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COMBATING CONSUMPTION.**THE SCOURGE IN IRELAND.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.

A tuberculosis exhibition in the grounds of the International Exhibition Society at Balls Bridge is to be opened to-morrow by the Lord Lieutenant, and this afternoon there was a Press view of the exhibits. Such a venture has been hitherto unknown in the British Islands, though in the United States, in France, and in Germany similar exhibitions have been found to produce excellent results. For the fight against tuberculous diseases in every form the holding of the exhibition in Dublin is particularly appropriate. The ravages of consumption both in the city and throughout the country have assumed alarming proportions, and among the Public Health authorities the subject is one which causes distressing anxiety. The present exhibition is due to the suggestion of the Countess of Aberdeen, who, as president of the Women's National Health Association recently established here, is keenly alive to the necessity of enabling even the poorest to help in a scientific way the movement against consumption.

AN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A portion of the space occupied by the Home Industries section in the exhibition grounds has been made available for the tuberculosis exhibits. The idea is entirely an educational one, and in arranging the form of the exhibition this was the end which was kept in view. There are four sections. The first is statistical, illustrating by diagrams the appalling mortality from phthisis in Ireland. The second is pathological, containing human and veterinary exhibits. The third consists of appliances for the treatment of patients in the home. The fourth comprises model shelters and chalets suitable for the open-air treatment of patients in private consumption hospitals. The diagrams in the statistical section are startlingly effective, and to visitors reveal at once the hold which consumption has upon this country as compared with England and Scotland. One illustration shows that while in the year 1864 Ireland had a lower consumption rate than either England or Scotland it is now much higher than either. A coloured map shows that by far the worst unions are Cork and Dublin, while the two districts where the disease is practically unknown are the Union of Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh, and the Union of Tulla, County Clare. Under the head of appliances are shown specimens of cuspidores for the use of patients. The shelters or chalets for the outdoor treatment are much the same as those generally in use. They provide as effectively as possible for the comfort of the patient, while at the same time securing the greatest quantity of light and air. There is a literary section in which are to be found historical works and reports from various municipalities throughout the Kingdom showing what is being done in preventive work. The most notable of these is, perhaps, that of the county borough of Northampton, where at one time the death rate was very high, but has now been reduced to '87 per 1,000.

A LIFE-SAVING BATTLE.

Professor OSLER, of Oxford, delivered a lecture in connection with the exhibition this evening, his subject being "What the Public can do in the Fight against Tuberculosis." The Lord Lieutenant presided, and there was a very large attendance. The lecturer said they were asked to join in a campaign to promote the human efficiency of education, and this was a campaign in which all might join, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Long, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond, the Archbishops and the Provost, for it was a life-saving battle against one of the most dreaded foes the race had ever met. Two of the greatest illustrations of the victory of human efficiency might be said to be in connection with fevers. They had had one of the greatest victories ever achieved in the abolition of one of the most terrible scourges—namely, typhus fever. Until a decade or two ago it ravaged this country. From 1871 to 1880 there were 7,495 deaths from this disease; in 1905

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