

Office of the City Manager & Town Clerk,
Town Hall,
Limerick.

4th June, 1947.

A Dhuine Uasail,

With reference to yours of the 1st instant Ref:P.10420/47, B.S. C.B.Luimníghe, the following are the matters which they City Council desire to form the subject of a discussion with the Minister:-

1. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The setting up of a Joint Public Assistance Authority for the County Borough of Limerick, the County of Limerick, and the portions of the County of Clare contiguous to the City of Limerick.

The history of the formation in 1921 of the Public Assistance district of the County Borough of Limerick has been already the subject of two investigations - one by the Poor Law Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, Including the Insane Poor, appointed on the 19th March, 1925, and whose report was published in August, 1927, and the other being a Public Sworn Inquiry held by Mr.J.McLysaght, B.L., Local Government Inspector, from the 20th to the 29th September, 1932. At both these investigations the inequity of having made the County Borough of Limerick a distinct Public Assistance District was stressed.

Briefly, the position was that prior to 1921 the County Borough of Limerick, the Limerick No. 1 Rural District (which was situated in the County Limerick), and the Limerick No. 2 Rural District (which was situated in County Clare), formed one district for Poor Law purposes, the total valuation of the district being £210,600. As a result of differences of opinion between representatives of County Limerick, County Clare, and the County Borough of Limerick, on the question of the re-organisation of the old Union District (under Dail Eireann), County Limerick cut away completely for Public Assistance purposes from the City, and County Clare did likewise, which meant that Limerick City ipso facto became a Public Assistance District with a then valuation of £76,800, which shows the extent to which Limerick City was penalised. This is the only case in Ireland where a Public Assistance area of charge was reduced and was contrary to the fundamental idea underlying the re-organisation undertaken by Dail Eireann at that time, which was intended to increase the areas of charge. The result of this disintegration has been obvious in Limerick even to the present day, and even though the rate is very excessive as compared with other County Boroughs, such as Cork and Waterford, the services are not up to the standard of the services in these cities, despite the fact that up to the present the full cost of medical assistance is not borne by the ratepayers.

The following is a brief summary of the medical services to-day:-

Limerick is divided into three dispensary districts, having one central dispensary which is used for all three

districts. This central dispensary is not well equipped and it would appear that the work imposed on the three medical officers is too great. There are two voluntary hospitals - Barrington's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and for a contribution of £400 each per annum from the Corporation these hospitals treat a very large proportion of the City patients, a proportion which is by no means measured by the contribution given by the Corporation. It is sufficient to say that for the City of Limerick there is no Out-Patients' Department in the City Home and Hospital, to give an indication of the extent of the work which is done by these voluntary hospitals. In fact there is only one doctor and house surgeon available for the City Home and Hospital patients, which means that it would not be possible to have an Out-Patients' Department without increasing the Medical Staff. All accident cases, and all out-patients, in addition to a very large number of in-patients, are treated in the voluntary hospitals. Up to the present, the annual deficit of Barrington's Hospital, which is substantial, has been paid by the Hospitals Trust but they have recently advised that they cannot continue to pay this, and they have requested Barrington's Hospital to approach the Corporation with a view to having these deficits met out of the rates, which request has been refused by the Corporation, owing to the acute state of its finances and the exceptionally high rate in Limerick. As it is the intention to provide a Regional Hospital, it is natural to assume that Limerick patients will tend more and more to go to this hospital rather than to the voluntary hospitals, which means that the provision of the Regional Hospital will impose a very heavy financial burden on the Limerick Corporation.

The following is a brief survey of the structural condition of each of the sections of the City Home and Hospital:-

Acute Hospital: This has been renovated since 1922 but there is still no central heating, except in the operating theatre, and there is a very inadequate hot water system.

Fever Hospital: Also renovated since 1922 but is not centrally heated. Hot water system defective, and the exterior walls are in a much poorer condition than those of the Acute Hospital.

Home for the Aged and Infirm: This Home is to all intents and purposes exactly as it was in 1922 with the exception that a few lavatories etc. have been installed. It is, of course, 25 years older. There is no central heating here at present or for a very long time past but it is understood there was central heating in 1922.

Home for Unmarried Mothers, Orphans, and Destitute Children: This is exactly as it was in 1922, only, of course, 25 years older. No alterations or renewals appear to have been carried out. It is entirely unsuitable for the purpose and should be replaced or completely renovated.

These matters have already been brought to the notice of your Department with a view to getting a Hospitals Trust grant for renovation of the City Home and Hospital buildings, but so far no definite reply has been received.

If the City must now shoulder the deficits of the local hospitals and the increased burden which will be put on it as a result of the establishment of the Regional Hospital, it means

that any improvements contemplated in services must be abandoned, and even the proper maintenance of the buildings, assuming that improvements were financed out of Hospitals Trust funds, would be impossible unless an extraordinarily high rate for Public Assistance is levied on the City district.

It is submitted that the defects in the present services are a direct result of the disintegration of the Public Assistance district and the reduction of the area of charge to little more than one-third of its former size, and it is also submitted that in order to remedy this state of affairs it is necessary to establish a Joint Public Assistance district, as requested by the City Council.

A statement of costings in relation to this matter, comparing the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford with Limerick is attached. The costings prior to March, 1944, are contained in Mr. McLysaght's report. Further information on this matter is also contained in the report of the Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, appointed on 19th March 1925 - report issued in 1927 (See pages 35 and 80).

2. INCREASED GRANTS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SERVICES: The City Council are of opinion that the grants which are given for Public Assistance Institutions and for certain Public Assistance Schemes are inadequate, and would stress how unfair it is to expect cities, which have heavy obligations in relation to the housing of the working classes and in relation to the development and improvement of their cities, to bear the full costs of the maintenance of institutions, even assuming that Joint Public Assistance districts with proper areas of charge exist.

Substantial improvements are being carried out in practically all hospitals throughout the Country with the aid of Hospitals Trust grants and from the text of the new Public Health Bill, it is obvious that there are further improvements contemplated. These impose, and will impose, a very heavy charge on ratepayers, while a very large number of people as well as ratepayers will benefit substantially, and the Council believes that those people should bear their just share of this burden through grants from central funds.

The Council also feels that central funds should bear the full cost of the Footwear Scheme. This is a scheme which is largely applicable to non-Public Assistance cases, and it has put an additional burden on the ratepayers in respect of these cases, at a time when they could least bear it.

The cost of the administration of other schemes, such as the Free Milk Scheme, Food Voucher Scheme, Footwear Scheme, and School Meals Scheme, should also rank for the appropriate grant from central funds.

3. INCREASED MENTAL HOSPITAL CHARGES:

It is appreciated that repeated requests have been made to different Ministers for Local Government and Public Health in relation to the grant available towards the cost of maintenance in district mental hospitals, of the insane poor.

Even since 1935 this burden has increased so much that the City Council feels that something must be done (from central funds) in order to relieve the extraordinary burden which is being placed on the ratepayers of the County Borough of Limerick.

Here it should be emphasised that while it is appreciated that every County Borough in Ireland must maintain its insane poor in proportion to the number of patients in Mental Hospitals or Joint Mental Hospitals, their maintenance is usually an exceptionally high burden in County Boroughs where the housing conditions, social surroundings, and thickly populated slum areas can naturally be expected to yield more material for mental hospitals than rural districts.

The cost of maintenance for Limerick Mental Hospital patients this year is practically 4/- in the £. A table is attached showing the increased costs since 1935, from which it will be observed that County Limerick, an area which is five times as highly valued as the County Borough, contributes £49,207, whereas the County Borough contributes £22,548.

Having regard to the recent substantial increases which have been given to rural areas by way of Agricultural Grant, my Council feels that the City ratepayers are being unduly burdened, while the burden on rural ratepayers which by no means is heavy at present, is being substantially lightened by Agricultural Grants, and no corresponding relief is being given to City ratepayers.

The Council submits that it was the intention in 1898 that the State should bear 50% of the maintenance costs of mental patients. The average cost of maintenance for years 1896-98 appears to be 8/- approximately. They believe that it is unfair to ratepayers to expect them to bear practically the full costs of all the improvements that have been effected in the mental treatment and the conditions of patients and employees in District Mental Hospitals since that year, and in addition to increased grants they are of opinion that the cost of the maintenance of mental patients should be in proportion to the valuation of the respective districts rather than in proportion to the number of patients maintained in mental hospitals from each district, i.e. the cost of maintenance of patients should be as near as possible to the ability of the people of the various districts to pay, rather than having the poorest district with the greatest number of patients bearing the total cost of its patients.

When a person entitled to Old Age Pension becomes insane and is committed to a Mental Hospital, the Old Age Pension is withdrawn. Similarly people who are entitled to National Health do not get the insurance benefit while maintained in the Mental Hospital. The Council are of opinion that the State should not be relieved of its obligation under Old Age Pension Acts at the expense of the rates, and similarly National Health should not benefit at expense of rates.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACTS:

Finally, the City Council wish to bring to the notice of the Minister certain matters in relation to the giving of Unemployment Assistance Grants and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts 1933-38.

First, the Council wishes to point out that this contribution is entirely inequitable and that no contribution should be expected from rates towards the cost of the administration of these Acts.

Secondly, if the administration of these Acts must be subsidised out of rates, my Council urges on the Minister that the contribution should be from all rates, not from the rates of certain Urban and County Borough districts to the exclusion of County Councils.

While the Council do not agree that these Acts relieved rates under the heading of Public Assistance to any great extent, they would point out that rural districts obtain substantial benefits from the operation of the Acts without any contribution whatsoever from the rural rates, while urban districts benefit to no great extent, if at all. Even taking into account the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote (Relief Grants), it appears that the City does not benefit to the extent to which it should benefit. For instance, this year a Relief Scheme of £17,400 has been allocated to the City of Limerick, which means that a local contribution of £2900 must be given to supplement a grant of £14,500. These schemes require to have a high labour content, which is only 75% efficient. This would mean that the total amount of work which would be accomplished for a scheme of £17,400 would be only £15,225, assuming 50% local contribution, so that for a works of £15,225, the total local contribution given is £2900 plus £7525, making a total contribution of £10,425 from the City, which means a net gain to the City of £4800, on work of a type which is not absolutely essential, but it means a very substantial gain to the State, as all the labour for these schemes are recruited through the Employment Exchange from those who are in receipt of Unemployment Assistance, etc., and no facility is afforded to the Corporation for the employment of people on Home Assistance who are not in receipt of assistance from the Exchange. It means in fact that all the contributions which are given by the Corporation are given towards the relief of State expenditure and do not effect any relief on local expenditure.

My Council believes -

- (a) that a contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts should not be necessary.
- (b) that in view of the contribution towards Relief Schemes which is given by the Local Authority, i.e. £2900, those who are on Home Assistance should take priority for employment over those who are in receipt of assistance from the Employment Exchange.

The Council appreciates that there may be no connection between the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, but they wish to stress that the effect of the former is to relieve State expenditure on the latter; in fact to a great extent, it is giving employment instead of Unemployment Assistance - but that the local rates are not relieved by the Schemes at all. It must not, however, be understood that the Council are unmindful of the fact that a good deal of work, particularly public amenity schemes, is being accomplished; but they wish to stress, above all, the fact that they are, when the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts is taken into consideration, paying a very substantial contribution towards these works which might not be undertaken at all had the Local Authority a free hand in the matter, as public expenditure on these schemes might not be warranted in view of the high rate.

Certain other anomalies make themselves apparent from the point of view of the administration of Unemployment Assistance Acts, which operate only to cast a further burden on the Public Assistance Authority. These are:-

(a) If a person is convicted of an offence in any Court of Justice, for instance the stealing of a donkey, or larceny of any description, and is committed to gaol for any period, in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court the Employment Exchange disqualifies him for three months and his wife and family become a burden on the local rates.

The same obtains in a case where a man is convicted in Court for over-drawing Unemployment Assistance.

(b) If a man is adjudged by the Employment Exchange as not genuinely seeking work, he is disqualified from obtaining assistance under the Unemployment Acts indefinitely, and he, his wife and children, become a burden on the local rates, but what is worse still, if there is an Unemployment Scheme, he will not be offered work from the Exchange, which means in many cases that his wife and children become practically a permanent burden on the local rates.

(c) Further, if there is a strike involving a particular category in the City, say for instance Carters, payment of Unemployment Assistance is stopped to these carters, even though they themselves may not be on strike and they become a temporary burden on the rates.

(d) Finally, those who are drawing U.I.B. are not notified in time by the Employment Exchange before the U.I.B. ceases, as regards the period which they are required to have their application lodged for Unemployment Assistance before that Assistance can be given. The result is that people who are not aware of the procedure find that, when they have drawn all the U.I.B. to which they are entitled, they have several weeks to wait before they get Unemployment Assistance, which means that for these weeks they must be maintained at the expense of the rates.

(e) As regards National Health Insurance Benefit, it appears that those who are not in benefit with the National Health Insurance Society get Unemployment Assistance while they are able to work but immediately they become ill they have no State assistance to get at all and are absolutely penniless, with the result that they become a complete burden on the local rates.

The City Council are of opinion that when a person is convicted of an offence by a Court of Justice, no additional penalty should be imposed on him by the State to the detriment of the rate-paying community, and that the State should accept full responsibility for the assistance of those people who are qualified to obtain benefit under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, and any action which the State takes in order to enforce the regulations governing that benefit, and to prevent abuses, should not be done at the expense of the rate-paying community.

Mise, le meas,


City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

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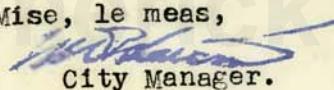
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City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

Office of the City Manager & Town Clerk,
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1932. At both these investigations the inequity of
having made the County Borough of Limerick a distinct Public
Assistance District was stressed.

Briefly, the position was that prior to 1921 the County
Borough of Limerick, the Limerick No. 1 Rural District (which
was situated in the County Limerick), and the Limerick No. 2
Rural District (which was situated in County Clare), formed
one district for Poor Law purposes, the total valuation of
the district being £210,600. As a result of differences of
opinion between representatives of County Limerick, County
Clare, and the County Borough of Limerick, on the question
of the re-organisation of the old Union District (under Dail
Eireann), County Limerick cut away completely for Public
Assistance purposes from the City, and County Clare did likewise,
which meant that Limerick City ipso facto became a Public
Assistance District with a then valuation of £76,800, which
shows the extent to which Limerick City was penalised. This
is the only case in Ireland where a Public Assistance area
of charge was reduced and was contrary to the fundamental idea
underlying the re-organisation undertaken by Dail Eireann at
that time, which was intended to increase the areas of charge.
The result of this disintegration has been obvious in Limerick
even to the present day, and even though the rate is very
excessive as compared with other County Boroughs, such as Cork
and Waterford, the services are not up to the standard of the
services in these cities, despite the fact that up to the
present the full cost of medical assistance is not borne by the
ratepayers.

The following is a brief summary of the medical services
to-day:-

Limerick is divided into three dispensary districts,
having one central dispensary which is used for all three

districts. This central dispensary is not well equipped and it would appear that the work imposed on the three medical officers is too great. There are two voluntary hospitals - Barrington's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and for a contribution of £400 each per annum from the Corporation these hospitals treat a very large proportion of the City patients, a proportion which is by no means measured by the contribution given by the Corporation. It is sufficient to say that for the City of Limerick there is no Out-Patients' Department in the City Home and Hospital, to give an indication of the extent of the work which is done by these voluntary hospitals. In fact there is only one doctor and house surgeon available for the City Home and Hospital patients, which means that it would not be possible to have an Out-Patients' Department without increasing the Medical Staff. All accident cases, and all out-patients, in addition to a very large number of in-patients, are treated in the voluntary hospitals. Up to the present, the annual deficit of Barrington's Hospital, which is substantial, has been paid by the Hospitals Trust but they have recently advised that they cannot continue to pay this, and they have requested Barrington's Hospital to approach the Corporation with a view to having these deficits met out of the rates, which request has been refused by the Corporation, owing to the acute state of its finances and the exceptionally high rate in Limerick. As it is the intention to provide a Regional Hospital, it is natural to assume that Limerick patients will tend more and more to go to this hospital rather than to the voluntary hospitals, which means that the provision of the Regional Hospital will impose a very heavy financial burden on the Limerick Corporation.

The following is a brief survey of the structural condition of each of the sections of the City Home and Hospital:-

Acute Hospital: This has been renovated since 1922 but there is still no central heating, except in the operating theatre, and there is a very inadequate hot water system.

Fever Hospital: Also renovated since 1922 but is not centrally heated. Hot water system defective, and the exterior walls are in a much poorer condition than those of the Acute Hospital.

Home for the Aged and Infirm: This Home is to all intents and purposes exactly as it was in 1922 with the exception that a few lavatories etc. have been installed. It is, of course, 25 years older. There is no central heating here at present or for a very long time past but it is understood there was central heating in 1922.

Home for Unmarried Mothers, Orphans, and Destitute Children: This is exactly as it was in 1922, only, of course, 25 years older. No alterations or renewals appear to have been carried out. It is entirely unsuitable for the purpose and should be replaced or completely renovated.

These matters have already been brought to the notice of your Department with a view to getting a Hospitals Trust grant for renovation of the City Home and Hospital buildings, but so far no definite reply has been received.

If the City must now shoulder the deficits of the local hospitals and the increased burden which will be put on it as a result of the establishment of the Regional Hospital, it means

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that any improvements contemplated in services must be abandoned, and even the proper maintenance of the buildings, assuming that improvements were financed out of Hospitals Trust funds, would be impossible unless an extraordinarily high rate for Public Assistance is levied on the City district.

It is submitted that the defects in the present services are a direct result of the disintegration of the Public Assistance district and the reduction of the area of charge to little more than one-third of its former size, and it is also submitted that in order to remedy this state of affairs it is necessary to establish a Joint Public Assistance district, as requested by the City Council.

A statement of costings in relation to this matter, comparing the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford with Limerick is attached. The costings prior to March, 1944, are contained in Mr. McLysaght's report. Further information on this matter is also contained in the report of the Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, appointed on 19th March 1925 - report issued in 1927 (See pages 35 and 80).

2. INCREASED GRANTS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SERVICES: The City Council are of opinion that the grants which are given for Public Assistance Institutions and for certain Public Assistance Schemes are inadequate, and would stress how unfair it is to expect cities, which have heavy obligations in relation to the housing of the working classes and in relation to the development and improvement of their cities, to bear the full costs of the maintenance of institutions, even assuming that Joint Public Assistance districts with proper areas of charge exist.

Substantial improvements are being carried out in practically all hospitals throughout the Country with the aid of Hospitals Trust grants and from the text of the new Public Health Bill, it is obvious that there are further improvements contemplated. These impose, and will impose, a very heavy charge on ratepayers, while a very large number of people as well as ratepayers will benefit substantially, and the Council believes that those people should bear their just share of this burden through grants from central funds.

The Council also feels that central funds should bear the full cost of the Footwear Scheme. This is a scheme which is largely applicable to non-Public Assistance cases, and it has put an additional burden on the ratepayers in respect of these cases, at a time when they could least bear it.

The cost of the administration of other schemes, such as the Free Milk Scheme, Food Voucher Scheme, Footwear Scheme, and School Meals Scheme, should also rank for the appropriate grant from central funds.

3. INCREASED MENTAL HOSPITAL CHARGES:

It is appreciated that repeated requests have been made to different Ministers for Local Government and Public Health in relation to the grant available towards the cost of maintenance in district mental hospitals, of the insane poor.

Even since 1935 this burden has increased so much that the City Council feels that something must be done (from central funds) in order to relieve the extraordinary burden which is being placed on the ratepayers of the County Borough of Limerick.

Here it should be emphasised that while it is appreciated that every County Borough in Ireland must maintain its insane poor in proportion to the number of patients in Mental Hospitals or Joint Mental Hospitals, their maintenance is usually an exceptionally high burden in County Boroughs where the housing conditions, social surroundings, and thickly populated slum areas can naturally be expected to yield more material for mental hospitals than rural districts.

The cost of maintenance for Limerick Mental Hospital patients this year is practically 4/- in the £. A table is attached showing the increased costs since 1935, from which it will be observed that County Limerick, an area which is five times as highly valued as the County Borough, contributes £49,207, whereas the County Borough contributes £22,548.

Having regard to the recent substantial increases which have been given to rural areas by way of Agricultural Grant, my Council feels that the City ratepayers are being unduly burdened, while the burden on rural ratepayers which by no means is heavy at present, is being substantially lightened by Agricultural Grants, and no corresponding relief is being given to City ratepayers.

The Council submits that it was the intention in 1898 that the State should bear 50% of the maintenance costs of mental patients. The average cost of maintenance for years 1896-98 appears to be 8/- approximately. They believe that it is unfair to ratepayers to expect them to bear practically the full costs of all the improvements that have been effected in the mental treatment and the conditions of patients and employees in District Mental Hospitals since that year, and in addition to increased grants they are of opinion that the cost of the maintenance of mental patients should be in proportion to the valuation of the respective districts rather than in proportion to the number of patients maintained in mental hospitals from each district, i.e. the cost of maintenance of patients should be as near as possible to the ability of the people of the various districts to pay, rather than having the poorest district with the greatest number of patients bearing the total cost of its patients.

When a person entitled to Old Age Pension becomes insane and is committed to a Mental Hospital, the Old Age Pension is withdrawn. Similarly people who are entitled to National Health do not get the insurance benefit while maintained in the Mental Hospital. The Council are of opinion that the State should not be relieved of its obligation under Old Age Pension Acts at the expense of the rates, and similarly National Health should not benefit at expense of rates.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACTS:

Finally, the City Council wish to bring to the notice of the Minister certain matters in relation to the giving of Unemployment Assistance Grants and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts 1933-38.

First, the Council wishes to point out that this contribution is entirely inequitable and that no contribution should be expected from rates towards the cost of the administration of these Acts.

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Secondly, if the administration of these Acts must be subsidised out of rates, my Council urges on the Minister that the contribution should be from all rates, not from the rates of certain Urban and County Borough districts to the exclusion of County Councils.

While the Council do not agree that these Acts relieved rates under the heading of Public Assistance to any great extent, they would point out that rural districts obtain substantial benefits from the operation of the Acts without any contribution whatsoever from the rural rates, while urban districts benefit to no great extent, if at all. Even taking into account the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote (Relief Grants), it appears that the City does not benefit to the extent to which it should benefit. For instance, this year a Relief Scheme of £17,400 has been allocated to the City of Limerick, which means that a local contribution of £2900 must be given to supplement a grant of £14,500. These schemes require to have a high labour content, which is only 75% efficient. This would mean that the total amount of work which would be accomplished for a scheme of £17,400 would be only £15,225, assuming 50% local contribution, so that for a works of £15,225, the total local contribution given is £2900 plus £7525, making a total contribution of £10,425 from the City, which means a net gain to the City of £4800, on work of a type which is not absolutely essential, but it means a very substantial gain to the State, as all the labour for these schemes are recruited through the Employment Exchange from those who are in receipt of Unemployment Assistance, etc., and no facility is afforded to the Corporation for the employment of people on Home Assistance who are not in receipt of assistance from the Exchange. It means in fact that all the contributions which are given by the Corporation are given towards the relief of State expenditure and do not effect any relief on local expenditure.

My Council believes -

- (a) that a contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts should not be necessary.
- (b) that in view of the contribution towards Relief Schemes which is given by the Local Authority, i.e. £2900, those who are on Home Assistance should take priority for employment over those who are in receipt of assistance from the Employment Exchange.

The Council appreciates that there may be no connection between the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, but they wish to stress that the effect of the former is to relieve State expenditure on the latter; in fact to a great extent, it is giving employment instead of Unemployment Assistance - but that the local rates are not relieved by the Schemes at all. It must not, however, be understood that the Council are unmindful of the fact that a good deal of work, particularly public amenity schemes, is being accomplished; but they wish to stress, above all, the fact that they are, when the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts is taken into consideration, paying a very substantial contribution towards these works which might not be undertaken at all had the Local Authority a free hand in the matter, as public expenditure on these schemes might not be warranted in view of the high rate.

Certain other anomalies make themselves apparent from the point of view of the administration of Unemployment Assistance Acts, which operate only to cast a further burden on the Public Assistance Authority. These are:-

(a) If a person is convicted of an offence in any Court of Justice, for instance the stealing of a donkey, or larceny of any description, and is committed to gaol for any period, in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court the Employment Exchange disqualifies him for three months and his wife and family become a burden on the local rates.

The same obtains in a case where a man is convicted in Court for over-drawing Unemployment Assistance.

(b) If a man is adjudged by the Employment Exchange as not genuinely seeking work, he is disqualified from obtaining assistance under the Unemployment Acts indefinitely, and he, his wife and children, become a burden on the local rates, but what is worse still, if there is an Unemployment Scheme, he will not be offered work from the Exchange, which means in many cases that his wife and children become practically a permanent burden on the local rates.

(c) Further, if there is a strike involving a particular category in the City, say for instance Carters, payment of Unemployment Assistance is stopped to these carters, even though they themselves may not be on strike and they become a temporary burden on the rates.

(d) Finally, those who are drawing U.I.B. are not notified in time by the Employment Exchange before the U.I.B. ceases, as regards the period which they are required to have their application lodged for Unemployment Assistance before that Assistance can be given. The result is that people who are not aware of the procedure find that, when they have drawn all the U.I.B. to which they are entitled, they have several weeks to wait before they get Unemployment Assistance, which means that for these weeks they must be maintained at the expense of the rates.

(e) As regards National Health Insurance Benefit, it appears that those who are not in benefit with the National Health Insurance Society get Unemployment Assistance while they are able to work but immediately they become ill they have no State assistance to get at all and are absolutely penniless, with the result that they become a complete burden on the local rates.

The City Council are of opinion that when a person is convicted of an offence by a Court of Justice, no additional penalty should be imposed on him by the State to the detriment of the rate-paying community, and that the State should accept full responsibility for the assistance of those people who are qualified to obtain benefit under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, and any action which the State takes in order to enforce the regulations governing that benefit, and to prevent abuses, should not be done at the expense of the rate-paying community.

Mise, le meas,

[Signature]
City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

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Population of several towns in Cork.
 Cork 50,000
 Limerick 19,000.
 Waterford 10,000

Revenue in half yearly Exports. £5,11 — 16.8%.

£5,10 — 16.6%.

£3 do. 15.9%.

Amount of 1/8 m £ for U.A.

" " 1/7 " " " Publicans.

Density of total area including proposed
 added areas. 5-3 i.e. greater than 3-41 for
 Galway or Mayo. 4-28

Sum of half in U.A. £9-10-0 — £100

	£.
Year Ended 31/3/18	8658
" " 29	11462
" " 30	8913
" " 31	6803
" " 32	10298
" " 33	19935

Total for 6 years £66,069 Average per year £11,011

Year Ended 31/3/14	23513
" " 35	12259
" " 36	9457
" " 37	8798
" " 38	8102
" " 39	7254

Total for 6 years £76,327 Average per year £11,729

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Schemes which it is intended should be supported entirely from Government Fund but loans which at present local authorities have to contribute:-

Regional Sandára.

A. R. P.

Turf.

Industrial Schools.

Public Works Act.

Vocational Education.

Almshouses.

Combined Funding - Expenses & Administrative.

Officers & Employes (Local Commissions) ^{act.}

Manufacturing Loans ^{act.}

War Damage (Neutralist) act.

Footpath Scheme.



LAH/RH/1/201/1(22)

21665

AN ROIINN SLÁINTE,
(Department of Health)

TEACH AN CHUSTAÍM,
(Custom House)

BAILE ATHA CLIATH.
(Dublin)
24th Meitheamh... 1947.

In any further
correspondence
on this matter
quote the number

P.10420/4/47...
C.B. Luimneach.

Baile Átha Cliath...
Limerick.....

GW

Subject . P r o p o s a l . t o . s e t . u p . a . J o i n t . P u b l i c .
A s s i s t a n c e . A u t h o r i t y . e t c .

A Chars.

I am to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter (reference no.)
of the 4th June..... 1947.
and to inform you that it is receiving
attention.

Mise, le meas,
TOMÁS MAC LÍRÐGHAIL

R.S.4.

L1AH/PH/1/2C/1 (23)

21st June, 1947.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 19th instant transmitting a copy of a Resolution passed at the last meeting of your Board regarding stoppage of payment of Old Age Pensions and National Health Insurance from persons committed to Mental Hospitals, and in reply to inform you that I will arrange to include this matter for discussion between the Deputation appointed by the Corporation and the Minister for Health.

Yours faithfully,

City Manager.

P. Cox, Esq.,
Chief Clerk,
Mental Hospital,
Limerick.

Teach meabair-Gálaír Ceannairí Luimnise

DISTRICT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Súican 58
Telephone 58

M. O'Naicin Esq.,
City Manager,
City Hall,
Limerick.

Limerick, 19th June, 1947.

C/M

Dear Sir,

At the last meeting of the Board of this Hospital the members had under consideration the payments received from state funds and semi-state funds towards the maintenance of patients.

The Board noted that the payment of Old Age Pension and National Health Insurance ceased when patients in receipt of any of these monies were admitted to Mental Hospitals and in view that a deputation from Limerick Corporation to the Minister for Health is under consideration on the matter of state grants given to Local Authorities, the Joint Board at their recent meeting passed the following resolution:-

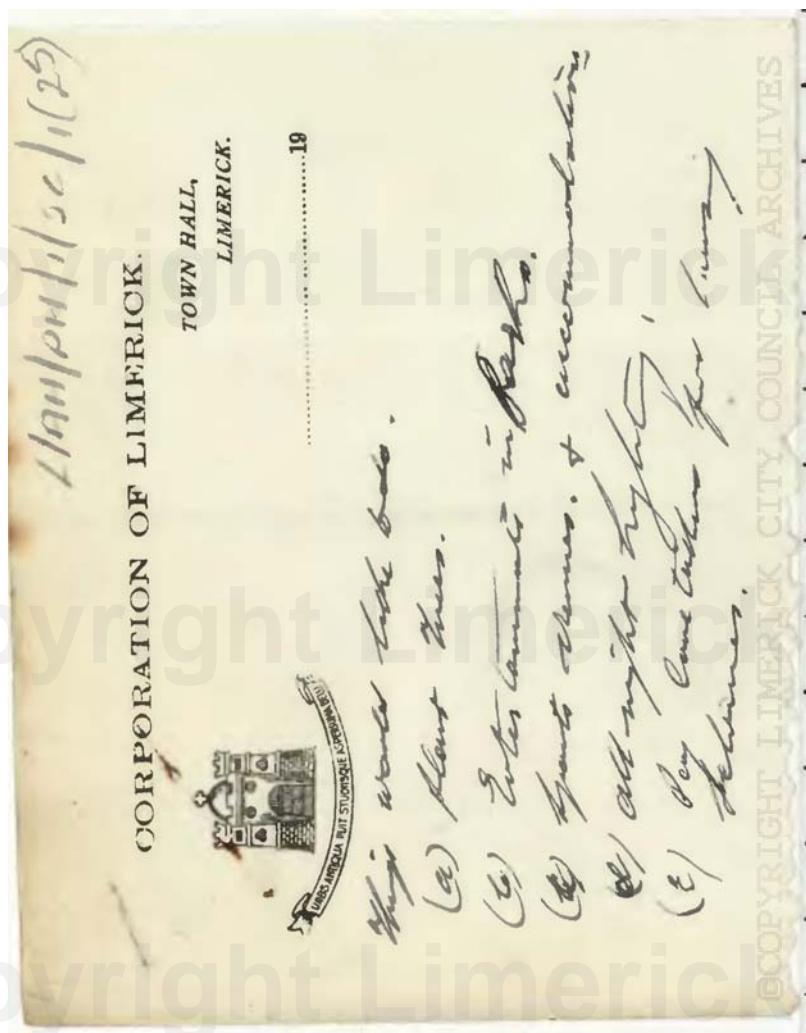
"On the proposal of Mr. Dillon seconded by Mr. Hayes it was unanimously resolved that the matter of the payment towards maintenance of National Health Insurance and Old Age Pensions in respect of patients in Mental Hospitals (less any grant at present being paid to Mental Hospital in respect of such persons) be a matter for inclusion in the forthcoming discussion between members of Limerick Corporation and the Minister for Health."

I have been directed by the Joint Board to forward this resolution to you for your information.

Yours faithfully,

Flex

Chief Clerk.



OIFIS DAIMHTEÓRA NA CATHRAC I AN ÁRNU-CLÉIRIG,
(OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER AND TOWN CLERK)

Seán 450-7
(TELEPHONE 450-7)

HALLA NA CATHRAC,
(TOWN HALL)

LUMNEAC.

(LIMERICK)

4th June, 1947.

A Dhuine Uasail,

With reference to yours of the 1st instant Ref:P.10420/47, B.S. C.B.Luimníghe, the following are the matters which they City Council desire to form the subject of a discussion with the Minister:-

1. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The setting up of a Joint Public Assistance Authority for the County Borough of Limerick, the County of Limerick, and the portions of the County of Clare contiguous to the City of Limerick.

The history of the formation in 1921 of the Public Assistance district of the County Borough of Limerick has been already the subject of two investigations - one by the Poor Law Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, Including the Insane Poor, appointed on the 19th March, 1925, and whose report was published in August, 1927, and the other being a Public Sworn Inquiry held by Mr.J.McLysaght, B.L., Local Government Inspector, from the 20th to the 29th September, 1932. At both these investigations the inequity of having made the County Borough of Limerick a distinct Public Assistance District was stressed.

Briefly, the position was that prior to 1921 the County Borough of Limerick, the Limerick No. 1 Rural District (which was situated in the County Limerick), and the Limerick No. 2 Rural District (which was situated in County Clare), formed one district for Poor Law purposes, the total valuation of the district being £210,600. As a result of differences of opinion between representatives of County Limerick, County Clare, and the County Borough of Limerick, on the question of the re-organisation of the old Union District (under Dail Eireann), County Limerick cut away completely for Public Assistance purposes from the City, and County Clare did likewise, which meant that Limerick City ipso facto became a Public Assistance District with a then valuation of £76,800, which shows the extent to which Limerick City was penalised. This is the only case in Ireland where a Public Assistance area of charge was reduced and was contrary to the fundamental idea underlying the re-organisation undertaken by Dail Eireann at that time, which was intended to increase the areas of charge. The result of this disintegration has been obvious in Limerick even to the present day, and even though the rate is very excessive as compared with other County Boroughs, such as Cork and Waterford, the services are not up to the standard of the services in these cities, despite the fact that up to the present the full cost of medical assistance is not borne by the ratepayers.

The following is a brief summary of the medical services to-day:-

Limerick is divided into three dispensary districts, having one central dispensary which is used for all three

districts. This central dispensary is not well equipped and it would appear that the work imposed on the three medical officers is too great. There are two voluntary hospitals - Barrington's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and for a contribution of £400 each per annum from the Corporation these hospitals treat a very large proportion of the City patients, a proportion which is by no means measured by the contribution given by the Corporation. It is sufficient to say that for the City of Limerick there is no Out-Patients' Department in the City Home and Hospital, to give an indication of the extent of the work which is done by these voluntary hospitals. In fact there is only one doctor and house surgeon available for the City Home and Hospital patients, which means that it would not be possible to have an Out-Patients' Department without increasing the Medical Staff. All accident cases, and all out-patients, in addition to a very large number of in-patients, are treated in the voluntary hospitals. Up to the present, the annual deficit of Barrington's Hospital, which is substantial, has been paid by the Hospitals Trust but they have recently advised that they cannot continue to pay this, and they have requested Barrington's Hospital to approach the Corporation with a view to having these deficits met out of the rates, which request has been refused by the Corporation, owing to the acute state of its finances and the exceptionally high rate in Limerick. As it is the intention to provide a Regional Hospital, it is natural to assume that Limerick patients will tend more and more to go to this hospital rather than to the voluntary hospitals, which means that the provision of the Regional Hospital will impose a very heavy financial burden on the Limerick Corporation.

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that any improvements contemplated in services must be abandoned, and even the proper maintenance of the buildings, assuming that improvements were financed out of Hospitals Trust funds, would be impossible unless an extraordinarily high rate for Public Assistance is levied on the City district.

It is submitted that the defects in the present services are a direct result of the disintegration of the Public Assistance district and the reduction of the area of charge to little more than one-third of its former size, and it is also submitted that in order to remedy this state of affairs it is necessary to establish a Joint Public Assistance district, as requested by the City Council.

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Even since 1935 this burden has increased so much that the City Council feels that something must be done from central funds) in order to relieve the extraordinary burden which is being placed on the ratepayers of the County Borough of Limerick.

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First, the Council wishes to point out that this contribution is entirely inequitable and that no contribution should be expected from rates towards the cost of the administration of these Acts.

Secondly, if the administration of these Acts must be subsidised out of rates, my Council urges on the Minister that the contribution should be from all rates, not from the rates of certain Urban and County Borough districts to the exclusion of County Councils.

While the Council do not agree that these Acts relieved rates under the heading of Public Assistance to any great extent, they would point out that rural districts obtain substantial benefits from the operation of the Acts without any contribution whatsoever from the rural rates, while urban districts benefit to no great extent, if at all. Even taking into account the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote (Relief Grants), it appears that the City does not benefit to the extent to which it should benefit. For instance, this year a Relief Scheme of £17,400 has been allocated to the City of Limerick, which means that a local contribution of £2900 must be given to supplement a grant of £14,500. These schemes require to have a high labour content, which is only 75% efficient. This would mean that the total amount of work which would be accomplished for a scheme of £17,400 would be only £15,225, assuming 50% local contribution, so that for a works of £15,225, the total local contribution given is £2900 plus £7525, making a total contribution of £10,425 from the City, which means a net gain to the City of £4800, on work of a type which is not absolutely essential, but it means a very substantial gain to the State, as all the labour for these schemes are recruited through the Employment Exchange from those who are in receipt of Unemployment Assistance, etc., and no facility is afforded to the Corporation for the employment of people on Home Assistance who are not in receipt of assistance from the Exchange. It means in fact that all the contributions which are given by the Corporation are given towards the relief of State expenditure and do not effect any relief on local expenditure.

My Council believes -

- (a) that a contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts should not be necessary.
- (b) that in view of the contribution towards Relief Schemes which is given by the Local Authority, i.e. £2900, those who are on Home Assistance should take priority for employment over those who are in receipt of assistance from the Employment Exchange.

The Council appreciates that there may be no connection between the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, but they wish to stress that the effect of the former is to relieve State expenditure on the latter; in fact to a great extent, it is giving employment instead of Unemployment Assistance - but that the local rates are not relieved by the Schemes at all. It must not, however, be understood that the Council are unmindful of the fact that a good deal of work, particularly public amenity schemes, is being accomplished; but they wish to stress, above all, the fact that they are, when the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts is taken into consideration, paying a very substantial contribution towards these works which might not be undertaken at all had the Local Authority a free hand in the matter, as public expenditure on these schemes might not be warranted in view of the high rate.

Certain other anomalies make themselves apparent from the point of view of the administration of Unemployment Assistance Acts, which operate only to cast a further burden on the Public Assistance Authority. These are:-

(a) If a person is convicted of an offence in any Court of Justice, for instance the stealing of a donkey, or larceny of any description, and is committed to gaol for any period, in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court the Employment Exchange disqualifies him for three months and his wife and family become a burden on the local rates.

The same obtains in a case where a man is convicted in Court for over-drawing Unemployment Assistance.

(b) If a man is adjudged by the Employment Exchange as not genuinely seeking work, he is disqualified from obtaining assistance under the Unemployment Acts indefinitely, and he, his wife and children, become a burden on the local rates, but what is worse still, if there is an Unemployment Scheme, he will not be offered work from the Exchange, which means in many cases that his wife and children become practically a permanent burden on the local rates.

(c) Further, if there is a strike involving a particular category in the City, say for instance Carters, payment of Unemployment Assistance is stopped to these carters, even though they themselves may not be on strike and they become a temporary burden on the rates.

(d) Finally, those who are drawing U.I.B. are not notified in time by the Employment Exchange before the U.I.B. ceases, as regards the period which they are required to have their application lodged for Unemployment Assistance before that Assistance can be given. The result is that people who are not aware of the procedure find that, when they have drawn all the U.I.B. to which they are entitled, they have several weeks to wait before they get Unemployment Assistance, which means that for these weeks they must be maintained at the expense of the rates.

(e) As regards National Health Insurance Benefit, it appears that those who are not in benefit with the National Health Insurance Society get Unemployment Assistance while they are able to work but immediately they become ill they have no State assistance to get at all and are absolutely penniless, with the result that they become a complete burden on the local rates.

The City Council are of opinion that when a person is convicted of an offence by a Court of Justice, no additional penalty should be imposed on him by the State to the detriment of the rate-paying community, and that the State should accept full responsibility for the assistance of those people who are qualified to obtain benefit under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, and any action which the State takes in order to enforce the regulations governing that benefit, and to prevent abuses, should not be done at the expense of the rate-paying community.

Mise, le meas,

City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing Last April	Total Amount of Demand £	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Limerick Corporation	
			Proportion of Demand	Number of County Patients.	Proportion of Demand	No. of Patients.
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	658	19,816	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	238
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	853	34,618	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	685	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	36,419	559	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand £	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Limerick Corporation Demand £	Proportion of Demand of County Patients.	Proportion of Demand of No. of Patients.
			Proportion of Demand	Number of County Patients.			
1935	21,608	637	14,470	454	7,138	203	
1936	28,356	646	19,764	451	8,592	197	
1937	27,976	658	19,816	465	8,160	193	
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197	
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239	
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	238	
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237	
1942	48,440	853	34,616	610	13,822	243	
1943	50,450	826	35,722	585	14,708	241	
1944	55,200	808	38,419	559	16,781	249	
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245	
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243	
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243	

LMA4/104/1/20/1 (34)

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year commencing 1st April	Total amount of Demand £	Total no. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Proportion of Demand	Limerick Corporation No. of Patients.
			Proportion of Demand	Number of County Patients.		
1935	21,600	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,350	648	19,764	451	6,592	197
1937	27,970	658	19,816	465	6,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	6,593	197
1939	34,220	660	25,070	621	9,150	239
1940	40,850	664	29,921	626	11,029	250
1941	46,380	660	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	46,440	653	34,018	610	13,822	243
1943	50,450	686	35,722	585	14,708	241
1944	55,200	608	36,419	559	16,761	249
1945	52,016	780	41,427	636	20,569	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,261	243
1947	71,750	795	49,307	552	22,548	243

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Proportion of Demand	County Patients.	Number of County Patients.	Limerick Proportion of Demand	No. of Patients.
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203	
1936	28,356	646	19,764	451	6,592	197	
1937	27,976	655	19,816	465	6,160	193	
1938	29,065	665	20,472	469	6,593	197	
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239	
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	236	
1941	46,360	860	33,872	623	12,508	237	
1942	46,440	853	34,616	610	13,822	243	
1943	50,450	826	35,722	585	14,708	241	
1944	55,200	818	36,419	559	16,781	249	
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,509	245	
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243	
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243	

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SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand £	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Proportion of Demand. £	Limerick Corporation No. of Patients.
			Proportion of Demand. £	Estimated No. of County Patients.		
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	658	19,816	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	238
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	853	34,618	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	585	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	38,419	559	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243

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21AH/PH/1/2c/1 (37)

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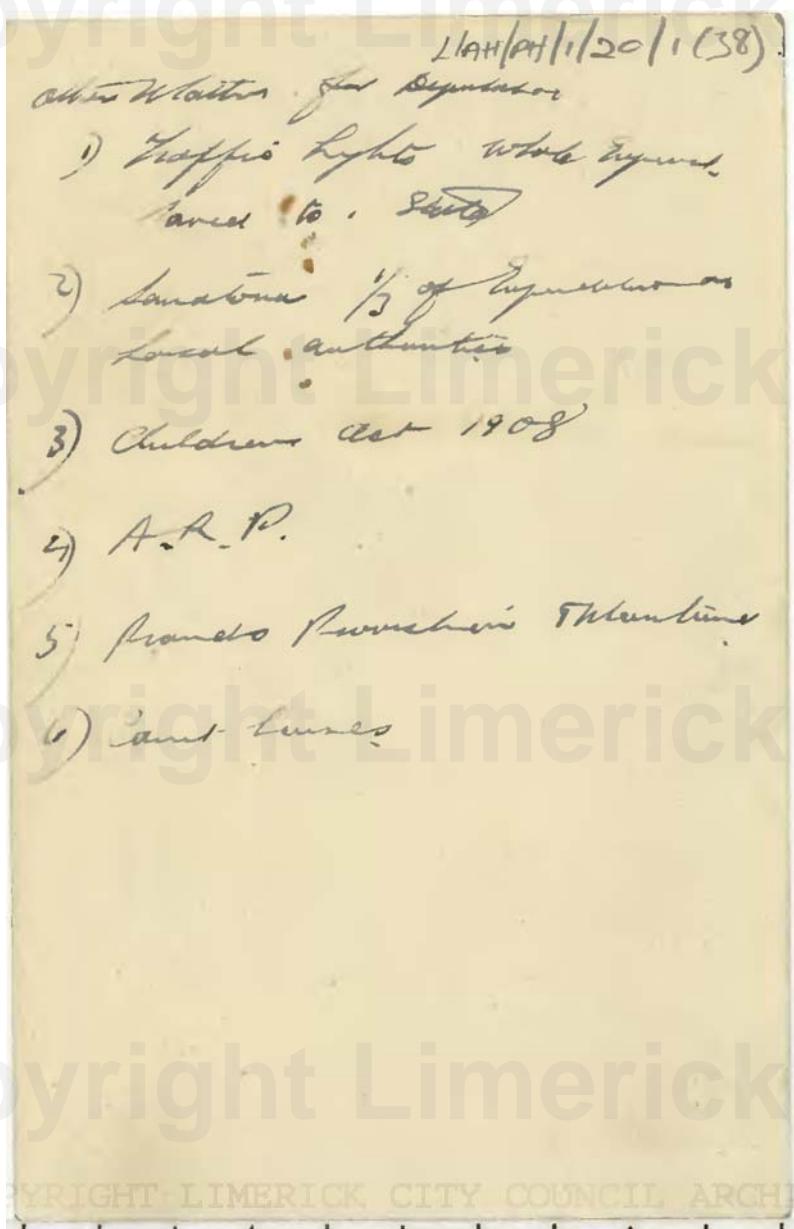
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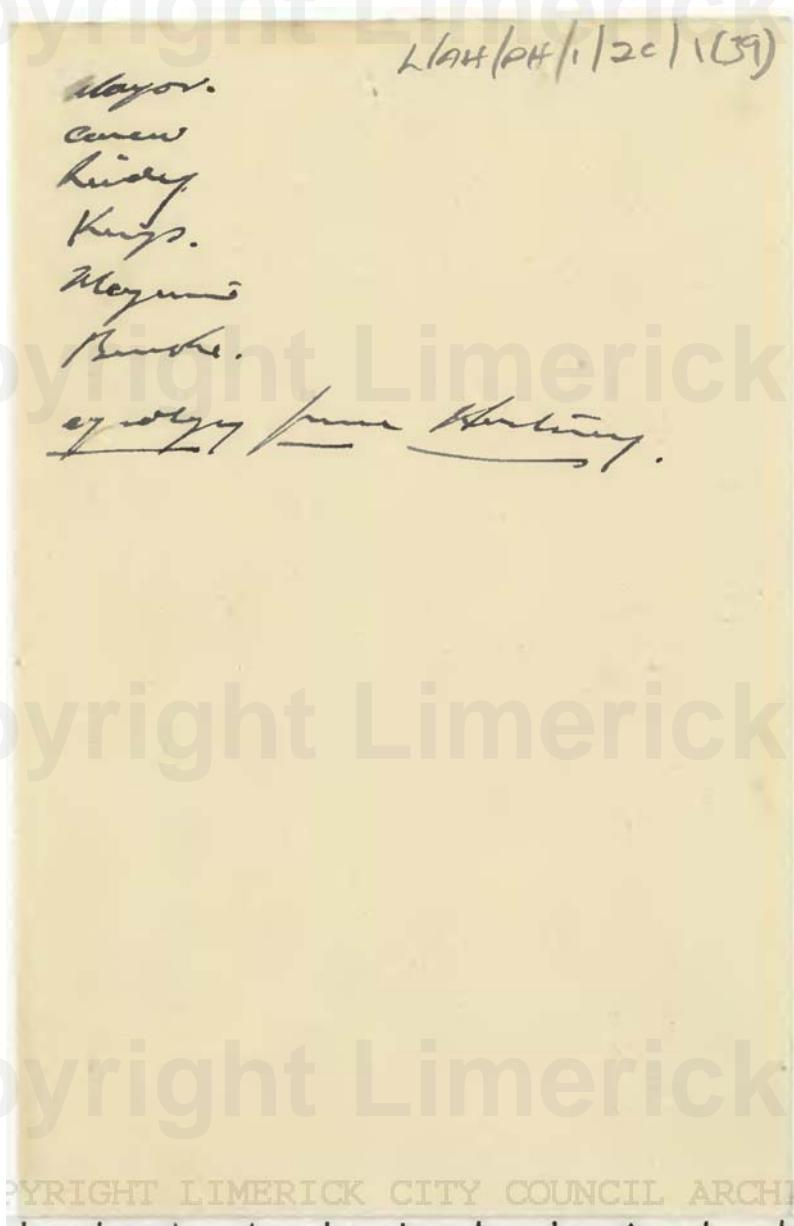
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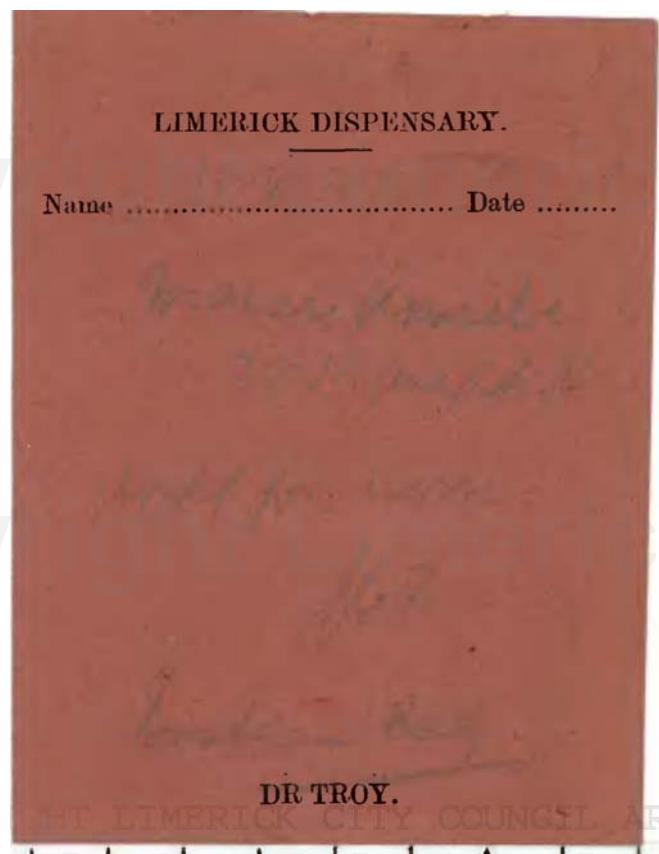


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L194/PH/1/2c/1 (41)

This note:

Father 7-18-0
Brother 2-18-6
$$\frac{7-18-0}{2-18-6} = 10-13-6$$

going well who
able to sell a house.

She has only 2 children
to sell in Germany.

Father is over 60 years old
and her with her American
friends.

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L1A0104 (1/20/1 (42))

Want to offer work to
Labourer, bricklayer, while disqualified
Disqualified unfortunately he will
not be put on again United,
He gets Stamp.

Not notified to apply for
a qualification certificate
6 weeks before U. T. B. Co.

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ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
 (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)
 UNEMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
 LIMERICK.

LOCAL OFFICE

Date..... 15/5 1937

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935, SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT..... Edward Hughes

ADDRESS..... 5 Ellen St.

Qualification Certificate No..... 117743. Classification No..... L. 4.

A dhuine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... Edward Hughes..... has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until.....

Applicant sub. S. S. W.

Mise, le meas,

To..... Mr J Keane..... Manager.
 B. A. O.

City Supervisor

U.A. 86.

Delete if inapplicable.

[P.T.O.]

*The Manager,
Local Office,*

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *

.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of in respect of the
period from to
was paid to
of
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

*Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance
Authority* }

Date..... 193.....

ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
LIMERICK
LOCAL OFFICE

Date..... 15/5/1937

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935. SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT..... James Aglone

ADDRESS..... 22a, Barr's Lane

Qualification Certificate No..... M 1030 Classification No..... Ls-

A dhúine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... James Aglone has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until..... 9/7/47.....

Mise, le meas,

To..... Mr. J. Keane, Manager.

Home Assistance Office

*The Manager,
Local Office,*

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *

.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of in respect of the
period from to
was paid to
of
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance
Authority }

Date..... 193.....

ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE) EXCHANGE

LOCAL OFFICE.....

LIMERICK.

Date..... 15/7/1947

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935. SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT.....

David Hanley
9 Walsh Lane

ADDRESS.....

Qualification Certificate No..... MM 3425 Classification No..... L415

A dhúine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until..... 21/8/47

Mise, le meas,

To..... Mr J Keane Clearen f. Manager.

Home Assistance Officer

City Dispensary

*The Manager,
Local Office,*

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *

.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of..... in respect of the
period from..... to.....
was paid to.....
of.....
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance
Authority }

Date..... 193.....

ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)

LIATHROD 1120/1046
got jail on 9.4.47
(14 days)
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

LOCAL OFFICE..... LIMERICK.....

Date..... 15/5/1947

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT. 1935. SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT..... *Patrick Hogan*

ADDRESS..... *36 Denman St.*

Qualification Certificate No. *174455* Classification No. *L485*

A dhúine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by *Patrick Hogan*..... has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until..... *9/1/47*

Mise, le meas,

To *Mr. T Keane*..... *Manager*.
Home Assistance Office
City Dispense

U.A. 86.

*Delete if inapplicable.

[P.T.O.]

*The Manager,
Local Office,*

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *.....
.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of.....in respect of the
period from.....to.....
was paid to.....
of.....
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

*Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance }
Authority }*

Date..... 193.....



Corporation of Limerick.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

FOR THE

LOCAL FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1946,
TO 31st MARCH, 1947.

ADOPTED AT THE RATES MEETING OF THE
LIMERICK CITY COUNCIL,

HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, RUTLAND STREET, LIMERICK,
ON FRIDAY, 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1946.

MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,
Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.

LIMERICK:
PRINTED BY GEORGE MCKERN & SONS, LTD.

1946



Corporation of Limerick.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

FOR THE

LOCAL FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1946,
TO 31st MARCH, 1947.

ADOPTED AT THE ESTIMATES MEETING OF THE
LIMERICK CITY COUNCIL,

HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, RUTLAND STREET, LIMERICK,
ON FRIDAY, 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1946.

MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,
Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.

LIMERICK:
PRINTED BY GEORGE MCKERN & SONS, LTD.

1946

SCHEDULES.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

No.	Estimated 1945-'46	Amount (actually and estimated) 1945-'46	Particulars	EXPENDITURE	£	£
1	600	1150	Wages	...	800	800
2	330	750	Materials (Broken Stones, etc.)	...	400	400
3	—	—	O'Connell Avenue Footpath	...	—	—
4	50	—	Dangerous Buildings	...	50	50
5	30	—	Sundries	...	30	30
6	4000	4000	Special Works (State-aided, for relief of unemployment).	...	4000	4000
		5010			5280	
7	1546	1546	Capital Debt Charges Loans	1490	1490	1490
		1546			1490	
8	660	660	Salaries (Proportion)	...	762	762
9	490	490	Pensions (Proportion)	...	476	476
10	151	151	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	...	157	157
11	150	150	Insurance (Proportion)	...	150	150
12	88	98	Discount if Rates Paid (Proportion)	...	98	98
13	816	816	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	816	816	816
	2365	2365			2448	
	8911	9811	Total Expenditure	...	9278	
			RECEIPTS.			
14	506	500	Estate Duty	...	500	500
15	239	242	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	...	242	242
16	1:38	140	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	...	107	107
	877	882	Total Receipts	...	899	899
	8034	8029	NET EXPENDITURE.		8389	8389
	600	—	Balance in favour
	—	—	Balance against	...	895	895
			Rate Levy	...	9264	9264

NOTE—Details of the measured weights and dimensions are shown in the attached Schedule.

Valuation—#104,684 (1st April, 1945).

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars.	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£		£
17	9000	8500	CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL.—	
18	4000	4500	Provisions	8500
19	250	250	Fuel and Light	4000
20	500	426	Washing, Cleansing & Polishing Material	250
21	6500	9769	Clothing and Bedding	400
22	900	961	Salaries of Officers	10000
23	250	250	Medicines, Medical & Surgical Appliances	900
24	—	—	Institutional Burials	250
25	5000	1600	Cash to Officers in lieu of Rations	—
26	300	665	Other Expenses	1600
27	700	150	Repairs and Renovations	950
28	—	600	Extra Medical Assistance	—
	27400	27611	Provision of Footwear	20650
29	1400	1475	CITY DISPENSARY.—	
30	800	800	Salaries of Officers	1500
31	50	50	Medicines, Medical & Surgical Appliances	800
32	150	148	Lancy Fees	50
33	450	470	Registration Fees	150
	2850	2943	Other Expenses	450
34	600	802	OTHER EXPENDITURE.—	
35	10000	10403	Superannuation	600
36	1000	1000	Home Assistance	10000
37	250	250	Extern Institutions	1000
38	596	571	Law and other Expenses	250
39	27	27	Repayment of Loans	600
40	330	307	“ ”	8
41	340	340	Pensions to Ex-Union Officials	307
42	130	130	Salaries (Proportion)	387
43	335	335	Pensions (Proportion)	126
44	2400	2400	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	349
45	195	212	Irrecoverable Rates Vacancies, etc. (Prop.)	2400
46	120	122	Discount on Rates Paid 10 per cent. (Prop.)	212
	16322	16309	Combined Purchasing and Officers and Employees Acts	122
	46572	47453	Total Expenditure	16321

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

	No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars.	Estimate 1946/47
		£	£		£
19	250	250	CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL.—		
20	500	426	Provisions	8500	
21	6500	9769	Fuel and Light	4000	
22	900	961	Washing, Cleansing & Polishing Material	250	
23	250	250	Clothing and Bedding	400	
24	—	—	Salaries of Officers	10000	
25	—	—	Medicines, Medical & Surgical Appliances	900	
26	5000	1600	Institutional Burials	250	
27	700	150	Cash to Officers in lieu of Rations	—	
28	—	600	Other Expenses	1600	
29	300	665	Repairs and Renovations	950	
30	700	150	Extra Medical Assistance	—	
31	—	600	Provision of Footwear	—	
32	27400	27611	CITY DISPENSARY.—	20650	
33	1400	1475	Salaries of Officers	1500	
34	800	800	Medicines, Medical & Surgical Appliances	800	
35	50	50	Lancy Fees	50	
36	150	148	Registration Fees	—	
37	450	470	Other Expenses	450	
38	2850	2943	OTHER EXPENDITURE.—	2950	
39	27	27	Superannuation	—	
40	600	802	Home Assistance	10000	
41	10000	10403	Extern Institutions	1000	
42	1000	1000	Law and other Expenses	250	
43	250	250	Repayment of Loans	600	
44	596	571	“ ”	8	
45	571	571	Pensions to Ex-Union Officials	307	
46	330	307	Salaries (Proportion)	387	
47	340	340	Pensions (Proportion)	126	
48	130	130	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	349	
49	335	335	Irrecoverable Rates Vacancies, etc. (Prop.)	2400	
50	2400	2400	Discount on Rates Paid 10 per cent. (Prop.)	212	
51	195	212	Combined Purchasing and Officers and Employees Acts	122	
52	120	122	Total Expenditure	16321	
53	46572	47453		46121	

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

No	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
EXPENDITURE.				
64	20889	20589	Amount Demanded by Committee	20291
55	440	440	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc., (Prop.)	440
56	54	54	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	56
57	81	88	Discount if Rates Paid, 10 per cent. (Prop.)	88
	21164	21171	Total Expenditure	20895
RECEIPTS.				
58	1900	1900	Capitation Grant	1900
69	339	344	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	344
60	193	195	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	195
	2432	2439	Total Receipts	2394
	18732	18732	NET EXPENDITURE	1871
	63	63	Balance in favour Balance Against	—
	18795		Rate Levy	1871

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACTS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE.							
61	7608	7541	Proceeds of 1/8 in £	...	7541		
62	58	58	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	...	60		
63	520	520	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc., (Prop.)	...	520		
64	54	59	Discount on Rates Paid (Prop.)	...	53		
	8240	8178	Total Expenditure	...	8180		
RECEIPTS.							
65	204	207	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	...	207		
66	118	120	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	...	92		
	322	327	Total Receipts	...	299		
	7918	7851	NET EXPENDITURE	...	781		
	—	67	Balance in favour	...	67		
	175	—	Balance against	...	—		
	8033		Rate Levy	...	7814		

LIBRARIES.

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
EXPENDITURE.				
67	1940	1940	Proceeds of Rate	2150
68	150	150	Contribution to Art Gallery Committee	350
69	70	70	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop.)	See Page 15
			Discount on Rates Paid (10 per cent. Prop.)	See Page 15
			Pensions (Proportion)	
	2099	2039	Total Expenditure	2500
RECEIPTS.				
72	37	38	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Proportion)	38
73	23	23	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	18
74	200	185	Subscriptions, Fines, etc.	200
			Total Receipts	
	260	246	NET EXPENDITURE	2244
	1839	1813	Balance in favour	26
	—	92	Balance Against	—
	1831	—	Rate Levy	2218
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.				
76	3727	3727	Amount Demanded by Committee	3896
77	128	128	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop.)	128
78	17	17	Discount on Rates Paid (10 per cent. Prop.)	17
			Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	20
			Total Expenditure	
	3889	3889	RECEIPTS.	3971
79	73	74	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	74
80	44	45	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	34
	117	119	Total Receipts	
	3772	3770	NET EXPENDITURE	3863
	—	13	Balance in favour	2
	3785	—	Balance against	—
	—	7814	Rate Levy	3861

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	£	Particulars		£
				EXPENDITURE.	Particulars	
81	161	174		SANITARY SALARIES, FEES, WAGES, &c.		175
				Secretary and Typist		...
82	150	150		Supt. M. O. H.		150
				M. O. H.'s		90
83	90	90		Nurses		107
84	74	76		S. S. O.'s		523
85	491	492		Inspection of Dairies		15
86	15	15		Veterinary Inspectors		1462
87	1349	1349		Infectious Diseases Acts		50
88	50	50		Analyst (Food and Drugs Act)		350
89	320	336		Cattle Disease & Warble Fly Acts		170
90	170	161		Child Welfare		800
91	800	756		School Meals		4000
92	5000	3402		Vaccination Act		—
93	114	102		Medical Treatment of Children		1200
94	1200	1300		Immunisation Scheme		200
95	200	25		Welfare of the Blind		400
96	400	390		Venereal Disease		300
97	450	237		Prevention and Treatment of Disease		500
98	1000	1140		Burial Grounds—Killeely & St. Lawrence		50
99	50	55		Free Milk—Administration Expenses		50
100	50	50		Office Expenses		150
101	150	927		Disinfecting Materials		40
102	40	40		A. R. P.		—
103	700	1689		do. Loan		311
104	329	325		Carried forward		11093
	13343	12631		CLEANSING DEPARTMENT—		
105	16700	11183		Wages and Pensions		10670
106	100	61		Depots		100
107	200	141		Machinery		200
108	250	68		Carts		100
	11250	11453		Forward		11070

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46		Particulars		£ 11093
		£	£	Brought Forward	Brought forward	
109	13343	11250	12631	Harness	...	11070
	100	100	73	Horses	...	50
110	100	100	104	Vet. and Farrier	...	50
111	100	200	200	Brushes, etc	100	400
112	200	1000	1000	Forage and Petrol	1000	50
113	45	50	50	Rent and Rates	12720	12720
			12880			
				<u>OTHER EXPENDITURE</u> —		
115	420	447	447	University Education (limited to 1d. in £)	420	
116	505	404	404	Secondary Education	500	
117	360	360	360	Tourist Traffic Contribution (limited to 1d in £)	360	
118	620	620	620	Salaries (Proportion)	706	
119	200	200	200	Pensions (Proportion)	194	
120	262	252	252	Commission to Collectors (Proportion)	261	
121	100	100	100	Insurance (Proportion)	100	
122	1771	1771	1771	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	1771	
123	206	224	224	Discount if Rates Paid (Proportion)	224	
124	4000	4681	4681	Street Lighting	5000	
125	1300	1800	1800	Parks	1800	
126	370	470	470	Childrens Playgrounds	400	
127	230	5	5	Town Planning	230	
128	150	90	90	Public Bathing Place and Island Bank	100	
129	1863	2195	2195	Sewerage and Public Conveniences	1900	
130	40	54	54	Band Performances in Public Parks	50	
				Capital Debt Charges:—		
				Sewerage and Public Conveniences:—		
131	368	368	368	Loans	388	
132	577	572	572	Stock	571	
				Forward	574	
			678	Parks—Loans	15519	
			14010	15205	38332	
			40148	40716	38332	

10
PUBLIC HEALTH—(Continued).

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particular.	Estimate 1946/47	£	Brought Forward	Forward	£	WATER SUPPLY—EXPENDITURE—	£	Estimate 1946/47	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particular.	Estimate 1946/47
	40148	40716						39332		386				
133	383	376	Secretary						Engineer (Water Works)	210				
134	280	281	Engineer (Water Works)						Apprentice Fitter—Waterworks	157				
135	160	157	Engine Men (night)						Engine Men (night)	529				
136	537	529	Labourers (Clareville)						Labourers (Clareville)	266				
137	300	266	Caretaker:—						Caretaker:—	28				
138	28	28	Garryowen						Garryowen	28				
139	35	35	Newcastle						Newcastle	35				
140	36	36	Ennis Road						Ennis Road	36				
141	173	188	Pipe Layer						Pipe Layer	180				
142	350	374	Labourers						Labourers	375				
143	260	348	Plumbers						Plumbers	350				
144	100	77	Labourers, Emergency Work						Labourers, Emergency Work	75				
145	200	208	Waste Water Inspection						Waste Water Inspection	208				
146	—	—	Pensions						Pensions	...				
										—				
										2915				
147	350	430	Repairs to Plant and Fittings						Repairs to Plant and Fittings	400				
148	3000	2105	Alumina						Alumina	2000				
149	200	257	Electric Current						Electric Current	250				
150	—	422	Plant Extension						Plant Extension	...				
151	20	—	Coal						Coal	—				
152	—	—	Mains—Alterations and Renewals						Mains—Alterations and Renewals	—				
153	1500	1639	Rates, Taxes, etc.						Rates, Taxes, etc.	1640				
154	30	10	Printing and Stationery						Printing and Stationery	10				
155	20	40	Incidentals						Incidentals	20				
156	200	200	Electricity Supply Board						Electricity Supply Board	200				
157	50	25	Samples of Water for analysis						Samples of Water for analysis	25				
158	815	815	Proportion of Salaries, Rate Collectors' Remuneration and Rate Arrears						Proportion of Salaries, Rate Collectors' Remuneration and Rate Arrears	815				
159	1128	1114	Capital Debt Charges:—						Capital Debt Charges:—	...				
160	10143	9960	Capital Stock						Capital Stock	...				
	50291	50676	Total Expenditure						Total Expenditure	...				
														48720

PUBLIC HEALTH—(Continued).

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particular.	Estimate 1946/47	£	Brought Forward	Forward	£	RECEIPTS.	£	Estimate 1946/47	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particular.	Estimate 1946/47
	40148	40716						39332						
133	383	376	Secretary						Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	...				
134	280	281	Engineer (Water Works)						Fisheries (Rates Refund)	...				
135	160	157	Apprentice Fitter—Waterworks						Sanitary Salaries	...				
136	537	529	Engine Men (night)						Child Welfare	...				
137	300	266	Labourers (Clareville)						Medical Treatment of School Children	...				
138	28	28	Caretaker:—						School Meals	...				
139	35	35	Garryowen						Venerel Disease	...				
140	36	36	Newcastle						A.R.P.	...				
141	173	188	Ennis Road						Sale of Manures, etc.	...				
142	350	374	Pipe Layer						20					
143	260	348	Labourers						Public Convenience	...				
144	100	77	Plumbers						Public Bathing Place	5				
145	200	208	Labourers, Emergency Work						Diseases of Animals and Warble Fly Acts	26				
146	—	—	Waste Water Inspection						Sundries and Inspection of Cattle	...				
			Pensions							5676				
147	350	430	Repairs to Plant and Fittings							2915				
148	3000	2105	Alumina											
149	200	257	Electric Current											
150	—	422	Plant Extension											
151	20	—	Coal											
152	—	—	Mains—Alterations and Renewals											
153	1500	1639	Rates, Taxes, etc.											
154	30	10	Printing and Stationery											
155	20	40	Incidentals											
156	200	200	Electricity Supply Board											
157	50	25	Samples of Water for analysis											
158	815	815	Proportion of Salaries, Rate Collectors' Remuneration and Rate Arrears											
159	1128	1114	Capital Debt Charges:—											
160	10143	9960	Capital Stock											
	50291	50676	Total Expenditure											

WATER SUPPLY—
Meter and Other Rents
Other Receipts

Net Expenditure
Balance in favour
Balance Against
Rate Levy

HOUSING.

No.	Estimate 1945-'46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945-'46	£	£	Particulars 1945-'47	£	£	Particulars 1945-'47
176	5164	4955			Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts—			
					Capital Debt Charges ...			
					Stock	4836		
					Housing of the Working Classes Acts—			
					Capital Debt Charges ...			
	12983	14383			Loans	...	14387	
	36643	36195			Stock	...	36111	
	54790	55533				55344		
178	200	150			Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	...	150	
179	75	100			Rent, Eden Terrace		100	
180	2500	4750			Repairs and Other Expenses	...	4000	
181	17000	17431			Rates on Council's houses,	17431		
182	600	600			Insurances, Rents, Rates and other Exps.	600		
183	1200	1216			Commission to Rent Collectors	1348		
184	1520	1520			Salaries (Proportion)	1731		
185	58	58			Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	60		
186	263	263			Pensions (Prop.)	257		
187	400	400			Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc, (Prop.)	400		
188	32	35			Discount if Rates Paid (Proportion)	35		
	23848	26523					26112	
	78638	82056			Total Expenditure	...	81456	

HOUSING—Contd.

No.	Estimate 1945-'46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945-'46	£	£	Particulars 1945-'46	£	£	Particulars 1945-'46
					Small Dwellings (less irrecoverables)	39000		
					Receipts from Dwellings (less irrecoverables)	39000		
					Head Rents	200		
					Repayment of Loans—Small Dwellings ...	5500		
					" Building Facilities	100		
					Contribution in lieu of Rates	122		
					Fisheries (Rates Refund)	57		
					Miscellaneous	180		
					GRANTS—			
					Housing	...	65	
					Purchase of Land Act	...	145	
					Housing Subsidies	...	22394	
					Total Receipts	...	67763	
					NET EXPENDITURE	...	13693	
					Balance in favour	...	—	
					Balance against	...	3030	
					Rate Levy	...	16723	

ALL OTHER PURPOSES—(Continued).

No.	Estimate 1945-'46	Amount (Actually and Estimated, 1945-'46	Particulars		£ 1950/5
			£ 1945/46	£ 1945/46	
226	25	13	Neutrality (War Damage to Property Act, 1941)	15	
227	200	220	Inquests and Coroner's Salary	200	
228	3000	2750	Industrial Schools	2880	
229	40	40	Revaluation	40	
230	940	915	Register of Electors	940	
231	565	527	Municipal Elections	—	
232	482	484	Bridges—Repayment of Loans	59	
233	78	78	Malicious Injuries	32	
234	120	70	Weights & Measures & Conveyance of Partners	75	
235	100	45	Legal Expenses	50	
236	—	40	Expenses Corporation Property	50	
237	400	420	Motor Registration Expenses	400	
238	300	300	Refund of Rates	300	
239	50	50	Pounds	50	
240	—	500	Bank Overdraft Interest	—	
241	56	56	Transfer from Library Fund:— Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc (Prop)	56	
242	16	17	Discount on Rates paid (10% Prop)	17	
243	20	—	Other Expenses	20	
			Total Expenditure	24689	
			23722	25456	

ALL OTHER PURPOSES—Continued.

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated 1945-'46)	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
£				
			RECEIPTS.	
244	180	260	FIRE BRIGADE	1000
245			Ambulance	350
				—
246	45	45	Grazing Rent—Corkanree	45
247	—		Rent from Markets	—
248	257	257	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	257
249	144	144	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	144
250	25	20	Licences	20
251	150	80	Fines, Costs, etc.	150
252	130	120	Rent and Wayleaves	130
			REGISTER OF ELECTORS—	
253	185	180	Government Recoupment	180
254	305	309	Fees repayable by City Manager and Town Clerk	309
255	3000	3300	Tuberculosis	3000
256	80	80	Audit Fee—Refund by Gas Dept.	80
257	250	250	Motor Reg. Exs. Recoupable	400
			Reformatories and Industrial Schools	—
258	25	57	Contributions by Parents	60
259	45	55	Miscellaneous (Telephone Calls, etc.)	55
	4821	5157	Total Receipts	6180
			NET EXPENDITURE	18509
18901		20299	Balance in favour	2158
3763			Balance against	—
—			Rate Levy	16351
15138				

Dated this 14th day of March, 1946.

MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,
Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.

Setting up of Joint Public Assistance Authority

- (a) (1) Brief description of scheme
- (2) Descriptions of services
- (3) Statement of costs.

(b) Increased dental Hospital Contribution Grant.

(c) Increased grants for Public Assistance. Coops. + City houses.

100% Grant for postman scheme.

Relief from anomalies of
~~Public Employment Assistance Act.~~ Agri Grant

1) Disqualification for joint for one
officer.

2) do. for over drawing of A.A.

3) Disqualified indefinitely. if not G.C.W.
+ won't be offered work by labour
Exchange.

4) Disqualification of certain Telangana
even though they may not be
on Stands.

5) Relief Grants + Contribution
given out of funds.

(d) Not notified to apply for U.G.B.

(e) People who are not in U.G.B.
Benefit are left absolutely penniless
when they get ill while they can
get U.A while they are well

Vocational Education

Copyright Limerick Archive

3

the petti-accuse of the
Archives of the
French Ministry of
Finance for
the
Year
1800

Copyright Limerick Archive

the not whose book place the by the
Liberi Corp & Water fees. On your
such large areas or are amalgamated with
Corps. for public works to provide
which will it is obviously copying.
for the various places where the
Liberi Corp & Water fees
not as at all up to the Limerick
or other Corpi. Corpi fees public areas
& of they are brought up to the standards
& the work done by the Limerick
public works should be in accordance
& clearly the cost in the Limerick
public works (Inset Amendable Sums per 1-A. Chgs
from this and beyond)

W. Hall house. Intending to build a min-
iature copy of the Hall house
as per the drawing from the Corp. Corp
& the copy based on the quality of materials
available. as the adequacy of materials
to take the strain. The oak wood in
the tree has absolutely been worth nearly
be properly coordinated. it is necessary
for this to be a fine & would be in the
best of taste. The best of the
timber and timber supply. 16" dia
was laid originally but only 6" dia
number of dimensions. The work during
the last a few weeks is progressing. And the
timber and timber supply. 16" dia
has been laid down to the dimensions
of a 16" block to 3000 mm. A survey
system which is having to be sent to be
done.

The question of Home Rule has been the subject of Interim investigation on two different occasions, 1st the Committee of the Substitute Diet & 2nd the Interim Committee of the D.F.P. and the inquiry was conducted according to the public interest Inquiry Bill introduced in 1932. As each of these inquiries it was agreed the monopolies' account of the circumstances over has deserved by the grave importance of the investigation of the Union Diet which took place in 1922 as a result of the unfortunate confusion of patriotic policies & patriotic

The budget of the city has already
been ~~passed~~ ~~by the City~~ ~~the~~ ~~45~~ ~~in the~~ ~~1~~
~~Commission~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~1~~

Discovered in 1926/5 the new locality
began also - 1931 - 1933 + 1953

The difference for 1945/46 is:

9) The following table shows the differences as between Cork Waterfowl ^{the} found at the ^{the} Young Carpenter and Bobbin ^{the} Firs.

2) ~~State~~

Estimated population Valparaiso & Lape olation railway
Valparaiso per head are given ~~one~~ ^{one} hundred

which the children must be one a
chargeable to medical expenses of
public health. These grants expenses
to be carried by into which have been
accorded through the process of old Union
States

22 (Get date of 1877)

The necessary portion of the bill in
process are consideration of the
House of Commons this 10. It is obvious
the only place where you are likely to find
the 5 months of the contribution of
due to the League of the 16 and
paid to Corporation to the 13% plus the
actual cost of maintenance which the
Government grants for city children are given
and on the average cost of the Boarding
and diet not less than 16 Cents &
T.S. makes a total of not much more
dil. The added to the sum of money
already voted by Congress of the
Indians & not on the 1st. He told them
this is obvious that the financial position
they do heavily above the cost of the
children because of their condition and it
was never concerned that at cost
now in the children of other nations
they had the country. Were they
and not application has been made
for a long time and great to the other
accused portion of the thought of the
children home but even of the
available & cannot see that other
can be maintained as a steady to have

Under the care of Dr. George
McKenna very satisfactorily
On the 1st of July a census of
Patients was taken in the City Hospital
& the following are the results of
the inquiry which (except 166) were
verified by W. J. Mahan

An example of the difference between the
local control & state control can be
noted from the fact that the County built
some years ago a number of the projects
on the basis of the money
furnished by the state. It
also, Hampshire to be but a city
should be controlled by a city commission
to be in part by a County Com.
& the City Com. shall be allowed
to enter a convention with the state
from the control of the city.

possibly due to him to the only of his
other, York, and will be made to
the former, which amounts to
the two cases will differ in this

In the passage of the
sixty years since the
borders have suffered an
almost entire change, and
have lost the original
territory from the
Confederate States.

2 General in Relation to Proposed
Area

1) The idea in creating a Corporation
began the people following an opportunity
of developing their city to the advantage
of its citizens & for the better government
of its citizens. Here is the question why?
~~it became~~ it is to be done
(a) to suit the wants of the
nation that its cities should develop
and the trade & commerce should
flourish. It is potential in the
want of Ireland that sufficient
development should develop so the
trade & commerce should flourish
between these cities & Dublin with
consequent benefit to the whole
Country. Both ~~agreed~~ to have
Dublin to be the national Capital
of Ireland and created a body
sue to carry all the developments
to take place in a suitable Capital
whose main trade relations are with
the whole Country.

2) How is the development to take place
(a) by having sufficient space for the
development expansion of the city & by
(a) by the corporation & control of the
City Local administration of the
over the whole city to its power
(c) by exercising the powers in relation
to town planning so that the development
of the city will take place with
due regard to the welfare of its

What are the positive advantages
of the Spanish? There are many minor
from the fact that human and that the
more subtle and more advanced. The
in the August 1880, and the Spanish are
of the want of such a large
and the best guarantee of the progress
of Cuban society. The Spanish
adopted with some reluctance
local institutions of their
colonial had a large share of holding
them and the local colony. Now
the Cuban will and it is considered
the movement to develop the industry
of totally unassisted for the family business
and will be well as for the
of the 2300 ages acquire a permanent
of Cuban, and one of the main
for Cuba.
The development of the country
on the other hand, to this Cuban
and selecting of a suitable

At the end of the 19th century
in this field it is to be observed
between different authorities with
respect to the cause of the
disease.

As a result of the increasing for building
purpose of out large blocks of land a great
deal of ribbon development took place & this is
now absolutely禁止 to control this to the tendency
so that public lands can be planned with
an assurance that they will give reasonable
satisfaction. This can only be done by the
control of public lands but as development
hast to be rigid application of a
green belt beyond which the limit
of the city will not go. Further
development beyond this will only be for
of compact villages & towns with the
own services.

2nd and 3rd

11/04/04 (1/20/1053)

Modern transport has always affected the city
+ its environs within every area of these
limits a good distance from its centre
Consequently there has grown up a trade
for the wealthy Merchant, Lawyer &
Waggoner, & every poor day's labourer, to
make use of the railway to obtain a bantering
time saving the responsibility to the
city wherein they earn their daily bread.
& there is a ~~handy~~ making the burden of
the wayfarer easier who is not sufficiently
well paid to afford such transport as others
less fortunate would not part with ~~long~~
such distances from his work, and on those
who have their reside in within the city boundary

It follows therefore that if the development of the city is to be properly conducted & its cost equitably distributed, the rate must be sufficient to cover the reasonable inconvenience to the citizens of the city who choose either to live outside its bar lines (including the Green Belt) & thus discourage them to go outside & keep the cost in harmony with surrounding communities.

This is one of the reasons why the City Council has asked a here the area of junction, Gallois, above the town house & Belvieu area areas including such other land available for development.

Particulars of Area Voluntary Spy selection
Method - None - in

Auction of Constance House — took place 5/9/18
Lots appeared in local papers: Today
" " Rush River. " Saturday
" " " Today " "
" " " " " " Friday.

No of Urban districts and of Total
Settlements.

Number of Motor Vehicles which have been
Exhibited since 1926.

Question of agricultural land whether the
Puliy would be grown on the
total valuation on an $\frac{1}{5}$ of the valuation.

Gobey Harbour - an Mayo or has common
name.

Galway University — what Can we do?

With Town Clerk of New for copy
of copy of Minneapolis Barn Board Committee
apparently. 3/10/1878. (Set 1878-52)

This is an original map showing roads
Passing Shennan.

Statement of the collected Water
also for the past five years.

2) Public Assurance Details
to be carried by the popular
for the 1st & 2nd of A.

Work and details of Lanes no 1
& 2 Lanes also known as the
West Coast.

Return of city Home patients by plotting

3) Details be length & when the
fountain goes beyond the boundary on
each road.

4) The area within the City drift
for Building

5) The area fit for Building ~~and~~
in the proposed addition to the city.

11AH10H112C11(55)

Carly

7 who are from Shantou, Yangtze river.
We are now in a region of the country
very rich with coal. We have to take
the whole country of the river. There are
are cities to control the coal for which
it costs to the Chinese to go down
the river. Chinese population is very
large. — also gas works
Great Shantou factory by the English. There are

Nov. 9. Brought my under clothes
from my house. Found a large
number of Amelanchier fruit on the ground.
About 1000 feet above the village.
X. G. Chapman Nov. 1934
The usual of house fruit here
including Katahdin Brandywine &
the egg plants.

November 10. Found a large quantity of Spigelia.
at. " in. Old Town, Maine.
" " Amelanchier fruit & Spigelia
about 1000 feet above
the village.

November 11. Spigelia 22 miles
at Old Town house 1240
at Eckford, 534

Hours of cold & snow
substantially the same
as at the village.

January 10th way back 22/14/44 Winnemucca 4800' Economic 3245'

books.

The windows off it are very good but some of the books are not
the best in a poor state of repair. This
is due to some neglect which I was. But
I will offer what I can to repair the
books all around the city. I will do
this today but there are no footpalls
beyond the County Bars in the following
books.

Following books for repair & I hope
any the following institutions may
be loaned. & Yellow Red & Grey & Grey to
the extent of one book each.
Name of books. Your footpall or Your footpall. Very good to fit
to Limerick one book in each

This shows from this that the County
have regard to the safety of all of the citizens
which is a primary of importance
in Ireland. To the ruled city like Limerick
footpalls are an absolute essential
and every school should be a point of view
of public safety be available for use
13 miles from the County to the city. It is
now difficult to negotiate along the roads
as I have seen a large number of public
holidays among the pedestrians being compelled
to walk on the road under a roof over

BD
I should also like to bring
another matter which gives me
difficulty & that is the question
whose who comes into the city seeking
employment is not eligible for the
unemployment benefit in the city because
a man can't be a job seeker also the
person who lives outside the city &
works outside & vice versa
Many of these difficulties arise as regards
public health etc & experience not
only the practical government as
against the administration of the law
but also in a natural arrangement of being
postmen of the same city administered
by different authorities ~~but carrying~~
~~the same types~~ ~~but~~ in fact by
different local rules or regulations applying
to the ~~same~~ ~~type~~ of the same ~~service~~
which can be a total confusion & difficulty
in the administration of the laws operating
both authorities.

It follows therefore that the boundaries of
local government areas should follow
well defined & natural lines so that
any and any number of departments
& thus let over which will be able to
co-operate in relation to any service or
problem. The corporation staffs have
requested to have a defined role
separate of the ~~local government~~
necessary for the development of the city
& for the smooth & efficient administration
of its laws for the benefit of the city.

Because of conflicts on the demand side of the economy.

Spine of *Pyrgocera* goat from
Savannahs north
eg. 2 in case
and the South Glens &
on island, old signs of

There is an other matter which I
would like to go on record
that is a letter to the Salesman
and a Committee members of the
Board of Regents of the City. But that
you all produced a bill which
was introduced in the
House and I want the
members present to see this
and at your convenience
it can be read to you. I
will be very happy to do
this to you. I am
very sorry that I did not
have the bill ready to you
but I will do my best to
see that it is ready to you
as soon as possible.

X The members that formerly wrote at
the then Building are of late very
few some of them that are writing
for me now say that it is to
them mostly our honest opinion the
same almost as they are the
rest the old Building
the old Building are there on
about the Mountain the highest mountain

County of Tipperary.

Each of the following patients,
from other convalescents,
can be set the disease by doctor
that hospital & colonies.

8 Shandon Ave.
MacCabe's house

Val. - £20000
Total rates paid (4 yrs) £40000.

~~less~~ Total rates payable in City over 4 yrs in Val. £20000.
60000

1/3

1/3

1/3

4

The following ~~is~~ are the main
points to be considered, namely that
the same taxes should be given as the
old and at present by the Legislature.

Public Health	Impaired	Public Health other than Health Dept.	Not Impaired	Health Dept.
Health Dept.				
Public Health				
Health Dept.				
Other				

Public Hospital	Lyndale	Health Dept.
Private Hospital	Lyndale	Health Dept.
Other	Lyndale	Health Dept.

Jan 1966
Bull. Natl. Estate Rights Project
Area 1 + 2 - West End $\frac{3}{5}$
Not yet established on West End
Now, close out effort No. 12
Communal basis
Not - a long-term permanent

~~Big Memphis Report on proposed
To Sub. the City Survey.~~

Answered: RG are in the
Chlorid base of a stalactite of 42070 and
in the clay. The clay is
across from the big 2356
end of the stalactite.

The following table shows the population of each
of Cobb's Sum. longitude Laramie and Wind Rivers.

Orchard 23.0 ± 7.0 mm \pm 0.0
Birchdale 9.5 " " "
Lamaload 16.8 "

Wolffs 10.0
You will notice I add to the question
of the situation of the Chinese.

Under Consideration now also.
It will be shown that ~~law~~ ^{law} is 50%
more closely ^{related} ~~related~~

as mentioned and the deposit
the last over of time past

~~and for building roads in and~~
the area

2 days November 2nd and 3rd 1921
with S. S. C. 1921

~~The proposed Table 11 to the 1991 Census of Population
of the City of the Boundary was submitted
to include the following Town lands the population
would be _____ per acre.~~

If the far day was subdivided to one hundred
the following Townlands do in addition the the
above the density would be — persons

Charges. Roads.

The road charges are low in the city due to the fact that they have been almost completely converted and consequently the Maintenance charges are low. It is significant however that no road fund grant is given for the maintenance of the city road despite the large amount of money collected by way tax in the city. There are grants available from year to year out of the road fund for the improvement of roads and the fact that these have been put to such good use accounts for the relatively low maintenance costs of the roads at present. The extension of the boundary even to the full extent of the contiguous area will not long any increased burden on the city but will in fact make the maintenance much lower on the ~~present~~ ^{city} rate payed. The excellent city road service is available to the very fullest extent by the inhabitants of the adjoining area & it is only right that they should contribute towards the cost of maintaining these roads. X

Indications.

This is one stage which demands the abolition of the boundaries more than any other stage. There is no doubt of the importance of this to the city by the divergence of the Country Schools & Standard from it in 1872 to operate this stage it is necessary to introduce the idea underlying the abolition of its boundaries, which was simply:

- (1) The areas of charge for poor accounts were too small consequently the one with the greatest no of poor are the towns failing to pay their bills before the time of payment of the taxes. and the business areas have the lowest taxes. and the higher the property to pay. In practice they are now more paying for the poor than the rich while the rich are under the burden while the rich are more plentifully wealth above mere property taxes or not. The areas of charge being larger have the whole of the County.

which got them created. The consequence is bound to be an increase in the cost of the city and other areas an excessive charge of that cost can be borne without sufficient for it and always to increase the poor and the wage earners pay the greater proportion of the taxes.

- (2) It will therefore be necessary to change the way about the analogy of County & Towns being reflected by the existing which now separates one the city and about in the boundaries. This will expand a greater of a covering area and the ability of County boundaries being the same as the city and County boundaries as great as the city. The actual boundaries will be more than the boundaries of the County for taxation is 52000 per square mile in the state as now left. The boundaries of the County boundaries for taxation is 20865 per square mile in the city for the boundaries of the city for the County boundaries is 516 per square mile and about 50000 to 60000 to 65000 per square mile in the city. The boundaries of the County boundaries for taxation is 52000 per square mile in the state as now left.
- (3) The second reason for abolishing the old boundaries is the analogy in the new order was to put the City & County boundaries and Standard boundaries changes on the one that has a better people who could and have the charges for the city and County boundaries have the same boundaries as the old boundaries.

can be attributed to the fact that the assistance afforded by the unemployed assistance acts is greater in the city than the County.

It is therefore obvious that there is grievous disparity between the burden of the city and that of the County despite the greater ability of the County to pay. Add. to this the fact that the poor and down at heel invariably drift to the city and thus become a burden on the rate payers of the city on this fellow post. As the law stands those poor people must be relieved where they are not by the Local Authority of the place where they come. Similarly the insane are chargeable to the area where they were apprehended or certified. This can be observed from the very inequitable charge on the city for its silent poor in spite of the fact that the population of the County is 100,000 and the city 44,000. The same is true of the city home costs. Before the city can make progress either socially or industrially the man of charge must be introduced.

Unemployment Insurance Changes

I do not know if this charge will be levied on any area which may be annexed to the present city. But I have calculated the sum equal to that sum which would be levied so that the table might be more in the tick of precedence. It is difficult to understand the ~~philosophy~~ ^{principle} at underlying this charge especially since the extension of Unemployment benefits to rural areas and strong representations should be made to the Government to confine this charge to the present Borough area if not abolish it altogether. There would be no good reason for extending it to the new area.

Lebanon. - The present library service is sufficient to serve any annexed area and fact is serving a substantial number of the residents of the contiguous areas.

Vocational Education. No alteration would be necessary for the ~~other~~ annexed area.

looking out with the usual leisure when I thought
of the "public" character this stop is now
before the practical business has. So now
the time is used thus a large portion
of the time is spent in the Lyndhurst which are
in many visible distances from the Lyndhurst
of course as much as the convenience of the
citizens require the area country roads to be up
and that area should contribute towards
the maintenance. These I may mention the
County roads have been recommended
in the T.S. section for the big towns
you like good roads as the government
of maintaining these roads is 100/000.
which involves a sum
in the City. County at T.S. grant said is
paid only of the average cost of the other
municipalities mentioned of the average cost of
the T.S. part. The County make no provision
for roads the big towns which does
the area country roads of the city and the only
only revenue is the cost of fire attendants
in the area. It is obvious that it is
paid to maintain a Fire Department in
the city. For fire costs are costly
nearly pay the salary of the City Fire Department
to have more to right the roads of course
and when this matter will be put
up shortly.