
Her Majesty (Mr O'Brien)	Private	5 10 6
Whitehaven's Fancy (Mr Musgrave)	Private	5 10 6
Henriette (Mr Parkinson)	Parkinson	4 10 5
Ulster Man (Mr J Widger)	Parkinson	4 10 5
La Comtesse (Mr Egerton)	Private	3 10 4
Good Profit (Mr J Hogan)	Hogan	3 10 4
Ocean Star (Mr O'Brien)	Private	3 10 4

4 0—The STEWARDS' CUP (Steeplechase) value 25 sovs (with 25 sovs in specie added). Two miles.

		age at lb
Tommy (Mr C Magner)	Private	a 11 12
The Top One (Mr J Archdeacon)	Private	5 11 5
Diana (Mr A F Coughlan)	Private	5 11 5
Sweet Vigilance (Mr J O'G Delmege)	Private	5 11 5
More Rain (Mr E J Rivers)	Private	5 11 5
The Cardinal (Mr P Fury	Private	5 11 5
Sailcloth (Mr W Harty)	Harty	4 11 2
Dismore (Mr J P Hogan)	Hogan	5 11 5
Canning Dasher (Mr W F Lane)	Private	5 11 5
Melagn (Mr E L Lloyd)	Private	a 11 5
Uncle Charlie (Mr Quaid)	Private	a 11 5
Merry Miser (Mr Robinson)	Private	a 11 5
Machaeka (Mr C Roche)	Private	6 11 5
The Tark (Mr T Slattery)	Private	6 11 2
Wavy Locks (Mr D Meagher)	Private	4 10 10
Beacon Fire (Capt Scott Murray)	Usher	6 a q

"Sport's" Selections.

The following are *Sport's* selections for the foregoing events:—
Newcastle West Plate—Captain Symons.
Old Tree S'chase—Rathleague.
Devon S'chase—Lantea.
Visitors' Plate—Parkinson's Selected.
Stewards' Cup—Dinmore.

Deel Bridge Creamery

Substantial Increase in Business

The balance sheet for the Deel Bridge Co-operative Society for the year ending December, 1915, shows a substantial increase over the previous year. There was realised for butter sales near £17,003, while suppliers were paid close on £16,000 for milk. The balance for a comparatively new Society reflects well on the manager, Mr John Sheehan, and shows approximately £500 in stock and cash after all outstanding claims have been accounted for. The Society might well congratulate itself on the sound basis on which it is working.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

The Morning Post says—Owing to an unfortunate circumstance the English sugar beet corporation has had to release growers of their obligation to grow and deliver beet for the Cantley factory in Norfolk. It appears the seed which is lying awaiting shipment in Rotterdam, by order of the Dutch Government, will not be allowed to leave. The English sugar beet corporation has thus no alternative to releasing contractors from their agreements to grow. The land prepared for beet may be turned to other useful purposes, however, and the care with which it has been cultivated will doubtless result in heavier crops than would otherwise be the case.

Animals That Weep

Laughing is believed to be peculiar to man, but the same is not true of weeping, which is a manifestation of emotion that is met in several animals. Among the creatures that weep most easily are the ruminants. All hunters know that the stag weeps, and we are also assured that the bear sheds tears when it sees its last hour approaching. The giraffe is not less sensitive, and regards with tearful eyes the hunter who has wounded it. Dogs weep quite easily. The same is true of certain monkeys. As for the elephant, there is abundant evidence of the ease with which he weeps. It sheds tears when wounded, or when it sees that it cannot escape; its tears roll from its eyes like those of a human being in affliction.

The Diamond Industry

Affected by the War

War economy is felt in the diamond industry of South Africa. The output is reduced almost to vanishing point. The diamonds raised in 1914 weighed 3,900,000 carats, those of last year fell to 193,000 carats. The diamond mines of the Cape Province did best, 66,000 carats having been raised last year compared with a million and a quarter in 1914. The output of the Transvaal was little more than half that, though both mining districts are nearly level in normal times, but the diamond output of the Orange Free State (1,250 carats) has fallen to only the three hundredth part of that of 1914. The demand for jewellery has fallen away enormously, merchants in Europe buying very little, but prices have gone up considerably, the diamonds which averaged at £1 18s the carat are now valued at £3 17s.

PERFECT TAILORING,
O'CALLAGHAN'S, THOMAS-STREET.

"ARRAH NA POGUE"

THIS WEEK'S PERFORMANCES

In St Michael's Temperance Society's Hall

Arrah-na-Pogue, perhaps the most successful of Bouscault's Irish Dramas, will be presented this week at St Michael's Temperance Society's Hall, Lower Cecil-street, and in the hands of the competent caste which has been selected to play the piece, patrons may with certainty anticipate a true interpretation of the period and plot which are dealt with by the author. As a dramatic class with high distinctive abilities St Michael's have a long and creditable record, helping, as they did, to keep Irish drama to the fore, and nowadays when Irish plays are likely to be overlooked in the great desire that is evident, for film sensation, the Class are energetically striving to keep the real Irish drama in the rightful place with the rising generation. Arrah-na-Pogue (Arrah of the Kiss) is written of the troubled period of the Fenians, during which time the love of Faith and Fatherland was the outstanding characteristic of every Irish man and woman, and to any who are likely to forget the devotion and reverence that the rebels held for the Motherland, as well as the dangers and vicissitudes they cheerfully underwent to serve her, a visit to St Michael's Temperance Hall during the week would do an amount of good. The cast are the best that have taken the boards in the Society's service this season, and with splendid scenic effects, a magnificent and well-trained orchestra—a treat in itself—and the low charge of admission of 6d and 1s, bumper houses are bound to witness the performances nightly.

INTERESTING SOUVENIR

Of Consecration of Most Rev Dr Hackett

An interesting souvenir of the recent consecration of Most Rev Dr Hackett, and one that should be much appreciated in Limerick, has appeared in the form of a special number of "The Catholic Record of Waterford and Lismore." It contains a finely written impression of the solemn ceremony, specially written by the Rev John Condon, O S A, who describes the joy expressed in Waterford when it was known Father Hackett, C SS R, had been appointed Bishop, and gives very interesting appreciations, first of the new Bishop of Waterford, and then of the Bishop of Limerick, a full report of whose sermon is given. Portraits of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and of the Most Rev Dr Hackett are excellently reproduced. The souvenir number, which also contains "Notes on the Day," costs only one penny, and is admirably printed and turned out by the "Munster Express" Printing Works, Waterford.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING

The following is the agenda for a meeting of the Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, to be held in this Council Chamber, 82 and 83, O'Connell-street, Limerick, on Wednesday, 26th April, 1916, at 11 o'clock a m:—To read and confirm minutes of last meeting. To read, and if approved of, adopt recommendations of the Finance Committee at meeting held this day. To sign Treasurer's Authority for salaries and accounts passed for payment. Correspondence. To make suggestions to the Department as to the modifications, if any, which should be made for the year 1916-17 in the Agricultural and Live Stock Schemes in operation in the county. To consider applications for premiums to bulls and boars in connection with the Cattle and Swine Breeding Schemes, 1916. To receive registers (Form S 21), reports (Form S 79), and returns of attendances from the Itinerant Instructors. To examine and sign Form S 65 (claim in respect of attendance at classes). To examine and sign the expenditure and receipt books of the Committee for the half year ended 31st March, 1916. Any other business of an urgent nature.

HOW NAPOLEON DIED

His Curious Eccentricities

Some interesting additions to the last chapter in the life of Napoleon—the five and a half years he spent on the island of St Helena—were made some time ago by Mr L M Shortt, the grandson of Dr Thomas Shortt, who was principal medical officer on the island during the last months of Napoleon's life. Two months before the death of "the little Corsican," which took place about ten minutes before six o'clock on the evening of May 5th, 1821, Napoleon was told that a splendid mansion had been completed for him on the island, to which he could move at any time. Napoleon, however, regarded the building with horror, and would never go into it. Dr Shortt, and those obliged to be on the spot, had beds in the mansion, being its first inhabitants. Napoleon developed many eccentricities before his death. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded to take either food or medicine. Indeed, Dr Shortt had to invent a plan to make Napoleon take medicine without his knowing it. By this means the doctor managed to give him ten grains of calomel, and he derived advantage from the medicine, but his strength declined rapidly and his existence soon terminated. Dr Shortt mentions in the *English Review*, that Napoleon would allow no stranger to approach him, and although he continued in consultation until Napoleon died, he did not see him until after his death. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that Napoleon's body was a perfect mass of disease from cancer. His father died when younger than himself from the same disease, so that it was hereditary, and unconnected with climate or the mode of life he led at St Helena. There is little doubt that he would have shared the same fate had he been seated on the throne of France. It is said that Napoleon's sister, the Princess Borghese, suffered from the same disease, and Bonaparte was anxious that his own symptoms should be fully ascertained for the purpose of being useful to his child, who might inherit from him the complaint.

THE WAR DRAIN

Big European Losses

Official estimates of the General Staff of the United States as to European losses up to January 1st, 1916, were recently transmitted (says the Washington correspondent of the Central News) by General Hugh L Scott to Senator M'Cumber, who desired to have the figures for use in an anti-preparedness speech. These estimates, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York American," are as follows:—

LOSSES IN MEN.

France (estimated 800,000 killed	2,000,000
Germany (estimated 580,000 killed)	2,500,000
Russia (estimated 1,000,000 killed)	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,000,000
Great Britain	620,000
Italy	175,000
Serbia	228,000
Belgium	160,000
Turkey	350,000
Total	13,033,000

General Scott points out that since last August the War College has received no official lists of casualties from any Governments, except the British.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars
England	14,000,000,000
France	7,500,000,000
Germany	8,000,000,000
Austria	3,500,000,000
Italy	4,500,000,000
Total	39,500,000,000

LOSSES IN NAVAL VESSELS

	Allies No	Tnage	Central Powers No	Tnage
Battleships	9	121,858	3	33,200
Cruisers	17	136,604	29	159,889
Gunboats	5	4,480	17	6 631
Submarines	13	8,172	15	6,631
Destroyers	8	4,283	14	
Minelayers	1		5	10,785
Armed liners	7	53,033	13	106,686
Totals	67	380,003	103	315,756

WHY PAY MORE FOR A SWEATED MADE SHOWER-PROOF COAT THAN AN IRISH ONE MADE PERFECTLY AT O'CALLAGHAN'S, THOMAS-STREET.

THE LAST WORD

AMERICA AND GERMANY

President Wilson's Address

To Joint Session of Congress

The Government's Only Choice

The United States Congress met in Joint Session on Wednesday afternoon in response to President Wilson's summons.

The President, in his address, said—A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country, of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German Government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced in the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships, owned by its enemies, found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and warned all vessels of neutral as well as belligerent, ownership to keep out of the waters thus proscribed, otherwise to enter at their peril. The Government of the United States earnestly protested, and took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of the gross and palpable violation of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were employed as its instrument, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law—rules founded on the principle of humanity and the established protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea—were, to the nature of the case, to be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality, and vessels of neutral ownership, would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use, or to expose them to such risks, could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent Government. The law of nations, in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin, or founded merely upon arbitrary principles set up by Convention. It is based, on the contrary, on the manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established, with approval, by the express assent of all civilised nations. Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our Government, the Imperial German Government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced, and expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate for neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions it had issued to the submarine commanders. It assured the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants. What has actually happened in the year since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified. Those assurances were not susceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries thus announced and entered upon by Germany, despite the solemn protest of this Government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only on the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown

more and more ruthless,

more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, and less and less observant of restraint of any kind. They have delivered attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality, bound on every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even when bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes the passengers and crew have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given; no escape even to the ships' boats has been allowed those on board. What this Government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such a fashion, and with such attendant circumstances, as make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates, alike of right and humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of Germany, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack

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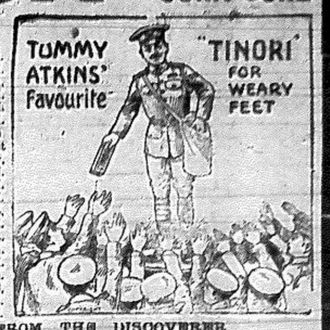

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BISHOP OF LIMERICK

TRIBUTE FROM WATERFORD

GREAT POWERS OF ORATORY

RECENT "FINE EXAMPLE OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE."

A special number of *The Catholic Record* of Waterford and Limerick, issued as a souvenir of the Consecration of Most Rev Dr Hackett as Bishop of that diocese, contains eloquent and interesting tributes to the Lord Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer. These references, which will be read locally with much interest, are included in "An Impression," written by Rev John Condon, O S A. In the course of his remarks the writer says:—The ceremony of the consecration was then brought to a close by the reading of the Gospel of St John; and Dr O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, was led to the pulpit to preach the sermon proper to the occasion. When the preacher of the day took his place to discharge the duty assigned to him the veil of mystery, that had up to now surrounded the function, was for a moment lifted, and the venerable language of the Church's liturgy gave way to the burning words that struck directly the intelligence of the entire congregation, putting them into personal relationship with the full significance of what had been enacted. As a pulpit orator, the Bishop of Limerick shines with all the brilliancy that genius adds to the erduition and fervour so intrinsic to the office he holds in the Church. The power of a strong personality ran through every word of his discourse; and, hearing him, one became conscious how true it is that literary style is an unerring indication of character. The strong phrase, the clear cut, cogent, grasp of theological principles; the courageous enunciation of episcopal responsibility and of Catholic duty; the tenderness and uncompromising insistence upon the Divine character impressed on the Church, and on the supernatural strength by which her vitality has been maintained in unimpaired vigour throughout the long centuries of persecution and unceasing conflict with the forces of evil; the stirring and direct message to clergy and laity;—all these gave the sermon a worth that we associate with the utterances of the very few men whose writings and discourses quickly pass into literature and assume a permanent value. The touches of a personal nature, few but significant, all introduced with such delicacy and literary grace, borout the popular feeling that between the new bishop and the great preacher there had been for many years a close and affectionate friendship; and this gave a certain human quality to the discourse, striking a note to which there was an instant response on the part of all who listened to the noble rhetoric which voiced the common sentiment of audience and speaker. The sermon of Dr O'dwyer, delivered with that abundance of gesture, that lucidity of phrase, and emphasis and clearness of enunciation for which he is so distinguished, made a prof und and lasting impression. There was in it a note of challenge to all who would gainsay the claims of our grand old Church to the prestige which her long history of successful effort has conferred on her, for heavening and world-wide influence for good on the complex society of our time, and the glorious roll which in the scheme of Divine Providence she is destined to fulfil. While we listened to him we felt that in the pulpit there stood a doughty champion, a gallant knight, a lion-hearted soldier who would shrink from no combat. In the Bishop of Limerick, Ireland has long since gauged the worth of the man who has always, in season and perhaps out of season, shown the courage of his convictions; who in the cause of right has faced unpopularity with the same careless indifference that he has exhibited to popular applause; who knows his own mind and his own ground, and who has always spoken with the bluntness and decision that comes from right-thinking and nobility of character. All who heard this fine sermon rejoiced mightily that the burden of years had nowise dimmed the erdour of that fearless spirit who for more than a quarter of a century has ruled the diocese of Limerick, and has been so great a glory of our Church—they brought away with them an awakened sense of their proud privileges and their stern responsibilities as members of that mystical body whose head is Christ; a new appreciation of ecclesiastical things; a more educated veneration for the power and majesty of their prelates; and a nobler pride in that mighty institution—Divine in its origin and conservation—which for all the long centuries has been the fruitful mother of saintly, devoted and brilliant children. Waterford owes a debt of gratitude to the Bishop of Limerick for the noble service he has done her on this occasion; and, though I have no official connection with the diocese, yet, as a native, I think I shall be pardoned if I give expression here to what I know to be the grateful and heartfelt thanks of all the people. She will jealously treasure the memory of the man and the occasion for which she is indebted for a great sermon—a sermon which, I venture to say, will live as a classic in Munster, and continue to be quoted, long after we shall all have passed away, as a fine example of the pulpit eloquence of our time.

FEENAGH PUBLICAN

CHARGED AT DROMCOLLOGHER

With Breach of Licensing Laws

At the Dromcollogher Petty Sessions, before Messrs P D Sullivan, Herbert Sullivan, and Maurice L Aherin, Mrs O'Dwyer, Feenagh, was charged with having supplied drink on Sunday, and Messrs Long, Guerin and Quin, with being found on the premises.

The police evidence was to the effect that when the constable knocked at the front door he heard suspicious noises within; going round to the yard he found the men above named, and a pint under some straw before one.

Mrs O'Dwyer testified that she supplied no drink to the parties; Mr Long came to do some work to oblige her; Mr Guerin came to get a seat home from a neighbour whose horse and car were in the yard after Mass.

Mr Quin gave evidence that he called to notify Mrs O'Dwyer that he wished her messenger to call on his next round for a parcel of eggs.

Mr Ryan defended, and when the magistrates announced their intention of imposing a small fine with a record on the licence he pleaded against the latter, and the Bench commuted the sentence of £2 fine on Mrs O'Dwyer and 10s each on the men found on the premises.

TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE GET A BOX TO-DAY

Mr Pritchard, Cunnington, Essex, writes: "I served through Nile Expedition and late Boer War, suffered from Back and Kidney complaint, paid pounds to doctors. Two boxes Holdroyd's cured me." Mrs King, Rumwell-road, Wickford, states—"Duty compels me to tell all who suffer that your pills have cured me after years of pain." Mr A Newton, of Feltham, writes:—"Your pills have completely cured me after four months on my back." HOLDROYD'S GRAVEL PILLS, a positive cure for Gravel, Pains in the Back, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Sciatica, 1s 3d, all Chemists. Post free 14 stamps. HOLDROYD'S MEDICAL HALL, Cleckheaton, Yorks.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The chance which took two little boys in charge of two donkeys down the Haymarket one day in 1738 was responsible for the founding of the Royal Society of Musicians. Two professional musicians whose attention was directed to the donkeys recognised in the boys the children of a recently-deceased brother-musician, and, enlisting the sympathies of other musicians in the welfare of the lads, they raised a fund which became the nucleus of the charity established the same year as the Society of Musicians. Handel was one of the founders of the society, and, in addition to generous donations during his life, he bequeathed £1,000 to its funds. For more than a hundred years membership was restricted to the male sex, but in 1896 the Royal Society of Female Musicians, which was founded in 1839, was amalgamated with the older body. Some £5,000 is dispensed every year by the society in the relief of distressed musicians and their families.

OLD TIME VOTING QUALIFICATIONS.

In parts of New England during the seventeenth century voters had to reside in a "stone house of the dimensions of 20ft. by 16ft., with one or more brick chimney or chimneys." Each voter had also to be certified by his neighbours "of sober and peaceful conversation." In Connecticut every candidate for the local assembly had to furnish a certificate from the select men of the town where he resided that he was of "quiet and peaceable behaviour and civil conversation."

HOW RED INDIANS ARE NAMED.

People have often asked how the Red Indians get the quaint names by which they are known. As a rule they name their kinsman after some resemblance, real or imaginary, to beasts, birds or things, or from some incident connected with a person's birth or youth. The case of "Spotted Tail" (Sinte Goleska), the chieftain who brought about peace between the United States Government and the hostile tribes, serves as an illustration. As a little boy he was greatly attached to a raccoon skin which hung in his father's lodge. When it was eventually given to him he at once appended the tail of it, which was spotted, to his usual dress. He wore the strange ornament throughout his life and was always known as "Spotted Tail." As a rule it is not until babyhood is over and the teens entered that the Indian child receives a name, and then it is from such slight incidents as the one recorded that the appellation is bestowed.

WHO FIRST USED IRON?

It is commonly believed that the use of iron commenced in either Africa or Asia. Meteoric iron was known in Egypt in remote antiquity, says *Spare Moments*, but no doubt it was worked as flints were worked, by cutting or chipping, and was not smelted. It was not worked in Europe until the ninth century before the Christian era, or in Libya until 450 B.C.; the Semites adopted its use still later. In China iron ore is first mentioned in 400 B.C. Bronze weapons were employed in China until 100 A.D., and in Japan until 700 A.D.

ORIGIN OF THE MAGPIE.

Sir James Carroll, a former Minister for Native Affairs in New Zealand, has expressed the conviction that Britons and Maoris have sprung from one stock. The British race is, he says, largely descended from the Celts, the original inhabitants of Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland, who, in a distant age, came from the great Aryan stock. This stock at one time divided. One branch went west, colonised Spain, and settled in France. Some went to Ireland and Scotland and were the ancestors of the British race. Another branch migrated to Polynesia, where the climatic conditions and other influences played a part in making the difference between the two peoples which we see to-day. The Briton and the Maori came from the same old Indo-European stock, and, after countless centuries of separation, the two parties had met again, and were living in unity in the Islands of the Pacific, and were building up a united nationality in the southern seas, and to that end both white man and Maori were working.

A NUTSHELL NOVEL.

He loved her for her wealth of golden hair,
She loved him for his wealth of solid gold,
And both were vain, well matched, a sovereign pair;
Her shyness was quite maidenly, I'm told,
She always wore the daintiest of frocks,
His clothes were of the fashion, fitting well,
He used to dream about her golden locks,
She used to dream about her golden swell;
They both exchanged unnumbered vows and sighs,
And sometimes ventured on a kiss or two;
Until one day, to everyone's surprise,
They wedded, like all lovers brave and true,
When, lo! he found her looks upon a stair,
And she perceived his gold was in the air.

WEAVING BY DICTATION.

Peculiar methods are employed by the Indian weaver in converting his original design into a textile, states an American Consular report on the carpet-making industry. Instead of working from a coloured drawing or diagram, the weaver has the pattern translated on paper into rows of symbols, each of which expresses the number of stitches and the colour. With this written "key" in his hand, the head weaver sits behind his subordinates and dictates the pattern to them, one row at a time, all through the breadth of the carpet. These weavers—generally quite small boys—sit in front of the warp strings and tie in the requisite number of stitches of each colour as called out to them by the reader from his ciphered script. These boys, who perform the actual process of weaving the pile, follow day by day the dictations of the head man, knowing nothing of the pattern they are preparing, but gradually building up in a mechanical way the carpet on the strings before them.

BIBLICAL COMPUTATIONS.

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 33,214 verses, and 593,493 words, made up of a total of 2,728,100 letters. The New Testament is smaller than the Old one, and contains but 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,253 words, and 838,380 letters. From this it will be seen that the Old and New Testament together contain 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 4,173 verses, 774,746 words, and 3,566,480 letters. The Apocrypha consists of 14 books, 183 chapters, 6,031 verses, 125,185 words, and 1,063,876 letters.

Irish Judge Dead

The death occurred on Tuesday night at his residence in Dublin of the Right Hon Hugh Holmes, late Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland. Deceased who was 76, was Solicitor General and Attorney-General for Ireland from 1878 to 1880, Conservative member for Dublin University from 1885 to 1887, and a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland from 1887 to 1897, when he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

RUSTY BIKES

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TO THE PILLORY

FAMOUS IRISH TRIAL

INGENIOUS ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE

CLARE MAN INDICTED

"The trial of Patrick Hurly, of Moughna, in the County of Clare, gentleman, at the King's Bench in Ireland, upon two indictments, the one for perjury and the other for conspiring with Daniel Hicky, etc, to cheat the Popish inhabitants of the County of Clare, etc, A D, 1701." Such is the title of one of the oldest trials of which there is now a printed record. For this reason alone its deserves a place in any series of Famous Irish Trials. But apart altogether from its interest in this respect, the case is striking as showing an ingenious attempt to swindle by Act of Parliament. *Moughna* is described as a town in the barony of Corcomroe, and about five miles from Corofin; but, like many another Irish town, it has now ceased to exist as a town, and it is even difficult to identify the place exactly. The Hurlys were a well-known family in the neighbourhood, but they had apparently fallen on evil days. In one way or another several of the other gentry of the County Clare were involved in this case either as witnesses or principals in the transactions connected with the trial. It should be prefaced that in the year 1695 an Irish statute, commonly called

"the Rapparee Act"

was passed, nominally for the purpose of putting down acts of brigandage. The baronies were made responsible for these outrages, and the Catholic inhabitants were required to make good any loss or injury inflicted on their neighbours; persons noted by the Grand Jury were to be proclaimed, and outlawed if they did not present themselves for trial. To conceal or harbour them was made a felony, and anyone who brought in a "Tory," dead or alive, could claim a reward of £20. It need scarcely be said that at the present day malicious injuries are charged in the districts in which they are committed. On the 31st May, 1701, the prisoner was brought to court from the City Marshalsea or Prison, which was then situated at the corner of St Werburg's street and Bitter lane.

The Bar engaged before Mr Justice Coote was a strong one. Attorney-General Rochford, afterwards became Chief Baron. The Solicitor-General at the time was Alan Broderick, afterwards Lord Midleton, ancestor of the present St John Brodérick, ex Secretary of State for India. Alan Broderick was Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1714 to 1725, but then resigned the position owing to a resolution passed by the House of Lords that there was a

failure of justice

in this country by the delays in the High Court caused by the absence of the Lord Chancellor and two other judges.

There also appeared for the Crown Sir Forster, Recorder of Dublin, who later on became a judge. At that time the Recorders practised at the Bar. Sir J Mead was engaged as King's Counsel. The prisoner was defended by Messrs Barnard, Butler, and Robbins, but only the first named attained the distinction afterwards, he having been raised to the Bench. A point that strikes one in reading over the case is that a large part of the examination and cross-examination was done by the Judge himself. The prisoner exercised his right of challenging several of the jurors on the usual grounds. The Clerk of the Crown then said:—Gentlemen of the jury, you are to understand that Patrick Hurly stands indicted with perjury, for swearing before Neptune Blood, Dean of Killaloe, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Clare, that he was robbed of 300 pistoles in gold, and several other things, by four persons altogether unknown to him, but whom, by the tone of their voice, he believed to be Irishmen and Papists; whereas, by truth and fact, he well knew them by their names and persons, being set on by himself, and did not take anything at all from him.

Attorney-General—Clerk of the Crown, you have another indictment against the prisoner at the bar. Pray charge him with it.

Clerk of the Crown—Gentlemen of the jury, you shall likewise understand that the same Patrick Hurley stands here indicted for that he did falsely and deceitfully conspire with one Daniel Hicky and several other malefactors unjustly to oppress the Popish inhabitants of the County of Clare and cheat them of great sums of money by colour of the Rapparee act.

The Attorney-General then stated the case for the prosecution regarding the perjury. Hurly swore before Dean Blood that on the 3rd March, 1695, several persons with their faces disguised came to his house in the night time, forced their way in, fired a shot at him, and tied him and another man with cords fast to a bedstead. By the tone of their speech they seemed to be Irishmen, and he

believed them Papists.

He knew not one of them by their names or persons. They broke open several trunks, and took away 371 guineas and 345 pistoles, a gold cross set with diamonds, and several other diamonds of great value, a great number of Holland sheets and shirts, all to the value of about £1,300. All these articles were taken from him, and he claimed reimbursement from the country. Dean this said the Attorney General, was all a mock robbery, acted by persons hired by himself, for the purpose of cheating the country. In truth, as was now notorious, not of the value of one farthing. As money was at that time about three times as valuable as at present, Mr Hurly's bill could not be considered at all a modest one. But presumably he thought it as well to fancy for a sheep as for a lamb.

The Solicitor General presented the case of perjury. Mr Hurly swore that he was robbed of £1,300, but it would be shown that, instead of being a man of so much cash at the time, he was quite the contrary to an extreme degree.

Dean Blood, sworn, deposed to the information sworn by Hurly, which was then read. It gave a graphic description of the great act of brigandage. The informant swore that on Sunday, the 3rd March, 1695, about 11 o'clock at night, twenty persons armed in horse in the door of his garden. They first threw down a friend of his, Mr Jonsone, and, with swords and pistols in their hands, dragged him into the informant's room. Shots were then fired by a fourth man, and both he and Mr Rouane were tied with cords to a bedstead, whilst in fierce assault of each names as "rogue," "rascal," "treacherous villain to this country," and even worse.

The ruffians then opened three large trunks, and stole several articles (as enumerated above). He heard a great bustle and noise, and shortly after in other parts of the house, which he understood was done by companions of the robbers. He never recovered any of the goods which were stolen. About four o'clock next morning he sent some of his servants out to make

a hue and cry

and to raise the country in search of the robbers. He declared that the robbery was no contrivance of his, nor was it procured by any friend of his. His servant, one Callaghan Carthy, was absent from the house, and his wife and brother-in-law were also absent on the night.

The informant swore that he knew not who any of the aforesaid robbers were, nor whence any of them came, nor whither they went.

The Solicitor General said the evidence would show against the prisoner that he was under great necessity and had pressing occasion for money, and that, being in great straits, he was contriving how to stave off his creditors and save his reputation. It would also be shown that the actors in the robbery lurked about the house by Mr Hurly's appointment, and they rushed on Mr Rouane, who went out into the garden after supper, as was planned beforehand.

The first witness examined was Callaghan Carty. He said:—

I have been a servant of Mr Hurly since the latter came from England two years before. He came to me and called me out of his stable, and drew out a purse of gold and showed it to me, and told me he was to pay one Mr Arthur some money, who was to come such a day to compound with him for the money, and if he did not give him the money he would be ruined for ever, but that if I did as the rest did I would do him a kindness, and said that when Mr Arthur should hear the money was robbed he would compound with him; and he told me where the money was to be and the trunk he would put it into.

Carty then described how the money was robbed. The robbers were

supplied with disguises

by Hurly's footman, and pistols were left ready for use in the bedroom, but there was only powder in them.

Solicitor General—You were Mr Hurly's servant. Pray, did he appear publicly at that time or was he on his keeping?

Carty—He was on his keeping.

Court—Explain yourself. What was the keeping? My lord, he was on his keeping for fear of being taken upon writs and executions. He had servants in his house, and he kept one watching constantly for fear of been taken.

At whose suit? A: Mr Arthur's

Attorney-General—My lord, I am told his house was a sort of garrison, and there were regular works about it.

Court—You say there were scouts abroad, and stone walls; pray, give an account of what works there were about the house? Yes, there was a brick wall about one side of the house, which was erected to prevent his arrest.

Peggy Conneen was the next witness. As Peggy spoke Irish only, the services of an interpreter had to be requisitioned to explain her evidence to the judges. She was also called Margaret Rabbit, Peggy being Margaret and Conneen Rabbit. She was a servant in Mr Hurly's house before and after the robbery. She was an eye-witness of the event herself, and she was first of the opinion that it was a real robbery, but she afterwards, from what she heard and saw, became convinced that it was all a made-up affair. She afterwards saw several articles in the house which were supposed to have been taken by the robbers.

The cross-examination of the witness was directed to show that she was bribed to give her evidence, but this she denied.

Ready for a Sortie

Captain M'Donagh deposed:—

I was with Mr Hurly when he came back from Dublin and brought with him the Act of Parliament commonly called the "Rapparee Act," and he said that the "Rapparee Act" was a clever way to recover money from the country. He said he would give me 300 guineas if I managed the business for him to get the money from the country. Witness handed in the following amusing letter which he had received from Hurly:—Moughna, Oct. 5, 1699. I have advise from a very sure hand that I am likely to be blocked up very soon, or, rather, regularly besieged, by the formidable Captain Bourk and a select party he brags to have hired of the Enniskillen Dragoons for that purpose. He received £50 earling for that generous undertaking, and entered into bonds of £200 penalty to have me in "safy custod" (safe custody) before the first day of next term. And as I am resolved to keep my ground and maintain this post to the last extremity, I have detached Corporal Mslone for ammunition to put myself in a condition to receive the three worthy captain, for this is no time of day for me. "post varios casus" (after so many escapes), to give my head for the washing bill. The corporal is the very lately arrived into my service, and consequently has but poor skill in powder and ball. Therefore I must entreat you to send me a pound of the best powder and three dozen bullets, musket, and pistol ball.

Poor Tom Bourk is very much on the right of it to revenge his quarrel with a party, since his courage never inspired him to do it single-hand, and his select party is reported to follow the Colonel-General of the French Dragoons (Marechal de Bouffers), in vain, for he was of opinion no man was

fit for a dragoon

that in time of war outlived two campaigns, or, in peace, did not at least every fifteen days seek adventures for a broken head. Pray, despatch me back the Corporal, and trounce the enemies' lines of circumvolation should be perfect—nay, their very batteries be relied and fixed—if you let me know the day precisely that you intend to call this way I will make a sortie to facilitate your entry.

PATRICK HURLEY.

Walter Hunin, the High Constable, swore that from information received he made search, twelve months after the robbery, in a manure heap beside the house of Daniel Hicky, one of Hurly's servants. In a hole under the manure he found a purse tied up in a waggane or hay rope, and in the purse was a large number of counters.

As the defence insinuated that the counters were laid there, that they that hide find, Murtagh MacCullagh, another Irish-speaking witness, was produced to show that Hicky's wife had offered some of the counters for a row before their discovery.

Captain Lynch, the landlord of Moughna, and an intimate friend of Hurly's, was the next witness. He acknowledged that if he had known he was to be summoned he would not have been within forty miles of the court. He had met Hurly at Loughrea in 1695, when the latter was returning from a visit to Dublin. As they were drinking a bottle of wine, Hurley went to a portmanteau and pulled out a large bag, with the remark that prisoner was returning from Dublin well stocked with money. Witness slipped his hand into the bag and seized a handful, but the coins turned out to be counters of several sizes, like single and double Louis d'Or.

Charles Cassidy swore that Hurly had offered him 40 guineas to lead on the storming party, but he refused.

The Attorney-General, observing that the persons concerned in the robbery had vizards, now produced two witnesses from Dublin from whom Hurly had bought masks for a masquerade shortly before the robbery.

The Defence.

The first witness called for the defence, a Dublin merchant, did not appear.

The next witness was Hurly's own brother, who was actually a prisoner for the Marshalsea for debt to him. He deposed that he had received various sums of money from his brother, that the latter was well able to pay his way, and that his servants sworn offered sums of money to swear against the prisoner.

Dorothy Kemp, who turned out not to be a reputable witness, deposed that she was offered £10 to lay counters in Hicky's house by Murrough O'Brien, but the latter, who was in court, directly contradicted this evidence.

Other witnesses deposed they were suborned to give false evidence against Hurly. The record says that at a certain point one of them "sputtered violently and made a terrible noise in Irish," but it does not state how he accomplished this feat.

These witnesses, on cross-examination, frequently contradicted themselves, as did also those in the robbery, who were now going back of their previous depositions.

Almost every particle of evidence produced by the defence was contradicted by witnesses whose reliability was warmly open to doubt.

The Attorney-General's final statement was short.

My lord, said he, I think that the contrivance is made out so fully to the satisfaction of every man present, that there never was stronger evidence than of both these villainies, the perjury and conspiracy to cheat. When a man has lived extravagantly, and then goes about all manner of ways to relieve himself, if perjury goes unpunished it shall be at the door of those gentlemen that have heard this matter so fully proved to day; and this

poor country must suffer

by perjury if care be not taken to suppress it. It is now growing late, and I will not take up more time in summing up this long evidence to the jury, but leave it to the Court.

Justice Coote then reviewed the evidence of each witness very minutely.

The jury, after an hour, brought in a verdict of "Guilty" on both indictments.

Court—How have you laid your indictment? Solicitor-General—At common law.

Counsel—I hope, my lord, if it is to be a fine, it cannot be less than the sum he designed to get by the perjury.

Court—As to the perjury, the judgment of the Court upon that conviction is that Mr Hurly be fined £100 and be imprisoned till he pay it to the King.

Counsel—My lord, we insist upon it that the pillory is the punishment for the cheat.

Court—We know if Mr Hurly is not liable to pay the fine he ought to

suffer corporal punishment.

Hurly was accordingly condemned to the pillory, one of the usual common law punishments for misdemeanours, especially cheats and frauds on the public, such as, for instance, the sale of unsound food. During the seventeenth century it was used for political libel and sedition, but was abolished in 1816 for all offences except perjury and subornation of perjury, and in 1837 it was abolished altogether.

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CABINET CRISIS

AGREEMENT COME TO

Secret Session of Parliament

The Terms of Settlement

The Press Bureau received the following official information on Thursday:—The Cabinet at their meeting to-day came to an agreement upon the proposals which they will make to Parliament on the subject of conscription. Their proposals will be submitted to a secret session in each House of Parliament on Tuesday.

The Press Bureau received the following further official information on Thursday night:—The settlement reached at to-day's Cabinet meeting, while meeting the demands of the military situation, satisfied all sections of opinion represented in the Government. The sole reason for the secret session to be held on Tuesday is that Parliament may be informed confidentially of the main facts and figures on which the decision of the Cabinet is based, and of which publication must obviously be undesirable.

Terms of Settlement

The Central News says—In well-informed quarters it is thought that the Secret Session of Parliament will last for two days at least. It is expected that reports of the proceedings will be officially issued. Parliaments will be told the facts of the military situation, and there is little doubt that the Cabinet plan will be found generally acceptable. That plan, it is understood, is a decision in favour of compulsion, with reservations to permit of a further short trial of voluntary systems. The Cabinet had been faced for some days with hard facts which admitted of only one solution, and the crisis really centred on the question of achieving ends rather than in the ends themselves. Members of the Cabinet swallowed the camel when they unanimously presented to Parliament the Military Service (No 2) Bill. They strained at the goat in that they were unable to decide whether or not the facts or the situation in all their boldness could be communicated to their followers at Westminster. The military situation demands a certain number of men. The changes are that the existing arrangements for securing them would prove inadequate. The Cabinet realised this, and its members were agreed upon compulsion, but for a time they could not agree as to whether the moment had arrived for presenting their plan. One section, led by Mr Lloyd George, and backed by an overwhelming body of experts' opinion, favoured an immediate resource to compulsion for unattested married men. Another section advocated, step by step measures embracing the conscription of all men reaching the age of 18, and an extension of the age for military service, to be followed when the necessity arose by a wider measure of compulsion. The two views came into violent collision. There is no foundation for the statement that any personal element entered into the crisis. It was all a question as to whether Parliament ought to be told now or later that further compulsion has become inevitable, and those who advocated a full and frank "confession of the facts" have won. The credit for the discovery of the Via Media belongs to the Labour Party. Many members of the Parliamentary Labour group are anxious that after the Government has stated its case on Tuesday an opportunity shall be given for each of the two houses to discuss the official statement. They are also prepared to urge that if necessary the House of Commons should take a vote on any resolution which the Government may be prepared to submit. It is suggested that the result of any such division together with a prepared statement concerning the personal position should be given out by the Prime Minister immediately the House is again declared "open."

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Limerick).

HORSE BREEDING SCHEME—1916.

NOMINATION TO MARES.

THE following are the names and addresses of the Owners of Mares placed on the Selected and Reserved Lists by the Judges at the recent Shows held in the County under the above Scheme:—

ROBERTSTOWN SHOW.

David Kelly, Ballybricken Grange
Thomas Hourigan, Anna, Barrington's Bridge
Joseph Carroll, Killeenevere, Dromkeen
John Ryan, Killeanure, Brittas
Michael Ryan, Abington, Murroe
John Denis Ryan, Dromsally, Cappamore
M N Mitchell, Ballybricken, Grange
Michael Ryan, Abington, Murroe
Margaret O'Kennedy, Mount Catherine, Pallas
James Butler (Pat), Kyle, Cappamore
Timothy O'Brien, Cullinagh, Cappamore
P Ryan (Lefawn), Lower Anna, Barrington's Bridge
Michael O'Gorman, Dromsally, Cappamore
Timothy Humphreys, Glenisal, Murroe
Mahony O'Connor, Cappanuke, Murroe
Thomas Doyle, Kilduffaher, Cappamore
Pat Lorigan, Monatenu, Murroe
Denis O'Meally, Bottomstown, Barrington's Bridge
Anne Joyce, Clonghsadromin, Caherconlish
William O'Brien, Cappamore
Mrs L Holmes, Rath Hill, Murroe
Tim M'Namara, Areglin, Cappamore
Thomas Nunan, Quinane, Ballysimon, Limerick
Elizabeth M'Grath, Coolready, Castleconnell
Thomas Hannan, Knockroe, Ballybrood
Wm M'Namara, Portnard, Cappamore
Hugh Gorman, Kilelyaghoo, Cappamore
Patrick Leonard, Farnane Franklin, Cappamore
Ellen Nunan, Prospect, Castle Troy, Limerick
James M'Grath, Dromlinboy, Castleconnell
John Godfrey, Kile, Cappamore
James Hickey, Sandylane, Cahirconlish
Rose M Gleeson, Eile, Cappamore
Wm Hickey (Junr), Drombanna, Limerick
John Chamberlain, High Park, Caherconlish
John Morrisey, Cullins, Cappamore
Wm O'Brien, Rath Hill, Murroe

OLD PALLAS SHOW.

Patrick Hayes, Pallasgreen
Newport White, Kilmoylan, Doon
Denis M'Cormack, Ballyvalode, Oola
Timothy Hayes, Prospect, Pallasgreen
John O'Meara, Knockballyfoteen, Pallasgreen
Newport White, Kilmoylan, Doon
Patrick Hayes, Pallasgreen
Margaret M Maher, Coolnamona House, Doon
William Crowe, Corrigmore, Doon
Michael O'Connell, Castlegarde, Cappamore
Patrick O'Connell, Coolys, Doon
John Hayes, Toonalline, Doon
James Dee, Oola
Benjamin O'Brien, Cloontoen, Cappamore
Patrick Maher, Cooga, Doon
Michael Ryan (2), Gurturgeragh, Doon
P K Walsh, Bibbos, Cappamore
P H Donegan, Aughaforeen, Pallasgreen
Cornelius Ryan, Beenaraha, Doon
Michael M'Carthy, Shanacloone, Cappamore
Pat Keogh, Kilmoylan, Doon
Michael Treacy, Gurtaceragh, Doon

KILMALLOCK SHOW.

Patrick M'Auliffe, Ballycolly, Charleville
Michael Fitzgerald, Beline, Bulgaden
William O'Shea, Ballygamalough, Kilmallock
John T Fitzgerald, Newpark, Kilmallock
Thomas O'Shea, Ballygamalough, Kilfinane
William Jones, Garrienduff, Charleville
Jeremiah O'Keeffe, Ballyhea, Kilfinane
Batt O'Callaghan, Lotters, Bruree
Thomas Mark Clery, Ballycullane, Kilmallock
Mrs M Quinlan, Brickfield, Kilmallock
P W Clery, Ballygiveenan, Bulgaden
William Lynch, Ballynaught, Bruree
James O'Riordan, Emly, Charleville.
Mrs Annie Dahig, Ballinstoua House, Shearin's Cross
Thomas Clarson, Ballingaddy, Kilmallock
Daniel P Hayes, Ballintubber, Kilfinane
Ellen Dunworth, Garryfine, Bruree
John Carroll, Ballinlough, Kilfeely
Daniel Hyland, Tully, Darragh, Kilfinane
John Mahoney, Ballinlough, Kilfeely
William Treacy, Coolavehy, Ballyorgan, Kilfinane
Patrick Malone, Ballyferode, Kilfinane
P D Clery, Kilmallock
Thomas Carroll, Baggotstown, Hospital
John Quin, Boosterstown, Kilfinane
John Fitzgerald, Kilgarriff, Ballylanders
W F Fitzgerald, Caher Mortis, Kilfinane
Nannie Bermingham, Ballyeagoge, Kilfinane
Patrick T Conlon, Ruppaingh, Kilfinane
Maurice Wallis, Kilcraig, Kilfinane
John Wallis, Abbey, Kilfinane
William Walsh, Rappagh, Kilfinane
Patrick Hennessy, Kilfinane, Kilfinane
W F Fitzgerald, Caher, Mortis, Kilfinane
Mrs Howard, Ballysheas, Kilfinane
James O'Callaghan, Ballintubber, Kilfinane

BALLYLANDERS SHOW.

Julia Nunan, Lisnard, Kilroan, Tipperary
William Ridgeway, Ballinvarna, Galbally
Mary Lovett, Callane, Ballylanders
James O'Brien, Lisnard, Galbally
Eliza O'Brien, Ballinvarna, Galbally
Charles Reidy, Spitall, Ballylanders
Joseph Martin, Lisnanlon, Galbally
Thomas Mahony, Loughanna, Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown
John Roche, Ballybrien, Ballylanders
William Hanley, Ballyanna, Galbally
Michael Hennessy, Garrickaroche, Galbally
Maurice Galloway, Knockanstrack, Galbally
George [illegible], Callane, Knockanavin, Kilfinane
John [illegible], Anna, Galbally
Thomas [illegible], Callane, Kilbeheny
Richard Travers, Callane, Kilfinane
John O'Gorman, Callane, Ballylanders
Patrick O'Donnell, Spittal, Ballylanders
Maurice Condon, Ballybrien, Ballylanders
Ellen Lane, Ballybrien, Ballylanders
Robert Ryan, Callane, Kilfinane
John Walsh, Carhue, Kilbehenny
Thomas Clifford, Knockanavin, Kilmallock

GLIN SHOW.

Michael Normille, River View, Glin
Michael Normille, Tullaree Upper, Glin
Jeremiah Meaher, Glenoughter, Glin
John D Cullane, Kilnaneil, Glin
Jeremiah Meher, Glenoughter, Glin
Patrick Enright, Clonlehard, Athea
Michael O'Connor, Ballycullinane, Glin
Patrick Cullane, Tullaree, Glin
Michael Feury, Gleongragra, Glin
Edward Slack, Ballygoughlan, Glin
Michael Normile, Tullaree Upper, Glin
Johanna O'Connell, Clonlehard, Ballyhahill
Wm Dalton, Knockdown, Athea
Michael Hayes, Clonlehard, Ballyhahill
Daniel Mullane, Dirreen, Athea
John Michael Culhane, Ballygullinane, Glin
Mrs Margaret Mullane, Dirreen, Athea
Michael Wallace, Tullyleague, Glin
Jeremiah Mulvihill, Drumrisk, Glin
Timothy Connor, Drumrisk, Athea
Timothy Costellos, Killeany, Glin
John Sheehy, Tarrasse Lower, Glin

RATHKEALE SHOW.

Michael Mullane, Dirreen, Athea
John Michael Culhane, Ballygullinane, Glin
Patrick V Culhane, Ballintrida, Askeaton
Thomas O'Connor, Nutgrove, Shanagolden
Robert Sheehy, Courtbrown, Askeaton
Maurice Fitzgibbon, Knockardcorlan, Shanagolden
James Cribbin, Tiermore, Shanagolden
Mrs E Lynch, Droumbier House, Pallaskenry
John Magner, Rathreagh, Ardagh
Edmond Fitzgerald, Pallaskenry
Timothy Foley, Cowpark, Kilcornan
Ellen Neazer (Miller), Ballycahane, Pallaskenry
Ellen Neazer (Miller), Ballycahane, Pallaskenry
James Sheehy, Ballyellinan, Askeaton
Margaret Mullins, Glendiheen, Ardagh
James M'Mahon, Creeves, Shanagolden
James O'Shaughnessey, Ballyvocogue, Ballingrane
Robert Smyth, Stonehill, Kilcornan
Patrick Dundon, Drehidtrasna, Adare

NEWCASTLE SHOW.

Patrick Corbett, Dromin Deel, Newcastle West
John J Leahy, Templegiantine West
William Madden, Carryduff Cottage, Newcastle West
David Dore, Ahawilk, Feohanagh, Kilmeedy
Dan Cremin, Ballintubber, Castlemahon
Edmond Leahy