1942

Irish Travel, Vol 18 (1942-43)

Irish Tourist Association

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On a Mountain Track to Muckish, Co. Donegal

Vol. XVIII. No 1. October, 1942.

Complimentary
IRISH TRAVEL

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R.I.A.G.

View of Hotel and Gardens


Telegrams: "Carlisle, Dun Laoghaire." Phone: DunLaoghaire 81810.
NOTES AND NEWS

First Youth-Training Centre.

SPEAKING at the opening of the first of the Youth-training centres in Dublin under the Department of Education scheme to combat the effects of unemployment among youths, the Archbishop of Dublin said: "I wish to commend the deliberate choice of leaders made by the Committee. Young men have been chosen who have themselves been broken into work for boys. We have not here a sample of the social work that consists in the enthusiasm of getting others to do the drudgery."

Wexford Theatre Guild.

The Wexford Theatre Guild with its thirty or so players hopes to put on a play of merit every six weeks. This is another evidence of the Greek spirit that is arising locally in many parts of Ireland. Especially just now when many difficulties are in the way of visiting companies, the "Little Theatre" movement with a local habitation and a name can, as Mr. George Shiels, the dramatist, says, "make social history in Eire." So good luck to Wexford.

Enniscrone’s Show and Pageant.

"Enniscrone had the biggest and pleasantest shock of a season of many shocks" on the day of the Show and Carnival, says the Western People. The pageant of the "Gay Nineties" put on at the Show Ground gave that touch of colour and vivacity that crowned the occasion. Brake, sidecar, trap, chaise, gig joined in the glad movement and Enniscrone, in the sun, looked its brightest and best.

U.S.A. Holiday Confusion.

The Holiday season in eastern U.S.A. was a very confused one this year. According to the New York Journal American, a great many centres boomed as never before, while in other places blessed with the same facilities comparatively few vacationists arrived. Alarm and rumours about transport and rationing are blamed for the confusion and consequent loss at many resorts.

Lough Corrib’s Biggest Fish.

Lough Corrib has broken a record again. Mr. Patrick Thornton killed there, after two hours’ play, the biggest pike yet in Ireland, 60 lbs. in weight and 5 ft. 8 ins. long. This beats the previous record holder, a 53 lb. pike taken on Lough Conn by Mr. John Garvin in 1920.

Limerick Vistas.

Mr. Maurice P. Riordan, Limerick, writes:—With reference to the paragraph in your September issue as to what is the longest distance view with the naked eye available from any height in Ireland—A view can be had from the "Windy Gap" about six miles north of the City of Limerick, and also from the Lourdes Shrine on the nearby Craleoe Hills which should take a lot of beating.

On any fairly clear day a person can see from either of those elevations the Counties of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry and Leix, while some people say they have also managed to sight County Galway from there.

Dog-fish Have their Day.

Dog-fish as a war-time “delicacy” are having their day. Big catches of them taken off south Wexford are in demand across the water where they are converted into tasty rissoles, fish-cakes and the other ready-to-eat specialities of the popular restaurants and snack-counters. It is not the first time that the apparently unetable have become tasty morsels. Long before the war fish-cakes and other varieties were only disguised and despised cat-fish from the Thames, thanks to the skilful chefs.

Skellig Puffins Desert their Young.

The sea birds, like the fish, are feeling the effects of the war. Puffins have flown from the Skelligs long before their young were fledged in the nest. Too many disturbances in the waters and too many gangster gulls are blamed for the flight. The Skelligs are, of course, the second largest breeding ground for gannet in the world, only St. Kilda in the Hebrides having a bigger colony.
Call Back the Traveller

(4)—Queen Victoria Aboard "The Fairy"

(April a hundred years ago, just after the desolate Irish famine of 1847, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort visited Ireland, travelling on "The Fairy," the Royal Yacht. Victoria's letter to her uncle, the King of the Belgians, describing the journey is full of quaint and unconsciously comic observation).

Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

My dearest Uncle,

6th August, 1849.

Though this letter will only go to-morrow, I will begin it to-day and tell you that everything has gone off beautifully since we arrived in Ireland, and that our entrance into Dublin was really a magnificent thing. By my letter to Louise you will have heard of our arrival in the Cove of Cork. Our visit to Cork was very successful. The Mayor was knighted on deck (on board the Fairy), like in times of old. Cork is about seventeen miles up the river Lee, which is beautifully wooded and reminds us of Devonshire scenery. We had previously stopped on shore at Cove, a small place, to enable them to call it Queen's Town; the enthusiasm is immense, and at Cork there was more firing than I remember since the Rhine.

We left Cork with fair weather, but a head sea and contrary wind which made it rough and I very sick.

7th.—I was unable to continue till now, and have since received your kind letter, for which I return my warmest thanks. We went into Waterford Harbour on Saturday afternoon, which is likewise a fine, large, safe, harbour. Albert went up to Waterford in the Fairy but I did not. The next morning we received much the same account of the weather which we had done at Cork, viz. that the weather was fair but the wind contrary. However, we went out, as it could not be helped, and we might have remained there some days for no use. The first three hours were very nasty, but afterwards it cleared and the evening was beautiful. The entrance at seven o'clock into Kingston Harbour was splendid; we came in with ten steamers, and the whole harbour, wharf, and every surrounding place was covered with thousands and thousands of people, who received us with the greatest enthusiasm. We disembarked yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and took two hours to come here. The most perfect order was maintained in spite of the immense mass of people assembled, and a more good-humoured crowd I never saw, but noisy and excitable beyond belief, talking, jumping, and shrieking instead of cheering. There were numbers of troops out, and it really was a wonderful scene. This (Viceregal Lodge) is a very pretty place, and the house reminds me of dear Claremont. The view of the Wicklow mountains is very beautiful, and the whole park is very expansive and full of very fine trees.

We drove out yesterday afternoon and were followed by jaunting cars and riders and people running and (Continued on page 12)

£55 in prizes for Photos

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

First Prize... £5 (one award).
Second "... Five awards of £3 each.
Third "... Twenty awards of £1 each.

The winning entries will be those most suited to the publicity work of the Irish Tourist Association, depicting characteristic aspects of Irish life—Landscape, Sports, Types, Antiquities, Holiday Activities and kindred scenes.

SECTION II.—IRISH CURiosITIES.

First Prize... £3 (one award).
Second "... Four awards of £1 each.
Third "... Six awards of 10/- each.

"Curiosities" include old landmarks, wishing stones, curious objects and structures, freaks of nature (e.g. grotesque rock-carvings), any scene or item queer, quaint or mirth-provoking, also quaint old customs, traditional cures &c. Brief descriptive story or legend must accompany each photo.

SECTION III.—EYESORES.

First Prize... £2 (one award).
Second "... Two awards of £1 each.
Third "... Two awards of 10/- each.

For photos of the ugliest building, derelict site, advertisement hoarding or any object (in Ireland) which may be ranked as an eyesore or a blot on the landscape.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Entrants can enter several photos under any or all three sections but those entered under Section I will not be eligible for competition in Sections II or III and vice versa.
2. Each entrant must enclose with the entry, or batch of entries, a signed coupon from ONE of the following issues of Irish Travel—April, May, June, July, August, September, October, 1942. The title of the picture and the entrant's name and address should be written on the back of each photo.
3. The closing date is Saturday, October 17th, 1942.
4. 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.
5. Entries will not be returned unless accompanied by a sufficient fee to cover postage and registration.
6. The judging of the entries will be done by judges appointed by the Irish Tourist Association and their decision will be final.
7. No employee of the Irish Tourist Association is eligible to compete.

Address all entries to:

THE SECRETARY,

(Photographic Section)

IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION,

16 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET,

DUBLIN.
In the Patriot's Home Town.

THOMAS DAVIS

... on ...

Scenery and Tourists

(A hundred years ago Thomas Davis was urging the travelling Irish to "See Ireland First." He was a pioneer in this as in many other things).

In many kinds of scenery we can challenge comparison. Europe has no lake so dreamily beautiful as Killarney; no bays where the boldness of Norway unites with the colouring of Naples, as in Bantry; and you might cooe the world without finding cliffs so vast and terrible as Achill and Slieve League. Glorious, too, as the Rhine is, we doubt if its warmest admirers would exclude from rivalry the Nore and the Blackwater, if they had seen the tall cliffs, the twisted slopes, and the ruined aisles, and glancing mountains, and feudal castles through which you boat up from Youghal to Mallow, or glide down from Thomastown to Waterford Harbour.

We no more see why Irish people should not visit the Continent, than why Germans or Frenchmen ought not to visit Ireland; but there is a difference between them. A German rarely comes here who has not trampled the heath of Tyrol, studied the museums of Dresden and the frescoes of Munich, and shouted defiance on the bank of the Rhine; and what Frenchman, who has not seen the vineyards of Provence and the Bocages of Brittany and the snows of Jura and the Pyrenees, ever drove on an Irish jingle? But our nobles and country gentlemen, our merchants, lawyers and doctors—and what's worse, their wives and daughters—penetrate Britain and the Continent without ever trying whether they could not defy in Ireland the ennui before which they run over seas and mountains.

—THOMAS DAVIS.

"THE NATION" CENTENARY.

The centenary celebrations in honour of Thomas Davis by his fellow-townsmen of Mallow to commence on October 5th have assumed much more than local importance. In the absence of any national commemoration in Dublin, indeed, the Mallow ceremony takes on much bigger dimensions and Davis's manifold interests will be reflected in the details of the commemoration. These include the unveiling of a plaque on the house in which he was born, of a bust specially commissioned in the town hall, as well as a Book Fair, an Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, and a display of historical souvenirs from the National Library, the National Museum and the National Gallery of Art. There will be besides a Historical Pageant in which the Volunteer Defence Forces will take part.

An Essay Competition for the children of Mallow and surrounding districts, the subject of which is "The Historical Figures of Mallow," has also been organised. A Programme and Guide to the centenary celebrations with contributions from eminent writers has a striking foreword written by the President.

DAVIS'S ANCESTRY.

Davis was born at Mallow on the 24th of October, 1814. He was the youngest son of Surgeon-General Davis—a man of English birth and Welsh blood—and of his wife, Sarah Atkins of Mallow, a lady in whose veins the blood of the O'Sullivans mingled with that of the Cromwellians. His family, in which he was the youngest, was opposed in politics to, and different in creed from the great majority of the people. He, alone, broke through the influence of environment and family tradition. The "Nation" newspaper, which Duffy edited and Davis inspired, brought during the first years of its existence, more reality into Irish politics than Ireland had known since 1782.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH in "Thomas Davis the Thinker and Teacher."
I.T.A. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1942.

This year's Annual General Meeting of the Irish Tourist Association at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on Thursday, October 29th, will be of special importance and as full an attendance as possible of members is desired. Problems of supplies and other difficulties in the present situation of the Hotel and Catering industry, and questions arising out of the new Intoxicating Liquor bill will be discussed. The registration of Hotels under the Tourist Board scheme is another urgent subject to be considered. Various other matters of interest to the Hotel and Catering industry, in addition to these above, will arise, for the attention of the Annual General Meeting.

THEIR OWN LOVELY LEE

Evening Light on Inchigeelagh Lakes.  

Photo] Evening Light on Inchigeelagh Lakes.  

NATIONAL MUSEUM FOLK ART SHOW.

The Exhibition of Folk art and utility objects at the National Museum, Dublin, is developing and in the course of October very many more exhibits will be on view. We hope to deal with these more fully when this notable display will have been set out.

"Progress of Civilisation"

"It would rank as a defeat of all museum services to history if every effort was not made to preserve the evidences of the progress and development of civilisation to the point of self-annihilation now reached. It is, probably, no more than incidental to the general anxiety that our own National Museum should be anxious to get hold of relics of the old coaching days, including old coaches and the like. Contributions of petrol-driven motor-cars are to be regarded as premature. The chariot, it is scarcely necessary to add, was the first wheeled vehicle put on the roads. Belonging as we do to an ancient race that was always on the road to some other place, we naturally took to the chariot as a great relief to the marching feet.

The first coach, or chariot, of which there is any record dates back to the year 1486 B.C. There will be people who will impatiently assert that they saw it on the roads recently, but that is, obviously, a case of mistaken identity. More likely the wheels have long since perished in the superannuated service of stopping up a gap on some Greek farm. An ignoble end, perhaps, but no more humiliating than the fate of modern wheels that are used as props for nursing hens!"

"Eden" in the Cork Examiner.

J. J. O'Hara & Co., LTD.

TILING, TERRAZZO, MOSAIC, PARQUETRY, RUBBER TILING FOR HALL, VESTIBULE, OR TOILET.

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Daniel O'Connell, having failed to find a hall big enough for his meeting in Galway City, addressed his huge audience from this rock since called Emancipation Rock, at Shantalla.

Rathcoffey Castle, Kildare, is the reputed birth-place of that remarkable and half-forgotten patriot-fighter and Spanish Governor, the Chevalier Wogan.

At Celbridge Abbey, Dean Swift dramatically broke off his relationship with Vanessa.

Balloon House, near Summerhill, Meath, one of two gatehouses erected by a former Lord Langford.
WHEN YOU COME TO BRITTAS BAY...

ROCKFIELD HOTEL
Brittas Bay.
Co. Wicklow.


Here is a first-class hotel situated right beside the sea. There’s miles of glorious sands . . . the finest bathing on the east coast . . . air that’s a tonic in itself. Excellent cuisine. Transport from Wicklow arranged.

IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION
MEETING OF DIRECTORS

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Irish Tourist Association arrangements were made for the Annual General Meeting of members to be held in the Gresham Hotel on Thursday, October 29th. Mr. T. Condon, Chairman, General Council of County Councils, was nominated for the position of Presidency in succession to Senator Hogan (outgoing); and for the vice-Presidencies the Directors have nominated Messrs. B. M. Egan, J. W. Mongan, T.D., and Senator P. Hogan.

The Intoxicating Liquor Bill, 1942 was discussed at some length, and as certain sections of the Bill call for drastic amendment in the interest of holiday and tourist resorts, a special sub-committee was appointed to examine the Bill in detail and draft such amendments as appear to be desirable. The following Directors were appointed on the Sub-Committee: Mr. T. Condon (President-elect), Miss C. Moran (Tipperary), Messrs. G. Sweetman (Kildare), F. A. Moran (Dublin), Eoin O’Mahony (Cork), E. A. Sweeney (Galway), A. J. Broughton (Dublin), C. E. Reddin (Dublin), B. Henry (Meath).

Registration.

The Registration of Hotels and Guest Houses, as provided for in the Tourist Traffic Act, 1939, was urged by the meeting as a matter of importance in relation to the Association’s plans for post-war development, and the Directors were unanimous in the view that the Irish Tourist Board should go ahead at once with its Registration and Grading Scheme. The Directors welcomed the recent announcement by the Tourist Board of its plans for a big improvement scheme at Tramore and expressed the hope that plans for other resorts would be put into execution in the near future.

A vote of sympathy was passed with the relatives of the late Mr. P. W. O’Donovan, Solicitor, Inchydoney Hotel, Clonakilty, Mr. Eoin O’Mahony, proposer, paying a tribute to the deceased as one of the most active members of the Association, and whose services to the tourist industry were invaluable.

The Directors present were:—Senator P. Hogan (President), Miss Owens (Belfast), Miss Moran (Tipperary S.R. C.C.), Messrs. T. Condon (Chairman, Gen. Council of Co. Councils), C. McCluskey (Monaghan C.C.), M. M’Creary (Donegal, D. E. O’Boyle (Donegal C.C.), E. O’Mahony, K.M. (Cork Corporation), T. J. McGoldrick (Sligo C.C.), Senator J. T. McGuire (Louth C.C.), B. Henry (Meath C.C.), T. J. O’Toole (Mayo C.C.), E. A. Sweeney (Oughterard), P. C. O’Hara (Sligo Corporation), W. J. O’Sullivan (Cork), Senator D. D. Healy (Chairman, Municipal Authorities), F. A. Moran (Dublin), T. Byrne (Dublin Corporation), B. M. Egan (Cork), G. Sweetman (Kildare C.C.), C. E. Riley (Dublin), A. J. Broughton (L.M.S.), F. S. Veltom (G.W.R.), J. W. Mongan, T.D.

MOIRA HOTEL,
TRINITY STREET
DUBLIN

Fully Licensed

50 Bedrooms. Most Central Position.

Restaurant. Coffee Room.

Price List. A la carte and Table d’Hote Meals.

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HERBS AND PLANTS ARE VALUED AGAIN

HERE we are torn twixt love and duty—love towards an old volume, and duty in the sense, that turning it over to the waste paper collection does help to the extent of about 7 lbs. more pulp. Solomon-like, we weighed the pros. and cons., and finally decided to do our duty, yet save our love, to the extent, at least, of giving a few extracts from this old book, extracts which tell of another Ireland, an Ireland which holds more than usual interest at the present time.

D’Alton’s History of the County Dublin, published just 104 years ago, is the cause of these conflicting emotions; here you find practically every acre of the county with a story. It may be about ancient churches, monasteries or holy wells, or of battles and treaties, or even the interest of kings. You meet the broken walls or rusted machinery of once flourishing industries, and it is interesting to note that at the period the book was written there were still in existence in the County the following mills, works or factories: 49 corn, 18 bleach, 17 paper, 11 woollen, 10 flour, 6 iron, 6 cotton, 2 gunpowder, 2 oil, 2 tuck, 1 cloth and 10 miscellaneous.

But the extracts are not of these things, however important they may be. It is D’Alton’s gossip about plants and their usage, we would talk about; and if you, reader, can throw yourself back in fancy 100 years, and set out to look at the despised weed or shrub, to be found in bog or ditch, in valley and mountain side, there will be no need to worry about transport, or stir from your own fireside, for every extract conjures a vision of old people gathering herbs for medicine and ointments, or finding in other plants gifts of nature in danger of being lost sight of to-day.

Meet the Pepperwort.

Meet narrow leaved Pepperwort, the leaves of which act as a substitute for pepper in the flavouring of food, Alexanders, a plant used when blanched as a substitute for celery, black saltwort and samphire, often used as a pickle; while salad burnet, great reed mace and common mallow, all had their place in the salads of that day. Of cowspunk we read: "The young plants are eaten as a great delicacy in Italy while Russians, Poles and Germans count them a dainty"—truly an International assortment. From cowparsnip the Russians prepare an intoxicating liquor, while wild sliccory roots cut up into small pieces and slightly roasted are used as a substitute for coffee in parts of Belgium and Germany.

Even the gardener is not forgotten in this other Ireland, for, if fruit trees, flowering shrubs, corn, or other vegetables be whipped with the green leaves of the common elder, insects will not attach to them. For roses and other flowers and leaves subject to blight, an infusion of these leaves sprinkled upon them will work wonders; while the same effusion will destroy caterpillars.

Medicine occupies a prominent place in Irish plant life; amongst those mentioned as useful for that purpose are—common elder, wood sanicle, celandine, marshmallow and foxgloves, and no doubt you, reader, can add many others.

Carpets Made from Moss.

For manufacturing purposes hornbeam provided cogs for mill wheels. Carpets were made from common club moss; rope from purple melic grass; bog fir also being used for this purpose; while prickly saltwort was found useful in glass manufacture. Trailing tormentil as a substitute for oak bark in tanning; touchwood spunk provided leather. The common elder gives a wood so hard and takes so fine a polish, that it was used for tops of fishing rods, needles for weaving nets, while the Romans, centuries before, made pipes and trumpets out of it.

The down of the common cotton grass found many uses in Europe. For bleaching linen the ashes of the nettle and thistle were used. There are many other examples—they cover charcoal, gunpowder, birdlime, padding, tinder, thatching, plaster base, lighting, etc.

We are told that cats are very fond of the roots of the great wild valerian and seem to become intoxicated by it; while in the same way swine have been temporarily blinded and made drunk when the bearded derrel was mixed with their food. And here is one for fishermen—The great mullen is said to intoxicate fish so that they may be caught by hand; surely a better method when one’s luck is out than purchasing some at the fish-mongers.

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So now with love appeased and duty done we gather the berries of the common alder, and having made our wine, drink to the humble weed in that other Ireland.
The thatched roofs and farmhouses are Irish scene, in spite of modern houses with their...
The old-time cottages part of the familiar their slow eclipse by the and tiles of many colours.

4. Trim and Snug down Waterford way.
5. Two colour scheme, Newcastle West.

sk, Co. Dublin.
"I would like to have met them"

(From an I.T.A. Radio Talk)

The first that rises up is a churchman, and I think I would be interested as much in the scene as in the man. Here is Bunratty Castle, after our short journey out of Limerick by the Ennis road. The O'Briens are entertaining great company. I am going in. And there, in front of me, is the chief guest in purple, the Papal Nuncio, who has made the voyage to Ireland even in the midst of these Cromwellian wars. I can hear the Nuncio speaking, "There is nothing in Italy," says he, "superior to the castle and pleasure grounds of Bunratty. It is incomparable with its ponds, and its park of three thousand deer. The palace of Bunratty is fit for an emperor." "Fit for an emperor" — that surely is a tribute, and to-day, even in magnificent ruin, one can see the ghost of that glory by the riverside. And there 3,000 deer! Remembering the fact that the great herd of them in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1942, was only 800!

The second whom I would look for is quite another kind of traveller. I am not sure indeed that he might not be an embarrassing acquaintance, but, even so, my curiosity would get the better of me. For who would not want to have a word with this extraordinary and mysterious man? Here he is stepping aboard a boat at the slip beside Ross Castle in Killarney, for a row to the Arbutus islands, before ever the tourists discovered them. There is more foliage on the hillsides, more blossom by the water even than in our day. The scene, land, water, mountain and river is, if possible, more beautiful than now. But this man is not interested in scenery so much as in the fantastic landscapes of his own mind. Who is he? None other than the German creator of the famous tales of Munchausen, now acting as some sort of steward for the Lord Kenmare of the time. I won't ask him any questions about his past for that was quick-change and curious. He is one of the great adventurers, but all of him that will survive is the collection of crazy stories of the Baron Munchausen whom he invented, and did not live to see become world famous.

A Poet in a Castle.

My next encounter would be, surely, as tantalising and provoking a one as could be found. Here I am making my way through the lovely wooded paths under the Ballyhoura hills in the north of county Cork. Strange how few people are on any road down here, strange and desolate the wrecks of old huts that had stood under the shelter of some rock or tuft of trees. What has happened to this fresh and fertile landscape that seems laid out by nature for the rearing of happy homesteads and thronging children? Second thoughts solve the questions. This is part of the picture of Ireland all over. From three million to less than one million the population has fallen in these last few years. But here's a prosperous survivor, seated with his pen and parchment under a bower of roses in that garden inside by the small lake—the very man I came in search of—Edmund Spenser the planted English poet, sitting pretty with his sprites and muses about him, fashioning his poem of the "Faerie Queen" here by the lake at Kilcolman, a little way distant from Doneraile in the County Cork.

In Galway Bay.

I am going back a long way in time for my next meeting—the date does not matter for the place is lovely and romantic at any time. It is old Galway, a town inside a rough wall with as yet only a small settlement of prosperous traders, while the tolerated natives hang about the gates and barter their eggs and poultry with the dealers coming out. The long waterside is without stone quays; the brown wooden wharfs are rudely fashioned but sufficient for the wooden ships that come occasionally to load or unload in the leisurely processes of a world that is always at the mercy of wind and weather. This ship coming in now is a Spanish frigate—in Galway we know the lines of the Spanish ships well and can recognise them far out in the bay. This one is sailing fast under a fresh wind. Almost before one can read the name on her prow she is in and the skipper is ashore. It is with him that I would have a word and get confirmation of the rumour that the other skipper, Columbus, has made the great discovery and that a new continent has been found in the west. The word flies, and there's the bell in St. Nicholas's church being rung to celebrate the news. Who wouldn't have loved to be in old Galway that day and hear the people spreading the story and making it their own since it was almost certain there was a real Galway sailor in the great explorer's ship's company that time.

The Pedlar from Italy.

For the last of my encounters, I think I would choose to meet another foreigner in Ireland. Most likely I would find him in one of the little towns in Kildare or Leix or Offaly, an intense traveller, with a purposeful eye to the future. He would be open to a deal if I was interested in religious pictures, small statues and the like. But, incidentally, as soon as we got friendly, he would bewail to me the difficulties of transport in this adopted country of his where there is no reliable or co-ordinated service of public conveyance. "You'll have to organise it yourself," I might have replied. And so he did. For that was Bianconi, the young man from sunny Italy who gave us the famous Bianconi cars and whose name comes back with a kind of ironical longing in these days when there are so many problems of transport again.

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Carna, Connemara, Co. Galway

MEN AT WORK

UNLOADING TURF FROM CARTS AT GORUMNA ISLAND.

THE BLACKSMITH IN ACTION.
screaming, which would have amused you. In the
evening we had a dinner party, and so we have to-night.
This morning we visited the Bank, the Model School
(where the Protestant and Catholic Archbishops received
us), and the College, and this afternoon we went to the
Military Hospital.
You see more wretched people here than I ever saw
anywhere else. En revanche, the women are really very
handsome—quite in the lowest class—as well at Cork
as here; such beautiful black eyes and hair and such
fine colours and teeth.
A DIRECTORY OF IRISH HOTELS

NOTE.—In all cases the prices in this list are
"full season" rates, i.e. for July and August.
"late" and "off season" charges lower than those published—for example, Hotels in Seaside Resorts.

Abbreviations: B.—number of bedrooms.

ARDEE (Louth).

ARRANMORE ISLAND (Donegal).

ATHLONE (Westmeath).

BALLA (Mayo).

BALLINACLASH (Wicklow).

DE VESCI ARMS; B. 10; Day 12/-; Week 63/-.

ACHILL ISLAND (Co. Mayo).

ACHILL HEAD, Keel; B. 22; Day 12/-; Week 75/-.

CLEW BAY, Dooagh; B. 6; Day 10/-; Week 63/-.

KEEL BAY, Keel; B. 7; Day 9/- to 10/-; Week 63/-.

MEDOWELL'S, Dugort; B. 12; Day 12/-; Week 70/-.

PATTEN'S (Private), Keem; B. 5; Day 12/-.

SWEENEY'S (Achill Sound); B. 11; Day 12/6; Week 70/-.

RICH VIEW, Keel; B. 8; Day 12/-; Week 63/-.

GLEN OF AHERLOW; D. 14; Day 8/6; Week 91/6.

BROPHY'S; B. 10; Day 12/6; Week 70/-.

BEL-AIR; LEINSTER ARMS; B. 12; Day 12/-; Week 63/-.

HILL'S GUEST HOUSE; B. 16; Day 12/6; Week 70/-.

AVOCO; B. 10; Day 13/0; Week 75/-.

VALE VIEW; B. 10; Day 12/0; Week 70/-.

ARIS; STRAHAIII; B. 9; Day 7/0; Week 45/-.

COMMERCIAL; B. 10; Day 10/6; Week 63/-.

HURST'S; B. 25; Day 15/-; Week 90/6.

MOY; B. 20; Day 15/-; Week 90/6.

O'CARROLL'S; B. 14; Day 12/6; Week 65/-.

HOLLOWAY'S; B. 8; Day 8/6; Week 65/-.

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BANTRY (Cork).

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BALLYLICKEY (Cork).

BALLINSKELLIGS (Kerry).

BALLYSHANNON (Donegal).

BALLYSHANNON (Donegal).

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ROYAL MILITARY; B. 12; Day 12/-; Week 70/6.

SWEENEY'S (Achill Sound); B. 11; Day 12/6; Week 70/-.

GLEN HAZEL; B. 10; Day 10/-; Week 63/-.

GLENARM; B. 12; Day 12/6; Week 70/- to 75/-.

BAILEY (Cork).

BEDFORD; B. 8; Day 9/-; Week 50/-.

BAY; B. 8; Day 12/6; Week 73/6.

BAY VIEW; B. 8; Day 12/6; Week 73/6.

GLEN OF AHERLOW; D. 14; Day 8/6; Week 91/6.

MRS. J. FLYNN (Guest House), Creevlaghe; B. 5; Day 42/6.

MRS. W. SMITH, Tara House; B. 7; Day 9/-; Week 50/-.

O'CO:ONELL'S RAILWAY (late Leile's); B. 10; Day 12/-; Week 70/-.

WALL'S; B. 12; Day 10/-; Week 63/6.

MRS. W. SMITH, Tara House; B. 7; Day 9/-; Week 50/-.

OUVANE; B. 10; Day 11/6; Week 63/-.

ROYAL MILLSTONE; B. 12; Day 12/-; Week 70/-.

DUDELY HOUSE; B. 7; Day 10/-; Week 63/6.

DRAF (Waterford).

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BRAY HEAD; B. 49; Day 9/-; Week 50/6.

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DIAMOND; B. 12; Day 12/-; Week 70/6.

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MRS. COMERAS; B. 8; Day 7/6; Week 63/6.

SYDENHAM, Pettad Rd.; B. 10; Day 12/- to 14/-; Week 70/- to 90/-.

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MRS. SMITH, Three Mile Water; B. 10; Day 10/-; Week 83/6.

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CARRIGART (Co. Donegal).

CARNDONAGH (Co. Donegal).

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PALACE; B. 30; Day 15/-; Week 84/-.

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RYANS' CENTRAL; B. 17; Day 12/-; Week 80/6.

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CASTLETOWNERE (Co. Cork).

STAGUE FORT; B. 21; Day 15/-; Week 63/-.

WESTCOTT; B. 15; Day 15/-; Week 63/-.

CASTLEFRED; B. 21; Day 15/-; Week 63/-.

OWNAHINCHA; B. 14; Day 14/-; Week 80/6.

CASTLEHEART (Kerry).

FILZERKALPS; B. 6; Week 60/6.

O'CONNORS; B. 6; Week 60/6.

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CROWDY; B. 8; Day 7/6; Week 42/6.

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KILKEA (Clare).

KINLOCH (Kintyre).

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KILLIMORE (Galway).

KILMARNOCK; (Kilmarnock) B. 22; Day 12/6; Week 63/.

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Published by the Proprietors, IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION, 15 Upper O’Connell Street, Dublin, and printed by THE JUVERNA PRESS, LTD., 12 Upper Lifey Street, Dublin.

Other Offices of the Association:—BELFAST: 25 Howard Street. CORK: 25 Patrick Street.

PRINTED IN DUBLIN.