

Annual General Meeting, 1945

The third Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in Jury's Hotel, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 6th February, 1945, at 7 p.m., approximately 50 persons being present. The retiring President, Dr. M. L. Anderson, opened the proceedings by calling on the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting. The Secretary pointed out that the minutes of that meeting had already appeared in full in the last issue of the Journal which had been in the hands of the members for some time. The meeting, having agreed to accept the minutes as correct and as read, they were duly signed by the Chairman, who then read the report of the Council for the year ended 31st December, 1944.

COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Council Meetings.

Four meetings of the Council were held, all in Dublin. The strength of the Council was twelve and the average attendance was nine, which was even better than last year and speaks well for the enthusiasm of the members in these times.

Membership.

At the beginning of the year the membership was 156, of which 39 were Grade I technical, 83 Grade II. technical and 34 Associate members. I still think that there should be a considerable increase in associate membership, but we can only expect this to happen if we make the Society sufficiently attractive as we hope to do. There are also a number of possible technical members who have not yet joined us for reasons best known to themselves. Our membership stands now at 161—39 Grade I., 76 Grade II. and 46 Associate.

The position with regard to the payment of subscriptions shows an improvement but the Secretary and Treasurer has been given a good deal of trouble from the fact that several members have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1944 and a number even for 1943. I have to remind such members that failure to pay their subscription for a period of two years means that they will be struck off the roll of the Society. The Council has decided to give such members a last chance to put this right. Thirteen members have been elected but not enrolled; five subscriptions are due for 1943 and thirty-three for 1944. May I also remind you that membership fees are due for payment on the 1st January, in each year?

Finance

The audited abstract of accounts has been distributed amongst members. The credit balance has risen from £54 8/7 to £72 18/6. This matter will be dealt with later in the meeting.

Journal.

At our last general meeting it was agreed that we should try to have two issues of the Journal during the year. The Editorial Committee found, however, that this would not be feasible owing to difficulties about the paper and the Council decided therefore to have one issue only of a larger size and of better quality in view of criticisms in respect of the first three numbers of the Journal. All members have now seen the recent issue and I think will agree that it is an improvement. The question of having two issues in the year is still, however, before the Council and is kept in view as desirable. May I add that the Editor elect is very anxious to have contributions for the Journal from as many sources as possible?

Excursion.

Following the decision of the general meeting last year the Excursion Committee made preliminary preparations for an excursion to Aughrim, Co. Wicklow, but in view of the serious transport difficulties which arose the Council decided that the holding of an excursion would not be practicable and these arrangements were cancelled. Instead a special General Meeting of the Society was held in June, 1944, at which Mr. G. F. Mitchell read a paper on "The Influence of the Ice Age on Irish Forests," which has been reported in the last issue of the Journal.

The paper was followed by an interesting discussion and the meeting was well attended considering travelling conditions.

Library.

A suggestion put forward to the Council by a member that the Society should have a library for the use of members was discussed by the Council, and it was decided that while a library was desirable, the difficulty of accommodation and the absence of suitable office accommodation made it impossible at present to consider the proposal. Arising out of that, the Council have under consideration the question of securing official accommodation in Dublin. This is largely a question of finance. I see the library question is down for discussion in our agenda for to-night.

Registration of Notable Trees.

The Council have had under consideration the setting up and maintenance of a register of notable trees in Eire and a special committee of the Council has been formed to put this proposal into effect. Our President-elect, Mr. Fitzpatrick, has been convener of this Committee and the necessary steps are being prepared. The intention is that every notable tree, whether native or exotic, should be registered with the Society and that full particulars in respect of each tree should be kept and that periodic reports in respect of each tree should be obtained so that information on the behaviour of various species can be made available and seed collections carried out with a view to encouraging the growth, not only of satisfactory species, but of races and strains of individual species which have special silvicultural or arboricultural qualities. I see that this subject, too, is to be dealt with later on, so I shall say no more at present.

On the motion of Mr. T. Donovan, seconded by Mr. M. Swords, the report was adopted with acclamation.

The retiring President then read his valedictory address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Before I formally demit office in accordance with the Rules of our Society, I have to review, amongst other things, the advances in forestry or forestry knowledge during the year. The most important advance to be mentioned during the past year in this country is, I think, the amendments in the State Planting Grant Scheme announced by the Minister for Lands. This scheme has been amended in two very important respects. In the first place the grant paid has been increased from £4 per acre to £10 per acre, payable in two instalments of £5 each, the first immediately after planting and the second five years later, subject to certain conditions. The second change is that the minimum area necessary for qualification for the grant has been reduced from 5 acres to 1 acre. These alterations are very timely in view of the large amount of replanting which now falls to be done under the Forestry Act, and they represent such a definite encouragement to private planters that there should be a strong inducement to take a greater interest in planting trees.

You may remember that Colonel Magan dealt with this question in his very interesting address to us last year at our General Meeting, but I think it is only just to point out that the steps taken were decided upon, if not finally made public, before the measures recently adopted by the British Forestry Commission were made known. It was not, therefore, a case of following a lead in this matter.

In the remaining time available to me I should like to stress the essential importance of members of our profession taking a strong stand in support of that fundamental principle of sound forest management known as the principle of the sustained yield in forestry. It is well known that a fully productive forest must contain a certain amount of wood capital for the production annually of the highest volume or value increment possible and that it is a forestry crime to over-cut the forest and reduce the timber capital. Nevertheless, we still find at this time of day timber users and timber merchants preaching the doctrine that there is still plenty of timber in the world or in some particular country. These people, of course, have in mind the existing forest capital which they can see only as an immediate source of timber, ripe, in their opinion, for the axe. They do not see it as the capital producing a percentage of increment annually, which increment must not be exceeded by the amount of timber removed from the forest annually, if the forest is to

survive. They do not appreciate that that capital has been built up over a long period of years by successive small increases. They do not concern themselves as to where the forests and the timber of the future are to come from. It is men with that outlook who must be held responsible for the immense trail of devastated forests which covers a great part of both hemispheres.

We find that these ignorant people suggest that there is plenty of timber still available for distribution in the world. That is not quite the case. Nor is it only timber merchants alone who ignore this first principle of forest management. I regret to have observed that even some foresters have been advocating that Germany, should she lose the war, could very well be made to repay some of its costs, at least, by vigorous exploitation of her forest. The exploitation contemplated can only mean severe over-cutting or even clear-cutting of some of the best-managed forests in the world, with very serious consequences to forestry in general. This is a course of action which should be resisted strongly by every true forester. It is not a reduction of well-managed forests that is wanted, but an increase.

It is interesting, on the other hand, to read that the South African Forestry Department have recently taken one of the most drastic steps possible in harmony with the principle of the sustained yield. They have decided that certain natural forest areas in Cape Colony which have been devastated and over-exploited for nearly 60 years, are to be rested for about 200 years to enable the area to recover some of its original state. In this way and over that long interval of time the over-cutting is to be made good. This plan is a very far-sighted one and based on a faith in the ability of foresters to ensure that sound forestry principles can be applied and maintained in future. It is, in fact, based on a faith in the future of our profession. It is that attitude of mind which we have not only to develop here but also to induce in all those who have a responsibility in respect of forestry.

There is always, of course, the type of person who carries his objection to over-cutting of trees to the opposite extreme and who refuses, for one reason or another, to cut old trees which have not only reached commercial maturity, but have reached and passed biological maturity. He, or she, refuses to fell over-mature timber and to take the necessary steps to replace it with younger trees. The ultimate result of such a policy inevitably leads to the disappearance of woods and the policy defeats its own object because trees are unfortunately not immortal.

Many of the members who attended our first excursion to the Clonmel district will recollect that we had an interesting discussion on the treatment of a certain stand of mature hardwood, and that it was the unanimous view of members that it was time the wood was opened out to allow the younger generation of self-sown trees to develop, if the wood was to be preserved. This has recently been done and it is to be regretted that a measure taken in the best interests of the wood and of the local amenity should have led to ill-considered criticism and used as a peg on which to hang a general warning that the Forestry Service of this country is not to be trusted with the care of its own woods, let alone with that of all woods throughout the country. Nothing could be further from the truth, as the appearance and condition of the country's woods after five and a half year of severe strain, amply testify. It is a warning, however, to all professional foresters that they must always be ready to combat the views and opinions of persons inexperienced in forestry. There are a great many people who think that a nodding acquaintance with a tree or the reading of a book on forestry or an occasional walk through a wood raises them to the rank of forestry specialist.

What is desirable is that as many people as possible should have a direct interest in owning and maintaining woods, in producing timber and other forest produce and in replanting their woods as and when necessary, and they certainly have a strong inducement to do all this both by the operation of the Forestry Act and by the financial encouragement offered by the new scale of grants under the Planting Grant scheme. They would also, I believe, find it some advantage to become members of this Society.

On the motion of Mr. T. Ryan, seconded by Mr. T. McCarthy, the Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1944, which appears below, and which had been sent to all members along with the notice calling the meeting, was approved, without question.

The retiring President then announced the selection, under the Constitution and Rules of the Society, of the following office-bearers and councillors for the year 1945:—

President: H. M. Fitzpatrick, Kendalstown Hill, Delgany.
 Vice-President: J. A. K. Meldrum, Ben Wyvis, Lakelands Park, Terenure
 Secretary: T. Clear, Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Dublin
 Treasurer: S. M. O'Sullivan, Aberfoyle, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Dublin.
 Editor: M. L. Anderson, 16 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
 Business Editor: T. McEvoy, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
 Auditor: Duncan Craig, 102/103 Grafton St., Dublin.
 Councillors: M. O'Beirne, Casino House, Avondale, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
 N. Diver, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.

He declared them duly elected and, having thanked members for the co-operation and assistance given him during his three years of office as President, he invited the new President, Mr. H. M. Fitzpatrick, to take the chair.

The new President, in taking the chair, thanked the Society for electing him to the office and paid a tribute to his predecessor for his work in the founding of the Society and in guiding it through its difficult years.

Register of Notable Irish Trees.

The President having explained the object which the Council had in mind in proposing to open a register of notable Irish trees, the keeping of which was very desirable in view of the fact that the country was very well suited to a great range and variety of tree species, a great many having been planted from time to time which were now in danger of being overlooked or destroyed, it was moved by Mr. O'Beirne and seconded by Mr. D. Horgan that the Society approve of the Council's plans for tree registration and of an expenditure from the Society's funds of £10 to defray initial printing costs. The proposal was agreed to.

Excursion, 1945.

The President reported that the Council had agreed to recommend that an excursion be held in the first week of June, 1945, but had not decided whether the venue should be at Aughrim, Co. Wicklow, or at Killarney. The meeting was unanimous in approving that an excursion should be held, and, on a show of hands, it was decided that it should be held in the Aughrim district.

Library.

Mr. T. Madden, in opening a discussion on the subject of the Society's starting a library for the exclusive use of members, which had been considered by the Council, as reported above, said that the desirability of having a library was self-evident. Books were scarce and dear and as a result, many foresters were out of touch with forestry literature. He was convinced that all members were anxious to keep in touch with forestry developments and this seemed to be the best way. The difficulty was one of suitable housing accommodation for the books and he suggested that, perhaps, some member would agree to do this for the present.

Mr. T. McCarthy supported the general proposal and thought that the Council should do its best to solve the problem, suggesting that members should be asked to pay postage. Mr. O. V. Mooney thought that no postage fee should be charged. Mr. Galvin suggested that the Central Library might be in a position to help, and Mr. F. McMahon said it was possible to get forestry books through the local libraries.

After some further discussion, business was concluded and the President, introducing Dr. P. H. Gallagher of the Albert Agricultural College, called upon him to read his paper on "Some Aspects of Soil Classification," which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Discussion Following Dr. Gallagher's Paper.

Dr. M. L. Anderson, in proposing the vote of thanks, pointed out that the forester looked at the soil from an aspect somewhat different from that of the agriculturist. He had to regard the soil more broadly and was not in the same position to alter it after his crop was established.

He stressed the desirability of more intensive soil research by special investigators in close alliance with the general practitioners and of an institute in the country concerned not only with the classification of soils but with the study of the effect of cultural operations and especially of tree growth on the local soils. The capacity of tree crops for improving soils in contrast with farm crops which remove food substances from the soil needed to be emphasised and was also a subject worthy of special investigation.

Mr. J. A. K. Meldrum, in seconding, supported Dr. Gallagher's views on the importance of the relationship of the soil to the underlying geological formation with some striking examples from his own experience where selection of species had to be altered in conformity with changing rock formation. Factors of altitude and exposure were of great importance in restricting forestry operations on otherwise suitable soils.

Mr. T. McEvoy, in supporting the vote of thanks, pointed out that the vegetation had an influence on the soil besides being effected by the soil and that the same soil might carry different types of vegetations. The use of vegetation in selecting species might in such cases lead to different selections. He expressed doubt as to the permanent effect of sub-soiling of moorland soils with tractor ploughing which might in areas of heavy rainfall result in rapid leaching and a loss of any advantage gained by ploughing. He also drew attention to the varying effect of Beech on the soil depending upon varying climatic conditions. It was not always a soil-improving species and might have harmful effects. These were problems in which the soil specialist could help the forester.

Mr. M. O'Beirne also stressed the importance of the underlying rock in its effect on the soil, especially where it comes near the surface. Tree roots cannot penetrate downwards if the rock is not fractured or porous. The effect of underlying limestone on the soil is specially striking and the use of marl for improving peat lands both for farming and forestry is well known. The presence of mycorrhizal fungi in old woodlands was a point for consideration in selecting species for replanting. Intelligent use of the surface vegetation by the forester would result in few serious mistakes in planting.

Mr. T. McCarthy quoted an interesting case where soil analysis had determined a deficiency of manganese and potash in a soil where ornamental trees and shrubs had proved failures and where, on these minerals being introduced, excellent results were obtained. He thought that soil analyses were very essential when establishing new forest nurseries.

Mr. T. Clear, supporting, said that foresters had rather neglected the study of soils because they could not be simply classified and were remarkably variable. Reliance had been placed in the vegetation as a guide to selection of species. Vegetation reflected the nature of the upper soil layers which were important at the time of establishment but later on the deeper layers of soil would have important effects on the forest and on the timber and study of soil type becomes important. The forest and the individual species of trees had an important influence on the soil. The importance of humus in the forest soil could not be over-estimated and the nature of the soil had an important effect on the quality of the humus. Soils well supplied with a mild form of humus were good planting subjects. Difficult sites were those with a lack of humus or an accumulation of humus in the form of peat, etc. Species had to be varied accordingly. A better knowledge of the nature of the soil, types of humus and the living organisms associated with it was important to the forester. This would become all the more necessary the more the forester was forced to work upon poorer and poorer areas as the better areas became planted. It was very desirable that as a result of study and experience a tradition in forestry matters should be built up as it would be in time—such as already exists in agriculture and stock-raising.

The President in conveying the vote of thanks, said that Dr. Gallagher had somewhat shaken his faith in the value of plant indicators for soil classification. As a result of the lecture more attention would probably be paid to the soil itself, and not merely to the vegetation on top of it. He had been interested, in listening to the discussion, to note how many different aspects of the subject had been touched upon by the

speakers. To him the many contradictory views which he had come across in various text books were somewhat puzzling and he hoped that the lecturer would one day be able to give members to their benefit a practical demonstration in the field of some of the points dealt with in his address.

Dr. Gallagher, in reply, said:—

Certain matters which speakers mentioned, I was glad to hear them mention, because I was very conscious in coming along with this paper to-night that I had left a large number of aspects out of it. I had to try and draw the line somewhere and try and compress it within 5,000 or 6,000 words at most. One aspect of soils which I had in mind to mention, and left it out at the last minute was Dr. Anderson's point concerning the influence of vegetation. There had been quite a good deal of work done on that subject abroad and one finds it figuring a good deal in text books dealing with soil classification. In connection with the difference between the conifer and deciduous trees in this respect, one is supposed to be impoverishing the soil by accelerating podsolisation and the other to be retarding it. The conifer is injurious in this respect.

The question of grassland in ordinary farming was raised. There is a case where you have a crop showing material influence in soil improvement. I am inclined to attribute the effects of grass to the action of its root system penetrating the soil and in producing an abundance of organic matter of the same kind, capable of ameliorating the soil. There is another plant linked up with the conifer from the point of view of podsolisation, and that is heather. The question of geological relationship which my friend raised, I think I tried to do full justice to in the paper. The soil scientist for a number of years has been inclined to look down on geology where soil is concerned. I had occasion, not more than ten years ago, to meet some of the prominent workers in England and practically none of them paid any attention to geology at all. Climatic processes dominated soil formation, according to them, but I do not think so.

Geology has always figured rather prominently in any attempt at soil classification in this country. Kilroy published a text book on the subject and what I tried to do in this paper was to try and reconcile climate with the establishment of different soil types.

The President, in his few remarks, raised the question of the contradictions one meets with, more particularly in popular books which are very plentiful in Britain nowadays on farming, and the verdict which I would be inclined to give in this matter is that these people are all probably quite right up to a point, but where they are wrong is in trying to apply results to all soils which only apply to some. There was the question of manganese for instance. There are some soils which are deficient in manganese, and in the same category would be trees which do not do so well without it, and the condition is curable here by applying the manganese. It would be quite wrong to apply it in all cases—only where it is deficient. I would like to emphasise the necessity for treating soils individually. There are tremendous differences between them and the remarks of various other speakers showed that. The question of the favourable effect of marl taken from the bogs is a case in point. There is a little benefit derived from marl on some soils and not on others. One finds it on some bogs and not on others.

Then there is the question of the value of plant indicators. I did not try to decry this for a moment, but I would leave it entirely in the hands of the forester as something founded entirely on his own experience, but it may occur that the plant indicator can let you down an odd time, for after all, it is only an indicator. There is a lot to be said for the spade in the long run to verify what the plant indicator will not tell you. A more simple expedient than the spade, I think, is the inch augur which carpenters use. It is very good for getting down to about 2½ feet in the soil, though, of course, it is sometimes difficult to get it back now and again.

One point I personally would like to see emerge out of this summary presentation of the soil position here to-night is that those engaged on forestry work would keep an eye out for peculiarities and not immediately forget about them but take some steps to bring them to the notice of people who might be interested in them from the soil

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102/3 Grafton Street, **Dublin.**

SOCIETY OF IRISH FORESTERS

List of Members — 31st December, 1944

*—Technical Member Grade I.

a—Associate Member.

h—Honorary Member.

Foundation Members in Italics.

- Allman, David, Ballyshonock, Clonegal, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
 Allman, James J., Glenart, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
 * *Anderson, Mark L., 16 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.*
 a Anderson, Miss Catherine H., 16 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
 a Anderson, Mrs. Mabel, 16 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
 a Annesley Grove, Richard Arthur, Annesgrove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
 Barret, William J., Lahardane, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
 * *Barry, Patrick, 94 Malahide Road, Dublin.*
 Begley, Timothy, Woodlawn, Co. Galway.
 a Blake, John J., Ballyglunin, Co. Galway.
 a Bland, William, Rath House, Portarlinton, Laoighis.
 Blighe, Thomas, Main St., Killeagh, Co. Cork.
 a Bogue, Maurice, Drogheda. Timber Merchant.
 Breslin, William J., Avondale, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
 a Brigham, John E., Newtown School, Waterford.
Briody, Thomas J., Brittas House, Clonaslee, Co. Leix.
 a Brunner, Miss Nora, 9 Upper Clanbrassil St., Dublin.
 a Buckley, John L., Rockwell College, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.
 Butler, Peter J., Abbey Street, Wicklow.
 a Cahill, Miss Sarah, 4 Mount Street Crescent, Dublin.
 a Cameron, John Grigor, Weather-house Haugh, Dowhill, Selkirk, Scotland.
 Canning, John, Ballinafid, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
 a Carlin, John, 55 Plevna Street, Belfast.
 a Carr, Michael L., 11 Clare Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.
 Cassidy, Philip, Ballintogher, Co. Sligo.
 * *Chisholm, William V., Oxmantown Mall, Birr, Co. Offaly.*
 Clarke, Francis P., Dartrey, Cootehill, Co. Cavan.
 * *Clear, Thomas, Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Dublin.*
 a Cleary, Thomas, 28 Vavasour Sq., Sandymount, Dublin.
 Collins, Patrick J., Currantarmid, Monivea, Athenry, Co. Galway.
 Collins, Timothy, C/o Mr. Coupar, Cronroe, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
 Conway, Joseph, Creeslough, Lifford, Co. Donegal.
 Corboy, Daniel J., Castleboro', Clonroche, Co. Wexford.
 Cox, Thomas P., Gort, Co. Galway.
 a Craig, Duncan M., 102, Grafton Street, Dublin.
 * Crammond, Joseph A., Model School, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
 * *Crerand, Roderick J., Mill View, Portlaoighise, Co. Laoighis.*
 Cronin, Patrick, Aughrim Forestry Centre, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow.
 h Crozier, John, 62 St. Lawrence's Road, Clontarf, Dublin.
 Curran, Cornelius, Glendav, Carriganima, Macroom, Co. Cork.
 Curran, Edward, Mullan, Kinawley, Co. Fermanagh.
 Cusack, William F., Mountpleasant, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
 * *Dalton, Matthew, Baunreagh, Mountrath, Co. Leix.*
 a Darby, John J., 88 Merrion Square, Dublin.
 Deasy, J. J., Wilton, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
 a Deegan, Michael, 23 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.
Delaney, Patrick, Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
 Devereux, Nicholas, Ballymacmague, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

- * Diver, Neil, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
- Dolan, Thomas Joseph, Broomfield House, Kilpeddar, Co. Wicklow.
- * *Donovan, Timothy, Cairbre, Sutton, Co. Dublin.*
- Donovan, Timothy, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary.
- Dooley, Michael E., C/o Mrs. Doyle, Carrickbyrne, Newbawn, New Ross.
- Dowds, James Patrick, Emo Park, Portarlington, Co. Laoighis.*
- Doyle, John P., Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow.
- Dungan, William, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
- Farrell, George, Forester's Lodge, Adare, Co. Limerick.
- Farrelly, Joseph, Newcastle, Ballymahon, Co. Longford.
- * *Fitzpatrick, Hugh M., Kendalstown Hill, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.*
- Finnegan, Thomas, Gort, Co. Galway.
- Flanagan, Michael C., Chair Hill, Bansha, Co. Tipperary.
- * Flanagan, W. J., 29 Borris Road, Portlaoighise, Co. Leix.
- h Forbes, A. C., Longleat, Killiney Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.*
- a Galvin, James, Park Cottage, Wexford.*
- Gavigan, Hugh, C/o Mrs. Curtin, Henry Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare.
- * Haas, George, Ard Aluinn, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
- Hackett, Patrick J., Dovehill, Birr, Co. Offaly.
- a Hamilton, John S., Brownhall, Ballintra, Co. Donegal.*
- a Hamilton, Noel Carlton, Lareen, Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.*
- Hanahoe, Anthony J., Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.
- Hannon, John, Cardiff, Kilconly, Tuam.
- Harte, Patrick Joseph, Inistioge, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
- Hayes, Dennis Gerald, Shannonbridge, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*
- Healy, Peter, C/o Miss Kiersey, Abbey Height, Carrickbeg, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford.
- Hendry, James M., Tiglin, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
- a Henry, Mrs. Alice H., 21 Clyde Road, Dublin.*
- a Hood, Lt.-Col. Edward, Dromore Castle, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.*
- Hudner, Martin, Crow Hill, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
- Kearney, James C., Belrock House, Avoca, Co. Wicklow.
- Kelly, James C., Forest View, Cratloe, Co. Clare.
- Kelly, Thomas, 43 Main Street, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
- Kennedy, Garrett, Baunreagh, Mountrath, Co. Leix.
- a Kenny, Martin, George, James St., Westport.*
- Kerrigan, Patrick J., Virginia, Co. Cavan.
- a Langley, Henry R., Archerstown, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.*
- a Legg Bros. (Teresa Connolly), 10 Hill Street, Dublin.*
- * Leonard, Alfred, Ashford, Cong, Co. Mayo.
- Madden, Patrick, Lurganboy, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
- Madden, Thomas, Donadea, Co. Kildare.
- a Magan, Lt.-Col. Arthur Tilson Shaen, Killyon Manor, Hill-of-Down.*
- * Maher, James J., C/o Mr. Shorten, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
- Mahon, Michael J., Woodford, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
- * Mangan, Dermot P., "Graigue," Richmond Avenue, Milltown, Dublin
- * Meldrum, John A. K., Ben Wyvis, 7 Lakelands Park, Terenure, Dublin
- Moloney, Thomas, Ballyfarnon, Co. Roscommon.*
- * *Mooney, O. V., 88 Merrion Square, Dublin.*
- Moore, Andrew J., The Demesne, Mount Bellew, Co. Galway.
- Moore, Thomas H., 21 Stella Maris, Ballysodare, Sligo.
- Morris, Niall, 161 Howth Road, Clontarf, Dublin.
- Moynihhan, Timothy, Kilcoran, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
- * *Muir, G., Clonad, Killurine, Tullamore, Co. Offaly.*
- * Munnelly, Edward, Dunmore, Durrow, Co. Leix.
- * *Murphy, F. J., Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.*
- Murphy, Joseph, The Green, Stradbally, Leix.
- MacCarthy, John, Bailieboro', Co. Cavan.*
- MacCarthy, Michael, Boolymore, Banteer, Co. Cork.*
- * *MacCarthy, Timothy H., Athy, Co. Kildare.*
- a MacLoughlin, John F., Cloghan, Co. Donegal.*
- MacMenamin, Seamus, Rose Field Cottage, Pettigo, Co. Donegal.*

- McCarthy, Timothy, Cahergal, Burncourt, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
- * McCormack, Christopher H., Forestry Dept., Thomas St., Sligo.
- * McCool, Gilbert, 72 Main Street, Mallow, Co. Cork.
- * McEvoy, Timothy, Avondale, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
- a McGillicuddy, The, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
- * McGlynn, D., *Forestry Office, Annefield, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.*
- McGuire, Daniel, Convent Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly.
- McMahon, Felix, Annagh Bay, Hazelwood, Sligo.*
- McNamara, Michael, Jenkinstown Park, Co. Kilkenny.
- a McNeill, Norman, 21 St. Helen's Road, Booterstown, Dublin.
- a McNeill, William Martin, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Scotland.
- a McPherson, Cameron, Shannon Hotel, Banagher.
- a Nally, William Francis, 62 Merton Drive, Dublin.
- * O'Beirne, Michael, *Avondale, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.*
- a O'Boyle, James, Ton-Roe, Killala, Co. Mayo.
- a O'Carroll, Rev. James, Hales Terrace, Kinsale, Co. Cork.
- * O'Carroll, Joseph, Customs House, Galway.
- * O'Carroll, Thomas, 2 Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.
- a O'Connell, Thomas A., 89 Griffith Avenue, Dublin.
- O'Donnell, John, Kilfinnane, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
- O'Donoghue, J. P., C/o Mrs. Quinton, Church St., Athenry, Co. Galway.
- O'Grady, Peter P., Mucklagh, Ballinglen, Co. Wicklow.
- O h-Aragain, D., Kinnitty, Offaly.
- * O'Leary, John, *Green Road, Portlaoighise, Laoighis.*
- a O'Lundy, Art, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal.
- * O'Neill, Thomas, 73 McCurtain St., Fermoy, Co. Cork.
- * O'Rourke, Edward C., Main Street, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
- O'Suilleabhain, D. S., West Street, Tallow, Co. Waterford.
- * O'Sullivan, S. M., *Aberfoyle, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Dublin.*
- a Perry, George V., Camden Row, Dublin.
- * Petrie, Stuart M., 58 St. Lawrence's Road, Clontarf, Dublin.
- * Prior, Thomas, Glasha Lodge, Kilsheelan, Co. Tipperary.
- Quinn, Simon, Cong Sawmills, Cong, Co. Mayo.
- * Quirke, Denis A., *Monard, Tipperary.*
- a Robinson, George J., Estate Office, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
- a Ross, Andrew B., 80 St. Alban's Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
- a Ross, John W., 3 Wilton Terrace, Dublin.
- Rouine, J., Main Street, Graigenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
- Ryan, John Francis, Kilnacarrow, Killoe, Longford.
- * Ryan, Patrick, 168 Kimmage Road West, Dublin.
- a Salter, Rose Marie E., The Mall House, Castletownshend, Co. Cork.
- a Scally, Gerald, Sth. Lotts Road, Ringsend.
- a Schorman, Karl Louis, 88 Merrion Sq., Dublin.
- Silke, Henry L., Ballygar, Roscommon.
- Shorten, William, Glendalough, Co. Wicklow.
- * Swan, Maurice, *Killakee, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.*
- * Swords, Michael, *Killaodain, Adelaide Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.*
- a Trench, Robert Power, Woodlawn House, Co. Galway.
- a Twigg, R. H., Bank of Ireland, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
- Verling, Patrick, 5 Brown Street, Portlao, Co. Waterford.*
- a White, H. M., Holly Park, Craughwell, Galway.
- White, James, Castlemorris, Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny.

(The Secretary will be glad to have any corrections that may be necessary, especially in respect of change of address.)