

Statutable Half-yearly Meeting - 4<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1906

The Statutable Half-yearly meeting of the Co. Council, was held in the Council Chamber, Courthouse, Wexford on 4<sup>th</sup> December 1906.

Present :- Mr M. A. Ennis, (vice-chairman) presiding.  
Other members present :- Messrs Edmond Hore, D. Dempsey, Michael Browne, James Donohoe, John Bolger, John Cummins, Alexander Kinsella, Thomas Asple, Mark Codd, Denis Kavanagh, James Sinnott, James A. Doyle, C. A. Peacocke, Matthew Doyle, John J. Kehoe, N. C. Murphy, Michael Hickey, J. Bolger, John Sinnott, and James Codd.

The County Secretary, the County Surveyor, and the County Solicitor, were in attendance.

— Confirmation of minutes. —

The minutes of meeting of 7<sup>th</sup> August, and of special meetings 24<sup>th</sup> August, and 17<sup>th</sup> October, were read and confirmed.

— Tenders for Works from District Councils. —

With reference to work No. 6. Enniscorthy District to repair 498 perches of the lane leading from the public road at Knockmore lime kiln, for which Laurence Bloke, Courtmacuddy, had been accepted contractor at £49 : 16 : 0. Mr M. J. O'Connor and Mr Pettit, Solicitors, appeared to oppose.

A letter was written on behalf of their clients protesting against the acceptance of the contract. If the lane was to be made 14 feet wide it would be necessary to throw down some of their fences and take portion of their land.

Mr Dempsey, Solicitor, appeared in support of the acceptance of the contract.

After hearing witnesses on both sides :-  
Mr Cummins proposed :- "That the proposal of



the District Council be confirmed.  
 Mr Kinsella, seconded.

In reply to the Chairman:- Mr Webster, County Surveyor, said that in the event of the people living on the lane refusing to allow the fences to be interfered with, he would allow the width of the road to remain as it is, and do nothing only put the surface of the lane into proper order.

Mr Hore proposed, that the proposal be rejected, with a view to having it brought on again, in a form that would allow the lane to be of proper width. Mr Dempsey seconded.

Mr Asple suggested that a Committee, should see the lane. He had inspected it, and if allowed as at present, two cars would not be able to pass each other.

A vote was then taken with the following result.

For adopting the proposal of the District Council:- Messrs J. Bolger, Kinsella, Kehoe, Murphy, James Sinnott, Mark Codd, M. Doyle, J. A. Doyle, J. Bolger, J. Cummins, and Kavanagh. - 11.

For Rejection:- Messrs Browne, Hore, Peacocke, Donohoe, Dempsey, James Codd, and the Chairman. 7.

Did not vote:- Messrs Asple, and Hickey. 2.

The Chairman declared the proposal of the District Council carried.

On the motion of Mr J. Bolger, seconded by Mr James Sinnott. Works Nos A & B. in Ennisceorthy District for which no tenders were received were given in charge of the County Surveyor.

Works Nos F. G. and H. were on the motion of Mr Hore, seconded by Mr Kinsella, referred back to the District Council. F. and G. because, on the report of the County Surveyor it was considered they were unnecessary, and H. because the Co.



Surveyor had received a letter from Mr. Moffat Solicitor for Lord Carw, that the latter objected to the gullet being made as it passed through his land, and his consent had not been asked.

The County Surveyor was directed to furnish copy of Mr. Moffat's letter to the clerk of the District Council.

Mr. A. O'Brien, D.C., appeared before the Council and objected to the adoption of a proposal from Enniscorthy District Council to widen and maintain the lane from Knocknasilloque to Blackwater. Mr. O'Brien presented a memorial objecting to the adoption of the work by the County Council.

Mr. Kavanagh proposed, that the proposal of the District Council be confirmed.

Mr. Murphy seconded.

Mr. Dempsey proposed - "That the work be thrown out." This proposal found no seconder, and the work was accordingly passed.

A letter was read from Joseph Cullen, Ballyrannell, that his contract for road No. 307 was 50 perches longer than the amount in specification.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Co. Surveyor.

In Gorey District - Work No. A - grating at gullet at Mr. C. Owen's gate, was referred back to District Council, as Mr. Owen was not satisfied with the proposed position of the gullet.

With reference to works untendered for at Proposal Committee, the following were given in charge of the County Surveyor:- No. 46 (Kilmore Quay) 48 (Arthurstown Pier) 49 (Duncannon Pier) 52 (Courtown Harbour) 53 (Mountgarrett Bridge) and 55 (New Ross Bridge)



Proposed by Mr Peacocke, seconded by Mr Hore, and adopted:- "That the several proposals for works, adopted by the Proposal Committee, as embodied in Form 20, be approved subject to the modifications and other orders noted thereon and initialled by the Chairman."

Proposed by Mr Peacocke, seconded by Mr Hore, and adopted:- "That the several proposals for works, adopted by the Rural District Councils of the County, as embodied in Forms 20, be approved subject to the modifications and other orders noted thereon, and signed by the Chairman."

Proposed by Mr Peacocke, seconded by Mr Hore, and adopted:- "That the several proposals for payment adopted by the Proposal Committee and Rural District Councils, of the County, be approved subject to the modifications and other orders noted thereon, and signed by the Chairman."

#### University Scholarships.

The following letter No. 21490/06, under date 10<sup>th</sup> September 1906, was read; from the Department of Agriculture:-

"With reference to the resolution adopted by the Wexford County Council on the 24<sup>th</sup> ultimo, in which the Department are requested to furnish, in connection with the proposal to establish University Scholarships under the County Wexford Scheme of Technical Instruction the text of the statement of the case submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion, and the text of the Law Officers reply thereto, I have to state that it is contrary to the practice of the Department to publish the communications which pass between themselves and the Law Officers of the Crown. They regret therefore, that they are not in a position to comply with the request



of the county council."

marked "Read"

M<sup>r</sup> Ennis moved the following resolution; of which he had given previous notice:-

"That the resolution of the 17<sup>th</sup> November 1906, with reference to the establishment of county council scholarships be, and is hereby rescinded. The resolution was adopted unanimously."

— Department of Agriculture & I. A. O. S. —

M<sup>r</sup> Donohoe moved the following resolutions of which he had given previous notice:-

Resolved that:- "We, the county council of Wexford, as representing popular legally constituted authority and officially named to assist the Department in the promotion of agriculture and technical instruction, hereby enter our protest against the action of the council of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Board, in subsidising, with a large sum of money, an organisation known as the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society (I. A. O. S.), which has no legal status, and is subject to no public control, to the prejudice of the authority of the county councils, and their committees, popular elected bodies, in favour of a self-constituted, outside body, dominated by landlord and Unionist views, whose aim is now as ever to divide the people so that they may still control the administration of public business."

That the county committees, constituted as they are of county councillors, and outside representative men, are fully competent to forward the agricultural interests of the county, with the co-operation of the Department."

That the co. councils, through their Finance committees, assisted by Parish committees, which can always include district councillors and



clergymen, are the proper bodies to disburse small loans, to poor agriculturists, and others, from funds to be provided by the Department as they at present finance rural banks, and thus save the poor borrowers the humiliation of appearing before self-elected outsiders.

That the views of the county committees should be concentrated in the hands of a central council, like the county councils' General Council sitting in Dublin, who, associated with Departmental experts, should provide the best possible way of focussing public opinion on the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, and would command an influence and sympathy which only a popular elected body can inspire.

That copies of the foregoing be sent to the Committee enquiring into the working of the Department, to each Member of the Agricultural Board, to Messrs John Redmond, John Dillon, the county Members, and each Co. Council of Ireland."

Mr Dempsey seconded the resolutions.

after a long discussion, a poll was taken with the following result.

For the motion:- Messrs J. Bolger, Kinsella, Hore, Kehoe, Murphy, Donohoe, Dempsey, John Sinnott, James Codd, J. A. Doyle, J. Bolger, John Cummins, M. Hickey, M. Doyle, J. Asple, and the chairman:- 17.

Against:- Messrs Peacocke, M. Codd, and Kavanagh. 3.

Did not vote:- Mr Brown. 1.

The chairman declared the resolutions carried.

#### — Inspection of Proposed Agricultural Stations. —

The following report was read for the meeting:-  
"In pursuance of the resolutions adopted by



the County Committee of Agriculture, the following Committee, consisting of Messrs John Bolger, Mr. Lyons, James Codd, John Sinnott, Thomas Asple, and Rev<sup>d</sup> C. Kehoe, B. C., appointed to visit Camolin Park, and Ballinaslaney, met Mr. Gordon, Chief Agricultural Inspector, of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, at Ferns, on the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo. They first visited Camolin Park and made a thorough inspection of the house, lands, and garden. The lands here appear to be well adapted for an agricultural school or training college, being of various natures, some of it being very sound and suitable for tillage, other portions of it rather wetish, where experiments could be tried.

The Committee then proceeded to Ballinaslaney, and were met by Mr. Dunn, who is the agent of the property. The same inspection was made of Ballinaslaney house and lands. The house appears to be very fine, only a large portion of it is still unfinished. The lands are rather uneven and inclined to be wet, and in the opinion of some of the Committee, would not be as suitable as Camolin. It was the opinion of the Committee that it would take about the same amount of money to put either house in repair for a school.

The following recommendation was made from the Finance Committee:-

"That we recommend the Council to call the attention of the Department to the importance to the County Wexford of the establishment of an agricultural station or school, and request them to favour us with immediate information as to the report of their Inspector, Mr. Gordon, in reference to the two sites for stations already inspected by him, viz:- Camolin Park, and Ballinaslaney Lodge, the former of which if not immediately secured, may not, in a short



time, be available, it being in the hands of the Estate Commissioners, who may possibly dispose of it.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee was adopted on the motion of Mr. J. Bolger, seconded by the Chairman.

#### Appointment of Assistant Surveyors.

Letter No 50681: 50704; and 50717; Wexford County, under date 31<sup>st</sup> August 1906, from the Local Government, sanctioning the appointments of Messrs Brennan, Paddle, and Ryan, respectively, as assistant county surveyors, were laid before the meeting. Marked - "Read."

#### Scaled Orders - Superannuation allowance.

Scaled Orders approving of the superannuation allowance, granted to Messrs Patrick Leary, and Peter J. Murphy, were received from the Local Government Board. Marked - "Read."

#### Auditors' Reports.

The Reports of Local Government Auditors, on accounts of the following bodies, were laid before the meeting: Enniscorthy Union, and District Council; Gorey Union, and District Council; Wexford Union, and District Council, and Co. Committee of Agriculture. Marked - "Read."

#### Water supply at Kilmyshall.

The Local Government Board forwarded Scaled Order, in connection with water supply at Kilmyshall, and determining the Rural District of Enniscorthy, the area chargeable. Marked - "Read."

#### Veterinary Dispensaries.

The following letter No 22224/06 under date 29<sup>th</sup> October 1906, from the Department of Agriculture, etc., was read:-



"With reference to the proposed scheme for the establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries in the County Wexford, which was discussed at the last Quarterly meeting of your County Council, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Council, that the Department have been advised that a Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts has no legal power to attach to the appointment of a Veterinary Inspector under those Acts conditions as to the fees that may be charged for cases of illness among animals that may come within the scope of the ordinary private practice of a Veterinary Surgeon.

A scheme of the nature suggested by the County Council could only be carried out with the voluntary co-operation of the Veterinary Inspectors.

The Department further desire to state that they have no funds at their disposal under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, out of which they could make the suggested additional contribution of £200 a year to the County, while as regards the General cattle Diseases Fund, the County Council, are, no doubt, aware that that fund cannot be made available under existing circumstances for any purpose other than those specifically mentioned in Sections 72 and 73 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and Section 3 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1903; and that the remuneration of the Veterinary Inspectors must be determined solely in view of the extent of the duties required of them under those Acts.

The attitude of the Veterinary profession generally must necessarily be an important element in the consideration of the question of putting into operation a scheme of the kind, and in this connection I have to state that some time ago the Department received from the President



of the council of the veterinary medical association of Ireland, a copy of the minutes of the general meeting of the association held in May last, when the subject of the establishment of veterinary Dispensaries in Ireland was discussed, and when the following resolution was adopted with only one dissentient:-

"We, the members of the veterinary medical association of Ireland, have carefully considered the various schemes for the establishment of veterinary Dispensaries throughout Ireland, are of opinion that the establishment of such Dispensaries and the appointment of veterinary Dispensary Officers in connection with them, who would be expected to afford advice and assistance at fees fixed in accordance with the valuation of the stock owner, is not in our opinion necessary, and even if it were, we consider that the various schemes, based as they are on the Dispensary medical service, would prove unworkable, and could not have the support of our profession."

The Secretary explained that on receipt of this letter he had written to the Department pointing out that the veterinary surgeons in this county were most anxious to work the scheme, and that the county council did not in any way force the matter on the officials. In view of the fact that the local veterinary surgeons are satisfied to put the scheme into operation he (Secty) considered the Wexford county council would attach but little importance to the minute of the veterinary medical association of Ireland, referred to in the letter of the Department. This minute assumed that



the scheme "could not have the support of our profession". The Wexford County Council had exactly the opposite experience."

"On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Bolger the following resolution was adopted:

"That we approve of the letter written by our Secretary to the Department of Agriculture on the 30<sup>th</sup> October relative to the Veterinary Dispensary Scheme, promoted by this Council, and seeing that our Veterinary Surgeons are perfectly willing to carry out the scheme, we consider the Department should agree to it. The scheme has the unanimous support of the ratepayers of Wexford County, and attempts to meet one of the most pressing needs of agriculturalists. Taking into account the different experiments promoted or helped by the Department, we are of opinion that it is difficult to select one more deserving, than the Veterinary Scheme. The sum asked from the Department is most reasonable, and we consider should be agreed to without question."

— Recoupment - Diseases of Animals Act. —

The Department of Agriculture, wrote under date 29<sup>th</sup> October 1906, that they had lodged to the credit of the Council, the sum of £106:4:4, recoupment for the half-year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June '06 under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894." marked - "Read"

— Contribution towards Kilmore Pier. —

Letter No. 4519/06 - F. B. under date 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1906. from the Department of Agriculture, was read:-  
"Adverting to your letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant; I have to state for the information of the Wexford County Council, that as the improvement works at Kilmore Harbour appear to have been completed on the 31<sup>st</sup> July, last, payment of the Department's



contribution towards the cost thereof will be made on the 31<sup>st</sup> January, next, if the works be then intact and in sound condition.

marked "Read"

### Fethard Coastguard Station

The following letter No 11274-06, under date 3<sup>rd</sup> November 06. from the Board of Works, was read:-

"I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to state for your information that the Admiralty, having decided to abolish the Coast Guard Station at Fethard, County Wexford, wish to dispose of their interest in the pier and watchhouse shown in red on the sketch forwarded herewith. You are no doubt aware that one side of the pier is already maintained by the Wexford County Council. The Board will be glad to know whether the Council will be prepared to purchase the interest of the Admiralty in the pier and watchhouse and if so, what sum they will offer for it."

The following resolution in connection with Fethard Harbour, was forwarded by D. J. O'Brien, Sol<sup>r</sup> Waterford:-

"That we, the fishermen, ratepayers, and residents, of Fethard, in meeting assembled call upon our District Council to urge upon the County Council the necessity of providing proper accommodation for the fishing industry at Fethard by passing a sufficient grant for the reconstruction of the Harbour at Fethard and for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect we appoint, the Rev<sup>d</sup> Father Kinsella C. C., Rev Mr. Kellett, Peter Foley, George Bassett, Peter Bird, and D. J. O'Brien, Solicitor; as a deputation to wait on the County Council, at their meeting on the 4<sup>th</sup> December."

Rev M. Kinsella, C. C., and Mr. J. D. O'Brien Solicitor, addressed the County Council, as to the necessity of having some improvements made at



Fethard Harbour, if the people were to be allowed to prosecute the fishing industry.

M<sup>r</sup> Peacocke moved:- That the thanks of this Council be conveyed to the Rev M. Kinsella C. C., and M<sup>r</sup> D. J. O'Brien for the very lucid statements made by them in support of the claims of the fishermen of Fethard to improved harbour accommodation. That the matter be referred to the Piers and Harbours Committee of the Council, with a request that they should as soon as possible visit Fethard, to ascertain what can be done to meet the wishes of the fishermen. That the County Surveyor, be instructed to attend with the Committee, and that the Department of Agriculture, be requested to send down an official from the Fisheries Branch to confer with the Piers and Harbours Committee, on the occasion of their visit to Fethard. M<sup>r</sup> Cummins seconded the resolution which was adopted."

"Letter from the Board of Works re Watchhouse was also referred to the Piers and Harbours Committee."

#### Loan - Enniscorthy District Council

Letter from the Board of Works, under date 25<sup>th</sup> October '06, enclosing notices (in duplicate) of their intention to advance to the Enniscorthy District Council loan of £1,300, under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878. They requested that one of the copies be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Council.

Marked - "Read."

#### Close Season for Hares.

The following circular letter, under date 31<sup>st</sup> Augt '06 from Dublin Castle, was read for the meeting:-

"I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that His Excellency has received an application from the County Council of Waterford praying that an Order may be made fixing the close



Season for Hares in that County, from March 1<sup>st</sup> to September 20<sup>th</sup> in each year, for the following reasons:-

(1) That the killing of Hares after March 1<sup>st</sup> includes in the majority of cases the destruction of jills bearing young, and often means the loss of four Hares for each one killed.

(2) That no public coursing meetings have been held in that County, for some years owing to the great scarcity of Hares.

(3) That the Hares in the early autumn are unable to run owing to high pastures and cornfields.

(4) That the majority of the Hares killed in August and September are young and unfit for coursing, and that Poachers are very much in evidence at that period, as their task is then easiest.

(5) That the extension of the close season to the 20<sup>th</sup> September would give the Hares a period of five weeks further and thus enable them to be better able to cope with their natural enemies.

The close season prescribed by the Hares Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1879, runs from the 20<sup>th</sup> April to the 12<sup>th</sup> August, but this period has been extended by the Lord Lieutenant in every County but one in Ireland on the application of the Grand Jurors or of the County Councils to whom the initiative rested in the Grand Jurors by the above Act, has been transferred.

No variation has however as yet been made in the date of the termination of the close season which continue to run to the 12<sup>th</sup> August throughout Ireland. The reason now advanced by the Waterford County Council for its extension so as to run from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 20<sup>th</sup> September, seem, if they be valid, to be of general applicability and as it is desirable if possible to secure uniformity His Excellency desires me to request that you will



bring the matter before your County Council at their next meeting in order that they may state whether in their opinion the close season should be generally extended to the dates mentioned in the application of the Waterford County Council, namely to extend from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 20<sup>th</sup> September in each and every year."

Proposed by Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. J. A. Doyle "We consider the close season for Hares should run from 20<sup>th</sup> April to 20<sup>th</sup> September."

Proposed by Mr. Peacocke, seconded by Mr. Dempsey: "That we are of opinion the close season for Hares should be from 20<sup>th</sup> March to 20<sup>th</sup> September."

A poll was taken when the following voted in favour of the amendment proposed by Mr. Peacocke: Messrs. Kinsella, Hore, Peacocke, Murphy, Donohoe, Dempsey, John Sinnott, J. Cummins. - 8.

Against: Messrs. Browne, Kehoe, J. Codd, J. A. Doyle, M. Doyle, J. Bolger, and the Chairman - 7.

The Chairman declared the amendment carried.

#### Mrs. Martha Brien's Contract.

The following letter under date 26<sup>th</sup> November 1906, was read, from Mrs. Martha Brien, Milltown, Killarny.

"I beg to inform you that I am quite willing to surrender my road No 28 Enniscorthy District, - 1114 perches between the bridge of Iomanine and crossroads of Ballinlug. under 54<sup>th</sup> Section of the Grand jury Act. When I took this contract, I was under the impression that it would not be necessary to put out the full quantity of material mentioned in the specification, as it was admitted that the stone which I used for the contract was vastly superior to the ordinary stone of the locality. The members of the Council will recollect that the superior quality of the stone, which I put on the road was mentioned at the recent Local Government Board Inquiry. Now I find that the



practice which prevailed of giving credit for the superiority of the stone has been abandoned, and I am informed that I must put out the full quantity. This would be impossible. I think the members of the county council will recognise that in consequence of the circumstances in connection with this contract, which were brought out by the Roads Committee, and at the Local Government Inquiry, it would be beyond my power to carry out the contract to the surveyors wishes.

I therefore request the county council to ask the county surveyor to take this road up under the 54<sup>th</sup> section of the Grand jury Act. The fact that the county surveyor has deferred money on the contract should be evidence that the 54<sup>th</sup> section can apply, and I sincerely trust that in considering this application the co. council will take into account all the attendant circumstances of my case."

Under date 3<sup>rd</sup> December, a second letter was received from Mrs. Brien, saying she desired to withdraw her application, and accordingly no order was made."

### The Ford of Lyng.

In connection with the flooding of the Ford of Lyng, Mr. R. W. Elgee, read the following letter which he had received from Messrs. Carruthers & Gamble, Solicitors 39 Fleet Street, Dublin:-

"Referring to your letter to Messrs. Little & Dunn, of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst., a copy of which has been forwarded to us, as representing Colonel Mervyn Lynte, and Mr. Arthur A. Gardner. We beg to inform you that the Rental for sale will be settled on the 23<sup>rd</sup> inst., subject to the disposal of certain objections, and that it is our intention to at once bring forward a motion to the Court to declare our clients purchasers at the amount due to them for their mortgage. Other parties will have



notice of that application, and we are not quite certain what may happen on that occasion, but at anyrate it is in the very near future, and the lands will be then disposed of, and there will be someone for your clients to deal with, who will be an indisputable owner, and we therefore suggest that the county council might let the matter lie until the 1<sup>st</sup> January, by which date we expect the court will have conveyed the lands to someone against whom you can enforce the requirements of the county council. Our clients are neither of them gentlemen, who, if satisfied of a legal liability, would attempt to evade it.

Would you be disposed to let us see the case and opinion referred to in your letter.

We think the county council have allowed the level of the road to sink, and by their lacity contributed in some degree to the flooding complained of."

"On the motion of the chairman it was decided to adjourn the consideration of this matter till next meeting." Mr. Elgee to attend to it."

### Irish Railways.

The following resolution was received from the Secretary Irish Co. Councils' General Council:-

Resolved:- 1<sup>st</sup> That we are of opinion that the present system of managing the Irish Railways is detrimental to the interests of Ireland.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> That the placing their management in the hands of the British Government would be detrimental to Ireland.  
 3<sup>rd</sup> That on the other hand, it would be of great advantage to Ireland if all the Irish Railways were put under one management, subject to the control of some body representing the people of Ireland; and that the General Council of Co. Councils



could be made use of as such a representative body, if no other representative body were formed.

4<sup>th</sup> That the necessary legal powers should be given to the General Council, or other representative body, to purchase all the Irish Railways, and to borrow money for that purpose on the security of the rates of the whole of Ireland, which, added to that on the Railways themselves, would make security so perfectly safe, that the necessary money could be borrowed at a reasonable rate of interest."

"Mr Donohoe moved that the recommendations of the General Council of Irish Co. Councils, be approved. Mr Murphy seconded. Passed.

— Vice Regal Commission on Irish Railways. —

The following letter under date 3<sup>rd</sup> October 06 from the Secretary Vice Regal Commission on Irish Railways was read:—

"I am directed by the Commission to transmit, for the information of the County Council, copies of the heads of evidence to be given at the sittings to be held in Dublin on Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> October, and subsequent days, and to inquire if your Council wish to give evidence during the Inquiry. If so, I am to request that you will furnish, as early as possible, the names of the representatives of your Council, and an abstract of the evidence which they propose to give."

The Secretary stated, that at a Finance Committee held 20<sup>th</sup> October the following resolution was adopted:— "That the Finance Committee are of opinion that it would be desirable that evidence before the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways should be offered and accordingly request Messrs James Donohoe, John Bolger, and Mr. A. Ennis, to go as their witnesses before the Commission."

"Mr John Bolger proposed:— "That we confirm



the resolution of the Finance Committee, deciding to offer evidence before the Railway Commission; and that Mr. M. A. Ennis, and Mr. Kinsella, be requested to act as our witnesses, as Mr. Donohoe, and Mr. Bolger cannot attend. That Mr. Ennis be requested to deal specially with the delays at level crossings on the new line from Wexford to Waterford. Mr. D. Dempsey seconded. Passed.

### Inebriates' Homes.

The following letter under date 12<sup>th</sup> November 1906 from the Secretary Irish County Councils' General Council, was read:-

"I beg to enclose for the information of your Council copy of report of a Sub-Committee on the subject of Inebriates' Homes, which was submitted to, and approved of by the annual meeting of the Irish County Councils' General Council held on the 18<sup>th</sup> ult., I am to ask you to draw the attention of your Council to the form of resolution suggested in the report with the object of its adoption by them."

The following is the report, and suggested resolution, mentioned in above letter:-

"We the undersigned members of a Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose, visited St. Patrick's Certified Inebriates' Reformatory for male Patients, at Waterford, on June 19<sup>th</sup> 1906, and obtained from Father Feeney, manager, full particulars regarding the Institution which had just received its certificate for 30 patients. We are informed that seven patients have since been admitted from the Counties Dublin, Roscommon, Limerick, and Waterford, and that several other Counties and boroughs have agreed to become contributories.

The foundation of this certified Reformatory on practical lines and under efficient management appears to us to provide Irish County Councils generally with an economical and satisfactory



method of dealing with male Habitual Inebriates of the non-criminal class from their respective localities.

Similar provision yet remains to be made for Female Habitual Inebriates, but we understand that negotiations are in progress with a community of Nuns with that object in view.

We recommend the General Council to suggest to its affiliated county councils the adoption of the following resolution, viz:- "That this Council agrees to become contributory to the St. Patrick's Certified Inebriate Reformatory, Waterford, at the rate of 5/6 per head per week for any male Patients committed thereto from this County.

That we would regard with satisfaction the provision of a similar Reformatory for Female Inebriates."

The following letter under date 20th September '06 from Rev. P. Feaney, St. Patrick's Home Kennessey's Road, Waterford, was read:-

"I should feel very grateful if you would kindly let me know whether or not your Council has decided in giving any grant for patients from Co. Wexford at this Home.

I have had a private communication to the effect that a patient would be committed were I willing to receive him. Under present regulation I can do so but by doing same would be at a considerable loss, without the aid of your Council viz:- £14. 6/- Hence this inquiry?

Hoping you are progressing with your Home for Women."

The following recommendation of the Finance Committee was adopted on the motion of Mr. Hore seconded by the Chairman:-

"That we recommend the County Council to become Guarantors to St. Patrick's Inebriate Home in Waterford at the rate of 5/6 per head per patient per week."



Grand Canal Co. & New Ross Bridge.  
 Under date 15<sup>th</sup> August 1906, the following letter was read from the Manager of the Grand Canal Co.:-  
 "On the 28<sup>th</sup> July, our Steamer and one of our boats arrived at New Ross Bridge at 9 a.m. and the caretaker was asked to turn the Bridge and let them through, but refused to do so until the mail Train would pass at 9.40 a.m. consequently the steamer and boat missed a tide and delayed 10 hours. I shall be glad if you will give instructions to the bridge keeper to prevent this happening again."

The following reply was read from Mr. John Kough caretaker of the bridge, under date 28<sup>th</sup> August:-

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst as to the complaint of the Grand Canal Co., and in reply desire to state:-

On the morning mentioned I had arranged to let a steamer that was discharging at Mr. J. B. Kearne's through the Bridge after the mail Train passed to Waterford at 9.40 a.m. and had sent my men to breakfast about 10 minutes to 9 so as to be ready immediately after the mail train passed.

At 9 o'clock the local agent of the Canal Co., called me and asked me to open the Bridge as their steamer wanted to go up to St. Mullins. I explained to him the arrangement I had made, but said if I could get men I would open. I immediately procured men and had the Bridge opened, but when the Canal boat was leaving her hulk after the bridge being opened for about 4 minutes, the mail train was signalled on, and I had to close the Bridge before the Canal boat could go through. She subsequently went through about 25 minutes later.

I may add that at this particular time of the day, it is very hard to comply with a request to open, as a train arrives from Waterford at 5 minutes past 9, and the down Dublin train at 40 minutes



part 9, so when the 15 minutes by-law as to opening and closing is observed, there is practically no time left, but I did all in my power to meet the Canal Company.

Under date 30<sup>th</sup> November 1906 the following letter was read from the Manager, Grand Canal Co.

"On the 28<sup>th</sup> inst., our Steamer with a boat in tow reached the railway bridge above New Ross, at 3.35 p.m. but the bridge keeper declined to allow the vessels to pass through, on the ground that it was after sunset. This is a most extraordinary excuse, even although it had been dark, but there was broad daylight at the time. The consequence was that the boat in tow was delayed until next day, thereby causing this company serious loss. I shall be glad to know, if the bridge keeper was justified in refusing to let the boats through at that time of day. There is not the slightest mention about "sunset" in the regulations.

We are doing our best to give a service to the public, even at almost unprofitable rates, and delays like this make a serious inroad upon any small profit we may make. If such an extraordinary rule is to be insisted on in future, we shall have to consider if it will be not more to our advantage to give up trading on the tidal water altogether, especially during the winter months. We have never had occasion to make a complaint like this before."

In reply to this the Bridge Keeper, Mr. Kough wrote under date, 28<sup>th</sup> November:-

"With reference to your request, to open the Bridge to-day which was made to me at 3.35 p.m. I wish to draw your attention to the Rules that provide that "the Bridge shall be open for traffic 15 minutes before the arrival or departure of a train." As the train from Waterford arrives at 6 minutes to 4, it means that the Bridge must be ready for traffic at 24 minutes



to 4, and as you only called at 25 minutes to 4, there was only 4 minutes left, which rendered it impossible for me to comply with your request.

Further sunset was at 7 minutes to 4 this evening, after which time I am not allowed to open."

On the motion of the chairman, the following resolution was adopted:-

"That we consider the explanation of the caretaker of the Bridge, in both cases, satisfactory. That our secretary communicate with the Secretary of the Grand Canal Co., and state it is the wish of the County Council, to facilitate traffic in every way, but having considered the explanation of the caretaker of the Bridge, we fail to see that he did not carry out his duties in an efficient manner, having regard to the existing regulations."

#### Dates of meetings.

The following dates were agreed to:-

New Ross R. D.	Saturday April 6 <sup>th</sup> 1907	- 12.00
Gorey R. D.	Wednesday "	10 <sup>th</sup> " 11.30
Enniscorthy R. D.	Friday "	12 <sup>th</sup> " 11.00
Wexford R. D.	Saturday "	13 <sup>th</sup> " 10.30
Proposal Committee	Friday "	19 <sup>th</sup> "
County Council	Tuesday May 7 <sup>th</sup>	

#### Marine Works Act

The following resolutions were received from the Hon Secretary of the Executive Committee, in connection with the promoting of a Marine Works Bill for the South East Coast of Ireland, at a meeting held in Arklow, on 24<sup>th</sup> September, and at Courtown Harbour, on 26<sup>th</sup> September:-

Resolved:- "That this meeting, representing the maritime commercial, and industrial population of this portion of the east coast, hereby calls upon the Government to promote a Marine Works Act in the



next Session of Parliament, applicable to the South Eastern Coast of Ireland. We view with alarm the steady decay and in places, almost annihilation of our fishing industry owing to insufficient harbour accommodation and inadequate transit facilities. It is our conviction, that were such an Act passed it would, in a great measure, serve to check the emigration of our fishing population, and assist in the revival and strengthening of the industries now crippled for lack of Government support, as accorded with such remarkable results by the Governments of other countries on the Continent. We respectfully ask the leaders of the two Irish Parties to treat the introduction of the Bill as a non-contentious measure, so that its passing may be assured without delay. That copies of this resolution be sent to all the Cabinet Ministers, the Irish Members, and the several local authorities within the joint Counties."

Resolved:- That in view of the serious state of our harbours we call upon the land owners, Public Companies, County Councils, and Local Authorities, in the Counties of Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford and Waterford, to organise public meetings, pass strong resolutions supporting our members of Parliament in their pressure upon the Government to have the Marine Works Act passed into law early in the coming Session, and that copies of said resolution be forwarded to the members of the Government, and the public bodies referred to."

"above resolutions were adopted on the motion of Mr Peacocke, seconded by Mr Kehoe."

#### Public Bodies Insurance.

Circular letter under date 4<sup>th</sup> November 1906, from the Secretary, Irish County Councils' General Council, inclosing resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Co. Councils' General Council, on 18<sup>th</sup> October '06



and requesting the County Council to appoint two delegates to attend a conference of the Representatives of Public Bodies to consider the advisability of the formation of an Irish Insurance company, was read.

"On the motion of the Chairman, it was decided that Mr. C. H. Peacocke, be requested to act as delegate on behalf of the Wexford Co. Council at the meeting on Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> December, and the following resolution was also adopted on the motion of the Chairman:- "That in the event of the establishment of an independent Irish Insurance company, on a sound financial basis we, the Wexford County Council, would be in favour of placing our insurance business with it."

"Under date 31<sup>st</sup> August 1906, a similar resolution was received from the North Dublin Union, which was marked "read."

#### Level crossings - Gt. S. & W. Railway.

Under date 11<sup>th</sup> October 1906, the following letter was read from Mr. R. W. Elgee, Solicitor, for the Council:-

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst., with copy resolution of the Finance Committee as to the power of the Gt. Southern & Western Railway Company, to keep gates at level crossings shut against the public at times when trains were due to pass, and in reply thereto I beg to say that the power of the company is regulated by the Railways Clauses Act 1845 (5 Vic, cap 20 Sec 47) by which it is enacted:- "That if a Railway crosses a Public Carriage Road on a level, the company shall erect and maintain good and sufficient gates across such Road on each side of the Railway, and shall employ proper persons to open and shut such gates, and such gates shall be kept constantly closed across such road on both sides of the Railway, except during the time when Houses, Cattle, Carts, or Carriages, passing along the same.



shall have to cross such Railway, and the person entrusted with the care of such gates shall cause the same to be closed as soon as such Horses, etc., shall have passed through, under a penalty of 40/- . Provided that the Board of Trade in any case in which they are satisfied that it would be more conducive to the Public safety that such gates should be kept closed across the Railway, may order that such gates shall be kept closed. Of course under <sup>this</sup> section the County Council, could apply to the Board of Trade to alter the times at which the gates should be closed, but only on the ground of Public safety."

Under date 25<sup>th</sup> September 1906, the following letter was received from the County Surveyor:-

"I am in receipt of yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> inst., re delays complained of at certain level crossings on the Rosslare to Waterford Rly. I have written to Mr. Otway, the engineer of the line, on the subject, and hope it will lead to an improvement."

Ordered: "copy to be furnished Mr. M. A. Ennis as several councillors consider the Gt S & W. Rly Co., have not placed proper persons in charge of level crossings."

### Stopping Trains.

Under date 24<sup>th</sup> September 1906, the following letter was received from J. H. Bell, Superintendent of the Line, Gt S & W. Rly:-

"In reply to your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> inst., the question of stopping the Express train at Wellingtonbridge has been fully considered, and I regret that the Coy cannot see their way to comply with the request of the Co. Council. The ordinary trains leaving Rosslare Pier at 8.10 a.m. and Waterford North at 8 p.m. are considered sufficient for passengers wishing to travel via Fishguard, and I may mention that passengers from England are allowed



to remain on the boat until 8 a.m. so that these will not suffer any inconvenience by the Express trains not stopping."

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of the Chairman:- "That our Secretary again communicate with the Secretary of the Gt S & W. Ry Co, and point out that the Wexford County Council feel strongly that it would be a matter of very great public convenience if the boat train could be allowed to stop at Wellington Bridge, and the delay to the service need not exceed from four to five minutes."

#### The Bridgetown Milk Prosecution.

Under date 30<sup>th</sup> October 1906, the following letter was received from Sir G. A. Cameron, Co. Analyst:-

"In reference to a recent case of prosecution for alleged deficiency of fats in milk, which has got a large amount of notority in the newspapers, permit me to make the following remarks-

The milk in question was taken up on the 21<sup>st</sup> August last, and sent to me. It was promptly analysed and found to contain 10 per cent of <sup>the legal standard being 11.5 per cent of total solids including 3 per cent of fat</sup> total solids, including 1.9 per cent of fats. The analysis was repeated, with the greatest care, and practically with the same result, the fats being 1.9 per cent. The milk was fresh when analysed, and there is not the least possibility of an error.

The portion of milk retained by the Inspector was sent to Somerset House laboratory and the result reported was that there was much less deficiency in the amount of fat than I had reported but that the amount was below the legal standard. I must say that the appeal to Somerset House was originally intended to be used in the event of a conflict of evidence - the public analyst and the vendor's analyst differing. I am confident that my analysis was correct and will maintain it. I may remark that the Inspector's sample was kept for a long time before



it was analysed, the report from Somerset House not being received until the 17<sup>th</sup> October, 8 weeks after the milk had been sent to me. I have been for thirty years public analyst for the County, and never before has the accuracy of my analyses been questioned."

"Under date 21<sup>st</sup> October, 1906, District Inspector Magee wrote stating that the milk prosecution against Mr M. Browne, Bridgetown, was dismissed, as the certificate of analysis from Somerset House, differed considerably from that in the first instance by the Co. Analyst."

The following recommendation of the Finance Committee was adopted, on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr Peacocki:—"That we <sup>have</sup> considered the letter of Sir Charles Cameron, but in view of the analysis of Somerset House which is the final court of appeal, and of the general facts of the case, we are not prepared to agree with Sir Charles Cameron that he made no mistake in this case, and a repetition of such an occurrence would have the effect of forfeiting the confidence of this Council in his ability as County Analyst."

#### Food & Drugs Act.

"Mr Magee, D. I., wrote under date 20<sup>th</sup> November 1906 that a prosecution against Matthew Webster, of Bridgetown, for having sold butter containing 18.3 per cent of water had been dismissed."

"Under date 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1906, Sergeant Madden wrote that Peter Foley of Fethard, had been prosecuted for selling milk containing only 1.9 per cent of fats. He had been convicted and fined 2/- with 13/- costs."

The following recommendation of the Finance Committee was adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr Peacocki:—"That we ask Mr Elger to look fully into the powers and duties of the County Council with regard to Food and Drugs Inspectors and the relations of the Council to the Inspectors, and that he advise a meeting of



the Finance Committee at a later date."

Claim for damages for Injury to a Horse.

Under date 15<sup>th</sup> November 1906, the following letter was received from Mr J. B. Moffat, Solicitor, Enniscorthy.

"I am instructed by Mr George Milne, Ballymorgan House, Ferns; to institute proceedings against the Wexford County Council for damage occasioned to a mare his property, by the improper and negligent construction of a gullet across the road between Cloheadon and Newtownbarry; owing to the formation and improper construction of this gullet, Mr Milne's mare when driving along the road went through into the gullet and was seriously injured. Mr Milne estimates the damage to the mare at £20 and was further much shaken and bruised himself, being thrown out of his trap. The accident occurred on the 15<sup>th</sup> October. The road contractor Mr Abraham, was present, and inspected the gullet immediately afterwards, and I understand had same repaired, being paid therefor by the D. W. & W. Rly. Co., unless Mr Milne is compensated by the Co. Council he has instructed me to proceed for damages."

"The Finance Committee recommended that Mr Elgee, defend the case in the event of proceedings being taken, and that he direct Mr W. J. Doyle, V.S. Enniscorthy to examine the injured animal."

Period for putting out broken stones.

"Under date 13<sup>th</sup> November 1906, the following resolution was received from the Enniscorthy District Council:- "That in the opinion of this Council, the time for putting broken stones into the Depots should be extended from 1<sup>st</sup> September to 1<sup>st</sup> October, in each year."

"On the motion of the Chairman it was decided



that the Enniscorthy District Council, be informed that the County Council cannot see its way to make the change suggested. If adopted it would not allow sufficient time to the Surveyors to measure metalling, and it was in the interests of the contractors, to get out their road metalling in the summer."

— Taking up Roads under 54 Section —

Under date 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1906, the following resolution was received from the Gorey Rural District Council:-

"We, the Gorey District Council, beg to call the attention of the Co. Council, to the practice of taking up Roads from contractors under 54 Section as in many cases the contractors are not aware for what period the order is in force, and are of opinion that when the section is put in force that the contractor and the District Council should be informed as to the length of time the contract will be in the hands of the Co. Surveyor."

"Mr. Elgue said that once the Co. Surveyor had taken up a road under the 54<sup>th</sup> section, it rested with himself as to how long he would keep it in his hands."

— Prosecution of Road Contractors —

On the motion of Mr. Kehoe, seconded by Mr. Dempsey, it was decided that the Co. Surveyor be empowered to deal with the following contractors either by prosecution at petty sessions or quarter sessions, or to take the roads up under the 54<sup>th</sup> section of the Grand Jury Act, roads to be re-opened for tender as the County Surveyor considers desirable:-

Enniscorthy District

No 74 Patrick Ryan	No. 112. Geo. Murphy	No. 195 Sylvester Furlong to
" 103 E. Warren	" 142 & 143 D. Brennan	" 197 Reps D. Brennan
" 111 Patrick Curran	" 146. Robt. Whelan	" 263. John Quake
	" 182 Jas. Donohoe	" 304 Edw. Brien
		" 318 Pat. Nolan



Gorey District

No. 11. P. O'Neill	No. 170. Edward Savage
" 19 Michl Keegan	" 143. Edward McDonald
" 151. Joseph Murphy	" 175. Matthew McDonald
" 163. James Murphy	" 8. & 15. Jacob Brennan.

New Ross District

No. 171 A. Edward Murphy, 178 James Nolan  
183. Martin Crooy.

Wexford District

No. 131, 131 A, & 153 Laura Brobie.	No. 87. John Dowd
" 137 John Roche (decd)	" 161. Patrick Doyle
" 146 James Moran	" 30. Geo. Browne.
" 48. Matthew Doyle	

National Assembly.

Under date 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1906, the following resolution was received from the South Dublin Rural District Council:-

"That, having before our minds the paragraph in the King's speech made at the opening of the first Parliament of his reign, in which there is expressed the statement that His Majesty's Government had in contemplation the better government of this country, we hereby warn the Government that we the elected representatives of the Rural District of South Dublin, shall not view with pleasure, nor can we be content with, any of those half measures of government styled under various headings such as Devolution, Co-ordination and so forth; and that nothing short of a National Assembly dealing with and governing solely all matters relating to Ireland with full control of the Irish Customs and Revenues can satisfy us nor be of lasting and material benefit to the Irish Nation."

marked. "Read."

Lunacy (Ireland) Bill

Under date 8<sup>th</sup> September 1906, the following resolution was received from the Wicklow County



Council:-

"This Council notes with satisfaction that the Government have withdrawn the Lunacy (Ireland) Bill. As the provisions of this Bill were calculated to inflict a serious hardship upon the local ratepayers in Ireland by re-imposing upon them a burden, from which they were properly relieved by the Lunacy Act of 1901, for the maintenance of patients who became insane while in the public service, and the cost of whose maintenance should, in justice, be still borne by the Treasury from State Funds.

We therefore hope that no further attempt will be made by the Government to re-introduce this measure in the next, or any succeeding session of Parliament.

That copies of the above resolution be sent by the Secretary, to the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary, and the Secretary to the Treasury, and that copies be sent to the Secretary of each County, County Borough, and Urban District Council in Ireland, requesting him to submit it to his Council for adoption." Marked "Read."

#### Re. The Evicted Tenants.

Under date 12<sup>th</sup> November, 1906, the following resolution was received from the Cork Co. Council:-

"That having regard to the present position and prospects of the Evicted Tenants- the gloomy outlook for the ensuing Winter months with starvation and bitter distress staring them in the face, and the necessity for maintaining them and their families pending their restoration to the lands from which they were evicted, we the Co. Councillors of the County of Cork, hereby make earnest and urgent appeal to the National Trustees to set apart at once as an Evicted Tenants Relief Fund a substantial portion out of the thousands of pounds which are being contributed



by the Irish exiles in America and Australia for National purposes - that we know of no national object more urgent or more appealing or one regarding which the honour of the Irish nation is more deeply pledged, than that of sustaining the evicted tenants until their restoration to the land is secured, and when this is attained of giving them a generous measure of financial assistance to enable them to make a fair start in life, once more; that we trust this claim will be urged immediately on the National Trustees by all the public bodies and Nationalist organisations in Ireland; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the most Rev Dr O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, John E. Redmond M.P. and Alderman Stephen O'Mara, the National Trustees, and to - all the County and District Councils of Ireland."

"On the suggestion of Mr Kinsella it was decided to postpone the consideration of this resolution until next meeting of the Council."

#### Sale of Food & Drugs Acts.

The following letter, No. 30441-06, under date 26<sup>th</sup> November 1906, from the Department, etc., was read:-

"With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of certain articles of food, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Wexford County Council, that an officer of the Department - Mr Robert Watchorn - who was instructed to discharge duties under section 2 of the Act of 1899, purchased on the 9<sup>th</sup> instant, at the premises occupied by Mr Thomas Shields, in Cathedral Street, Enniscorthy a sample of butter which, on being submitted to analysis, was found to contain 3 per cent of water in excess of the maximum proportion (16 per cent) thereof allowable in a genuine sample of butter under the Sale of Butter (Ireland) Regulations, 1902. (copy



herewith). A copy of the report received from Mr. Watchorn in regard to this matter is enclosed, together with the certificate and copy thereof supplied by Sir B. A. Cameron, who conducted the analysis in question.

In this instance an offence would appear to have been committed against the provisions of section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875; and the Department are therefore desirous that proceedings should, on behalf of your Local Authority, be instituted in respect of the transaction within 28 days from the date on which the sample was obtained (vide Section 19 Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899).

"The Secretary stated that on receipt of this letter he placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Elgee, Solicitor of the Council."

"On the motion of the Chairman, it was decided that the matter be dealt with by Mr. R. W. Elgee, Solicitor."

#### Measurement of Roads.

The Chairman said that at the meeting of the Proposal Committee the question of the measurement of some road contracts came up and the matter was referred to the Roads Committee. There were three cases, with the facts of two of which he (Chairman) was conversant, and Mr. John Sinnott would be able to tell them everything connected with the third. The first case was Martin Dunbar's of Ferns. It was generally admitted that about 10 yards had been added to the amounts in the depots, since the measurement of the surveyors. The contractor was satisfied with the measurements that were made by the Chairman and Mr. Webster, and on the contractor's showing, it was proved that the surveyors were right. In the second case, (John Breen's, Ballygoman), the Chairman gave in



detail the results of the "Boxing" of the three depots, and of the measurements of all the depots. The surveyors had allowed for 230 yards but he (Chairman) considered the contractor was entitled to 258 yards. In depot No. 1. he (Chairman) found that it was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wider than according to the measurement of the surveyors and depot No. 2. was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wider. Mr. Webster said he could not account for the discrepancy in the measurement of the length of No. 1 depot. It was measured by Mr. Brennan, Assistant Surveyor on a different date, from that on which it had been measured by him (Co. Surveyor) and they found it was exactly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet less in width than when measured by Mr. Brennan, Mr. Ennis and himself together.

Mr. John Sinnott explained that in the third case, which was in Gorey District, the contractor had complained that he did not get credit for the quantity which he had put out, but when Mr. Webster and himself measured, they ascertained that Mr. Paddle, Assistant Surveyor had given the contractor for a yard or two too much."

#### National Bank & Irish signed Cheques.

Rev. M. Murphy, C. C., New Ross, Secretary County Wexford Committee, Gaelic League, wrote forwarding the following resolutions passed at the last quarterly meeting of the Committee:-

(a) That we call on all the branches of the Gaelic League under the control of the County Committee to change their accounts from the National Bank, which has refused to accept cheques signed in Irish, to any other bank that accepts them."

(b) "All Gaelic Leaguers to do likewise. all public bodies in County Wexford, the County Council, the Urban and District Councils, the Boards



of Guardians, and other public bodies be requested to change their accounts."

(c) "To call on all Gaelic Leaguers in the county to refuse to accept notes of the National Bank or if accepted to get them changed into gold."

(d) "That copies of this resolution be sent to all public bodies in the county, as well as to all Branches of the League in the county, and to the Coisde Gnotha."

The following recommendation was adopted by the Finance Committee:-

"That we the County Council of Wexford, believe that it will be alike in the interests of the National Bank itself, of the shareholders of the Bank, and of the General Public, that the directors of the National Bank, should consult the National feeling of the people of Ireland, by agreeing to what we consider to be a reasonable request of the people, as to cashing cheques signed in Irish; copy of this resolution to be sent to the Chairman of the National Bank, Sir J. H. G. Esmonde Bart., Surgeon Major Stafford, and Rev M. Murphy C.C. New Ross."

"On the motion of Mr Dempsey, seconded by Mr Cummins the recommendation of the Finance Committee was adopted."

A resolution on the same subject from Galway Co. Council, was marked "Read."

#### Erection of a Celtic cross on the Battlefield of Fontenoy.

Under date 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1906, the following resolution was received from the Cork County Council:-

"That this Council of the County of Cork desires to record its most hearty approval of the proposal for the erection of a Celtic cross on the Battlefield of Fontenoy in honour of the valiant Irish soldiers who fell there in the memorable charge of the Irish Brigade on July 11<sup>th</sup> 1745, and that we cordially



recommend the proposal to the generous support of all Irishmen at home and in exile; and that copies of this resolution be sent to each County Borough and County Council in Ireland."

marked "Read."

### Royal Commission on the speed of motor cars.

Under date 9<sup>th</sup> November 1906, a resolution was received from the Londonderry County Council dissenting from the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the speed of motor cars, as to abolishing the speed limit, as to the proposed payment to a central board of the duties levied on motor cars, to be expended by them on the improvement of the roads, and as to granting licenses without requiring any test of competency to drive."

"The resolutions from Londonderry Co. Council, were adopted on the motion of Mr Donohoe, seconded by Mr Kehoe."

### Postal Facilities in South Wexford

Under date 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1906, the following resolution was received from New Ross Rural District Council:-

"That we beg to request the attention of the Postmaster General, to the facilities now afforded for an improved postal service by the Waterford and Rosslare Extension Railway. There are four services each day between these places so that the important villages and adjacent districts of Campile, Ballycullane, Wellington Bridge, Duncormack, Bridgetown, and Killinick, can be provided with an excellent service each way, permitting of letters being written and replies received between persons residing along the different stations above-mentioned. Consequently we earnestly request the Postmaster General to have inquiry made and trust he will find himself



in a position to have this Board's suggestion carried into effect at an early date."

"On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Cummins, the above resolution was adopted."

### Arterial Drainage

Letter from Arterial Drainage Commission, under date 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1906, inviting the County Council to nominate a representative to give evidence on their behalf, was marked "read."

### Coals for Courthouses.

"Under date 29<sup>th</sup> October, Mr. R. P. Corish C.P.S. wrote applying for three tons of coal for the courthouses at Laghmon and Duncormick."

"The Finance Committee recommended that Mr. Corish be allowed to purchase three tons of coals for the use of the courthouses of Laghmon and Duncormick."

"On the motion of Mr. Kehoe, seconded by Mr. Asple, the recommendation of the Finance Committee, was confirmed."

### Conference on Sanitation Etc.,

Circular letter from the Royal Sanitary Institute under date 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1906 re conference at Dublin June 1907 was marked read.

### Branchardire Bequest.

Circular letter received from the Royal Irish Industries Association under date 16<sup>th</sup> November 1906, re the Branchardire Bequest or scheme of prizes for hand made Irish lace and crochet and requesting the Council to select at what show the prizes might be awarded.

On the motion of the chairman it was decided that the trustees be informed that in the opinion



of the county council it was advisable that these prizes should be awarded at the annual Feis to be held in Wexford next May, and that the trustees be requested to communicate with Rev M. Byrne, b. b., the Manse, Wexford, and Mr P. J. Gregory, Auburn Terrace, Wexford, Hon Secs to the Feis Committee."

#### Fruit Stall at Courtown

"Communications were read from Mr. Elgee, Solicitor, with reference to the fruit stall at Courtown, occupied by Mr. John Fennell, on the property of the Council."

"After discussion it was decided to refer the matter back to the Finance Committee."

#### Kilmore Pier Committee

The following was read:-

"The above committee met on 12<sup>th</sup> November '06. Present:- Rev J. Rowe b. b., John Furlong, Patrick Parle, Nicholas White, Michael Murphy, and Michael Browne."

The Harbour Master's accounts were examined and found correct. The Harbour Master was instructed to levy the legal dues on boats coming into the harbour."

"On the motion of the chairman, the above was confirmed."

#### Labourers (Ireland) Act 1906.

The following circular letter No 89/M/1906 Miscellaneous, under date 15<sup>th</sup> September 1906, from the Local Government Board, was read:-

"I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland, to forward herewith for the information of the county Council, a copy of the Labourers (Ireland) Act 1906, which comes into operation on 1<sup>st</sup> November next, and I am to call the Council's attention to the provisions of section 10 thereof."



"The Secretary explained the provisions of the act, which referred to advances of money by the council."

"Under date 10<sup>th</sup> August, the following letter was read from Mr Peter French, M.P.:-

"Please convey my best thanks to the Wexford County Council, for their kind resolution with reference to the Labourers Act of 1906."

#### Erection of a house at Blackwater

Miss Bridget Murphy, Blackwater, wrote stating that Sergeant Forde, R.I.C. was objecting to the erection of a house, she was about to build. She had shown the place to Mr Webster, County Surveyor, and Messrs Lett, and Fortune, D.C.S. and they were satisfied that the little house should proceed so long as it would not encroach within one foot of the water channel, and she was satisfied to abide by this decision."

"On the motion of the Chairman, the following resolution was adopted:- That Miss Murphy be allowed to proceed with the work seeing that the County Surveyor is satisfied."

#### Sealing documents.

On the motion of the Chairman the following resolution was adopted:- "That the seal of the County Council be affixed to the bonds and tenders of accepted contractors, at this meeting, and also to the conveyance and memorial to register same, for Tara hill quarry."

#### Confirmation of minutes

On the motion of the Chairman, the minutes of the various committees of the Council were approved."

#### University College in Cork

Resolutions from Waterford Corporation, and Cork Corporation, calling upon the Government



to make such changes in the Queen's College Cork, as will give the people of the South of Ireland the advantages of a full measure of university Education." marked "Read."

### University Education

From the County Council of the Kings Co., a resolution was received renewing the declaration made in 1870 on behalf of the Catholic laity of Ireland, on the subject of University Education." marked "Read."

### Analyst's Report.

The following report from the analyst was read:-

City Laboratory  
17 Castle St Dublin.  
29<sup>th</sup> October 1906.

Report of Sir Charles Cameron, B. Sc., M. D., Public Analyst of the County Wexford, on articles submitted to him for analysis during the quarter ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 1906.

10 articles were received from the Food Inspectors, R. I. C. as follows:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Whiskey	5.
Butter	2.
Rum	1
Cheese	1
Milk	1
Total	<u>10</u>

Certificate sent to Sergeant White, Loughmon, for specimen of milk deprived of at least 36 per cent of its fats, and one certificate for specimen of butter containing excess of water namely 18.5 per cent.

For the Guardians of Enniscorthy Union, ten drugs and four specimens of tea were analysed.



one of the drugs, namely, compound mixture of senna, was high in gravity and crystalized magnesium sulphate. The specimens of tea were of good quality.

One specimen of water analysed for Enniscorthy District Lunatic Asylum, had the following composition.

One imperial gallon contained in grains:-

Total solid matters	12.180
Including	
albuminoid ammonia	0.022
saline ammonia	0.004
Nitric Acid	Trace
Chlorine	1.689
Sulphuric Acid	Trace
Equal to Calcium Sulphate	Trace.

A very inferior water.

For the Guardians of Gorey Union twelve drugs were analysed. One of them namely, Liniment of Turpentine, was low in Turpentine another, namely, syrup of Ferrous Phosphate, contained an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Two specimens of water analysed for New Ross Urban District Council had the following composition.

One imperial gallon contained in grains

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Total solid matters.	3.500	24.920
Including		
albuminoid ammonia	0.006	0.005
Saline ammonia	0.0035	0.0025
Nitric Acid	Trace	5.0000
Chlorine	1.491	3.379
Sulphuric Acid	None	2.8824
Equal to Calcium Sulphate	None	4.0000

Both good waters.

One specimen of water analysed for the Town Clerk, Wexford, had the following composition.

One imperial gallon contained in grains

Total solid matters 7.560



albuminoid ammonia	0.024
saline ammonia	0.008
Nitric acid	Trace
Chlorine	1.988
Sulphuric acid	Trace
Equal to calcium sulphate	Trace

A slightly polluted water.

One specimen of water analysed for H. H. J. Omyons Esq. Wexford, had the following composition.

One imperial gallon contained in grains.

Total solid matters	22.820
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Including

albuminoid ammonia	0.009
saline ammonia	0.005
Nitric acid	1.000
Chlorine	4.378
Sulphuric acid	2.1618
Equal to calcium sulphate	3.0000

a tolerably good water.

There was one specimen of manure analysed for the Ramsgrange Co-operative Society, Arthurstown.

There were two specimens of feeding stuffs analysed for C. W. J. Francis Esq. Castlebridge.

For Shillelagh Union, which is partly situated in the County Wexford, seven drugs and one specimen of water were analysed.

The drugs were correct.

The specimen of water had the following composition.

One imperial gallon contained in grains

Total solid matters	19.880
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Including

albuminoid ammonia	0.038
saline ammonia	0.041
Nitric acid	Trace
Chlorine	1.391
Sulphuric acid	4.3236
Equal to calcium sulphate	6.0000

Largely polluted with sewage and dangerous to drink.



Total analyses 52.  
adulterated and defective articles - 5.

Charles A. Cameron.

### National Education

Under date 7<sup>th</sup> November 1906, the following resolutions were received from An Boird Eithne bonnradh na Gaedhilde:-

1.- That we demand such measures of reform as we secure that a majority, and not as at present a small minority, of the Commissioners of the Board dealing with Irish education shall be in sympathy with the principles of the people of this country, and understand their educational needs.

2.- That we renew our protest, endorsed by Irish public opinion, against the withdrawal of the fees for teaching Irish, that we resent the interference of the British Treasury in such matters, and regret the acquiescence shown by Irish authorities; and that we demand the restoration of a scale of fees affording adequate encouragement for the teaching of Irish, as it is not otherwise provided for out of public funds.

3.- That we request the National Education Board to take effective steps for the introduction of the Bilingual Programme in all districts in which Irish is the home language, and to authorise the adoption of the Bilingual Programme in all schools.

4.- That we view with indignation the doctrine of the National Board that the use of Irish in teaching should be on a basis of sufferance so far as it subserves other branches of education, and should be discarded when this purpose is achieved; and also their recent regulation empowering themselves to prohibit the teaching of Irish whenever a school fails to satisfy their requirements in other respects.



5.- That the recognition of Irish as an "ordinary subject" is illusory, so long as knowledge of Irish is not placed on a level with other teaching qualifications, fully provided for in the other ordinary curriculum of the Training Colleges, fully recognised as an element in the qualification of candidates for training, and in the qualification and status for teachers.

6.- That the present penurious treatment of National Teachers and schools is calculated to degrade education, and therefore constitutes a grave national danger. That no settlement of education can be considered satisfactory which does not include restitution of the equivalent and other grants or sums due to Irish education, unfairly appropriated by the Treasury to meet liabilities in other directions, and that does not guarantee an equivalent grant to Ireland proportioned to any charge levied on the Exchequer for the purposes of education in Great Britain.

7.- That we earnestly request all those in charge of schools of every grade to ignore the restrictions and penalties imposed on them wherever their duty to the Language and History of Ireland is concerned, and to come into line with the growth of public opinion by resolutely organising their schools on a firm basis of Nationality, and we recommend parents and the public to treat as anti-Irish every school which does not manifestly place Nationality above mistaken conceptions of individual interests."

"On the motion of Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Donohoe the foregoing resolutions were adopted."

*W. H. Keenan*

25 January 1906