

Ireland's International Agricultural Diplomacy, 1925-30

If more Irish politicians retired into public life and devoted the time and energy given to politics in helping some Irish industry or creating new industries, Ireland would be a changed country in a few decades. (*Irish Independent's* praise for Robert C Barton on the 1930 World Poultry Congress visit¹)

Some of the delegates said they had been talking about milk a month, but this was the first time they had drunk any of it. They found the drink very refreshing, and were very pleased to partake of it (report of World Dairy Congress visit to Munster Institute, 1928²)

Introduction

By 1930 the Irish Government's international hospitality infrastructure was a well-oiled set of comprehensive programmes geared to specific interests (tourism, agriculture, defence etc.) mixed with tourism highlights (Glendalough, Blarney, Killarney). The Department of External Affairs (DEA) focused on international gatherings held in London where visiting delegates were invited to and shown around the country as well as fact-finding missions and other large groups visiting Europe.

The DEA were responsible for external coordination and the partner ministry for internal organisation, the cooperation between the two is detailed in a memo by John J Fahy, May 1929³: "All Ministers are entitled to make demands on the Entertainment provision included in the Vote for External Affairs". The higher the status of the visitors the better the treatment and could include meals hosted by a Minister. "Generally, policy is to keep State hospitality as exclusive as possible".

The Department of Agriculture (DA), led by Patrick J Hogan, Minister⁴, was the most proactive in hosting international visitors as the following pieces show. By 1930 there was a circuit of research institutes, creameries, factories and stud farms that were regularly visited; mostly in Dublin and Cork and environs followed by counties Tipperary and Limerick. Overall a working partnership developed between government, showcase co-operatives and agricultural innovators to develop exports through international hospitality.

The government was keen to develop an international reputation of agricultural quality and to expand trade so as not to depend on previous inter-Commonwealth commercial networks which had been badly disrupted by international and regional warfare, 1914-22. In this they appear largely to have been successful; even allowing for the overwhelming positivity of all concerned in public pronouncements, the impression is that visitors were generally impressed with what they saw and this had the knock-on effect on increasing agricultural exports.

¹ 4th August 1930

² *Irish Independent*, 20th July 1928

³ <http://www.difp.ie/docs/1929/State-hospitality/920.htm>

⁴ For his role in the development of Irish agriculture: http://doras.dcu.ie/18460/1/Joan_M_Cullen.pdf (1993)

It seems that some had negative perceptions before arrival and were pleasantly surprised. The 1925 Toronto Pilgrimage Tour, with 66 mostly from Ontario and New York, returned home from Rome via Ireland embarking from Queenstown: “Several of them stated they could not understand the propaganda warning of the dangerous conditions and unsafe travel methods in Ireland. Since they had landed in Dublin they had been treated royally and hospitably by everyone with whom they had come into contact”.⁵

All international visits were extensively reported in the newspapers with photographs as general news and in farming columns; which indicates the considerable importance that was given to the country’s main livelihood of agriculture and the promotion of its exports by the national media.

It is possible that 1930 was a high point. Previously Ireland had economically benefited from the inertia and profitability of established Commonwealth and colonial trade networks. However, the subsequent recession depressed international trade and the 1932 change of government led to strategic changes that resulted in the Anglo-Irish Trade War which disrupted hard-earned exports, England in particular, and, in the long term, a loss of access to Empire commercial networks and markets.

Caveat: This is not a comprehensive list of such visits during the Cumann na nGaedheal government period in office⁶. Also the sole sources for this article are the national and some regional newspapers of the period⁷. Footnoting is minimal. The numerous associated photos are not included because of reproduction quality issues.

South African Farmers, August 1925

In July and August, 1925, forty South African farmers⁸, 80% of Dutch descent, visited Great Britain and Ireland on an agricultural fact finding mission. They were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Pieter C van B Stewart-Bam and included Mr Canham, Secretary of South Africa National Union, and J R Kleynhaus, Pretoria, and F G Botha (relative of General Botha). It was a very short visit, after one month in England they spent a day and a night each in Belfast and Dublin.

In Belfast they were welcomed by Right Hon E M Archdale DL Minister of Agriculture, 4th August and visited Mr Lindsay’s bloodstock farm, followed by a trip to Newcastle and Mourne Mountains with tea at the Slieve Donard Hotel.

⁵ *Irish Times & Irish Independent*, the latter, 3/8/1925, reported that 4,000 passengers had arrived in three mail boats in Kingstown the previous day for Horse Show Week. There was also an USA cruiser with 800 sailors, Armenians making Turkish cigarettes in Ballsbridge, Cossack horsemanship and European horse dealers

⁶ The DFA has files on all international conferences, presumably attended by Irish representatives as much to establish their presence as an independent nation as well as the conference subject

⁷ DFA file references are given where known, i.e. fn 8

⁸ National Archives: DFA file GR 28

The next day they went on tour, including Gallagher's tobacco factory, and ended the day at a City Hall reception. Archdale said that he "felt strongly that the Mother Country should give the Dominions preference in trade in return for the special tariffs which the Dominions were giving her". Stewart-Bam's said he believed that 'Old Ireland' was going to be united under the British Commonwealth of Nations similar to South Africa; his speech was taken by some to be representative of the views of his fellow-country man, Mr. Justice Feetham, Chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission, whose report was due. Kleynhaus concluded that "When we go back to our country we will take a message from Belfast which will help us uphold the prestige of the British Empire."⁹

On the 5th August they arrived at Amiens Street Station, Dublin, and were met by several representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Dr Hinchcliff, senior inspector of the Department. Then to the Albert Agricultural College¹⁰, Glasnevin, for lunch where they were received by Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of External Affairs, Senator Sir Nugent Everard, Senator Linehan, President of the Irish Farmers Union, Senator Sir John Keane, Senator R A Butler, F J Meyrick, Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, I L Egan TD, Professor Drew, Albert College, Professor Wilson, E Doyle TD, R A Anderson Secretary IAOS and department agricultural inspectors.

Desmond Fitzgerald, in extending a hearty welcome to the visitors, said that one of the bonds of union between South Africa and the Free State was that the principal industry in both was farming. Those of them in the Free State who were not farmers lived on farms, "and those of us who do not", added Mr Fitzgerald, "do not count". (Laughter)

In reply, J R Kleynhaus said "They believed that the farmer was the backbone of the country, and they knew that if the farmer was prosperous, the rest of the country was prosperous. They also knew that if the Department of Agriculture was sympathetic towards them that Department was a friend, and not merely a department. The reason that they were making progress in South Africa was because they had a sympathetic Government, a Government that meant much to them, not because it was a 'brainy' one, but because it was a Government with a soul to feel what the people required." (Applause)

And also "In coming here they had this message – that as farmers coming from one end of the world to the other they should all combine, not for the purpose of squeezing the consumer, but for the progress of upholding the status of the white race in the first instance, and do their utmost to create a happy and prosperous world".

"We know your troubles", Sir Stewart-Bam concluded, "and we are not going to interfere with them. You can settle your own affairs, and settle them among yourselves as we had to do... He thought that

⁹ *Irish Independent*, 5th August

¹⁰ Founded in 1838 as Glasnevin Model Farm it was renamed Albert National Agricultural Training Institution in 1853, Albert Agricultural College in 1902, amalgamated into Faculty of Agriculture, UCD, in 1926 who passed on what remained of their property in 1979 to NIHE, renamed Dublin City University in 1989

more people should come to South Africa from Ireland. They would be coming to a home from home, and that was the idea of the British Commonwealth of Nations.” (Applause)

After lunch they toured the Home Model Farms in the neighbourhood, and then went to Bertram H Barton’s farm, Straffan, to see his herd of shorthorn cattle¹¹.

Next day they were guests of the Royal Dublin Society at the Horse Show and left for London by the evening mail boat from Kingstown. They were impressed by hunters and hackney horses on show and according to one: “As regards the organisation of your show, I picked up a lot of real tips that I can take back to South Africa.” He concluded: “The country is fine, and the people are very nice. We have had a splendid time of it, and I am sorry we cannot stay here longer. You may take this as our unanimous opinion.”

World Dairy Congress, July 1928

The World Dairy Congress sent a delegation¹² of c. 50 representing 14 countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, England, Egypt, Estonia, Japan, Latvia, Poland, Sweden and USA who spent eight days in Ireland in July 1928. All events were strongly attended by Ministers, TDs, Senators, government department and semi-state officials, and, in Dublin, diplomats.

After a state reception in Belfast they visited Ballyrashane Creamery and Miss Robertson’s model dairy Farm at Limavady with a side visit to Giant’s Causeway.

On the 17th they arrived in Dublin and first visited the Department of Lands and Agriculture, then went to the Albert College for a two-hour tour and were welcomed to lunch¹³ by the Minister of Agriculture, Patrick Hogan, who regretted the absence of Horace Plunkett “who did so much for co-operative dairying in Ireland and laid the foundations of the present Department of Agriculture”¹⁴ and Daniel Twomey, Chief Livestock inspector, who was ill.

They were welcomed by Dr D J Coffey, President of UCD, on behalf of the Faculty of Agriculture and heard lectures by Prof Drew, Director, Mr Caffrey, Plant Breeding, G O Sherard, Horticulture, Mr Sheehy, Animal Nutrition, and Prof Murphy, Research. Mr van Norman, Dried Milk Manufacturers’

¹¹ He died 1927; due to operating losses and debts his heirs rationalised the estate and the herd was sold off. See <https://ardclough.wordpress.com/about/ardclough-history/xtras-hinterland-history-celbridge-straffan/straffan-timeline/>

¹² See appendix for list of delegates

¹³ Mrs Lawler, Nas na Riogh Hotel, Naas was caterer

¹⁴ This is somewhat ironic given his ejection from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in 1907 for political reasons. He was founder of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society (now Irish Co-operative Organisation Society Ltd) but was living in Weybridge England where he set up the Plunkett Foundation dedicated to the co-operative movement internationally. The presence of an IAOS representative indicates subsequent rapprochement between the two organisations

Association of America, President of the 1922 World Dairy Congress and formerly Professor of Dairying, California University, replied on behalf of the visitors.

They next went to the Vice Regal Lodge and were entertained by Governor and Josephine McNeill with music by the Number 1 Army Band conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase followed by a tour of the Park and Dublin by charabanc. That evening they were entertained to an 'At Home' by Mrs Brian Crichton and committee of the Irish Clean Milk Society at 26 Fitzwilliam Square; music by Madeline Mooney¹⁵, violin, T Gill-Wallis, vocals, and Mrs Boxwell/Bloxham¹⁶, piano. Ministers, TDs, Senators, department officials and diplomats attended one or both entertainments.

Next day they visited the Government Butter Testing Station, Harcourt Street to witness the judging of a surprise butter inspection presented by Mr Poole Wilson, Chief Inspector of Dairying who explained testing methodology and grades as per the Dairy Produce Act (1924). The tour included the Bacteriological Laboratory (P A Hansen) Chemical Laboratory (P S Arup) and Chilling Rooms (R D Cole). Judges were Mr Cole and Mr. Ward; departmental inspectors, P J Conway, T M McLoughlin, M Pierce and J Curtin.

Next was the Guinness factory to see barrels being filled and loaded onto barges; each received a copy of the new brewery guide. Then to the Royal Dublin Society in the afternoon, where they were received by Lord Rathdonnell, President, Col Hely-Hutchinson, Chairman Agriculture Committee and Edward Bohane OBE, Director. After a tour of the premises and tea, A Steel gave the vote of thanks.

Next day, led by Mr Fildes (manager), they toured the Loobagh model dairy pedigree shorthorn herd of Lord Daresbury, Mount Coote, Killmallock¹⁷ where they had lunch; the vote of thanks was given by Miles de Wachenfelt, Agricultural Counsellor of the Swedish Legation, London. Then to J R Lysaght's Coilluill and E Lysaght's Raheen Kerry herds at Hazelwood, Mallow; they were met by the kilted Mallow Pipers Band at the gates who musically escorted them to the residence to be welcomed by the two Mrs MacLysaghts represented by Col Grove White as both husbands were away. After a tour of both herds they had tea with music and an exhibition of Irish dancing. Mr Selim, Egypt, gave the vote of thanks.

Next they went to the Creamery of the Condensed Milk Co of Ireland¹⁸, and were welcomed by A Kirby, Town Clerk, and representatives of the Tipperary District Industrial Association; Mr Allen in his vote of thanks said "most of them had heard of Tipperary before... and they had come a long, long way to see it". P L Ryan, Chairman of the South Tipperary County Council and President of

¹⁵ Studied in Vienna and Berlin

¹⁶ Newspapers differ

¹⁷ Now the Mount Coote Stud, Loobagh is the name of the adjacent river, the herd was founded 1912. He had sponsored a recent exhibition of dairy implements in Nottingham, UK

¹⁸ Nationalised by the Government in 1927 as part of the Dairy Disposal Council and sold to Golden Vale 1974, now a subsidiary of the Kerry Group,

Tipperary Co-Operative Society met them at the Tipperary Co-operative Creamery. They also visited Garryspillane Creamery, completely rebuilt after it was destroyed by the Black and Tans in 1920.

In Cork, the following day, at Lunham's¹⁹ they were welcomed by T Lunham and his manager H H Whittaker and watched pigs being slaughtered and dressed for the bacon factory. This followed by a visit to the Munster Dairy School and Agricultural Institute²⁰ where they were welcomed by Mr F J Meyrick, Secretary Department of Agriculture, and Miss O'Clery, Superintendent. They toured the Dairy (Miss Doyle), Domestic Economy (Miss Dunne) and non-pedigree livestock (T O'Connell, Inspector DA), Kerry stock, (Captain McCarthy) and Poultry (Miss Shiel & Miss Nunan)²¹.

In the Dairy section they were offered some milk to drink: "Some of the delegates said they had been talking about milk a month, but this was the first time they had drunk any of it. They found the drink very refreshing, and were very pleased to partake of it."²²

Prof Schuenert (Germany) gave the vote of thanks at the following lunch and Mr van Norman toasted A D Allen, Congress Organising Secretary as this was the last official day for the remaining 50 delegates, some having already departed. Next they went to Captain Thomas A Clarke's (Chairman Munster Agricultural Society²³) farm at Farran²⁴ for short horn breed cattle and Irish draught and Arab horses with a side trip to St Anne's Hydro and Blarney.

On their last day they witnessed President William T. Cosgrave laying the foundation stone of the Faculty of Dairy Science at University College Cork (UCC), described as the 'First Dairy College in the UK'.

Institute of Certificated Grocers, July 1930

The Institute of Certificated Grocers²⁵ ran a summer school at UCC from 17th July 1930²⁶ for four days as part of their policy of running international courses for their members. The group of twenty senior managers in their forties and fifties, judging by the photos, were escorted to and in Ireland by

¹⁹ 1833-1944, it ceased operations due to economic disabilities and emergency regulations

²⁰ Founded 1859 as Munster Model Farm by Department of Education, it was transferred to DA in 1900 for female students, males were transferred to Albert College, see also http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/corkitstradecommerce/corkpresent/pages_115_132.pdf pp. 128-131

²¹ It had 50 resident female students

²² *Irish Independent*, 20th July; they put this paragraph in **bold** with no further comment

²³ An ancestor was founded as the County of Cork Farming Society in 1806 and called MFS from 1908 see Kieran McCarthy's *Munster Agricultural Society the Story of the Cork Showgrounds*, 2011

²⁴ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/genealogy/pikescontemporarybiographies1911/contemporarybiographiesa-f/biographies_hodges_complete_177-181.pdf p.179

²⁵ Founded 1909, Institute of Grocery Distribution since 1972

²⁶ National Archives: DEA file, January to June 1930, GR 1282

John Dulanty, Free State High Commissioner in London. The course secretary was either Mr Beecher or Mr Beeching OBE Cullum St London²⁷.

They were welcomed by Patrick J Hogan, Minister of Agriculture. In attendance were Prof Merriman, President UCC, Senator J C Dowdall, Pr C Boyle, J Downey Bursar UCC, C Flynn (Secretary Cork Branch) and C Barry (assistant Secretary) of the Irish Tourist Association. They stayed in Honan Hostel and were looked after by Mr. Downey, Warden.

There were lectures by R G Whelan (Agricultural Inspector DA) on egg production; H H Stevens (Marketing Inspector DA) on marketing in Free State of poultry and eggs; E P Mac Sweeney UCC, on the Art of Teaching; Henry Kenny, Secretary IAOS, on the Organisation of Irish Free State Agriculture; and John Dulanty on trade with Great Britain.

There were visits to an egg-packing station (Messrs O'Sullivan), the Dairy Institute, UCC Model Creamery, Mallow, Kilmallock and Bruree (Mr O'Shea, secretary and Mr O'Mahony, manager) creameries, and to E E Whitaker, Cork, who had only Benhil egg packing machine in Ireland. There were also visits to Blarney, Killarney, Adare Manor and other tourist destinations.

The main business of the course was the development of agricultural exports by impressing upon the delegates of the professionalism of agricultural production in the Free State through expert lectures, some of whom gave up their free time to be involved, and by showcasing visits to laboratories, research institutes, creameries and processing enterprises.

The presence and involvement of John Dulanty and welcome by the Minister indicates how seriously the government took this opportunity to impress this influential and independent institute.

New Zealand Farmers, July 1930

In July 25th 1930, 92 New Zealand farmers visited Ireland as part of a European-wide fact-finding tour.²⁸

They started with a tour of Albert Agricultural Farm and had keen interest in dairy stock and plant research but were amazed that only one pig breed was encouraged, the Irish large white. They said that butter production and oat yields were better than New Zealand. F Jones gave a vote of thanks.

Next was a visit to the Cattle Market where they were entertained by the Dublin Cattle Salesmasters' Association (J Ennis chairman, G H Lennon, F L Vaughn, T H McKeever, J Ganty, C Smith, J

²⁷ Newspapers differ

²⁸ See appendix for list

O'Connor, F Warner Secretary). They were impressed with the large collection and quality of livestock and higher prices; the day concluded with a tour of the Guinness factory.

Following a day trip visiting factories and the Shannon Scheme in Limerick they went to Tipperary and Knocklong Co-operative Creameries and then to Lord Daresbury's Loobagh herd at Mount Coote, Kilmallock. They stayed in the Great Southern and Lake Hotels, Killarney, and visited the Gap of Dunloe and Lakes. In Cork there were visits to Captain T A Clarke's Aberdeen Angus herd, Farran, Munster Institute (Mr McCall, Superintendent) and Fordson factory with a side trip to Blarney²⁹.

World Poultry Congress, July-August 1930

The 4th World Poultry Congress held in London, July 1930, was followed by an 11-day tour of Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Free State by 300 delegates of near 60 nationalities and included Mr Francis, Congress Director; Mr F C Elford³⁰, Congress Vice President and Prof Morley Jull, Chief Poultry Husbandman of the USA³¹. They visited Robert C Barton's farm, Glendalough House, Drummin, Co Wicklow, and the Munster Institute, Cork.

The Department of Agriculture sent a strong delegation to the London Congress and were represented by Miss M Hennerty, Chief Poultry Officer, on the Congress Council. There were also 135 private Irish delegates and exhibitors who showcased their expertise and products.³²

Its importance to the Irish Government was highlighted by Minister of Agriculture, Patrick Hogan, who said in his welcome to the delegation in Cork, "I met Mr. Elford in Dublin in 1929 when he reminded me of this congress and invited us to participate. We did not need much persuasion. We regarded it as a clear duty to do so. This is, to a great extent, a country of small farms, small capital and big families".

The Congress and visit were extensively covered by the Irish newspapers; the *Irish Independent* praised Barton: "If more Irish politicians retired into public life and devoted the time and energy given to politics in helping some Irish industry or creating new industries, Ireland would be a changed country in a few decades"³³.

The delegates, accompanied by F J Merrick, Secretary Department of Agriculture; W F Prendergast, inspector; Dr J H Hinchcliff, director of agriculture; T J O'Connell, chief inspector; B Fitzsimons,

²⁹ There was no coverage of their departure

³⁰ Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and President of the World Poultry Science Association

³¹ Robert Barton's farm is well described in contemporary newspapers. For a colourful description of visit from the *Wicklow People* see <http://www.iancantwell.com/pdf/2016Barton.pdf> (2016)

³² For list of Irish delegates see appendix

³³ 4th August

representing the Minister; D J McGrath³⁴, F M Walshe, R G Whelan, T J Gallagher and G P Byrne, County Committee of Agriculture, first visited Drummin farm, described as the largest and most modern chicken farm in Ireland. After lunch hosted by Barton, they toured Glendalough and returned to Dublin.

The next day they went to the Munster Institute by special train, where they were welcomed by the Minister, Patrick Hogan with representatives of Irish and local government and farming organisations. The Institute's poultry-keeping section was started in 1900 and was where the majority of female students were trained either to return home or to become instructresses and teachers; a national annual egg-laying competition was started in 1912.

Thanks were given by Mr Elford, who had special praise for Miss Hennerty, Percy Francis, UK Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Prof Rice, Cornwell University, USA.

Appendices

For all visits there are lists in the newspapers of Irish attendees: Ministers, ministerial officials, TDs, Senators, councillors, managers, instructors, representatives of educational institutes, agricultural societies and co-operatives etc. Many of the foreign visitors travelled with their unnamed wives; some of their names may have been misreported as there are variations across the newspapers.

Appendix 1

World Dairy Congress delegates

Australia: F Wiggin

Denmark: Prof Orla-Jensen

Egypt: Abd el Fattah Noor Eff and Mohammed Yousif Selim

Finland: A E Sandelin, O P Pehkonen, Dr Arne Homen

France: L Danguy

Germany: Dr Boss & Prof A Scheurnert

Japan : Prof T Kobo and Prof Myawaki

Latvia: Emila Zolmanis (Latvian consul to UK on first visit to Ireland)

Poland: M Iloniwicz (Thnowicz?)

Sweden: L Lundbladh, M de Wachenfelt, E Lindahl, Mr Johannsen

UK: AD Allen, Capt E Freeth, Mr Norrish, Alec Steel, A Clement, H G Howard, Mr Golding, J Nicholson, O G Norton, W H Colebrook, HC Blyde and Mr Allen

³⁴ Organised the Free State section of the exhibition in London,

USA: Mr Van Norman, Paul L Brooks senior and junior, Prof J H Fuller, Pr C H Ekles, Dr Breed (New York)

Others: Messrs Robertson, Roberts, Raud and Allman

Appendix 2

New Zealand Farmers

Mr Adams, Miss A M Aiken, Mrs L Ashton, Mrs A F Bracegirdle, Miss M Bradley, Mr & Mrs R Brown, Miss E P Brown, Master A E Brown, J Calder, H C Clemow, Mr & Mrs B H Clift, Miss I Cranstown, H Davies, Mr & Mrs & Miss C G S Dermer C Dreadon, H Drennan, A E Duncan, L Dyer, C J Elliott H C Elliott, Mr & Mrs R Finchain, D W Foote, Mr & Mrs A Fraser, Mr & Mrs A Gray, W Gray, W H Hall, Mr & Mrs M Harding, (he was born NZ of Irish parents) T Healy, T G Hellier, T Hobson, W Hooton, Miss Jackson, Mr & Mrs F Johnson, M Johnston, Mrs A Jones, Mr & Mrs F Jones (Mata Mata), G H Judd, Mr & Mrs A Kilmister, E Law, Mrs G Livingstone, J Lohead, A C Lupton, Miss W MacGregor, A Manley, T Marks, Miss L McFadzian, Mr & Mrs J Mills, L S Montgomerie, Mrs S Morison, Miss E C Muir, Miss E M Potter, Mr & Mrs R A Port, M S Rennie, C A Ridgen, D S Ross, Mr & Mrs G Runciman, Miss F Sherborne, W Simpkin, Miss Smith, J Smith, Mr Smyth, Miss M G Somer, R Stewart, L Sutton, Miss M M Taylor, F Tomalin, Mr & Mrs Walker, Mr & Mrs W Watson, Mr & Mrs J Watt, Mrs A C Ward, T Wells, Miss A J Wilson, Miss E N Wilson, Mr & Mrs W Wilson

M Johnston who farmed some thousands of acres at Waverly said in one interview “My grandfather emigrated from Belfast in 1834 and settled in New Zealand. This is the first time I have been in Ireland. A rather strange thing happened last year. A young fellow of the name of Johnston came to my farm looking for work, I took him on and he is now one of my hands. His brother called on me when I was in Belfast and I am going to spend a week there looking up my relatives, but there are so many Johnstons around I am sure I will have some difficulty”.

Appendix 3

The World Dairy Congress introduction has extensive lists of officers, delegates and exhibitors, from which come the following Irish Free State representatives³⁵.

D J McGrath, Department of Agriculture, was Secretary of the Irish National Organising Committee of the Congress and Exhibition. Miss M Hennerty, Chief Poultry Officer, DA, was a Congress Council member. Other official delegates were J F Craig, Principal, Veterinary College, Dublin; J H Hinchcliff, Agricultural Director, DA, and Irish Free State Committee for Congress; Miss K Nunan, Munster Institute, Cork; and T O’Connell, Senior Agricultural Inspector, DA

Two-thirds of the private delegates and exhibitors were female and, judging by the use of Miss and Mrs, 87% were unmarried

Mrs Alexander, Miss P Ally, R E Barrow, Mrs C F Barrow, R C Barton, J Battersby, F Bergin, F C Bernard, Miss Bernard, E Bohane, Miss D F Bourke, Miss E Bourke, Miss P Boyle, Miss P Brady, Miss Browne, Miss K A Browne, Miss N C Byrne³⁶, A Carton, Miss E Cavanagh, J Caveyn, C Cleary, Miss M Codd, Miss M Collins, Miss A Cope, Miss J Costello, Miss J Cox, W D Coyne, Mrs V E Craigie, Miss R Grehan, J K Curley, Miss Deane, J Dempsey, Miss M Dempsey, Miss A Dillon, Miss J Dillon, Miss M F Dillon, Miss J Donovan, Miss P Donovan, Miss E Doyle, Miss J Doyle, Miss K M Doyle, Miss M Doyle, J P Drew, Mrs M Drohan, Mrs L Farrell, H F Farrell, Miss A S Fleming, Miss A M Flood, L Goggin, G Gordon, Mrs Gordon, Miss E M Hackett, J Hamill, G B Hammond, Miss J M Hanrahan, Miss E M M Harman, Miss H C Hartigan, Mrs A Hartland, Miss M A Hickey, Miss T Hogan, Mrs Hornidge, Miss T Irwin, Miss L Jones, R F Jones, Miss M R Kavanagh, H

³⁵ <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924001171838;view=1up;seq=1>

³⁶ Robert Barton’s Farm Manager

Kennedy, Miss B Kinmouth, Miss N Liston, Miss K Long, Miss K Loughnane, E G Lyons, Miss M M McDermot, Miss M T MacNulty, Miss E McCarthy, Miss A M McCluskey, C McCluskey, B McCormick, P McCormick, W A McCulloch, Miss S McEvoy, R McKinnon-Waters, N MacTiernan, Miss M Mangan, J Mangan, Miss M M Mullins, Miss N M Murphy, P Murphy, Miss R Murphy, Mrs R Murphy, Mrs M Nagle, Miss A Nunan, Miss M O'Brien, F J O'Connor, Miss J O'Donoghue, Miss M O'Donovan, Mrs E M O'Hara, Miss J O'Keefe, Mrs M N Olden, Miss K O'Morchoe, J Patterson, D Philpott, Miss B Power, Miss M Quinlan, Miss B Quinlan, Mrs Read, Miss B Reeves, D P Riordan, Miss M E Ryan, Miss B K M Scott, R B Scott, M Shanahan, E J Sheehy, Miss K Shiel, Miss M Slattery, C Smiley, Miss E A Spratt, Miss M Staunton, Mrs Strong, C J Strong, Mrs G E Studdert, G E Studdert, J Thompson, R H Tweedy, Miss E Walsh, Mrs A Whaley and Miss P White

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