POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

THREE HOURS' ASSAULT.

BUILDING CAPTURED.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

TAKEN.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the police barracks at Ballytrain, a little vil lage about 8 miles from Castleblayney, seven from Ballybay, and six from Carrickmacross, all in Co. Monaghan, was attacked by armed men. The attack was apparently very carefully planned, as all roads leading to the barracks had been blocked with trees, and telegraph and

telephone wires cut. The barracks were occupied by two sergeants and four constables, all of whom fought against big odds for three hours and a half, when the building was completely blown up, as was also the adjoining house, belonging to Mr. David Mitchell, shopkeeper.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

It is stated that the encounter between 150 armed men and the six policemen was of the most desperate kind. At 5 o'clock, when the policemen refused to surrender, the raiders blew in the side of the barracks, took all the arms, ammunition and bombs in the station, and cleared off.

Four of the men defending the barracks were buried in the dobris, and were removed to Carrickmacross Hospital, All of them sustained severe bruises.

Lawson and Graham and Constables Roddy, Gallagher, Murtagh, and Nelson At 2 o'clock, when the men were all in bed, the noise of breaking glass and the barking of dogs aroused them, and they all got on duty. The barracks is situated next door to a lock-up store owned by a man named Mitchell, who is also proprictor of a grocery store on the opposite side of the road. The glass in the windows of this latter shop was being smashed, and rifle shots at once com menced on the police, who returned the fire. Another gang of men took posses sion of the lock-up shop, and from here directed a fusilade on the barracks. three hours a desperate encounter tool place, the raiders throwing hand-grenades, and the police replying with grenades. Hundreds of shots had been exchanged and at 5 o'clock the leader of the attacking party demanded a surrender. The police replied by continuing to shoot. A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Immediately afterwards a terrific explosion was heard, an explosion which blew in the cable of the barracks, drove an iron bedstead and other articles in the room through two walls, wrecked half the building, and scattered sandbags on the main road. About fifty men armed with rifles, and revolvers, and all wearing masks, entered by the breach and demanded the rifles and ammunition, which they took possession of. They opened all the boxes about the place, and the result of the raid was the capture of 6 rifles, 4 ordinary pistols, an automatic pistol, a quantity of ammunition, and 12 hand grenades. They then moved off.

Medical aid was procured from Carrick macross, and the four injured men, Sergt Lawton, Constables Roddy, Murtagh and Gallagher, were removed to hospital. Their injuries were caused by the falling

A Pressman who interviewed Sergt Graham, ascertained that the sergeant had only been three days at Ballytrain and he had come unscathed through a period of special service in Tipperary He estimated that 100 shots were fired by the raiders before the bombs were thrown When the explosion occurred the beds were knocked through the ceiling. Teast-fifty men came in after the explosion, and demanded a surrender.

"With four men down," said the ser geant, "we could do nothing else. They took no money, and said they were glad no one was killed." The sergeant asked if they had a doctor, and the reply was that they had not. They left by the Shercock road, and Sergt, Graham was compelled to walk 9 miles to Carrickmacross for a doctor. He had tried to drive but the road was blocked with felled trees, stones, and an iron gate. One o the men left a bandage behind. He esti mated the number of raiders at 150.

INJURED CONSTABLE'S STORY. Constable Moddy, who is in hospital suffering from injuries to his feet, gave a graphic account of the attack. The woodwork in the room nearest the gable was turned into ribbons, and he and three other men were covered with debris. When the gable was blown in the con-

stable went to the brink of the room, and said the police were giving up their arms. The leader shouted: "Throw out your arms quick or we will fire the place." The constable then threw out his rifle, and the men came in. They put Constable Gallagher, who was badly hurt in the lags, on a table, and Constable Roddy on a chair. When the raiders were told that none of the police had been killed the leader said: "I am glad no life has been lost. None of our men were shot either. We did not come to do injury, but only for arms.

Constable Roddy told the men that he had £60 in his box, and asked them not to touch it. The leader said: "We don't want your money; it is too much money

The leader added that there might be doctor about, and he went outside and inquired. Five minutes later he returned. stating that he was sorry there was no doctor at hand. He left some bandages, and said the police could send for a doctor and that no harm would come to the messenger. This constable threw three hand granades; two of them exploded, but the

raiders did not pass any remarks. Sergt. Lawton, who was injured on the shoulder, arm, and elbows, was complimented by the leader on the fight they had made. The sergeant said: "We fought till we could fight no more. We fought till the barracks was taken over

and under us." "Why didn't you surrender?" asked the leader, and Sergeant Lawton replied: "We had no notion of surrendering,

All the time that the raiders demanded surrender the mon inside did not answer, and kept up the firing. He described the explosion as awful, and said that he had been present three weeks ago at a discharge of 200lbs, of gelignite in a Monaghan quarry, but that was nothing to the explosion when the barracks was

ORDERS THROUGH A MEGAPHONE. Constable Gallagher, who is the most E. J. Kelly, B.L., in appearing as counscriously injured, was given a little linen | el for the appeliant in a claim for compacket containing lint, and the leader of pensation by police at Lifford, and calling the raiders expressed sorrow that they on him to resign his seat for E. Donegal. to the spiritual inheritance of our race, court martial.-

could not get a doctor to dress him up Before the explosion he had heard two calls to surrender, but they continued to fire. The leader of the raiders, a tal! man, gave the orders through a megaphone, addressing companies, of which there were four by numbers.

During the attack he heard much whist ling, and immediately before the gable fell three long whistles were given. Every preparation had been made for the raid. The telegraph wires between Carrickmacross and Shercock were cut. Trees were felled and placed across the roads leading to the village . On one road a disused house was pulled down and the stones thrown across the road. An iron gate was placed in the centre, making it impossible to pass.

BEFORE THE ATTACK. Just before two o'clock twenty armed and masked men knocked at Mr. Mitchell's grocery shop, and as the knock was not answered at once they smashed in the door with a plank. Mrs. Mitchell and the three other occupants of the house were placed in a room with an armed guard, and here they were kept until five o'clock The men with rifles went upstairs, smashed ull the windows with their rifles, and opened fire on the barracks opposite. Addressing the leader of the guard, Mrs.

Mitchell asked that they should not be in jured. She was told that no harm would come to those in the house. Other houses in the neighbourhood were closely guarded, and a screen of bushes was placed at a cross-roads adjoining. Another party of raiders liberated some cattle in a byre behind the lock-up shop, and from there fired at the police.

The building presents every sign of the siege. All the walls that remain standing are punctured with shots; partitions are smashed into matchwood, and the ceilings

Many holes around the place are evidence of the throwing of hand-grenades. A megaphone and a military bomb have been found near the place. Large forces of military and police visited the place on Sunday, and searches were made of many of the houses in the district.

DISCOVERY IN DERRY.

A VAULT AND SKELETON.

Interesting Conjectures. The discovery of a vault containing a skeleton at Pennyburn, Derry, by workmen engaged in excavations has led to some interesting conjectures as to who the person buried here was, and it has been suggested that it was the French General Mammon of the besieging army of 1689, who was slain in single combat by Colonel Murray, or the Derry Garrison. It is unlikely that the honour of separate sepulture would be given to any but an officer of high rank. The vault in which the skeleton was found is of considerable dimensions, and is in good order, having good state of preservation. They have certainly would not have been there." been interred in the City Cemetery. Besides the vault were found two or three tapering towards the bottom.

EX-CHIEF BARON PALLES DEAD.

The death took place at his county Dublin residence on Saturday of the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, P.C., late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. had been settled in County Cavan since the 14th century. He was the second son of Andrew Christopher Palles and Eleanor, eldest daughter of Matthew J. Plunkett, from the confusion, disorder and restraint St. Margaret's, County Dublin. He was of liberty which pervades the country; cducated at Clongowes and Trinity Col- but these trials should be borne in a lege, and was called to the Bar in 1853, Christian spirit, with patience and resigtaking silk in 1865. In 1872 he was nation to the Divine will. Our forefathers Solicitor General and Attorney-General, have been subjected to even sharper trials and contested Derry City in the Liberal in the past; but by keeping within the interest against Charles E. Lewis and Joe bounds of God's law, cherishing their which Biggar was returned. He became their holy religion, they have outlived Chief Baron in 1874-just before Mr. them. We should never forget that, how-Gladstone resigned-and then commenced ever oppressive and intolerable our grieva career on the bench which was probably ances may appear, they could not justify the most remarkable on record. It was crimes which are in conflict with God's his Lordship who sentenced to death Mosn in connection with the Trillick murder. He had a deep seated and unconcealed aversion to pasing the death sentence and when sentencing Moan he broke into tears and utterly collapsed. For several years he was President of Clongowes College Union and was a regular life, especially by deliberate murder, lays attendant at the annual meetings.

USELESS TO IGNORE IRISH SITUATION.

"Unionists Conversion to Sinn Fein.'

Mr. Harold Spender, in the "Sunday the British public and Parliament to go restitution. Crime can never aid us in on ignoring the Irish situation, "which practically means that Ireland is drifting trary we find it our greatest obstacle. away from British control. The policy of Lord French and the Irish military com- | but our interest to unite in a determined mand appears to be," he says. "to keep Ireland permanently under the heel of military control; political effects are very grave and far-reaching, for each new military administrative act is followed by conviction that this state of things canwidespread conversion to Sinn Fein, which | not last. It cannot stand the light of branch of Irish society. Unionists in the a substitute for good government; it has centre and south of Ireland are," he failed, more than once, even in the esserts. "going over in large numbers to memory of the present generation, involving Sinn Fein. More than one R.M. is a ling in its failure the political doom of its secret convert, and I heard the other day advocates. If the prediction of General of the daughter of a British peer who paid a visit to Ireland and was converted to Sinn Fein within a fortnight."

BOYCOTT OF BELFAST GOODS A meeting in Tuam, representative of the Drapers and Grocers' Assistants' Association, N.U.R., Transport Workers and Automobile Union, in connection with their resolution to cease handling or selling Belfast goods, notified traders who have ordered Belfast or Carsonite goods that, if necessary, assistants will be called out unless such orders are cancelled im

FOOT LORE.

The French foot is meagre, narrow, and bony. The Spanish is small and elegantly curved-thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Casilian pride-"high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch: "a stream can run under the hollow of it." The Irish foot flat and square, the English foot short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small.

A.O.H. AND DONEGAL M.P. Glenfin A.O.H. Div. passed a resolution condemning the action of their M.P., Mr. OPPRESSION IN IRELAND.

CARDINAL AND NORTHERN

IN LENTEN PASTORALS.

HOW DISORDER IS CREATED.

MILITARY FORCE NO REMEDY

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishoo of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, in the course of his pastoral, read in the churches in the Archdiocese of Ar magh on Sunday last, reviews the world conditions after the war, and says that the grand aims meant to justify the con flict, the substitution of right for might and the defence of weak nations, when put to the test assumed the reality and con-

sistency of a mere dream. Had the Pope's wise counsel been adopted it would have been better for all, but neither Pope nor President could check the intrigues, counteract the wiles, or defeat the aims of diplomatists. Hence, though the leading combatants have patched up an unstable and uncertain peace, the world still groans under a crushing load of misery.

"Unhappily," his Eminence proceeds, "we find this evil legacy of the war exerting its influence here at home. Not within living memory, I might say within the history of the recent past, can we find in Ireland such calamitous conditions as exist at present. Drastic repression on one side, retaliation on the other; a military regime, rivalling in severity even that of countries under the most pitiless autocratic government; vindictive sentences out of all proportion to the alleged transarrests, more frequent than in revolutionary France; deportations such as raised a wild cry of reprobation against the Germans when in military occupation of Belgium; these and similar acts of rightly detested by the bulk of the popupower cannot fail to create exasperation, recklessness, despair and general disorder. On the other side retaliation, lawlessness and crime, such as any man, guided by God's law must regret and reprobate.

AN INJUSTICE TO THE PEOPLE. "And I am certain that they are regretted and reprobated by the great body of our Catholic people, whatever may be, otherwise, their political views. It would be an injustice to tax a whole people, who have been habitually peaceful, law-abiding, and strictly observant of the Divine precepts, with the acts of a few irre sponsible, desperate hotheads, probably evidently been carefuly built. The sides | the emissaries or dupes of secret societies. and bottom are lined with immense flag | This Sunday morning, for instance, I said flat slab weighing five or six cwt. The crowded our Cathedral to the doors; they backbone, as well as the teeth, are in a sympathise with or encourage crime, they

NO VISIBLE OBJECT. pottery urns, but unfortunately these got arrests in a town of the diocese, and a rising of a small fraction of the people milk by such cans was not uncommon broken before it was discovered what they said :- "Later the troops were marched during the war, after the Government had It seemed to the experimenters that in wers. They were wide at the mouth, through the public streets, in all the shown that it was grossly one-sided, and an attempt o produce milk with low germ fore injudicious and imprudent. The under Russia, people thus treated may have political views, which may be right or wrong, moderate or extreme, but while they remain mere views, resulting in no overt The late Lord Chief Baron, who was born | act or outrage or disorder, it is a very in 1831, came of a Catholic family who mistaken policy to stir them into action. It is moreover a plain injustice. . .

HOW TRIALS SHOULD BE BORNE. "No doubt all our people suffer acutely Biggar. It was an exciting contest in holy laits and supported by the aids of law. He has safeguarded the sanctity of human life by His Fifth Commandment and the rights of property by His

"CRIME CAN NEVER AID." "Whoever violates the one by unjust violence, by raids which endanger human up for himself life-long misery here, the remorse of Cain, and exposes himself to endless misery hereafter. He who vioneighbour's goods or injuring his property, no matter what the pretext may be, commits a crime against God's law. and cannot be reconciled to Him without Times," declared that it is useless for a strict observance of the obligations of the assertion of our rights; on the con-

> . Hence it is not only our duty, effort to discourage, denounce and root out lawlessness and crime from our midst. "However we may suffer from the present, we may console ourselves by the Smuts is not to be verified, England shall sooner or later find it her interest to commit the destinies of this country to some enlightened statesman, who will rely more on justice and good government than on mere political stategy and exigenoics of party. He will devise remedies which will strike at the root of the disease, not quack medicines by which it would be exagger: ated and intensified.

FOLLY OF PARTITION. "I believe the last thing he would think of is a partition which would pereptuate the jealousies, rivalries, dissensions, and unjust discrimination, which for centuries have been the bane of Ireland. It is vain to spend time in devising settlements which settle nothing, merely staving of difficulties till gathering discontent furnishes a fresh pretext for the periodical return of the reign of violence and repres-

NO LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

"THE JAILS ARE FULL."

DR. O'DONNELL & IRELAND'S DARK HOUR.

progress is inseparable from living according to the Gospel. "Hence," he says, "as regards crime, or even as regards drink, we should not measure ourselves by the measures of any other people, or be content with any standard short of what is

"There is a saying," his Lordship pro-BISHOPS' PRONOUNCEMENTS ceeds, "that associates a weight of human misery with climbing another's stairs. But climbing another's stairs is more easily borne by an individual than the rule of another people by a nation. That is the lot of Ireland at present; and it must be our constant care not to give anyone the chance of binding the fetters tighter. The atmosphere of war and blood, which men have breathed in recent years, coupled with resentment at the indignities of military rule, is in some danger of engendering wrong notions in regard to human life

THE DARK HOUR. "Young men of high spirits must not allow themselves to be carried away by theories, which no Christian could defend in public, or be duped into courses that might lead them to imbrue their hands in blood, destroy their souls, blight the fair name of the country, and play into the the dawn.

MINISTERIAL REPRISALS. "Under the stress of war, Ministers thought it wis to bide their time, even when we resisted conscription of our greatly reduced population. Now the use they make of a great victory is to do what hey like by the way of reprisals. The jails are full, liberty of speech and of the

"A handful of men, however resolute, could not prevent the enactment last year gression; lettres de cachet, or arbitrary of three measures gravely injurious to the broad facts remembered by producers rights of Ireland. The way Government by the consent of the governed is applied this year is to threaten us with measures of Education and Partition that are

> STRANGERS BAD LEGISLATORS. "Ireland, however, may have something to say to the overweening strangers who are tampering with our interests. When Irish education is touched the work should be the work of Ireland. Irish money is now in the hands of the intermeddlers to the milk at the milking shed and in the pay the Irish teachers. Let them do that; and Ireland will undertake the legislation. Strangers are not good legislators. The overtaxation of Ireland was never as high as it is at present; and there may be hard times before the country.

LIBERTY TRODDEN UNDERFOOT. Treaty of Versailles has turned Ireland of bacteria when they are washed at the stones, and the opening is covered with a Mass for the men of the parish, who upside down. In vain, so far, have the dairy and returned to the farm without Bishops pointed out that arbitrary govern- being thoroughly steamed and dried skull, leg and arm bones, and part of the all received Holy Communion; did they ment, military control, the rule of the The number of bacteria usually added to stranger and of the sword, instead of the milk by such cans was many times native rule, would provoke disorder and larger than the number that ordinarily crime and murder. It is not the interests get into the milk; the addition of a The Cardinal referred to early morning of Ireland that count. Because there was million bacteria per cubic contimetre of panoply of war, with no visible object. because we resisted conscription of our contact, too much stress had been laid One cannot believe that these displays thinned population, the ancient misgovern- on practises of minor importance, and were resorted to for the purpose of creat- ment, which is the parent of all the the influence of utensils badly steamed ing irritation and provoking disorder; but trouble, is allowed to continue in an and not dried had been commonly newhatever the intention, they would cer- aggravated form, and liberty is trodden glected. tainly have that effect, and were, there- under foot as it used to be in Poland

MILITARY DESPOTISM

GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLE-MIGHT NOT RIGHT.

Dr. M'Hugh's Views. pherson Education Bill (reported elsewhere in this issue.) Dealing with the condition of Ireland, his Lordship says:

That the immediate outlook for Ireland is far from satisfactory cannot be gain- together with keeping the milk at a low said. No day passes without some new development in a situation already points in the producion of fresh milk painfuly disturbed. Freedom of speech with a low bacterial content." and action is a thing of the past. Its place has been taken by a milita -- despotism that seems to acknowledge no control. Arrests followed by imprisonment without trial or attempt at justificaion have become the order of the day. Might has become onthroned in the place of Right and the will of a favoured section of the community dominates the it is not high counts of bacteria that is

common interest of the nation. Whatever the North-East corner of lates the other by unjust taking of his British Government is willing to adopt, regardless of the rights and claims of the majority. An Education Br.I, out of harmony with the religious and national is called for; and immediately plans are hid to bring it into operation. The North-East issues its mandate against Self-Government for Ireland, and the scheme of Partition which Ireland repro-

that religious prejudice sways all ats actions to the detriment of Catholic and National interests, we must not rely on now numbers its follows in every rank and | modern public opinion. Force cannot be | human agencies to avert the misfortunes that threaten our country and our faith, but on that Higher Power in Whose hands reste the destinies of nations.

Ireland has seen days still darker than those through which she is passing, but she never lost faith in the over-ruling siderable number of years, and (2) mea-Providence of a just God, nor was she disappointed.

Let us enter on the Holy Season of Lent in the spirit of those who have gone before us, confident that if we keen His Commandments God will rescue us from our enemies.

TO COMBAT INFLUENZA,

The L.G. Board have arranged to supply influenza vaccine gratuitously to medical practitioners and dispensary M.O.'s who may wish to use it. No charge will be made to patients for the vaccine used. It cannot be guaranteed that the vaccine will confer absolute immunity, but evidence obtained suggests that its use will greatly lessen the severity of an attack and the liability to complications. Instructions will accompany each consign-

DONEGAL MAN HANDED OVER TO MILITARY.

OUALITY OF MILK FOR CHEESE-MAKING.

THE subject of a clean milk supply especially for human consumption, is at present engaging the attention of pure food reformers not only in England but throughout the majority of dairying countries in the world. There is a great propoganda on foot and the agricultural Press is contributing its share to the education of the producers of milk, while the general Press is educating the consuming public on the vital importance discriminating between dirty milk and clean milk as an article of diet.

But apart from a fresh milk supply to hands of her worst enemies. The way of towns it is important to have purity in cin is the way of ruin. Murder, at at | milk intended for the manufacture of tempted murder, is a most horrible crime butter and cheese. Indeed, in cheesebefore God. And even from the temporal making it is absolutely essential to use point of view, it is a crime to furnish | pure milk in the manufacture, as in order despotism with an excuse for trampling to produce a normal cheese one must use under foot the liberties of the people. The | normal milk. It must not be pasteurised. hour is dark; but so is the hour before If, therefore, an impure and highly acid milk is used it will be impossible for the cheese-maker properly to control the series of fermentations that are necessary for the development of texture, solubility and digestibility of the well-made and properly ripened cheese.

Press is smothered, deportations are the for holding milk-that the, perhaps, order of the day, and native feeling counts | chief source of contamination is im for nothing in the government of the properly cleaned and scalded milk pails, churns, or other containers.

in "The Dairy" should be read, and the and handlers of milk:-

utensils scrupulously clean is being more than ever insisted upon as the result of cause of bacterial contents of milk. Different methods of cleaning have been tried, and show that the quantity variations of bacteria in milk arise as much from the methods of cleaning as from the state of the shed in which the milking takes place. In one experiment, when all the utensile commonly used for handling dairy were thoroughly steamed, the milk had uniformly only about 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, but if the

"The same fell spirit that ruins the found to be a particularly prolific source

"But Ireland will survive these trials, of the milk was influenced by (1) the and, undivided, she is entitled to rule her- use of sterilised utensils, (2) the preresults indicated that, with sterilised In his Pastoral, the most Rev. Dr. udder and teats washed the average was M'Hugh, Bishop of Derry, deals ex- 2.154; unwashed the average was 4,524. haustively with the dangers of the Mac- By the use of a small-top pail the numbers of bacteria were 750,000 per cubic centimetre, whereas with an ordinary pail the numbers were 1,200,000. These workers conclude the above three factors temperature, to be the most important

For cheese-making the greatest care in that dirty milk or milk of over 20 per Ulster demands or forbids the paternal to the milk. The colon bacillus may be present, which has its origin in dung, and which ferments milk sugar into a sentiments of the great body of the people in cheese making. The presence of this ration and renders the milk when i British Cabinet sets about framing a milk vessels. Putrefactive bacteria are also a menace to the right course of Seeing that the guiding principle of Fresh, sweet milk, unpolluted with dirt the Government is Might, not Right, and bacteria, should always be reed if high quality cheese is to be made.- 'Lux,' in the "Irish Homestead."

as a winter and apring food mer and autumn food. As a cattle food it is more valuable than roots, cake, corn, it must be remembered that all successcrop of potatoes, oats, wheat, etc .- depends largely upon winter stock feeding to make manure and in its turn the production of pork, mutton or beef depends upon successful tillage. It will, theremanded by a Crimes Court in custody on food of cattle, so much depends on it, and the charge of soliciting subscriptions at for this reason all possible attention & Co., Chemists, Enniskillen. Wholesale Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Jungloe in aid of Dail Eireann has been should be paid to land reserved for mea-Raphoe, states that for a people called handed over to the military for trial by dowing, with the object of raising plentiful crops of good quality.

FARMING TOPICS.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Everyone who has closely studied the causes of milk contamination knows the importance of using clean, sterile, vessels

The following cutting from an article

"The necessity for keeping all dairy the latest scientific researches into the

steaming was omitted the bottled milk frequently contained several hundred thousand bacteria per cubic centimetre. The cans used for carrying the milk are

"It was determined by a series of bacterial counts to what extent the condition caution of washing the udder and teats before milking, and (3) the reception of the milk in a small-top pail, which is described as being of the ordinary type, but with a fixed top, having a small semi-circular opening near the edge. The utensils, the bacterial numbers were 6,306 per cubio cenimetre, against 73,308 when they were not sterilised. With

selecting milk should be exercised by the manager. It is neither fair nor right to the cheese-maker or to the consumer cent, of one per cent, of lactic acid should be used; yet, one finds that such inferior milk is being used for cheesethe worst factor; it is rather the kind of bacteria that has gained an entry rank penetrating acid with a copious liberation of gas that is especially harmful germ is indicative of manurial contami exceeds a certain number, unfit for cheese-making. This bacillus is very fermentation in the later stages of ripening

THE CARE OF MEADOWS. Fields reserved for the growing of hay

may be broadly divided into two classes, namely: (1) old meadowing land or land which has not been broken up for a condowing grown from newly-sewn seeds. and known as new meadowing, first, second and third crop. We are told that farm produce such as butter, pork, beef, mutton, barley, oats, wheat and potatoes will be sold at higher prices than they have reached during even the most trying periods of the great war, and there is no doubt that hay will share in the general advance which is expected, because hav the basis of all stock feeding, just as grass is the staple sum-

Agents: Thomas M'Mullan & Co., Bel-

A Penny saved is This is a Proverb not of course, exactly true. If a Pound gained of course, you invest your forest will swings in swings the fire time cost 15/6 e.c.i. In five years' time they are cash-

> less. The profit is ABSOLUTELY FREE of Income Tax. Certificates are obtainable through a Sawings Association, or from any Bank, Money Order Post Office, or Official Agent. 15/6 saved is

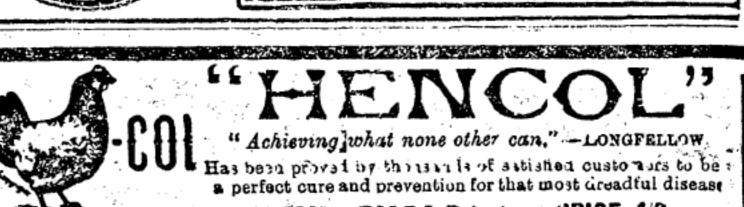
10/6 gained

able at figor in ten years' time they are cashable

at f. 1:5: > e.ch-a clear pr fit of 10/6. They can be

coshed (by giving a few days' notice) AT ANY

TI WE earlier, but the profit is then proportionately



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splendid success The day before I received it I had seven hens died and ten

more were too sick to eat, but the sick are all cured. I had tried everything, but

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