

WATERFORD COUNTY;

ITS LAPSED & POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES.



HE Industries of a locality depend upon its Geographical position, its Physical Characteristics and Geological structure and the intelligence, will, and enterprise of its inhabitants.

Waterford is a Maritime County. The surface is Mountainous, the principal ranges being the Comeraghs, including Moanavullagh from Carrickbeg to Dungarvan, north of which they stretch onward to Knockmealdown, whilst from east to west lay the mountains of Drum, of which Drum-Fineen forms the physical division of this portion of the County into the old Baronies, of Decies-within-Drum and Decies-without-Drum. Towards the east the land is low and marshy.

The prevailing rock in the vicinity of the city of Waterford and throughout the County, except where lime-stone prevails, is Argillaceous Schist in many places combined with silver.

The county is 28 miles in length from north to south and 52 in breadth, it comprises 458,108 acres, of which 78,373 are under tillage, 243,785 in pasture, 19,821 in plantations, 110,396 waste, bog and mountain; and 5,733 under water. Valuation including the City £314,100, population in 1851 164,035, in 1901 87,187.

Along with the City of Waterford it contains the seaport towns of Dungarvan, Dunmore East, Tramore, and Passage East, the market towns of Lismore, Cappoquin, and Tallow, the rural villages and towns of Clashmore, Portlaw, and Kilmacthomas, and the maritime villages of Bonmahon, Stradbally, Ring, and Ardmore.

The industries of the County will be referred to under the heads Manufacturing and Agricultural, the former in connection with the City, some towns and localities, the latter in connection with the County Rural.

At the outset the following extract from Sir Robert Kane's standard work on the Industrial Resources of Ireland is not inappropriate.

"The two great branches of human occupation, Manufacturing and Agricultural, so far from being opposed or inconsistent are really bound together by the strongest ties, the same principles of science regulate the operations of both and afford similar means of amelioration, the products of both are equally necessary for the

istence of a civilised people and each depends for the disposal of his stock on the capability of the other to purchase and pay for it. No population that is exclusively devoted to the one or the other mode of existence can have a healthy organization or be considered in a natural state. It is therefore important to seek for the means of advancing both together."

From whatever point we view the subject the Statistics quoted afford evidence of decline. More than half the County is in pasture, a fourth under waste, bog, and mountain, whilst a little over a sixth is devoted to tillage. It is not therefore surprising to find that, in half a century, a short time in the life of a County, its population has decreased by half. Mr. Blacker in his essay on the management of landed property in Ireland, which secured a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society in the early forties, shows that Ireland is adequate to the support of over 35 millions of people. Upon this basis Waterford County and City should be supporting to-day not 87,000 but 700,000 persons.

Waterford City.

From its situation and importance was at one time the centre of communication with England as well as one of the chief places of trade in Ireland. Its exports were mostly agricultural. The value of its principal articles exported in 1835 were Bacon and Pork £525,000, Butter 475,000, Grain £250,000, Flour and Meal £410,000, cattle, sheep and pigs £140,000, total including minor articles £1,800,000. The export of salmon to Bristol amounted to 20,852, weighing 151,645 lbs. the produce of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow. The exports of Waterford in 1813 were over £2,200,000.

The Waterford Fishery District extended from the east bank of the Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head comprising 76 miles of maritime boundaries and had in 1845, 390 registered Fishing Vessels employing 1600 men and boys.

Although Ryland and others state that it was never much distinguished for its manufactures they admit it had some celebrity for the weaving of a narrow woollen stuff (called Ratteen) which was in great demand in every part of Ireland and was also exported in considerable quantities.

The Lismore Papers, Vol. V., year 1643, contain a pointed reference to Waterford Frieze which was largely worn by the residents of the County.

Waterford had also manufactories for Salt, for the curing of red herrings and sprats, the excellent method of preparing them being confined to the shoe-making trade who claimed virtue in this respect for the leather shavings used in smoking them.

Woad, a material useful for dyers, was also manufactured here. Japaned ware of various descriptions was established by Thomas Wyse, Linen and Linen thread justly celebrated all over Ireland was made by a family named Smyth, a glass bottle manufactory existed opposite Ballycarvet, and a glass manufactory

of a superior description established by James Penrose in 1783 and flourishing in 1837 under the management of Gatchell & Co., who brought it to perfection, had a considerable export trade especially with America. It was in this factory was produced the celebrated Waterford Cut Glass so highly prized, but which it is feared must now be numbered amongst the lost arts of Waterford City. There was also a starch and blue manufactory in Waterford, two iron foundries, and an extensive manufacture of glue, large quantities of which were sent to England. A cheese called "Mullahawn" was also made here and exported in large quantities to England, and an extensive trade, the largest in Ireland, was carried on with Newfoundland. About the year 1820 the disadvantages connected with the Port of Waterford as regards the repairing of vessels were removed by the construction of a Dockyard on the right bank of the river into which vessels of any burden might be drawn completely out of the water for repairs and in which were built several vessels that were much admired for beauty of model and soundness of workmanship. The quays of Waterford were described by the Tidal Harbour Commissioners in 1846 and may still be so described as "the finest range in the United Kingdom" extending 1200 yards in length and 40 yards wide with convenient floating stages that rise and fall with the tide.

Dungarvan.

After the City of Waterford the town of Dungarvan comes next in importance. The population of the Borough in 1840 was 12,450, it is now below 6,000. Besides ordinary handicrafts such as carpentry, masonry, &c., it had a Salt Factory, a Tannery, and two Rope Factories, but it was principally distinguished for its extensive Fishery owing to its adjacent situation to the once celebrated Nymph Bank. In 1823 there were in Duugarvau 163 fishing boats and about 1100 men employed in fishing, and more than 1000 tons of excellent fish were procured for the supply of the surrounding country.

The sum granted in bounties (withdrawn as early as 1832) was £2647 and about 3000 persons derived employment from the industry. In 1837 there were in Dungarvan 80 hookers of an aggregate burden of 1600 tons exclusively employed in this trade. There were 93 four-oared boats engaged in fishing and cutting seaweed, besides 34 coasting vessels belonging to the port. The number of men employed in them was 1230 besides whom more than 3000 on shore were employed in various capacities in connection with them. The writer remembers to have counted on one occasion in his boyhood 97 boats belonging to Dungarvan sailing out from the harbour to fish. Now there is not a single fishing boat belonging to it. Smyth in his history of the county says, "Dungarvan is a remarkable and noted fishtown. Expert fishers, some going to Newfoundland, have made themselves remarkable by their dexterity although the place is frequented by

the ablest and most expert fishers in Europe. The people of Dungarvan are expert at salting, saving and drying the fish, so as to cure them exceeding well and white. There is plenty of shell fish around the coast, Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Oysters, Cockles, Mussels, Razor Fish, the Horse Winkle or Shell Fish, called Murex, which strikes a purple colour."

Ballynagaul
or Ring.

This fishing hamlet, where the language of old Erin is still the Vernacular, has rescued the sea fishing of Dungarvan from total extinction. The men are hardworking and industrious, the women proficient in the curing of fish. The reference to it is best given in the words of one of its fishermen who gave evidence at the recent Fishery Inquiry held at Dunmore East :—

Thomas Walsh, Ballynagaul, deposed :—" He was engaged in the Fishing. There are 22 boats there. He remembered before the Steam Trawlers came they had fishing nearly all the year round. The Steam Trawlers steadily increased during the last five or six years. There was only one boat in Dungarvan at present and there were fourteen there before the Steam Trawlers came. This year they had good promise of cod fish if they could get their lines out. The fish was scarce at present owing to the Steam Trawlers. They had cleared the ground outside the three mile limit in Dungarvan. He saw 17 Trawlers within the limit on the 17th March.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the Department's Gun-Boat *Helga*, and the Magistrates of the Dungarvan Petty Sessions District, exemplary fines have been imposed upon some of those Marauders which may help to afford some fairplay to the native fishermen in this small portion of their own ground. These men are badly in want of new boats and gear. A few years ago negotiations for loans on very favourable terms were almost completed with the Department. They fell through for some reason which has not reached the County Committee, who in their Annual Report for 1903, observe that, "it would be advisable if negotiations for loans were re-opened with the Department, who, they feel assured, are anxious for the welfare of the hardworking and industrious Fishermen around the Waterford Coast."

Portlaw.

At one time a handsome and flourishing town, indebted for its growth and prosperity to Malcomson Brothers, who introduced the Cotton Manufacture. It gave employment to over 1000 persons, and those with the numerous trades connected with them gave employment to over 4000. The cotton was bleached on the premises, sold chiefly in the home markets but large quantities also sent to America. The American Civil War destroyed its foreign trade. To-day its looms are silent, its houses in great part unroofed and tenantless.

Bonmahon. The valuable mines of this place and in the neighbourhood produced copper and lead with a portion of silver. In 1745 a Company rented the mines from Lord Ranelagh for a term of 31 years under an agreement to give him one-eighth of all the ore obtained. The works were carried on with spirit for eight or ten years. They were subsequently worked by Mr. Wyse and in 1811 the Earl of Ormonde renewed the enterprise with every prospect of success; but after a very large expenditure he was induced to desist. The mines subsequently came into possession of the Irish Mining Company who ceased to work them in 1880. Kane says of these ores that "the poor ore of Wicklow and of Cornwall serve to dilute the richer ore of Knockmahon." These mines have been lately re-opened with good prospects, but as yet they do not give nearly so much employment as in former times.

Stradbally. Had formerly a productive Salmon Fishery which has totally declined.

Ardmore. Copper and Lead mines were formerly worked here. The ore was of excellent quality. At Minehead (near Ardmore) so-called from the adjacent works Iron ore was also procured and converted into the finest steel. How these works came to be laid aside is uncertain. At one time several tons of the ore lay neglected on the adjacent strand which some persons carried off to Wales and received £400 for it.

Affane. It is said that the first "Cyder" was made at Affane by one Greatrakes. It still lingers there. A fine species of Cherry introduced by Sir W. Raleigh continues to flourish in the neighbourhood.

Lismore. Slate of good quality for roofing was quarried on the north side of the Blackwater and at Glenribbon. Iron, Copper, and Lead ores were formerly worked. A lead mine was discovered in 1836 a little below Cappoquin near the navigable part of the Blackwater, but has never been worked.

Salter-bridge. On the north of the Blackwater between Cappoquin and Lismore was remarkable for some iron works. The pits from which the ore was dug were open to a comparatively recent period.

Tallow. Wool-combing business was formerly carried on here extensively, and the lace manufactured in this town gave employment to several hundred females. There were also extensive Flour Mills built in 1822 and producing annually 10,000 barrels of flour.

All these Industries have lapsed.

Besides the foregoing Industries there were hundreds of small mills throughout the county employed in the grinding of wheat,

oats, &c., for home consumption, and Indian corn, not one of which exists at present. Linen too was largely manufactured for home use but not for commercial purposes.

Before treating of the non-existent but possible Industries of the County we should note in passing the widely-known Bacon Industry of Waterford, its present Bottle and Brick Manufactories, the flourishing Woollen Mills of Kilmeaden, Kilmacthomas, and Ballinamuck; the recently established Poultry Industry of Waterford, the resuscitated Knockmahon Mines, the Blackwater Cider Industry at Dungarvan, established only two years ago, but already the winner of medals and prizes in competition open to all comers in Dublin and London. The extensive and efficient Printing Works of Harvey & Co., Waterford, are amongst the most deservedly flourishing of our local Industries.

The Waterford Shirt and Collar Factory is referred to in a recent issue of the *Cork Examiner* in the following terms :—

“It is a pleasing fact, in connection with industrial revival in Waterford, to be able to recognise and appreciate the efforts which have resulted in establishing a shirt factory in the city. The gentlemen who formed the initiative committee deserve, indeed, exceptional credit for their enterprise. The North of Ireland, particularly the City of Derry, is the great home of this extensive industry, but there is no reason why the South of Ireland should not share in the advantages of it by establishing on a sound basis an industry of the same kind. But the singular fact remains that we in the South are slow to speculate, unlike our Northern friends, in projects of local importance, which would ensure a prosperity which presently we cannot boast of. The Waterford Shirt Factory is now established about two years. The premises acquired in the Glen, both from a health point of view and situation, are not surpassed by any factory in the country. They are well ventilated and lighted, and there is space for considerable extension. The company is a limited liability one, and was at the time it first commenced work under the chairmanship of Mr. David McDonald, T.C., who took a deep interest in its formation, but his other business demands compelled him to relinquish the position. Dr. J. J. O’Sullivan, T.C., another advocate of Irish industry, was then appointed. The late Mr. Michael Nelis, who for many years was connected with the same trade in Derry, was the first manager. Many experienced Derry workers were employed, who were able to train the local labour which the factory gave. There are at present 70 workers in this interesting and progressive industry. The buildings can easily accommodate 500 workers, but it is a regrettable fact that the support which this industry deserves locally is not extended to it in a more liberal manner.”

Amongst the conditions necessary for the development of the Industries of a locality mention has been made of the intelligence, will, and enterprise of its inhabitants.

Smith, in his History of the County, shrewdly observes that it suffers one disadvantage in common with the greatest part of the kingdom. It exports greater quantities of the natural growth (or raw material) of the country, v.g., Beef, Butter, Corn, Copper Ore, Worsted, &c., than of goods which are completely manufactured. No doubt, he says, means might be thought of promoting a greater consumption of our own and of lessening that of foreign

commodities. Smith wrote about the year 1746, and his observations are as pertinent to our times as to his own.

In that suggestive work "Ireland, Industrial and Agricultural," so ably edited by the late Mr. Coyne of the Department of Agriculture, the following words are used :—

"There is a general consensus of opinion that the prosperity of the poorer districts of Ireland may be promoted by Technical Instruction in Handicrafts and Home Industries. There is a conviction not less general, and it is one which visits have fully confirmed in our minds, that the children and young people of Ireland possess great manual dexterity and aptitude which only require to be developed, in order to be useful to themselves and to those amongst whom they live. As evidence of this we need only refer to the remarkable success of the Christian Brothers and to that of the ladies of Religious Orders in training children and young persons for handicrafts in Industrial Schools and Institutions of a like nature."

What is here said of the children referred to applies equally to the sons and daughters of Farmers in matters Agricultural if proper education and means were placed within their reach. It is but simple justice to state that considering the inadequacy of their resources both the Managers and Teachers of our National Schools are doing good service in the education of our rural children.

The great Agricultural trade of Waterford County was butter making. In former times it was made upon the homestead of the farmer—to-day the creamery system prevails to a large extent. Efforts however are being successfully made by the County Committee and the Department of Agriculture to continue the home industry upon lines suitable to modern requirements.

Regarding Agriculture in general, the writer, not being competent, had rather not speak. His opinion, however, is, that making allowance for their limited financial resources both the Committee and the Department are making due provision for diffusing practical instruction in Agriculture, including Poultry Keeping, Butter Making, and Horticulture. There are, however, one or two points in connection with the subject to which reference may be made. These are what is called "Intensive Cultivation" and Reafforestation. Some time ago I was much struck by the statement of a friend of mine in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan who said that in the previous year he had made £25 out of half an acre of gooseberries and £37 in the season then ended. This so strongly corroborated statements read in the October, 1903, number of the Quarterly Review on cognate subjects that occasion was taken to bring the matter unofficially before the Department. The result was that after thorough inspection the neighbourhood of Dungarvan was selected for an experiment of twenty acre fruit plots at the Department's expense. How far these plots promise

the following words of one of the most attentive Members of the Committee testify. At the Meeting of the Committee on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Power said, "They had experience of the working of the Department. Inspectors from them had planted 20 Fruit Plots without a penny cost to the Ratepayers, and the Farmers of the County were so delighted with them that they were now asking for more."

As regards the broader question of Reafforestation. Ireland, it is well known, was at one time called the "Wooded Country." These woods (see Lecky) were cut down by order of the Government for state reasons and without compensation. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that the Government should at least assist in replanting them for the good of the country and of the people.

The second branch of human occupation is that of manufacturing. This depends for its materials upon what grows upon the land and is found below its surface. Too little attention has been given to the mineral resources of our County; yet it abounds with them and in clays of various and most useful kinds. We have never been taught to take a single human interest in our surroundings. We know little or nothing of the elements of the Physical Geography, Geology, Physiography, or Mineralogy of our respective school districts, and as a consequence we have grown up in utter ignorance of the vast material resources of our County. It is high time that an end should be put to this drifting aimless state of youth and manhood. Every man and woman, aye, and child, should give his first and best attention and observation to his own neighbourhood. Make proper searches into everything curious, the grasses, the weeds, the flora, the fauna, the rocks and streams, our mountains and valleys, and forward his remarks to the County Committee for transmission to the Bureau of Industrial Information of the Technical Instruction Association. If this is done the Natural History of our County and its Industrial resources will soon be put into proper light.

We shall now take a ramble through the County in search of its material resources.

Near the junction of the streams that form the river "Mahon" are veins of quartz comprising granulated lead ore, and in the same Mineralogical tract near Mountain Castle there is a fine vein of lead ore. The rocks to the north of Lismore are also rich in mineral veins. Iron, Copper, and Lead ores are of frequent occurrence. Lismore Castle stands on a floetz limestone rock which, partly separated from the clay slate by a border of fine grained sandstone, extends in a narrow range down the vale of the Blackwater to the innermost recesses of Dungarvan harbour. In several places the rock assumes the character of marble, as at Tourin where it is variegated with many colours. Near Affane it is black and white, in the parish of Whitechurch it is both black and grey.

Minerals containing Lead ore and Copper were formerly worked between the Drum mountain and the coast and were very productive. At Minehead and Ardmore, as already stated, very valuable Iron ore was produced and worked into the finest steel.

The eastern portion of the County consists almost entirely of clay-slate. Limestone, however, embedded in indurated clay, is found on the sea-coast at Lady's Cove in the immediate vicinity of Tramore. It is of the primitive kind and capable of receiving a very high polish.

Near Annewstown, farther westward, occur both conglomerate and basalt, and a range of trap rock of a columnar tendency projects into the sea. In the highland extending from Dunhill towards Waterford are found large masses of very beautiful jasper. Along the coasts the rocks are rich in metallic veins and the elevation and abruptness of the cliffs greatly facilitate their discovery. Lead and Copper ores have been found at Annewstown and Bonmahon, near the Copper mines at Knockmahon.

A Lead mine, the ore of which contains a considerable portion of silver, in the parish of Ballylaneen, belonged to the Mining Company of Ireland, but was never worked. In the Conical hill of Cruach, in the parish of Reisk, a rich vein of Lead ore, containing a large portion of silver, was formerly worked to a great extent. On the strand of Kilmurrin Lead ore, containing a large portion of silver, was found among the sand, and amply repaid a number of country people, who were constantly employed in seeking for it, by turning up the surface with their spades. This ore produced from 38 to 40 ozs. of pure silver per ton. At Templevric and Carrigcastle are mineral veins.

To the south-east of Lismore lies Deerpark, a large tract of land containing 1192 acres, and well enclosed. A vein of Iron ore runs through the middle of it from west to east.

On the verge of the parish of Mocollop lies Araglin, noted for its Iron works in former times. On the north side of the road from Dungarvan to Youghal are some large pits, out of which Iron ore was formerly dug. Near Gurteen there is a prodigious ravine, caused by winter torrents. These torrents discover the material of the range of hills, which is red sand stone. In some places the rock is of a soft, slaty nature, readily decomposing by the action of air and water and forming a yellow Ochreous earth sufficiently pure to be used in manufacture. It occurs in large quantities and may be easily procured.

The summit of the hill which bounds Dromana Demesne is a fine white sand stone resembling Portland stone. In a large and deep hollow in the Demesne there is a white clay resembling white powdered sugar, which, it is said, was successfully employed in the manufacture of glass. Traces of Copper Ore are discernible in the rocks near the river, and at no great distance Lead has been found.



Near Mountain Castle, on the lands of Mr. Chearnley, there is a fine Lead mine. The ore, in a powdered state, has been taken up with a shovel in considerable quantities, and used by potters for glazing. The ore is close to the surface, and is visible to the most careless observer. From the place where the Lead appears there is a deep ravine affording the greatest facility to carry off the water if the mine was worked.

There is Copper ore at Ballymacarbry, the mining of which was abandoned in 1856. The writer has been informed by good authority that this was owing to the drainage having been pitched too high.

At the old road near Tinalira and the River Finisk, townland Ballynagleragh, near Woodhouse, specimens of Copper were found by the late Mr. Mathew Beary, who was connected with the Ordnance Survey, and upon analysis found to be rich.

North-east of Sleepy Rock there are indications of minerals.

Marle. There is excellent marle near Cappagh and Ballylemon, lying deep in the adjacent bogs.

A marle found at Affane, on the banks of the Blackwater, being shown in Dublin to persons conversant in Agriculture, they judged it promises well. This material (marle) is found in plenty near Lismore on the banks of the Blackwater, but is neglected and not used for improving the land.

Slates and Flags. There is a good slate quarry at Ballinamultina, and an excellent one of green and purple slate on the lands of Mr. Coughlan, in the townland of Knockbrack, near Clashmore. Good slates for roofing are raised in the glen of Ownashad, near Lismore, and in Glenpatrick, near Clonmel. Glenribbon, on the road between Cappoquin and Lismore, contains an excellent slate quarry. Ross, within 200 yards of Carroll's Cross Railway Station, well known as the "Slate Quarries," produced, and is still capable of producing, excellent slates.

Flags. Glenlickey—or the glen of the flags—has a good flag quarry; so also Sleepy Rock Hill, on the lands of Patrick Mulcahy, Sleady. The last-named are said to be very like Killaloe flags.

Fossels, whether stone, earth or clay. Among the several kinds of useful earths the following have been discovered in the County—viz., Potter's clay of various kinds, Pipe clay, Ochre, Bole. The potter or brickmaker can scarce sit down in any part of the west of the County but he may find materials for his purpose.

Round the whole of Dungarvan and adjacent places there is a great plenty of a stiff yellow clay, in fact a considerable portion of the town was formerly only known as "the yellow clay," and is still so called.

At Ballintaylor in the parish of Whitechurch there is also a white kind of Potter's clay.

Between Lismore and a mount called the Round Hill is a fine white clay formerly used and mistaken for marle.

Milk white clay resembling pipe clay exists at Ringagonagh. It looks like chalk.

Frangeline Near ~~Mogely~~ in the parish of Whitechurch is a good Potter's clay of which earthenware has been formed.

At Ballyduff near the west bounds of the County on the right hand of the road leading to Cork there is a good pipe clay.

A good kind (pipe clay) has also been discovered at Dromana and at Ballintaylor in the parish of Whitechurch.

At Ballintaylor Ochre very fit for painters' use is found.

At Ballyduff above mentioned there is a red earth which has all the appearance of the true American Bole.

The clay at Lisselan near Tramore was exhibited at the late Cork Exhibition and favourably reported upon.

Some of the clays above mentioned take grease out of clothes but fall short of Fuller's earth. It may be worth while to try if Pipe clay well separated from its sand would not serve instead of Fuller's earth for the scouring of cloth.

Freestone.

Freestone as beautiful and lasting as any to be met in other places is found near Dromana. It is in no way inferior to Portland stone.

Near Curraghmore is an uncommon kind of freestone which though white is beautifully sprigged with veins of reddish colour. It works well and stands the air and weather.

In a quarry near Ballylemon in the parish of Whitechurch there is a good kind of grinding stone fit for the cutter, carpenter and other artizans.

Marble.

There is a variegated kind at Tourin comprised of several colours as brown, chocolate colour, white, yellow and blue blended into various shades and figures. Takes a good polish.

Near Affane at no great distance from the above-mentioned (Tourin) there is a black and white marble which also takes a good polish.

A black marble without mixture of white has been found at Mount Odell in the parish of Whitechurch.

In the same parish at Ballinacourty there is a grey marble beautifully clouded with white and spotted like some sorts of Shagrene. Takes a good polish.

In the neighbourhood of Cappoquin there is said to be a green marble quarry of high quality, pronounced by Dublin sculptors to be as valuable as a gold mine.

Spar. Great quantities of spar may be easily gathered on our sea coast. They make a good ingredient in glass works.*

Limestone. Limestone exists near Tramore, Donisle (or Dunhill), Tankardstown, near Clonmel, Lismore, Salterbridge, Dungarvan, and Knockmahon.

The foregoing by no means exhaust our mineral resources. It is however hoped that the enumeration of them will quicken our determination to be up and doing, searching and enquiring how best to turn our neglected resources to our immediate and lasting benefit. We must remember that man is born to understand as well as to act. Whilst therefore we have a right to an education for our children that will awaken in them a knowledge of what the arts of Agriculture and of Manufacture suitable to our County really depend upon, we must not forget that we owe a duty through our children to the Teachers of our County. Finally we must lift our minds to the dignity of honest and remunerative skilled labour, setting behind us the contemptible notion of associating Industry and Work with the idea "of a vulgar or depressed Caste."

(Signed) JOHN F. BOYLE,
*Secretary Waterford County Committee of Agriculture
 and Technical Instruction.*

June, 1906.

* Spar is defined to be a mixed body consisting of crystal incorporated sometimes with Lac Lunae and sometimes with other minerals, stones, earthy or metallic matter.