







Clay Pigeon Shooting

A CHEAP AND INTERESTING SPORT.

The excellent sport and fascinating pastime which the shooting of clay targets affords has hardly received the prominence amongst the leading sportsmen of Ireland which it justly deserves...

The shooting of clay targets, which are black, saucer-shaped objects measuring 4.5/16 ins. in diameter, might be divided into two principal parts. In the first, termed "down the line," competitors in squads of five or less are placed 16 yards from an automatic trap which throws birds at unknown angles...

Similar conditions govern double rise shooting with, of course, the exception that two birds are thrown from the trap simultaneously.

The second part is known as shooting under "sporting" or "game" conditions, where clay targets are thrown to resemble driven grouse and partridges, walked-up birds and "rocketing preasants" from a trap mounted in a tower or tree.

Where space does not permit of the laying out of a ground to include all the afore-mentioned sporting shots, a very good substitute known as "Skeet" has lately been introduced.

"Skeet" comprises two single rise traps which are placed in trap houses 40 yards apart, the left hand trap being 10 ft. and the right hand trap 3 ft. above the ground level and set to throw their birds directly over the opposite trap house.

Another interesting feature of this popular sport is the shooting of "Jack Pot" or "Jack in the Box" targets. When broken this particular target releases a muslin-covered spring of different colours, which has to fall within a prescribed area to count, thus providing an excellent test of quickness allied to accuracy.

There are many clubs throughout the country, the most accessible to Dublin being on the Phoenix Park Racecourse, with its excellent bus service, where the Dublin Gun Club have laid out their new ground and hold club and open shoots fortnightly between April and September.

Without emphasising the useful practice the versatile clay bird affords the game shooter during the close season, visitors to the ground can partake of a most enjoyable afternoon's entertainment at a relatively low cost.

National Festival.

YOUGHAL.

St. Patrick's Day was fittingly celebrated at Youghal. It was ushered in by dances in the Town Hall and the Banba Hall. The weather, save a few showers in the afternoon was fine and bracing.

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Gaelic League a large procession formed up in the Market Square at 3 p.m. in the following order:—Pipers Band, Pupils of Presentation Convent and Christian Brothers Schools; Urban District Council; Gaelic League; Cumann Camoguidheachta. G.A.A.; North Abbey Band, C.Y.M.S., Irish Transport and General Workers Union, Southern Rowing Club; League of the Cross; Amingo Aerobatic Troupe and general public.

Mr. D. Slaney, Chairman of the League, who presided, having opened the proceedings, introduced Mr. R.D. Murphy, Cork, who spoke first in Irish. Congratulating them on that fine turn out he said it proved that the objects of the Gaelic League had both their sympathy and practical support, and it was an encouraging guarantee that nothing would be left undone in Youghal to promote everything Irish.

His first appeal to them was to encourage the children to speak the language on every possible occasion. As regards those over them the late Government had given satisfaction in dealing with the language question and he believed they could rely on the present Government to do their part also.

There should be more Irish taught and the curriculum should not be overlaid with other subjects. They would like to hear more Irish spoken in the street and elsewhere. Even those who were unable to speak the language could replace the meaningless salutation "halloo!" by that beautiful Irish one "Dia s Muire Dhuit."

Another good step in the right direction was the formation of a Conh-Chumann between the Gaelic League and the G.A.A. for the purpose of having more Irish used in the playing of their national games.

He dealt in detail with the great necessity of developing their Irish music, song and dances. In the Killumney choir they had a fine example of what could be done with a village choir—two, three or four part. As regards their dances, he didn't believe in intolerance, but he appealed to them to develop their own, while not excluding other approved forms.

He strongly appealed to them to cultivate a real Irish spirit. He didn't believe in Republicanism, Blue Shirtism, or any other ism. Where was the ultimate good of a Republic if they were not properly prepared for it by the possession of a really genuine national mentality.

Other speakers having addressed the meeting a cordial vote of thanks in Irish was passed amid applause to Mr. Murphy on the proposition of Mr. O'Berrington, seconded by Mr. J. Butler.

The Pipers Band then played the "Hymn to St. Patrick," and the proceedings terminated with the Soldiers Song.

A successful Gaelic Concert was given in the Town Hall in the night.

BRIEFLY SPEAKING! More women are using taxis. The fare sex.

LISMORE NOTES.

THE BISHOP HACKETT HURLING CUP TOURNAMENT.

A remarkable reversal of hurling "form" was witnessed when Lismore C.B.S. team travelled to Dungarvan on the 8th inst., to play their second match with Dungarvan C.B.S. in their tie for the "Bishop Hackett" Hurling Cup Tournament.

It was felt that the Lismore students had their work "cut out for them" to reverse this verdict in the second match, but not only did they accomplish the seemingly impossible, but they outplayed Dungarvan in every stage of the game and won with comparative ease by the big score of 12 goals 3 points to 1 goal for Dungarvan.

For the latter team it must be said that a few of their more prominent players were ill and substitutes had to be provided, and this led to the inevitable changes in the placings of other players, which is always a serious handicap, but, nevertheless, the Lismore students deserve every credit for their display, and the Rev. Brother Mulligan, Superior of the Lismore Collegiate Schools, who is a most enthusiastic supporter of hurling and all forms of Gaelic games, is to be congratulated on the victory of his youthful and promising proteges.

The Lismore team was as follows:—E. Daly (capt.); C. Cronin; J. O'Grady; J. Hurley; J. P. Power; T. Crofty; P. Moore; P. Conlan; H. Vaughan; J. Healy; M. Feeney; P. Feeney; T. Tobin; C. Healy (goal); and M. O'Neill.

The scorers for Lismore were—Feeney, Daly, Hely, and Tobin, while the mid-field and back divisions were ably filled by the other players.

LABOUR EXCHANGE BRANCH OPENED.

A branch of the Labour Exchange has been opened in Lismore since the 6th inst., which should prove a welcome boon to the unemployed in Lismore, Tallow and Cappoquin, who had hitherto no nearer office than Fermoy or Dungarvan in which to lodge their claims for Unemployment Benefits.

A branch of the Exchange had previously existed in Lismore and was conducted by Mr. William O'Brien, for many years, but on his resignation from the position some 12 or 13 years ago this office was closed down, and much inconvenience has been caused to the unemployed in the meantime.

Mr. Thomas Lineen, Lismore, has now been appointed Branch Manager of the new office, and his premises are ideally situated and appointed for the purpose, almost in the centre of the Main street, right at the end of Ferry street, and as Mr. Lineen is a young gentleman of superior education and intelligence, and of a most courteous and obliging disposition, he is fully qualified in every way to efficiently perform the duties of this important position, and those having business to do with him can expect nothing but the most helpful and sympathetic treatment at his hands.

IRELAND'S FIGHT FOR FAITH.

Addressing the Irish pilgrims which included 500 Boy Scouts in Rome on St. Patrick's Day, His Holiness, who spoke for over half an hour, said, he wished to give the Irish pilgrims the satisfaction of being the first to hear from his own lips that it was his decision to extend the Jubilee to the whole world.

"As all parents have a special affection for some of their children, either because they are weak or because they are most affectionate or devoted, so also have I my special affection, which is for the Irish, and you are my favourite spiritual children."

Pope Pius continued:—"If you ask me why I can only say 'because you are Irish.'"

"Among all the nations there is no nation that has been so tried and so faithful; a nation that has made such great sacrifices."

"The Irish are like the presence of God—they are everywhere. You have come to Rome to gain the indulgences, and to celebrate the 19th Anniversary of our Redemption. That means that we are to embody it in our Christian lives, and there is a great need to-day for the Christian life. You give an example of such a life, and go from better to better. Life is action, and what we need is Catholic Action. A great part of this Catholic Action is played by the youth, and that is what the Irish Boy Scouts are doing."

"As I look at all of you gathered here, I have, as it were, a vision of all Ireland, and, while geographical distance separates us from those who are at home, they are near to my heart."

His Holiness concluded:—"I bless all of you who are here, all who are near and dear to you. I bless the young, who are beginning life, and the old, who are nearing the end. I bless all the towns and villages and homes of Ireland."

The Holy Father spoke so paternally that the pilgrims broke out in fervent cheers. As the Pontiff was conveyed away all the pilgrims stood amid most enthusiastic scenes and sang the hymn: "Hail, Glorious St. Patrick."

WASTED SYMPATHY! Young man—I may seem cruel, Topsey, but I ought to tell you that last night at your party your sister promised to marry me. Will you forgive me for taking her away? Topsey—Forgive her? Why, you fool, that's what the party was for.

Late Mrs J Flavin, Clashmore.

The following is taken from a U.S. contemporary:—Local Parish and Catholic Clergy join in Rites. Father Flavin, Assistant Pastor there, informed of mother's death in Ireland. Son celebrates Mass. Solemn Requiem Service Sung, Tuesday, Priesthood of Des Moines Diocese attend.

Rev. Patk. A. Flavin, Assistant to Rev. Wm. J. Klefman, Pastor of St. Patrick's Parish, in Neola, was informed Saturday morning that his mother had passed away at her home in Ireland, her death terminating an illness of 2 years that had induced intense suffering, all of which she had borne with serene patience and Christian fortitude.

Many and sincere were the expressions and messages of sympathy tendered the bereaved son since news of his affliction came. But none were more consoling than was expressed by members of the Parish and Clergy of the Catholic diocese in the conduct of solemn rites at 10 o'clock last Tuesday, when the son offered Solemn Requiem Mass for the happy repose of her soul.

The late Mrs. Flavin was wife of John Flavin, Clashmore, Co. Waterford, nephew of the late Monsignor Flavin. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom consecrated their lives to Christ in the priesthood—Rev. John Flavin, Dublin Diocese and Rev. Patk. Flavin, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. Diocese.

Father Flavin was celebrant of the Mass Tuesday, and Monsignor McManus of Council Bluffs, delivered a beautiful and consoling sermon. After the service dinner was served to the visiting clergymen, ladies of the parish assisting.

In addition to the celebrant, officers of the Mass were—Rev. W. Coughlin, deacon and Rev. W. A. Coughlin, sub-deacon, the two being cousins of Fr. Flavin and nephews of the deceased; Rev. W. Hahessy, master of ceremonies; and Rev. E. R. O'Donnell and Rev. Melville, acolytes; Rev. E. D. Cashman, thurifer; Rev. W. A. Hegarty, boat bearer.

Priests attending the service were: Rt. Rev. Monsignor F. P. McManus of Council Bluffs and his Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Larkin, Des Moines; Very Rev. J. Danahy, Rev. J. Costello, Rev. Wm. McEvoy, Rev. P. Owens, Rev. Wm. Coughlin, and Rev. M. Corcoran, all of Council Bluffs; Rev. J. Maher and Rev. J. Reynolds of Des Moines; Rev. Julius Fallerscheidt, Portsmouth; Rev. Joseph Steiger, Earlring; Rev. Cletus Portal, Dunlap; Rev. Wm. Melville, Andonob; Rev. Herman Albers, Avoca; Rev. Declan Dower, (the latter also is a cousin of Fr. Flavin); Rev. Louis Rossman, Panama; Rev. Hubert Duren, Westphalia; Rev. W. A. Coughlin, Wankee; Rev. E. R. O'Donnell, Hamburg; Rev. W. A. Hegarty, Bayard; Rev. V. D. Cashman, Mondamin; Rev. W. Hahessy, Woodbine and Rev. W. J. Klefmann, Neola.

Among the laity from a distance to extend a hand of sympathy were: Miss Mary Coughlin, Council Bluffs and John Murphy, Des Moines.

INSURANCE IN THE FREE STATE.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PRUDENTIAL.

Striking evidence of the financial stability of the Company and of the growth of its business was given by Sir Edgar Horne, the Chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company, in his speech at the annual general meeting in London on Thursday, March 8th.

Sir Edgar Horne, stated that the assets of the Prudential stood at over £277,400,000 on 31st December last, this being an increase of more than £13,700,000 compared with the total at the close of 1932.

An examination of the Balance Sheet and of the detailed list of investments held by the Company provides the clearest evidence of the enormous strength of the financial position of the Prudential.

In the Ordinary Life Branch the new sums assured during 1933 exceeded £23,500,000, an increase of £4,269,000 over 1932, while the purchase money received in the annuity section was £2,140,500. A much appreciated benefit is that whereby on policies of £1,000 or more the policy-holder may receive, subject to certain conditions but without additional premium, an advance on the sum assured to cover surgical and nursing fees incurred in connection with an operation.

The total number of industrial assurance policies in force with the Prudential Assurance Company now exceeds 26,800,000. These policies constitute an important element in the savings of the working classes.

The valuation for 1933 shows a surplus from all Branches of £9,900,883, including the amount brought forward. Out of this the sum of £6,189,885 has been allocated for bonus to participating policy-holders in the Ordinary and Industrial Life Branches, while the bonus to members of the outdoor staff is £356,455.

The rates of the reversionary bonuses on "with profit" policies in the Ordinary Branch are £2 6s. 0d. per cent. for Whole Life policies, and £2 per cent. for Endowment Assurances. In the Industrial Branch the reversionary bonus on policies issued after 1st January 1923 and otherwise qualifying for it is £1 4s. 0d. per cent. Since the inauguration of the Profit Sharing Scheme of the Company for its Industrial Branch policy-holders, a total sum of nearly £35,000,000 has been allocated for bonus under this heading.

EASTER 1934.

"Merry's" Wines and Spirits.

Choicest Quality—Lowest Prices

The following is a Selection from List:—

Table listing various wines and spirits with prices per bottle. Includes sections for IRISH WHISKEY, SCOTCH WHISKEY, BRANDY, and SHERRIES.

ALL THE ABOVE CAN ALSO BE HAD IN HALF BOTTLES. FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

ROBERT A. MERRY & CO., LTD. Dungarvan and Waterford.

Advertisement for W. POWER, St. Mary Street and Square, DUNGARVAN. Features 'Great Clearance Sale Now On' and 'Genuine Bargains For All'.

Large advertisement for THE PRUDENTIAL IS THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Includes details on REVERSIONARY BONUSES and INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

Advertisement for RICHARD FARRELL, Merchant and Miller, YOUGHAL. Promotes 'Value for Money' in Groceries, Wines and Spirits.









P. MOLLOY & SONS.

SCULPTORS. CALLAN and Dungarvan. Beg To Announce They HAVE OPENED A BRANCH YARD IN JOHN STREET, KILKENNY AND CAN SUPPLY ALL CLASSES OF MONUMENTS IN MARBLE, LIMESTONE AND GRANITE. CELTIC CROSSES A SPECIALITY. MODERATE PRICES. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE.

Notice to Builders.

We are prepared to make all classes of DOORS AND FRAMES ALSO WINDOW FRAMES AND SASHES For Cottages and other Houses at Reasonable Prices. Best Quality Coffins of OAK, ELM AND DEAL Supplied at Shortest Notice and at Prices to Suit Everybody.

OMAHONY BROTHERS. Contractors, Carpenters and Undertakers. BRIDGE STREET, DUNGARVAN.

Loans Are Now Obtainable

FROM THE Agricultural Credit Corporation FOR THE ERECTION OF ALL-STEEL HAY AND STRAW BARNES. Estimates with Terms of Repayment supplied Free of Charge.

A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD., 11 LEINSTER STREET, DUBLIN.

District Representative: JOHN McGRATH, KILCLOGHER, CAPPAGH.

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.

R. O'Keefe & Sons, SCULPTORS, WATERFORD AND ABBEYSIDE, DUNGARVAN.

Inquiries for Monuments, Crosses, Headstones, Etc., in Marble, Limestone and Granite Erected in all parts of the Country. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE. Renovations and additional inscriptions are Executed anywhere.

ALL WORK EXECUTED UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION. All Communications addressed to: MICHAEL STREET, WATERFORD. Telegrams—O'Keefe, Michael St., Waterford.

Important Announcement.

JAMES KIELY, COACHBUILDER AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

OAK, ELM AND DEAL COFFINS KEPT IN STOCK AND SUPPLIED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

COACH PAINTING AND ALL CLASSES OF REPAIRS PROMPTLY AND NEATLY CARRIED OUT.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE. PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS—

JAMES KIELY, FAIR LANE, DUNGARVAN.

T. FLYNN & SON, FAMILY BUTCHER, SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST BEEF AND MUTTON KEPT ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Also LAMB and YEAL When in Season.

ONLY ONE QUALITY—THE BEST. IMPORTANT NOTICE. WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR ALL CLASSES OF HIDES AND SKINS.

A TRIAL SOLICITED. NOTE ADDRESS— CORNER OF MAIN ST. AND SQUARE.

SUPPORT LOCAL ENTERPRISE AND HELP TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT BY ASKING FOR, AND GETTING

BOYLE'S Hosiery and Knitwear.

More New Machinery just installed to meet the increased business.

MADE IN DUNGARVAN AND STOCKED BY ALL LEADING DRAPERS.

Replacing Maize With Barley.

In a Talk broadcast by Mr. J. O'Loan, A.R.S.Sc.I., on the above subject he said there is a permanence, a continuity, about most rural things which makes the lapse of centuries seem almost insignificant. The institutions and conventions of our youth are accepted as having their roots in antiquity and as being essential for our tranquil existence in the future. These terms, perhaps, apply more correctly to the "old times" in country life than to the present day, and it is with a feeling of regret we note the changes which have taken place from the old customs, which were good customs. Times do, however, bring changes even into rural life and one of the most important changes which have crept into home economy in Ireland in the past century is the wholesale replacement of home produced foods by imported substitutes.

Feeders who for a generation have been accustomed to accept maize meal as the staple concentrate food for live stock in this country and, who have regarded its use as a practice of antiquity will be interested to learn that ninety years ago this foodstuff was unknown in the country. Detailed accounts of the import trade of this country are not available from 1823 to 1904, but up till 1823 maize is not recorded as one of our imports. The corn laws under which a heavy tariff had been imposed on corn imported into Great Britain and Ireland were repealed in 1846, after which date our market was thrown open to the corn supplies of the world. This date coincides with the potato failure, and the famine which followed was the primary cause of the first maize imports of any consequence into this country. At this time its use was for human food and it was only in subsequent years that its use for live stock became general. By 1904 the annual net imports of maize and maize meal for the whole of Ireland had grown to 4 1/2 million cwt., in 1930 they had risen to 14 1/2 million cwt., although the only maize fed live stock which showed any appreciable increase during this period was poultry. This increase in maize imports was accompanied by a gradual decrease in the acreage under corn at home and also in the acreage under corn exported from the country. In 1841, for instance, we exported almost £600,000 worth of wheat and barley; in 1930 we imported into the Saorstát alone 2 1/2 million pounds worth of these cereals as well as 2 1/2 million pounds worth of maize. Thus, in a period of 87 years, the use of maize as a live stock food in this country has grown from zero to the position it now holds.

The association of barley with the social life of the country is in decided contrast to that of maize. As to its history, suffice to say that it has been in cultivation in the country as far back as written or traditional records go. While agricultural records of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries show that we cultivated more than twice our present acreage of barley, the economic history of the period indicates clearly that the main use of the cereal, apart from what was exported, was for brewing and distilling. This was not by any means due to the want of appreciation of its value as a feeding stuff, but its use for the manufacture of alcohol was more profitable so that only the surplus or inferior quality grain was used for feeding purposes.

While fully recognising the special efficacy of oats and wheat as feeding stuffs, it is perhaps, correct to say that neither of these is quite so well suited to take the place of maize in this country as is barley. Since the introduction in 1932 of the mixing of home-grown cereals with maize meal, barley has proved the most popular grain for the purpose.

In considering the merits of barley for replacing maize, two considerations present themselves; first, the composition of the grains as ascertained by chemical analysis, and second, and by far most important, the result of practical feeding experiments and of practical feeding experience. The principal difference between average samples of maize and barley as shown by analysis is that maize contains about 3 per cent. more oil, 4 1/2 per cent. more protein, and 2 per cent. less fibre. This suggests that maize contains slightly more nutriment than barley, and while the results of many feeding experiments support this suggestion, the general consensus of results, indicates that the superiority of maize in nutritive value is almost negligible.

The efficacy of barley meal as a food for pigs is proverbial and traditional. No other meal produces bacon of so fine quality and flavour. For climatic and other reasons maize is the predominant corn crop over large areas of the Globe, and millions of pigs are fattened annually on little else but a purely maize ration. The bacon produced, however, is inclined to be soft and oily and decidedly inferior to barley fed bacon. In pig feeding experiments conducted in 1912 by the Agricultural Instructors in various parts of Ireland, it was found that 14 parts of maize meal produced the same live weight increase as 15 parts of barley meal. In a very large number of experiments carried out on the Continent, in Canada and in the United States, the balance has been in favour of barley meal.

A further interesting experiment was conducted at the Clonakilly Agricultural School in which the ration consisted entirely of barley meal and skim milk. This experiment supplied a basis for estimating the price for barley by feeding it to pigs when the

price of pork is at different levels. With pork at 40/- per cwt., barley fed realised 7/6 per cwt., and for every 5/- per cwt., the price of pork advances above 40/- the price of barley advances 11d. per cwt. Thus, with pork at 55/- per cwt. the barley fed would realise 9/4 per cwt., or 18/8 per barrel. These prices for barley do not include the cost of grinding. The report of this experiment mentions that while the pigs thrived evenly, they were not exceptionally good doers, so that while it would be advisable to have the results of several such experiments before making a dogmatic statement as to the value to be placed on barley, it is probable that the prices worked out in this case are not above the normal. Reckoning 6 lbs. of skim milk as equal to 1 lb. barley meal, 4 lbs. meal equivalent was required to produce 1 lb live weight increase in the pigs. This satisfactory rate of increase indicates that pigs can be fed very successfully on a ration consisting of barley meal and skim milk alone.

After pigs poultry comes second as consumers of maize, and it is estimated that, taking the country as a whole, pigs accounted in recent years for three-quarters of our maize imports and poultry for one-eighth or thereabouts, leaving one-eighth for other types of live stock. It is a recognised fact that for years over the greater part of the country, and in some districts even to the present day, poultry received no other feeding than cooked potatoes and maize meal, and on this ration they were expected to lay a normal quantity of eggs. It is not paying an undeserved compliment to the hens to say they often responded wonderfully, but little of the credit goes to the feeders. Maize meal is beyond question a particularly suitable constituent of certain poultry rations. It is equally true to say, however, that its use has been abused in this country. Owing to the small supply of barley available and its popularity for pig feeding, the question of its value as a poultry food has not hitherto received much prominence here. In parts of Europe, barley is, however, a favourite poultry food, and in the United States it is considered an essential in all good rations.

The principal use of barley meal in poultry feeding is as a fattening food, for which purpose it may form the whole mash, and if fed with sour milk will give good results. A better fattening ration, however, is composed of equal parts of ground wheat, oats and barley. For laying poultry 20 to 30 per cent. of the meal ration may, with advantage, consist of barley meal. Maize is not an essential constituent in poultry rations. The fact that it has hitherto been readily available in all parts of the country may be offered as an excuse or justification for its being recommended in laying rations. Except in winter, its use in laying rations should be strictly limited, and in winter 20 per cent. should be the maximum amount included.

While maize is occasionally fed in considerable quantity to cattle when home-grown foods are not available, it is, perhaps, correct to designate it as an incidental food, and to say that there are few feeders who would not prefer home-grown cereals if they were to hand. This being the case, it is scarcely necessary to dilate here on the use of barley for cattle feeding. It may, however, be mentioned that details of suitable rations consisting entirely of home-grown cereals for the different types of live stock are to be found in the relevant advisory leaflets of the Department of Agriculture.

Whatever the reputation which maize meal may have established in our rural economy, we must realise that its use as in recent years means an annual drain of 2 1/2 million pounds from our national bank account. We can be absolutely assured also that, whatever our feelings as to the necessity of the things to which we have been accustomed, maize is not an essential in stock feeding, and its place can adequately and advantageously be supplied by home-grown cereals and particularly by barley.

NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

The General Secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution which is supported by voluntary contributions, has forwarded the following letter to Mr. J. F. Moloney, Priory House, Dungarvan, the local Hon. Sec., of the Lifeboat Institution:—

Dear Sir,—I have received your Branch Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ending the 30th September, and it is a pleasure once again to send you the very cordial thanks of the Committee of Management to you as our Honorary Secretary, to the officers and members of your committee and Ladies Lifeboat Guild, to your honorary workers and all who, by personal service or contributions, have made possible the completion of another good year's work, for which we are deeply grateful.

This support, so willingly given, year after year, is of the greatest value in helping the Institution to maintain its fleet of 120 motor and 54 pulling and sailing lifeboats. Whenever the call comes the crews are ready to go out at any time of the day or night, however bad the weather may be, and we warmly appreciate the part which you, your workers and contributors are taking in helping to provide the Service with the best possible boats and equipment.

The record of the work you are helping in is five figures. Since the Institution was founded 63,627 lives have been rescued from shipwreck—11 lives every week for 110 years.

Fianna Fail Policy.

BROADCAST TO UNITED STATES

In a special St. Patrick's Day Broadcast to the United States, President de Valera said:—

"Go mbeantighidh Dio dhíbh, a chairde agus beannachta chugaigh o mbuinir na h-Eireann. "Two years ago, in common with other countries, the Saorstát was threatened with a dangerous economic crisis. Having been governed for centuries in the interest of another country, we had no manufacturing industries to speak of. Although the population was only three millions, we were buying from Britain more than any country in the world was buying from her—more than the United States or Germany, or even the vast Indian Empire, with its three hundred million souls.

"The one industry left us was agriculture, and that was mainly pastoral. We paid Britain for her manufactured goods mainly by the export of live stock and by animal products, such as butter and eggs. These we had to sell on the British market in intense competition with similar produce from several other countries. In such conditions, fewer and fewer people could be supported on our land.

"The great world slump in agricultural prices had come upon us to destroy us completely, it seemed. Chilled and frozen meat from the trans-oceanic prairies were being substituted in the homes of the unemployed workers of Britain for the fresh meat which they had been able to buy in the days of prosperity. Overseas agricultural produce was being dumped on the British market for any price it could fetch. The British farmers themselves were in a state of despair, and were calling on their Government to take action to protect them, with a clamour which it was evident no Government could resist.

"It was clear that the British market, as we had known it in the past, was gone. Only on ruinous terms could we trade for Britain's manufactured goods with our agricultural produce. In addition, we were paying to Britain in cash an annual sum which, relatively to our resources, imposed a burden upon us greater than that placed on Germany for war reparations by the Young Plan, a burden ten times as great as that of Britain's war debt to America.

"After two years of effort," continued the President, "the imports of animal products, such as bacon, butter, cheese, which amounted to some millions of pounds in 1931, have now ceased. Our dairy industry has been saved and increased production stimulated, by State subsidy and the scheme of stabilisation of butter prices. Our wheat area has been quadrupled in two years, and if this rate of increase were to be maintained we could within five years meet all our requirements in wheat. Our flour mills, that were idle or working on part time, are now working three shifts a day at full capacity. New mills are in course of construction. Our import of flour will completely disappear within a year. Three new beet factories will also be completed this year. We shall then be able to meet at least four-fifths of our sugar requirements.

"Foreign coal, formerly imported in millions of tons, for domestic fuel, will be gradually substituted by native peat. A most encouraging beginning has been made. Our collieries of anthracite are being gradually expanded. A survey of other mineral resources is being carried out.

"By a scheme of bounties we have lightened the blow of the hostile British tariffs on our cattle industry. We have also reduced the farmers' overhead charges, lowering their rents or annual payments by one-half. We have funded accumulated arrears, and extended payment over a period of fifty years. Moreover, the central Exchequer is meeting a considerable portion of the local taxation or rates on agricultural holdings. The farmer has thus got substantial relief. The greatest hope for him lies, however, in the extension of the home market as the number of our industrial workers increases.

"Turning to the manufacturing industries, similar progress is being made. Plans for factories to supply requirements in cement and paper are under consideration. In every direction there is intense industrial activity."

BY THE WAY.

That the maidens, maids and madames of Mid-Waterford were not always as neat and picturesque as they are to-day is a fact which will be vouched for by our century-old friend—Mr. William Walsh, farmer, Briskey, Kilmacthomas. Mr. Walsh informs us that Comeragh Valley's largest employer of labour once made it a rule that his women should not enter the gates of his holding unless they wore hats and boots. This was owing to the laxity in dress, to which he took exception. Some females took unkindly to the wearing of a hat, and concealed it under the shawl until the very last moment, but the prejudice was gradually overcome. In this age of excellent taste it is almost difficult to conceive that in the "good old days" country girls seldom wore boots, and that when they visited the hiring fairs they walked almost the entire journey bare-footed, only donning the stockings and boots on the outskirts of the town. Everything is different now, the colleen is as fastidious about her appearance as the town "tart." Sic est vita—sez you!

OPENING OF NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE JUBILEE YEAR.

WE WISH TO INFORM OUR MANY FRIENDS THAT ON ACCOUNT OF THIS BEING THE JUBILEE YEAR OF THE G.A.A. WE ARE SHOWING IN OUR WINDOWS A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF SPORT REQUISITES, ALL IRISH MADE.

AT A GLANCE BELOW YOU CAN SEE THE MARVELLOUS VALUES WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

HURLING BALLS— Our Best Specially made "GARRYOWEN" each 7/- "GARRYOWEN" Chrome second quality 6/- Also Brown Hide 4/6; 2/6 1/- and 9d.

HURLEYS— OUR Hurleys are made from thoroughly seasoned Irish Ash, 4/6; 2/6; 1/9; 1/-; and 6d. Also the Famous Kilkenny "LAWLOR" 6/- each.

FOOTBALLS— "THE SPORT" specially tempered and stretched leather, all panels matched to ensure balance. Guaranteed Hand Sewn 24/-

"THE CHROME" an extremely durable Ball, tested before leaving makers, 18/6.

"FRAHER'S UNITED" made from selected hide, regulation weight and size. Guaranteed hand sewn, 22/6.

"THE FAVOURITE" a strong well-finished Ball at a moderate price, standard size, good quality 16/6.

"FRAHER'S SPECIAL" a strong well made Ball, at the very moderate price of 12/6.

Also Boys Footballs in all prices and sizes, special clearing line, size 5, at 6/-

HANDBALLS— The I.H.H.O. Standard, price 2/6. Huge Stock of Hurling and Football STOCKINGS, KNICKERS and JERSEYS. Also the Famous "LEE" FOOTBALL BOOTS, in all sizes. Guaranteed the work of Irish labour.

BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE, YOU WILL DO WELL TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

D. FRAHER, THE GAELIC OUTFITTING STORE, Grattan Square, Dungarvan

I have for Sale Large Stocks of Black and White Seed Oats, also Seed Barley. I can deliver same to your farm at a cheap rate. Write for Samples and Prices. Martin J. Fleming, Youghal.

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500 Patterns to select from. Give us a trial this year for your suit.

Suit Lengths 12s 9d, 19s 6d, 22s 6d, 25s, 29s 6d, 35s, 45s.

ALSO A BIG RANGE OF Men's Suits Fit, Style and Finish Guaranteed 19s 6d, 23s 6d, 25s 6d, 35s

Ask to see our full range of patterns.

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