1941

Irish Travel, Vol 17 (1941-42)

Irish Tourist Association

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Gorumna Island, Connemara. Waiting to get a glimpse of the Bishop on Confirmation Day.
I.T.A. PHOTOS

The I.T.A. has now in stock a huge supply of photographs of Irish interest—scenery, antiquities, type, customs, curiosities, &c. Inquiries as to prices for matt and glossy prints mounted and unmounted reach us daily, and here is our up-to-date list of prices:

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When framed, the pictures give a delightful finish to a tasteful room or lounge. They are printed black or brown, according to taste.

IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION
14 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET - DUBLIN

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2 Crow Street, DUBLIN
I.T.A. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Seventeenth Annual Report for Members

THE Annual General Meeting of members of the Irish Tourist Association will open at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, October 25th in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin. This meeting will hear the report on the Association's activities during the tourist year just completed.

Despite the fact that the period covered by this report coincides with the second year of the European war which imposed many serious handicaps on Irish tourism generally, the I.T.A. survey of the 1940/1941 season discloses a remarkably satisfactory position maintained in the teeth of considerable difficulties. During the past holiday period, hoteliers and other holiday caterers combined admirably, under the aegis of the I.T.A., with holiday-makers to get the very best out of the season.

A Busy Year.

Many aspects of the season under review are discussed in detail during the Report. A survey of I.T.A. Publicity Schemes covers wide activities including Press Advertising, Radio Talks, Cinema and Poster Publicity, Lecture Programmes, Information Bureaux and Film and Photo Publicity. The Holiday Savings Club movement—a very important social item—is discussed from the vantage point of sound experience while a summary of general tourist prospects, examined in the light of keen observation, leads the Association to the justifiably optimistic viewpoint expressed in these words...

"The past two years have been a severe testing time for everybody connected with the tourist and holiday industry, but through sustained cooperative effort our organisation has strongly withstood that test, and we face the future full of confidence and hope."

New President.

At the September meeting of the Board of Directors (see page 14), Senator P. Hogan of County Clare was unanimously chosen by his fellow-Directors as President-elect of the Association for the coming year, many appreciations of his work and worth being expressed by his colleagues. Glowing tributes were paid to the outgoing President, Mr. J. W. Mongan who, at the close of his arduous year of office was unanimously elected to the position of Vice-President of the Association, the other Vice-Presidents being Messrs. T. Condon (Meath) and B. M. Egan (Cork).

THE HOME MARKET

"These past two years have taught us one lesson which we must not forget—the wisdom of regarding our own people as the most reliable source of traffic for the majority of our resorts, and the necessity for cultivating that traffic and catering specially for it in future. This, indeed, is the immediate aim of your Directors who have already approved special schemes of publicity and organisation is that end, and it only remains for the catering and other interests to do their part to ensure that our home holiday traffic will be developed to the full and retained in the years to come."

(From the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Irish Tourist Association).

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Round the Resorts  ::  Photo Competition  ::  A Big Catch

ONE DAY’S PLAY

Mr. J. Ward, Donaghadee, and Mr. W. J. Holmes, Belfast photographed recently at Morgan’s Hotel, Carna, with a catch of salmon and trout made with them in one day on Lough Inagh. Among the fish is a fine trout of some two lbs. which Mr. Holmes hooked and which jumped right off the hook into the air just as it was being hauled aboard the boat. Mr. Ward promptly thrust out his net and caught the fish before it reached the water. Against such team work, what hope is there for a poor fish and watched by many visitors including several from the North of Ireland.

ACHILL. September was at least as good here as September, 1940 while the Summer generally surpassed that of the previous year. Fishing (especially sea fishing) added to the attractions of the island and several visitors have dated their holiday to coincide with the Blue Shark Fishing which opens at the end of September.

ARKLOW. September was well up to its best previous records while the season generally can be marked down as “very good.” Dancing is a very popular evening pastime with Arklow visitors who delight in the splendid new “Marquee” hall.

BRAY. A record season. The resort was well patronized by guests from all parts of Ireland and particularly from the North. The 1941 season is certainly the best, so far, in Bray.

BUNDORAN. An excellent season— in some months the best for twenty-five years! Bundoran is very pleased with 1941 and hopes to do even better next year.

GLENGARRIFF. A much better season, generally, than last year. September was a good month and enjoyed excellent weather.

KINSALE. September very good. The season here started late, but both August and September brought large numbers of guests. Among recent news incidents in Kinsale is the big catch in mid-September by Mr. T. Murphy of the Kinsale Sea Anglers’ Club of a huge skate weighing 165 lbs. and 14 ozs. It looked a monster.

ROSSLARE STRAND. This very lucky resort enjoyed gloriously mild and sunny weather during the season. Very little rain fell here in August and none in September. The season was a very good one in general and September came well up to previous figures. Many distinguished visitors stayed here during the season while the line sea fishing deserves special commendation.

SKERRIES. August was an outstandingly popular month here, though the season was, in general, quite good. The swimming competitions were well contested and watched by many visitors including several from the North of Ireland.

TRAMORE. A really good season, though mid-August was not quite up to its usual high standard. September proved a very popular month.

YOUGHAL. An extraordinarily good season, much better than last year, from every point of view. The report from here reads “had transport been as in previous years, Youghal would have been unable to hold all its visitors. Even with very much curtailed services, it was crowded out.” September was well up to expectations. Golf and Angling proved big attractions to this season’s guests.

Big Fish Catches.

On this page we reproduce a photo of two northern visitors to the West with their “big catch.” Other remarkable hauls recorded were that big skate weighing more than 165 lbs. and taken by Mr. T. Murphy of Kinsale, the 93 lbs. trout killed at Cloghans, Ballina (it was the second largest ever caught on Lough Conn) by Mr. Edward Coleman of Ballina and the 4 lb. trout measuring 21½ inches long caught by Mr. D. E. Massie in the River Suir on August 29th—just after we had gone to Press with our September number of Irish Travel.

I.T.A. £50 Photo Competition.

Details of our £50 Photo Competition, which closes on Saturday, October 18th, are given on the back cover of this month’s Irish Travel. Send your entries now, before it gets too late. There is no fee whatever.
First Taste of Achill Island

By PETER McCANN

It was pouring rain when I got my first glimpse of Achill Island. It had been “cracked” up to me for years as the ideal holiday centre for people who want to avoid golf and golfers. I was told, too, that it was free from that blast type of visitor who sits in hotel lounges—the female writing on picture postcards and the male reading Wodehouse and waiting for a friendly glance from the eye of the unsuspecting to launch a discourse on that marvellous holiday at Juan Les Pins. Now I had come and there seemed to be nothing but this adjectival rain, which damped down my high spirits. I was staying at Keel. As I drove along the road from Achill Sound the Island seemed to be the loveliest place in all the earth. Over it all there was a vast pearl-white misty smoke-screen driving in from the Atlantic. It broke here and there to show the dark sides of Slieve More and Croaghaun, then just mountains to me but later to become close friends in the mystic way that mountains have of forcing their personality on one. I was in no mood for rhapsody, because mists on mountains always touch me with a faint melancholia. I ate a belated lunch given me in a big friendly whitewashed room by a young girl who didn’t call me “Sir” even once, and stayed for a chat. When I had drained a quite ungenteel cup of very good tea she read my fortune from the leaves. I hung on and looked out the window. A battle was raging along the whole front between that Atlantic mist and the sun and the sun was winning. I warmed up and felt very much less like a marooned lighthouse-keeper. It’s only a painter, and a very good one at that, who could convey anything of the beauty of Achill in all its tones and tantrums. So I won’t let loose on you all the jargon of the guide books. I had my first real view from the window on that rainy day. I have been in Achill six times since—even in the winter, and still I know that I have seen only a few of the coloured slides.

Mixed Company.

Soon the other visitors began to trickle in. I am an incorrigible talker and so company means more to me than scenery and, of course, I don’t mean mere listeners. Truth to tell—they seemed a rum lot arrayed in an amazing assortment of clothes. The fascinating accent of North England greeted the zylophone tongue of the “rebel City by the Lee.” Everybody who came in raised his eyebrows pityingly at the man with the bald head and grey tweeds, who had turned on the six o’clock news on the battery radio set. But the high jinks really began at tea. The man from Cork led off with a discourse on drink. He was listened to with attention as a person of high authority. No; he was

Dugort Strand Beneath Slievemore.
not a temperance zealot. In between the mouthfuls he drove his teeth through the temperance laws. They were wrongly conceived. Drinking was an art. It is the drinker who should be licensed. Any fool can serve the precious stuff but how many can drink it? He was cross-examined but the answers came readily. The fellow who didn't stand his round should have his licence endorsed—likewise the oaf who let his drink master him. The eyes of the little Welsh girl goggled. She looked as if she were going to tell him what alcohol did to the poor little earthworm in the bottle, but she thought better of it. The ex-Colonial Civil Servant—there with a dear old sister—just nodded and said: "I think you exaggerate—in fact, I think"—but his next words were lost in the rush of wit and eloquence.

The brilliant actor-author, with at least one best seller to his credit, sat or stood in the bar and preached the evils of nationalism and the glory of Bonnie Prince Charlie. The local baker told him a thing or two and looked around for our approval which he got. We lay on the strand and listened to the big shot from Imperial Chemicals quote ream upon ream of Siegfried Sassoon interlarded with the mysticism of Blake, and never a word spoke he about bombs, beautiful or otherwise. The middle-aged lady we treated with more than ordinary respect. She disapproved of us mildly, though she always listened. We treated her as a kindly sheltered spinster and modified our conversation to suit her. But when I walked with her to the Cathedral Rocks she told me of her experience in Poland and the Balkans after the last war. She was a nurse and she knew more about life and living than the whole lot of us put together. She is now in a responsible post in the worst blitzed area of Britain and her gallantry has been recognised.

The Man from Cork.

But I nearly forgot the man from Cork. Regardless of the hour at which he went to bed, he turned up after breakfast with a menacing walking-stick and used all his blandishments to get the more energetic ones to follow him up the steep slopes of Croaghaun. His powers of persuasion were so great that for the whole of that holiday I wouldn't—out of cussedness—go within an ass's bray of the top of Croaghaun. I knew afterwards what I had missed. We formed an anti-Croaghaun League, the members sporting a sea-shell in the button-hole. But lack of company wouldn't keep him from Croaghaun.

There was something strange between him and that mountain. He talked of it as if he had made it—this was incidentally his fifteenth visit to Achill—and if you suggested to him when he was going full belt at the narrowness of modern education that a party might be got up his eyes gleamed with eagerness.

One Happy Family.

I had intended to stay a bare week. I stayed for three and a bit. We were all one family—we knew and laughed at each other's foibles. We got up out of bed to see off those who had to go. It was the custom to go in cars with them to the bridge at Achill Sound, but we wouldn't put a foot across it. It might break the spell. We hated all newcomers for two days and then somebody or other pulled up with them and they were accepted. We sat up nights and talked about the island and about the inhabitants as if we knew them all our lives. The lad from Preston with the dreamy eyes had all the stories. He scored over us because he seemed to know all the people personally, whereas we just repeated gossip. There was the girl visitor who worked in a bank and who loved young donkeys. She got a present of one with her breakfast tray one morning. One lady left and sent back a postcard to the gang, saying: "Wish I were back—this place full of tourists." She had been in Achill for only three days. Indolence and energy alternated and most of us were pulled hither and thither between the claims of the one and the other. Most of us write to each other still and it's a few years ago now since we met. The man from Cork when I meet him has many memories of Achill. Every year it's different—he tells me.

He says that the mountains there have a peculiar quality which attracts the abnormal. That's why, he says, so many people return there year after year. He hates normality, and so he is Achill's most constant admirer. I had intended to write a few sentences about the scenery, and I had intended too, to say something of the night the locals and ourselves combined for the Great Pageant and Procession. But that can wait. Anyway, it's ancient history, and I have a feeling that this year things have gone even better in that highly coloured and colourful little island. I have seen Achill's scenery rivalled, but there was something missing. Maybe it's only the dark hump of Croaghaun and the Man from Cork who can tell.
**Curiosities**

**ONE CAR AT A TIME**

This narrow bridge called "Flannery Bridge," on the road between Carna and Rosmuc (Connemara), owes its origin to Father Tom Flannery, P.P. of Carna, until his early death, in 1887, at the age of 38 years. Father Flannery agitated for many years to get a direct road between Galway and Carna, and finally succeeded after he had brought Lord Arthur Balfour—the then Chief Secretary—to the spot where the bridge now stands, and had won his consent to the erection. Plans are now in hands for widening and reconstruction of this old bridge and road generally.

**UNDER-SEA TURF**

The curiosity about this turf which was photographed at Carnesore, County Wexford, is that it was cut on the strand below sea level, during low tide. Considerable quantities of this sea-turf have been cut by the denizens of the district, who pronounce it of good quality, provided it is very well dried, after its long immersion in the sea. After cutting, it is spread out on grassy banks (see picture) above the strand.

**"SOUTH WITH SCOTT" HARPOON**

Scott's epic expedition to the South Pole is commemorated in this harpoon-gun, used during the expedition by Mortimer McCarthy of Kinsale, and now treasured in the new Regional Museum, Kinsale, to which it was presented by Mrs. Warren Perry, of Kinsale. She also presented the huge antlered head of the Irish Elk (back of picture) found in Tighsaxon Creek.

**THE HAWTHORN BUSH**

"The white thorn bush with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whispering lovers made." "H.B." in this picture stands for the hawthorn bush immortalised by Goldsmith in "The Deserted Village." Lisboy, in County Westmeath, some eight miles from Athlone, was the model for the "Sweet Auburn" of the poem. Many celebrated landmarks of the village still remain, but of the "white thorn bush," there is not the slightest trace, as it was cut up root and branch, to furnish relics for many tourists from almost all parts of the world, who came to see the Goldsmith country.
THE woods are golden in the evening sun, and a low white mist crawls in over the fields from the river Suck. It is early October and the great fair of Ballinasloe is at hand.

Agriculture and farming have been Ballinasloe's main interest for many a long century. In 1833, the Horticultural Society was founded (under the patronage of the Earl of Clancaithy), and amalgamated with the time-honoured Farming Society. Their Show was thence held every year in conjunction with the long-established great October Fair. Horse-jumping competitions were afterwards added to the list of events and attractions and the October Fair rapidly became the outstanding event of the year for the Western and Midland counties. Horses, cattle and sheep were driven in from the surrounding districts while buyers and dealers came from all parts of the country, from England, and even from as far away as Leipzig in Germany.

So great was the gathering that popular analogy changed the name of the town from “Béal Atha Nadsluaigh,” the mouth of the ford of Nadsluaigh (a chieftain), into “Béal Atha na Sluagh,” the mouth of the ford of the crowds.

**BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR**

**Date**... Monday, October 6th to Saturday 11th.

**Show Entries**... Farm animals, farm, garden and dairy produce, Home Industries.

**Horse-Jumping**... Monday and Tuesday.

**Saturday**... The County Fair Day.

First, the Horses.

To-day the foreigners are absent, but the crowds are as big as before. For a week, the town is thronged with men and beasts. First come the horses, powerful draught mares clopping heavily along, thoroughbred hunters stepping high, well-groomed fillies, trotting ponies and coal-black colts. In ones, in twos, in bunches, they clatter through the streets, and are paced and galloped, and turned across the turf of the Fair Green. And in the enclosure, riders in hunting costume take the bank and the water-jump, and tip the top stones off the Champion Stone Wall.

Sheep and Cattle.

On Tuesday the sheep come creeping like a white mist on the town. Dogs yelp, and herds with long ash-plants wade through the creamy billows.

Then come the cattle, tossing like a brown torrent through the streets, and breaking like a burst dam into the Fair Green. Soon the Green is a moving mass of men and cattle, shorthorns, pure-bred Herefords, bullocks, heifers and calves. And in the evening when other sounds die down, the lowing of many cattle rises from the Green and the grasslands all around.

The lights are early aglow, and done with the worries of the day, men pass the night in song and laugh and argument. The roundabouts are in full swing before the Town Hall; rings are thrown, and dolls are won; and the swing-boats go soaring high. Over in the dark by the gipsy wall are seen the red glow of fires from the gypsies encampment.

Saturday brings the high-light of the week—the Country Fair Day. Long into the night the sounds of wassail come echoing across the river Suck.

At midnight, the hoarse old Town Clock strikes the end of the Great Fair, and settles into slumber for another year.

**I.T.A.**

£50

**PHOTO COMPETITION**

NO ENTRY FEE

Last chance of winning a big money prize in the I.T.A. Photo Competition is at hand. Entries close on October 18th. Send in your holiday photos on or before that date. Full details of the competition appear on back page of this number of “Irish Travel.”
Before closing this series a few words need to be said on the law of Master and Servant. When taking on a new employee a master may make a contract with him which will enumerate in detail all the conditions of his employment. In practice, however, this is rarely done. The usual contract of service is made verbally and does no more than indicate generally the scope of the employee's duty. In the event of questions subsequently arising out of such an "open contract" there are certain principles which the law recognises as "customs of service": that is to say, master and servant—unless their contract has provided differently—are presumed to have agreed to adopt these customs as part of the contract of employment.

Dismissal.

In domestic service (which includes hotel service) the custom as to dismissal is that the engagement may be terminated within the first month by a fortnight's notice on either side. After the first month of employment a month's notice is required.

If the master so prefers he may give the servant a month's wages in place of a month's notice, but these need not be "board wages." The wages to be paid in lieu of notice are merely the ordinary wages, without anything extra to cover the servant's keep.

Misconduct on the part of a servant, of course, justifies dismissal without either notice or advance wages. If a servant is guilty of misconduct in or about his job he may be dismissed instantaneously. For example, a servant guilty of dishonesty, or using insulting language to his employer or his employer's family or guests may be summarily dismissed. Refusal to carry out his master's order is also a good ground for immediate dismissal provided that the order was lawful and reasonable and not outside the duties of the servant. A chambermaid, for instance, cannot properly be instructed to do the work of a chef. But so long as he or she has not been guilty of misconduct a servant is entitled to the notice or advance wages set out above.

Illness.

Illness may temporarily incapacitate a servant. But if his failure to perform his duties is due only to his illness he must be paid his full wages for the period he is laid up. In the case of a very long illness the master may feel compelled to give notice to his servant, but so long as the servant is still employed he is entitled to his wages. On the other hand, if he desires medical attention he must pay for it himself. Here the rule is that whoever sends for the doctor is responsible for his fees. The master may, out of kindness, call in a physician to see to the employee's health, but he should remember that if he does so he, and not the servant, is saddled with whatever medical costs are incurred. The servant is only bound to pay when the doctor has been called in at his request.

References and Testimonials.

Many employers are reluctant to speak freely in the "characters" which they give to departing servants. This is a practice which is much to be regretted. It is of the greatest importance that a hotelier, or any other employer, should be able to rely on the references brought to him by a servant, and to encourage masters to be truthful and candid in recommending servants the law has to a great extent exempted testimonials from the regulations of libel and slander. As we all know, a defamatory statement which happens to be untrue renders the speaker or writer in ordinary circumstances liable to an action of defamation, whether or not he knew that the statement was untrue. This does not apply to characters given to servants. A master is exempt from an action of libel unless his statements are false to his knowledge. He may accuse his ex-employer of dishonesty, for example, in his reference, and even though the allegation should turn out to be false the master is safe if he has had reasonable grounds for believing the servant to be a dishonest person.

Servants, of course, have no right to call for a reference on leaving their employment. The master may refuse to give them a "character" if he wishes. But the law recognises the value of the custom of giving references and employers are protected so long as their remarks are fair and sincere.

Valuation.

The final topic to be considered is the subject of rating and valuation of hotels. Like the law of master and servant, valuation law is a very wide subject, and here we can deal with only one or two of the points of greatest interest.

(Concluded on page 10)
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HOTELS AND THE LAW

14. Conclusion

(Master and Servant: Valuation of Premises)

By SEUMAS UA hÉAMHTHAIGH, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law

Before closing this series a few words need to be said on the law of Master and Servant. When taking on a new employee a master may make a contract with him which will enumerate in detail all the conditions of his employment. In practice, however, this is rarely done. The usual contract of service is made verbally and does no more than indicate generally the scope of the employee's duty. In the event of questions subsequently arising out of such an "open contract" there are certain principles which the law recognises as "customs of service": that is to say, master and servant—unless their contract has provided differently—are presumed to have agreed to adopt these customs as part of the contract of employment.

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References and Testimonials.

Many employers are reluctant to speak freely in the "characters" which they give to departing servants. This is a practice which is much to be regretted. It is of the greatest importance that a hotelier, or any other employer, should be able to rely on the references brought to him by a servant, and to encourage masters to be truthful and candid in recommending servants. The law has to a great extent exempted testimonials from the regulations of libel and slander. As we all know, a defamatory statement which happens to be untrue renders the speaker or writer in ordinary circumstances liable to an action of defamation, whether or not he knew that the statement was untrue. This does not apply to characters given to servants. A master is exempt from an action of libel unless his statements are false to his knowledge. He may accuse his ex-employer of dishonesty, for example, in his reference, and even though the allegation should turn out to be false the master is safe if he has had reasonable grounds for believing the servant to be a dishonest person.

Servants, of course, have no right to call for a reference on leaving their employment. The master may refuse to give them a "character" if he wishes. But the law recognises the value of the custom of giving references and employers are protected so long as their remarks are fair and sincere.

Valuation.

The final topic to be considered is the subject of rating and valuation of hotels. Like the law of master and servant, valuation law is a very wide subject, and here we can deal with only one or two of the points of greatest interest.

(Concluded on page 10)
Amarclann na nÁedéal

le Mac Cas

Cé the fáilte do dhomh? Chúil an chuid is mó de laoch a bhí ann mar Ar Cais andh a bháis go raibh tháinig freisin go leor do dhaoine ach é faighte i suim an phobail. Tá báis ann mar a bhí domh féin féin mar a bhíodh sé ar fáil, ach ní bhíodh sé ar fáil chun a tsábhacht a dhéanamh. tá báis ann mar a bhíodh sé ar fáil, ach ní bhíodh sé ar fáil chun a tsábhacht a dhéanamh.

Cosnú na ghluaiseacht.

Cosnú na ghluaiseacht, é an chuid is mó de laoch a bhí ann mar Ar Cais andh a bháis go raibh tháinig freisin go leor do dhaoine ach é faighte i suim an phobail. Tá báis ann mar a bhíodh sé ar fáil, ach ní bhíodh sé ar fáil chun a tsábhacht a dhéanamh. tá báis ann mar a bhíodh sé ar fáil, ach ní bhíodh sé ar fáil chun a tsábhacht a dhéanamh.

Na Ónaí.

Anois an tseachas go minic é ag rath le fáth a bhíann i ghlúaiseacht cumhachta. Chuirtear i ghlúaiseacht an tógáilta an domhain. Anois an tseachas go minic é ag rath le fáth a bhíann i ghlúaiseacht cumhachta. Chuirtear i ghlúaiseacht an domhain.
Monaghan

The County of the Little Hills

By M. FITZGERALD

I HAVE listened with interest to many wireless talks, describing the grandeur of cliffs washed by the Atlantic and of awe-inspiring mountain ranges in the South, but there is a quiet little County, in Southern Ulster, which I feel should be better known to holiday-makers. I refer to Monaghan — "the County of little hills."

Basket of Eggs.

County Monaghan is said to resemble a basket of eggs, which is true, as it is all "ups and downs." Here there are no vistas of broad open plains and pastures; the scenery, which has a beauty all its own, owes its attractiveness to wooded hills, and smiling valleys, to deep, cool, well-stocked lakes and winding rivers. The towns of the county are of interest, and golfers, fishermen, and those keen on rough shooting can be assured of excellent sport in all districts.

Monaghan Town.

The County town Monaghan, full of old monuments, is the birthplace of Charles Gavan Duffy, a leader of the Young Ireland movement. On the outskirts of the town, stands the beautiful Catholic Cathedral, and two miles away in the charming Rossmore Demesne, there is a very fine nine-holes golf course. There is good fishing to be had on the Blackwater, and on several lakes, and rough shooting is also obtainable. Another attraction is the good bathing, which is enjoyed, just outside the town, at Lamb's Lake. Good bathing boxes and diving boards have been erected, and delightful hours can be spent there amid lovely scenery.

The shops in Monaghan are completely up-to-date, and the hotels are excellent.

Clones.

Clones is well-known to antiquarians. The ruin of an ancient Abbey, re-built in 1095, stands in the centre of the town; there is also a well-preserved Round Tower to be seen, and an ancient Celtic Cross. Many old coins have been excavated from time to time in this district, and the National Museum in Dublin contains some interesting relics from Clones. It may be added that the cottage in which the late Sir Thos. Lipton first saw the light of day, is a short distance outside the town. There is a good nine-holes golf links at Hilton Park, and good shooting can be had on the rivers Finn and Annala. Accommodation is also up-to-date and satisfactory.

Castleblayney.

Castleblayney, at the southern end of the county, is famous for its beautiful Demesne and lake, which is supposed to be "Killarney in miniature." The lake, which is six miles in extent, contains many richly-wooded islands, and the beautiful demesne boasts of many rare trees and shrubs. The ruins of Blayney Castle, stand in a scene of sylvan loveliness, and about which, many legends are told.

The modern Castle, which is unoccupied, belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, whose family, at one time, were the possessors of the famous, ill-fated Hope diamond. There is good fishing to be had in the demesne lake, where some monster pike have been caught from time to time, and also in the river Fane, which extends as far as Dundalk. Good rough shooting can be had, and just outside the town there is a very sporting 9-hole golf course (and tennis courts open to visitors) from which one gets a lovely view of the "Mountains o' Mourne."

Hotel accommodation is excellent in Castleblayney.

(Continued overleaf)
HOTELS AND THE LAW—(Continued from page 7)

Very few hoteliers are troubled by the question of initial valuation, but the revision of valuations invariably raises difficulties from time to time, particularly in relation to alterations or additions to the premises. There is a procedure provided by the Valuation Acts of 1852 and 1854, for revising valuations from time to time to bring them into accord with changed conditions. The authorities, however, seldom move in this respect except where a building has been improved or added to. When this is done—where, for example, an annexe has been built on to an establishment—the valuation inspector re-values the premises, and the revised figure is published about 28 days after the second inspector, and on this report he may or may not amend the assessment. From the decision of the Commissioner there is a right of appeal to the Circuit Court within 21 days, and in certain circumstances a further right of appeal to the High Court.

This, briefly, is the machinery for re-valuation. A point to note is that re-valuation is a re-assessment of the entire premises: it is not merely an additional valuation of the new or improved portion. Many a proprietor has found that the effect of quite a small addition to his hotel is to double his valuation. The reason for this is that for some cause—perhaps the general improvement of the district—the standards have gone up since his original valuation, while the authorities have taken no steps to revise his assessment. When he erects his new buildings, then, the Commissioner re-values the whole hotel, and the new figure is furnished partly by the new building but mainly by the raising of the standards of valuation on the old portion. Thus the increased valuation is frequently out of all proportion to the value of the improvements effected.

Re-valuation from the legal aspect is a very intricate problem, and the only thing that remains to be said before closing is that prompt action, as in most legal matters, is the only wise policy. If any steps are to be taken let them be taken immediately the revised list of assessments is published.

MONAGHAN—The County of the Little Hills—Continued from page 9.

Ballybay and Emvyle.

Ballybay, once noted for its horse-fairs and linen industry, is a neat little town, skirting a fine lake. Here too, one can cast a line and play golf. A few miles further on we come to the little village of Ballytrain where there are several ancient remains and large forts to be seen.

Emvyle is an excellent centre for fishing and shooting. Local Emvyle holds much of interest to the fisherman, and its sandy beach attracts bathers from all parts of the county during the summer months. Carrickmacross is a good market town where golf, fishing and shooting can be had.

To beauty lovers the Demesne should be interesting. This town is famous the world over for its beautiful lace. Hotels here are good and comfortable.

Angling at Inniskeen.

Inniskeen, a village on the borders of Louth is very popular with anglers, as there is excellent trout-fishing to be had in the river Fane, here. Prospective fishermen should communicate with Mr. Baldwin Murphy, Monaghan and East Cavan Angling Association, Clones, for full information concerning this sport in Co. Monaghan.

Shooting, which is good over the entire area, in almost all cases is free. In a few districts letting can be arranged for by the Land Commission, Dublin.

So, those of you who have already explored the better-known haunts of the South and West, and who are seeking something just a little different, pack your suitcase, take your rod or gun, or golf-clubs (if not all three!), and set off for the "County of the little hills." It is only 4½ hours' train journey from Dublin, and in all parts of the County you may expect to find good hotels, excellent sport and friendly people to welcome you.

I guarantee you will not be disappointed.

CYCLING TOURS

Cycling news in our postbag brought some very pleasant items. The County Dublin Cycling Touring Board has been "stepping on it" lately and among several tried and tested tours planned by the Board was a recent 10-day trip which the Marathon Cycle Club carried out during the second and third weeks of August. Some twenty cyclists comprised the party while the itinerary, starting from Dublin, visited Cork, Kenmare and Killarney during a grand holiday circular tour.

Two other cycle tours planned by this energetic body deserve special mention—the all-day 65 mile trip from Dublin to Glendalough and back, by mountain scenery and picturesque passes, and the "marathon" 85 mile day trip from Dublin through the Boyne Valley. These trips are now available in full detail for members and affiliated clubs who can get copies on application to Mr. J. A. Wright, Secretary, 7, Thor Place, N.C. Rd., Dublin. Full mileages and inter-distances are given as well as useful descriptions of the historical and scenic aspects of the routes described.
ASSOCIATION OF IRISH HOTELS

A DIRECTORY OF IRISH HOTELS

Abbreviations: B.—number of bedrooms. Fr.—from.

NOTE.—In practically all cases the prices quoted in this list are either "all the year round," or "out of season" rates. In many cases hotels have included quote "off season" charges lower than those published—for example, hotels in Connemara Resorts.

ABBEYFEALE (Limerick). BALLINBUY (Cork).

October, 1941. IRISH TRAVEL

ACHILL ISLAND (Co. Mayo). BALLINROBE (Mayo).

ARDEE (Louth). Week 50/- to 57/6.

ARDARA (Donegal). to 50/-.

ASHFORD (Wicklow). SHANNON B. 11; Day 11/-; Week 70/-.

ADARE (Limerick). BALLYHEIGUE (Kerry).

ATHENRY (Galway). KEANE'S; B. 8; Day 12/6; Week 50/-.

ATRY (Kildare). DOOLEY'S; B. 15; Day 12/-; Week 84/-.

BALLA (Mayo). GLENARM; B. 10; Day 9/-; Week 63/-.

BAHANA (Enniskerry, Wicklow). GLENARM; B. 10; Day 9/-; Week 63/-.

BALLINAFAD (Roscommon). Week 63/-.

BALLINACLASH (Wicklow). 12/6; Week 70/-.

BAHANA (Enniskerry, Wicklow). GLENARM; B. 10; Day 9/-; Week 63/-.

DE VESCI ARMS; B. 10; Day 12/-; Week 50/-.

ARD NA LOI; B. 11; Day 10/-; Week 60/-.

GRAY'S, Dugort; B. 8; Day 10/-; Week 63/-.

SLIEVEMORE (Dugort); B. 80; Day 16/-; Week 55/­

WEST END; B. 26; Day 12/-; Week 75/­

HIBERNIAN; B. 14; Day 11/6; Week 70/-.

SLIEVEMORE (Dugort); B. 80; Day 16/-; Week 55/­

PATTEN'S (Private), Keem; B. 5; Day 9/-; GRANVILLE'S; B. 19; Day 8/6 to 10/6.

MOUNTAINVIEW, Dugort; B. 11; Day 10/6; to 65/-.

STRAND, Dugort; B. 16; Bed and Bft. 7/6. BA Y VIEW; B. 45; Day 14/-; Week 84/-.

GLENBRooK; Day 8/-; Week 50/­

BALLYLIFFIN (Donegal). CREEVAGHBEG (Guest Ho.) B 8. ; Week 42/­

BALLYGAR (Galway). Week 84/­

BALLYCOTTON (Cork).

BEL-AIR; B. 14; Day 18/-; Week 105/­

O'CARROLL'S; B. 14; Day 10/6 to 12/6. Week fr. 62/6.

CURRAMORE HOUSE (Curroy); 9. 8; Day STRAND; B. 14; Day fr. 12/6; Week 84/-.

HURST'S, Francis St.; B. 25; Day 15/-; Week to 10/6; Week 63/- to 84/­.
OF INTEREST TO HOTELS

Christmas Plans :: Hotels and the Law :: Conference of Hoteliers

Christmas Plans.

It seems, perhaps, somewhat early to talk of Christmas Hotel plans: but in view of the fact that the I.T.A. has already received several enquiries regarding Christmas in Irish hotels for the 1941 festival, something must soon be done about arrangements. Last year, a large number of Irish hotels planned very attractive programmes for their Christmas guests and were rewarded, in most cases, by a "full-house" of delighted visitors. This year, in view of the success of Christmas, 1940, it is reasonable to expect an even keener demand on Christmas accommodation, and all hotels who can feasibly do so are advised to arrange Christmas Programmes for 1941. "Hotel for Christmas" is now a very popular slogan.

Christmas Cards for Hotels.

Each year, the I.T.A. prints special Christmas cards for the convenience of persons who wish to send to friends Greeting Cards bearing attractive photos of Irish life and landscape. The views are printed—according to request—from I.T.A. negatives or from the customers' personal negatives.

In previous years, several Irish hotels have ordered their Christmas Greeting Cards from the Irish Tourist Association. These cards show, in addition to an attractive Greeting, a picture view of the hotel or of some famous scene in the district. They are printed from I.T.A. negatives or from the hotel's own favourite negative and they constitute an ideal Christmas message from the hotel to its clients—personal, charming and distinguished.

The charge for all I.T.A. Christmas Greeting Cards is remarkably reasonable:—6 for 3/-, 12 for 5/-, 50 for 15/-. Name and address 2/- extra, all quantities.

Hotels and the Law.

The last instalment of our interesting series (written by a practising Barrister)—HOTELS AND THE LAW, appears on page 7 of this number of Irish Travel. It closes a well-wrought comprehensive study of the legal aspects of Hotel-keeping. Since September, 1940, when the first instalment of this series was published in Irish Travel, there has been a chapter in every month's issue, right up to the fourteenth and last instalment appearing on page 7. Hoteliers should have a file containing each and every one of the fourteen valuable articles comprising this complete feature. It will prove very useful for reference purposes.

Hotel News.

Mr. J. W. Mongan, T.D. (Mongan's Hotel, Carna), telling us about Flannery Bridge, near Carna (see photo on page 5) relates that Father Tom Flannery (from whom the Bridge got its name) was a very active, Congested Districts Board promoter in the district where he started many home industries. With the late Fr. Davis, he was actually instrumental in having the Board constituted. Father Flannery's brother, Dr. Flannery, now lives at Hollymount, County Mayo.

Miss Monaghan (Rockland Hotel, Salthill) sends us news of the very excellent season enjoyed by Salthill, during Summer, 1941. It was at least fifty per cent better than last year. She has one complaint about visitors—they do not confirm bookings, but arrive in person at all hours on the assumption that their original query is sufficient to ensure them accommodation. This is inclined to cause some confusion during a very busy season, and a very little care by visitors would avoid it completely.

THURSDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1941
11 a.m. IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin.
3 p.m. IRISH HOTELS' FEDERATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING in Jury's Hotel, Dublin.

Scene at the famous Connemara Pony Show held at Carna, on August 28th. Entries showed an increase on last year.
September Meeting of I.T.A. Directors

REVIEW OF 1941

At the monthly meeting of the Council of Directors of the Irish Tourist Association arrangements were made for the holding of the Annual General Meeting on Thursday, October 22nd, in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin. For the position of Presidency, the Council unanimously nominated Senator P. Hogan, T.D. (retiring President), B. M. Egan, Cork, and T. Condon, Chairman, General Council of County Councils.

The 1941 Holiday Season.

In a report on Bureaux activities, the Secretary (Mr. D. Barry) commented on the large volume of enquiries dealt with in connection with the holiday season now drawing to a close, which, he said, under the head of “personal enquiries” at Dublin and Belfast reached a record figure. These enquiries were tangible evidence of the press and other advertising schemes operated by the Association in advance of the season, and were an indication that traffic to Irish resorts was assuming very satisfactory proportions. Subsequent reports from the resorts confirmed this optimistic view, and, notwithstanding reduced transport facilities and other restrictions, Irish seaside centres generally attracted an influx of visitors well up to the number catered for in pre-war years, while a few resorts, in fact, enjoyed a record season. On the other hand, certain resorts which normally depended on the patronage of overseas visitors did only moderately well.

Plans for Next Year.

The Association’s plans for next year will be fully discussed at the Annual General Meeting, but in the meantime, the Directors have approved a series of lectures to be delivered by Mr. D. L. Kelleher, at several centres throughout Ireland during the winter months.

During the next few months also the film material shot during the summer is to be edited and the films immediately copies become available. A new colour film entitled “Dublin—Ireland’s Capital City”—produced by the Secretary was pre-viewed by the Directors at the conclusion of their meeting, and as the Association’s first experimental film in natural colour, evoked the warmest enthusiasm and praise for its quality and variety.

The proposed bank charges were discussed by the meeting and the President, Mr. J. W. Mongan, T.D., moving a vote of protest declared that these charges were most unreasonable and wholly unjustified in view of the banks’ position. Mr. T. Condon strongly endorsed the President’s remarks.

Votes of Sympathy.

Votes of sympathy were passed with Mr. B. M. Egan, Cork, on the death of his wife, with the family and relatives of the late Mr. W. Desmond, former Lord Mayor of Cork, and with the family and relatives of the late Mr. George Power, Fermoy, who for a number of years represented Cork County Council on the Council of the I.T.A.

The Directors present were:—Mr. J. W. Mongan, T.D., presiding; Miss Owens, Belfast; Senator P. Hogan (Clare C.C.), Sen. M. Stafford (Dublin Corp.), Sen. D. J. Madden (Limerick C.C.), Comm. P. J. Bartley, (Laois C.C.), Messrs. C. McLuskey (Monaghan C.C.), W. J. O’Sullivan, Cork; P. J. Lydon (Galway Corporation), E. A. Sweeney, Galway; B. Henry (Meath C.C.), T. J. O’Toole ( Mayo C.C.), M’Creadie, Donegal; T. Condon (General Council of C.Cs.), D. E. O’Boyle (Donegal C.C.), S. Flynn, T.D. (Leitrim C.C.), M. Brennan, T.D. (Roscommon C.C.), F. A. Moran, Dublin and E. O’Mahony, Cork.

PROSPECTS FOR 1942

An Sceisleán na hÉireann—(ár thainio ó l. 8).

Tá an uair trámaí an bprannáis agus an Spáinn agus an Rómh a d'fhás idir é an phoiblí agus ag easbhar Éireannach an chéid nó b'fhéidir. De bharr an bhreabhrán is féidir liom féachadh go mbeadh an t-Éireannach ar aghaidh mar phobal, go bhfuil an phobal agus an pholaitíocht ar cheann de na cearta is féidir a bhaint amach acu. Tá an t-Éireannach ar aghaidh mar phobal, agus an pholaitíocht ar cheann de na cearta is féidir a bhaint amach acu.

An Seiseán 50 5o 5úgáin,

1. Comh an cheannais a thosaigh i mbháire Alanna Íos Mháirtí na hÉireann is féidir liom féachadh go mbeadh an phobal ar aghaidh mar phobal, agus go mbeadh an pholaitíocht ar cheann de na cearta is féidir a bhaint amach. 1:3. Comh an cheannais a thosaigh i mbháire Alanna Íos Mháirtí na hÉireann is féidir liom féachadh go mbeadh an phobal ar aghaidh mar phobal, agus go mbeadh an pholaitíocht ar cheann de na cearta is féidir a bhaint amach. 1. Comh an cheannais a thosaigh i mbháire Alanna Íos Mháirtí na hÉireann is féidir liom féachadh go mbeadh an phobal ar aghaidh mar phobal, agus go mbeadh an pholaitíocht ar cheann de na cearta is féidir a bhaint amach.

J. J. O’Hara

TILING, MOSAIC, TERRAZZO
PARQUETRY FOR CHURCHES,
COLLEGES AND CONVENTS
FIXED COMPLETE.

29-31 LINCOLN PL., DUBLIN.

McMAHON'S HOTEL
OUGHTERARD - COUNTY GALWAY

Electric Light. Free Garages and Sheds. First Class Catering.
Mounted Carts and Planes Obtainable at the Hotel.

TERMS ON APPLICATION. MICHAEL McMAHON, Proprietor.
GEESALA (near Ballina, Mayo).  
COALISHEA; B. 10; Day 10/-; Week 50/- to 60/-.  
GLANDORE (Cork).  
KILKENNY (Kinsale).  
GREENCASTLE (Donegal).  
GORTAHORK (Donegal).  
GREYSTONES (Wicklow).  
GWEEDORE (Donegal).  
INCH (Anascaul, Kerry).  
KENMARE (Kerry).  
KILKEE (Clare).  
KILFINNAN CASTLE.  B. 10; Day 17/6; Week 63/-.  
ROYAL; B. 10; Day 9/-; Week 50/-.  
GLENMALURE; B. 12; Day 12/6; Week 63/-.  
GLEN VIEW; B. 10; Day 11/-; Week 60/-.  
GREAT NORTHERN; B. 30; Day 17/6; Week 56/-.  
GLENBEIGH (Kerry).  
MECKORY HOUSE; B. 10; Day 9/-; Week 50/-.  
KILLYBEGS (Donegal).  
KERRYKEEL (Donegal).  
ROYAL; B. 16; Day 12/-; Week 73/6.  
GREAT SOUTHERN; B. 40; Day 22/6; Week 70/-.  
GREAT SOUTHERN; B. 30; Day fr. 14/-; Week 84/-.  
PURTILL'S; B. 12; Day 8/6 to 10/-; Week 60/- to 70/-.  
SHEEP'S; B. 10; Day 10/-; Week 63/-.

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GLEN VIEW; B. 10; Day 11/-; Week 60/-.  
GREAT NORTHERN; B. 30; Day 17/6; Week 56/-.  
PURTILL'S; B. 12; Day 8/6 to 10/-; Week 60/- to 70/-.  
SHEEP'S; B. 10; Day 10/-; Week 63/-.
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PETTIGO (Saltry).
ANGIES: B. 10; Day 12/- to 15/-; Week 84/­
PORTALINGTON (Laughter).
TOOLEY; B. 12; Day 10/- to Week 50/­
EAST END: B. 10; Day 12/-; Week 50/­
PORTIAGHA (Laughter).
HIBERNIAN (Kelly’s); B. 25; Day 12/-; Week 75/­
PORTMANNICK (Dublin).
PORTTARANG (Laughter).
PORTFORD (Donegal).
THE FORNOKY; B. 30; Day 50/- to Week 70/­
PORTARLINGTON (Laughter).
B. 10; Day 50/- to Week 63/­
PORTSALON (Donegal).
PORTSALON; B. 70; Day 18/-; Week 126/-.
PORTMARNOCK (Dublin).
PORTMARNOCK; B. 34; Day 15/-; Week 84/­
PORTNOO (Donegal).
VILLA MARINA; B. 13; Day 10/-; Week 60/­
WARWICK; B. 22; Day 10/-; Week 60/­
ROCKLAND; B. 19; Day 16/-; Week 94/­
SUMMERSET; B. 14; Day 14/­
TOMIUK; B. 19; Day 12/- to 14/-; Week 50/-­
70/-.
WHITE STRAND (Guest House), Grattan Rd.; Day 63/- to 92/­
SHANKILL (Co. Dublin).
SHANGANAGH CASTLE; B. 12; Day 17/-;
ROYAL; B. 23; Day 15/-; Week 73/-
TULLAMORE (Ollaly).
ST. ANTHONY’S; B. 5; Day 8/-; Week 35/- to
Vophil; Day 10/-; Week 50/­
WHITE STRAND (Guest House), Grattan Rd.; Day 63/- to 84/­
PORTSALON; B. 70; Day 18/-; Week 126/-.
BANBA (Miss Geraghty’s); B. 22; Day fr. 12/6 ;
... OlG-GIOLLA” (Private), Lr. Saltbill; B. 7;
MARINE; B. 12; Day 15/-; Week 84/-.
SLEANE (Co. Cork).
ROCCA (Tipperary).
KINCAID; B. 16; Day 12/-; Week 75/-.
ROCKVILLE HOUSE; B. 10; Day 10/6; Week
Rathnew (Wicklow).
PORTARLINGTON (Laughter).
PORTUMNA (Galway).
PORTSALON (Donegal).
ROSLEA (Easkey). 
PORTMARNOCK (Dublin).
PORTNOO (Donegal).
ROSCREA (Tipperary).
ROSSNOWLAGH (Donegal).
ROSSLAKE HOUSE; Day 12/- to 14/-;
Week 63/-.
SHANNON (Private), Lr. Saltbill; B. 7;
MARINE; B. 12; Day 15/-; Week 84/-.
SHANGANAGH CASTLE; B. 12; Day 17/6;
ROYAL; B. 23; Day 15/-; Week 73/6.
SHERIDAN’S; B. 14; Day 12/-; Week 80/-.
SHEEN; 4 MARIOT); B. 12; Day 7/6 to 10/-; Week 50/- to 63/-.
SLIGO (Sligo).
CRAND; B. 28; Day 15/-; Week 84/-.
GRAND; B. 18; Day fr. 13/6; Week 70/­
SWEETBRIAR; B. 14; Day 10/-; Week 60/­
GRAND; B. 18; Day fr. 13/6; Week 70/­
PORTMARNOCK (Dublin).
PORTMARNOCK; B. 84; Day 15/-; Week 84/­
GARDEN; B. 18; Day 10/-; Week 50/-
NEWRY BRIDGE (Hunter’s); B. 18; Day
NEWRY BRIDGE (Hunter’s); B. 18; Day
NEWRATH BRIDGE (Hunter’s); B. 18; Day
B. 18; Day 10/- to 12/6; Week 50/- to 63/-.
O’CONNOR’S; B. 9; Day 10/-; Week 50/-.
CEDARS; B. 16; Day 10/-; Week 55/- to 60/-.
GOLF; B. 30; Day 11/-; Week 70/-.
COOLMORE HOUSE; B. 8; Day 12/6; Week
SLEANE (Co. Cork).
ELSON; B. 11; Day 11/-; Week 75/­
WEST CORK; B. 14; Day 11/; Week 70/­
SLANE (Meath).
ST. PATRICK’S; B. 5; Day 8/-; Week 35/- to
HA YES’; B. 40; Day 14/-; Week 84/­
HICKEY’S; B. 14; Day 10/-; Week 49/-.
HA YES’; B. 40; Day 14/-; Week 84/­
IMPERIAL; B. 10; Day 10/-; Week 63/-.
TOOLEY; B. 12; Day 12/-; Week 70/­
ROCCA (Tipperary).
A. 14; Day 7/6 to 10/-; Week 50/-
FOY’S; B. 8; Day 9/-; Week 45/- to 60/-.
KINCORA; B. 16; Day 11/- to 12/-; Week 70/­
RATHDRUM (Wicklow).
ROSCREA (Tipperary).
CENTRAL; B. 14; Day 11/6; Week 70/­
ROSCREA (Tipperary).
CENTRAL; B. 14; Day 11/6; Week 70/­
WOODENBRIDGE (Weston).
SUNMOUNT; B. 26.
THE HOLLIES; B. 9; Day 63/-.

October, 1941.

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The IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION is offering £50 in Prizes through the "IRISH TRAVEL" Photographic Competition, this season.

The prizes will be awarded as follows:—
FIRST PRIZE £10 (one award).
SECOND PRIZE Four awards of £5 each.
THIRD PRIZE Twenty awards of £1 each.

These twenty-five (25) cash awards will be given to the senders of the twenty-five best photographs of Irish interest submitted. The winning entries need not necessarily be the best from a purely technical point of view, but will be those most suited to the publicity work of the Irish Tourist Association, depicting characteristic aspects of Irish life—Landscape, Customs, Types, Antiquities and kindred scenes.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

1. Each entrant must enclose with his entry, or batch of entries, a signed coupon from ONE of the following issues of IRISH TRAVEL—April, May, June, July, August, September, October, 1941. The Entrant's name and address should be written on the back of each photo.
2. The closing date is Saturday, October 18th, 1941.
3. Photos entered may be of any size or taken by any make of camera; it is not necessary to enter negatives, but all entries are accepted only on condition that the entrants are prepared, in the event of being awarded one of the prizes, to relinquish the complete copyright and negative, in its stead.
4. Entries will not be returned unless accompanied by a sufficient fee to cover postage and registration.
5. The judging of the entries will be done by judges appointed by the Irish Tourist Association and their decision will be final.
6. No employee of the Irish Tourist Association is eligible to compete for these prizes.

Address all entries to:

THE SECRETARY,
(Photo Competition),
IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION,
14 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET,
DUBLIN.

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