

Could the poor man do? What could  
ingman do?

#### HE WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE

of the kind, it gave him enough to do his family in health, and therefore he as the bounden duty of everyone in ble positions in the city, whether they en, ecclesiastics, members of the Borough Board of Guardians, or County—it was their business to put their ethod and see if something could not be the benefit of the people in this matter se). At the present time there were 170 and 80 patients in various stages of pation—from the earliest to the lowest in two wards in the Limerick Work-hospital, and his Lordship ventured to t there was there, except in the great n of the Doctors, and the loving charity of as,

#### NO PROVISION MADE,

ng to the teachings of modern science for atment of these poor people. It was asking to see how they were, e could not see why here in ck there ought not to be provided the rates, which they paid in thousands, or hospital, a proper sanatorium for g the poor and giving them the benefit of discoveries of modern science; giving he best that could be got, because it was p as the worst they were getting now. d the other day in one of the speeches ere delivered at the Tuberculosis Ex- n in Dublin that it was the best scientific r at the present time that sanatoria

#### IT NOT TO BE SOLID, MASSIVE BUILDINGS,

e after a certain period they get saturated e germs of the disease, and it was d now that the right thing was to take own after ten or twelve years and erect That pointed then to this, that what anted was a light, temporary building, nsequently a cheap building. That

#### NEED NOT FRIGHTEN ANYONE,

the Guardians of the Limerick Union got lea into their head, or if the citizens of ick drove it into their heads—then they have no difficulty, he believed, in ng a proper place for the treatment of the reatures who were committed to their (hear, hear).

#### ANOTHER SUBJECT

hed to mention. He often said to a poor an or woman when he was a curate in arish—in some of the poorer quarters of own, "you ought to go to hospital," e would answer "I knew that Father, but e like to go." He pressed them and said "If over to the Union Hospital you will have uns, and will get nourishment and every Yet the patient would not go and he (the p) always found what was at the back of an's mind was that he did not like to go to Workhouse Hospital because he a poor man, who never was beholden to any- for anything—he did not like se God afflicted him with sickness to be ed as a pauper (applause). He (the Bishop) ly said, that though he pressed them many any a time to go, his heart and sympathy with them when they did not (applause). hospital was for the people, and his lordship's n was that that hospital

#### D OF BEING A MERE PAUPER INSTITUTION

people shrunk from going into, ought to be ict hospital that every man who wanted treated for illness could go into freely with a perfect maintenance of his self

milk or were used as food for the use of man ; v, ell, if they wished to conserve the public health they must have efficient inspection, and it was absolutely necessary that animals killed for food should be examined by one who had a wide knowledge not merely prior to, but after, slaughter. He was an advocate, and a strong advocate, of public slaughter-houses, and for the total abolition of private ones (applause). Unfortunately, public slaughterhouses were not the rule, and they could not enforce public slaughter, with the result that as in large cities a great quantity of food came in from the outside the inspector had not the viscera to guide him. He would have all meat that came into a city pass through a clearing-house and inspected there by competent men. Tuberculosis milk was a serious danger to the community, and they knew also that milk was the vehicle to pass micro-organisms other than tubercular. These diseases, however, were not from the cow, which was blamed without any ground for giving scarlet fever and diphtheria. Diseases other than tuberculosis were the result of contaminated material reaching the milk after it had left the cow, and was on its way to the consumer. Milk for human consumption should only be produced from cows which were perfect as far as their udders were concerned. Cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder should be dealt with by the State or the municipality, and be seized and destroyed as a source of public danger. The milk as it left each cow should be examined, and consequently there should be great attention paid to the inspection of dairies (loud applause).

Dr. Holmes presided, and a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Winter, F.R.C.V.S., seconded by Mr. Howard, V.S., Ennis, and carried with acclamation.

### Wednesday's Lecture.

#### " CONSUMPTION, ITS CAUSE AND CURE."

Professor Moore, Queen's College, Cork, delivered a lecture in the Theatre Royal last night on "Consumption, its cause, and cure." Right Rev. Dr. Orpen, Bishop of Limerick, presided, and hundreds were turned away.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, on the motion of the Rev. R. A. Adderley, M.A., seconded by Mrs. Rushton, secretary of the Women's Health Association, who made a powerful appeal on behalf of the Association to all present, especially the ladies.

A vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding was passed with acclamation, and conveyed to his Lordship by Rev. D. R. Shanahan, who occupied the second chair.

### TRAGIC OCCURRENCE

#### Young Woman's Sad Death.

A young woman named Margaret Lee, dress-maker, has died at Kilfinane under sad circumstances. It would appear that she had been seated near the fire when she took ill and fell forward. When found her head rested on the fender, and was burned on the top. Coroner P. J. Clery, M.D., Kilmallock, held an inquest, when the evidence disclosed that death was due to heart failure accelerated by shock.

We learn that the untenanted land of the Carrol estate at Lissenhall is about to pass into the hands of the Estates Commissioners. An agreement has also been come to in regard to the tenanted lands, which was brought about by Rev. T. Dooley, C.C., Silvermines.

The "Civilian" understands that it is contemplated to reduce Galway Excise District to the rank of second class on the retirement of the present Supervisor early in December.

## 9 CATHERINE

### LIMERICK

#### Makers of all kinds

#### BEST WORK

## FOR SA

#### VALUABLE PLC

### Building and Accomo

For Sale, adjoining the City

#### LOT I.

Plot of Building Ground, 1 of Rosbrien, with frontage on street and Rosbrien Road, val £5 a year.

#### LOT II.

Part of the Lands of Rosbr or about Eight Acres, stati rent of £12 a year.

#### LOT III.

Another part of the Lar containing in or about Tw measure, subject to a rent of 4

Offers for the above valua received by the undersigned u of December inst.

The Owner will grant Lease of said Lots for a term of 81 the above rents.

P. S. CONNOLLY  
(z1 d5) 86, O'Connell St

### THE COUNTY BOROUGH LIMERICK

#### ELECTRICITY V

### TO IRONMONGERS, LOC

TENDERS will be received by the Light Committee, at the office, held on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, fitting, and leaving complete of 56 Arc Lamp Pillars. Particulars on application to Mr. P. T. M. Electrical Engineer. Sealed "Tender for Arc Lamp Lock at this office up to 2 p.m. instant.—By order.

W. M. NOLAN  
Secretary

### COUNTY BOROUGH LIMERICK

#### OIL CLOTHING V

THE Cleansing, &c., Com meeting on Wednesday December, 1907, consider ten of 25 Suits of Oil Clothing for Cleansing and Repairing Dep arce with the specification to Surveyor's Office, Town Ha will be required to sign a c pared by the Law Agent.

Tenders, on the prescribe had from the undersigned samples of the material, will up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the at "Tender for Oil Clothing."

The lowest or any tender n By orde  
W. M. NO