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LIMERICK LND

# The Limerick Chronicle.

ESTABLISHED 1766.

154th YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1921

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Form 52.  
Notice of Poor Rates Having  
Been Made.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallock  
Limerick No 1, Mitchelstown No 2, New  
castle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that Poor Rates  
have been duly made on the Property  
Rateable thereto in above-named Districts.  
The Rates for the Ordinary Expenditure of  
the said Districts for the service of the year  
ending the 31st March, 1922, chargeable to the  
above-named Districts, are at the following Rates  
in the Pound:—

To be levied on  
Agricultural  
Land.

Sums levied in  
Agricultural  
Land.

To be levied on  
other  
Hereditaments.

CROOM.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 57-235 57-235

Do District do 32-856 32-856

153-648 153-648

Total to be levied 12 10 12 10

KILMALLOCK.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 63-159 63-159

Do District do 34-849 34-849

151-565 151-565

Total to be levied 12 7 12 7

MITCHELSTOWN NO. 2.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 40-330 40-330

Do District do 52-794 52-794

146-681 146-681

Total to be levied 12 3 12 3

RATHKEALE.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 70-619 70-619

Do District do 44-170 44-170

168-346 168-346

Total to be levied 14 0 14 0

GLIN.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 91-778 91-778

Do District do 89-935 89-935

235-270 235-270

Total to be levied 19 7 19 7

LIMERICK NO. 1.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 95-330 95-330

Do District do 64-444 64-444

203-331 203-331

Total to be levied 18 11 18 11

NEWCASTLE.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 68-783 68-783

Do District do 80-654 80-654

200-994 200-994

Total to be levied 16 9 16 9

TIPPERARY NO 2.

In respect of Co Charges 53-557 53-557

Do Union do 57-483 57-483

Do District do 39-217 39-217

150-257 150-257

Total to be levied 12 7 12 7

And whereas certain Separate Charges are  
chargeable on the Areas or Contributory Places  
hereunder mentioned, the following Special  
Founding Rates have been added to the  
Rates above mentioned for the payment of such  
Separate Charges, and the same form part of and  
will be collected with the above General Poor  
Rate:—

District of which  
Separate Charge  
is Leviable.

Nature of  
Separate  
Charges.

Rate in the  
Pound to be  
levied thereon.

County at large Criminal Injury 0 0 1/2

Croom Rural District Public Health 0 0 1/2

Glin do do 0 0 1/2

Kilmallock do do 0 0 1/2

Limerick Dispensary do do 0 0 1/2

Bruff do do 0 0 1/2

Brures do do 0 0 1/2

Limerick Rural do do 0 0 1/2

District do Criminal Injury 0 0 1/2

Antioch Dispensary do Public Health 0 0 1/2

Cahoonish do do 0 0 1/2

Clarina do do 0 0 1/2

Limerick Rural do do 0 0 1/2

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trict do 0

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trict do 0 12

Ardragh Dispensary do 0 0 1/2

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Newcastle do do 0 0 1/2

Rathkeale Rural Dis-

trict do 0 24

do do Rural and

Urban Electoral Divi-

sions do 0 2

Tipperary Rural Dis-

trict do 0 12

do do do 0 12

do do do 0 0 1/2

do do do 0 0 1/2

do do do 0 0 1/2

do do do 0 0 1/2

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Chateau Le Bourdieu 3/-

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TRIFLED WITH—Take care of your  
teeth in keeping with their value. Have a dental  
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Brush should also be used. Our assortment is  
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make a pint of effective fly-killer; 1/- per bottle.  
Flies must hate WIDDESS, the Chemist. He  
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white with Snowflake Cream. No trouble,  
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To-day Glaxo is the most widely distributed  
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help to digest the food; are soothing, antacid,  
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Powder are greatly appreciated just now for  
their pleasant cooling properties. You know how  
the strong sun burns up the skin. Use Iolima  
Cream and keep your complexion. Iolima Powder  
is the lightest face powder known; it adheres  
invisibly and does away with the unpleasant  
moist appearance of the skin in hot weather.  
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18th June, 1921.

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## CLARE COUNTY COUNCIL.

### Direct Labour.

Reno, Saturday.

At the adjourned meeting of the Clare County Council, Mr. M. J. Brennan presiding, Mr. P. E. K. Duggan, O.S., submitted a report on the Direct Labour Scheme, which was adopted by the Council. The scheme was approved for the new scheme. It was suggested that the Council should be better worked by contract. The Council decided to accept the scheme and to ask that the direct labour scheme be continued.

The Chairman said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed all over the county at the working of the direct labour scheme, and now the Council was getting an opportunity, if they desired, to bring it up for the last time, to have it in keeping with the wishes of the people.

Mr. J. J. Conboy said the Council made an effort last year to have inquiry into the scheme, and went to a good deal of bother, but found that they could not get a County Surveyor from any other county to preside over the inquiry. Before the new scheme was drawn up, the inquiry should be held.

Mr. Crowley said he had a matter which would probably induce the holding of the inquiry. The machinery under the direct labour scheme, was very badly treated. One machine was not cleaned since last year. In February, three men were supposed to clean and look after the machinery at £4 a week each, and he proposed that these men be taken away, and that one local man be appointed, who would at least clean them and keep them in order. The other engine he saw should be repaired.

Mr. P. M. Killygaddy said that the engines should be repaired, and save the £4 a week each paid to the men.

Mr. Crowley said he was under the impression that the order made at the meeting at Knockree to have engines repaired was carried out. He was not aware that the engine drivers were there until it was brought under his notice.

There was considerable discussion, and it was decided to have the machines inspected, and properly looked after by a couple of competent men.

### UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS.

A letter was read from the Ministry of Transport relative to grants from the Unemployment Committee with reference to the application of the County Council for grants for the rebuilding of the sea-wall at Lahinch, and the sea-wall at Killybeg. The amount of grants which the Committee was prepared to give was £2,400, and £1,200, on the condition that all men whose wages were regarded as grant earning expenditure would be obtained through the Unemployment Committee. The Ministry of Transport would be prepared to make fortnightly payments of 50 per cent of the wages shown to have been properly incurred on account of each man employed.

Mr. Dobbin, C.S., said these were from the Unemployment Committee, to whom they had applied for the money, of which they had now given substantial amounts. The £1,200 given towards the work at Killybeg was very necessary, because the work had always been a heavy item of expenditure in the county, which would now be materially relieved. With regard to the grant for Lahinch Promenade, the amount, with the assistance from the Council, would be able to carry out most important work, and the place would be put in a sound condition until the Council would be in a financial position to carry out the entire reconstruction of the sea-wall. He urged upon the Council to accept the grant and to make the same arrangement by which he could accept it on behalf of the Council, and the money would be sent to him every fortnight, as was done in the case of former grants. There was a slight difference on the conditions of previous grants, as they were now to pay 50 per cent of the expenditure and the Council should provide the balance.

The Secretary read a letter from the Kilrush Rural District Council calling attention to the defective condition of the sea-wall at Strand line, Killybeg.

Mr. Dobbin said that was the work for which they got the £1,200.

Mr. Dwyer referred to the sea-wall at Kilrush, which ought to be taken in hands the same as the works at Killybeg and Lahinch.

Mr. McGrath (O'Connell's Mill) asked were they to under the grant, which would now be applied to the parties who were working on the sea-wall, and not allocated for any other specific purpose.

Mr. Dobbin: They must be devoted to the works in respect of which they were granted.

Mr. O'Loughlin (Lisannon): It is a matter of vital importance that something should be done with Lahinch.

There was considerable discussion and eventually on the motion of Mr. O'Loughlin (Ballyvaughan), seconded by Mr. J. D. Moloney, a resolution was adopted.

That the grant of £2,400 for the Lahinch sea-wall be accepted from the Ministry of Transport on the condition set out in their letter of September 16; the work to be of such a permanent character that it can afterwards be devoted to the complete sea-wall when the Council decide upon having it constructed. That Mr. Dobbin is to submit plans of the proposed work to the responsible Minister of An Dail for sanction.

KILKESH SEA-WALL.

The grant in respect of Killybeg, £1,200, was next considered, the acceptance having been proposed by Mr. McGrath (Ballyvaughan). The Chairman (Mr. J. D. Moloney), at this juncture, said that £200 would have to be borne by the ratepayers.

Mr. Crowley: Would that be a County-at-large charge?

Mr. Dobbin said that it would be. It would come before the District Council for their consideration. The Chairman said before the proposal was carried they should understand the rates would have to contribute £200.

Mr. McGrath seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

Mr. O'Dwyer again drew attention to the Kilrush work to which he had previously referred, and also said that in Satterly Island, the inhabitants were strongly complaining that the sea was actually doing for them what it had done for Lahinch. It was eating away the little roadway on the island in front of their houses.

Mr. Dobbin said he would try to get a grant for Satterly.

Mr. McGrath said it was absolutely essential that the place should be looked after.

Mr. Dobbin again promised to make the application for a grant for this work.

There was a letter from the Ennistymon District Council forwarding a number of labourers' names, men unemployed who were working on the road.

There was some discussion, and it was decided to grant £20 to the Ennistymon District Council, to be employed in "work every round work."

Mr. Devitt brought forward the necessity of an overcoat for the Ennistymon district, and the Chairman said if the work was resumed under Section 54 it was understood that the man appointed would have to act as overcoat also at Ballyvaughan.

Mr. P. Devitt proposed that Mr. P. O'Brien, Killybeg, be appointed overcoat.

Mr. O'Loughlin (Killybeg) seconded this.

Mr. O'Loughlin (Lisannon) proposed the appointment of Mr. Dan Garrihy, and he was seconded by Mr. McGrath (Ballyvaughan).

On a poll, Mr. O'Brien was elected by 14 votes to 7, three members not voting.

Mr. Patrick Hegarty, road clerk, was voted an increase of £40 in his salary.

Mr. Murr, Hogan was voted a gratuity of £70 on resigning his position, which was to be paid on the grounds that the disability which led to his resignation was caused during his employment.

Other matters were discussed and orders made thereon.

Adjourned.

## IRISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

### Provisional Settlement.

#### Work Resumed Yesterday.

The resumed conference between representatives of the Midland and Western Railway Company and the Dublin and South-Eastern Company and those of the men involved in the "shoppers' strike" which was held at the Ministry of Labour, Dublin, on Saturday, resulted in an agreement whereby work was resumed yesterday, pending arbitration.

The agreement between the parties is as follows:—

(1) Work to be resumed forthwith without prejudice.

(2) Arbitration to be held and an award issued within ten days, to determine the question of the reasonableness or otherwise of the six shillings per week reduction, it being understood that the arbitrator has power under this clause to determine (a) the amount of the reduction, if any; (b) the date when the reduction, if any, comes into operation; and (c) the right to district rates of pay.

As regards (a), it is understood that the arbitrator has the right to postpone, at his discretion, his decision on the question within a reasonable period.

Lord Justice O'Connor will preside over the arbitration tribunal, which will meet on Wednesday. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company was represented at the conference. The services on the various lines affected by the strike were improved during Saturday and Sunday, and the engineers and fitters who were intimidated on Friday when going to work resumed duty on Saturday without molestation.

It was learned that Sir William Goulding, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, was unable, without the authority of the directors, to consent to his company being a party to the arbitration. The number of men on strike is estimated at 2,500, of whom 1,600 are employees of the Great Southern and Western Co. On the Dublin and South-Eastern and Midland and Great Western lines, the strike is estimated at 2,500, of whom 1,600 are employees of the Great Southern and Western Co. On the Dublin and South-Eastern and Midland and Great Western lines, the strike is estimated at 2,500, of whom 1,600 are employees of the Great Southern and Western Co.

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## THE HARVEST MOON.

### BY A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

It is a quiet symbol of autumn peacefulness to see the harvest moon shining brightly in the sky at night, and throwing dark shadow lines behind gate pillars and the tops of the trees. The moon which becomes full nearest the autumn equinox, and this happened on the Friday of last week. The peculiarity of the harvest moon is that, as it approaches the full, it rises for several nights at very nearly the same hour. For this reason it enables farmers to get in their crops even when the sunlight begins to fade, and after the latter has finally disappeared. It is not, however, as close to the earth as the full moon of the winter months, but even if the distance of the satellite is 249,000 or 250,000 miles further away than January's moon, what is this in a universe where the sun irradiates both our planet and its attendant night lamp, and blazes through a space of 93,000,000 miles?

In comparison, the moon is as close to the earth as the gas-jet in the across street lamp is to the head of a passer-by on the footpath, while the moon, in turn, with all the 249,000 odd miles of intervening space, is still nearer than the sun is to both. The sun was worshipped by primitive man as the source of life. In truth, it is the sun's heat which makes life of all kinds on the earth possible, but with heat the sun also supplies light. The light of the full moon is the sun's reflected rays playing upon the averted side of the earth. Whether these weakened and deflected rays contribute any material heat to the earth's surface is little likely, though some scientists claim that they do. None the less, it would need much of even bottled moonlight to cook a chop or grill a steak.

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## HINTS FOR THE HOME.

### BY A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

Very few women seem to have learnt the art of dusting furniture—for assuredly it is an art.

It is always necessary to have a duster in each hand, the one in the left hand being used to prevent danger when lifting or standing in the furniture. Each piece should be wiped lightly from the top downwards, to remove dust, and then, after the dust has been shaken out of the window—not over the carpet—it should be rubbed between the dusters with both hands. This saves time, and ensures all sides being bright.

A damp cloth is the best of all dusters, although many women will not use one of any account, under the impression that it injures the polish. This is absurd. It may remove the gloss, but this can be brought back when the surface of the wood is dry by rubbing with a dry cloth. The advantage of a damp duster is that, instead of allowing the dust to fly all over the room, it is kept close to the cloth, keeping it from settling elsewhere. When using a damp duster go over a small space at one time, and rinse the cloth well and often.

Blotting paper on furniture have become so common, that a teaspoonful of turps and mix with an equal quantity of linseed oil. Take a small brush, dip in the mixture, and pass quickly over the surface. In half a minute the scratch will disappear. Instantly wipe off the mixture with a soft cloth, and rub vigorously for two or three minutes.

To REMOVE MEDICINE STAINS.

Stains made by medicines and liniments are among the most obstinate of removal, and frequently tax amateur knowledge to the utmost. Iodine marks may, however, be successfully removed by means of liquid ammonia, a little of the spirit being poured into a bowl, and the stained garment laid across it, and the spot dabbed repeatedly with the fingers until it disappears. It should then be rinsed in tepid water and washed with strong soap in the usual manner.

CLEANING OILY BOTTLES.

A good method of cleaning bottles which have contained an oily substance is to wash them with very hot coffee grounds, and then rinse in hot water.

TO EXTERMINATE ANTS.

These tiresome little insects usually make their home in a cupboard or larder, and they are very difficult to exterminate for some time. To attract and to exterminate them at the same time. Remove all food from the infested spot, and make a trap by placing a large plate smeared with jam or honey in a conspicuous position. Sprinkle the jam with a solution of carbolic acid, or spirits of camphor. Ants are averse from strong smells, but their tastes differ, and it is sometimes necessary to try several means of driving them away. Whenever possible, however, use an opening through which they come, and plug the hole with cement.

CLEANING THE TEAPOT.

A badly stained inside of a metal teapot is best cleaned by filling it with very hot soda water, and allowing it to stand for some hours. Turn out some of the water, and add a length of copper wire, which, being pliable, can be used when covered with a piece of flannel to scour with. Rinse thoroughly afterwards in plenty of clear tepid water until all trace of soda has gone.

HOW TO MAKE CANDIED PEEL.

Thick peel is better than thin. Scrape the inside carefully to remove all pith, and soak the sections of lemon or orange peel in strong salt water for forty-eight hours. Wash well, and drain off the water. Boil the peel in a sieve to drain. In the meantime prepare a syrup of one pound of loaf sugar to a pint of water, and boil for half an hour. Then replace the peel once more, and allow to boil for another half-hour until it looks tender. Remove the peel for the second time, and add to the syrup as much sugar as it will take (probably one pound). Bring to boiling point, replace the peel, and allow to simmer very gently until the syrup becomes thick. It is then to be drained, and the peel to be put in a jar, and covered with a pound of sugar will make several pounds of candied peel.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.

Take two quarts of green tomatoes, wipe them, remove the stalks, and cut them into thin slices. Sprinkle with salt, and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Into a saucepan put a quart of vinegar, a gill of treacle, a tablespoonful of mustard, a dessertspoonful of cayenne, and bring to the boil. Add the tomatoes, three large onions, thinly sliced, and half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Cook for five minutes, put into jars, and cover in the usual way.

SPINACH A LA CREME.

Pick and wash about two pounds of spinach, put it into a stewpan with a very small quantity of water, add salt to taste, and boil until tender. When done, pour off the water, drain the spinach on a colander, and drain again and chop it rather finely. Add one ounce of butter in a stewpan, add half an ounce of cornflour, put in the chopped spinach, season with pepper and a little grated nutmeg, stir over the fire till thoroughly hot, add a little cream, salt, milk, and let simmer for a few minutes. Dish up on a round dish, and garnish with a few neatly-cut pieces of toasted bread. Serve hot.

VEAL AND HAM MOULD.

This makes a very nice cold dish served with salad. Cut about a pound of cold veal and the same number of slices of cold boiled bacon or ham, and have ready two hard-boiled eggs cut in slices. Put the slices of veal, ham, and eggs alternately in a mould with chopped parsley, pepper, and salt sprinkled in between each layer. When the mould is nearly full up with half a pint of good, well-flavoured gravy in which has been dissolved half an ounce of gelatine. Bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

RABBIT STEWED WITH ONIONS.

Cut a rabbit into the usual joints, soak all discoloured parts for an hour in strong salt water, then wash in fresh water. Line a large stewing jar (or strong-iron saucepan) with a layer of onion, put in the rabbit in a single layer of rabbit, season with salt and pepper, and cover rather thickly with pea flour (or ordinary flour baked to a fawn colour, but the pea flour is better). Add a little salt, pork in fine strips, then put in the remainder of the rabbit adding seasoning, etc., as before. Cover the top completely with slices of onion, and add two tablespoonfuls of water. Cook