

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
G.A.A. PAGE

IS IN

The Irish Press

EVERY MONDAY

Cló Oifig Uí Éoilte, Etc.

±



CLÁR OIFIGIÚIL
CRAOB ÍOMÁNA NA hÉIREANN
i bPÁIRC AN ÉRÓCAIS

AR 3.15 p.m.

7 MEÁN FÓMHAIR, '58



SAILLÍN
v.
TIOBRAO ÁRANN

CRAOB ÍOMÁNA NA MIONÚR, AR 1.30 p.m.
SAILLÍN v. LUIMNEAC



LUAC
6p.

Pádraig Ó Caoimh
Riagar



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A TOAST TO CLADDAGH

I.

If I were in Claddagh I'd stand on the shore,
It's there I'd see fishermen mending their gear.
For I'd roam there for ever till the wide waves roll still.
Here's a toast to you Claddagh at the foot of Fair Hill.

II.

I have seen white-robed clergy out blessing the bay,
I've seen young and old fishermen kneeling to pray.
May their homes be peaceful by God's Holy Will,
Here's a toast to you Claddagh at the foot of Fair Hill.

III.

There were hurlers in Claddagh now they're dead and all gone,
But their names live forever like the brave Father Tom.
In their green and black jerseys I see them all still,
Here's a toast to you Claddagh at the foot of Fair Hill.

IV.

And now to conclude here's good luck to you all,
On land or on sea or wherever you roam,
May your homes be peaceful by God's Holy Will,
Here's a toast to you Claddagh at the foot of Fair Hill.

SLIAB NA mBAN

1.

Is ót liom féinig buala an laé úr
'Do úil ar fhaic doicé is na céasta slao
Mar atá na méirig ag veanaí gém vinn
Is a' ná náe aon ní leo pic' nó sleá.
Níor éamig ar Major i veús an laé éinn
Is ní rabamaí péim ann i gcóir ná i gceart
Ac mar a seóirai doaire le bó 'oí an aonac
Ar taob na gréme ve sliaob na mban.

2.

'Sé Ros vo Breoró is vo élaoró go veo sinn
Mar ar págaó mór-cúro vinn sínce, lag
Leanaí óga 'na smóil ann vóite,
'San méro a fan beo vinn cois cluí nó scaire
Ac geallaim péim vób an té 'óéim an póla
Go mbeam-na i gcóir vóib le pic' 'ste sleá
'Sgo gcuirpeam Yeomen ar éric 'na mbrógaib
Ag vóil a gcómar leo ar sliaob na mban.

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GAILLIMH WERE IN FIRST FINAL

It is not generally known that Michael Cusack, the first Secretary and founder of the Gaelic Athletic Association, had made up his mind to hold the first foundation meeting of the proposed Association in Galway and not in Thurles.

Born in the Barony of The Burren, Co. Clare, Michael Cusack became a school teacher in South Galway early in his youth. He found the ancient Hurling pastime very strong in that Gaelic area, where Irish was still the spoken tongue of the people in 1880 and later.

Cusack, steeped in Irish History, had read that at the battle of Moytura fought on the Galway-Mayo border in pre-Christian days, there was a truce called between the rival armies. During the three days' truce, a great hurling match was played—27 men from each side.

Cusack also knew that the British Government prohibited Hurling in Galway in 1527. Galway County seemed the ideal place to establish the project which he had contemplated for several years. During the Summer of 1884, Cusack and some of his associates went down to Galway to interview Canon Duggan, a well-known Churchman and Patriot, calling on him to become the first Patron of the Movement. On the plea of age the Galway Churchman asked to be excused and pressed the claims of a younger and more vigorous man—Dr. Thomas Croke of Thurles. That is how the meeting in Liberty Square, Thurles, was born.

Hurling was popular in Galway down the centuries; parish against parish matches were general; but it was in 1886 that the first organised tournaments were held, under the new Rules drawn up by the Central Rules Body in 1886.

Clubs multiplied in 1887 when the first Championships were held. There were many difficulties of organisation, but there was fervid enthusiasm in many Counties. Tipperary, represented by Thurles, had a very strong side. Under the rules then, there were goals and point posts standing side by side and when the defending side put the goal over the line there was a forfeit point. Three of these equalled a point, but no number of points was equal to a goal—between the central posts. Teams were 21 a side.

There were rival disputes in Cork and Limerick split into two boards. Meelick represented Galway and in the later stages beat Wexford (Castlebridge) by a tall score.

Tipperary, captained by Denis Maher of Kildinan (uncle to John Maher who captained the Tipperary Championship team of 1945), won through to the final, beat Clare (Smith O'Briens) by 1 goal 7 points to 2 points, and were much too good for Kilkenny (Tullaroan) in the semi-final.

The first All-Ireland Hurling Final was played at Birr, Co. Offaly, in April, 1888, and there was a big attendance, with bands and banners parading the streets.

Even in Tipperary there was some local difficulty and the regular captain, Denis Maher, did not travel. The team was captained by J. Stapleton. The game was very closely contested and the Galway backs put up a very fine defence. Galway forced the pace near the end and their forwards had some hard luck in shooting. Tipperary marking was particularly close and they won on the score: Tipperary 1 goal 1 point and 1 forfeit point, against Nil for Galway. The Tipperary team: J. Stapleton, D. Maher, T. Maher, M. Maher, A. Maher, M. McNamara, E. Murphy, J. Dwyer, T. Stapleton, E. Bowe, T. Healy, J. Dwyer, J. Mockler, D. Ryan, J. Ryan, P. Leahy, J. Dunne, T. Carroll, M. Carroll, J. Leamy, P. Lambe.

10mÁin

National Aspect of Hurling.

One of the ablest of our constructive minds, in the field of Ireland's national development, has recently spoken :

“A HURLEY IS AS MUCH A NATIONAL SYMBOL AS THE SHAMROCK, AND MORE SO THAN THE HARP.”

Whilst the Harp can be claimed by many countries, the ashen Camán, as old as Irish History, is unique. In every graceful enduring line, the Hurley typifies the Ancient Gaelic Race—strength, resilience, resistance in times of stress, as mystic as the Mountain Ash from which it was fashioned. A Hurley should hang in a prominent place in every Irish home—a recognised National emblem that will neither die nor fade away, as enduring as the Race itself, and as Irish as a welcoming smile.

Our oldest manuscripts, at present zealously preserved in our Museums and Universities, bear indisputable and frequent evidence of the antiquity of Hurling. Down through the centuries our written history and traditional literature extol the hurlers and their manly art. Heroes of all the ancient tales were outstanding hurlers and first won acclaim by their performances on the playing fields.

Interwoven in the warp and woof of our very oldest extant manuscripts, the Camán Art is part and parcel of the Irish Nation. The story of Hurling's rise, fall and resurrection follows closely on the fortunes of the Gaelic Race itself.

Hurling as played to-day is characteristic of the dash, skill and friendly rivalry of our young manhood. Many neutral critics consider hurling the fastest and most scientific field game in the world.

Hurling meets all the requirements of first-class outdoor pastimes, even by modern standards. The game develops strength, agility, dexterity, quickness of eye and brain. Comradeship, honour towards a worthy opponent ; loyalty to clubmates, courage of a high degree with self-control ! In fact, hurling is the ideal pastime for our Irish youth as a character builder as well as healthful sport.

Hurling, like Irish Nationality, was at a very low ebb when Michael Cusack and his pioneers founded the Gaelic Athletic Association in

1884. The game spread rapidly and now commands huge attendances at our major contests. But, thinking men were not satisfied with the position. There were wide areas of Ireland where the game was little known.

Many earnest efforts were made to establish Hurling as a truly National game, popular in every County in Ireland. A major one of these was in 1926 with the establishment of the National Hurling League with special grouping of what was then termed weak Counties. Close attention was paid to the development of the game in the Schools; Colleges and Universities. Juvenile competitions were subsidised by the supply of camáns at a minimum cost. Much progress was made, but much remained to be done and the Central Council have recently appointed a Special Hurling Committee of enthusiastic experts to revive hurling where it has lagged ; to encourage it where it is neglected ; and to improve the standard where it is required.

The aim of the Central Council and the Special Hurling Committee with the President, Dr. J. J. Stuart, as Chairman, is to make Hurling as widely spread through the Thirty-Two Counties as is the sister game of Gaelic Football.

This is an urgent and laborious task. It demands the wholehearted support of the Irish people generally and of parents particularly.

First attention must be directed to the Primary and Secondary schools. Many keen students believe that Hurling is a game which must be learned young. A small active area, with school competitions in full swing, will spread the light. Such pockets should be established in different parts of the country. Love for the game is soon developed if the parents give their genuine encouragement.

Let us, family folk, encourage our children to hurl. Let us encourage them to improve their game and to practice regularly. Let us praise their efforts and show them that we are with them in their efforts.

When personal attention by parents is given, one finds rapid progress. As if by instinct the young folk get interested and then develop an overwhelming love for the game which is in their blood and history.

Let our motto be : Have a Hurley in every Irish home as a National Emblem ! Let us have a pride in our traditional Heritage !

“SLAINE ÁR SCROÍ
IS NEART ÁR NGÉAS
IS BEART DE RÉIR ÁR MBRIAICAR.”

Limerick : 5-8.
Galway : 3-10.

Galway : 3-4 }
Limerick : 2-2. }

CRAOB IOMÁNA NA MIONÚR.

Ḃaillín

CRON-DEARḂ IS BÁN
(Maroon and White)

1. P. Ó Faoláin (Fahy)
2. D. Mac Róibín (Robinson)
3. A. Mac DonnaiLL
(McDonnell)
4. S. Proumshias (Francis)
5. A. Mac Conbui (Conway)
6. S. Ó Liacáin (Lyons)
7. S. Ó Maimín (Mannion)
8. S. Ó Ceallaigh (Kelly)
9. C. Ó Stanlaoid (Stanley)
10. Ḃ. Mac Aogáin (Egan)
11. L. Ḃáinnéar (Gardiner)
12. S. Ó Doiblinn (Devlin)
13. P. Mac Flóinn (Glynn)
14. S. Ó Cormacáin (Cormican)
15. P. Ó Siúroáin (Jordan)
16. S. Ó Corcoráin (Corcoran)
17. Ḃ. Ó Loenáin (Loughnane)
18. M. Ó Duairis (Duffy)
19. S. S. Ó Laigin (Lane)
20. M. Misteál (Mitchell)

Luimneac

ḂLAS IS BÁN
(Green and White)

1. L. Ó hÁmlá (Hanley)
2. S. MacDonncaoda (McDonogh)
3. S. Ó Brosnacáin (Bresnan)
4. C. Ó Conaill (O'Connell)
5. S. Ó Cuimneáin (Guinane)
6. S. Ó Lionáird (Leonard)
7. M. Ó hAnnracáin
(Hanrahan)
8. D. Ó Céileacáir (Kelleher)
9. P. Ó hAirthéir (Hartnett)
10. P. Cobb (Cobbe)
11. L. Ó Ceantcaí (Canty)
12. P. Ó Mura (Murphy)
13. E. Ó Ciarda (Carey)
14. S. Ó hAoda (Hayes)
15. S. Ó Seasnáin (Sexton)
16. C. Ó Congaile (Connolly)
17. D. Ó Duilleáin (Dillane)
18. P. Ó Duibháil (Doyle)
19. T. Ó Maonais (Meaney)
20. A. Ó Briain (O'Brien)

néiceoiní

Ḃaillín v. Luimneac

Ḃaillín v. CioBrad Árann

Ḃ. rosengréib

m. de spáinne

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ΣΑΙΛΛΙΝ

ΔΑΞΑΝΝΑ :

CRÓN-DEARZ IS DÁN (Maroon and White)

	(1)		
	m. Ó SUIBNE (M. Sweeney)		
(2)	(3)	(4)	
p. Ó SPIOLLÁIN (F. Spillane)	p. DE BÚRCA (P. Burke)	S. Ó CUILLEANÁIN (S. Cullinane)	
(5)	(6)	(7)	
S. Ó DÚGÁIN (J. Duggan)	S. FÍBIS (J. Fives)	p. MAC BINEID (F. Benson)	
(8)	(9)		
S. Ó BRADÁIN (J. Salmon)	p. S. Ó MAOLALAÍD (P. J. Lally)		
(10)	(11)	(12)	
T. Ó SUIBNE (T. Sweeney)	S. DE SIÚN (J. Young)	T. Ó CEALLAÍG (T. Kelly)	
(13)	(14)	(15)	
p. S. Ó LAISLÉIS (P. J. Lawless)	L. Ó NÉILL (W. O'Neill)	T. MAC CONBUI (T. Conway)	

FIR IONAID : (16) E. Ó DOIBÁIN (E. Derrivan); (17) M. MAG FLAINN (M. Glynn); (18) S. MAC CONRAOI (J. Conroy); (19) M. MAC AN CSHIONNAIG (M. Fox); (20) T. Ó BRUADAIR (T. Broderick).

Subs: 16 for 2 + 19 for 11.

ΣΑΙΛΛΙΝ	Cúil Goals	Cúilíní Points	Seacaí Overs	70 st. 70's	SAOR- PUCANNA Free Pucks
1 ^o leat 1st Half	1	3	6	2	4
2 ^o leat 2nd Half	1	2	2	2	4
iomlán Total	2	5	8	4	8

Tipp : 4-9.
Galway: 2-5.

ΤΙΟΒΡΑΔ ΑΡΑΝΝ

ΔΑΞΑΝΝΑ :

ΣΟΡΜ ΙΣ ΒΟΥΙ (Blue and Gold)

	(1)		
	S. Ó SRÁDA (J. O'Grady)		
(2)	(3)	(4)	
m. Ó DROM (M. Byrne)	MÍCEÁL Ó MEACÁIR (M. Maher)	C. Ó CIARDA (K. Carey)	
(5)	(6)	(7)	
S. Ó FINN (J. Finn)	A. DE BÁL (A. Wall) (Capt.)	SEÁN Ó DUBHSAILL (J. Doyle)	
(8)	(9)		
S. Ó HEOLÁC (J. Hough)	T. INGLIS (T. English)		
(10)	(11)	(12)	
D. Ó NIALLÁIN (D. Nealon)	T. Ó LORCÁIN (T. Larkin)	SÉAMUS Ó DUBHSAILL (J. Doyle)	
(13)	(14)	(15)	
L. Ó CAICÁIN (L. Keane)	L. Ó DUIBEANNAIG (L. Devaney)	L. Ó CONGAILLE (L. Connolly)	

FIR IONAID : (16) MÁIRTÍN Ó MEACÁIR (M. Maher); (17) S. MAC CRAIG (J. McGrath); (18) R. Ó REIDA (R. Reidy); (19) N. Ó MURCÚ (N. Murphy); (20) M. Ó DROM (M. Burns).

(No subs used.) J. McDonnell Tony Moloney Donec Moloney

ΤΙΟΒΡΑΔ ΑΡΑΝΝ	Cúil Goals	Cúilíní Points	Seacaí Overs	70 st. 70's	SAOR- PUCANNA Free Pucks
1 ^o leat 1st Half	4	4	4	1	5
2 ^o leat 2nd Half	—	5	10	1	4
iomlán Total	4	9	14	2	9

For the most comprehensive coverage of to-day's game, read to-morrow's

Irish Independent

Attendance: 47,276.

SAILLIM



Ar Cúl : R. Sáinnéar, Dr. Mac Dmáero, L. Ó Néill, T. Ó Ceallaigh, S. Píob, M. Ó Súille, P. S. Ó Laigléir, P. S. Ó Maolálaró, P. Óe Buirca.

Óun Tosaigh : S. Ó Tuógáin, S. Ó Corleáin, S. Mac Comraoi, E. Ó Doirbéáin, T. Ó Súille, M. Mac Píomm, T. Ó Conúin, S. Mac Dógáin, É. Ó Ciomhaite.

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Án Cúl: Seán Ó Ieotáic, Liam Ó Tuirceannaigh, Labrás Ó Catáin, Seán Mac Craicé, Chiarán Ó Chiará, Séamus Mac Finn, Seán Ó Duibéall.

Óm Tosaigh: míceál Ó meácair, Aisling Ó Bál (Capr.), Séamus Ó Duibéall, Liam Ó Conaile, Dónal Ó Niallán,

Tobhróir Ingilis, míceál Ó Broin, Seán Ó Sárda.



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TIPPERARY'S HILLS FOR ME

(Nowadays this fine old song is seldom heard. We appeal to teachers and others to revive this stirring ballad which embodies the spirit of Tipperary.)

Brightly beams the summer's sun
On fair lands far away,
A garb of green the valleys wear
Where silver streamlets stray,
But then I love my boyhood's home
Though dark its fate may be,
And freedom's home where e'er I roam,
Tipperary's hills for me.

CHORUS :

Tipperary's hills for me ;
Tipperary's hills for me ;
And freedom's home where e'er I roam,
Tipperary's hills for me.

Amid those hills the steel was heard
Mid music's martial strain.
There patriots sought to make our Isle
A nation once again.
The outlaw bold like eagle wild
O'er mountain's brow is free,
And freedom's home where e'er I roam,
Tipperary's hills for me.

CHORUS :

Let others boast of happier homes
In fair lands far away,
My love for thee shall never fade
Though far my footsteps stray.
Tipperary's homes of loving hearts
My mountain nurse, machree,
And freedom's home where e'er I roam,
Tipperary's hills for me.

CHORUS :

When Hurling was Banned in Galway

In the year 1536, Henry VIII sent orders to the City of Galway " That every man provyde with all spede long bowes and Englyshe arrowys and to hunt shotyng, and specially every holy day ; and to leve all other unlawful gamys."

—*State Papers, Henry VIII.*

The highest score by a losing team, 6—2, was secured by Uimneac against Loé Sarman in 1910, while, in 1896 Cill Comnig scored thirteen times against Trobaso Drann and yet were well beaten : 7—13 to 3—10.

FIR AN IARÉAIR

Má moltar le sgeat is le hamhrán
Na fir a bí tréan agus píor.
'Do cuir clú agus cáil le na n-ónaíocht
Ar gleann agus srúitín is sliab,
Ná pásgaíó ar deire na traen-fir
'Do éruinnis ar pláinéiró Muigeo
Nuair a ghnótuig na Saill i Loc Farnáin.
Siad muintir an IarÉair bí beo.

Cúrsa :

Seo sláinte na bfeair as an IarÉair óib
'Do éruinnis le congnam san ár
Seas siad san amsear an séargáó,
Seo sláinte fear Connaíocht go bráí.

II.

Táinig na longa lá fóimair
Go cuan Cill Alaió as snámh
Is bíomar com fáda as súil leo
Is síleamar naí óciofaó go bráí.
Ac éosaig na haóarea as séirdeao
Á fuasairt go raib siad ar fáil
Agus corruigeao spreacaó i néirinn,
Nac múcpar i sConnaíocht go bráí.

Cúrsa :

III.

Ac goirm na Francaig breá' láidir,
A táinig le Humbert anall,
Mar éus siad dúinn croí i misneac
Nuair a bíomar go brónac san ngar,
Agus trocaire Dé ar na céartaí
'Do tit is de leasao san ár
Tá a gcnámaí faoi fóu-glas na h-Éireann
Is cuimneócaíó muid orra go bráí.

Cúrsa :

ALL-IRELAND FINALS (1959-1968)

10 YEARS TICKET RESERVATION SCHEME

G.A.A. patrons generally are only too well aware of the difficulties, often insurmountable, of securing even one Stand Ticket for an All-Ireland Final—you may have been one of the lucky ones for a particular Final or for a number of Finals, or you may still be hoping to be lucky next time.

This is your opportunity, whereby you can be certain of a Ticket or Tickets for the All-Ireland Finals for the next ten years.

This year's Congress decided, in order to offset in part, the huge debt incurred by the re-construction programme at Croke Park and thereby make money again available for the development of Grounds throughout the country, to offer for sale, to members and supporters, a total of 10,000 seats on the new double-decker stand, on a ten-year basis (1959—1968) at the following prices: Lower Deck at £16 each; Upper Deck at £11 each. The tickets are to apply only to the All-Ireland Hurling and Football Finals for the ten year period and are to be paid for in full beforehand.

If you or your friends are interested in the Scheme, kindly forward cheque or Money Order for the appropriate amount, with completed Application Form to your local County Secretary. Forms of application may be had from An Rúnaí, Cumann Lúithchleas Gaedheal, Páirc an Chrócaigh, Áth Cliath.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Denis Guiney, Managing Director, the trophies for to-day's Finals have been displayed in the windows of Messrs. Clery & Co. (1941) Ltd., O'Connell Street, Dublin

Photos by courtesy

IRISH INDEPENDENT and IRISH PRESS

Íóirne Ceannair na h-Éireann in Iomáint

1887—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1922—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ
1888—Unfinished owing to U.S.A. Invasion by G.A.A. Athletes	1923—ŠAIIUIH
1889—ÁĈ CIAĈ	1924—ÁĈ CIAĈ
1890—CORCAIŠ	1925—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1891—CIAARRAIÖE	1926—CORCAIŠ
1892—CORCAIŠ	1927—ÁĈ CIAĈ
1893—CORCAIŠ	1928—CORCAIŠ
1894—CORCAIŠ	1929—CORCAIŠ
1895—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1930—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1896—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1931—CORCAIŠ (2 Replays)
1897—LUIMNEÁĈ	1932—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ
1898—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1933—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ
1899—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1934—LUIMNEÁĈ (Replay)
1900—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1935—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ
1901—LONNÖAN	1936—LUIMNEÁĈ
1902—CORCAIŠ	1937—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1903—CORCAIŠ	1938—ÁĈ CIAĈ
1904—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1939—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ
1905—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1940—LUIMNEÁĈ
1906—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1941—CORCAIŠ
1907—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1942—CORCAIŠ
1908—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH (Replay)	1943—CORCAIŠ
1909—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1944—CORCAIŠ
1910—LOĈ ŠĈARMAM	1945—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1911—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1946—CORCAIŠ
1912—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1947—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ
1913—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ	1948—PORTLÁIRŠE
1914—AN CLÁR	1949—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1915—LAOISE	1950—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1916—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1951—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH
1917—ÁĈ CIAĈ	1952—CORCAIŠ
1918—LUIMNEÁĈ	1953—CORCAIŠ
1919—CORCAIŠ	1954—CORCAIŠ
1920—ÁĈ CIAĈ	1955—LOĈ ŠĈARMAM
1921—LUIMNEÁĈ	1956—LOĈ ŠĈARMAM
	1957—CILL ÉAMNÍŠ

HOME FINALS

1900—TIOBRAO ÁRAMH	1902—CORCAIŠ (Replay)
1901—CORCAIŠ	1903—CORCAIŠ

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