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COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA

REPORT

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Note.—The Minutes of Evidence are published separately by the Stationery Office.

COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

MEMBERS:

(b)	
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Secretary:

Tadhg Ó Scanaill

Oifig na Dála.

COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA.

REPORT

To the President of the Executive Council.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the Preservation of the Gaeltacht has the honour to report as follows:—

I.—INTRODUCTION.

- 1. The Commission was appointed by Order of the Executive Council dated 27th January, 1925. Its Terms of Reference were:—
 - "To inquire and report to the Executive Council as to the percentage of Irish Speakers in a district which would warrant its being regarded as (a) an Irish speaking district, or (b) a partly Irish speaking district, and the present extent and location of such districts."
 - "To inquire and make recommendations as to the use of Irish in the administration of such districts, the educational facilities therein, and any steps that should be taken to improve the economic condition of the inhabitants."
 - 2. In addition, the following letter was received from the President

Oifig an Uachtaráin,

SRÁID MHUIRBHTHEAN, UACH.,

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, 4adh lá de Mhárta, 1925.

Risteard O Maolchatha, T.D., General,
Cathaoirleach Choimisiún na Gaeltachta,
6 Sráid Fhearchair, Baile Atha Cliath.

A Chara Dhíl,—Do bunuíodh an Coimisiún go bhfuilir-se mar Chathaoir-leach air agus do socruíodh a théarmaí tagartha le súil go dtiocfadh as an bhfios-rúchán ceart críochnuithe a dhéanfidh an Coimisiún go gceapfí polasaí náisiúnta a bheadh soiléir agus deimhnitheach i dtaobh na gceanntar agus na ndream a chiméad ar Charlig ina barthaill

chiméad an Ghaelig ina beathaidh mar theangain teaghlaigh.

I mBunreacht Shaorstáit Éireann admhuítear go soléir gurb í an Ghaelig an teanga náisiúnta. Ba chuid tháchtach riamh den pholasaí náisiúnta as a dtáinig stát lán-chomhachtach do bhunú in Éirinn an teanga san do chimeád suas agus do shaothrú. Is ar Oireachtas agus ar Rialtas Shaorstáit Éireann atá cúram an pholasaí sin. Creidimíd go n-aithníonn muinntir na hÉireann mar phobal, go bhfuil sé de dhualgas ar a n-ionadaithe agus ar a Rialtas, fé mar atá sé de dhualgas ortha féin, an Ghaelig, croí agus comhartha mór na náisiúntachta a tháinig chugainn ó ghlúin go glúin, do chosaint agus do chaomhaint; ná beidh in aon ní is féidir a dhéanamh le ceart agus go h-éifeachtúil, chun na críche sin, ach toil mhuinntir na hÉireann.

Is eol dúinn na nithe go léir a bhí ag marbhú na Gaelge san am atá caithte agus atá ag déanamh mórán fós, le neart leanúnachais, chun í mharbhú: í bheith dúnta amach as furmhór an tsaoil phuiblí "as an gcúirt agus as an mbarra agus as gnó "; í bheith dúnta amach as furmhór mór ár scoileanna le roinnt glúin anuas; conus mar a tháinig sí fé dhroch-mheas ag gach éinne gur mhaith leis meas a bheith air agus mar a tháinig sí chun bheith ina comhartha dealbhais agus iargcúltachta in aigne a lán daoine. Cuid de stair bhrónach ár dtíre an fhaillí a tugadh inti agus an drochmheas a caitheadh uirthi, agus an tarcuisne agus ghráin fé n-a dtáinig sí. In ionad anál na nithe sin agus dtora mhí-ámharaigh do dhul fúinn, agus galar an droch-mheasa agus na nea-shuime do chur orainn, ba chóir go neartóidís rún ár n-aigne chun an díobháil a dineadh do leigheas—go mór mór ó thárla gur cosaint daingean dá náisiúntacht san am le teacht teanga náisiúnta shaothruithe do bheith ag náisiún, fé mar is eol do gach pobal a bhfuil a leithéid aca. Do casadh ar ár dteangain-ne an droch-theangmhálaí a bhuail agus a robáil í agus d'fág leathmharbh i leataoibh an bhóthair í agus orainne atá a fhiafraí dhínn féin a bhfuilimíd chun í fhágaint ina luighe ansan nó a bhfuilimíd chun a cneathacha do leigheas, í chur ar láimh shábhála agus fé chúram mhaith, agus neart is sláinte do

Is eol dúinn, leis, gurb é rud is mó ar a bhfuil an Ghaelig, agus a páirt in obair an náisiúin, ag seasamh feasta ná í chimeád beo mar theangain teaghlaigh in Éirinn, glúin ar ghlúin ón sean-aimsir anuas. Sé an leanúnachas san an phréamh bheo, agus an t-éinní amháin, as a dtiocfaidh fás nádúrtha. Ar an abhar san, tá meas mór, mar is ceart, ag muinntir na hÉireann ar a "nGaeltacht," ar na ceanntracha fánacha ina labhartar an Ghaelig mar theangain teaghlaigh—meas mar a bhíonn aca ar sheoid náisiúnta.

Is eol dúinn gurb éinní amháin, geall leis, na ceanntair sin agus líomatáistí tuatha áirithe in Éirinn ina bhfuil fadhb chruaidh chasta economíochta le réiteach. Tá dlúth-bhaint ag ceist na Gaelge agus ag an gceist economíochta le n-a chéile agus

iarrtar ar do Choimisiún-sa iad do bhreithniú i dteanta a chéile.

Beidh an phoiblíocht ag faire go géar ar obair agus ar thora an fhiosrúcháin a dhéanfa sibh, agus ní miste bheith ag brath ortha chun cuidiú le haon phlean ciallmhar réasúnta is féidir a chur i ngníomh chun an Ghaelig do chosaint mar theangain teaghlaigh agus chun saol economíochta na ndaoine a labhrann í mar ghnáththeangain agus mar phríomh-urlabhra eatorra féin do dhaingniú i bhfeabhas.

Mise,

Le fíor-mheas ort,
(Signithe). LIAM T. MAC COSGAIR.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

BAILE ATHA CLIATH, 4th March, 1925.

General Mulcahy, T.D.,

Chairman, Commission of Inquiry into the Preservation of the Gaeltacht, 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

A Chara Dhíl,—The Commission of which you are Chairman has been formed, and its terms of reference drawn up, in the hope that proper inquiry will lead to a clear and definite national policy in respect of those districts and local populations which have preserved the Irish language as the language of their homes.

By the Constitution of Saorstát Éireann, Irish is expressly recognised as the national language. Its maintenance and cultivation have always been an important element of the national policy which has led up to the establishment of a sovereign state in Ireland. Of this policy the Oireachtas and the Government of Saorstát Eireann are the appointed trustees. We believe that the Irish people as a body recognise it to be a national duty, incumbent on their representatives and their government as on themselves, to uphold and foster the Irish language, the central and most distinctive factor of the tradition which is Irish nationality; and that everything that can be rightly and effectively done to that end will be in accordance with the will of the Irish people.

We recognise the facts and the factors that have militated in the past and by force of continuity still militate in large part against the very existence of the Irish language: its exclusion from most of the activities of public life, from "court and bar and business "; its exclusion for generations from nearly all our schools; how it fell under a kind of social ban and became in the minds of many a badge of poverty The neglect and contempt, the ignominy and the abuse to and backwardness. which it has been subjected, are a part of our tragic history. These very things and their unfortunate effects, instead of infecting us with their spirit and making us also contemptuous and apathetic, ought rightly to enliven our purpose to undo the damage of the past—the more so, because the possession of a cultivated national language is known by every people who have it to be a secure guarantee of the national future. Our language has been waylaid, beaten and robbed, and left for dead by the wayside, and we have to ask ourselves if it is to be allowed to lie there, or if we are to heal its wounds, place it in safety and under proper care, and have it restored to health and vigour.

We recognise also that the future of the Irish language and its part in the future of the Irish nation depend, more than on anything else, on its continuing in an unbroken tradition as the language of Irish homes. This tradition is the living root from which alone organic growth is possible. For this reason, the Irish people rightly value as a national asset their "Gaeltacht," the scattered range of districts in which Irish is the home language.

These districts are known to coincide more or less with areas of rural Ireland which present an economic problem of the greatest difficulty and complexity. The language problem and the economic problem are in close relation to each other, and your Commission is asked to consider both together.

The public will look with eager interest to the course and outcome of your inquiries, and public opinion may be expected to support any practical measures that can be instituted to safeguard the future of Irish as the home language and the economic future of the people who use Irish as their ordinary and principal language of intercourse with each other.

Mise,

Le fíor-mheas ort,

(Signed), LIAM T. MAC COSGAIR.

3. For the sake of general convenience, and for reasons inherent in the circumstances necessitating the setting up of this Inquiry, this Report is presented in English.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

- 4. Preliminary meetings of the Commission were held on Thursday, March 5th, Friday, March 27th, and Thursday, April 16th, 1925. Invitations to tender evidence were sent to various Government departments, to Ecclesiastical authorities, to Public bodies, and to certain representative persons. Public notices inviting evidence were inserted in the daily press, and in the local press circulating in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford. The first notice was issued in the daily press of the 4th April, 1925, and the final notice in the daily press of the 9th June, 1925.
- 5. Public sittings of the Commission were held on fourteen days at Dublin, between the 17th April and the 7th July, 1925, during which evidence was heard from thirty-seven witnesses.

LOCAL INVESTIGATION.

- 6. The Commission visited Donegal from the 7th to the 19th August, 1925, inclusive. A group of the Commissioners visited Northern Donegal, from Inishowen to Gola Island; a second group Mid-Donegal, from Ballybofey to Glenties and the Rosses; and a third group Southern Donegal, from Donegal to Glencolumbkille and Ardara. Public sittings of the Commission were held in Dungloe on Monday the 17th, and on Tuesday the 18th of August, and evidence was heard from fifteen witnesses.
- 7. County Galway was similarly visited from Thursday, 20th August, to Wednesday, 2nd September, 1925, inclusive; one group of Commissioners visiting the Galway City-Lettermullen-Oughterard area and portion of the county to the east of Lough Corrib; a second group, the islands of Aran and the Kilkieran-Clifden-Maam Cross area; and a third group, the area north of the Clifden-Maam Cross road and west of Lough Mask. Public sittings of the Commission were held in Galway on Thursday, the 20th August, Monday, the 31st August, and Tuesday, the 1st September, and evidence was heard from thirteen witnesses.
- 8. Portions of the counties of Mayo and Clare were visited by a group of four Commissioners from the 17th September to the 26th September, 1925, inclusive. Public sittings of the Commission were held at Belmullet on Monday, the 21st September, when evidence was heard from ten witnesses, and on Saturday, the 26th September, at Lahinch, County Clare, when evidence was heard from five witnesses.
- 9. Portions of the counties of Kerry, Cork and Waterford were visited by a group of five Commissioners from September 28th to October 9th, 1925, inclusive. Public sittings of the Commission were held at Tralee, County Kerry, on Thursday, October 1st, when evidence was heard from seven witnesses; at Macroom, County Cork, on Tuesday, October 6th, when evidence was heard from seven witnesses; and at Dungarvan, County Waterford, on Friday, October 9th, when evidence was heard from six witnesses.
- 10. Two Commissioners visited Omeath, County Louth, on Saturday, October 10th, 1925.

EVIDENCE.

11. In all, public sittings were held on twenty-four days and evidence was heard from one hundred witnesses. The names of witnesses examined, together with the names of persons who submitted written statements of evidence but who were not examined before the Commission, are given as the First Appendix to this Report.

12. Verbatim reports of the evidence, embodying written statements

forwarded by witnesses, and also the written statements of evidence furnished by persons not examined, are presented in a separate volume. Difficulty was experienced in having oral evidence in Irish taken verbatim, and it was only found practicable to have an English rendering of such recorded in shorthand; accordingly, in respect of oral evidence given in Irish, the English renderings, only, are presented.

II.—IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS.

- 13. The Commission first considered the position of the language as disclosed in the returns included in the Census of 1911, the last general Census of population carried out by the British Government in Ireland. An analysis was made of these returns and a map prepared showing for the whole of Ireland, by District Electoral Division, the number and percentage of Irish Speakers in the population in 1911. This map is submitted with this Report (Map No. 1).
- 14. With a view to ascertaining the present number and percentage of Irish - Speakers in the population of certain districts, investigations were, at the request of the Commission, kindly undertaken by some local teachers and clergy. districts comprised, approximately, the following District Electoral Divisions:—

Meenaclady, Magheraclogher, Dunlewy, Kilgoly, Malin Beg, Glencolumbkille, Fanad West, Fanad COUNTY DONEGAL:

North, Millford.

COUNTY MAYO: Knocknalower, Slievemore, Achill, Dooega.

COUNTY GALWAY: Gorumna, Crumpaun.

COUNTY CLARE: Ballysteen.

COUNTY KERRY: Dunquin, Minard, Caherdaniel. COUNTY WATERFORD: Ringville, Ardmore, Seskinan.

GENERAL ENUMERATION. SPECIAL

15. After an examination of the figures thus obtained, it was considered by the Commission desirable and feasible to have a general enumeration of population (Irish Speaking and non-Irish Speaking) made over those areas in which the figures in the 1911 Census indicated that considerable numbers of Irish Speakers might be Accordingly, it was arranged with the Department of Justice that during the enumeration by the Gárda Síochána of the Agricultural Statistics in the months of July and August, 1925,* an enumeration of Population (Irish Speaking and non-Irish Speaking) would be made over the following areas:—

(1) The Counties of:—

DONEGAL.

MAYO.

Galway, excluding the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

CLARE, excluding the Urban District of Ennis and the Rural Districts of Limerick No. 2 and Scarriff.

KERRY, excluding the Urban District of Tralee.

CORK, excluding the Urban Districts of Mallow, Fermoy, and Cobh, and the County Borough of Cork.

WATERFORD, excluding the County Borough of Waterford.

(2) In the Counties of:—

The Rural Districts of Boyle No. 2; Dromore Sligo

Tobercurry; and in Sligo Rural District area, the District Electoral Divisions of Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumcolumb, Drumfin, Lakeview. Lisconny, and Riverstown.

The Rural District of Castlereagh. Roscommon

The Rural Districts of Glin and Newcastle. LIMERICK

The Rural District of Clogheen. TIPPERARY

^{*} The decision to take a general Census in April, 1926, was not arrived at until September, 1925.

16. For the purpose of this enumeration the expression "Irish Speaker" was defined, in the instructions to enumerators, as follows:—

Instruction 2:—

j

"For the purposes of this inquiry an 'Irish Speaker' is a person possessing "an ordinary conversational knowledge of Irish. A person there-"fore, who cannot converse in Irish should be returned as a 'Non-"Irish Speaker,' except in the case of young children referred to in "Instruction 3."

Instruction 3:—

- "Special Care should be taken in entering particulars for children under seven years of age. Young children not yet able to speak should be included:—
 - "(a) as 'Irish Speakers under 7 years' when their older brothers and sisters (or their parents where there are no older children) possess an ordinary conversational knowledge of Irish.
 - "(b) as 'Non-Irish Speakers under 7 years' when their older brothers and sisters (or their parents where there are no older children) do not possess an ordinary conver- sational knowledge of Irish."
- 17. The following summaries of the results of the special enumeration are given as the Second Appendix to this Report:—
 - (a) Summaries showing the total population and the Irish Speaking population, by County and by Urban and Rural District, according to the Census Returns of 1901 and 1911, and the special Enumeration of 1925, with comparisons of change. (Table I.)
 - (b) Returns showing, by County and by Urban and Rural District and District Electoral Division, the Irish Speaking and non-Irish Speaking populations of different ages in 1925, together with some comparison figures from the 1911 Census. (Table II.)
 - (c) Graphs, for each County, showing the percentage of Irish Speakers in the total population and the rate of change of this percentage, by County from 1871 to 1925, and by Urban and Rural District from 1901 to 1925. (Table III.)

A map which has been prepared for the enumerated areas showing, by District Electoral Division, the number and percentage of Irish Speakers in the population in 1925, is submitted with this Report (Map No. 2).

DEFINITION OF IRISH AND PARTLY IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS.

- 18. The Commission has been asked to state the percentage of Irish Speakers in a district which would warrant its being regarded as (a) an Irish Speaking district, or (b) a Partly Irish Speaking district, and to indicate the present extent and location of such districts. The Commission considers that the purpose of such differentiation must be to distinguish in the present circumstances between—
 - (a) a district in which the Irish language may and should be restored at once in matters of education, administration, and for general purposes, to the position that, for example, the French language occupies in fact in France, and the English language in England; and
 - (b) a district in which the Irish language may and should be restored to such a position, by gradual processes, at the earliest possible moment.
- 19. Having carefully considered the facts disclosed by the various Census Returns, together with the evidence tendered and the position as actually seen by the Commissioners in the course of their local enquiries, the Commission recommends that where 80 per cent. or more of the population of a district is Irish Speaking the district be regarded as an "Irish Speaking District," regardless of the extent to which English may have an ascendancy in daily use under the circumstances of

to-day; and that where not less than 25 per cent. and not more than 79 per cent. of the population of any district is Irish Speaking it be regarded as a "Partly Irish Speaking District.

- 20. Certain radical changes in the position of the language, both in education and in administration, will be necessary before Irish in the Irish Speaking Districts will occupy the position which the English language occupies in England. Eighty per cent. has been selected as the lower percentage of Irish Speakers that would warrant a district being regarded as an "Irish Speaking District," for the reasons that:—
 - (1) it provides a limited area over which concentrated effort should bring about the necessary changes in a short space of time;
 - (2) it provides an area over which these changes can be brought about immediately or in a short space of time, without inflicting appreciable inconvenience on any section of the people; and
 - (3) it provides an area invariably adjoining a "Partly Irish Speaking District" and at a point at which the percentage of Irish Speakers is so high that wherever any small unit of administration, such as a School area, Dispensary district, Gárda Síochána station or subdistrict, or Court district, contains any part of an "Irish Speaking District," the whole area of such unit may be treated as an Irish Speaking District without inflicting any undue inconvenience on any section of the people.
- 21. In recommending 25 per cent. as the lower limit of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts the Commission has in mind the fact that if a lower percentage were taken it would be difficult, without careful local investigation, to ascertain what exactly might be implied by such percentage in wealth and vigour of language. At the 79 per cent. end of the scale, however, there are areas in which the possibility of a speedy restoration of the language to general use is great. These areas will be quickly affected by any action which will restore the prestige and the position of the language in the Irish Speaking Districts.

LOCATION.

- 22. The Commission has indicated on Map No. 3, submitted with this Report, certain areas coloured red, which are the "Irish Speaking Districts," and certain areas coloured yellow, which are the "Partly Irish Speaking Districts," in accordance with its recommendation in Paragraph 19. These areas are located in parts of the seven counties: Donegal, Mayo (with a small area running into County Sligo), Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford (with a small area running into South Tipperary). The various District Electoral Divisions comprising—(a) the Irish Speaking Districts; and (b) the Partly Irish Speaking Districts—are indicated in the schedules contained in Table II. of the Second Appendix to this Report.
- 23. The term "Gaeltacht," where used throughout this Report, means the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts combined.
- 24. The unit of area employed in building up these districts has been the District Electoral Division. The percentage of Irish Speakers in the District Electoral Division, and the circumstances of the immediate locality, have been taken into consideration in determining the boundary lines of the Gaeltacht areas. These boundary lines are not always co-terminous with the boundaries of District Electoral Divisions. It is not feasible, nor necessary, to define a unit of area for purposes of differentiation. Some District Electoral Divisions, in which the percentage of Irish Speakers is less than 80, have been included in the "Irish Speaking Districts." It will be found, however, that, in determining these Districts this figure is not departed from as a standard, except in a small number of cases affected by the presence of a town. Towns and villages are weak spots for the Irish language, but their presence must not be allowed to hinder the application of measures deemed to be necessary for the preservation and development of the Gaeltacht.

POPULATION.

- 25. The following Tables, compiled from the special Enumeration made by the Gárda Síochána in July and August, 1925, give summaries, by county, of the populations of:—
 - (a) The Irish Speaking Districts.
 - (b) The Partly Irish Speaking Districts:—

Irish Speaking Districts.

		Num-	Non-Irish Speakers							Irish Speakers.							Total Number of persons		ish kers			
COUNTY		of House-	of ouse- olds	under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years	Total 1925	Under 7	under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years	Total 1925	Total	ordinarily		as per cent. of Population.				
		Holds.	years	14 years	26 years	60 years	and over	1020	years	14 years	26 years	years		60 years	and over	1020	1020	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
Donegal		10106	813	793	1285	2070	481	5442	5476	7146	9287	14541	5869	42319	43185	47761	54584	88.6	79.1			
Mayo		4786	477	705	963	666	74	2885	3283	3510	4229	7241	3028	21291	21320	24176	26903	88.0	79.2			
Galway	···•	10383	992	791	1205	1168	112	4268	6300	7788	9718	16767	6088	46661	48431	50929	58750	91.6	82.4			
Clare		727	44	94	116	141	16	411	406	447	513	1118	479	2963	2963	3374	4031	87.8	73.5			
Ker ry		4443	407	502	852	807	66	2634	3236	3950	4688	7 366	2650	21890	21838	24524	29205	89.3	74.8			
Cork	•••	1444	154	148	256	325	40	923	945	1174	1533	2330	895	6877	6518	7800	8800	88.1	74.0			
$\mathbf{Waterford}$		1457	274	237	325	519	35	1390	416	546	790	2276	792	4820	5422	6210	7482	77.6	72.5			
Total		33346	3161	3270	5002	5696	824	17953	20062	24561	30758	51639	19801	146821	149677	164774	189755	89.1	79.0			

Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

	Num-	Non-Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.							Total Number of persons		Irish Speakers as per cent.	
COUNTY	ber of House- holds.	7	Under and under vears 14	14 and under	26 and under 60	60 years	Total 1925	Under 7 years	7 under u	14 ana under 26	26 and under 60	60 years and	Total 1925	Total 1911	ordinarily cordinarily resident. Popul		f	
		years	years	years	years	over			years	years	years	over			1925	1911	1925	1911
Donegal	4701	1870	2337	3390	5537	1361	14495	839	1116	1189	2437	1340	6921	10137	21416	25478	32.3	39.8
{Mayo Sligo	13039 440	6211 185	7285 230	9990 215	13589 396	2232 29	39307 1055	2197 75	3256 123	3769 143	9161 351	6038 187	24421 879	37347 1359	1 1	73247 2330	38.2 45.5	50.9 58.3
Galway Co. Galway City	9041 2217	3929 873	4149 1003	6539 1408	8628 2454	1064 336	24309 6074		2629 1115	2717 1015	7406 1605	4124 966	19193 5375			48542 13255	44.1 46.9	59 .2 37 .3
Clare	8571	4285	3635	5886	11350	1911	27067	1280	2370	2248	4516	3350	13764	22806	40831	47245	33.7	48.3
Kerry	8321	3597	4236	6372	10461	1222	25888	1715	2423	2767	5350	3332	15587	23224	41475	49860	37.6	46.8
Cork	9743	4369	4721	6932	11823	1667	29519	1230	2204	2414	5572	4215	15635	24374	45154	53558	34.6	45 .5
$\begin{cases} \text{Waterford}\\ \text{Tipperary} \end{cases}$	5293 256	2508 72	2398 75	3908 144	6523 207	745 11	16082 509	765 98	1007 70	1130 85	3473 319	1697 166	8072 738	12063 828		28548 1397	33.5 59.2	42.3 59.3
Total	61622	27839	30069	44791	70968	10578	184305	11190	16313	17477	40190	25415	110585	165827	294890	343460	37.5	48.3

FALL IN POPULATION AND IN NUMBER OF IRISH SPEAKERS.

26. The following Table summarises the loss of Population and the loss of Irish Speakers between 1911 and 1925 in the districts enumerated in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, (inclusive of the small projections into Sligo and Tipperary included in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts):—

				Irish Speaking Districts.	Partly Irish Speaking Districts.	Remaining Areas enumerated.	All Areas enumerated.
Total Popula	TION :						
1911 1925	••	••	••	189,755 $164,774$	343,460 294,890	588,139 515,707	1,121,354 $975,371$
	Loss	$\cdots \Big\{^A$	ctual %	$24,981 \\ 13.2$	48,570 14.1	72,432 12.3	145,983 13.0
IRISH SPEAKER 1911 1925	RS : 			149,677 146,821	165,827 110,585	121,254 41,843	436,758 299,249
	Loss	$\cdots \Big\{^A$	ctual %	2,856 1.9	55,242 33.3	79,411 65.5	137,509 31.5
Non-Irish Spi 1911 1925	EAKERS:	• •	••	40,078 17,953	177,633 184,305	466,885 473,864	684,596 676,122
	Loss	$\cdots \Big\{^A$	Actual %	22,125 55.2	+6,672* +3.1	$+6,979* \\ +1.5$	8,474 1.2
IRISH SPEAKER	RS % OF		OTAL				
1911 1925	••	••		$\begin{array}{c} 79.0 \\ 89.1 \end{array}$	48.3 37.5	$20.6 \\ 8.1$	38.9 30.7
Non-Irish Spi	EAKERS %	6 of T	OTAL				
1911 1925	••	·		21.0 10.9	51.7 62.5	79.4 91.9	61.1 69.3

^{*} Gain.

- 27. In the Census of 1911 there was no precise definition of "Irish Speaker." The Commission has carefully considered whether this fact, in view of the definition given in Paragraph 16 of this Report in respect of the Enumeration of 1925, renders the 1911 and the 1925 figures non-comparable. It is satisfied that in respect of the areas under consideration it does not materially do so.
- 28. From the commencement of its inquiry the Commission felt the necessity for ascertaining at least the percentage of Irish Speakers in each District Electoral Division, and immediately secured the best official statistical advice available on the matter. It had been hoped that by a system of sample returns representing a comparatively small proportion of the population, these percentages could be arrived at, but the District Electoral Division, the largest district with which the Commission could be satisfied to work, was too small for such a method. accordingly decided to arrange a complete enumeration, as indicated in Paragraph 15, which, the Commission was advised, would furnish the fundamental figures required. The Commission is satisfied that these fundamental figures, representing the percentage of Irish Speakers in each District Electoral Division, have been accurately secured. It may be questioned whether the fall in population is as great as the returns show. On this the Commission is not in a position to comment with certainty. Neither the time, the funds, nor the legal powers necessary for making the careful elaborate arrangements usually made for a Census of Population were available. The returns presented result not from returns filled in by individual householders. but from a direct enumeration by the Gárda Síochána who carried out their instruc-There may, consequently, be a small error due to undertions satisfactorily. The results, however, have shown striking uniformity, and such enumeration.

error would not materially affect the figures for Irish Speakers and non-Irish Speakers viewed comparatively, and would not, therefore, affect—

(a) The areas marked as Irish Speaking and as Partly Irish Speaking

Districts; or

(b) The percentage of Irish Speakers in those Districts taken as a whole, or

in particular localities therein.

The general evidence given on the matter before the Commission leads it to believe that not only has the general fall in population in those Districts, as disclosed by the 1911 Census, continued, but that its rate has substantially increased in the period 1911 to 1925.

SUMMARY.

- 29. Geographically, then, the Irish Speaking Districts and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts are located in parts of the seven counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, (with small projections into Sligo and Tipperary), as indicated on the maps and in the tables accompanying this Report.
- 30. Numerically, in the Irish Speaking Districts there are 146,821 Irish Speakers, representing 89.1 per cent. of the population of these areas. In the Partly Irish Speaking Districts there are 110,585 Irish Speakers representing 37.5 per cent. of the population; and in the remaining areas of the seven counties (exclusive of the unenumerated portions indicated in Paragraph 15) there are 41,843 Irish Speakers, forming 8.1 per cent. of the population.
 - 31. In tendency, two points have particularly to be noted:—

(1) In areas in which Irish Speakers formed 70 per cent. of the population in 1911, there has been a marked tendency for this percentage to rise by 1925.

(2) The total Irish Speaking population is falling rapidly.

It will be seen from the Tables of population given in Paragraph 25, and from the Graphs given in Table III. of the Second Appendix that, where in 1911 the percentage of Irish Speakers in an area was 70, or upwards, it invariably rose by 1925; and that where the 1911 percentage was less than 70, the percentage almost

invariably fell by 1925.

Generally, the Irish Speaking population is falling rapidly. Although the percentage of Irish Speakers in what is defined as the Irish Speaking Districts rose from 79.0 in 1911 to 89.1 in 1925, this increase in percentage was accompanied by a fall of 2.856 in the number of Irish Speakers, being a fall of 1.9 per cent. in 14 years. The total loss of Irish Speakers over the seven counties during the period 1911-1925 has been 137,509, or 31.5 per cent., representing a loss at the rate of 98,221, or 22.5 per cent., per ten years. This loss and rate of loss is a compounded one. The rate of loss and the numerical loss increase as the proportion of English to Irish Speakers increases. The loss over the last fourteen years in the Irish Speaking Districts, the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, and the remaining areas of the seven counties (exclusive of the unenumerated portions indicated in Paragraph 15) has been at the following rates, stated in terms of loss per ten years:—

Irish Speaking Districts ... 2,040 ... 1.4 per cent. Partly Irish Speaking Districts ... 39,459 ... 23.8

Remaining Enumerated Areas ... 56,722 ... 46.8

These may be regarded as the present-day rates of loss in these different types of area. The effective language loss is even greater. No District now exists into which the English language has not penetrated, and having penetrated, does not tend to exert an ascendancy. Many persons who can speak Irish do not habitually do so, and many of the younger people included as Irish Speakers in the Returns are, to a certain extent, the product of the schools, rather than the product of Irish Speaking homes.

32. In prestige, the position of the language in the Gaeltacht is low. The influence of a hostile Government was thrown against it in the past; it was denied as a vehicle of education; it was ignored and repressed in administration. Generally, public representatives, businessmen, Church authorities, ignored it. The educated

were ignorant of it; and they protected their position by affecting to despise it, or often despising it with conviction. Those who spoke it traditionally saw no avenue of advancement open to them or their children without English. Thus, it came to be

accepted that the language was destined to pass.

III. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR THE IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION.

33. The Commission is concerned with the extent to which education through the medium of Irish is available at present in the Gaeltacht and the extent to which it must further be made available if the National language is to be restored to health and vigour. The intrinsic value of the education at present given has to be considered, and the value of it compared with the education available in the country generally

through the medium of English.

Actually, the only type of education available to the Irish Speaking child is Primary education. Intrinsically, this Primary education is defective; either the child gets it in English, which is not his natural language, or he gets it in Irish through teachers who, for the most part, have received their own education through the medium of English, and who have been trained entirely in English Speaking Institutions. Furthermore, in the latter case, the child is instructed by means of unsuitable books, and with school equipment which has no pertinence to his language, with the result that in the child's mind his own language is given the brand of inferiority.

The Irish Speaking child in an Irish Speaking District has little opportunity for Higher education in any language. Through the medium of his own language he has no such opportunity at all. Broadly speaking, the education he gets leads nowhere, except to emigration or to unskilled drudgery at home. It makes no contribution to the solution of the local economic problem, nor to the economic problem of the boy or girl who has to leave his or her native district to find a living

outside.

In comparison, the English Speaking child gets Primary education through the medium of English; his teachers have been educated through English, and trained in English Speaking Institutions; the supply of books is adequate, and the general school equipment pertains to the language of his home.

In addition, facilities for Higher education exist for the English Speaker. Approximately £1,000,000 per annum is expended from Public funds alone for the purpose of this Higher education, and its extension and improvement have been promised.

34. The following schedules give the main headings under which public moneys are spent on education other than Primary education, and the amounts so spent for the last two years:—

spent for the last two years.		1924-5 Actual	1925–6 Probable
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:		Expenditure. £	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{x}}$ penditure. $\mathbf{\pounds}$
Secondary Education		167,613	307,400
Technical Instruction		153,159	195,700
Science and Art Institutions		57,970	$65,\!210$
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	• •	97,368	100,688
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:			
Department's Schools and Farms		25,089	30,000
Grants to Private Agricultural Schools		$7,\!237$	9,500
Veterinary College		3,213	5,450
Grants to Universities for Agricultural Teachin	g	1,179	1,100
Supplementary Scholarships in Agriculture	••	84	260
Grants to County Committees of Agriculture	in		
respect of Educational work		54,495	56,015
Special Schemes of Agricultural Education	in	•	
Congested Districts		16,811	18,300
Other general Expenditure		26,541	42,692
_		610.750	099 915
Totals	• •	610,759	832,315

35. The total expenditure from all sources on University education through the National University of Ireland and its constituent Colleges, for the years ended 31st July, 1923, and 31st July, 1924 (including the cost of administration), is as follows:—

			1923	1924
			£	£
of Ireland			24,079	$21,\!422$
			64,797	68,070
Cork	•		43,311	48,791
Galway		• •	26,445	25,901
Totals		• •	158,632	164,184
	Oublin Cork Galway	Oublin	Oublin Cork Galway	f. £ of Ireland 24,079 Oublin 64,797 Cork 43,311 Galway 26,445

Less than £50,000 per annum of these moneys represents Students' fees and Examination fees.

The Expenditure from all sources on University education through Dublin University (Trinity College) is not available, but it will be found to be about £112,000 per annum. Approximately £40,000 of this amount represents Students' and Examination fees.

36. At present, all this expenditure on Secondary, Technical, Agricultural and University education benefits the English Speaker alone. There is spent annually therefore for the benefit of the English Speaker on education, other than Primary education, upwards of:—

These moneys do nothing to provide Higher education in Irish for any portion of the Irish Speaking population. No moneys whatsoever, are spent on providing such education for the Irish Speaking youth who is, therefore, deprived of education through his own language that would qualify him for any of the professions, or for

the higher walks of life.

The continuance of this position means the death-knell of the language. Its effect on the language is twofold, because wherever the product of this expenditure—the English-trained Teacher, Doctor, Engineer, Official, Agricultural or other Expert—comes into touch with the Irish Speaking population, his influence inevitably tends to impair the prestige of the language and to lower the confidence of the Irish Speaking population in themselves; he impresses as nothing else does, the Irish Speaking youth, who may have to seek a living outside his native district, with the fact that in English, and not in Irish, lies the safeguard of his economic future.

POSITION OF IRISH UNDER THE LATE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

37. The position of the language as a medium of instruction in Primary education in the Gaeltacht can be fully appreciated only by an understanding of the position occupied by it in Primary education generally in the past. It is a matter of history that the introduction of the present system of Primary education in Ireland, through the National schools, was intended to oust the Irish language, and to spread and make secure the position of English as the vernacular of this country. There are few places in the Gaeltacht to-day in which this object is not still, though unintentionally, being accomplished in the Primary schools.

From the beginning, Irish was completely ignored in the schools even in districts where the language of the people was entirely Irish, and very harsh measures were often taken to prevent its use in school by children whose natural and home language

was Irish.

In the year 1879, however, the teaching of Irish outside ordinary school hours was permitted and fees were made payable for such instruction. The position

attained by the language in the schools under this provision may be judged from a consideration of the following figures for the years 1895 and 1898—i.e., 16 and 19 years, respectively, after the making of the provision:—

In the year 1895 the total number of schools in operation was 8,557, the average number of pupils on the rolls 826,046, and the average attendance 519,515. In that year 1,176 pupils from 63 schools were presented for examination in Irish, and of these 737 passed.

In the year 1898 the total number of schools in operation was 8,651, the total number of pupils on the rolls 808,467, and the average attendance 518,799. In that year 1,377 pupils from 83 schools were presented

for examination in Irish and of these 1,030 passed.

38. In the year 1900 a new School programme was introduced which gave managers and teachers powers, within certain limits, to arrange their programmes to suit the needs of the localities in which the schools were situated. It provided, amongst other things, that Irish might be taught (a) as an optional subject, during the ordinary school hours; and (b) as an extra subject for fees, outside the ordinary school hours. It made no provision for the giving of instruction through the medium of Irish.

There were many serious obstacles to the successful teaching of Irish under this scheme, for example—

- (a) Irish could only be taught during school hours provided that the course in the ordinary day's school subjects was not hampered by its adoption. Actually, the ordinary obligatory programme of the schools was heavy, and this militated against the teaching of Irish as an optional subject within ordinary school hours.
- (b) Irish could not be taught either as an optional subject within ordinary school hours, or as an extra subject for fees outside such hours, in any school, unless the Inspector's report showed that the proficiency obtained in the ordinary school subjects of the programme was satisfactory. At that time, and particularly in the earlier years following the introduction of the new programme in 1900, a large number of schools was not reported as satisfactory. The number of schools reported as satisfactory in 1902 was 51.1%; and in 1912, 70.8%.
- (c) Inspectors of the time were, as a body, not favourable to the teaching of Irish.

Under this scheme, in the year 1910-11, fees to the amount of £9,164 were earned, for the teaching of Irish, in 1,448 schools out of a total of 8,337 schools in operation; and in the year 1920-21, fees to the amount of £16,265 were earned in 1,560 schools out of a total of 7,898 schools in operation.

The general result of these provisions may be seen by considering the figures in Table I. of the Third Appendix to this Report, in which is given the number of schools earning fees and the amount of fees earned during the years 1901 to 1922.

39. In April, 1904, the Commissioners of National Education announced their approval of a Bilingual programme for use during ordinary school hours in Irish A circular letter then issued stated that it was intended not Speaking districts. only to promote a thorough acquaintance with the Irish language, both written and spoken, but also to facilitate the acquisition of a sound knowledge of English by Irish Speaking pupils. The programme was first adopted during the School Some useful work for the language was done under this programme. but for many reasons it happened that in its actual working the intention of imparting a sound knowledge of English to Irish Speaking pupils was better served than that of promoting a thorough acquaintance with Irish. The area of operation of the programme was very restricted, because not only was the teacher required to have for this work special qualifications in Irish, for which no effective provision had been made in his education or training, but in addition the programme was confined to schools where the home language of the majority of the pupils was Irish. The result of this programme is clear from a consideration of the figures given in Table II. of the Third Appendix. In this Table is shown the number of schools in which the Bilingual programme was taught from its introduction in 1906 to 1922, and the amount of the special fees paid to these schools annually. Beginning with 36 schools in the School year 1906-7, the number of Bilingual schools in the year 1921-22 was 239.

40. Before the year 1922, Irish, as an extra subject, was taught in not more than one-sixth of the schools in Ireland, whilst the number of Bilingual schools never exceeded 239—namely, 55% of the total number of schools in the Irish Speaking Districts, and 20% of the total number of schools in the combined Irish and Partly

Irish Speaking Districts, as now defined in this Report.

The Training Colleges were not required to make provision of any kind for the training of teachers to give instruction through the medium of Irish. Irish as a subject was not formally introduced into any of them before 1898. The general policy was simply to countenance the teaching of Irish as an extra subject in National schools, and to make use of Irish in Irish Speaking Districts for the extension of English. Where Irish was used as a medium of instruction, this instruction was imparted by teachers whose training was carried out entirely through the medium of English, and who were without the assistance of suitable books in Irish. The teaching through Irish was done merely as a stepping-stone to the teaching of English and to instruction through English.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

- 41. Primary education to-day in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts suffers from very serious defects:
 - (1) The inadequate provision of teachers with the necessary knowledge of Irish.
 - (2) The fact that English has been the language of the teachers' own education and training.
 - (3) The percentage of teachers reported as non-efficient.
 - (4) The want of good systematised cheap school books in Irish.
 - (5) Poor school buildings and equipment.

Teachers' Qualifications.

42. The following schedule shows the qualifications in Irish possessed by the teachers at present teaching in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts:—

	Tea	chers holdir	ng the:	Teachers unqualified	Total
	Ard Teastas	Bilingual Cert.	Ordinary Cert.	in Irish	1.0001
Irish Speaking Districts. No %	130 15.3	413 48.8	188 22.2	116 13.7	847
Partly do. No. %	89 5.3	$\begin{array}{c} 408 \\ 24.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 471 \\ 28.2 \end{array}$	$701 \\ 42.0$	1669
Totals. No.	219 8.7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 821 \\ 32.7 \end{array} $	659 26.2	$817 \\ 32.4$	*2516

The position, by county, is shown in Table III. of the Third Appendix.

43. The Teachers are further classified as follows:—

					Teacl	d as:	The state of	
					Highly Efficient	Efficient	Non- Efficient	Total
Irish Spea	king Districts.	No. %		• •	$\frac{220}{25.4}$	570 65.7	77 8.9	867
Partly	do.	No. %		• •	473 29.1	987 60.7	$165 \\ 10.2$	1625
	Totals.	No. %	• •	••	693 27.8	1557 62.5	242 9.7	*2492

The position, by County, is shown in Table IV. of the Third Appendix.

^{*} Returns prepared at different periods of the year.

- 44. It will be seen from the two foregoing schedules that for some reason a large number of teachers in the Irish Speaking Districts who are without any qualifications in Irish is reported as "Efficient" or "Highly Efficient."
- 45. A wide and fluent knowledge of the Irish language must be regarded as an essential qualification for a Primary teacher in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District. It must be asked, in the light of the above figures, whether many of the teachers at present in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, who have qualifications in Irish, can be regarded as competent to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish. The evidence given by Departmental witnesses as to the value of the Bilingual Certificate, and of the Ard Teastas, has been such that it is clear that many of the teachers holding these certificates are not so competent. The inevitable result is that much of the present work of the schools in the Gaeltacht is done through the medium of English, and that where it is done through the medium of Irish the teachers have not, in many instances, a wide or fluent knowledge of the language; they sometimes suffer the additional disability, in the circumstances, of not being familiar with the local forms of speech. The Irish of the school in such cases is cramped, and this has a cramping effect on the speech and on the minds of the children, while it undermines the parents' confidence not only in the school but in the value of education itself.

There is a serious weakness here which must be remedied. Neither the Bilingual Certificate nor Ard Teastas is a satisfactory standard. Competency to teach one or two subjects, through the medium of Irish, in an English Speaking District, falls very much below the competency necessary for the teacher who is expected to teach the full Primary course in an Irish Speaking District. Competency of this particular

kind should, therefore, be defined, and required in practice.

- 46. In his report for the year ended 30th June, 1925, the Divisional Inspector for the No. 1 Division (North Western Area) draws particular attention to the effect on the attendance of senior pupils of the particular character and reputation of the teacher. He says:—
 - "The schools where the senior pupils attend so well that they constitute 50% or 60% of the whole body of pupils will be found to be staffed by teachers of very special and rare attractiveness."

The Teacher who has not a fluent command of Irish cannot hope to make towards the education of Irish Speaking children the particular type of contribution suggested in this paragraph from the Divisional Inspector's report. however, such a teacher does succeed in winning the regard of his pupils to any marked degree, he may easily do great harm to the language in his district. naturally tend more to the use of English, and the effect of this on the mentality of the children must be that they will more and more seek an outlet for expression through the language of their teacher.

- 47. Apart altogether from the position disclosed by the figures quoted above. it is inevitable, in view of the manner in which teachers have been educated and trained in the past, that it should now be necessary to ascertain systematically how many of the teachers are competent to be retained as Primary teachers in the Gaeltacht, under circumstances in which the schools, instead of continuing to extend the English language as the vernacular, are to be the means of preserving, fostering, and developing Irish. The preservation of the Irish language depends largely upon the immediate disuse of English as a language of instruction in the schools of the Gaeltacht, and to the extent to which this cannot be achieved immediately will the language continue to suffer. Steps, therefore, should be taken forthwith to examine minutely into the position, with a view to ascertaining definitely, say, in three years, the number of teachers who are not likely to qualify themselves in any reasonable space of time to be retained as Primary teachers in the Gaeltacht. The Commission is convinced that, in the meantime, urgent steps should be taken to provide, within a short space of time, a large number of competent teachers fully qualified to teach through the medium of Irish.
- 48. Of the 1,040 teachers in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, who hold either the Ard Teastas or the Bilingual Certificate, the Commission is of opinion that many cannot at present be regarded as qualified to impart

the whole course of Primary education through the medium of Irish, and some will probably be found unable to qualify to do so within a reasonable period.

In the Irish Speaking Districts, at present, 116 teachers are unqualified in Irish, and 188 possess only the Ordinary Certificate. These 304 teachers form 36% of the total number of teachers employed in these Districts. They are at present unqualified to teach through the medium of Irish, and it is possible that 75% of them, or more than 200, will be found not likely to qualify to do so within a reasonable time.

In the Partly Irish Speaking Districts 701 teachers are unqualified in Irish, and 471 possess only the Ordinary Certificate. There are, therefore, in these Districts 1,172 teachers, forming 70.2% of the total number, who are not qualified to give instruction through the medium of Irish. A certain number of these teachers in the more English Speaking areas may reasonably be retained in these Districts to finish their normal period of service. The Commission is of opinion, however, that of the number stated—1,172—many may be found who are not likely to qualify within a reasonable time to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish, and whom it will be necessary, in the interests of the language, to replace within the shortest possible space of time by teachers so qualified.

- 49. Generally, the Commission considers that the position of the language requires the removal from schools in the Gaeltacht of all teachers who are not likely to qualify in a reasonable time to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish. In the case of the Irish Speaking Districts this period should not, as far as possible, exceed three years, and in the case of Partly Irish Speaking Districts, five years; but the process should be begun at once where it is clear that the required competency cannot be expected. No further appointment should be sanctioned, to a school in the Gaeltacht, of a teacher who is not thoroughly qualified to teach the full Primary programme through the medium of Irish.
 - 50. Steps require, therefore, to be initiated forthwith—
 - (a) to provide assistance for those teachers who are at present not fully qualified, with a view to enabling them to qualify within the shortest possible space of time; and
 - (b) to provide, at the earliest possible moment, a number of qualified teachers capable of imparting Primary education through the medium of Irish, to take the place of those existing teachers who cannot be expected to qualify in a reasonable space of time.
- 51. The Commission recommends that special local courses, which will not interfere with the ordinary working of the schools, be organised at suitable times, for the purpose of enabling the unqualified teachers to become qualified. The aim of these courses should be to equip teachers to teach effectively through the medium of Irish. The teachers should be required to attend the courses in their own teaching districts, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the vocabulary and particular forms of speech of their localities.
- 52. The position in the Training Colleges should be investigated with a view to ascertaining what qualified teachers are likely to be available within, say, the next three years, to replace teachers who cannot be expected to qualify, and with a view to taking immediately all steps necessary to increase the number. In view of the number of teachers likely to be required to be replaced within the next few years, and the comparatively small number of fully qualified teachers that normally may be expected from the Training Colleges in that time, it will be necessary to take prompt and special steps to provide additional competent teachers.

The Commission is aware that in the Gaeltacht there are boys and girls of 16 years of age and upwards who have been prevented by the suspension of the monitorial system from being employed as monitors, and who, under the present regulations, are too old for entry to the proposed Preparatory Colleges. These boys and girls possess a traditional knowledge of the language, and are excellent material for training as teachers. A considerable number of very good teachers, competent to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish, could be made available in approximately three years by making, at some of the present Training Colleges, provision for a short preparatory

course for such boys and girls before the normal two years of training. The Commission recommends that arrangements be made accordingly, and that applications for training be invited from boys and girls of this class between the ages of 16 and 20, inclusive. A special qualifying examination, conducted through the medium of Irish, should be held for entrants to the preparatory course, and a fluent oral knowledge of the language required. Both the preparatory course and the subsequent training should, as far as possible, be conducted through the medium of Irish. The Commission, moreover, considers that the difficulty may be further met by shortening the period, in the proposed Preparatory Colleges, from four years to two years, in the case of boys and girls who have already obtained the Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent qualifications, and who have the necessary competency in Irish.

- 53. The Commission recommends the retention, beyond the age of 60 years, of suitable teachers in the Gaeltacht, who are competent in Irish and who are willing to remain, until such time as the dearth of suitable teachers has been overcome.
- 54. Improvement in the teaching capacity in these districts, both generally and in regard to competency in Irish, is a very urgent necessity. The language has survived in some parts of the Gaeltacht because either convenient educational facilities did not exist, or those that did exist were not availed of. If, however, under the School Attendance Act, 1926, the children of Irish Speaking homes are now made to attend Primary schools in which the teaching staff is not sufficiently equipped with a knowledge of the language, irretrievable harm will be done to the language among those populations which still speak it with unbroken tradition. If, on the other hand, at a time when there is a general movement towards greater and more modernly applied educational facilities, Primary education in the Gaeltacht continues to suffer intrinsic defects, or compulsory school attendance is not enforced, the future of the people and, therefore, of the language, is bound to be seriously prejudiced.

The Commission is of opinion that teachers intended to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish cannot be properly equipped and trained in institutions in which English is the medium of instruction; and it recommends that steps be taken to provide through the medium of Irish training facilities for

Primary teachers.

55. Much evidence has been given as to the difficulty experienced in getting competent teachers for schools in out of the way districts, and the disabilities under which teachers in such schools labour. The saving of the language depends largely on the success of these schools, and the work that lies before teachers to bring about the position in which a sound Primary education in the National language shall be available will be very arduous and exacting. The Commission recommends that in the case of schools in the Gaeltacht, in which Irish is the sole medium of instruction and the school work is carried out efficiently, all teachers who are reported as Highly Efficient be granted a 10% bonus on their salary, and teachers reported as Efficient a 5% bonus. These payments should be made in the case of all teachers so classified in these schools within the next twenty years, at least, and should be assured to these teachers as long as they are so classified and teach in schools in which Irish is the sole medium of instruction.

School Inspection.

56. At present the areas covered by the Divisional Inspectors who deal with the Irish Speaking Districts are mixed areas in that they contain Irish Speaking Districts, Partly Irish Speaking Districts, and non Irish Speaking Districts. The Commission considers that this is inadvisable and that it is a source of weakness. A separate Inspectorate should be set up for the Gaeltacht, so that the separate problem of these districts may be adequately supervised, and the opportunities for progress hastened and taken full advantage of. The problem in the Irish Speaking Districts is to see that, with Irish as the medium, Primary education is thoroughly given, and that English is taught effectively as a second language. The problem in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts is to see that Irish is used as a medium of instruction to the greatest possible extent immediately, realising that, at the high

percentage Irish end, it can possibly be made in a very short time the sole medium of instruction; and to see that the movement towards Irish is extended gradually so that Irish shall be the sole medium of instruction over the whole of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts by as early a date as possible, English being taught effectively as a second language.

School Books and Equipment.

57. The position with regard to school books in Irish is very unsatisfactory. Good cheap books in suitable series are rare, and this is a serious handicap to It has been represented that the general make-up of both pupil and teacher. many of the Irish school books compares so unfavourably with English and other school books as to re-act unfavourably against the Irish language in the minds of the children. The Commission recommends the examination of the matter by the Department of Education and the production by that Department of standard sets of readers in Irish. The matter for these books should be systematically thought out, and be of a high character, and the books themselves should be well printed, well illustrated, and well turned out. For the lower standards separate books should be prepared for the three principal language areas—Ulster, Connacht, Munsterand these books should be based upon and embody the local forms and flavour of the language. For the Fifth and higher standards there should be a common set of readers. In order that the most satisfactory results may be obtained from the time spent at the study of English, the Commission recommends that a standard set of English readers for use in the Gaeltacht be also similarly prepared and published. It is further recommended that, in view of the general economic conditions in these districts, all books be sold to the children at cost price.

A recommendation is made later, in Paragraph 70, for the employment of a special staff, which will, it is hoped, help to remedy the defects arising from the dearth of other books necessary for effective teaching through the medium of Irish

- 58. The question of maps, charts, and wall equipment generally, is one of importance. It is a matter which also requires to be Departmentally investigated at the earliest possible moment, with a view to securing that suitable and adequate equipment will be made available at a reasonable cost. The Commission has found the wall equipment in most of the schools visited to be of the most haphazard and very often purposeless kind, unrelated in any way to the Irish language, or to the general life and traditions of the country.
- 59. Attention requires to be given to the provision of suitable playing grounds and school gardens.

School Buildings.

- 60. The Commission has visited several schools in the Gaeltacht and found many of them to be small, depressing, in bad repair, insanitary, and poorly equipped with desks and seats. For want of proper seating accommodation children are very often kept too long standing in class, or they have to sit on the floor. Complaint is very generally made that the schools are badly headed in winter.
- 61. A statement, by county, of the schools in the Gaeltacht classified according to (a) the number of rooms, and (b) the general suitability and condition of the schools, is given in Tables V. and VI. of the Third Appendix. The following schedules show the present general position in this regard:

Schedule I.

		4 Room or more	3 Room	2 Room	1 Room	Total
Irish Speaking Districts.	No. %	8 1.8	16 3.7	171 39.3	240 55.2	435
Partly do.	No. %	$34\\4.5$	42 5.6	296 39.5	379 50.4	751 —
Totals	No. %	42 3.5	58 4.9	467 39.4	619 52.1	1186

Schedule II.

		Fair and not requiring additional building.	Fair but requiring addition.	Bad and requir- ing new Bldg.	Total.	Additional new site and Bldg. reqd. for additional School.
Irish Speaking Districts.	No. %	359 80.9	57 12.8	28 6.3	444	1
Partly do.	No. %	$621\\81.6$	95 12.5	45 5.9	761	
Totals	No. %	980 81.3	152 12.6	73 6.1	*1205	1

62. It is a matter of great importance at a time when education, and particularly education with a special bearing on the saving of the Irish language, is being looked at from a new point of view, and by an Irish Government, that adequate schools and school equipment should be provided in the Gaeltacht. The necessary expenditure must be borne in whole or in part by (a) the Exchequer, (b) Local rates, (c) Parish con-It will be found that in some districts, owing to the amount of work to be done and the poverty of the district, no Parish contribution can reasonably be expected for the special initial work that is necessary; and that in respect of other places it would be reasonable to make the cost of this work a national expense rather than one falling on the rates of the particular county. For instance, it will be seen from the Tables mentioned that, in the Irish Speaking Districts of the County Donegal, out of the total of 132 schools, 14 schools, or 10.6 per cent., require entirely new buildings; 21 schools, or 15.9 per cent., require additions to the present buildings; and 86 schools, or 65 per cent., are one room schools. It must be anticipated that the application of the School Attendance Act, 1926, will make it impossible to impart Primary education properly in a one room school in a very large number of cases, and that additional building beyond what is suggested in Table VI. of the Third Appendix will be required not only in Donegal but in other areas. the case of districts such as these just referred to, the Commission considers that the total initial cost of putting the school buildings right must be borne by the As a commentary on the capacity of the area in question to pay for the building of its own schools, it is to be noted that the whole of this area forms portion of the original Congested Districts scheduled in 1891. The position in Donegal is mentioned particularly only because reference to it readily gives a picture of conditions that are typical of those existing fairly generally in the Gaeltacht.

It will be found that State provision must be made for the proper maintenance, repair and heating of the schools, at least for a period of years, and until such time

as it is seen to be reasonable that the cost should be borne otherwise.

63. In many parts of the Gaeltacht school children have to travel long distances over bleak country, and the hardships they thereby suffer, particularly in the winter time, are such as render them unfit to profit to the fullest extent by the education given. The Commission recommends that provision be made for a free meal each day in schools where the managers and teachers consider such provision advisable. No distinction whatever should be made in the case of any of the children in this matter.

64. An outstanding defect in the present position of Primary education in the Gaeltacht is that it leads nowhere. It has no clear aim or objective; it does not pave the way to Higher education; it bears no direct relation to local life; and it can hardly be said to pave the way to employment in industrial or commercial life anywhere in, or out of, Ireland. The causes contributing to this are many. The

^{*} Returns for Schedules 1 and 2 were prepared at different periods.

effect, however, is that a very large number of children attend school only until about their 10th year, or Third standard. After this they are kept at home to work for their parents, or in some districts, like Donegal, they are hired out to service for six or nine months of the year. Eventually, except in the case of those who become migratory labourers, the greater number emigrates. They have not sufficient education to enable them to compete for employment in Ireland. On this point some very striking figures, extending over a number of years, and relating to seven schools in the Dingle Peninsula, have been included in the evidence given by one of the witnesses examined before the Commission at the public sitting held in Tralee. Until a radical change takes place in the economic conditions of these areas, it cannot be expected that this exodus of population will decline. The conservation of the traditionally spoken language and its spread throughout the country demand that systematic arrangements be made to find employment for these people at home. Proposals are made later bearing on the facilities for Secondary education, and for Rural Continuation education. It is, however, inevitable that many young people will have to leave the Gaeltacht equipped only with a Primary education. Commission recommends that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Industry and Commerce, give special consideration to the defect in Primary educatin above referred to; and that the Department of Industry and Commerce take special steps to identify the main lines of employment existing in the country for these people; to make these known; and to assist systematically in placing applicants for work in employment.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

65. Secondary Education for the Irish Speaking population cannot be said to exist at present, nor indeed can satisfactory Secondary education in Irish for the whole of the Secondary education programme be said, at present, to exist effectively in any part of the country. The rules and programmes for Secondary schools, issued by the Department of Education for 1924-25, offer inducement for transition to a period when it may exist. They provide for the recognition as Class "A", of schools "in which all the teaching is done through the medium of Irish, and in which Irish is the ordinary language used by pupils and teachers"; for the recognition as Class "B", of "Bilingual schools in which Irish is taught to all pupils, and in which the teaching of certain subjects in the programme, or of certain classes in the schools, is done through Irish"; and for the payment of special fees to these schools. Class "B" is recognised only as a transitional class.

There is only one Secondary school in the Irish Speaking Districts It is an English Speaking Boys' school situated at Dingle, and no application has been made to have it regarded even as a Class "B" school.

In the Partly Irish Speaking Districts there are 29 Secondary schools (15 Boys', 10 Girls', and 4 Mixed) situated at 15 centres. Outside the City of Galway (46.9% Irish Speaking), however, these schools are situated at the weakest points on the fringe of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts; at Ballinrobe (22.3%), and Castlebar (26.0%), County Mayo; Kylemore (46.9%), Kinvara (27.8%), and Tuam (14.4%), County Galway; Ennistymon (25.8%), and Kilrush (29.3%), County Clare; Cahirciveen (36.3%), Killorglin (46.4%), and Killarney (21.7%), County Kerry; Macroom (9.9%), and Skibbereen (19.5%), Co. Cork; Cappoquin (37.9%), and Dungarvan (24.1%), Co. Waterford.

Out of these 29 schools only two are at present recognised as Class "B," and no school is recognised as Class "A." Even if, in the above schools, Irish were the normal language of instruction in the whole of the school work, *i.e.*, if they were all Class "A" schools, they could not, in view of their location, be regarded as providing satisfactory facilities for Secondary education for any adequate portion of the Irish Speaking population.

- 66. Secondary schools are intended to provide general education for two classes of pupil:—
 - (1) the pupil who leaves school at about the age of 16 years,
 - (2) the pupil who leaves school at about the age of 18 years.

Apropos of the first class the regulations referred to above state:

"The purpose of the Intermediate Certificate is to testify to the completion of a well-balanced course of general education suitable for pupils who leave school at about 16 years of age, and alternatively to the fitness of the pupil for entry on more advanced courses of study in a Secondary or Technical school."

And, as regards the second class, they state:-

(Six schools)

County Donegal.

- "The aim of the Leaving Certificate is to testify to the completion of a good Secondary education and the fitness of a pupil to enter on a course of study at a University or an Educational Institution of similar standing."
- 67. The standard set for a boy entering the Civil Service in a junior clerical capacity is the Intermediate Certificate. The fact that this standard is set for entrance to junior positions in the Civil Service inevitably reacts on the standards set by Railways, Banks and large Commercial concerns which take persons into their employment after examination, as well indeed as by the ordinary businessman who looks for clerical workers. The obtaining of the Intermediate Certificate implies that a boy or girl has spent at least two years, after leaving the Primary school, in a Secondary school, receiving higher instruction. Given, therefore, even the most effective application of the Primary programme the standard of education provided for the Irish Speaking populations falls short, by two years of higher teaching, of the minimum standard required for entrance into minor clerical appointments in the Civil Service, and practically debars boys and girls from the Gaeltacht from careers in the commercial life of the country.

It is manifestly unjust to the population affected, and prejudicial to their economic future locally, as well as to that of the surplus population which must leave from time to time, that the standard of education available should be so low.

68. To relieve this position the Commission recommends the establishment in the Irish Speaking Districts of a certain number of Day Secondary schools, with a programme of instruction up to that of the Intermediate Certificate. Irish should be the sole medium of instruction in these schools, English being taught effectively as a second language. These schools should be established at the earliest possible moment, and at centres where the best results may be expected. These centres will probably be found to be as follows:—

Carrick.

·	J		Fintown, Crolly, Cortahork, Carrigart, Aran Island.
County	Mayo.	(Three schools)	Belmullet, Ballycroy, Tourmakeady.
County	Galway.	(Six schools)	Spiddal, Carraroe, Annaghdown, Carna, Clonbur, Inismore, Aran Islands.
County	Clare.	(Two schools)	Ballyvaughan, Carrigaholt.
County	Kerry.	(Four schools)	Kilmalkedar, Ballinskelligs, Caherdaniel, Dingle (Girls').
County	Cork.	(Two schools)	Adrigole, Coolea.
County	Waterford.	(Two schools)	In a central position between Dungarvan and Ardmore. Seskinan.

These schools should be attended by boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age who desire a better literary education, or who intend to seek clerical or industrial employment, or to pursue advanced studies. Pupils before being admitted to courses in these schools should be required to satisfy the Department of Education that they are fitted to profit by the instruction given.

69. This recommendation involves:—

- (1) The provision and equipment, at each of the selected centres, of a good three room school building, capable of being enlarged later, if necessary.
- (2) The provision of three qualified teachers per school.
- (3) The provision of suitable books.

Suitable grounds should be provided and attention paid to games and physical exercises. A proper spirit of pride in the school and its work should be fostered amongst the pupils.

Arrangements for a mid-day meal, similar to those recommended for Primary

schools, should be made.

- 70. A Departmental Committee should investigate specially the question of The Commission the books required for the successful working of these schools. considers that the employment of a special staff will be required for the purpose of producing suitable books, and capable writers will probably have to be employed as State servants on this work. The books should be published by the Department of Education. The present Translation staff of the Oireachtas can perhaps be utilised to some extent in connection with this work, which it will be necessary to continue for a period of years, until the necessary books are supplied, and a satisfactory standard for such publications has been established. Evidence has been given which convinces the Commission that the Department's general scheme for "A" Class schools cannot be a success until suitable books are provided; also that the lack of suitable books will prevent the use of Irish in University work, as well as its general use among officials, professional persons, and the educated generally. The fact that so much requires to be done in this way—that a proper standard has to be set up and the existing poor standard of publication finally departed from—makes it essential that the preparation and publication of books necessary for educational purposes shall be taken up officially by the Department of Education. The population which the proposed Secondary schools will serve is, for the most part, poor, and the Commission recommends that books be furnished to the pupils at cost price or, in certain cases, entirely free.
- 71. The Commission recommends that the Secondary (Boys) school at Dingle, referred to in Paragraph 65, be required, as a condition of continued recognition by the Department of Education, to qualify as a Class "A" school.
- 72. The higher percentage areas of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts are entirely without Secondary school facilities. The Commission recommends that schools of the type indicated in Paragraph 68 be established in suitable places in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, according as it is ascertained that they will be used to advantage. The Commission further recommends that the existing schools referred to in Paragraph 65 should, as a condition of continued recognition by the Department of Education, be required to qualify as Class "A," within a period to be fixed by that Department according to the type of district in which the school is situated. Detailed proposals to this end should be invited from the Management of these schools as soon as possible.
- 73. The Commission recommends that a substantial number of Scholarships be provided to enable students to pass from the proposed Day Secondary schools to approved Class "A" schools in which the full Secondary programme is taught. In addition, it recommends that the State provide two-thirds of the cost of any Scholarships given by the local County Councils.

Scholarships will also be required to enable students, who have come from the Secondary Day schools to Class "A" schools, to pass on to the University, or to equivalent Institutions. The full cost of these Scholarships should, the Commission thinks, be borne by the State.

RURAL CONTINUATION EDUCATION.

74. Agriculture in the Gaeltacht is very backward, and the Commission feels that to improve this condition facilities for Continuation education are required for those who intend to remain on the land. The only machinery up to the present available for giving instruction in Agricultural subjects in these Districts is the Itinerant Instructors and the Assistant Agricultural Overseers. The work of the former affects the Gaeltacht only to a very limited extent. The work of the latter is very important, and the Commission feels that its development would very materially improve the economic situation. With a few partial exceptions the work of those Instructors is, at present, entirely conducted through the medium of English, even in the most Irish Speaking Districts.

In the western portion of Donegal, a small part of West Cork, and the Counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, Clare and Kerry, there are fifty-two areas, to each of which an Assistant Agricultural Overseer is allotted. These areas are grouped into four districts, and the work is supervised by Agricultural Overseers with headquarters at Stranorlar (County Donegal), Balla (Co. Mayo), Galway, and

Tralee.

- 75. The Assistant Agricultural Overseers assist in carrying out the general schemes of the Department of Agriculture by visiting farms for the purpose of giving instruction in Agriculture, conducting farm experiments and demonstrations, organising live stock schemes, tree planting, etc.; they also deal with special schemes introduced for the Congested Districts, such as Loan schemes for the provision of farm implements, fencing, and seed distribution.
- 76. The Commission is of opinion that the area allotted to each of these men is too large to enable the greatest and most economic return to be got from the work and the expenditure involved. For instance, one of the districts in the most Irish Speaking part of Galway extends from Galway City to Lettermullen—an area 38 miles long, and on an average about 8 miles wide for a distance of 27 miles—while in one of the most Irish Speaking Districts in Donegal, one Assistant Overseer's district includes the Rossguill Peninsula, Termon, Churchill, Slievesnacht, and Bunbeg—being approximately 28 miles long with an average width of 13 miles. The inevitable result is that a great amount of the Assistant Overseer's time and energy is expended in travelling, and he is able to keep in close touch with only a very small number of the farmers in his district.
- 77. To the extent of the areas for which the Assistant Agricultural Overseers are responsible is largely due the fact that the people of the districts are slow to adopt the advice of the Department of Agriculture on many matters, to their great economic loss.

The Potato crop in Connacht provides a striking typical example of this loss. Evidence as follows was given by an Officer of the Department of Agriculture as to the average yield and value per statute acre of the different varieties of potatoes grown in the counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway and Clare, during the year 1924:—

Variety		Acreage Cr	e under op	Aver	Average Value per			
		Total	Per Cent.	Saleable	Small	Small Diseased		Statute Acre
Kerr's Pink Aran Victory	}	4,760	7.5	$ \begin{array}{c ccc} T. & c. & q. \\ 8 & 7 & 2 \\ 7 & 19 & 3 \end{array} $	T. c. q. 1 3 0 0 19 3	T. c. q. 0 7 0 0 2 1	T. c. q. 9 17 2 9 1 3	£ s. d. 60 17 6 57 11 3
Fourteen other Varieties	••	63,240	92.5	5 4 1	1 0 0	0 18 2	7 2 3	39 9 6

Definitely positive results had been obtained for the previous seven years pointing to the advantage of growing Kerr's Pink or Aran Victory, and special

efforts had been made to draw the people's attention to this advantage and to induce them to plant these improved varieties more extensively. Nevertheless, out of a total area of 68,000 statute acres the area of Kerr's Pink and Aran Victory grown in the year 1924 was only 4,760 acres, or 7.5 per cent. of the acreage under potatoes. Very serious loss, therefore, results annually to the people from their failure to grow the improved varieties as recommended by the Department. Loss is similarly involved to the people in connection with other crops, and in connection with their cattle and poultry, etc., which, in the opinion of the Commission, could be avoided by more concentrated instruction and supervision.

The Commission is strongly of opinion that work of the type carried out by the Assistant Agricultural Overseers is nationally remunerative, and that it should be more intensely pursued and developed by closer personal association with the individual farmer. An intensification of the present type of work is necessary and the direct association therewith of systematic courses of instruction in agricul-

tural subjects.

78. Nothing analogous to this work is done for the woman's side of Rural life. The Commission has been struck by the great importance of the woman's side of the work in these districts. Most frequently the difference between comfort and failure on a small holding depends on whether the woman of the house understands and carries out her part of the work.

A statement of accounts for twelve months furnished in respect of a holding of 9.16 statute acres, in Co. Donegal, occupied by a family of six persons, and conducted on good lines, is given in Table VII. of the Third Appendix. It will be seen that with total receipts of £216 10s. 0d., and a Credit balance on the year's working

of £66 13s. 9d., the receipts from butter and eggs were £56 10s. 0d.

Instructresses are required who would deal with Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and General Hygiene, on lines similar to those pursued by the Assistant Agricultural Overseers. They, too, should give systematic courses of instruction in these subjects.

- 79. These courses of instruction should be linked up with definitely Irish cultural teaching, to form a scheme of Rural Continuation education. The Commission realises that in the memories, stories, felklore, songs and traditions of the Gaeltacht there is preserved an uninterrupted Gaelic culture which constitutes the very soul The Native Irish Speaker has a command of the beauties of the Irish language. of language which is inculcated amongst English Speakers only by the laboured There is no parallel in English for this refined popular teaching of the Classics. culture, which is the highly wrought product of generations of Gaelic civilisation. This popular culture is in grave danger of being lost, and the Commission feels that the revival of the language, without the preservation of this culture, would rob Ireland of one of its richest and most dignified inheritances. A proper utilisation of this material, especially in connection with vocational training, would, the Commission believes, serve to raise the whole mental and economic standard of the Gaeltacht to a level that could not otherwise be attained.
- 80. The Commission recommends the employment in the Gaeltacht, for areas which might in many cases correspond to the Ecclesiastical parish, of the following group of Instructors:—
 - (1) An Instructor for the combined subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Manual Instruction relating to Agriculture, to replace the existing Assistant Agricultural Overseer and, in addition, give systematic instruction in the subjects mentioned.
 - (2) An Instructress who, for the woman's side of Rural life, should do work analogous to that done on the man's side by the present Assistant Agricultural Overseer and, in addition, give systematic instruction in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene.
 - (3) An Instructor who should give courses of general instruction in such subjects as Irish Literature, with particular reference to local lore and tradition; Irish History; Geography; and Elementary Science and Mathematics applied to Agriculture; and, in addition, act as Registrar for the local Continuation schools.

Such a group of Instructors might serve the population of one large or two small parishes, *i.e.*, approximately, 4,000 people. They should substitute in their areas, the present Assistant Agricultural Overseers; the Itinerant Instructors in Agricultural and Domestic Economy subjects; and the Gaelic Teachers, now working under the County Committees of Technical Instruction. Their classes should be conducted chiefly during Winter, on certain days or evenings each week, in the parish schools or in other suitable centres.

81. A small number of the present Assistant Agricultural Overseers will be found to be sufficiently qualified in Irish to undertake this work, after they have been given suitable additional training. Generally, Instructors will require to be trained specially for this work, and trained through the medium of Irish, as the whole of their work must be done through that medium. It will be necessary for the purpose of training these Instructors to establish an Agricultural College for boys, and a similar one for girls, in or near the Irish Speaking Districts. The boys, who should be selected mainly from the Gaeltacht, should receive sufficient instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Afforestation, and Manual Training, to fit them to take charge of parish areas. Girls, also selected mainly from the Gaeltacht, should receive training in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene. It should prove both efficient and economical to run both institutions, jointly, at one centre.

Because of its location and because of the general development which it is expected will take place in the city of Galway, the Athenry Agricultural College

is suggested as a suitable centre for such an establishment.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

82. The courses of Technical Instruction that have been initiated in the Irish and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, under the general scheme of Technical Instruction, are, generally, of a haphazard kind, and the Commission has not been able to determine the value of the results obtained. English is in all cases the language of instruction.

There is a Technical Institute at Galway, where instruction is given in Languages,

Commercial Subjects, Science, Building Trades, Domestic Science, and Art.

In Killarney Technical Schools, instruction is given in Languages, Commerce and Building Trades.

In Dungarvan Technical schools, instruction is given in Languages, Commerce,

Building Trades and Domestic Economy.

The following schedules show the extent to which Technical Instruction of any kind is given in the Irish or Partly Irish Speaking Districts, outside these centres:

No. of Sessional Classes in the Year 1924-25 in Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

County.										
$\mathbf{Subject}$		Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Water- ford	Total	
Domestic Science		•	1						1	
Domestic Economy		,						1	1	
Sprigging		1					•		1	
Crochet			3	•		! .	2	•	5	
Art		•		•	•		1		l	
Woodwork		•			•		3	1	4	
Chemistry		•	•	•			1		1	
Farriery		•		•	•		1		1	
Business Methods		•	1		•				1	
Commerce			•	•	1		•	1	2	
Irish	1		1	•	14	4	20	23	62	
Irish for Teachers		1	4	5			6	6	22	

Sessional Classes are those which are conducted through the whole academic year.

No. of Itinerant Classes in Year 1924-25 in Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

		\mathbf{County}								
Subject	Donegal	Мауо	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Water- ford	Total		
Knitting and Sewing Domestic Science Domestic Economy Hygiene, First Aid an Home Nursing Home Spinning Manual Instruction Farriery Business Methods Lrigh	. 5 		3 4 11 · 4 · 7 ·		4	i i i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 4 15 12 4 6 11 3 3		

Itinerant Classes are short courses of from 6 to 10 weeks duration.

83. The recommendations made in Paragraph 80 for a scheme of Rural Continuation education would, if adopted, substitute the present Technical Instruction given under the headings:—Domestic Science, Domestic Economy, Manual Instruction, and Irish.

Recommendations regarding the provision of Technical Instruction bearing on the Fishing Industry are made in Paragraphs 153 and 154.

Recommendations bearing on the provision of Technical Instruction in the case of the Homespun Industry are made in Paragraph 163.

- 84. The Commission has been struck by the fact that the craft of tradesman is dying out in the Gaeltacht and that there is no provision of any kind of tradetraining for youths. There is no organisation of, or instruction in, suitable seasonable part-time occupations. The Commission considers it of very great importance that, as part of the general scheme for improving the economic condition of the population in these districts, provision should be made (a) for giving preparatory trade-training to youths, and (b) for the giving of instruction bearing on Winter or other seasonable part-time occupation for the small holder and rural worker. It recommends that the Commission of Inquiry now being set up to report on Technical education be asked to give special consideration to these two matters, with a view to suggesting how such instruction can best and most economically be supplied, and competent Irish Speaking Instructors provided.
- 85. The number of Technical Instructors at present available who are competent to give instruction through the medium of Irish is very small. The following Table shows the number of the whole-time Technical Instructors, other than Instructors in

Irish, employed during the year 1925-26 and regarded by the Department of Education as competent to give instruction through the medium of Irish:—

	County									
Class of Instructor	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Waterford	Other Cos.	Total	
Female:										
Embroidery Instructress		1				•				1
Lace Instructress	• •	1					•		•	1
Domestic Science Instructress			1	2			•		1	4
Commercial Instructress							•		1	1
Languages Instructress							•		1	1
Male:										
Commerce Instructor			1	1		1	1	1	3	8
Manual Instructor				1			•			1
Art Instructor							1			1
Mechanical Engineering Instru	actor	•							2	$\begin{array}{c c} 1\\2\\2\end{array}$
Science Instructor	• •					•			2	2
Head Master	• •					•	•	•	1	I

The Commission recommends that, with a view to improving this position at least one-fourth of the number of places in all Technical Institutions for the training of Instructors, and in all special courses of instruction for Technical Instructors, be reserved for suitable persons with a sound oral knowledge of Irish.

It further recommends that Irish be made the language of instruction in the Rural Domestic Economy School at Clifden, Co. Galway.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

86. The language medium of the Universities is English. The Commission is of opinion that as long as this continues the effect will be that English shall continue to be the only language of the educated and of the professions. It is further of opinion that this position must tend indefinitely to delay the development of Class "A" Secondary schools. It is of the utmost importance that steps be taken, forthwith, to secure that by the time the Secondary schools recommended for the Irish Speaking Districts, and the Class "A" schools developing throughout the country, are producing a reasonable number of Irish Speaking students proceeding to University studies, facilities for the pursuit of these studies through Irish shall be available. The Commission recommends that the language of any University Institution in the Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking Districts be Irish, and that steps be taken to bring about this position at the earliest possible moment in University College, Galway.

IV.—USE OF IRISH IN ADMINISTRATION.

EFFECT OF NON-NATIVE GOVERNMENT.

87. The non-native Government which was replaced by a native Government in the early part of 1922 transferred to the native Government a fabric of Departmental staffs which had grown as an integral part of the British administrative machine. This machine, in the work of its administration, entirely ignored the Irish language. All its codes of instructions, all its forms, all its correspondence, were in English; English was the language medium of its examinations, and, even as a subject, Irish had no recognition in the examination programmes. Officials from Great Britain were eligible for transfer and promotion to positions in Ireland, and they held many controlling positions in the Irish Service. Their attitude to the language dominated the Service.

- 88. Since the transfer, Irish has been declared in the Constitution to be the National language of the State, and English to be a second official language. from reorganisation at the top, necessitated by the change in Government, the present machinery of administration is substantially the machinery transferred from the British Government. Its training and its administrative traditions remain to a large extent the training and the traditions of that Government's time. as the personnel of a machinery of administration is not easily or quickly changed, neither is it easy to overcome the effects of the training and the tradition of many Whilst Irish has been declared to be the National language, detailed instructions as to its use in administration, either in Irish Speaking Districts or elsewhere, have not been issued. No Department is charged with the duty of seeing that the National language is given any preference in use to English, even in the Gaeltacht, or that it is used at all. It has been made plain by official witnesses that the chief responsibility of the present administrative authorities is efficiency of administration. These authorities have an undefined sentimental attitude in the matter of the National language, and they claim to have always kept the language in mind, and to have done their best for it under the circumstances, but they do not regard it as part of their duty to issue instructions as to its use. The nett result is that, while letters addressed to a Department in Irish may now be replied to in Irish, the language does not occupy in actual administration to-day a much more improved position than that occupied by it in 1921.
- 89. The problem that must be solved before effective use can be made of Irish in the work of official administration is easily realisable from consideration of the Tables contained in the Fourth Appendix.

Table I. gives a Return showing by Department, in respect of the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Waterford and that portion of County Cork lying south of the river Blackwater:—

- (a) the classes of Civil Servant employed (other than such classes as Postmen);
- (b) the number in each class;
- (c) their qualifications, in varying degrees, in Irish;
- (d) the number of fluent speakers of Irish amongst them:
- (e) the number in each of these classes, in corresponding Branches in the whole State Service, who are fluent speakers of Irish.

Table II. gives a Return showing by Department, in respect of the whole of Saorstát Eireann:—

- (a) the number of Civil Servants (other than such classes as Postmen) on varying grades of salary;
- (b) their qualifications, in varying degrees, in Irish.

These two Tables show the position in February, 1926. In both of them Sub-Postmasters, paid on the Unit System, form such a large proportion of the number that in addition to showing the position as a whole, the position exclusive of these Sub-Postmasters is also shown.

Table III. shows in respect of the Gárda Síochána (excluding the Dublin Metropolitan Gárda) the number of officers and men with qualifications, in varying degrees, in Irish. This Table shows the position in April, 1925.

IRISH SPEAKING OFFICIALS IN THE GAELTACHT.

90. For practical purposes, each class of official must be considered separately, and separate remedies applied. At the same time, it is clear that there is a general weakness in the present position demanding the application of a general policy. The following figures, assuming an interchangeability of Classes which does not in fact exist, show the summarised position in respect of the officials of all Classes

included in Table I. and serving at present in the areas covered in that Table (exclusive of Sub-Postmasters paid on the Unit System):-

T c	tal nun	iber o	of offici	als serving:			***************************************	****************	1,359	
serving in the speci- as fied areas.			as per total	Irish Speakers centage of the number serving specified areas.	in corr	Irish Speresponding in the cate Service	posi- entire	Fluent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service, as a percentage of the officials serving in the specified areas.		
Native	Acquire d	Total	Native	Native and Acquired combined	Native	Native Acquired Total		Native	Native and Acquired combined	
54	81	135	4.0	10.0	89	178	267	6.47	19.7	

The area to which these figures relate is larger than the area of the Gaeltacht. It was not feasible to obtain figures in respect of the officials serving in the defined Gaeltacht areas. All officials in the areas for which the figures are given have, however, a more or less direct influence in the administration of the Gaeltacht.

91. These figures and the figures in the various Tables indicate that not only is there not in the Gaeltacht, to-day, an adequate staff competent completely to transact the business of administration in Irish, but that if all the competent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service were utilised for this purpose, the number available would not be sufficient, to any reasonably large extent, to staff the services there.

In five Classes only are all the officials in the Gaeltacht Irish Speakers. however, represent a total of only eight persons out of the 1,359 serving. In nine other Classes, only, could Irish Speaking officials, for the whole of each Class, be provided from those at present serving in corresponding positions in the entire Service, if all of these were available for transfer. These would only represent a total of thirty-six persons additional.

92. This position acts, with paralysing effect, against the intentions and the efforts of those who wish to make Irish an officially used as well as a recognised To remedy the position reliance is at present entirely placed on getting into the Civil Service, by gradual recruitment under the new conditions, men and women competent to do the work in Irish. This possibility is prejudiced, in the first place, by the fact that a really competent and working knowledge of Irish is not demanded as an essential qualification for entry to the Civil Service, and, in the second place, by the fact that persons with this knowledge are likely, at present, to come only from districts where the present educational facilities are such that they could not hope to compete successfully with students from English Speaking areas. In the meantime, within the Service, nothing operates to improve the position but an undefined sentiment for the language, and the best possible placing of as many qualified officials as are available, other exigencies allowing. Against any measures taken, however, operates the fact, against which sentiment is so little capable of making progress, that the work of administration must necessarily be carried out efficiently, and that English is the working language of the vast majority of the Even officials in the Gaeltacht with a good knowledge of Irish, tend to transact their business in English.

The result of this struggle between fact and sentiment, over a period of four years, is that the use of English by officials throughout the Gaeltacht is tolerated without question by most of the responsible Civil Service authorities. The fact that there are areas where, apart from the question of the National language altogether, efficient administration would demand that Irish should be the language of officials, is ignored in the pressing importance of those aspects of administration that are most readily seen at Headquarters. Efficiency, is deemed to be met by the fact that the local Official usually finds a sufficient knowledge of English amongst the people of the Gaeltacht to get his work done to his own satisfaction.

- 93. Just as fact overbears sentiment at Headquarters, so it is the fact and not the sentiment which impresses the Irish Speaking population. There is no unit of the administrative machine of which Irish is the language. Individual officials here and there are competent to transact their business in Irish, but their whole official background is English; and there are, of course, wide areas of the Gaeltacht where Irish Speaking officials of any kind are not to be found. The traditional Irish Speaker sees that English is the language of administration. He sees nothing of the sentiment; and even the work for Irish in the schools does not impress or convince him. The Officials influence his life in many respects; they form parts of the machine which governs him; and it pays him to know their language. Therefore, to an extent that must alarm those who are concerned for the preservation of the Irish language, the Irish Speaking parent makes use of whatever English he has when speaking to his children; and over very large areas of the Gaeltacht the National language is thus failing to be traditionally transmitted in the homes.
- 94. A Teacher witness in Waterford finds himself justified in asking: "Why should the administration be in English—Gárda Síochána, Priests, Inspectors, Commissioners, Doctors, and all others using English—and the Teachers be forbidden to use English."

A Galway witness finds himself justified in saying: "English is the official

language in the places where Irish is spoken."

A Donegal witness states: "At the Pensions Committee all business is carried on in Irish, and if the Pension Officer attends, the Parish Priest or myself translate it for him. It should not be necessary to have this done for a Public Official"; and again: "The Pensions Superintendent at Letterkenny has no Irish either: we sent in affidavits in Irish, and the old people thought that because they were in Irish they got no pension."

A Cork witness states: "I was in a Court in Skibbereen recently, and I was

in the Court there when the English were here, and I saw no difference.'

In respect of a Court area including the greater portion of the Donegal Gaeltacht the District Justice states that, over a period of three years, not once has a member of the Gárda Síochána given evidence in Irish.

- 95. The Commission has had ample opportunity of verifying the position. In order fully to understand it, one has only to visualise a Gárda Síochána barracks of English Speaking Gárdaí in the centre of an Irish Speaking district; or a Post Office, in which no one speaks Irish, in an Irish Speaking village; or a non-Irish Speaking official of the Department of Agriculture, or of the Land Commission, or of the Customs and Excise, operating amongst an Irish Speaking population. These officials are direct agents in the spreading and establishment of English. Their most potent effect is that they give those who speak Irish traditionally the idea that, even now under an Irish Government, the Irish language is a mark of inferiority, and a sign of backwardness and of want of prosperity. As long as the inability of officials in the Gaeltacht to do their business in Irish continues, so long will continue unchecked the tendency among Irish Speaking parents to speak English to their children.
- 96. The Commission recommends that the following two principles be adopted and put into operation, forthwith:—
 - (1) Where an official in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District is competent to do his work in Irish, he should be required as a matter of Departmental discipline to do so, using English only with persons who do not know Irish.
 - (2) Where it is the duty of an officer to perform his work in Irish, his Headquarters office should invariably communicate with him in Irish, and his superior officers when so competent.

Generally, it is essential that where an official must perform his work ordinarily in Irish, his initiative with regard to Irish and his facility in the use of the language

should not be impaired by his having to deal with his Headquarters in English. All the forms, codes of instructions, etc., of such an official should be in Irish.

97. The Commission considers it essential that non-Irish Speaking officials in the Gaeltacht should be replaced by competent Irish Speaking officials. It realises, however, that this replacement can only be a gradual process. In bringing this about, systematic steps are necessary; there must be a very definite beginning, and a well sustained effort.

The following procedure (with steps mentioned in the order in which they should be carried out) is recommended:—

- (1) All non-Irish Speaking officials operating in the Irish Speaking Districts, whether they live in or simply visit those districts, to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers capable of completely transacting their business, orally and by correspondence, in Irish.
- (2) Correspondence between officials in the Irish Speaking Districts and their Headquarters to be conducted entirely in Irish.
- (3) All non-Irish Speaking officials operating and living in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers capable of completely transacting their business, orally and by correspondence, in Irish.
- (4) Correspondence between officials in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts and their Headquarters to be conducted entirely in Irish.
- (5) All non-Irish Speaking officials operating in but not living in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers capable of completely transacting their business, orally and by correspondence, in Irish.
- (6) All non-Irish Speaking officials, in contiguous towns and districts, dominating or otherwise influencing the Gaeltacht, to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers.
- 98. The existing position of the language, apart altogether from its declining tendency, would demand that the work of administration over the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, as well as over the whole of the seven county areas mentioned in Paragraph 89, should be placed, forthwith, in the hands of competent Irish Speaking officials. It is clear from the figures shown, with regard to the officials available, that this would not be possible at present. The facts disclosed in the section of this Report dealing with educational facilities, suggest that it may for some time be difficult to get, through the ordinary competitive channels of recruitment for the Service, persons qualified Gradual processes alone would not, however, suffice to bring about the necessary changes as early as the situation demands. A very definite beginning must be made with the material at present at the disposal of the Government. In the first place, the language will continue to is necessary for many reasons. decline, and the traditional link to be further broken over a large part of the country, and in the case of many more families, until such time as the position of Irish in administration in the districts concerned is very considerably improved. second place, definite steps are necessary in order to make all responsible officials realise that these changes must be brought about, irrespective of the difficulties that must obviously be encountered. In the third place, it is necessary to show the people who still speak Irish traditionally, that not only does the State recognise the Irish language as the National language, but that it is determined to redress the disabilities which that language has suffered, and to restore its position and prestige.

Many witnesses have emphasised the fact that in spite of the love of the language on the part of the old people, so much has its prestige been damaged by the circumstances of the past, that much propaganda of an educative kind will be necessary before a large number of them will be convinced that it is no longer despised. No measures can educate public opinion in the Gaeltacht on this point so effectively as the adoption of Irish by the Government as the language of its

administration in those areas.

99. There are many reasons which may render it difficult to induce existing

officials to transfer to the Gaeltacht. Out-door work there is often difficult on account of the physical features of the districts. Moreover, the districts are so remote that officials may feel that they are cut off from opportunities of advancement, and from adequate educational facilities for their children. The Commission feels that in the transition period it is desirable that some compensation to officials should be made because of these disabilities, and more particularly because of the special and difficult pioneer work they will be called upon to do. The Commission recommends that, in the case of existing Civil Servants, all ex-Headquarters officials at present serving in the Gaeltacht and retained there as competent to perform their work through the medium of Irish, and all officials who shall be specially transferred to those districts, shall receive an additional 10% on their salaries (inclusive of cost of living bonus) for such time as they are employed in the Gaeltacht. extra remuneration should be paid to all such existing officials transferred to the districts in question during the next 15 years at least, and should be continued to them as long as they serve there satisfactorily. It should be retained permanently by any official who renders 15 years efficient service in the Gaeltacht; and officials who have held this bonus for 10 years, immediately prior to the date of retirement on pension, should have it included for pension purposes.

Officials in receipt of this special grant should be expected to throw the whole weight of the prestige of their official positions on the side of the language, and to

make it their social as well as their official language.

100. The action most necessary and immediately desirable is to replace first in the Irish Speaking and then in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, all non-Irish Speaking officials by competent Irish Speaking officials, in the following services which closely touch the lives of the people:—

Post Office; Old Age Pensions; Gárda Síochána; Department of Agriculture; Land Commission;

and to remove the disabilities under which users of Irish in the Courts are placed.

Post Office.

101. From the figures for Irish Speaking officials available in the Post Office Service, shown in Table I., in the Fourth Appendix, it is clear that it is not at present possible completely to replace any large portion of the non-Irish Speaking staff in that Service in the Gaeltacht. It is also clear that, if the normal course of events were relied upon, it would probably be a very long time before this could be done. The Commission recommends that such officials as are available be transferred, forthwith, to offices which serve the Irish Speaking Districts. It recommends specially that all non-Irish Speaking officials in the Galway Post Office be replaced at the earliest moment possible by competent Irish Speakers. With a view to increasing the supply of officials competent in Irish, it recommends that a substantial number of boys and girls be drawn from the Gaeltacht, for training in the most suitable Post Offices as Post Office Assistants. A sound oral knowledge of Irish should be required of each person selected for training, and any examination set should be conducted entirely in Irish. It recommends, further, that Sub-Postmasters in offices in the Gaeltacht, paid on the Unit system, be required to provide Assistants having a competent knowledge of Irish; all Assistants without this knowledge, at present employed in such offices should be required to acquire it within two years. Postmen and Telegraph Messengers in the Gaeltacht should be competent Irish Speakers; and the Commission recommends that all possible steps be taken, without delay, to this end.

Old Age Pension Work.

102. In the case of the Customs and Excise Service it is probable that, at least in the Irish Speaking Districts, and perhaps, in portion of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, sufficient officers will be available to replace all non-Irish Speakers by competent Irish Speakers.

Gárda Síochána.

103. In the case of the Gárda Síochána, all native Irish Speaking Gárdaí, all Gárdaí with the Fáinne qualification in Irish, and others with a good knowledge of the language, should be transferred, forthwith, to the Gaeltacht, concentrating, in the first instance, on Court districts in which there is an Irish Speaking Justice (Gárdaí without a knowledge of Irish should not be mixed with them); and all the available Irish Speaking Officers should also be sent to those districts. So as to meet any deficiency in the supply of Officers, volunteers might be asked for from among Officers with a fair knowledge of Irish, to go to Irish Speaking Districts, with a view to perfecting themselves in their knowledge of the language. Steps should be taken to select some of the most intelligent and diligent members of the Gárda, who are Native Speakers, for training as Officers for those Districts. mission recommends that existing members of the Gárda retained in or transferred to the Gaeltacht, as competent to perform their work entirely in Irish should be paid, under conditions similar to those in the case of Civil Servants (paragraph 99), the following special grants:—-

Sergeants and Higher Ranks: .. 10%, on scale pay. Ranks lower than Sergeant: .. 5%, ,, ,,

104. There would appear to be a sufficient number of Gárdaí, with at least a fair speaking knowledge of Irish, to staff the Irish Speaking Districts. It is clear, however, from the evidence put before the Commission that, in Court work at any rate, the responsibility of the Gárdaí and the necessity for precision and efficiency are such that the non-Native Speaker does not attempt to use Irish officially. percentage of Native Speakers among the Gárdaí generally is 3.4. It is essential that a much larger number of Native Speakers should be recruited. Evidence was given that early in 1923, 500 recruits from the Gaeltacht were called for, but that no recruits came forward in response. This failure was no doubt due to the disturbed state of the country at the time and to the fact that, as a result, few districts knew There is evidence that abundant suitable material exists.

The Commission recommends that special recruiting of Native Irish Speakers be again arranged for, and that 75% of the annual vacancies be reserved, forthwith, for them until such time as 500 Gárdaí at least have been recruited from the It recommends, in view of the conditions described in the section of the Report dealing with Educational facilities, that in the case of the 75% vacancies reserved, men selected should be given a six months' course in the Garda Depot, in ordinary educational subjects, before being dealt with as Gárda recruits, a suitable educational test at the end of the course being applied. Evidence has been given by Departmental witnesses that, even for English Speakers recruited for the Garda in the early stages, provision had to be made for improving their general educational standard, and that, for a period, four Primary teachers were engaged to teach

them subjects they should have learned at school.

Representations were made to the Commission, in different parts of the Gaeltacht. that continuation schools for the purpose of giving adults a brushing up in the subjects of the Primary school course ought to be set up. The proposal made above would, in part, meet these representations in a way that would lead to practical benefit for a large number of Native Speakers and for the State.

The District Court.

105. In the case of the District Courts nine District Justice areas include portion of an Irish Speaking or a Partly Irish Speaking District, and in six of these areas the District Justice is said to be capable of conducting Court work in Irish. position of the language in the work of these Courts is, however, particularly hampered by the lack of Solicitors qualified in Irish, and by the general tendency on the part of the legal profession in the Gaeltacht, to discourage the use of Irish.

The Commission recommends that in the Irish Speaking Districts the official language of the District Court shall be Irish, English being used only to accommodate persons who have not a sufficient knowledge of Irish; that Irish shall be the language of Court records and forms; and that all warrants, summonses, processes and notices. affecting persons in these Districts, be issued in Irish only. Later on, when the change has been brought about in the Irish Speaking Districts, a similar change should gradually be made in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, beginning with the higher percentage areas.

The Commission recommends that a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish shall not, under any circumstances, be examined or cross-examined in English.

It recommends that immediate steps be taken to have translated all the necessary Court forms and regulations, and all codes of instructions for District Justices, Gárdaí, etc. It is difficult for a District Justice, even with a good knowledge of the language, to do his work in Irish at present, and it is important that he should be given every possible facility and assistance in the matter. The Commission recommends that a District Justice or other Court official who is not fully competent to carry out his work through the medium of Irish shall not, in future, be appointed to any District Court area which contains any part of an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District.

The Circuit Court.

106. The Irish Language has hardly any status in fact in the Circuit Court at present. The position with regard to the functioning of these Courts in the Gaeltacht should be kept under constant supervision, and nothing should be left undone to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the position of Irish in them. The Commission recommends that a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish in the Circuit Court shall not, under any circumstances, be examined or cross-examined in English. It recommends that all warrants, summonses, processes and notices, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only.

The Commission recommends similarly as regards the High and Supreme Courts.

Other Departments.

- 107. In the case of the other Departments (including the Department of Lands and Agriculture, specially mentioned in Paragraph 100), such transfers to the Gaeltacht of officials qualified in Irish as can be made at once should be made. There is, however, no likelihood of being able, within a reasonable space of time, to replace all the non-Irish Speaking officials in these districts. The matter must be dealt with at the source. The Commission recommends:—
 - (a) That persons at present in the Civil Service, who were not 26 years of age before the 1st January, 1926, be required, before being allowed to pass any efficiency bar or before promotion to a higher grade, to acquire a competent speaking knowledge of Irish; and that such persons should be required to undergo an examination and receive a Civil Service Certificate that they have such a knowledge. This Certificate should be renewed in respect of any subsequent promotion, unless a standard is reached that would warrant the Civil Service Commissioners issuing a Final Certificate.
 - (b) That for all future entrants to the Civil Service, it be a condition of their employment that before passing any efficiency bar, or before being promoted, they shall obtain a similar Civil Service Certificate.
 - (c) That, with a view to a definite departure from the present system, under which the Native Speaker is practically excluded from the Civil Service, special examinations, covering one-fourth of the vacancies in the Clerical grade, be held from time to time entirely in Irish. These examinations should be of the Writing Assistant standard, i.e., based on the Sixth standard of the Primary school programme, and requiring a sound oral knowledge of Irish. A special probationary period of two years should be required of entrants by such examination, after which they should pass by a qualifying examination to the Clerical grade. Where such persons are employed at large centres like Dublin, special Continuation Classes should be arranged during their period of probation, along lines that will best assist them to become useful Civil Servants. With a view to overcoming the almost entire absence of Shorthand-Typists competent in Irish, a certain number of the female

entrants should be trained as Shorthand-Typists, during their period of probation, and be subsequently employed as such, being graded in the Clerical grade. Boys and girls from the Gaeltacht should be admitted to the Clerical grade in the manner described until such time as the Education authorities, in consultation with any Special Commission responsible for the preservation of the Gaeltacht, such as that recommended in Paragraph 186, agrees that the position with regard to education in the Gaeltacht has been improved to such an extent that these special examinations, or any proportion of them, may be held for the Clerical grade direct.

(d) That, in all examinations for Clerical, Executive and higher grades, the examination papers be set both in Irish and in English and a certain percentage of the vacancies reserved for competitors who answer all their examination papers in Irish; such competitors to undergo an oral examination in Irish, requiring fluency and range. Should a sufficient number of persons not qualify in this special competition, at any examination, the remaining reserved vacancies should go to candidates qualifying on the English papers.

The Army.

108. The Commission recommends that plans be made, forthwith, with a view to the organisation in the Army of at least one Brigade, the whole of which shall be Irish Speaking. Irish should be the language of the whole internal working of the Brigade, and all Orders, books and forms required for training and administration should be entirely in Irish. There is evidence that there is plenty of suitable rank and file available for this purpose. Arrangements should be made for the improvement of the men's education during the time they will spend in the Army. At the time of the Commission's visit to Galway the Military Police attached to the present Irish Speaking Battalion were all non-Irish Speakers, as were some other persons attached. The Commission considers that under no circumstances should an arrangement of this kind be continued.

The Commission recommends with regard to Army Officers generally:—

- (a) that Officers at present serving in the Army and who had not attained the age of 26 years before the 1st day of January, 1926, be required, as a necessary condition for promotion, to acquire a competent speaking knowledge of Irish, and that such Officers be required before promotion to fulfil the same conditions with regard to examination and Certificate as is recommended in the case of Civil Servants;
- (b) that for all future entrants to the Officer rank a sound oral knowledge of Irish be required;
- (c) that in any examination offering entrance to the Officer rank, one-third of the vacancies be reserved for persons answering all their examination papers in Irish and possessed of a wide range and fluent knowledge of the language. Should a sufficient number of persons not qualify on the Irish papers, in any examination, the remaining reserved vacancies should go to candidates qualifying on the English papers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

109. In Irish Speaking personnel the position of Irish, in the work of administration under Local Bodies dealing with the Gaeltacht areas, is no better than that in the Civil Service. The work of administration under the County Councils touches the lives of the people very closely through Rate Collectors, Medical and other Health Officers, Officials in charge of Road Work, the Councils' Office staffs, and through the work of Technical Instruction and Agricultural Committees. A very considerable advance would be made towards the restoration of the language, if Irish were given its proper place in the administration of the Councils in the Gaeltacht.

The Commission recommends that no permanent appointment, by a Local Authority, of a non-Irish Speaker to any position in the Gaeltacht, be sanctioned where a suitable person competent in Irish is available; and that where a person

not qualified in Irish is provisionally appointed to any position, because of the absence of a suitable candidate qualified in Irish, the person so appointed shall, within a probation period of three years, be required to obtain a Civil Service Certificate as to his competency in Irish, failing which the post shall be re-advertised not later than three years after such appointment.

It further recommends that all future clerical appointments under the County Councils of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, be made on the result of examinations held in Irish, and requiring a sound oral knowledge

of the language.

The Commission recommends that all notices, orders and forms, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only.

PERSONAL AND PLACE NAMES.

- 110. The anglicisation of Personal and Place names has influenced very greatly the decay of the spoken language. The Commission recommends that particular attention be given to the restoration of the Irish forms of those names.
- 111. There was a deliberate State policy under the British Administration to prevent the registration of the Irish form of names for Marriages and Births. The recent change of government has not yet brought about a satisfactory change in the operation of the machine. Not only is it necessary now that every facility should be given for the registration of names in Irish, but, in the Gaeltacht at least, every possible State encouragement should be given for such registration, and all books and forms used in connection with such registration should be in Irish. In addition, persons, in those districts particularly, should be encouraged to revert to the Irish form of their names, and provision should be made, by legislation if necessary, by which any person desiring to revert officially to the Irish form of his or her name may do so by a simple process and free of cost.
- 112. The Ordnance Survey should be required to ascertain the proper Irish form of townland and other place names, beginning with the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford; and to prepare and issue maps incorporating these Irish forms. Government Departments and Local Bodies should, the Commission recommends, be obliged to use these Irish forms in future.

V. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

THE GAELTACHT AND THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

113. The poorer districts in the west of Ireland presented such a complex economic problem that it was considered that it could not be dealt with through the ordinary administration of Government. In the year 1891 a Board, which came to be called the Congested Districts Board, was therefore set up by the British Government to deal with it in a special way. The congested areas were defined as those District Electoral Divisions, in any county, in which the total rateable value of each Division when divided by the number of the population gave a sum less than 30/- per head: provided, however, that more than one-fifth of the total population of the county lived in such Divisions. Certain areas in the counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo. Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and West Cork, were thus included. In 1909, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland, the area of the Congested Districts was extended, largely for the reason that the extended area would simplify the work of administration, especially the administration of Land settlement and general agricultural development. The extended Congested Districts included the whole of the counties of Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Leitrim, Roscommon, Clare and Kerry, and the Rural District areas of Castletown, Bantry, Schull, and Skibbereen, in West Cork.

Such was the condition of the inhabitants of many of those districts that the Royal Commission in its Report described them as: "to a large extent the wrecks of past racial, religious, agrarian and social storms in Ireland, and of famine catastrophes"; adding, "in a bad year they are saved from extreme privation only by relief measures, and so constitute a serious financial danger to the nation; yet, if men be the real test of the wealth of a nation, they are a most valuable potential

asset."

114. The Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts now defined in this Report are very largely co-terminous with the original Congested Districts. Those Districts, particularly, in which Irish is spoken by a considerable percentage of the population as the traditional language of their homes, form geographically the heart of the Congested Districts, and the economic problem which presents itself there forms the heart of the problem, to find a permanent remedy for which the Congested Districts Board was set up. The language tended to survive as the traditional language of the people in areas that were remote. Up to a point remoteness was, in fact, its protection. Gradually, however, the area in which the language persisted came to be reduced to one in which the economic problem was so acute that the surplus population had continually to look for a living outside, while those who remained at home lived in grinding poverty. The economic conditions then became an important and a growing factor in the decay of the language. We are now in the full tide of this destructive effect, and the present position is that while the status of the language in education and administration remains the prime factor bearing on its decay, the effect of the economic conditions becomes increasingly serious.

115. Of the areas defined in this Report as the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, the following were included in the Congested Districts, as originally defined in 1891:—

County Donegal: The whole of the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

County Mayo: The whole of the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

County Galway: Those Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts

lying west of Lough Corrib.

County Kerry: The whole of the Irish Speaking Districts and about three-quarters of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

County Cork:

Portion of the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking
Districts, forming a narrow belt along the County
Kerry border, from Ballymakeera, by Ballingeary
and Glengarriff, to Ardgroom; and a small area at

Baltimore.

Operation of the Congested Districts Board.

116. The Congested Districts Board was provided with Funds which, during the years 1891 to 1910, amounted to £1,217,300. as follows:—

*Period £ £ 1891–1899, @ yearly income of 41,250,—311,840 1900–1903, ,, ,, ,, 66,250,—268,000 1904–1910, ,, ,, ,, 86,250,—637,460

In addition, two Funds, amounting to £87,267, were placed at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of Loans. It was empowered to take such steps as were thought proper for improving the Congested Districts, in connection with the following matters:—

Agricultural Development.
Forestry.
Breeding of Live Stock and Poultry.
Sale of Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats.
Amalgamation of Small Holdings.
Migration.
Emigration.
Fishing, and matters subservient to Fishing.
Weaving and Spinning.
Any other suitable Industries.

^{*} Not an exact number of Calendar years.

117. The Board organised its expenditure so that the Funds at its disposal would be spent in a way calculated to bring about permanent improvement. It avoided as far as possible relief schemes, postulating that when for any reason the provision of relief was necessary its cost should be met from other sources. A policy was gradually evolved which was directed, as a primary step, to the purchase and resettlement of the land, and the improvement of the homesteads thereon; the improvement of agriculture as the second step—second only in point of time; the development of the Fishing industry; and the starting and assisting of Rural industries.

118. During the period 1891 to 1910 the expenditure on these schemes was as follows:—

Schemes	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Gross} \\ \text{Expenditure} \end{bmatrix}$	Receipts from Schemes	Net Expenditure
Land Re-settlement and Improvement Agriculture	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,849,728 \\ 210,941 \\ 561,689 \\ 93,738 \\ 123,804 \end{array} $	\pounds 1,557,547 55,651 304,347 64,952 11,025	£ 292,181 155,290 257,342 28,786 112,779
TOTALS	2,839,900	1,993,522	846,378

The yearly average net expenditure over this period was £44,546.

119. From 1904, the work of Agricultural Instruction was transferred from the Congested Districts Board to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, in order that the Board might concentrate its attention and its Funds upon the primary work of land purchase and re-settlement. The Department of Agriculture was left to carry out the work upon which, up to then, the Board was spending £11,000 a year, and the Board arranged to contribute to the Department from its Funds the sum of £2,000, yearly. On the Board's Funds requiring to be increased in 1909, this contribution ceased, and the Department received from the Exchequer an annual sum of £19,000, to meet the cost of the schemes. The following sums were spent, by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, on this work from 1906 to 1925:—

Year.				£
1906–7	• •			$1,\!172$
1907-8				9,475
1908- 9				11,048
1909-10				8,146
1910-11				12,913
1911-12				17,635
1912-13				16,608
1913-14				19,264
1914-15				21,119
1915–16	• •	• •	• •	18,663
1916–17	•	••	• • •	18,061
1917–18	• •	• •		17,470
	• •	• •	• •	,
1918-19	• •	• •	• •	$20,\!269$
1919–20				24,139
1920-21	• •			27,049
1921-22		• •		25,207
1922 – 23	• •	• •		21,661
1923-24				23,801
1924-25				27,047
10-1 20	• •	• •	• •	,01.

120. After fifteen years of operations during which the Board gradually assumed the functions of a large land Re-settlement Department, the Royal Commission,

already referred to, was set up, chiefly to inquire into the Land operations of the Board. This Commission reported in 1908. It approved of the general policy evolved by the Board, and recommended an extension and development of its work as the best means of a satisfactory re-settlement of the congested and adjoining areas, whether tenanted or untenanted. It was accordingly decided:

- (a) to extend the area of operations of the Board, for the reason that its Land re-settlement projects required a wider district to deal effectively with the problem of congestion; and
- (b) to increase the yearly grant at the disposal of the Board to £231,000 mainly for the purpose of improvement of holdings, by fencing, draining, house-building, and repairing and making of accommodation roads.
- 121. The total income of the Board, for the thirteen years 1911 to 1923, was £3,003,000; and its expenditure, on its main schemes over this period, was as follows:—

$\mathbf{Schemes}$	Gross Expenditure	Receipts from Schemes	Net Expenditure
Land Re-settlement and Improvement Fisheries and Harbours Rural Industries	£ 5,559,875 728,418 381,796	$\pounds 4,054,294 416,318 167,750$	£ 1,505,581 312,100 214,046
Totals	6,670,089	4,638,362	2,031,727

The yearly average net Expenditure over this period was, £156,287.

122. The assets, in cash and securities, of the Board at the time of its dissolution, on the 23rd July, 1923, were as follows:—

 Cash
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 53,393
 18
 8

 Securities (British Govt. Stocks, etc.)
 ...
 138,862
 11
 3

In addition, it is understood, the Board's non-liquid assets were close on £800,000, representing the enhanced selling value of lands after deducting all liabilities outstanding in respect of these lands. This enhanced selling value arose through the fact that the Board had expended large sums in improving the lands, a considerable portion of which had been purchased for cash out of their own Funds, and not through the operation of the Land Acts.

- 123. Over the area of West Cork, West Kerry, East Galway, East Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and portions of North-West Mayo, the Congested Districts Board had succeeded, to a considerable extent, in the elimination of the large grazing ranches and in the settling on them of the neighbouring tenants, for the most part from the adjoining congested and impoverished villages. The enlarged and rearranged holdings had, in most cases, been fenced and drained, and provided with suitable houses, out-offices, and accommodation roads.
- 124. In respect, however, of those areas which are now indicated as the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, in Donegal, West Mayo, and West Galway, the conditions that the Congested Districts Board was set up to improve still exist, almost untouched in some districts and very little improved in others. It appears to have been a defect in the work of the Congested Districts Board—natural, no doubt, when a limited amount of money was available and a large area required

attention—that the really serious areas of congestion were left without any effective measures being taken to improve them, and effort was concentrated on the less needy districts where quicker returns were obtainable. The result is that there is left to be dealt with to-day, in respect of those very congested areas where Irish is still traditionally the language of the home, an economic problem not only very serious in itself, but also very serious in relation to the preservation of the language. This problem must now be fully envisaged and dealt with, apart altogether from any general problem of congestion, if the National language as traditionally spoken is to be saved.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

- 125. The land is the sole permanent basis of livelihood of the Gaeltacht populations. Fishing may be regarded to some extent as such, but, strictly speaking, it is only a help to agriculture. Of the 10,650 men employed in the local Fishing Industry in the areas under consideration, it is estimated that 10,000 are farmer fishermen, and 650 only can be regarded as entirely dependent on fishing. The other industries which may be said to contribute, in any effective way, to the support of these populations are: The Homespun Industry, namely the hand weaving of hand-spun wool, in Donegal; Knitting and Lace-making, in parts of Donegal, Mayo and Galway; Embroidery, in Donegal; and Kelp, in Donegal and Galway.
- 126. In Tables I. to IV. in the Fifth Appendix, there are given for the counties of Donegal and Galway, for the year 1925, in respect of districts in which Irish is spoken in varying degrees: the Valuation; the Population; the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry; and the areas of Crops and Pasture,
 - (a) per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns) and
 - (b) per 1,000 acres of Arable Land.

The following figures show a comparison of Valuation per 1,000 persons in the different types of areas:—

County Done	gal						$rac{ ext{Land}}{ ext{\pounds}}$	Land and Houses
Districts ,, ,,	with ,,	over	90/100% 80/90% 60/80% 40/60%	Irish	•••	• •	$378 \\ 721 \\ 761 \\ 1240$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 632 \\ 1040 \\ 1019 \\ 1730 \\ 1001 \end{array}$
"	,, ,,	,, ,,	20/40% 0/20%	"		••	$\begin{array}{c} 1260 \\ 2276 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1801 \\ 2993 \end{array}$
County Galwa	iy							
Districts	with	over	90/100%	\mathbf{Irish}	Speake	ers	1263	1507
,,	,, ,,	,,	80/90% 60/80%	,			$\begin{array}{c} 2478 \\ 2632 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2853 \\ 3136 \end{array}$
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	40/60% $20/40%$,	, .		$\begin{array}{c} 2362 \\ 2889 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2863 \\ 3364 \end{array}$
,,	**	,,	0/20%	,	•		3867	4722

Graphs Nos. I. and II. in the Fifth Appendix, show, for the Counties of Donegal and Galway how the Valuation in Land and the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Poultry, per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns), vary with the variation of the percentage of Irish Speakers.

- 127. In Tables V. to VIII. in the Fifth Appendix comparisons of the Valuation, Population, number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, and area of Crops and Pasture,
 - (a) per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns), and
 - (b) per 1,000 acres of Arable Land,

are made in respect of the undermentioned areas, the Cavan and Meath areas being non-congested:—

County Donegal A very congested and very Irish Speaking District, comprising the District Electoral Divisions of Meenaclady, Magheraclogher, Gortahork, Dunlewy, Cross Roads, Greenasmear, and Creeslough (in Dunfanaghy R. D.); and of Annagary, Rutland, Aran, Dunglow, Crovehy, Doocharry, Maghery, and Lettermacward (in Glenties R. D.).

Population in 1925—24,770.

County Galway

A very congested and very Irish Speaking District, comprising the District Electoral Divisions of Tullokyne, Slieveaneena, Spiddal, Killanin, Sellerna, and Kilcummin (in Galway R. D.); of Wormhole, Oughterard, Letterfore, Kilcummin, Turlough, Camus, Crumpaun, Lettermore, and Gorumna (in Oughterard R. D.); and of Owengowla, Skannive and Knockboy (in Clifden R. D.).

Population in 1925-18,740.

County Kerry

A congested and very Irish Speaking District, comprising the District Electoral Divisions of Brandon, Kilquane, Kilmalkedar, Marhin, Dunurlin, Dunquin, Ventry, Glin, Minard, and Ballynacourty (in Dingle R. D.).

Population in 1925-8,396.

County Cavan

The Rural District area of Bailieboro', a small-holding district where the average standard of comfort is fair.

Population in 1911—14,757.

County Meath

The Rural District area of Trim (excluding the District Electoral Division of Trim Urban), a Ranch area.

Population in 1911—11,753.

The following figures show a comparison of the 1925 Valuation in these five areas, per 1,000 of the Population in 1911:—

Areas		Lands	Lands and Houses
Donegal (North-west) Galway (Portion of Connemara) Kerry (Part of Dingle Peninsula) Cavan (Bailieboro' R. D.) Meath (Trim R. D.)	 •••	$\begin{array}{c} £\\ 322\\ 625\\ 1210\\ 2497\\ 9167 \end{array}$	£ 531 851 1395 3053 10489

Graph No. III. in the Fifth Appendix, gives a comparison between these five areas, in respect of the Valuation (Land) and the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns). This Graph is based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population figures given in the 1911 Census.

128. A consideration of the figures in the various Tables makes very clear the disparity in wealth and resources, between the populations of the Irish Speaking Districts and those of other areas in the country. Even in poor districts, it will be generally found that the persons on the poorest holdings are the Irish Speakers. The outstanding fact is that the Irish Speaking population is insecurely rooted in the land—the only stable basis of livelihood possessed by this population.

The Commission is strongly of opinion that expenditure on works of improvement such as were undertaken by the Congested Districts Board, for purely social and economic reasons, have now to be undertaken for almost the whole of the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, particularly those in Donegal, Mayo and Galway. It is of opinion that the work involved will be more difficult than was the work of the Congested Districts Board. It is also more urgent. These Districts include areas which, as has been stated, were left practically untouched by the Congested Districts Board, because of the difficulties they presented. The matter is now urgent if the danger to the language, inherent in the present conditions, is to be averted; it is particularly urgent, both from the point of view of the language and from the social point of view, in those districts that are most congested.

Land Settlement.

129. There can be no effective settlement of the economic conditions in the without a satisfactory arrangement of the land into economic This is not only the foundation stone from which everything else has to be built up by instruction and by facilities for improvement, but it is the first step towards throwing into relief, and isolating, so that it may be dealt with, the problem involved in the surplus population of these Districts. The Royal Commission on Congestion of 1908, made a recommendation to the effect that all grass lands of the Western counties should be broken up. The Commission agrees with this recommendation and urges that it be given full effect to. It recommends that in the re-settlement of these lands, and especially of those in the Gaeltacht, none but Irish Speaking families should be re-settled; and that English Speaking families with claims to lands should have their claims satisfied from lands outside the Gael-The case put forward by the Royal Commission to the effect that uneconomic holders of land in the West should have a prior claim to any local farmers' sons and landless men, applies with particular strength to the Irish Speaking The Royal Commission in its Report states: uneconomic holders.

"It cannot be said that the sons of tenants and other landless young men in any particular district have a better claim to the land in their neighbourhood than men in other parts of the country, unless they are the direct representatives of men who were unjustifiably cleared off the land."

The argument applies with very striking force to the case of the Irish Speaking uneconomic holders. These people are not only uneconomic holders, but they are the Evicted Tenants of the Race. Through all their peculiar vicissitudes they have, in preserving the National language as their traditional speech, carried with them an undeniable title and claim to a footing in the soil of their country. of vital importance for the preservation and development of the Irish language, as the traditional language of Irish homes, that the geographical area over which traditionally Irish Speaking families are rooted in the land shall be extended as far as possible, and at the earliest possible moment. To-day, because of the fact that they are the Evicted Tenants of the Race, they hold land that in area and valuation is very much less than that which, in proportion to their number, they should hold. If the powers for the complete re-settlement of land, that lie in the Land Act of 1923, are operated without restoring the traditionally Irish Speaking land-holder to a more equitable proportion of the lands, a great economic injustice will be done; and not only will a great opportunity for the revival of the language have been lost, but very considerable difficulties will have been placed in the path of its preservation and development.

Migration.

130. Where, in the ordinary course of land re-settlement, migration from the Gaeltacht to districts outside is necessary, as it will be to a great extent, the larger holders and the English Speaking holders should, as far as possible, be the migrants, as it is important that the populations remaining locally may be as homogeneously Irish Speaking as possible. The presence of large numbers of non-Irish Speaking children, at present militates seriously in some districts against the use of the language as an educational medium, and it is of the greatest importance that this difficulty should be relieved at the earliest opportunity. The probability of its being necessary to migrate, in colonies, large numbers of Irish Speakers from districts regarded and treated up to the present as hopelessly congested, is dealt with in Paragraphs 140-142.

Housing.

- 131. The type of house on the holding, which forms the home, will play a very important part in the process of bringing about settled and improved social conditions. Over many districts in the Gaeltacht, particularly in the West, the houses are very primitive, and the inhabitants, because of their own poverty and the poor financial circumstances of the Local Authorities, are unable to take advantage of the assistance given to house-builders generally, under the Housing Acts of 1924 and 1925; nor, owing to their low valuations, can they take advantage of loans available through the Board of Works under the Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Acts, or the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887. The Commission recommends that a special system of loans and grants be introduced for the improvement of houses in the Gaeltacht, providing that, where such loans and grants are availed of, the rateable valuation of the holdings shall not be increased for a period of at least 20 years.
- 132. Similar facilities are also necessary to encourage the building of proper out-houses. In the case of Poultry, particularly, this question of housing is urgent. Poultry diseases have been a scourge, for years, in Connemara and elsewhere, and epidemics of fowl cholera have swept whole districts at frequent intervals. In the case of Poultry Stations, where sanitary housing is insisted on, these epidemics rarely appear. At present, a grant of £5 is made for the provision of a suitable house at Poultry Stations. The Commission recommends that appropriate grants, varying with the circumstances, should be made to persons who undertake to erect such houses, and who manage their poultry in such a manner as will satisfy the Department of Agriculture.

Live Stock.

- 133. Special schemes are required for the improvement of Milch Cows, Poultry, Pigs, and Sheep, and for supervision and advice, with a view to securing that, in the different localities, the particular types of stock and the numbers kept are such as are likely to be most economic and productive. Evidence was given that in Connemara there is not a proper Milk supply for more than six months of the year. This applies also to other areas. The decline in the number of Pigs bred and kept, particularly in Donegal, has very serious reactions on the local economy. The Pig industry should be developed, and accompanied by increased cultivation. Except in a few individual cases, the type of Poultry kept is very inferior, and poultry stations are entirely too few for the requirements. This industry, which could be made a source of great profit, is probably, for want of attention and appreciation, being run on the verge of loss.
- 134. It was urged upon the Commission by different witnesses that very serious loss occurs throughout the Gaeltacht, through disease and death of farm stock, including Poultry. The Commission is convinced that this is so, and recommends that a system of local Veterinary services, including dispensaries, be established. A Veterinary Surgeon should be located as centrally as possible in suitable districts, and his services given entirely free to any bona fide land-holder or cottager, the total valuation of whose holding does not exceed £10. He should give similar service, at a graduated scale of charges, to land-holders whose total valuation exceeds £10. In addition to such duties, the Veterinary Surgeon should see that all Acts and Orders pertaining to Live Stock, including Poultry, and to Live Stock products within his scheduled area, are complied with. These Veterinary Surgeons might be appointed, and their work supervised, by the Department of Lands and Agriculture. The cost of the scheme should be largely borne by the Exchequer, on account of the economic conditions prevailing in the districts which it would serve.

Farm Implements and Seed.

135. The present scheme by which loans for the purchase of farm implements are made by the Department of Agriculture, one-fourth being paid on deposit and the remaining three-fourths being paid with interest at the rate of 5 % in three annual payments on the 1st November, is working with fair satisfaction, and where availed of is giving very good results. The Commission recommends that this

scheme should be continued and extended, but that, as an encouragement, no interest should be charged on moneys so loaned.

The Commission is of opinion that a better and more intensive system for the distribution of good seeds is required.

Reclamation.

136. Much of the land under tillage is reclaimed land. Apart from any general schemes of reclamation, holders of land in the Gaeltacht should be encouraged to reclaim such parts of their holdings as are capable of reclamation. For this purpose the Commission recommends that a maximum grant of £3 should be paid to each holder for every acre of land reclaimed to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, the amount to vary according to the circumstances; and a subsequent grant of £1, per year, for three consecutive years, in respect of each acre of reclaimed land tilled. The reclaimed land, and the remainder of the holding, should be worked to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture. Facilities for the supply of lime, or ground limestone, at a cheap rate, should be provided. The question of general reclamation and arterial drainage is dealt with in Paragraph 143.

Trees.

137. The planting of trees and shrubs for shelter belts, as well as fruit trees, requires to be encouraged. An arrangement exists at present for the distribution of trees and shrubs, at certain prices. The Commission considers that the difficulties in obtaining these trees are such as to deter holders from utilising the scheme. It recommends that, at least in Donegal and in Galway, small State Nurseries be established for the purpose of growing, under local climatic conditions, fruit and shelter trees most suitable for the area to be catered for in each case. The State Nursery in Donegal would cater for the whole of that County, and the State Nursery in Galway for the Counties of Mayo and Galway. Trees should be distributed at a nominal cost, through the Parish Agricultural Instructors, referred to in Paragraph 80, to the occupiers of holdings who undertake to plant and to protect them to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture.

Instruction.

138. The Commission regards the recommendations for Rural Continuation education, made in Paragraph 80, as of the utmost importance. Without suitable instruction and careful supervision, for the purpose of bringing about better methods in the working of the holdings, the results obtained from land settlement, under existing western conditions, will not be commensurate with the amount of time, money, or effort spent on that undertaking. On the other hand, if resettlement is followed by instruction and supervision, not only may settled economic conditions be brought about, but the people will be enabled, permanently, to improve their social conditions. The Parish staff can be made an important part of the machinery for the carrying out of any special improvement schemes.

General.

- 139. The Commission is of opinion that the out-standing requirements for the bringing about of economic improvement in the Gaeltacht, are—
 - (1) Special concentration of effort to complete, within the next five years, the re-settlement into economic holdings of all the lands in the Gaeltacht, giving a definite preference to Irish Speaking families.
 - (2) The settlement, within five years, of the greatest possible number of the surplus uneconomic holders in the Gaeltacht, on land in other districts under the operation of the Land Act of 1923.
 - (3) The provision of a system of loans and grants for house improvement, land reclamation and agricultural requirements.
 - (4) The provision of a complete system of education bearing on home life and farm management, and directed to the creation of settled and comfortable social conditions.

The Commission considers that an endeavour should be made, by a declaration of the Government's policy in this matter, to move the people of those areas to a conscious sense of the necessity for self-help, self-reliance, and co-operation with the State, in the bringing about of that economic stability and social improvement which are necessary for the preservation of themselves and the language.

PROBLEM OF SPECIAL AREAS.

- 140. A special problem exists in certain limited areas, where the economic, condition is much more serious than even the figures given in the Tables of the Fifth Appendix would suggest. These areas are in Western Donegal, Erris (Co. Mayo), and Connemara, and are practically co-terminous with those District Electoral Divisions in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, and in Galway west of Lough Corrib, in which 80%, or more, of the population are Irish Speaking. Both in the general work of the Congested Districts Board and in the consideration of the position by the Royal Commission in 1908, these areas have been regarded as areas of hopeless congestion, and they have remained without any attempt being made to apply a solution to their problems. The alleged grounds upon which this official attitude was based, were:—
 - (1) that the land was so poor that no amount of migration or re-settlement would make the holdings economic, particularly in parts of Erris and Connemara;
 - (2) that the holdings could not be enlarged, because of the refusal on the part of a sufficient number of surrounding occupiers to migrate; and
 - (3) that a large number of the holdings was not really agricultural, being but sufficient to provide for a house, a potato patch, and perhaps grazing for a cow.
- 141. The problem which exists in those areas is, from the point of view of congestion, very serious—so serious in fact that, hitherto, every responsible authority has hesitated to approach it. From the point of view of the language it is vital. The largest homogeneous populations of Irish Speakers in the country are involved in this problem, in the counties of Donegal and Galway. These populations have been almost entirely excluded, in the past, from the operation of economic land The Commission is strongly of opinion that the first settlement and migration. step in the relief of this congestion must be migration and economic land settlement. During the next 10 years, perhaps, under the operation of the Land Act of 1923, the available land in Ireland will be distributed in such a way that it will be no longer possible to deal with congestion by migration. If this takes place, without effectively dealing with the very congested Irish Speaking populations, all hope of relieving the congestion in those areas will have vanished, and no future can be open to the traditional Irish Speaker affected but one of continued poverty and degradation in his native surroundings, involving dependence on American money, old age pensions, migratory labour in Britain or elsewhere, and Government relief; or emigration, with the consequent loss to the living language position.
- 142. The problem is a concentrated one over a limited area, and the Commission is of opinion that its solution must be along the following lines:—
 - (1) Migration, in suitable and large homogeneous groups, to available lands in the counties of Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, or in the counties of Wicklow, Kildare and Meath.
 - (2) Re-settlement, into economic holdings, under conditions which will prevent further sub-division, of all local holdings, taking into consideration the bearing, on the economy of the holding, of the contiguity of the sea, of turf, and the potentialities in the matter of reclamation. In this connection, compulsory powers to acquire all large local holdings, not used for tillage purposes, should be exercised.
 - (3) Preparation, in respect of such surplus population as cannot be supported by fishing or other local industry, of a statement as to the number of persons involved, their linguistic condition, and their general economic position, with a view to this remaining problem being clearly estimated and its solution approached.

The Commission recommends that the problem be regarded as one of great urgency and that it be approached along the above lines by the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Industry and Commerce, acting conjointly. Immediate investigation should be made as to where, in the Western counties or in the neighbourhood of Dublin, suitable tracts of land, capable of accommodating from 100 families upwards, are available. No such suitable tracts of land should be distributed, until it is definitely ascertained that they are not required in connection with any scheme of migration connected with the improvement of conditions in the most congested Irish Speaking Districts.

General Reclamation and Arterial Drainage.

143. The Commission is convinced that among the many thousands of acres returned, in Agricultural Statistics, under the head of "pasture" or "other area" there are many thousands of acres, in Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry, capable of being reclaimed. It is of the opinion that in the reclamation of this land lies the second outlet for the relief of the serious congestion referred to. This work would give a considerable amount of immediate local employment. The Commission recommends that either as a separate national undertaking, or in conjunction with the Local Bodies, a comprehensive scheme of arterial drainage, embracing those portions of the Gaeltacht that require it, should be proceeded with. The Commission feels that, apart altogether from the language question, this work would prove both nationally and locally economic.

Afforestation.

144. Of the un-reclaimed land there are undoubtedly great tracts which, for many reasons, can never be economically reclaimed, but which would be suitable for afforestation. It was very strongly insisted on, in evidence placed before the Commission in Galway, that large stretches of land in Connemara were suited for afforestation; that this could be carried out at a cost of from £10 to £12 per acre; and that it was an economic proposition at this cost. The Commission recommends that a comprehensive afforestation scheme for the Gaeltacht be taken up by the State, but cautiously proceeded with, starting with those areas that are most suitable, and preparing and experimenting with other less suitable areas with a view to ultimate afforestation.

FISHING.

- 145. Both by reason of the number of persons engaged, and of its nature, that portion of the Fishing industry that particularly concerns the Commission is the seasonal fishing carried on as a part-time occupation by the small holder on the Western coast. The condition of the whole-time industry bears, however, on that of the part-time industry, and some review of the whole fishing position is necessary.
 - The Fishing industry is carried on in the Saorstát by two classes of Fishermen:
 - (1) The whole-time or professional fishermen, who are entirely dependent on the industry. Approximately, 1,000 people in the Saorstát come into this class. In Arklow, there are about 250; in Howth, Balbriggan, and Clogher Head, about 150; in Dingle, about 100; and in the Claddagh, Aran Islands, and Galway, about 200.
 - (2) The part-time fishermen, who possess small farms on the seaboard, or some other additional means of livelihood, and who are thus only partly dependent on the fishing industry. There are upwards of 12,000 of these part-time fishermen engaged in seasonal fishing on our coast-line, of whom about 10,000 are in the Gaeltacht.

Whole-Time Fishermen.

146. Outside the Claddagh, the Aran Islands and Dingle, there is not on the Irish Speaking seaboard any considerable community of fishermen who live solely

by fishing. In Ballinagoul, County Waterford; in Kinsale and Skibbereen district; in Bantry; in Cahirciveen; in the Aran Islands; and in the Rossguill peninsula, the Rosses, and Gweedore in Donegal, there is, however, to be found a certain number of whole-time fishermen who possess no land, and live solely by fishing. The Dingle and Claddagh fishermen have a purely fishing tradition, and they have no outlook save the sea. In the Skibbereen district, which includes Cape Clear, Union Hall and Baltimore; in the Aran Islands; and in the principal fishing ports of Donegal, a considerable number of the younger men, between 1895 and 1920, became whole-time professional fishermen. A collapse of the markets in the latter year, followed by the scarcity of fish, bad weather, and political disturbances in the three years following, brought about a serious set-back in this development.

147. The superior range of action and greater catching capacity of the power vessel, as compared with the sailing vessel, compelled our whole-time fishermen to adopt the modern methods in 1912, in which year steam and motor power were for the first time applied to the fishing industry in Ireland. Loans were made by the Congested Districts Board to enable selected fishermen to acquire large motor vessels and equip them with nets and other gear. These Loans were advanced on the security of the vessels, combined with the character of the fishermen. number of motor fishing vessels in these districts increased to over 150 in the eight years up to 1920. From 1912 up to the beginning of the European war in 1914, these motor boats followed the herring fishing round the coast, and some of the larger boats went to the North Sea fishing. When the war began, herring curing almost ceased, as the chief markets for herrings were Russia and Germany. withdrawal of the English and Scotch steam trawlers and steam drifters for naval service in 1915, enabled our motor fishermen to secure an excellent market for their catches of herring and mackerel, which were sold fresh in England, and prices Many part-time fishermen, attracted by the high prices which all kinds of fish were fetching, invested in motor boats, for which they had to pay very high Motor engines and nets rose in price to more than double the pre-war figures, but the takes of fish were heavy, and these men invested all their savings in the hope that the high market prices would continue. In 1919, the British steam fishing vessels were released from naval service in England. They were rapidly re-fitted and made ready to resume fishing. In that year, therefore, two or three thousand steam vessels were trawling and drift-netting on the North Sea and other grounds which had lain fallow during the four preceding years, and as a result enormous catches of prime fish were put on the British markets. result was, of course, a great decline in the value of the fish, principally herring and mackerel, landed by Irish boats. In 1918 Irish herrings averaged 27/- per cwt. at port of landing; in 1919 they averaged 15/7; in 1920, 13/-, and so on downwards, to 10/- in 1925. In the same period, Irish mackerel dropped from 21/- per cwt. in 1918, to 10/- in 1920, and to 9/7 in 1925. The fishermen continued fishing in spite of these adverse conditions, with the result that they went into debt At the same time they wore out their nets, which formed a costly part of their capital, purchased, as they were for the most part, in days of high Added to the misfortune of collapsed markets, was the most unusual failure of the mackerel and herring shoals to make their seasonal visits to our coast in 1921 Even, however, if the fish had arrived in 1922 it would have been difficult to get them to market, because during that year, and even well into 1923, the transit facilities to outlying western ports were cut off. Many of the recently evolved professional fishermen of Donegal, Galway, Cork, and Kerry, found themselves, in 1923, with three years heavy arrears on their Loans, with their boats and engines in need of outlay to render them fit to start again, and, most serious of all, with their gear worn out. They became disheartened and gave up looking to the sea for a livelihood.

148. The issue of Loans by the State was discontinued for a time in 1923. When their issue was resumed, most of the fishermen were unable to take advantage of the terms, owing to the impossibility of getting solvent securities for repayment, and also because they were already in arrear with their instalments. As a consequence, they ceased to look after their boats and engines. These deteriorated rapidly, and the State was compelled, in the case of 36 boats, to resume possession of the property, and to close off the Loans—often at very heavy loss. The Dingle and Galway professional fishermen struggled on and tried to keep their boats at sea.

For two years, however, through absence of railway connection with Tralee, the Dingle men were cut off from markets, and, in consequence, they are now in a very The Galway men had a limited market to hand, and were able low financial state. to carry on to some degree.

149. The number of boats at present solely engaged in fishing, including parttime fishing, from the various ports in the Saorstát, is as follows:—

Class			Ĩ	Number
Steam				9
Motor				150
\mathbf{Sail}		• •		513
\mathbf{Row}	• •	• •	• •	441
	n	7 4 1		1 110
	J	Cotal	• •	1,113

Part-time Fishermen.

150. The part-time fishermen are restricted to small sail boats, canoes and yawls, because they must fish in the local waters where harbour facilities do not always Even where such facilities do exist, large boats with costly motor engines and expensive outfits of gear are not an economic investment for the part-time fishermen.

In Donegal, the part-time or inshore fishermen use yawls carrying sails and fitted with oars. In these boats, which usually carry a crew of four men, fishing with hand-lines for cod, hake and other "ground" fish, chiefly for local consumption, is done in the early Spring. In May and June the boats fish for salmon with driftnets, and from June to September, they fish with drift and ring nets for the Autumn herring which comes inshore to spawn. Smaller boats are employed at lobster fishing when weather and farming operations permit.

On the Mayo coast, the type of fishing boat usually employed is the canvas canoe, which is cheap, easily handled by three men, and for inshore working is safer than the heavy yawl in the weather encountered on that coast, where few really good natural harbours exist. The Mayo inshore fishermen use hand-lines in the Spring to catch cod, ling, haddock, etc., which they dispose of locally. In Summer, some salmon fishing with drift-nets is done. In Autumn they fish for mackerel with hook, and net for herring around Clew Bay. The mackerel is rough cured for local consumption; the herrings are cured for export. As in Donegal, lobster fishing is carried on extensively during the Summer and Autumn, when weather conditions are favourable.

In Galway, the part-time fishermen employ decked sailing boats as well as canoes and yawls. Their principal fishing operations take place in April-June and September-November, when they fish with drift-nets for mackerel and herrings. These are principally exported to Europe and the United States of America. Bream fishing is also carried on in Summer, and this fish is principally used for local con-Trawling in sail boats and hand-lining are also carried on through the year in Galway Bay, for the local market and for Dublin.

In Clare, the canoe is almost entirely employed owing to the nature of the coast. Fishing for mackerel in the Spring and Autumn is the principal industry. Spring fish is sold fresh in local markets. The Autumn fish is either sold fresh locally, or cured for export. Some hand-lining for plaice, sole, etc., on certain fishing grounds, is also carried on during favourable weather.

In the bays of Kerry and Cork, some of the part-time fishermen employ a seine net, which requires two large row boats and 17 men to operate. The seine fishing is almost entirely confined to the Autumn Season, beginning in August and continuing up to November, and the fishing is for mackerel which is cured for the American market. Row boats and canoes are also employed in mackerel fishing. The canoe is used on the exposed parts of the coast-line, where neither the row boat nor the heavy seine boat can be handled owing to lack of harbours and landing places. The Kerry canoe is much larger than the Galway or Clare craft, and has These canoes work with drift-nets to catch mackerel. four pairs of oars. Occasional inshore fishing, as weather permits, is carried on for herrings, and with lines and trammel nets for hake and other ground fish, principally for home consumption. Lobster and cray fish are extensively fished on these coasts by the inshore fishermen. The lobster and cray fish are usually stored in tanks and sold to French cutters.

151. It will thus be seen that the part-time fishermen on the Western coast are, by the seasonal nature of their operations, weather conditions, and the impossibility of providing slips and piers in exposed positions, confined to fishing inshore. They are widely scattered, their takes are relatively small, and they are far from the big centres of population where markets exist for their catches. Their operations being intermittent, they cannot maintain regular supplies, and thus are unable to arrange for satisfactory transit terms. They are consequently compelled to seek a local market, with rather discouraging results. These remarks do not, however, apply to the Donegal inshore herring fishing, and salmon fishing by driftnets, for which there is a properly organised market, nor to the Cork and Kerry mackerel fishing, which is also organised. The market for lobsters and cray fish is satisfactory on the whole.

General.

- 152. The Commission is of opinion that the development of the fishing industry on the Western coast can be made materially to affect the comfort and economic stability of a large portion of the Irish Speaking population. The following points appear to the Commission to be of vital importance:—
 - (1) No sustained and systematic instruction in fishing processes is at present available for the fishing population, with the result that there is a very considerable amount of waste and loss.
 - (2) The depression in the industry during the last three years, and the resultant present difficulties on the part of the fishermen to provide themselves with the necessary boats and gear, endanger the industry.

Technical Training.

153. The Commission recommends that instruction in the practical art of modern fishing be provided, and that to this end, a special Technical school be established, at each of the following centres:—

(1) Downings Bay, County Donegal.

(2) Galway City.

(3) Dingle, County Kerry.

The course of instruction at these schools should embrace:

Elementary Navigation.

Life, history, and habits, of the common marine fishes.

Methods of fishing.

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Driving and care of motor engines.

Mounting, mending, and preservation, of nets and gear.

Handling, curing, and preparation, of fish for market.

- 154. There should be attached to each of these three schools two of the motor boats, of the most modern type, at present in the hands of the Department of Fisheries. These boats should be fully equipped, and be in charge of a suitable Instructor, and they should engage in whole-time fishing, with a crew of boys from the schools who had already received the necessary instruction. A course of actual fishing in one of these vessels should be carried out before the issue of any final certificate of competency. It is believed that a sufficient number of local boys could be found to attend the school at each centre at the beginning. At a later stage, provision could be made for the attendance, at the schools, of youths between 16 and 18 years of age, from outlying districts.
- 155. The Commission further recommends that in addition to the motor vessels assigned to these Technical schools, the remaining vessels, to the number of about 22, which the State now has in hands, should be kept in commission until such time as they are permanently disposed of by sale, or temporarily by charter. Each

vessel should be placed under a competent Captain Instructor and a Motor Driver, employed by the Department of Fisheries, and be manned by a fishing crew selected from the most promising young men in the Gaeltacht, who should receive systematic instruction in modern fishing methods. These vessels should follow the fishing fleets to the different ports according to season; and the crew, as well as the Captain Instructor and Driver, should receive a share of the earnings. In this way a considerable addition would be made, in the course of some years, to the number of trained professional fishermen, and an inducement created for the investment of capital in the industry from private sources.

Loans.

156. The Commission is of opinion that until some other machinery for financing the fishing industry is made available, the State Loan system for boats and gear should be continued. In the case of part-time inshore fishermen, the facilities at present available for obtaining Loans should be continued, and extended if necessary. Much evidence, however, has been given as to the very great delay which occurs in arranging these Loans, when applied for, and steps should be taken to obviate this. In the case of the full-time fishermen, a continuance of the present system of requiring solvent securities, for the full value of the boats and gear, imposes a very great handicap on the present remnant of the industry, and the Commission is of opinion that, for the present, a more liberal attitude should be adopted. It recommends that, until such time as other credit facilities are available in the industry, State Loans, for large boats and equipment, should be made in a certain number of cases, on the character and ability of the person applying for the Loan and on the security of the boat itself.

Transit.

157. The matter of transit is of vital importance, in the case of a rapidly deteriorating article like fresh fish. Many parts of the Western coast-line are not served by railways. Motor or horse-hauled service over long distances is expensive, and is invariably injurious to the fish. Where railway service does exist, moreover, the present transit charges are a heavy handicap in the development of the inshore fisheries. The rail charges on fish from certain ports in the south and west have been increased by between 50 and 53% on the 1914 rates. The increase in the freight charges since 1914 is very considerable, compared with the increase in the market value of herrings and mackerel.

As a consequence of the adverse circumstances of the past few years the fishing industry carried on along the Western coast is, to-day, in a more unfavourable position for development than it was in 1914. The need for better and more rapid railway facilities is pressing. Slow transit of fish, in railway vans not fitted up

with cooling devices, often involves the consignor in heavy loss.

Branding.

158. The Commission recommends that a Government brand for mackerel be made compulsory, and that it be a condition precedent to any export. Government inspection and branding would quickly improve the standard of cure, and result in better prices in the American markets. It would also facilitate sales on a cash basis, thus eliminating consignment transactions which have led to very unsatisfactory results for curers and exporters in the past.

Slips and Breakwaters.

159. Some expenditure must be incurred, in certain districts, in providing small slips and breakwaters, and in repairing some existing ones and improving the approaches thereto, to enable the inshore fishermen to gain access to the sea for their small boats.

Kelp.

160. The present processes for dealing with kelp are unnecessarily wasteful and laborious. The Commission recommends the examination of the processes employed

in connection with both kelp and carrigeen moss, and the institution of scientific research with a view to the more extended commercial utilisation of these commodities.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

161. To a less extent even than in Fishing is there at present in the other industries in the Gaeltacht any permanent basis of livelihood for any appreciable portion of the population. Like Fishing, they are merely an assistance to the people, who exist mainly by agriculture.

Homespuns.

- 162. The most important of the Home Industries is the hand spinning and weaving industry, which includes:—
 - (1) Carding and spinning the locally produced wool.
 - (2) The weaving of homespuns, i.e., (a) the home weaving of homespun Irish wool; and (b) the home weaving of homespun Irish wool mixed with imported machine spun yarn.

The hand spinning and weaving of home grown wool have survived from earliest times in certain parts of the Gaeltacht, chiefly West and South Donegal, Connemara, and isolated parts of Kerry and West Cork. Except in Donegal, the existence of this industry in recent times in all these districts has been mainly to supply the local demand for homespuns. In Donegal, an important homespun industry existed for many years and gave employment to a great many spinners, weavers, etc. It established a considerable market in outside countries from 1896, and up to 1919 was in a flourishing condition. In the parishes of Ardara, Carrick, and Kilcar, the late Congested Districts Board, acting in co-operation with the Irish Industries Association, set up, in 1894, a scheme for improving the manufacture of the homespuns. a result of this scheme, the industry extended to such an extent that in 1908 the amount earned in these parishes by the homespun workers was well over £11,000. When State assistance and supervision were discontinued, adulterated yarn was introduced, and the trade declined up to 1914, when the European war created a temporary increase in demand. During the period 1914-1918 there was a very active demand for homespuns, and the industry gave a part-time occupation and partial support to over 2,000 sheep-farmers, carders, spinners and weavers in With the decontrol of the wool stocks by Britain in 1919, however, the demand for Donegal tweed practically ceased. This was due to several causes, (a) change in fashions which called for finer and more highly finished cloths, (b) the admixture of machine-spun yarn with home-spun yarn in the production of home-woven tweed, (c) the lack of variety in patterns and dyes. before the Commission goes to show that, for some years past, very few hand looms have been worked in Donegal, and that the industry is now approaching extinction. There are upwards of 600 looms and 1,500 spinning-wheels in the South Donegal area alone, and almost all of these are at present idle.

In Galway, the homespun industry still exists. It supplies, to a decreasing extent, the white and red flannel which is worn largely by the people in Connemara. The industry has not been developed to turn out cloth in style and pattern such as is in demand for sports wear, and is consequently confined to the local demand. It is rapidly giving way to the factory made article, even for the local demand.

163. The Homespun industry, that is, the weaving of home-spun yarns in the homes of the people, is, in the opinion of the Commission, capable of being made a very valuable industry in many parts of the Gaeltacht. All the local circumstances point to this. The industry has been brought to its present unsatisfactory position largely by lack of supervision and by failure to keep abreast of modern requirements. The Commission is of opinion that the industry can and should be re-established by the State. It recommends that an Inspector who combines an expert knowledge of the tweed industry, with an acquaintance with market conditions in the woollen trade generally, be appointed, together with two assistants to act as organisers and instructors under his direction. One of these assistants should be employed in county Donegal, and the other in county Galway. The inspector

should, as a matter of Technical instruction in connection with the industry, arrange for the production of sample webs of varied patterns in the styles required by modern tastes. These sample webs should be produced under the supervision of the Instructors. On trade being established a State stamp, for cloth of a particular quality, should be adopted. Arrangements should be made at such centres as Carrick and Ardara in county Donegal and at some suitable centre or centres in county Galway, for the stamping of approved cloth, and steps should be taken to place samples widely before the trade. The Commission further recommends the granting of Loans for the purpose of setting up carding and finishing mills in connection with these developments. In 1893, the Congested Districts Board gave Loans and Grants to assist the starting of the Providence Woollen Mills at Foxford, and, four or five years later, it assisted in the starting of four Carpet Factories in county Donegal.

Lace and Embroidery Classes.

164. Shortly after 1893 the Congested Districts Board adopted a scheme for introducing lace-making in the very poor districts of Mayo, and teachers from Monaghan and Cavan were sent to form classes in Erris, and other centres in the West. The pupils soon became expert. The teachers arranged for the disposal of the lace through the Irish Lace Depot, and paid the pupils the amount realised on sale. The success of these beginnings induced the Board to start lace and embroidery instruction in other centres, and in 1900 there were 24 classes in operation. The earnings of the workers increased from £4,813 in 1900, to £29,745 in 1913. During the war these latter figures were considerably increased, mainly through the sale of crochet in artificial silk. In 1918, the earnings were £55,386; in 1919, £80,360; and, in 1920, they had increased to £111,802. They declined in 1921, to £61,519, and a further decline, to £40,235, occurred in 1922. The earnings for the three years 1923, 1924, and 1925, were as follows:—

		æ
1923	 	 29,253
1924	 	 32,075
1925	 	 34,003

It has to be borne in mind that the character of the industry changed radically during the period 1914 to 1922. The substitution of artificial silk for linen thread and crochet cotton, as the raw material of the industry, in response to the changes of fashion, involved the workers in the necessity for incurring greater outlay. Then, also, the introduction of hand-knitting machines for making stockings, gloves, and woollen goods, gradually changed the character of many of the State lace classes into factories and manufacturing depots.

165. The Congested Districts Board was wound up in 1923, and the control of the Rural Industries section was transferred in 1924 to the Department of Fisheries. The policy of that Department has been to encourage private individuals to take over, in the various localities, these State controlled industries as going concerns, on terms which will insure that the interests of the workers are not impaired, and it is understood that negotiations are in progress for the transfer, to private enterprise, of some of the State owned concerns in Galway. This policy commends itself to the Commission.

Rural Industry Centres.

166. There are at present 36 centres of Rural Industries controlled by the Department of Fisheries, as follows:—

Knitting only:—

Co. Galway Carraroe, Lettermore, Moycullen.

Co. Mayo .. Keel.
Co. Donegal .. Termon.

Knitting and Lace-Making:—

Co. Galway .. Inishboffin, Roundstone.

Co. Mayo .. Belmullet, Bangor Erris, Geesala, Muings, Pulatomas.

Co. Donegal ... Creeslough, *Carndonagh, Downings.

Co. Cork .. Glengarriff.

^{*} Not in Gaeltacht.

 $Lace-Making \ and \ Embroidery:$

Co. Galway .. Ballinahown, Camus, Clifden, Oughterard, Rossmuck, Rosscahill.

Co. Mayo .. Ballycroy, Carrowteige, Corclough, Derrypark, Lacken, Shanahee.

Co. Donegal Ardara (two), *Bruckless, Falcarragh, Gortahork.

Co. Cork *Ballydehob. Co. Sligo .. *Cliffoney.

Toy-Making:—Galway City.

Manageresses are employed to instruct the workers, distribute the raw material (purchased for them by the Department of Fisheries), market the products, and divide the proceeds amongst the workers. The cost, to the State, of running these Centres for the year 1923–24 was £21,449, of which £9,922 was returned during the year for raw materials and overhead charges. The gross turn-over was £28,616, of which £16,712 was paid to the workers.

167. In addition, the Department subsidises seven Convent Schools, in which these industries are carried on, as follows:—

Co. Mayo Achill Sound, *Louisburgh, *Kiltimagh.

Co. Sligo .. *Benada Abbey.

Co. Galway Carna.
Co. Kerry Killarney.
Co. Cork .. *Castletownbere.

168. The Knitting industry is a very important home industry for women in the Gaeltacht. Hand knitting has attained a high degree of perfection in West Donegal, but owing to the competition of machine-made goods the trade does not yield a remunerative wage to the workers, nor does it securely hold the markets. Machine knitting is extending in the Gaeltacht, owing to the increased demand for home-made woollen knitted garments, assisted by the tariff on imported clothing. There are at present 13 centres in Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Cork, where machine knitting is carried on by the Rural Industries controlled by the State, and about the same number is managed by private enterprise. The number of girls employed in these centres (by the State) is approximately 500, the weekly earnings varying from 12s. 6d. to 30s. An outstanding defect in this industry is that it is based entirely on the production of articles that are subject to the vagaries of fashion.

169. Lace-making has fallen off in the Gaeltacht, owing to the changes of ladies' fashions. For many years up to 1914 there was a steady demand in England and America for Irish crochet and other kinds of lace. During the European War lace went out of demand in Europe, while the American trade was almost killed by high tariffs and the competition of China and other cheap labour countries. Crochet work in artificial silk was substituted. The demand for this work continued steadily with the inevitable changes in styles, etc., up to last year, when the import duty on silk and artificial silk goods, imposed by the British Government, practically put a stop to the trade. A limited demand for Irish-made crochet lace still exists in the United States of America, but the competition of China, Japan and such countries, which produce large quantities of an inferior lace, has greatly restricted the market for the dearer and better class article turned out in this country.

170. The embroidery industry which, up to recently, was a very important home industry for women and girls in Donegal, has also fallen off. The Belfast linen manufacturers were the principal market for Donegal embroideries up to 1923. It is thought by the Commission that there is not a satisfactory future for this industry unless it is taken up by the large wholesale drapery firms in the Saorstát. There is a very large number of skilled embroidery workers in Donegal, and a State effort should be made to introduce a knowledge of them and their work to the large wholesale houses in Irish cities.

^{*} Not in Gaeltacht.

171. Shirt-making is carried on to a certain extent as a factory industry in North-East Donegal. There is a shirt-making tradition among the girls in certain areas there, and there would appear to be an opening for the extension of the industry.

Marketing.

172. Considering the supply of local labour the Commission finds that in some districts the State-managed industries are not as flourishing as might be expected. It is of opinion that this result is almost entirely attributable to the system of Each Manageress is not only the Instructor and Local Supervisor of the work, but she is also responsible for finding a market for the output. This, in almost every case, it is very difficult for her to do. She is usually far from the markets, which are for the greater part in the larger cities, such as Dublin, Cork, and those of Great In the opinion of the Commission, the present system is unsound and should be changed, forthwith. The Commission recommends that a Central Depot for the marketing of the goods produced by these establishments should be set up. Such a Depot should procure and distribute the necessary raw materials. It should make use of agents, with connections in America, France, etc., as well as in Great Britain, to find markets. It should receive the orders, apportion the work among the various local centres according to the capacity and ability of the workers at each centre, collect accounts from purchasers, and distribute the proceeds to the various centres. The local Manageress-Instructress should be paid a salary, and, in addition, a bonus on the monthly profit.

The Depot should also be available for the marketing of the products of privately owned Industries in the Gaeltacht. It should, in addition, set itself, from the beginning, to provide an Intelligence Service to supply for the benefit of the Gaeltacht, information as to training, equipment, processes, design, and markets, in respect of all kinds of craft work suitable for these districts, such as is done for Rural Industries generally in Great Britain by the Rural Industries

Intelligence Bureau.

Industrial Policy.

173. The Commission recommends that the Government should consider what particular industries are suitable for development in the Gaeltacht, with a view to the adoption of a definite policy, directed to regionalising suitable industries in particular areas and to securing the development of tradition and skill; and that in the case of the establishment, in the Gaeltacht, of any new industry, giving promise of development, assistance be given by way of Loans, at a favourable rate of interest.

MINERALS.

174. Evidence was placed before the Commission as to the possibilities of developing the Mineral resources of the Gaeltacht, but this evidence was not such as would enable it to come to any definite conclusions. It is evident, however, that a mineralogical survey of some of the Gaeltacht Districts would be desirable. and it is possible that, with the introduction of cheap electric power within the next five or six years, it may be feasible to extract and refine ores on a commercially paying basis.

OVERFLOW OF POPULATION.

175. Hitherto, most of the overflow of population from the Gaeltacht, has been lost, through emigration, both to the country and to the language, with this additional disadvantage, from the language point of view, that however Irish Speaking the home may have been, the foreign connection, usually an income-bringing one, invariably brought into the home the influence of the English language. systematic attempt to improve the economic condition of the people of the Gaeltacht. involving also the maintenance and cultivation of the language and its continuance "in an unbroken tradition as the language of Irish homes," must include consideration of the economic future of the Irish Speaking population which leaves the Gaeltacht. The introduction of this population into the social life of the non-Irish Speaking parts of the country must be regarded as an important complement of the State policy for the restoration of the language through the schools.

Employment Bureau.

176. The Commission recommends that an Employment Bureau be set up by the Department of Industry and Commerce for the special purpose of exploring openings and assisting in placing the overflow population of the Gaeltacht in suitable employment. In this connection the management of all establishments, such as Banks, Railways, etc., where boys and girls are taken into employment as a result of competitive examination, should be urged to fill at least one-fourth of all future vacancies by examinations set through the medium of Irish and requiring a high standard of oral knowledge.

Training.

177. With a view to providing certain avenues of employment, and utilising a section of the traditional Irish Speaking population in a way that will help materially to spread a fluent knowledge of the language, the Commission recommends that there be set up in Dublin a residential Institute for the purpose of training young native Irish Speaking girls to become nursery maids and domestic servants. Many persons, in different parts of the country, desirous of bringing up their children with a natural knowledge of Irish, or of acquiring Irish themselves, are anxious to employ such girls, but they are at present prevented from doing so by the difficulty of obtaining suitable girls for either nursery or household work, and by the inexperience of girls who are available.

178. Free scholarships for girls desirous of becoming nursery maids, to the number of not less than 50, should be provided annually for suitable girls from the Gaeltacht. The selection for these scholarships should be made by the Department of Education from among candidates recommended, after examination, by the local School Teacher, and perhaps by the Dispensary Medical Officer. The course, which in the beginning would probably last 10 months, might comprise instruction in:—hygiene, children's clothes (their washing, care and mending), feeding of infants and young children, simple cooking for children, recreation (stories, first lessons, etc.), simple study of child mentality, treatment of sick children.

The Commission also recommends that similar scholarships for a course of training as general domestic servants, to the number of not less than 50 per annum, be given to suitable girls from the Gaeltacht, who should be selected by the Depart-

ment of Education, on the recommendation of the local School Teacher.

The Commission is of opinion that both courses could be best run in a joint Institution, which should be set up in Dublin for the reason that the greatest demand for persons so trained will exist in Dublin; also, potential employers would have an opportunity of seeing the girls during their period of training. The girls subsequently employed in the city would have the very great advantage of a post-training connection with the Institute, after they take up employment. Furthermore, they could be given either periodical or occasional additional instruction, at night or other classes.

- 179. Apart from girls who may receive the full course of training, it should be feasible to use the management of the Institute as an Employment Bureau for Irish Speaking girls generally, who may desire employment in domestic service, and who receive suitable recommendations from local persons, night classes at the Institute being arranged for their instruction.
- 180. An influx into employment to the more populous centres in Ireland, of a large number of boys and girls from the Gaeltacht, should easily bring about in those centres the conditions that now attract them to certain American cities, namely, connections and association with people from their own districts. Irish Speakers can be relied upon to follow one another to Dublin and other Irish centres of population, as readily as they follow one another to cities like Boston, whether it be for domestic employment or for employment in the Civil Service or in commercial establishments.

VI. GENERAL.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

- 181. There are four classes the members of which, both by example and in varying degrees by constraint, exert a special influence in the matter of the use or non-use of Irish by the Gaeltacht population:—
 - (1) The Clergy.
 - (2) The Professions—Legal, Medical, Engineering, etc.
 - (3) The Press.
 - (4) The Directors of Industrial and Commercial Establishments.
- 182. The Commission recommends that the Executive Council should draw the attention of the Ecclesiastical authorities to the State policy regarding the use of the language in the Gaeltacht, and invite their co-operation. The main difficulty apparent to the Commission in the matter is that, so far as the Ecclesiastical Colleges are concerned, English is, in the education of the Clergy generally, regarded as the language of their future mission. The evidence put before the Commission suggests that while the study of Irish as a subject is pursued, particularly in the Catholic Colleges, it does not go beyond the status of a class-room subject, even where a more advanced acquaintance with the language would appear to be necessary for mission purposes.
- 183. In the case of the Legal, Medical, Engineering and other professions the authorities charged with education and training have not equipped the members of these professions with a knowledge of Irish. The Commission recommends that the Executive Council should approach the governing bodies of these professions with a view to securing that after a reasonable period, bearing in mind the restored position of the language in education under the revised Primary and Secondary programmes, citizens of the Saorstát shall not be admitted to membership of these professions in the Saorstát without an adequate knowledge of the National language.
- 184. As regards the Press and Business concerns generally, the Commission recommends that the Executive Council should approach the Directors of Newspapers, Banks, Railways, and other such bodies, with a view to urging their general co-operation in the State policy.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

- 185. Many witnesses have urged the necessity for setting up a special Ministry to look after all matters connected with the Gaeltacht. Others have recommended that, with a view to dealing with matters affecting the economic conditions at least, a special body somewhat on the lines of the late Congested Districts Board should be set up. The Commission has given very careful consideration to both suggestions, and it is of opinion that the setting up of any such special administrative authority would be neither desirable nor practicable, under the changed conditions of Government in the country. The formation of a special body charged with the work of administering any special matters separately in the Gaeltacht would present difficulties.
- 186. The Commission is, however, of opinion that a special Commission responsible for the preservation of the Gaeltacht is necessary. It strongly recommends that such a Commission be set up. This Commission should be charged with the duty of seeing that all Departments carry out in detail the Government's policy with regard to the language in the Gaeltacht. It should be made responsible for providing such reports and information as will enable the Government systematically to appraise the results of their language policy. It should be appointed by and be directly responsible to the President. It should be vested with authority from the Executive Council to enter into direct communication, in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity, with the various Departments, in so far as their administration affects the Gaeltacht.

The withdrawal of the Congested Districts Board and the placing in the hands

of the ordinary Government Departments of matters previously dealt with specially by the Board, has been a serious drawback, in many ways, to the districts concerned. The suggested Commission should be required to consider in what way improvements can be made in the arrangements for dealing with the special economic wants of the Gaeltacht.

The Commission should consist of a whole-time paid Commissioner-Chairman, together with five unpaid Commissioners, a Secretary, and three Inspectors. It should publish an annual Report.

- 187. The Commission is of opinion that the setting up of Parish or District Committees, of the nature of District Improvement Committees, would be very desirable and beneficial. It recommends that these Committees be set up by the proposed special Commission, and used as Advisory Committees.
- 188. The statements submitted to the Commission and published in the Minutes of Evidence contain evidence on a variety of matters with which the Commission did not consider it desirable to deal directly in this Report, but which, nevertheless, have a bearing on the social, economic and educational conditions in the Gaeltacht. The special Commission which, in Paragraph 186, it is recommended should be set up, would have an opportunity of giving further consideration to these matters in their general and local application.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

189. The Commission is unable to estimate the financial effect of putting its general recommendations into operation. To endeavour to do so, it would have been necessary to submit the recommendations to the various Departments with a view to the preparation of estimates, and the Commission considers that its Terms of Reference did not contemplate this. The question of cost is one that cannot be evaded if "the neglect and contempt, the ignomy and the abuse" of the past are to be made amends for, and their effects, which still threaten seriously the very existence of the language, are to be removed. Apart from the question of the National language altogether, most of the expenditure likely to arise out of the adoption of the Commission's recommendations would result in bringing about permanent economic improvement of a productive kind.

CONFIDENCE IN TRADITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE LANGUAGE.

190. Given a State policy which, in the spirit of the President's letter dated 4th March, 1925, takes practical steps embodying a clear hope of the restoration of Irish as the language of education and administration in the Gaeltacht, and of the removal of the outstanding uneconomic conditions prevailing in some parts thereof; given a State attitude to the language throughout the country that will give the Irish Speaking populations to understand that, in preserving the language under the disabilities under which they have done so in the past and under which, to a large extent, they do so at present, they are performing a national and patriotic work of which the Nation as a whole is conscious and in which it is gratefully willing to do its part: Given these, the Commission is confidently of opinion that the National language can be maintained in unbroken continuity, as the traditional language of a considerable number of existing Irish homes, and passed on therefrom to the Nation.

VII. CONCLUSION.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES.

191. It is necessary to emphasise that in the bringing about of conditions which will secure and maintain the language as the traditional language of Irish homes, five classes of district have to be considered. These for the most part require

individual treatment, but they all have ultimately important inter-relations. They are:—

The Irish Speaking Districts (defined in par. 19).

The Partly Irish Speaking Districts (defined in par. 19).

The City of Galway, which is Partly Irish Speaking.

Small isolated "Partly Irish Speaking Districts" outside the Gaeltacht proper.

Areas in which Irish survives as a Spoken Language, but among less than 25% of the Population.

- (1) The Irish Speaking Districts: Here the safety of the language demands that the immediate objective be:—
 - (a) To make Irish, forthwith, the sole language of instruction in education, English being taught effectively as a second language;
 - to perfect primary education; and
 - to provide general higher educational facilities not less than those available to persons in English Speaking districts, together with certain other necessary and suitable educational facilities.
 - (b) To bring about the immediate disuse of English in general official intercourse and correspondence, by officials of the State and of Local Authorities.
 - (c) To secure the co-operation of the Clergy, the Professions, the Press and Business Directors generally.
 - (d) To initiate such measures as will give definite hope of bringing about, at the earliest possible moment, the permanent improvement of economic conditions, with special advertence to the hitherto neglected and more congested areas.
- (2) The Partly Irish Speaking Districts: Here the immediate objective must be:—
 - (a) To introduce Irish, forthwith, as the language of instruction in all schools, in such subjects as will most assist in the development of the language as a vernacular;
 - to plan its gradual but early extension as the sole language of instruction, English being taught effectively as a second language;
 - to extend to these Districts the higher educational facilities recommended for the Irish Speaking Districts, as soon as they can be used to advantage; and
 - to make Irish the language of instruction, as far as possible, in all extensions of educational facilities.
 - (b) To place Irish, at the earliest possible moment, in the position of effective equality with English in its use in general intercourse and correspondence, by officials of the State and of Local Authorities.
 - (c) To secure the co-operation of the Clergy, the Professions, the Press, and Business Directors generally.
 - (d) To initiate measures for the improvement of economic conditions, as in the case of the Irish Speaking Districts.
- (3) Galway City: Here the immediate objective must be the same as in the case of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts. The measures taken in Galway should, however, be quickened and enlivened by the giving of general national recognition to the facts that Galway provides the only large urban population coming within the Gaeltacht; that it is an important administrative, educational and commercial centre, and has, therefore, unique opportunities for becoming an intellectual rallying ground for the language; and that the maintenance and cultivation of the language generally will be vitally affected by the early restoration of Irish as the dominant language in education and in administration in Galway city.

- (4) Small Isolated Partly Irish Speaking Districts: Here the immediate objective must be an educational objective, similar to that for the Partly Irish Speaking Districts generally.
- (5) Areas in which Irish survives as a Spoken Language, but among less than 25% of the Population: Here the immediate objective must be to introduce Irish, forthwith, in all schools as the language of instruction for such subjects as will most assist in developing the language as a vernacular.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Irish Speaking Districts.

- 1. That where 80% or upwards of the population of a district is Irish Speaking the district be regarded as an "Irish Speaking District." [Par. 19.]
- 2. That where not less than 25% and not more than 79% of the population of any district is Irish Speaking it be regarded as a "Partly Irish Speaking District." [Par. 19.]

Educational Facilities.

- 3. That a wide and fluent knowledge of the Irish language be regarded as an essential qualification for a Primary teacher in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District. [Par. 45.]
- 4. That systematic steps be taken to ascertain the number of teachers in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts who are not likely to acquire this essential qualification within reasonable time. [Par. 47.]
- 5. That all teachers who are not likely to qualify in a reasonable time to impart the whole course of Primary education through the medium of Irish be removed from schools in the Irish Speaking Districts within a period which, as far as possible, shall not exceed three years; and from schools in the higher percentage areas of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts within a period which, as far as possible, shall not exceed five years. [Par. 49.]
- 6. That special local courses, which will not interfere with the ordinary working of the schools, be organised at suitable times for the purpose of helping the teachers in the Gaeltacht at present unqualified to impart the whole course of Primary education in Irish to become so qualified. [Par. 51.]
- 7. That with a view to providing the necessary number of qualified teachers to replace those existing teachers who cannot be expected to qualify within reasonable time—
 - (a) Steps be taken to increase the number of qualified teachers likely to be available from the Training Colleges within the next three years.
 - (b) Suitable boys and girls of 16 years of age and upwards to be given a short special preparatory course, and then admitted to training.
 - (c) Boys and girls in the new Preparatory Colleges who have already obtained the Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent qualifications, and who have the necessary competency in Irish, have their period in the Preparatory Colleges shortened from four years to two years. [Par. 52.]
- 8. That suitable teachers over 60 years of age who are competent in Irish, be retained beyond that age. [Par. 53.]
- 9. That steps be taken to provide through the medium of Irish training facilities for Primary teachers. [Par. 54.]

- 10. That in schools in the Gaeltacht in which Irish is the sole medium of instruction, and the school work is carried out efficiently, teachers who are reported as "Highly Efficient" be granted a 10% bonus on their salary, and teachers reported as "Efficient" a 5% bonus. [Par. 55.]
- 11. That separate Inspectorate areas be established for the Gaeltacht. [Par. 56.]
- 12. That school books in Irish be prepared by the Department of Education; that a standard set of readers in English for the Gaeltacht be similarly prepared; and that all such books be sold at cost price to the children in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 57.]
- 13. That adequate schools and school equipment be provided in the Gaeltacht, and that, in certain districts, the total initial cost be borne by the Exchequer. [Par. 62.]
- 14. That provision be made for a free meal each day in schools where the managers and teachers consider such provision advisable. [Par. 63.]
- 15. That arrangements be made by the Department of Industry and Commerce, in conjunction with the Department of Education, to help to introduce boys and girls from the Gaeltacht into suitable employment throughout the country. [Par. 64.]
- 16. That a number of free Day Secondary schools be established in the Irish Speaking Districts. [Par. 68.]
- 17. That a special staff be employed for the purpose of producing books required for Secondary schools and other higher educational purposes; and that these books be published by the Department of Education. [Par. 70.]
- 18. That similar Day Secondary schools be established in the higher percentage areas of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, as soon as such schools can be used to advantage. [Par. 72.]
- 19. That the existing Secondary schools in the Gaeltacht be required, as a condition of continued recognition by the Department of Education, to qualify as Class "A" schools, within a period to be fixed by that Department. [Pars. 71–72.]
- 20. That a substantial number of Scholarships be provided to enable students to pass from the proposed Day Secondary schools to approved Class "A" schools; and that, in addition, two-thirds of the cost of any Scholarships given by the local County Council be provided by the State. [Par. 73.]
- 21. That Scholarships be provided to enable students coming from the Day Secondary schools to pass to the University, or to equivalent Institutions. [Par. 73.]
- 22. That a scheme of Rural Continuation education be established in the Gaeltacht. The staff for this purpose in each parish to consist of:
 - (a) An Instructor for the combined subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Manual Instruction relating to Agriculture.
 - (b) An Instructress for Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene.
 - (c) An Instructor in Irish Literature, History, Geography, and Elementary Science and Mathematics applied to Agriculture. [Par. 80.]
- 23. That this staff serve the population of one large or two small parishes, i.e., approximately 4,000 people. [Par. 80.]

- 24. That the Instructors in Agriculture, as well as giving systematic courses of Instruction in the Rural Continuation schools referred to, undertake the work now being performed by the Assistant Agricultural Overseers; that the Instructresses in Poultry Keeping, Domestic Economy, etc., in addition to giving systematic courses of instruction in the schools, carry out, for the woman's side of Rural life, work analogous to that carried out on the man's side by the Agricultural Instructors; and that the Instructors in Literature, etc., replace the existing Gaelic Teachers, working under the County Committees of Technical Instruction. [Par. 80.]
- 25. That an Agricultural college for the training of Boys, mainly from the Gaeltacht, in Agriculture, Horticulture, Afforestation and Manual Training; and a college for the training of Girls, mainly from the Gaeltacht, in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene, be set up. The medium of instruction in these schools to be Irish. [Par. 81.]
- 26. That the Commission of Inquiry now being set up to report on Technical education be asked to give special consideration to the matter of:

(a) Preparatory trade-training for youths in the Gaeltacht.

- (b) Instruction bearing on Winter or other seasonable part-time occupation, for the small holder and rural worker, and the provision of competent Irish Speaking Instructors.

 [Par. 84.]
- 27. That, at least, one-fourth of the number of places in all Technical Institutions for the training of Instructors, and in all special courses of instruction for Technical Instructors, be reserved for suitable persons with a fluent knowledge of Irish. [Par. 85.]
- 28. That steps be taken to secure that by the time the Secondary schools throughout the country are producing a reasonable number of Irish Speaking students proceeding to University studies, facilities for the pursuit of these studies, through the medium of Irish, shall be available. [Par. 86.]
- 29. That the language of any University Institution in the Gaeltacht be Irish, and that steps be taken to bring about, at the earliest possible moment, this position in University College, Galway. [Par. 86.]

Use of Irish in Administration.

- 30. That the following two principles be put into operation, forthwith:
 - (a) Where an official in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District is competent to do his work in Irish, he shall be required as a matter of Departmental discipline to do so, using English only with persons who do not know Irish.
 - (b) Where it is the duty of an officer to use Irish in the performance of his work his Headquarters office shall invariably communicate with him in Irish, and his superior officers when so competent. [Par. 96.]
- 31. That systematic steps be taken to replace all non-Irish Speaking officials in the Gaeltacht by competent Irish Speaking officials. [Par. 97.]
- 32. That in the case of existing Civil Servants, a special bonus of 10% additional on their salary (inclusive of cost of living bonus) be paid to all ex-Headquarters officials at present serving in the Gaeltacht, who are retained there as competent to perform their work through the medium of Irish; and to all officials who shall be specially transferred to these districts as being so competent. [Par. 99.]
- 33. That a special effort be made to replace, forthwith, non-Irish Speaking officials by competent Irish Speaking officials (first in the Irish Speaking Districts, and then in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts), in the case of the Post Office, Old Age Pensions Work, Gárda Síochána, the Department of Agriculture, and the Land Commission. [Par. [100.]]

- 34. That a substantial number of boys and girls be drawn from the Gaeltacht for training, in the most suitable Post Offices, as Post Office Assistants. [Par. 101.]
- 35. That Sub-Postmasters in offices in the Gaeltacht, paid on the Unit system, be required to provide Assistants having a competent knowledge of Irish; and that all Assistants without this knowledge, at present employed in such offices, be required to acquire it. [Par. 101.]
- 36. That all members of the Gárda Síochána with a good knowledge of Irish be transferred forthwith to the Gaeltacht, concentrating particularly on Court districts in which there is an Irish Speaking Justice. [Par. 103.]
- 37. That some of the most intelligent and diligent members of the Gárda, who are Native Speakers, be selected for training as Officers for these districts. [Par. 103.]
- 38. That all existing members of the Gárda retained in, or transferred to, the Gaeltacht as competent to perform their work entirely in Irish, be paid the following special grants:—

Sergeants and Higher Ranks 10% on scale pay. Ranks lower than Sergeant 5% on scale pay. [Par. 103.]

- 39. That 75% of the annual vacancies in the Gárda Síochána be reserved for Native Irish Speakers, until such time as 500 Gárdaí, at least, have been recruited from the Gaeltacht. [Par. 104.]
- 40. That in the Irish Speaking Districts the official language of the District Court be Irish; that Irish be the language of Court records and forms; that all warrants, summonses, processes, and notices, affecting persons in these Districts, be issued in Irish only; and that a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish shall not be examined or cross-examined in English. [Par. 105.]
- 41. That a District Justice or other Court official who is not fully competent to carry out his work through the medium of Irish shall not, in future, be appointed to any District Court area which contains any part of an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District. [Par. 105].
- 42. That in the Circuit and higher Courts a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish shall not be examined or cross-examined in English; that all warrants, summonses, processes and notices, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only. [Par. 106.]
- 43. That Civil Servants who were not 26 years of age before the 1st January, 1926, and all future entrants, be required as a necessary qualification for passing any efficiency bar, or for promotion, to acquire a competent knowledge of Irish. [Par. 107.]
- 44. That one-fourth of the vacancies in the Clerical grade of the Civil Service be reserved for Native Irish Speakers, on the result of special examinations. [Par. 107.]
- 45. That a certain number of suitable female entrants by these examinations be trained as Irish Shorthand-Typists. [Par. 107.]
- 46. That in all examinations for Clerical, Executive, and higher grades of the Civil Service, the examination papers be set both in Irish and in English, and a certain percentage of the vacancies reserved for competitors who will answer all their examination papers in Irish, and undergo a special oral examination in Irish. [Par. 107.]
- 47. That at least one Brigade of the Army, for which Irish shall be the language of administration and training, be formed of Irish Speakers. [Par. 108.]
- 48. That Officers at present serving in the Army and under 26 years of age before the 1st January, 1926, be required, as a necessary condition for promotion, to acquire a competent knowledge of Irish; and that all future entrants to the Officer rank be required to have a sound knowledge of Irish. [Par. 108.]

- 49. That one-third of all future vacancies in the Officer rank be reserved for persons who answer all their examination papers in Irish, and undergo a special oral examination in Irish. [Par. 108.]
- 50. That no permanent appointment, by a Local Authority, of a non-Irish Speaker to any position in the Gaeltacht be sanctioned; and that where a suitable person qualified in Irish is not available and a person not qualified in Irish is provisionally appointed, the latter be appointed in a temporary capacity only. [Par. 109.]
- 51. That all future clerical appointments under local bodies, in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, be made on the result of examinations held in Irish and requiring a sound oral knowledge of Irish; and that all notices, orders, and forms, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only. [Par. 109.]
- 52. That facilities and encouragement be given to revert to the Irish forms of personal names. [Par. 111.]
- 53. That the Ordnance Survey be required to ascertain the proper Irish forms of townland and other place names, beginning with the Gaeltacht, and to prepare and issue maps; and that Government Departments and Local Bodies be obliged in future to use these Irish forms. [Par. 112.]

Economic Conditions.

- 54. That all grass lands of the Western counties be broken up; that in the re-settlement of these lands, especially in the Gaeltacht, none but Irish Speaking families be re-settled; that English Speaking families with claims to lands have their claims satisfied outside the Gaeltacht. [Par. 129.]
- 55. That a special system of loans and grants be introduced for the improvement of houses in the Gaeltacht, and that the rateable value of such improved holdings be not increased for a period of at least 20 years. [Par. 131.]
- 56. That special schemes be introduced for the improvement of Live Stock. [Par. 133.]
- 57. That Veterinary Dispensaries be established and financed, for the greater part, from the Exchequer. [Par. 134.]
- 58. That a better and more intensive system for the distribution of good seeds be introduced. [Par. 135.]
- 59. That special grants be given for the encouragement of land reclamation.
 [Par. 136.]
- 60. That a small State Nursery be established in County Donegal and another in County Galway for the production, under local climatic conditions, of fruit and shelter trees; and that these trees be distributed at nominal cost. [Par. 137.]
- 61. That the position in certain areas hitherto regarded as areas of hopeless congestion in Western Donegal, Erris (County Mayo) and Connemara (County Galway) be approached by the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Industry and Commerce, acting conjointly, with a view to the solution, along the following lines, of the economic problem presented by these areas:—
 - (a) migration of Irish Speakers, in suitable and large homogeneous groups, to available lands elsewhere;
 - (b) the re-settlement into economic holdings of all lands in the areas mentioned, taking into consideration the bearing, on the economy of the holding, of the contiguity of the sea, of turf, etc.;

- and the preparation, in respect of the remaining populations, of a statement as to the number of persons involved, their linguistic conditions, their general economic position, the extent to which they can be supported locally by fishing, or other local industry, with a view to any remaining problem being clearly estimated and its solution approached. [Pars. 140–142.]
- 62. That a comprehensive scheme of arterial drainage be proceeded with in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 143.]
- 63. That a comprehensive afforestation scheme for the Gaeltacht be undertaken. [Par. 144.]
- 64. That a Fishery Technical school be established at Downings Bay, County Donegal; at Galway city; and at Dingle, County Kerry. [Par. 153.]
- 65. That two of the motor boats of the most modern type at present in the hands of the Department of Fisheries, be attached to each school, and, with a crew of boys from the schools, engage in whole-time fishing as part of these boys' instruction. [Par. 154.]
- 66. That the remaining vessels in the hands of the Department of Fisheries be kept in commission, under a Captain-Instructor employed by the Department; and that they be manned by efficient crews selected from the most promising young men in the Gaeltacht, who should receive systematic instruction in modern fishing methods. [Par. 155.]
- 67. That State loans for large boats and equipment be made, in a certain number of cases, on the character and ability of the person applying for the loan and on the security of the boat itself. [Par. 156.]
- 68. That a Government brand for mackerel be introduced and made compulsory. [Par. 158.]
- 69. That expenditure be incurred in providing small slips and breakwaters and in repairing some existing ones. [Par. 159.]
- 70. That the present processes in the collection and treatment of kelp and carrigeen moss be examined with a view to their being improved.

 [Par. 160.]
- 71. That a small number of experts in the Homespun industry be employed for the purposes of organising the industry and giving Technical instruction. [Par. 163.]
- 72. That a State stamp for cloths of particular quality be adopted. [Par. 163.]
- 73. That loans be made available for the purpose of setting up carding and finishing mills. [Par. 163.]
- 74. That a Central Depot be set up for the marketing of homespuns, and other Rural industry products, produced in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 172.]
- 75. That an Intelligence service be associated with the Depot, for supplying information as to training, equipment, processes, design, and markets. [Par. 172.]
- 76. That a mineralogical survey of some of the Gaeltacht districts is desirable. [Par. 174.]
- 77. That a special Employment Bureau be organised by the Department of Industry and Commerce for the purpose of exploring openings and assisting in placing the surplus population of the Gaeltacht in suitable employment. [Par. 176.]
- 78. That a Residential Institute be set up in Dublin for the purpose of training young native Irish Speaking girls as nursery maids and domestic servants. [Pars. 177–178.]

General.

79. That the Executive Council draw the attention of the Ecclesiastical authorities to the State policy, regarding the use of Irish in the Gaeltacht, and invite their co-operation. [Par. 182.]

- 80. That the Executive Council approach the governing bodies of the Legal, Medical, Engineering and other professions with a view to securing that, after a reasonable period, citizens of the Saorstát shall not be admitted to membership of these professions, in the Saorstát, without an adequate knowledge of Irish. [Par. 183.]
- 81. That the Executive Council approach the Directors of Newspapers, Banks, Railways, etc., with a view to securing their co-operation in a State policy regarding the use of Irish in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 184.]
- 82. That a special Commission be set up charged with the duty of seeing that all Departments carry out, in detail, the Government's policy with regard to the language in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 186.]

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

192. The Commission desires gratefully to acknowledge the assistance so readily given at all times by the officials of the various Government Departments; and in particular that so satisfactorily given by the Gárda Síochána who carried out the enumeration of Population, referred to in Paragraph 15, and submitted in Table II. of the Second Appendix. Much useful work was done for the Commission by the Ordnance Survey.

The Commission is indebted in a very special way to Mr. John Hooper, Director of Statistics, for much valuable guidance, and to his staff for much detailed and exacting work carried out in a most painstaking and efficient manner.

193. In concluding our Report, we wish to record our very great appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Tadhg O Scanaill, Secretary to the Commission, whose energy, ability and untiring devotion to duty helped materially to lighten the work of the Commission.

RISTEÁRD UA MAOLCHATHA, Cathaoirleach.

SEAGHAN MAC CUINNIGEÁIN.*

JOSEPH HANLY.

PÁDRAIG O hOGÁIN.

PÁDRAIG O SIOCHFHRADHA ("An Seabhac").

SEUMAS O hEOCHADHA ("An Fear Mór").

PATRICK F. BAXTER.

L. C. MORIARTY.†

MICHAEL TIERNEY.

PÁDRAIG O CADHLA.

TOMÁS BREATHNACH.

RISTEÁRD O FOGHLUDHA ("Fiachra Eilgeach").

TADHG O SCANAILL,

Rúnai.

14adh Iúl, 1926.

^{*} Subject to the reservations set out in the accompanying Statement (pages 66-67)

[†] Subject to the reservations set out in the accompanying Addendum (page 68).

STATEMENT

 \mathbf{BY}

AN t-ATHAIR SEAGHAN MAC CUINNIGEÁIN.

With the general conclusions and recommendations embodied in the foregoing Report, I am in agreement, but my views regarding Migration, Parish Improvement Committees, and the permanent and practical means by which the recommendations of this Commission, as adopted, are given effect to, especially in relation to the economic life of the Gaedhealtacht, are as follows:—

I. Migration.—To my mind, a sufficiently strong case has not been made, in favour of migration, to warrant its being advocated and recommended by the Commission. The whole mentality of the Gaedhealtacht is against it, if efforts were made to enforce it, only the less suitable subjects will be prepared to change; the cost would be prohibitive.

Enlargement of holdings may necessitate the transferring of individual tenants to other districts within the Gaedhealtacht or to its immediate neighbourhood; but there should be no general effort to transfer any large percentage of the inhabitants of the Gaedhealtacht, either as self-contained colonies, or as scattered units to districts, totally different from their own. I am convinced, this would mean so many Irish speakers ultimately lost to the Gaedhealtacht.

Development from the Gaedhealtacht outwards should be a gradual process in the re-Gaelicising of Ireland, just as the anglicisation of Ireland was a gradual process from the Pale outwards; and in development from within also, lies, in my opinion, the solution of the problem confronting the Gaedhealtacht from the economic standpoint.

- II. Parish Committees.—These Committees should be endowed with administrative powers, and not exist merely as advisory bodies; otherwise I fear no practical benefit will accrue to the districts from their efforts.
- III. Permanent Commission or Board for the Gaedhealtacht.—In the evidence given by many witnesses it was stated, that the economic conditions, in the Gaedhealtacht had a strong influence on the language. This is alluded to in the Report, e.g., in Paragraph 114, "the economic conditions are a factor in the decay of the language"; and in Paragraph 124, "the economic problem very serious in itself, is also very serious in relation to the preservation of the language." With this I agree entirely.

This is the matured judgment of many able witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission; it was borne home most forcibly upon me, during our journeys of observation and enquiry in the Gaedhealtacht last year; it is written across the history of industrial effort there; it has been indelibly impressed upon my mind, during many years of close and living touch with the conditions—social, economic, educational—obtaining there.

As a practical solution of the problem confronting the Gaedhealtacht, and to preserve it in every phase of its existence, I consider the following—in addition to the other recommendations decided upon—as absolutely necessary:—

(a) The setting up of a permanent Commission or Board for the Gaedhealtacht, consisting of six members, selected by the President of the Executive Council, from (1) Donegal, (2) Mayo, (3) Galway, (4) Clare and Kerry, (5) Cork and Waterford, (6) Dublin. The Dublin representative should be Chairman and paid, the others honorary and unpaid. They should hold office for 10 years at least, and at the expiration of their term of office, be eligible for re-appointment. To this must be added a limited staff, Secretary, Inspectors, Clerks, etc.

- (b) The functions in general of this proposed Commission should be to see and insist that the recommendations of the Gaedhealtacht Commission are carried out in the spirit and in the letter; therefore it should have an active and directive voice, in the activities of the various Governmental departments functioning in the Gaedhealtacht, the general plans and schemes of which departments should, in so far as language policy, etc., are concerned, be first submitted to this Commission for approval or amendment in these matters.
- (c) In particular, this Commission should have, besides, in relation to all industries of the Gaedhealtacht (including Fishing), full powers to develop the industrial life of the Gaedhealtacht in every respect, by setting up new industries, reviving, fostering and extending existing industries, opening up markets at home and abroad for the sale of Gaedhealtacht products, securing suitable transit facilities, etc., etc.

All this is urgently needed. The development of these industries, as attempted in the past, cannot be regarded as a completed task; they still, and now more than ever, require careful fostering and close attention. The fact that these industries have receded, within the last five years (for lack of this development, more than from any other cause), to the position of over 20 years ago, makes this evident. To-day, in part of the Donegal Gaedhealtacht alone, four factories in which hundreds of Irish speakers found remunerative employment, have just closed down, hundreds of our cottage looms stand idle, fishermen desert the beach, Irish speakers are rushing off to enrich other lands, a constant stream of the best of our race, flowing out from the hills and glens where the Irish tradition is purest and best.

To remedy this, a stimulus must be given to restart the wheel and the shuttle, and the many other industries of the Gaedhealtacht, now either struggling for existence or entirely defunct, ere the art acquired by years of training is lost; a sympathetic and helping hand must be given to our fishermen to enable them to reap, at home, the rich harvest there being reaped by the stranger; a strong and systematic effort made, by proper internal development of industry, to keep our people at home.

To effect all this, and much more as the occasion may demand, the Commission as above outlined must be given a free and unfettered hand to spend, in the development of industries in the Gaedhealtacht, the monies and funds placed at its disposal by the Dáil, the only limitation being to keep expenditure within the limits of its resources, and that accounts, etc., be subject to periodical audit. An annual report should be issued.

The provision of funds for the purposes of this Commission should present no difficulty. Much more money has been expended in unremunerative grants of recent years than would have amply financed a development Commission for those years with more permanent benefit to the Gaedhealtacht. The funds of the late Congested Districts Board originally voted by the English Parliament to solve the economic problem of the Congested Districts, should now be made available for a similar purpose in the Gaedhealtacht which is practically co-terminous with the original Congested Districts and can surely lay claim, with all justice, to these funds as its own.

This Commission would effect a great saving to the country's finances, as the Gaedhealtacht would, in a short time, become self-supporting and prosperous; the recurrent poverty, destitution and misery met with now would be prevented, and those large unremunerative relief grants, with their inherent objectionableness, dispensed with. Until some such Commission is set up, and functioning in the Gaedhealtacht, and the brains and energies of our people profitably and constructively directed, the problem remains unsolved.

ADDENDUM

 \mathbf{BY}

L. C. MORIARTY.

The economic development of the Gaeltacht is, to my mind, a National duty. The establishment of the Congested Districts Board in 1891 was virtually an act of reparation by the British Government of the day. The process of improving the standard of living in the Irish Speaking Districts which was being carried on if somewhat slowly, at all events surely, by that Board, has in my opinion, been slowed down since that Board was abolished.

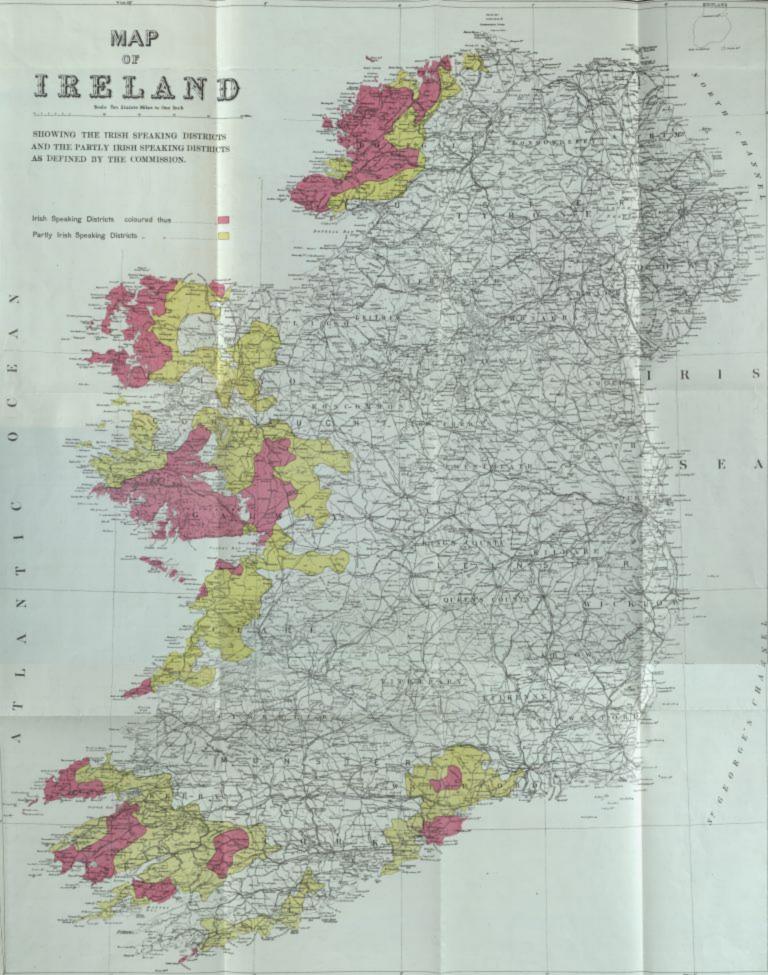
Departments of State administering the affairs of the whole country cannot be expected to give that close and constant attention to the conditions and needs of the Gaeltacht which is required. A merely advisory body acting in the interests of the Gaeltacht might find itself powerless to accomplish its object so far as economic development of the district is concerned, unless it was endowed with the financial power to enable its development schemes to be carried out.

Development projects involving outlay for a period of years and with receipts coming in from these projects each year cannot be satisfactorily provided for under the present financial system of Annual Votes and Appropriations-in-Aid. The development schemes which must be undertaken in the Gaeltacht are of a purely commercial nature involving ordinary business trading.

I would, therefore, recommend that the Permanent Commission proposed in Paragraph 186 of the foregoing Report be endowed, by means of an annual Grant-in-Aid, with £100,000 to be devoted to the industrial development of the Gaeltacht. This sum would be applicable to:—

- (a) Recouping the Land Commission for losses, to an already approved sum, incurred on the re-settlement of Estates in the Gaeltacht;
- (b) Repayment to the Office of Public Works, of the nett cost incurred on approved Public Works carried out by that Department to plans already sanctioned by the Gaeltacht Commission;
- (c) Recoupment to the Department of Fisheries of the nett cost of (a) all fishery schemes, including instruction of fishermen, which had been approved by the Commission, and (b) the nett expenditure on industrial development schemes incurred during each year.

L. C. MORIARTY.



COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA.

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FIRST APPENDIX.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TENDERED EVIDENCE.

A.—LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED IN DUBLIN.

17th	April, 1925.	Pádraic Ó Brolcháin	Department of Education (Primary). ,, ,, (Secondary). ,, ,, Posts & Telegraphs. ,, Local Government & Public Health.
5th	May, 1925.	Robert O'Connor	,, ,, Education (Technical Instruction). ,, ,, Agriculture.
6th	May, 1925.	David Stack	Revenue Commissioners. Department of Defence.
7th	May, 1925.	J. T. Drennan, M.A L. C. Moriarty	Land Commission. Department of Fisheries.
21st	May, 1925.	Enrí Ó Frighil	Department of Justice.
3rd	June, 1925.	Dr. B. O'Beirne	Tuberculosis Officer, Co. Galway. Chairman, Bilingual Trs'. Association.
4th	June, 1925.	Domhnall Ua Corcora. An t-Ollamh Tadhg	Ashburton, Cork. University College, Cork.
16th	June, 1925.	An Dochtúir S. P. MacEnrí	≻Gaelic League.
17th	June, 1925.	Eamonn MacGiolla Iasachta, Seanadóir P. W. Kenny, Senator	County Councils' General Council.
24th	June, 1925.	An t-Ollama Tomás Ó Máille, M.A., Ph.D. An t-Ollamh L. Ó Briain, M.A An t-Ollamh Tomás Diolún, M.A	≻University College, Galway.
25th	June, 1925.	Séamus Ó Murchadha Tadhg Ó Muineacháin	Secondary Trs'. Association.
1st	July, 1925.	An t-Athair Seán Mac a tSaoir, S.O An t-Athair Dàithi Ó Conchubhair, Cill Áirne. Pádraig Ághas, O.S	An Fhál Charrach, Tirchonaill. Catholic Headmasters' Association. Dún Beag, Cill Caoi, Co. an Chláir.
2nd	l July, 1925.	Pádraig MacSeáin, O.S	Caiseal, Glencolumcille, Tírchonaill. 25 Colenso Parade, Stranmillis, Belfast.
7th	July, 1925.	An t-Athair Tadhg Ó Curnáin An t-Athair Donncha Ó Brosnacháin An t-Athair Donncha Ó Donnchadha	Coláiste N. Breandán, Cill Airne. "" Droichead na Banndan.

B.—LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED LOCALLY.

Dungloe, Co. Donegal.

17th August, 1925.

Patrick Gallagher, Templecrone Co-op. Society. V. Rev. Canon Maguire, P.P., D.D., Carrick. Rev. Hugh McDwyer, P.P., Gortahork.

M. McFadden, Gortahork.

Seághan MacMeanman, M.G., Fintown, Kingarrow.

John Boyle, N.T.

Donegal S.W. Branch. Andrew Carr, N.T.

John Cunningham, N.T. J.N.T.O. James F. O'Donnell, M.C.C., Burtonport.

Dr. C. Carr, M.O., Bunbeg.

18th August, 1925.

Maurice Carr, Rossguil. Rev. Dr. Duggan, C.C., Arranmore. Eoghain Ó Dochartaigh, T.D., Dungloe. Proinnsias Ó Griana, Ranafast.

Daniel Tighe, Glenties.

Galway.

20th August, 1925.

Rev. S. J. Walsh, P.P., Aran Islands.

31st August, 1925.

W. N. Binns, B.E., Galway Harbour, Engineer. F. Coy, Manager, Galway Fertiliser Factory. Martin MacDonagh, Merchant, Galway. Martin MacDonagn, Merchant, Galway.

J. Connolly, Fisherman, Claddagh.

Dr. Dillon, University College, Galway.

Rev. C. White, P.P., Roundstone.

Patrick Conroy, Claddaghduff, Clifden.

An t-Athair M. Mac an Mhillidh, S.O., Milltown.

Micheál Ó Droighneáin, O.S., Barna

Séamus Ó Domhnalláin, O.S., Kilronan, Aran Islands.

1st September, 1925.

John Kelly, Agricultural Overseer. Seán Ó Ceallacháin, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Belmullet, Co. Mayo.

21st September, 1925

V. Rev. Dean Macken, P.P., V.G., Claremorris.
V. Rev. Canon Munnelly, P.P., Ballycastle.
Pádraig Bairéad, M.G., Bunahown.
Aodh De Paor, O.S., Kylemore, Newport.
Tomás MacPháidín, O.S., Hon. Sec., Belmullet Branch, I.N.T.O.
Erancis Moran, N.T. Francis Moran, N.T. Achill Branch, I.N.T.O. P. Ó Murchadha, N.T.

Séamus Mac Giobúin, O.S., Westport Branch, I.N.T.O. V. Rev. Canon Hegarty, P.P., Belmullet.

Pádraig Ó Gabhlain, Aughmore.

Lahinch, Co. Clare.

26th September, 1925

V. Rev. Denis Canon O'Dea, P.P., Newmarket-on-Fergus, Thomas McGrath, M.C.C., Farrihy. M. J. Kane, N.T., Corbally.
Thomas Gardiner, N.T., Liscannor.
P. J. O'Loghlen, M.C.C., Chairman, Clare Co. Council.

Tralee, Co. Kerry.

1st October, 1925.

Máire Ní Mhainín, O.S., Baile an Fhéirtéirigh. M. Ó Conchobhair, O.S., Lispole. Domhnall Ó Súileabháin, O.Ś., Cathair Domhnall. Seán Ó Loingsigh, O.S., Brandon, Dingle. Thomas McKenna, Merchant, Dingle. Pádraig Ó Corcora, M.G., Dingle.

Dr. Maurice Quinlan, Tuberculosis Officer, Co. Kerry.

Macroom, Co. Cork.

6th October, 1925.

Tadhg Ó hIarfhlaithe, O.S. Donnehadh Ó Buachalla, O.S. > Macroom Branch, I.N.T.O Henry P. Good, B.A., N.T. Peadar Ó hAnnracháin, M.C.C., An Sciobairín. Domhnall Ó Ceocháin, M.G., Cúil Aodha. Pádraig Ó hAodha, Allihies. Father O'Keeffe, C.C., Clondrohid.

Dungarvan, Co. Waterford

9th October, 1925.

Rev. James Walsh, C.C., Lismore.

Liam Ó Miodhacháin, Manager, Co-op. Stores, Ballinagall. Tomás Breathnach, O.S., Coill 'ac Thomáis Fhin. Rev. J. Kelleher, St. John's College, Waterford. Domhnall Ó Fearchair, Merchant, Dungarvan. Seán O Conaire, O.S., Coill Iseal.

C.—LIST OF PERSONS WHO SUBMITTED WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF EVIDENCE BUT WHO WERE NOT EXAMINED BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

3rd	March	, 1925.	Lughaidh Breathnach, Breitheamh	Tírchonaill.
13th	April,	1925.	Seán Tóibín	Scoil na Tráchtála, Corcaigh.
2nd	May,	1925.	Seán Ó Síothcháin	Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh.
6th	,,	21	An Bráthair Ó Lideagha	De La Salle College, Mallow.
13th	,,	91	Very Rev. M. Forker	Maynooth College.
17th	"	,,	Rev. P. McGreskin, P.P	Glengevlin, Carrick-on-Shannon.
17th	**	"	Donnchadh Ó Liatháin	Baile Átha Cliath.
20th	,,	,,	An t-Athair M. Ó Domhnaill, S.O	Cill Rónáin, Inis Mór, Árainn.
20th	**	>1	Rev. P. O' Dea, P.P	Rosmuc, Co. Galway.
25th	,,	,,	Very Rev. T. A. Mockler, P.P	Clashmore, Youghal.
27th	,,	,,	Maud S. Slattery	Organising Secretary, United Irishwomen.
29th	"	,,	An t-Athair D. Ó Cohaláin, Canónach, S.P.	Droichead na Banndan.
8th	June,	1925.	Muiris Breathnach	Timthire, Cill Choinnigh.
9th	**	**	Na Bráithre Críostúla	Marino, Baile Átha Cliath.
12th	"	"	Colonel Moore, Senator	County Council's General Council.
16th	>>	"	Peadar Ó Dubhda	Dún Dealgan.
19th	,,	"	J. McCarthy	Cork Industrial Development Association.
20th	,,	>>	Seósamh Ó Tiománaidhe, O.S	Ceatharamha Garbh, Co. na Gaillimhe.
21st	,,	,,	Seán Ó Murthuile	Baile Átha Cliath.
21st	"	**	Seósamh Mac Cormaic, M.E	An t-Árd Diacáin, Achaidh Chonaire.
21st	,,	,,	Seághan Mac Murchadha	Múinteoir Gaedhilge, Co. Shligigh.
21st	,,	,,	Very Rev. J. Fallon, P.P	Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
23rd	"	,,	Rev. Edward Lavelle, P.P	St. Patrick's, Clonbur.
26th	"	,,	Rev. P. D. McCaul	President, St. Eunán's College, Letter- kenny.
29th	,,	,,	An t-Athair M. Ó Laoidhe	Tír an Fhiaidh, Leitir Mór.
10th	July,	1925.	Micheál De Neagh, O.S	Béal Átha Phóirín.
12th	**	"	Seán Ó Ruadháin	Baile Átha Cliath.
9th	August,	1925.	Conchubhair Ó Muineacháin	Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh.

Note.—All the Evidence, both oral and written, tendered to the Commission has been published by the Stationery Office.

SECOND APPENDIX.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT-AUGUST, 1925.

Areas covered by the Special Census:

1. The Counties of :-

DONEGAL

MAYO

... Excluding the Urban District of Bailinasloe. GALWAY

Excluding the Urban District of Ennis and the Rural Districts of CLARE

Limerick No. 2 and Scarriff.

... Excluding the Urban District of Tralee. **KERRY**

Excluding the Urban Districts of Mallow, Fermoy, and Cobh, and the CORK

County Borough of Cork.

... Excluding the County Borough of Waterford. WATERFORD

2. In the Counties of :-

... The Rural Districts of Boyle No. 2: Dromore West; Tobercurry; SLIGO and in Sligo Rural District Area, the District Electoral Divisions of

Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumcolumb,

Drumfin, Lakeview, Lisconny, and Riverstown.

... The Rural District of Castlereagh. ROSCOMMON

LIMERICK ... The Rural Districts of Glin and Newcastle.

... The Rural District of Clogheen. **TIPPERARY**

NOTE.—District Electoral Divisions included in the Irish Speaking Districts are denoted thus: (a) District Electoral Divisions included in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts are denoted thus; (b)

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table 1—Total Population and Total Irish Speaking Population by County and by Urban and Rural District:

Census 1901, Census 1911, and Special Census 1925, showing comparisons of change.

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	Speakers.	1911–1925	- 11.2	- 61.7	. 56.1 . 58.3 . 58.3 . 68.3 . 68.3 . 7 . 8.2 . 9.3 . 16.0 . 13.5 . 26.2	- 38.0	- 64.1 - 13.0 - 62.1	28.0 28.0 3.8 3.8 52.7 50.2 50.2 56.2 64.6	<u> </u>	+		4 .	+	1 4 2 8 4 2 2
	Irish Sj		2.2	ල: 1	270.2 0.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 34.0 28.0	11.2	6.8 3.7	80 0 4 80 0 0 1 0	8.6	14.9	11.7 15.0 6.1 16.1 19.5 16.0 14.9 0.7 35.7	[5.7	14.5	19.2 20.9 12.3 10.0 21.6 17.0
change.	Total	1901–1911	61	+ · 14.9	+ + + 170 + + + 170 115 1 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15	#	. 9	13.3 + 4.4 4.4 3.3 3.10 - 31.0 - 17.1 - 17.1		1	i + +	1	1	
antage ch			13.8	1.1	22.1 16.6 10.2 15.0 15.4 11.6	12.2	2.0 0.7 18.0	7.4 9.7 10.0 15.6 13.3	11.5	13.6	5.7. 8.8. 14.2. 15.8. 11.3. 11.3. 11.4. 14.4.	12.8	15.2	7.5 10.4 6.7 14.1 11.6 17.1
Percen	Population,	1911–1925	13	1		# #	+		1	1		1	ı	
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	Speakers.	1911–1925	9	i	+	8	111			+		<u> </u>	+	.
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		1061		<u> </u>	+	1	++1	+ !		-				1 1 1 1
		1925	36.2	7.7	2.7 11.0 87.1 82.6 9.5 10.6 48.0 3.8 22.2	32.6	7.6 26.0 9.7	27.7 54.3 81.3 22.4 21.5 50.7 17.1	48.2	46.9	8.0 86.0 30.4 23.7 19.8 90.4 8.0 67.7	26.4	29.3	8.6 8.6 8.6 39.5 29.5 7.2 7.2
h Speakers	as % of Total Population.	1911	35.2	19.3	4.9 22.1 77.0 73.6 8.8 17.3 47.7 3.8 26.6	46.1	20.9 30.1 21.0	39.2 68.2 76.8 42.5 36.4 39.5	55.2	37.3	11.0 67.8 82.1 82.1 57.8 51.3 32.5 46.2 86.0 9.2	42.0	23.2	63.1 46.2 28.6 56.4 41.7 49.5
Iris	Total	1901	34.9	15.5	1.9 21.1 78.3 73.8 11.5 19.1 47.2 2.8	50.1	23.2 32.2 20.5	42.4 67.9 76.2 42.4 49.5 58.2 50.6	57.8	43.3	11.8 73.6 82.9 62.7 59.0 36.4 51.3 80.6 6.5	45.7	23.8	72.8 54.5 31.2 58.5 47.9 16.5
		1925	52647	162	211 1806 11579 24327 2959 895 7780 341 2587	54939	349 967 293	4838 9776 10599 4452 4398 3450 5980	75574	5375	764 8183 17197 3980 2259 3230 2878 12941 643	18824	872	2042 1197 1127 5726 1882 5426 552
o deign	risn speaker	1911	59313	453	481 4332 111919 24136 3135 1727 9260 394 3506	88601	973 1112 773	7404 13583 11014 9403 8828 4609 16869	97747	4948	1114 11746 17929 8821 5837 6226 6555 14397 795	34324	850	2304 2071 4025 9525 3430 10881 1238
- Isto		1901	60677	368	178 4319 112361 24479 4336 2045 9558 2739	99764	1044 1155 799	8536 11431 10554 9726 112787 4800 20356 15576	108382	5813	1262 13818 19093 10389 7248 7321 7705 14291 586 20856	40735	994	2852 2619 4689 10578 4374 13103 1626
	}	1925	145296	2105	7699 16363 13290 29466 31149 8463 16214 8904	168660	4570 3723 3013	17473 17997 13031 19895 20498 6811 35044	156770	11449	9530 12842 19992 13092 9578 18891 12276 14323 8028	71330	3110	3377 4018 13111 14506 7267 18229
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, to	1018	1901	173722 1	2370	9185 20480 115781 33191 37576 10710 20259 10463	199166 1	4505 3585 3892	20148 21238 13845 22937 25820 8254 44162 30780	187645	13426	10694 18768 23039 16577 12286 20126 15019 17732 9054	89204	4179	3920 4803 14709 18069 9135 24555 9834
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	AREA.		DONEGAL CO.	Urban Districts : Letterkenny	Rural Districts: Ballyshannon Donegal Dunfanaghy Glenties Inishowen Letterkenny Millford Strabane No. 2 Stranorlar		Dealins . Castlebar Westport	Rural Districts: Ballina Ballinrobe Belmullet Castlebar Claremorris Killala Swinford Westport	GALWAY CO	Urban Districts: Galway .	Rural Districts: Ballinasloe Cliiden . Galway . Glennamaddy Gort . Loughrea Mountbellew Oughterard Portunna Tuam .	CLARE CO. †	Urban Districts Kilrush .	Rural Districts: Ballyvaghan Corrofin. Ennis. Ennistimon Killadysert Kilrush. Thilla.

^{*} Excluding the Urban District of Ballinasloc.

Table 1—continued.—Total population and total Irish Speaking population by County and by Urban and Rural District: Census 1901, Census 1911 and Special Census 1925, showing comparisons of change.

					76		<u>. </u>					77
	Total Irish Speakers.	1911-1925	26.7	37.4 60.8	- 11.1 - 1.4 - 21.2 - 40.4 - 59.4 - 58.8	48.2		——65.8 ——38.5 ——23.8 ——51.7 ——51.7 ——39.1	. 66.3 . 52.4 . 71.4 . 71.4 . 71.4 . 76.7 . 87.6 . 62.0	- 38.1	- 33.2	23.3 - 24.0 - 19.9 - 41.8 - 49.4 - 25.4
change.		1901–1911	— 15.0	+ 4.92		- 21.8	20.5 - 20.0 - 24.2 - 16.7 - 11.8	26.3 10.7 10.6 23.7 20.3 19.9	25.0 25.0 24.9 24.2 24.2 24.2 16.4 17.8 22.7	26.4	27.5	- 31.5 - 31.1 - 20.6 - 28.1 - 35.7 - 19.5
Percentage	Population.	1911-1925	- 12.1	- 18.2 20.9	- 17.4 - 16.8 - 18.3 - 11.5 - 6.1	-14.1	- 7.6 - 19.9 - 9.7 - 11.6 - 3.3	——————————————————————————————————————	- 8.8 - 12.8 - 6.9 - 20.2 - 11.8 - 9.6 - 14.6 - 15.0 - 15.0	- 15.3	8.1	- 19.2 - 27.2 - 16.9 - 12.8 - 15.7 - 18.6
	Total P	1901–1911	— 4.1	+ 2.48	7.35 - 2.57 - 9.77 - 3.98 - 3.52 - 1.98			7.5 4.6 7.7 7.8 7.9 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	7.9 3.8 4.3.6 4.3.6 7.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	6.5	+ 5.6	
	Total Irish Speakers.	1911–1925	15866	— 614 — 293	- 1585 - 172 - 1384 - 5193 - 2531 - 4094	36472	668 189 274 173 179		- 2534 - 1371 - 2714 - 2714 - 2399 - 3630 - 1626 - 2655 + 135 - 4066 - 1303 - 1303	- 7170	547	- 290 - 432 - 1191 - 1094 - 2348 - 594
shange.	Total Irish	1901–1911	— 10434	+ 77 - 341	- 973 - 47 - 1093 - 1520 - 3883 - 2654	21054	- 205 - 92 - 192 - 139 - 139	- 1237 561 614 75 1631 1696	1271	- 7768	- 624	- 673 - 673 - 1554 - 1021 - 1930 - 849 - 644
Absolute change	oulation.	1911–1925	18107	- 1052 - 711	3625 2999 2420 3457 1646 2197		- 226 - 800 - 310 - 351 - 184	- 2545 - 2109 - 1477 - 101 - 2240 - 10030	1081	- 8651	405	- 940 - 895 - 1567 - 872 - 1882 - 1333 - 157
	Total Population.	1901–1911	6468	+ 140 - 196	1650 470 1430 1250 977 635	14005		- 990 - 724 - 785 - 131 - 1393 + 434	- 1048 - 636 - 882 - 782 - 1580 + 580 - 1442 - 1442 - 1352 - 104 - 1532 - 1600 - 577	3916	+ 127	- 319 - 391 - 279 - 1273 - 1273 - 617
1	rs 01.	1925	33.1	21.7	73.9 82.2 47.6 28.7 6.9 9.8	15.5	4.6 5.6 11.5 19.5 10.6	8.3 27.1 44.1 3.0 9.2	11.5 8.9 8.9 7.8 36.4 7.4 16.9 11.1 19.0 21.4 2.7 23.5	8.08	24.1	24.2 35.0 62.2 25.5 23.8 9.5 79.5
	Irish Speakers as % of Total Population	1161	39.7	28.3	68.6 69.3 49.3 15.9 22.2 22.2	25.6	26.8 9.2 19.0 23.0	20.5 36.8 49.6 6.1 6.1 43.6	31.1 16.4 17.1 17.1 26.9 9.2 24.3 35.4 15.8 17.2 52.3	88. 4.	33.1	25. 38.6 39.6 13.7 64.6 64.6
		1901	2 44.8	9 22.8	1 67.9 2 67.8 4 52.0 4 45.8 8 29.3 5 30.0	1 31.2	5 32.2 9 10.8 9 23.7 1 26.0 8 22.6	6 26.3 22 39.0 3 51.7 7 7.7 50.0	38.2 3.23.5 23.6 3.29.9 3.20.9 12.6 12.6 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16	48.8	46.8	34.9 60.1 74.4 74.4 51.2 50.8 69.8
	eakers.	1925	43472	1029	12681 12172 8 5134 7 7674 9 1728 9 2865	8 39271	3 125 3 329 4 521 5 578	5 1186 6 2882 0 3933 2 117 5 3897	1287 1246 1089 1089 6874 6874 1122 2373 9511 1487 1487 1487 1883	14522	1101	956 839 4786 1522 2406 935
	Total Irish Speake	11811	59338	1643	14266 12344 6518 12867 4259 6959	75743	793 368 603 694 1073	3465 4686 4686 1 242 1 242 3 6395 9 6423	3821 2617 3803 3127 10504 1546 3909 3606 1352 7787 7787 7187	21692	1648	1246 1271 5977 2616 4754 1529
_	F	1901	69772	1566	15239 12391 7611 14387 8142 9613	96797	998 460 795 833	4702 5247 5774 5774 317 8026 8026	5002 3903 5006 4086 12915 2038 6542 4312 1853 9474 2211 22211	29460	2273	1819 1844 7531 3637 6684 2378 3295
	tion.	1925	131284	4744	17160 14805 10792 26733 25166 29186	254180	2735 3220 2872 2670 5464	14343 10624 8916 3889 12427 39546	11192 13924 13924 20765 9291 15159 14039 8596 7830 17391 6811 6811	47851	4572	3954 2394 7692 5958 10118 9819 3344
	Total Population.	1161	149391	5796	20785 17804 13212 30190 26812 31383	295907	2961 4020 3182 3021 5648	16888 12733 10393 3990 14667	12273 15970 22299 11641 21418 16764 1640 10180 8552 20455 8643 4193	56502	4977	4894 3289 9259 6830 12000 11162 4101
		1901	155859	5656	22435 18274 14642 31440 27789 32018	309912	3098 . 3098 . 3361 . 3208	17878 . 13457 . 11178 . 4121 . 16060	13321 16606 16606 23181 12423 14 22998 161884 17882 10515 8656 21987 10243 4770	. 60418	4850	5213 3680 10116 7109 13273 11459 4718
						•			Urban	• ,		
	AREA		KERRY CO.*	Urban Districts: Killarney Listowel .	Rural Districts: Cahersiveen . Dingle Kenmare Killarney . Listowel Tralee	CORK CO.†	Urban Districts: Clonakilty Kinsale Middleton . Skibbereen .	Rural Districts: Bandon Bantry Castletown Charleville Clonakilty	Dunmanway . Fermoy . Kanturk . Kinsalo . Macroom (Ruralo Midleton . Midleton . Milbrreet . Mitchelstown No. 1 Skull . Youghal No. 1	WATERFORD CO.	Urban Districts: Dungarvan	Rural Districts: Carrick-on-Suir Clonmel No. 2 Dungarvan Kilmacthomas Lismore Waterford No. 2 Youghal No. 2
ا									l			

^{*} Excluding the Urban District of Trales.

† Excluding the Urban Districts of Mallow, Fermoy, and Cobh and the County Borough of Cork.

‡ Separate figures for the Irish-speaking Population in Macroom Rural and Macroom Urban Districts respectively in 1901 are not available. The figures for 1911 and 1925 are as follows.

Macroom Rural		•	19982	18701	16510	1 9356	56 6638		- 6	20.0	40.2	$\ -128\ $	$\lfloor 1281 \mid -2191 \rfloor$	- 176	$ \int -2718 -6.4 -11.7 $	6.4	-11.7		(29.1
Macroom Urban	•	•	3016	2717	2373	ر_	1148 23	236	3	(42.3	6.6	- 536 -	$299 \mid -344 \mid$	<u></u>		6.6	$\begin{bmatrix} -12.7 \end{bmatrix}$	18.7	79.4

\$ Separate figures for the Irish-speaking Population in Mallow Rural and Mallow Urban Districts respectively in 1901 are not available. The figure shown for Mallow Rural District—2038—includes Mallow Urban, District.
 || Excluding the County Borough of Waterford.

Table 1-continued. Total Population and Total Irish Speaking Population by County and by Urban and Rural District: Census 1901, Census 1911 and Special Census 1925, showing comparisons of change.

SLIGO CO. (Part of)							_	rish Speakers			Absolute change.	change.			Percentage change.	change.	
1901 1911 1925 1901 1911 1925 1901 1911 1925 1901 1911 1925 1901 1925 1901 1925 1901 1925 1901 1925 1902 1902 1903	-	Total Popu	lation.	ě	tal Irish Spea	Kers.	ř	as % of tal Populatio	Ė	Total Po	Total Population.	Total Irish Speakers.	Speakers.	Total Po	Total Population.	Total Irish Speakers.	Speakers.
13757 12693 10679 3234 2081 338 23.5 2	1901			1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901-1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1sii-192 5
2 13757 12598 10679 3234 2081 338 23.5 7					-	1	1		1					.	!		
2. 13757 12683 10679 3234 2081 338 23.5 7est 13034 12103 10800 3433 2490 366 26.3 1 19204 18002 15682 6049 5725 3072 31.5 CO. (Part of) - - - - - - . . 33576 31554 26873 10258 5532 2463 30.6 . . . - - - - - - <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>																	
CO. (Part of) .	1303 885 1920			 	2081 2490 1663 5725	338 356 989 3072	23.5 26.3 † 31.5	16.5 20.6 20.3 31.8	3.2 3.3 13.2 19.6	1164 931 651 1202	- 1914 - 1303 - 696 - 2320	- 1153 - 943 + + - 324	- 1743 2134 674 2653	8.5 - 7.1 - 7.4 - 6.3	- 15.2 10.8 8.5 12.9	- 35.7 - 27.5 - 5.4	83.8 85.7 40.5 46.3
(Part of)																	
(Part of)	(Part of) .				ļ		1			1	l]	.]	1		ļ	i
. (Part of)					5532	2463	30.6	17.5	9.5	- 2022	4681	4726	3069	- 6.0	- 14.8	46.1	- 55.5
: 4301 4016 3550 511 414 263 11.9 : 23891 23594 22261 5331 4898 2961 22.3 3. (Part of)							1				i	i					1
9. (Part of)	64			511 5331	414	263 2961	11.9	10.3	7.4	285	- 466 - 1333	— 97 — 433	151 1937	6.6	— 11.6 — 5.6	— 19.0 — 8.1	- 36.5 - 39.5
Date Division		1			Į.	. 1		I		1			 				<u></u>
Clogheen 15521 14737 11612 4357 2988 1424 28.1 20.3				4357	2988	1424	28.1	20.3	12.3	- 784	— 3125	- 1369	— 1564	- 5.1	- 21.2	- 31.4	52.3

* Including only the District Electoral Division of Ballymate, Ballymakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumcolum, Drumfin, Lakeview, Lesconny and Riverstown, in the Rural District of Sligo.
† Figures not available.

Table II.—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				ı	lon-Irisi	1 Speak	ers.				Iris	h Speak	ers.						leis Þ
Gounties, Urban and Rural Dist District Electoral Di	ricts, and ivisions.	No. of Town-	No. of House	Unde	7 and unde		26 and under	60 years	Total	Unde	7 and under	14 and under		60 years,	Total	Total	of P Ord	al No. ersons inarily sident	Sp as	irish eakers % of ulation,
	•	lands .	holds	years		26	60	and	1925	years	14 years.	26	60	and over	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
DONEGAL CO.		2619	31385	12793	13741	19997	36808	9310	92649	6758	9116	11194	17896	7683	52647	59313	145296	168537	36.2	35.2
Ballyshannon R. D.								1			ļ						İ			
	Total	125	1829	993	1045	1524	3170	756	7488	26	60	72	44	9	211	481	7699	9888	2.7	4.9
D.E.D's— Ballintra		27	258	116	117	198	479	128	1038	4		4	7	2	17	22	1055	1234	1.6	1.8
Ballyshannon R.		30	288	157	187	234	400	221	1199] .	3	8	4	1	16	50	1215	1500	1.3	3.3
Ballyshannon U.		21	453	252	268	389	760	112	1781			14	9		23	124	1804	2170	1.3	5.7
Bundoran		11	467	244	248	387	821	130	1830	18	54	45	17	6	140	218	1970	2970	7.1	7.3
Carrickboy . Cavangarden		19 13	$\frac{126}{133}$	92 81	69 82	124 110	237 243	65 67	587 583	4	1	1	3 3	•	9	34 11	596 586	759 685	1.5 0.5	4.5 1.6
Cliff	: :	4	104	51	74.	82	230	33	470	1	2		1		3	22	473	570	0.6	3.9
	_					<u> </u>					<u> </u>									
Donegal R. D.	· ·	404		1.000	0010	2102	5825	1624	14557	304	187	291	624	400	1806	4332	16363	19616	11.0	22.1
D.E.D's	Totál	404	3795	1602	2313	3193	9849	1024	14007	304	101	231	024	100	1000	1002	10000	19010	11.0	22.1
Ballintra .		31	246	118	102	202	415	154	991	9	3	2	4	2	20	12	1011	1256	2.0	1.0
(a) Binbane .		22	182	66	114	134	187	30	531	38	23	39	138	85	323	746	854	983	37.8	75.9
(b) Bonnyglen .		19	170 148	53 76	87 88	114 107	184 257	54 74	492 602	45 2	19 3	$\frac{22}{1}$	65 4	$52 \mid 5$	203	469 95	695 617	788 829	$\begin{array}{c c} 29.2 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$	59.5 11.5
Clogher . (b) Corkermore		23 15	208	122	148	168	378	89	905			1	6	28	35	351	940	928	3.7	37.8
Donegal .	: :	48	494	232	313	385	829	183	1942	19	36	54	52	13	174	252	2116	2647	8.2	9.5
Dunkineely		24	266	124	152	207	445	57	985		8	11	74	18	111	160	1096	1385	10.1	11.6
(b) Eanymore .		17	220	53	123	208	255	119	758	41	3	3	61	73	181	716	939 408	1325 481	19.3	54.0 0.4
$egin{array}{ll} & ext{Grousehall} & . \ & (b) & ext{Haugh} & . \end{array}$		6 9	93 88	$\frac{39}{32}$	60 29	118 52	136 84	54 28	407 225	29	34	54	58	16	191	$\frac{z}{142}$	416	426	45.9	33.3
(b) Inver .	: : [28	353	101	332	439	629	70	1571		1		8	35	44	315	1615	1317	2.7	23.9
Laghy		30	217	95	111	160	356	153	875	11	7	5	8	1	32	37	907	1225	3.5	3.0
(b) Lough Eask		13	70	19	25	28	48	24	144	20	21	27	56	23	147	173	291	434	50.5	39.9
Mountcharles		26	385 215	114	240 142	308 218	618	$\begin{array}{c c} 220 & \\ 94 & \end{array}$	1500 921	72	•	7	8	7	94 5	320 27	1594 926	$\begin{bmatrix} 2167 \\ 1081 \end{bmatrix}$	5.9 0.5	14.8 2.5
Pettigoe . (b) Tawnawully		28 13	105	48	40	78	88	29	283	15	25	63	78	38	219	467	502	670	43.6	69.7
Templecarn	: :1	20	119	86	60	89	216	73	524	3	4	1		1	9	11	533	594	1.7	1.9
Tullynaught		32	216	106	147	178	351	119	901	·				2	2	37	903	1080	0.2	3.4
Dunfanaghy R. D.	. Total	177 2	878	283	284	424	565	155	1711	1649	1994	2477	3773	1686	11579	11919	13290	15471	87.1	77.0
D.E.D's-																1.00		220		
(b) Ards		- u	116 126	73 13	82 16	95 16	173 25	50 10	473 80	24 78	22 91	14 108	38 186	19 79	117 542	163 455	$\frac{590}{622}$	660 669	19.8 87.1	24.7 68.0
(a) Creenasmear (a) Creeslough .		- 1	172	15	15	57	65	3	155	113	101	182	247	58	701	458	856	954	81.9	48.0
(a) Cross Roads	: : [1	440		5	12	17		34	297	347	391	677	237	1949	1806	1983	2173	98.3	83.1
(b) Doe Castle .		8	81	30	29	47	72	15	193	46	49	58	71	45	269	203	462	481	58.2	42.2
(b) Dunfanaghy		_ A	292	152	137	195	$\begin{bmatrix} 203 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	77	764 4	18 215	51 256	71 283	134 423	85 165	359 1342	513 1263	1123 1346	1562 1369	32.0 99.7	32.8 92.3
(a) Dunlewy .]		255 403	.					*	317	468	470	554	1	2212	2232	2212	2399	100.0	
(a) Gortahork . (a) Maheraclogher		1	615				8	.	8	362	387	579	962		2658	2987	2666	3237	99.7	92.3
(a) Meenaclady		11	378	. [. 1			-	.]	179	222	321	481	227	1430	1839	1430	1967	100.0	
G1 /	 -																		·	
Glenties R. D.	Total	474 6	155	864	726	1139	962	448	5139	3145	4324	5378	8232 3	3248	34327	24136	29466	32800	82.6	73.6
D.E.D's	100001						İ			}					}	ŀ	1			1010
(a) Annagary	[1	609	:	.	:	:	•	٠. ا	568	648	670	775		3232	3019	3232	3405	100.0	88.7
(a) Aran	· ·		277	93	100	1 171	1 280	42	4 686	206 75	238 95	476 129			519 626	1501 726	1523 1312	1650 1536	99.7	91.0
(a) Ardara (a) Crovehy		H	289 113	93		-11	200	42	. Jau	120	110	1129	180		610	458	610	- 1	47.7 100.0	47.3 94.2
(a) Crowkeeragh .		11	74							67	68	83	142	40	400	433	400	- 1	- 1	91.9
(b) Crownarad		2	63	8	8	51	45	21	133	39	70	49	64		242	167	375	405	64.5	41.2
b) Dawros	•		- 1	148	160	168	295	102	873	11 24	$\frac{11}{32}$	8 46	34 110	•	107 259	483 309	980	1116		43.3
(a) Doocharry (a) Dunglow		8 2	67 296	49	35	73	54	16	227	183		225			259 125	309 943	259 1352	331 1360		93.4
(a) Fintown			148			.				90	1	178	222	1	666	702	666	il	1	69.3 91.9
a) Glencolumbkille .		- 1	234	56	6	4	8	2	76	113	165	250	390	160 1	078	1358	1154	1496	- 1	90.8
a) Glengesh	[B.	239	62	62	58	140	35	357	154		141			831	#	1	1313	69.9	57.3
a) Glenleheen	[1	116	2	3 41	52	$\begin{array}{c c}2\\170\end{array}$	1 28	8 367	75 166	- 1	129 248			703 372	787 1323	711 1739	860		91.5
(a) Glenties (a) Graffy			108 224	76	41	1	110	28	367	95		157			909	949			- 1	62.7
a) Grany a) Inishkeel		12	82		1	2	1		4	73	- 1	1	152	ì	480	427	484			93.3 86,4
,			<u>:</u>						<u>"</u>		<u>_</u>	Tani arb	Smaali						1	34/I

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	'DI	VISIO	v, W1	TH C	ОМРА	RATIV	E L'I	GURES	FRON	THE	191	1 CE	NSUS	RET	URNS.				_
					Non-Iri	sh Speal	ers.				Iri	sh Spea	kers.						
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House holds.	Under 7 years.	and under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 60	60 years. and over.	Total.	Under 7 years,	7 and under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 60	60 years, and over,	Total 1925	Total 1911	of P Ordi	al No. ersons inarily sident	Spa	rish akers % of ulation,
				years.	years.					years.	years.	years.	0,102.			1925	1911	1925	191
DONEGAL CO.—con.																	•		_
			1										ļ						
Glenties R. D.—con.								}								1			
D.E.D's.—con. (a) Kilear	14	200	1	6	10	99	,	4.0	140	914	,,,,	D.0.							
(a) Kilgoly	35	188	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix}$	6	12 4	23	1	46 33	146 132	214 154	185 192	367 328	46 86	958 892	989	1004 925	1161 1076	95.4 96.4	
(b) Killybegs	35	323	114	98	188	410	65	875	42	228	102	130	60	562	527	1437	1968	39.	
(a) Largymore (a) Lettermacaward	22 14	150 359	3	6	16	34	2	61	96	153	175	264	50	738	722	799	868	92.4	83.2
(b) Maas	16	100	49 90	47 69	97	158	24	230 458	159	180	218	470 13	290	1317 34	1373 194	1547 492	1675	85.1	
(a) Maghery	19	403	40	46	109	129	49	373	144	198	268	487	217	1314	1645	1687	508 2041	6.9 77.9	
(a) Malinbeg (a) Mulmosog	5 15	120	25	13	23	21	3	85	24	72	91	170	72	429	518	514	693	83.5	1
(a) Rutland	24	86 726	6	9	33	39	5	92	60 272	52 683	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 74\\1026\end{array}$	106 1106	36	328	320	420	500	78.1	
(a) Tieveskeelta	12	67	25	10	33	72	8	148	11	43	22	55	356 22	3443 153	2319 191	3445	3141 355	99.9 50.8	i
Inishowen R. D.	ļ	1	 	-		 							ļ	 					-
Total D.E.D's	378		4333	4320	5931	10951	2655	28190	367	742	559	816	475	2959	3135	31149	35711	9.5	10.7
Ardmalin	12 12	292	152	150	228	470	191	1191	42	107	37	24	24	234	127	1425	1743	16.4	7.3
Birdstown	8	254 132	164 97	180	235 126	309	39 49	927 612	16 2	$\frac{12}{2}$	6 12	81 4	125	240	449	1167	1294	20.6	
Buncrana	27	564	458	431	524	1000	244	2657	17		18	23	3	21 61	8 51	633 2718	673 2713	3.3 2.2	1
Burt	17	198	190	143	209	339	70	951	6	1	3	14	4	28	60	979	1142	2.9	1
Carridonagn	12 4	$\begin{array}{c} 360 \\ 247 \end{array}$	238 177	263 188	410 201	639 411	146 121	1696 1098	2	69	41	10	7	129	154	1825	1931	7.1	8.0
Castlecary	11	151	86	73	157	277	65	658	2	66	6	1		$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\74 \end{vmatrix}$	275 19	1101 732	1286 849	0.3 10.1	21.4
Castleforward	21	175	122	137	167	302	40	768			2	9	3	14	33	782	847	1.8	3.9
Desertegny	14 13	236 246	104 205	134 185	223 216	422 416	156 110	$1039 \\ 1132$	4 2	4	2	5	5	20	89	1059	1311	1.9	
(b) Dunaff	7	261	76	50	65	74	2	267	140	149	231	362	1 163	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1045 \end{array}$	47 861	1135 1312	1213	0.3 79.6	3.9
Fahan	19	257	187	129	217	475	92	1100	4	31	26	11	3	75	29	1175	1678 1164	6.4	2.5
Glenagannon Gleneely	11 11	$\begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 211 \end{array}$	97 133	90 144	114 214	217 374	52 109	570 974	29 4	44	7	9	1	90	28	660	681	13.6	4.1
Glentogher	4	119	76	72	112	200	64	524	20	35	25	2 4	2	7 86	54 66	981 610	1171	0.7 14.1	4.6 8.3
Greencastle	10	242	165	59	188	425	129	966	11	100	8	6		125	8	1091	794 1340	11.5	0.6
Inch Island	14 9	205 84	182 56	226 36	238 86	318 156	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1071 \\ 362 \end{array}$	i 1	$\begin{vmatrix} \cdot \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$:				13	1071	1173		1.1
Kilderry	7	157	133	103	171	266	83	756		. z	1 1	5 1	$\frac{2}{1}$	11 3	19 11	373	466	2.9	4.1
Killea	36	256	235	227	300	432	95	1289	7	4	21	22	•	54	38	759 1343	872 1408	0.4 4.0	2.7
Mintiaghs	17 9	194 153	92 107	155 118	163 169	385 275	91 97	886 766	1	5	4	3		13	71	899	1045	1.4	6.8
Moville	6	364	186	216	236	849	57	1544	2	27	41	16	5	91	41 28	766	875		4.7
Newtown Cunningham	26	138	59	114	153	303	33	662		2		3		5	28 24	1635 667	2002 790	5.6 0.7	3.0
Redcastle (b) Straid	8 11	202 249	132 111	160 103	130 158	333 241	124 34	879 647	40	3	4	2		9	3	888	1097	1.0	0.3
Three Trees	6	126	93	107	119	215	73	607	49	50	59	197	119	474	507	1121	1380	42.3	36.7
Turmone	10	142	80	113	184	268	31	676		26	3	i	2	32	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \\ 17 \end{array}$	607 708	773 837	4.5	0.3 2.0
Whitecastle	13	207	140	134	218	300	123	915	6	2	-	1	3	12	3	927	1163	1.3	0.3
Letterkenny U. D		433	252	252	483	797	159	1943	13	13	48	72	16	162	423	2105	2194	7.7	19.3
Letterkenny R. D.					,						1								
Total	244	1727	940	1018	1604	3305	701	7568	90	97	157	365	186	895	1727	0400	000-	,,,	179
D.E.D's—	,,					,_	_	1					200	090	1/2/	8463	9961	10.6	17.3
Ballymacool Castlewray	13 26	93 118	54 76	59 56	80 84	177 266	59 37	429 519	3	1	6	6	1	17	35	446	486	3.8	7.2
(b) Church Hill	22	109	27	62	82	79	24	274	18	28	5 49	3 116	67	9 278	32	528	533	1.7	6.0
Corravaddy	19	129	65	79	140	235	73	592	4	1	5	9	8	278	401 70	552 619	649 678	50.4 4.4	61.8 10.3
Edenacarnan (b) Gartan	16 10	120 60	66 33	91 41	119 63	171 80	28	475	:	1	.]	1	.	2	44	477	666	0.4	6.6
Gortnavern	13	66	37	22	61	104	40	230 264	3 2		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	18	13	36	115	266	330	13.5	34.8
Kineraigy	22	220	178	133	207	381	107	1006		5	17	2 3	4	9 29	31 33	273 1035	404	3.3 2.8	7.7 3.3
(b) Killymasny Letterkenny	12 16	117 109	50 80	61	109	191	82	493	.	3	4	8	8	23	132	516	994 604		21.9
. Letterkenny	10	TOR	80	63	190	763	69	1165	•	6	8	38	7	59	351	1224	1497		23.4
(-) T-		neakir			<u> </u>	'			\ D			1					1	i	

(a) Irish Speaking.

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	-			No	n-Irish	Speaker	8.				Irish	Speak	BFS.			Total		iris Speak	
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-	No. of House-	Under	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years.	Total	Under	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years. and	Total	Total	of Per Ordin Resid	arily	as % Popula	, of
District Clotteral Divisions	lands .	holds.	years.	14 years.	26 years.	60 years.	over	1925	years.	14 years.	years.	years.	over	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
DONEGAL CO.—con.																			
Letterkenny R.D.—con.																			
D.E.D's—con.			,,,	101	165	335	6 4	810		2	3	8		13	43	823	892	1.6	4.8
Magheraboy Manorcunningham .	19 20	180 146	115 78	131 114	117	239	42	590				3	4	7	34	597	847 265	1.2 59.8	4. 60.
b) Seacor	8	44	5	11	22	29	9	76	17	12	26 31	40 110	18 51	113 273	160 246	189 918	1116	29.7	22.
b) Templedouglas .	28	216	76 ——	95	165	255	54	645	43	38									
Miliford R. D.							200	0494	923	1227	1597	2878	1155	7780	9260	16214	19393	48.0	47.
Total	334	3503	1132	1161	1849	3423	869	8434	923	اندها	1551	20.0							_
D.E.D's— Ballyarr – – –	20	103	59	51	113	150	53	426			9	7	9	25	37 1074	451 1100	482 1403	5.5 80.0	7. 76.
(a) Carrickart	12	240	23	30	56	89	22	220	104	121	187 23	325 55	143 30	880 140	219	832	878	16.8	24.
b) Carrowkeel	15	149	113	99	139	281	60 30	692 148	21 60	154	169	273	152	808	863	956	1280	84.5	67.
(a) Cranford	16	$\begin{array}{c} 225 \\ 244 \end{array}$	12 15	12	43 28	51 39	30 7	96	84	165	219	428	126	1022	1274	1118	1563	91.4	81.
(a) Fanad North	23 21	$\frac{244}{233}$	15 57	58	86	144	38	383	126	118	169	300	88	801	832	1184 542	1344	67.7 83.6	61. 84.
a) Glen'	13	134	7	9	15	52	6	89	56	69	69	188	71	453 2	584 19	599	716	0.3	2.
Glenalla	17	129	76	88	136	247	50 56	597 502	7	15	11	23	14	70	286	572	681	12.2	42
b) Greenfort	19	130	82	76 40	79 63	209	17	242	lí	8	6	35	17	67	175	309	441	21.7	39
b) Killygarvan	6 16	71 175	26 65	92	135	218	62	572	14	3	10	45	31	103	189	675	801	15.3 61.3	23 73
b) Kilmacrenan b) Knockalla	13	147	31	48	68	102	17	266	43	61	61	178	78 70	421 361	595 384	687 620	809 718	58.2	53
u) Loughkeel .	13	153	49	34	54	86	36	259 583	36 103	41 111	75 77	139	45	476	348	1059	1301	44.9	26
b) Millford .	19	227	10	50 214	151 392	318	54 255	1905	105	111	12	24	6	42	75	1947	2165	2.2	3.
Rathmelton	36 27	423 215	300 126	145	163	343	55	832	4	15	16	34	20	89	174	921	1080	9.7	16
Rathmullan (a) Rosguill	20	239	24	36	35	60	24	179	186	252	345	391	102	1276 46	1151	1455 386	1498 471	87.7 11.9	76 26
b) Rosnakill	12	81	54	61	60	150	15	340 103	2 76	79	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\137 \end{vmatrix}$	25 266	140	698	850	801	1068	87.1	80
(a) Termon	16	185		11	33	44	12	103		-							-		
Strabane R. D.					1000	2044	849	8563	66	74	73	97	31	341	394	8904	10332	3.8	3.
Total	250	2002	1243	1301	1926	3244	049	0000	"	'-	"	"			1			!	
D.E.D's	23	247	139	189	222	403	93	1046		2	13	23	11	49	32 15	1095 751	1323 859	4.5 0.1	1
Castlefinn	19	166	118	90	159	293	90	750	1 .:	8	6	9	1 8	1 43	35	1185	1289	3.6	1 "
Clonleigh North	45	244	169	193	244	436	100	1142 1164	12 46	49	22	20	4	141	152	1305	1481	10.8	
Clonleigh South .	42	282	119 114	158 104	311 134	486 190	58	600	4		2	4		17	22	617	737	2.8	1 -
Feddyglass	19 21	116 126	83	91	157	213	62	606		1	4	1		10	23	616 1002	680	1.6 2.5	_
Figart	20	284	139	170	235	361	72	977	1	3 2	3	14	1	25 38	27	1124	1276	R .	
St. Johnstown	27	250	203	162	207	399	115 62	1086	N .	1	6	3	1	10	29	619	818	1.6	
Treantaghmucklagh . Urney West	14 20	129 158	78 81	83 61	147 110	239 224	107	583	q	ļ	3	3	1	7	31	590	682	1.2	4
Stranorlar R. D. Total	233	2512	1151	1321	1924	3566	1094	9056	175	398	542	995	-	2587	3506			22.2	
D.E.D's—	23	223	51	59	73	143	68	394		ľ		198		509	680	8	1173 2262	56.4 80.8	_
b) Altnapaste	35	407	25	55	79	147	47	353		1				1481 36	1616 65	1834		2.3	
Convoy	41	340	186	242	302	189	170	1504 516		5 2		1			107	547	603	5.7	1 1
Dooish	6	115 323	81 172	76 197	112 250	608	174	1401		8		15	20	51	218	1452	1594	11	1
Gleneely	33	323 66	30	46	69	127	44	316	1.			3		3	24	319	368	0.9	
Killygordon	19	174	99	126	192	298	75	790		1	1	6 2		41 2	33 50	831 615	1015 635		1 '
Knock	0	130	106	91	115	240	61	613	1	22		1		102	110		714		
	15	135	40	53	82	181	80	1	1)	1	1	1	137	215	1	313	1	
Lettermore	H			00	90	40	1 7	125	14	1 10	1 10		1 20	10.					1 -
Lettermore (b) Meencargah Stranorlar	11 35	59 540	17 344	22 354	30 620	980	7 310	125 2608			1		1	194			2615		1 -

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	I				м.	. 1-4-4	D===1					J = i = i	h Cuast	020			ł			
					No	n-Irish :	Speakers	5 ,		1		IFIS	h Speak	ers.			Tot	al No. Persons		Irisi eak
Counties, Urban and Rural Distr District Electoral D	ricts, and Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House holds.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 60	60 years,	Total	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 60	60 years,	Total	Total;	Ord Re:	inarily sident		%
				years.	years.	years.	years.	over	1925		years.	years.		over			1925	1911	1925	:
MAYO CO	٠.	3133	34649	17563	20295	26489	41078	8296	113721	6434	8273	9297	18549	12386	54939	88601	168660	192177	32.6	3 4
Dallina II D			000	700	500	006	1000	250	4001	36	50	70	148	9.0	940	973	4570	1000	. .	$\cdot \cdot$
Ballina U. D Ballina R.D.	- •		899	780	599	906	1686	250	4221	36	50	79	148	36	349	973	4570	4662	7.6	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$
·	Total	343	3523	2142	2250	2926	4362	955	12635	535	732	747	1881	943	4838	7404	17473	18869	27.7	3
D.E.D's— Ardagh .		19	93	89	76	92	179	36	472			1	6	13	20	110	492	450	١.,	2
Ardnaree North		13	164	129	166	177	245	78	795	7	13	24	24	9	77	118 246	872	472 776	4.1 8.8	- 1
b) Ardnaree Sth. I	1	11	184	74	103	130	207	69	583	72	81	63	91	49	356	387	939	1278	37.9	
, ,		11	187	29	18	66	49	1	163	108	150	112	269	85	724	632	887	1063	81.6	1
,		8	122	60	93	120	83	19	375	3	23	46	111	58	241	330	616	663	39.1	- 1
Ballina Rural Ballysakeery		$\frac{35}{24}$	258 145	214 135	179 112	251 172	463 285	113 74	1220 778	6	7	10	17	49	89	374	1309	1356	6.8	- 1
Bunaveela .		10	51	50	37	57	80	41	265	•		1	4	5 8	11 8	75 94	789 273	798 268	1.4 2.9	1
Carrowmore	: :	25	208	144	151	194	345	77	911	15	15	17	29	41	117	403	1028	1124	11.4	1
Crossmolina No	rth .	22	147	116	98	159	237	34	644	3	14	12	23	37	89	188	733	752	12.1	-
Crossmolina Sou	ıth .	25	194	147	119	224	347	68	905		•	8	4	2	14	246	919	796	1.5	8
Deel		$\frac{22}{17}$	182 109	211 61	206 63	182 111	346 178	51 65	996 478	. •	7	2 13	21	68 22	91	292	1087	983	8.4	
$egin{array}{ccc} egin{array}{ccc} egin{arra$		19	153	135	122	189	294	69	809	3	12	5	22 6	10	64 36	$\begin{array}{c} 270 \\ 232 \end{array}$	542 845	659 871	11.8 4.3	1
b) Kilgarvan .		9	328	110	103	128	152	4	497	148	171	164	389	178	1050	966	1547	1772	67.9	1
b) Letterbrick		10	94	47	18	20	66	18	169	21	57	44	81	78	281	218	450	481	62.4	
) Mount Falcon		24	302	170	271	246	155	11	853		17	67	401	10	495	722	1348	1686	36.7	4
Rathoma .		12	$\begin{array}{c c} 96 \\ 242 \end{array}$	69 66	45	76	168	22	380	12	19	11	35	33	110	125	490	530	22.4	
) Sallymount) Sraheen .		11 16	264	86	52 218	50 282	89 394	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 102 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 260 \\ 1082 \end{array}$	137	145	147	341	137 51	907 58	911 575	1167 1140	1439	77.7	1
, Dianous 1	•											<u> </u>				919	1140	1102	5.1	_
Balinrobe R. D.															İ					
D. 11. 12.	Total	478	3909	1593	1575	2051	2591	411	8221	948	1298	1614	3977	1939	9776	13583	17997	19928	54.3	6
D.E.D's—) Ballinachalla	ľ	11	159			1	1	1	3	145	150	125	235	0.4	740	000				
b) Ballinrobe .		50	616	375	368	533	712	100	2088	17	59	123 54	247	$\begin{array}{c c} 94 \\ 259 \end{array}$	749 636	$902 \\ 1925$	752 2724	958	99.6 23.3	9
a) Ballyovey .		10	123	7	4	7	5	3	26	102	115	112	175	114	618	565	644	3379 704	23.3 96.0	1
) Burriscarra		25	178	34	45	95	106	34	314	85	86	100	140	74	485	361	799	760	60.7	4
i) Cappaghduff		10	138	1		6	18	2	27	111	137	126	226	64	664	583	691	752	96.1	7
) Cong		38	200	23 59	32 80	48 99	60	10	173	65	47	99	304	156	671	708	844	973	79.5	7
o) Coonard . o) Dalgan .		13 31	141 231	176	131	193	135 171	41 20	414 691	9 5	$\frac{27}{32}$	42 71	96	68	242	541	656	828	36.9	1
o) Hollymount	: :1	30	198	153	119	154	220	17	663	10	31	33	214 117	140° 82	462 273	661 391	1153	1070	40.1	6
) Houndswood		31	204	77	51	75	53		256	18	94	75	360	93	640	828	936 896	729 1058	29.2 71.4	7
Kilcommon		37	206	14	113	177	121	2	427	79	22	47	270	120	538	647	965	1043	55.8	ė
) Kilmaine .		50	295	166	186	172	417	92	1033	41	15	37	135	53	281	908	1314	1257	21.4	7
) Neale .		43	$\begin{array}{c} 266 \\ 254 \end{array}$	90 175	132 31	171 39	156 86	17	566	32	45	84	297	125	583	1117	1149	1500	50.7	7
) Newbrook . i) Owenbrin .		$\frac{27}{11}$	294 194	179	31	อย	80	13	344	23 131	150 167	$\frac{150}{216}$	292 282	133	748	659	1092	1198	68.5	5
) Portroyal .		22	198	128	110	144	162	8	552	38	43	61	171	$\begin{array}{c c} 162 \\ 116 \end{array}$	$958 \\ 429$	1017 854	958	1096	100.0	9
Rosslee .		15	98	33	46	79	160	49	367		1	4	4	13	22	164	981 389	1116 405	43.7 5.7	4
) Shrule .		24	210	82	127	58	8	2	277	37	77	178	412	73	777	752	1054	1102	73.7	i
Belmullet R. D.	m	100	0.400	460	704	707	~		2.02									-		-
D.E.D s-	Total	180	2486	468	704	727	514	19	2432	1513	1597	2045	3951	1493	10599	11014	13031	14346	81.3	7
) Bangor ,		12	89	39	89	84	90		302	55	10	14	68	56	203	310	505	700	40.2	ع ا
) Barroosky .		8	73		25	30	14	2	71	48	30	35	99	58	270	267	341	520 382	79.2	6
i) Belmullet .	· . ·	15	378	177	208	244	157	9	795	103	125	218	563	186	1195	1359	1990	2286	60.1	5
i) Binghamstown I		$\frac{29}{31}$	237 276	28	131	139 6	80 12	4	382	121	110	201	383	71	886	918	1268	1406	69.9	6
i) Binghamstown S i) Glenamoy	ouun .	6	82	15	25	31	12		$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 72 \end{array}$	216 44	248 30	$\begin{array}{c} 325 \\ 67 \end{array}$	502	1	1418	1328	1441	1536	98.4	8
Gleneastle .		10	163			3	.		3	170	159	220	162 218	45 108	348 875	351 769	420	443	82.9	7
) Glenco .		11	50	39	37	43	60	2	181	6	13	6	29	24	78	763 184	878 259	914	99.7 30.1	8
) Goolamore		10	103	13	33	17	10	.	73	84	34	64	163	73	418	421	491	283 519	30.1 85.1	8
i) Knockadaff		5	122		2	3	<u>:</u>	.	5	87	115	110	178	107	597	590	602	667	99.2	8
i) Knocknalower		14 9	304 123	34 48	12 45	13 40	7 8	• .	66	216	320	311	472		1525	1459	1591	1738	95.9	8
	1	7	ونند	20	TU	ΨV	0	•	141	44	77	87	256	63	527	614	668	755	78.9	8
a) Muingnabo	· .	10	112	42	74	35	19		770	21	91	en l	t t				B 1			I -
		10 7	112 336	42 4	74	35	19 8	1	170 13	31 285	31 290	60 316	173 654	70	365 1816	565 1697	535 1829	674 1975	68.2 99.3	8

(b) Partly Irish Speaking.

(a) Irish Speaking.

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

		DIVI	SION,	WITI	H CON	IPARA	TIVE	FIGU	RES I	ROM	THE	1911	CENS	US D	ETUR	NS.				
Countles,		No.	No.		Non-	Irish Sp	eakers.	1		ĺ	7]	trish	Speakers	s.			Total of Per Ordin	sons arily	irisi Speak as % Populat	kers
Jrban and Rural Districts, District Electoral Divisio	and 1	of	of House- holds.	Under 7 years.	and under 14 years.	and under 26 years.	and under y	ears. and over	Total. 1925	Under 7 years.	and under 14	and under 26 years.	and under 60	60 years. and over	Total 1925	Total 1911	Resid	1911	<u>_</u>	1911
MAYO CO.—con.																				_
) Castlebar U. D.	•		330	255	270	689	1464	78	2756	88	96	117	294	372	967	1112	3723	3698	26.0	30.1
Castlebar R. D.	Total	481	4170	2242	2789	3843	5472	1097	 5 44 3	398	578	530	1476	1470	4452	9403	19895	22107	22.4	4 2.5
D.E.D's—	1000						420	-	1100	6	7	7	69	164	253	866	1439	1642	17.6	52.7
b) Addergoole .		25	301	172 206	$\begin{array}{c c} 250 \\ 209 \end{array}$	284 340	426 544	54 113	1186 1412		6	9	36	56	107	484	1519	1562		31.0
Balla Ballinafad	٠	39 30	309 182	86	70	117	335	59	667		1	2	9	37	49	183	716	615		29.8
Ballyhean		25	119	70	84	133	184	44	515	7	6	7	30	15	65	243	580	651		37.3
b) Ballynagoraher .		14	173	82	63	72	152	22	391	27	85	63	120	120	415	527	806	941	51.5	56.0
b) Bellavary		28	463	209	341	487	327	35	1399	32	70	65	389	267	823	1265 217	2222 901	2399 1172	37.0 23.4	52.7 18.8
b) Breaghwy		43	211	61	96	190	266	77	690	18	51	49	34	49 58	211 99	419	1181	1253	1 1	33.4
Burren	•	16	223	181	254	268	331	48	1082	12	19	34	56	55	176	439	1504	1479	11.7	29.
Castlebar Rural .		50	284	241	256	276	464	91	1328 604	12	3	2	23	21	49	273	653	797	7.5	34.3
Clogher	•	25	153	46	106	133	275 347	44 96	837	10	46	28	26	37	147	373	984	1123	14.9	33.5
Cloonkeen .	•	21	202	112 45	128 93	154 112	155	35	440	10	1		5	30	36	151	476	566	7.6	26.
Croaghmoyle .	•	10	88	105	100	87	123	21	436		8	22	65	62	157	260	593	582	26.5	44.
b) Killavally	•	21 37	311	179	186	248	447	172	1232	27	6	12	31	42	118	499	1350	1629	8.7	30.
Manulla b) Pontoon	. •	20	249	131	135	273	318	72	929	16	25	25	71	86	223	917	1152	1478	19.4	62.
b) Strade	•	27	300	92	79	226	235	27	659	106	128	101	212	203	750	1086	1409	1624	53.2	66.
b) Tawnynagry .	•	14	200	80	114	133	177	16	520	85	82	54	162	95	478	646	998	1149	47.9	56. 38.
b) Turlough		36	285	144	225	310	366	71	1116	48	33	48	94	73	296	555	1412	1445	21.0	35.
Claremorris R. D.				_	-											0000	20400	24200		
olutomorns n. D.	Total	430	4378	2156	2694	3716	6375	1159	16100	430	668	710	1261	1329	4398	8828	20498	24280	21.5	36.
D.E.D's		}	Ì						000	47	81	71	97	19	315	263	675	814	46.7	32.
(b) Ballindine .		13	149	И .	1	122	197	16 290	$\frac{360}{2474}$	1 1	8	34	21	29	93	799	2567	2863	3.6	1
Ballyhaunis .		36	526	R .	415	505	997 260	59	736	5	8	18	30	28	89	408	825	936	10.8	43.
Ballyhowly .		21	161	113	152 293	152 266	551	53	1373	73	25	33	42	174	347	468	1720	1912	20.2	24.
Bekan		25	340 169	Ι.	49	132	258	26	545	37	61	24	60	84	266	284	811	1078	32.8	26.
(b) Caraun	•	17 29	445	1	1 .	448	814	101	1916	.	2	31	32	17	82	681	1998	2484	4.1	
Claremorris .	•	23	129	1	62	84	180	45	385	51	52	18	26	62	209	262	594	663	35.2	
(b) Cloghermore . Course	•	19	213	33	150	210	397	94	924	13	44	i	16	2	93	409	1017	1213	9.1 13.2	1
(b) Crossboyne .		28	80		51	78	127	11	295		15		8	7	45 579	187 359	340 1335	436 1518	13.2 43.4	1
(b) Culnacleha .		32	285	134	112	159	298	53	756	71	94			128 146	495	606	1024	1157	48.3	
(b) Garrymore .		15	216	39		281	82	3	529	1	20	41	3	140	17	226	765	858	2.2	- 1
Kilcolman		19	151	1	1		220	95	748 476	89	115	146	1	187	789	1096	1265	1644	62.4	
(b) Kilvine		19	II .		- 1		155	16	869	13				156	361	823	1230	1551	29.3	53
(b) Knock North .		18				1	328 429	50	1064		ì	_		95	200	826	1264	1512	15.8	3 54
Knock South .		25	II .					85	918	8	1	- 1	11	31	89	345	1007	1208	8.8	8 28
Loughanboy .		25			1		i i	55	663		6	1	16	44	70	284	733	867	9.5	
Mayo	• •	31	I .	`∥ .	- 1		ì	36	741	13		L .	1	84	1	321	953	1175	22.2	
(b) Murneen (b) Tagheen		21	1	' II ' .		1		31	328	1		5 7 _	12	22	47	181	375	391	12.5	5 46
Killala R. D.									0007	332	449	761	122	3 685	3450	4609	6811	7856	50.7	7 58
D.E.D's	Total	221	1394	512	573	826	1203	247	3361	332										
(b) Ballycastle .		30	24	5 53	64	144	142	13	416	- B	- 1		1 -	1	1	842 395	1177 506		64.7	
(b) Beldergmore		14				38			128	- 1	.		1		1	220	ll .		75.3 34.2	
(b) Kilfian East		1 00		35				19	329		2.		1 _	1	- 1	228		1	5.4	-
Kilfian South		26		- 1			1	61	667	8	10	· .	·		ļ	346	4		82.3	
(b) Kilfian West		II .		H	1			110		1	- 1	4 10	1	1	1	382		1		
Killala		50		1			1	118 10	1197	1	- 1	- I	_			1186	1			
(a) Lackan North (b) Lackan South		27		- 1		- 1	1	21	453		1	1	- [1	1	1010	1036	1489	B B	
						-	1,000	0005	gnoe :	000	110	4 73	1270	2179	5980	16869	35044	42751	17.	1 3
Swinford R. D.	Total	403	7620	3 4169	5460	6440	1036	2635	29064	L 669	112									
		- 11			- 1			78	1125	: I	1 -	7 1	9 22	27	7 65	591	1190	1595	5.	
D.E.D s		27	7 290	0 171	l 152	208	519	10	1120		- ,	· 1		. 1	. 1	. 1	. R	1 .		
D.E.D s—		27			3 117	151	179	41	564	<u>ا</u> ا	7 2	8 1	7 46		- 1	li li	II.			- 1
D.E.D s				9 76	3 117	151 3 83	179 154	1	564 430	3	7 2	8 1 6 .		79	119	390	555	717	21.	

Table II (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

		li .	1								leiet 1	Passi - ·							
				Ne	on-Irish	Speake	rs.	<u>.</u>	ļ	1	Irish (Speaker:	s.	1	1	ot F	al No. ersons	8 pe	irish eake
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House- holds,	Under 7 years.	and under 14 years.	and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Under 7 years.	and under 14 years.	and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years. and over	Total 1925	Total 1911		Inarily sident 1911	Popi 1925	ulatio
MAYO CO.—con.											ļ						-		- -
Swinford R. D.—con.																		j	
D.E.D's—con.	14	309	137	215	272	450	203	1277			1		33	34	760	1311	1649	2.6	46
Cloonmore	19	345	179	295	270	453	53	1250	12	50	35	73	148	318	728	1568	1979	20.3	- 1
Coolnaha	11	208	113	110	197	309	81	810		25	13	23	52	113	479	923	1122	12.2	
b) Cuildoo	19	244	153	183	214	325	65	940	3	48	44	54	92	241	426	1181	1333	20.4	3.
Doocastle	11	344	151	199	252	468	98	1168	45	93	44	55	63	300	704	1468	1926	20.4	3
Kilbeagh	25	496	295	420	480	804	180	2179		2	6	19	78	105	918	2284	2951	4.6	3
Kilkelly	34	568	251	476	379	925	406	2437	5	20	9	15	59	108	1055	2545	2963	4.2	1
Killedan	19	357	240	239	291	413	107	1290	37	81	67	126	167	478	1003	1768	2130	27.0	1
Kilmovee	21	440	9	82	376	537	148	1152	243	297	82	78	189	889	1306	2041	2537	43.6	5.
Kiltamagh	15	391	218	311	355	433	145	1462	23	22	37	89	91	262	891	1724	2322	15.2	38
Meelick	22 18	329 468	193 344	268 398	366 437	498 615	136 104	1461 1898	7	10	30 13	31 61	$\frac{29}{180}$	107 255	745 865	1568 2153	1887	6.8	39
Sonnagh	39	709	530	557	701	1039	365	3192	23	38	48	53	87	249	1400	3441	2618 4007	11.8 7.2	34
(b) Toocananagh	11	228	170	231	183	324	55	963	20	1	4	24	44	73	615	1036	1306	7.0	47
(b) Toomore	21	495	209	368	427	570	176	1750	55	84	137	206	157	639	1297	2389	2482	26.7	52
(b) Tumgesh	26	256	225	201	171	355	42	994	12	57	43	86	80	278	515	1272	1383	21.9	37
Urlaur	11	387	33	28	206	384	44	695	192	251	92	161	279	975	912	1670	2121	58.4	43
Wastered W. D.		207	529	410	666	1012	103	2720	3	61	100	00	97	900	770	0010	0074		0.1
Westport U. D		587								61	109	93	27	293	773	3013	3674	9.7	21
Total D, E, D's—	597	5347	2717	2971	3699	6039	1342	16768	1482	1620	1847	2975	1913	9837	14033	26605	30006	36.9	4€
(a) Achill	9	308	9	16	18	21		64	301	302	380	590	151	1724	1462	1788	1663	96.4	87
Aghagower North .	32	151	89	51	106	208	32	486	4	48	49	43	48	192	134	678	652	28.3	20
(b) Aghagower South .	7	70	33	44	46	74	9	206	1	9	14	40	32	96	152	302	391	31.7	38
(b) Aillemore	19	124	93	97	152	210	63	615			3	12	23	38	409	653	1020	5.8	40
(a) Ballycroy North .	14	190				.			165	141	133	357	121	917	831	917	1048	100.0	79
(a) Ballycroy South .	19	132	-			6		6	88	89	142	238	84	641	572	647	782	99.0	73
b) Bundorragha	14	18	2	1	5	4	2	14	10	20	9	22	7	68	51	82	118	82.9	43
b) Clare Island .	20	105	64	21	35	120	14	254	4	22	14	27	34	101	214	355	592		36
Clogher	20	209	169	180	212	403	58	1022		6	8	26	23	63	286	1085	1271		22
a) Corraun Achill	13	300	109	5 118	7 72	14 229	7 ⁵ 33 -	33 561	269	194	235	200	i	1274	1448	1307	1656		87
Croaghpatrick	17 34	134 190	121	131	167	244	63	726	12 18	5 30	3 52	27	12	59	162	620	633	9.5	25
$egin{array}{ccccccc} ext{Derryloughan} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & $	9	352	8	2	21	19	1	51	292	367	445	44 531	28 181	$\begin{array}{c c} 172 \\ 1816 \end{array}$	483 1606	898	913	19.1 97·2	52 83
Drummin	15	92	83	57	77	164	23	404			710	7	19	26	206	1867 430	1929 477	6.0	43
b) Emlagh	9	134	125	92	128	187	53	585	32	49	60	42	28	211	247	796	896	26.5	27
Eriff	10	40	31	37	50	66	10	194	3	3	2	14	17	39	66	233	158	16.7	41
Glenhest	8	150	117	124	158	246	62	707		1		5	31	37	325	744	840	4.9	38
Islandeady	29	281	194	230	315	466	100	1305	3	4	9	22	33	71	562	1376	1662	5.1	33
(b) Kilgeever	15	69	67	58	52	85	30	292	16	21	20	30	32	119	182	411	428	28.9	42
Kilmaclasser	23	160	204	211	90	268	60	833	8	9	3	19	28	67	225	900	741	7.5	30
Kilmeena	57	301	225	233	188	503	155	1304	6	26	24	27	42	125	458 ·	1429	1638	8.7	28
Kilsallagh	17	157	67 66	135	156 188	225 321	72	655	26	1	8	23	37	95	299	750	898	12.6	33
Knappagh,	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \end{array}$	167 254	149	156 146	237	391	$\frac{14}{112}$	745 1035	14		4	12	35	51	204	796	981	6.4	20
Louisburgh Newport East	43	270	168	341	273	469	167	1318	5	3 5	11 6	22 5	68 14	118	417	1153	1410	10.2	29
(b) Newport West	21	229	181	151	178	203	27	743	12	39	59	143	123	35 376	428 750	1353	1483	2.5	28 50
(b) Owennadornaun.	17	28	27	29	31	44	• 11	142	10	5	5	9	10	39	19	1119	1482	33.6 21.5	28
Slievemahanagh .	20	134	74	112	151	203	62	602] <u> </u>		3	16	29	48	338	181 650	67 809	7.3	41
(a) Slievemore	10	349	82	126	353	249	36	846	168	179	104	352	155	958	1083	1804	1934	53.1	56
(b) Srahmore	13	81	37	54	68	108	19	286	5	8	11	30	45	99	219	385	1934	25.7	45
Westport Rural	26	168	123	110	165	289	47	734	10	34	31	40	47	162	195	896	952	18.0	20
GALWAY CO	3777	31976	12712	12509	18812	30769	6394	81196	9764	12501	14127	26853	12280	75574	Q77 A7	150770	457000	40.0	55
Ballinasloe R. D.	414	2010	1290	1050	1783	3762	881	8766									177055		
	N TTE	1 ~ U I U		*200	1 100	.,.02	201	0100	84	345	155	96	84	764	1114	9530	10106	8.0	11
Total D.E.D's—					ĺ							1				0000	10100		
Total	26	139	135	105	104	277	69	690	5	8	6	4	1						17
Total D.E.D's—	26 29 23	139 180 108	135 124 78	105 99 41	104 184	277 317 167	69 71	690 795	5 4	8 32	6 22	4 10	1 7	24 75	118 126	714 870	662 957	3.4 8.6	17 13

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	<u>.</u>	T)IVI	ISION,	WIT	H CO	MPAR	ATIVE	rig	URES	FROM	THE	1911	CEN	SUS .	KETU	RNS.				
					No	n-Irish	8pea ker	·\$.				frish :	Speakers	i.				al No.		rish
Gounties, Urban and Rural Distr	icts. and	No. of	No. of	TI	7	14	26	l en		II n.2	7	14	26	60			Ord	ersons inarily sident	as Popu	akers % of liation.
District Electoral D	ivisions.	Town- lands	House- holds.	Under 7 years.	n and under 14	and under 26	and under 60	960 years, and	Total.	Under 7 years.	under 14	and under 26	and under 60	years.	Total 1925	Total 1911			1	1
					years.	years.		over	1925		years.	years.		over			1925	1911	1925	1911
						-														
GALWAY CO.—con	. .																	}		
Ballinasloe R. D.—	con.	ĺ]	•												
D.E'D.'s—con Ballinasloe R.		25	101	90	12	59	193	44	398	2	44	22	3	2	73	50	471	413	15.5	12.1
Ballymaeward		17	89	28	48	74	159	32	341	9	6	4	15	14	48	86	389	437	12.3	19.7
Clonfert Clontuskert		22 36	113 99	60 56	64 49	116 94	193 189	52 61	485 449	•	1	. 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	٠	1 5	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 21 \end{array}$	486 454	518 514	0.2 1.1	5.8 4.1
Kellysgrove		17	86	44	8	76	177	51	356	19	41	14	4	1	79	11	435	417	18.2	2.6
Kilconnell Killaan		25	160	116	104 55	137 93	292 194	50 34	699 433	7 4	11 4	24 3	22 8	21 13	85 32	145 80	784 465	770 629	10.8 6.9	18.8 12.7
Killallaghtan		31 25	$\begin{array}{c c} 95 \\ 134 \end{array}$	57 84	58	139	230	49	560	4	76	21	7	8	116	127	676	695	17.2	18.3
Killoran .		21	67	43	30	59	141	40	313	2 3	5	2 8	1	2 5	11 54	82 28	324 562:	359 545	3.4 9.6	22.8 5.1
Killure . Kilmacshane		15 8	103 91	100 49	78 48	101 67	189 165	40 36	$\frac{508}{365}$	3	37		1		1	4	366	472	0.3	0.8
Kiltormer .		29	124	75	74	101	233	56	539	21	34	8	3	1	67	47 9	606	597 215	11.1	7.9 4.2
Kylemore Laurencetown		14 18	47 104	13 51	34 53	60 101	93 233	21 34	$\begin{array}{c} 221 \\ 472 \end{array}$	4			3	:	7	36	221 479	531	1.5	6.8
Lismanny .		10	56	24	18	43	103	21	209					· •	.:	23	209	321	۲.	7.2
Oatfield		23	114	63	72	88	217	73	513		2	2		7	11	58	524 ———	502	2,1	11,6
	ļ	_				ŀ												ļ		
Clifden R. D.	Total	280	2840	866	1084	1258	1275	176	4659	793	1089	1325	3345	1631	8183	11746	12842	17325	63.7	67.8
D.E.D's	10001	200)			ĺ							.,	~0	115	274	685	700	16.8	39.1
(b) Ballynakill (a) Bencorr		$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 14 \end{array}$	116 64	74	195 23	133 48	150 33	18	5 <u>7</u> 0 112	1 14	14 20	9 43	41 94	50 19	1 <u>15</u> 190	244	302	413	62.9	59.1
(a) Bunowen .		8	185	18	23	28	17	2	88	98	90	117	258	120	683	237	771	1065	88.6	78.6
(b) Cleggan .	· ·	11	81 392	54 145	58 147	$\begin{bmatrix} 70 \\ 240 \end{bmatrix}$	85 335	18 51	$2\overline{85}$ $9\overline{18}$	1 125	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 176 \end{bmatrix}$	5 160	26 375	39 169	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \\ 1005 \end{array}$	289 996	358 1923	538 2387	20.4 59.1	53.7 41.7
(b) Clifden . (b) Cushkillary		41 18	79	66	63	63	18	1	211		6	29	105	46	186	389	397	525	46.9	74.1
(a) Derryeunlagh		6	36		10	12	5 30	4 7	31	10 2	18	20 17	61 40	17 16	126 84	155 159	157 212	$\begin{array}{c} 203 \\ 240 \end{array}$	80,3 39.6	76.4 66.3
(b) Derrylea . (a) Doonloughan	: :	11 11	43 78	20	$\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	51 8	8		1 <u>2</u> 8 18	32	32	68	137	32	301	354	319	444	94.4	79.7
(b) Errislannan		13	99	43	67	66	31	3	210	1	21	27	137 84	56 37	$\frac{242}{225}$	430 290	452 241	656 329	53.5 93.4	65.5 88.1
(a) Illion . (b) Inishbofin .		7 6	52 140	1 83	9 107	6 98	125	37	16 450	23 1	49	32 10	32	70	115	487	565	801	20.4	60.8
(a) Knockboy.		16	310	.			.	2	2	160	210	171	562	189	1292 516	1771 603	1294 729	1897 876	99.8 70.8	93.4 68.8
(a) Moyrus . (a) Owengowla	· ·	22 11	157 152	79	69	35	26	4	213	33 109	43 137	106 136	253 200	81 120	702	753	702	859	100.0	87.7
(b) Rinvyle .	: :	23	269	126	126	232	208	16	708	30	40	31	207	215	523	1189	1231	1824	42.5	65.2
(a) Roundstone	· ·	8 20	207 197	46 103	44 121	36 131	46 154	1 12	173 521	53 4	67 8	133 17	314 149	114 114	681 292	786 690	854 813	1243 1113	79.7 35.9	63.2 62.0
(b) Sillerna . (a) Skannive .		13	183			1	4		5	96	145	194	270	127	832	1050	837	1212	99.4	86.6
	ļ																			
					_								1605	966	5375	4948	11449	13255	46.9	27.0
(b) Galway U. D.	• •		2217	873	1003	1408	2454	336	6074	674	1115	1015	1605	900	3979	4940	11449	10200	40.0	37.3
Galway R. D.	Total	426	3821	478	501	797	891	128	2795	2551	2939	3683	6003	2021	17197	17929	19992	21828	86.0	82.1
D.E.D's-		18	185	1	2		2	2	7	127	135	202	314	154	932	1007	939	1143	99.3	87.8
(a) Annaghdown Aughrim .	. :	27	93	79	84	128	156	36	483	2	1		25	21	49	329	532	638	9.2	51.6
(a) Ballintemple		18	98 108	5 3	17 8	42 26	13 33	7	77 77	116 76	67 87	97 102	164 170	55 40	499 475	513 452	576 552	638 588	86,6 86,1	80.4 76.9
(a) Ballynacourty (a) Barna	: :	20 44	235	10	6	5	14	4	39	183	174	251	421	113	1142	1123	1181	1291	96.7	87.0
Belleville		14	73	66	64	106	126	32	394	3	198	5 126	21 239	21 61	54 678	210 520	448 693	321 683	12.1 97.8	65.4 76.1
(a) Carnmore (a) Carrowbrowne	: :	7 10	120 100	4	3	6	6	2	15 11	124 87	128 102	120	161	67	539	469	550	567	98.0	82.7
(a) Claregalway		15	147	17	1	8	10		36	95	155	184	250	94	778	669	814	871	95.6	76.8
(b) Clarinbridge		21 15	152 114	104 27	80 27	144 13	172 34	12 12	512 113	10 115	28 113	28 94	122 165	71 62	259 549	449 507	771 662	820 672	33.6 82.9	54.8 75.4
(a) Deerpark . (a) Furbogh .		17	103		".	13	2		2	108	124	186	214	57	689	651	691	762	99.7	85.4
(a) Galway R.		11	144	7	34	95	66	5	207	69 338	92 361	136 440	249 721	49 295	595 2155	608	802 2216	735 2679	74.2 97.2	82.7 92.5
(a) Inishmore .	• •	7	490	10	8	16	24	3	61	338	201	220	,21	200				35.0		
		1			[1			(4)	l	1	ish S	1	l	l .	1		1	

Table II. (contd)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

## Control District Selection D	20000 220 (000000)	Divi		WITH												is.			_	
California Principle California Principl					Non-	Irish S	peakers.					Irish	Speaker	s.			of Pers	sons	Spea	kers
GALWAY CO.—cm. Galway R. D.—cm. (c) Kilsummin 1 14 282 2	Urban and Rural Districts, and	of Town-	of House-	7	and under	and under	and under	years.		7	and under	and under	and under	years.			Ordina Resid	ent	as o	6 of
Galway R. D.—on. Col. Minimish									1925	years.					1920		1925	1911	1925	1911
(a) N.E.D's—con. (b) Killisanin	GALWAY CO.—con.																			
OK Mishamm 10 14 282	Galway R. D.—con.							ļ												
(g) Killmains	1																			
(c) Licanhagher	`			-	•	2	. 1	.	2	1	Į.	1		1 1		9				l 1
Go Mayeshare Go		1	n n	41	47	35	33		156	1			1	! !			i i		i	
60 Moyellane	l''		•	37	17	4	16	1	75	A	1	I .		1		1			1	1 I
(6) Seluman (7) Seluman (8) Seluma (12) (7) Seluman (12) (7) Seluman (12) (7) Seluman (12) (7) Seluman (12) (7) Seluman (12) (8) Seluman (12) (13) Seluman (13) (13) Seluman (1 ` '	1	H.	19	19	91		٠		li .		1	1						i .	
(G) Sliersancenens 19 174 6 2 4 55 1 5 7 7 10 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1	l ` ' _ '		и .	1		Į				9		1	1	1	i	1	1			1
[6] Spindlalle	· · ·		4							119	1	1	1	1	,	957	871	1014	100.0	94.4
(c) Studishally - 11 36	1 ' '	R	1	6	2	1	1			H	1		1			1				ł I
Command Comm		ı	8	1:	18		1	1 1	•	И	1	1 -		1	Į.			i	,	
D.E.Drame D.E	1	1	1 -				1	1	ı	1	1		1						П	
D.E.D's— (6) Sallinastek	•	1 200	2 2940	1405	1407	0120	2272	600	0110	201	450	FF.4	1400	1005	0000	0001	10000	15000	20.4	F7 0
Ballymakii		200	2040	1480	1487	2138	3313	629	9112	381	452	554	1496	1097	3980	8821	13092	15263	30.4	57.8
Ballynakill	4 ' '	4	14					34	406	34	83	69	110	39	335	669	741	864	45.2	77.4
6 Boyoumagh		1	1		1			,	1		1	1	1	1			B			
6 Carrownagur		1		H		1	1	1	1	H .		1	1	1			į.			1 1
0 Cloonkeen 17 124 62 56 86 137 7 348 26 25 23 87 68 229 419 577 662 89.7 663.		i i		ll .	1	1	l			9		1	1	,					1	
	1 ' '		9	1			137	7	1	26	25	_	4			1	li .			
		9	11		1										1		н .	1	1	
Saland					1			_				,	1			1			•	1
Kilcroan 19 210 159 133 145 354 99 881 2 2 3 15 35 55 448 936 1142 5.9 32.2	1 ' '		9	В	1		li .	1	I	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	ž.	1 1
(b) Raheen . 14 213 28 37 107 68 7 247 33 90 163 240 132 668 1049 905 1263 72.7 83.1 Scregg . 15 78 57 70 83 120 12 342 10 1 4 13 64 82 250 424 438 19.3 57.1 Templetogher . 23 235 189 171 172 390 104 1026 3 20 55 78 677 1104 1188 7.1 57.0 (b) Toberadosh . 10 151 15 49 135 97 296 . 8 26 154 68 256 489 552 745 64.6 65.6 Toberoe . 13 146 92 99 154 250 63 658 8 20 15 20 21 84 322 742 862 11.3 37.4 Gort R. D. Total 308 2023 1190 1289 1805 2699 536 7319 162 234 353 967 543 2259 5837 9578 11382 23.7 51.3			4	159	133	145	354	90	1			1		1 '	1		B .	i	8	i . I
Scregg	, ,	ā	. 1				1	ſ	1	p	1			1		}	1			
Shankill			1	II.	- 1		1	1	1	Н	1		1		1	1	1		K	
Templetogher 23 235 189 171 172 390 104 1026		1		ll:		1	1		1	1				1		1	B			
Toberroe					1		390	104	1026	II.	.	1 -	- 1	1	1		1		1 -	
Gort R. D. Total 308 2023 1190 1289 1605 2699 536 7319 162 234 353 967 543 2259 5837 9578 11382 23.7 51.3 D.E.D's— Ardamuliwan	•		- 1	i i	1	1	1				1			1	1					1 1
Total 308 2023 1190 1289 1605 2699 538 7319 162 234 353 967 543 2259 5837 9578 11382 23.7 51.3		-	3 140	92	- 99	104	250	- 63	658	8	20		20	- 21	84	322	742	862	11.3	37.4
Ardamullivan	Tot	al 30	8 2023	3 1190	1289	1605	2699	536	7319	162	234	353	967	543	2259	5837	9578	11382	23.7	51.3
(b) Ardrahan		١	9 154	, 70	104	101	047		0=0	_		. .			}				1	
Ballycahalan Beagh	1			li i		1		1			1	1	i -	1	1		1	1 -		1
Beagh	Ballycahalan	. 1	6 10	5 50		l l	1	1	1			-	1	1	1	1	_		R .	
Cappard		1 -	1				1	1	t	1			5	21	26			1	3.1	45.7
(6) Castletaylor			, K		1		i i	1	1	4				- 1		1	B .			
(b) Doorus		· R -		1	1		1	1			_		_			1		4		
6) Drumacoo	■ * * *			и -	1							1		4			*			ا م ا
Kilbeacanty							1		1	1	1	3		53	167	439	N		25.6	
(b) Killeely			,	4			1		1		1						R.			1
(b) Killeenabarra	(b) Killeely			N	1			1	1	_		•		1	1	,		1		1 - 1
Killinny					24	57	1	1	i .		1			1 -		1	H	1		1
(b) Kilthomas				4				•		1	. 6	10	29	27	73	1	1			
(b) Kinvarra	3			¥			1	1		1 .						_	0		•	1 -
Rahasane 20 42 41 43 40 75 5 204 3 2 10 4 19 95 223 208 8.5 45.7 (5) Skehanagh 11 81 36 59 58 84 237 10 24 24 90 19 167 252 404 429 41.3 58.7 Loughrea R. D. D.E.D's— (5) Athenry Total Athenry 18 108 4 24 122 19 169 17 74 53 15 44 203 314 372 597 54.6 52.6							1	1		_	- 1			1	1	1		1 -		1
(5) Skehanagh		. 2	0 4	2 41	43	40	i i					1 '		1	Į.	i	4			11
Total 646 3752 2279 1976 3292 6460 1654 15661 301 860 551 881 637 3230 6226 18891 19149 19.8 32.5 [5] Allle 18 108 4 . 24 122 19 169 17 74 53 15 44 203 314 372 597 54.6 52.6	(5) Skehanagh .	1	1 8	36	59	58	84		1		1			_	1				9	
D.E.D's— (5) Aille Athenry 27 205 071 080 081 087 087 087 087 087 088 088 088 087 087	Tot	al 64	6 375	2 2279	1976	3292	6460	1654	15661	301	880	551	ନୁଦ୍ରୀ	827	3990	доод	19901	10140	10.6	32.5
Athenry 27 205 211 200 224 122 19 109 17 74 53 15 44 203 314 372 597 54.6 52.5			Ì								300	301	361	001	0230	0220	10091	18148	19.0	1
	1 7 7	1	1		1 -		1	1			1		1		1		1	1	1	1 -

⁽a) Irish Speaking

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	1014	LOIUN,	, 17 111			Speaker		JRES I	14011		Irish Sp								
					-	<u> </u>	·				<u>.</u>	I		1		Total of Per Ordin	rsons	iri Spea as %	
Countles, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-	No. of House-	Under	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years.	Total.	Under 7	and under	and under	and under	60 years.	Total	Total	Resid		Popul	
District Freezents District	lands.	holds.	years.	14 years.	26 years.	60 years.	and over		years.	14	26	60 years.	and over	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
GALWAY CO.—con.																			
Loughrea R. Dcon.					,												l		
D. E. D's—con.																			
Ballynagar	18	119	58	81	79	168	89	475 522	•	99	3 45	2 3	3	8	21 142	483 669	454 673	1.7 22.0	4.6 21.1
(b) Bracklagh Bullaun	28 10	132 73	94 34	40	69 67	344 108	15 39	288	i	7	5	7	11	31	136	319	321		42.4
Bullaun (b) Cappalusk	22	110	28	42	92	128	9	299	50	35	37	130	51	303	347	602	638		54.4
(b) Castleboy	16	134	18	12	25	61	7	123	14	47	92	130	43	326 17	144 192	380	313 419	- 1	46.0 45.8
Cloonkeen	13	73	56	50	91	139	27	363 101	•	:	$\frac{\cdot}{2}$	6	10 16	25	90	126	149		60.4
(b) Colmanstown	3	$\begin{array}{c c} 27 \\ 132 \end{array}$	23 106	15 104	16 151	46 246	38	645	4	ļ 8	18	29	7	66	263	711	681		38.6
Craughwell Derrylaur	$\begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	65	37	52	84	111	38	322	2			3	11	16	200	338	432		46.3
(b) Drumkeary	39	195	143	4	110	357	15	629	13	174	51	43	24	305	159	934	730		21.8
Graigabbey	13	58	56	42	52	110	29	289		:		2	3 16	5 47	175 127	294 568	314 503		55.7 25.2
Grange	26	115	82	83	94	228	34 22	521 280	13	3	4 2	11 14	16	34	162	314	297	- 1	54.5
Greethill	18	52	43 57	56 34	61 70	98 73	22 13	280 247	10	27	14	34	31	116	218	363	457	32.0	47.7
(b) Kilchreest	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ 25 \end{array}$	70 80	50	57	96	152	31	386	1	2	6	5	16	30	169	416	432	1	39.1
Kilconickny Kilconierin	21	69	63	43	56	125	21	308		6	1	13	10	30	96	338	362	The state of the s	26.5
(b) Killimor	13	88	54	53	87	155	11	360	5	8	15	54	44	126	$\begin{array}{c} 207 \\ 274 \end{array}$	486 566	548 613	25.9 3.5	37.8 44.7
Killogilleen	34	108	72	73	117	224	60	546			4 13	13	3 1	20 114	126	597	545	- 1	23.1
Kilmeen	18	108	34	43	120	217 173	69 43	483 190	37 49	63 53	23	8	.	133	238	445	458	29.9	52.0
Kilreekill	19	88 87	20 23	24	52 38	108	21	312	2	57	21	73	33	186	58	376	419	49.5	13.4
(b) Kilteskill	20 18	88	87	53	104	153	10	407	7	31	33	60	29	160	194	567	497	28.2	39.0
Kiltullagh Lackalea	12	40	27	17	22	73	17	156		1	1	4	15	21	61	177	180	11.9	33.9
(b) Leitrim	15	99	59	1	92	173	15	340	•	105	40	23	18	186 10	110 J2	526 276	512 334	35.4 3.6	21.5 3.6
Loughatorick	3	57	50	41	48	90	37	266	•	1		7	2	10	134	445	470	3.0	28.5
Loughrea Rural .	34	88	64	77 366	90 499	165 946	49 577	445 2699	•	2	6	6	8	22	423	2721	2388	0.8	17.7
Loughrea Urban •	31 18	433 147	311 76	97	117	229	73	592		1		2	26	29	139	621	655	4.7	21.2
Marblehill (b) Mountain	10	72	33	16	46	65	10	170		37	18	17	29	101	179	271	336	37.3	53.3
(b) Mountain	20	36	29	19	24	73	6	151	3	4	:	4	10	21 30	79 130	172 321	203 374	12.2 9.3	38.9 34.8
Raford	12	61	36	46	64	122	23	291	5 62	4	2 10	14 66	5 52	194	252	512	505	37.9	49.9
(b) Tiaquin	13 9	89 146	14 67	79 53	123 97	90 218	12 102	318 537	02	4 3	10	8	1	22	57	559	749	3.9	7.6
Woodford	-9	140			-														
Mountbellew R. D. Total	314	2426	1293	1448	2298	3647	712	9398	488	415	407	943	625	2878	6555	12276	14203	23.4	46.2
D.E.D's	15	96	56	46	87	203	31	423	2	1	2	3	20	28	144	451	540	6.2	26.7
Annagh · · ·	20	169	107	122	181	348	48	806				1	12	13	656	819	1024	1.6	64.1
Ballynakill	15	99	68	69	137	194	40	508	4	11	2	14	8	39 32	250 323	547 609	535 645	7.1 5.3	46.7 50.1
Castleblakeney	16	119	77	101	157	222	20	577 956	1	3	7	18	13 26	49	395	1005	1166	4.9	33.9
Castleffrench	41	197	130 63	178 80	225 160	321	102 71	714	8	37	25	20	11	101	200	815	997	12.4	20.1
Clonbrock	23 20	181 221	29	23	34	46	4	136	137	136	203	380	112	968	917	1104	1302	87.7	70.4
(b) Cloonkeen (b) Coolloo	22	159	128	96	132	207	10	573	22	36	43	83	61	245	504	818	840	30.0	
(b) Coolloo \cdot \cdot \cdot (b) Derryglassaun \cdot \cdot	20	232	24	86	255	187	9	561	162	95	44	193	159 43	653 122	769 692	1214 1816	1377 1948	53.8 6.7	55.8 35.5
Killeroran	33	353	299	272	356	562	205	1694 762	$\frac{2}{1}$	6	34	37 23	12	44	591	806	1066	5.5	
Killian · · ·	16	149	109 160	109	165 224	317	62 58	1018	23	29	21	73	56	202	691	1220	1635	16,6	
Mountbellew	31 26	239 127	7	66	105	160	10	348	108	32	2	63	82	287	313	635	648	45.2	
(b) Mounthazel	18	85	36	23	80	141	42	322	18	23	22	22	10	95	110	417	480	22.8	22.9
Oughterard R. D.	253	2926	329	267	392	351	43	1382	1734	2263	2807	4393	1744	12941	14397	14323	16736	90.4	86.0
D.E.D's-		1								0.0	00	150	70	447	504	447	532	100.0	94.7
(a) Camus · · ·	6	105	;	1 ::	:		1:	62	67 207	66 251	343	150 569	72 176	447 1546	1579	1608	1890	97.4	
(a) Cloonbur	36	1	18	11	5	23	5	62	107	180	273	416	146		1457	1122	1591	100.0	
(a) Cong	$\begin{array}{c c} & 22 \\ & 10 \end{array}$		- 1	1 .			:	:	290		513	657	286	l l	2178	2115	2287	100.0	
(a) Crumpaun	. 1 7	i .		1:	:	:	.	\ .	47	48	62	139	46	1	325	342	412	100.0	1
(a) Cur · ·	. 16			1 .		-			351	1	1	1	178	1	2075	1928 347	2167 354	100.0 100.0	l .
(a) Gorumna																		ILUV.U	93.2
(a) Gorumna (a) Kilcummin .	. 11	69			1 .		!		27	1	1		1	l l			1		62 1
(a) Gorumna (a) Kikummin . (b) Letterbrickaun .		69		1	1 .	65			27	62	1	- 1	1	1	372		590	30.8	63.1

⁽a) Irish Speaking.

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

								URES	 							-			
				No.	n-Irish	Speake	rs.				Irish	Speake	rs.			Tota	No. rsons		ish
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and	No. of	No. of		7	14	26				7.	14	26	40			Ordir	rsons narily dent	as ' Popul	akers % of
District Electoral Divisions.		House- holds.	Under 7	and under	and under	and under	gears.	Total.	Under 7	under	and under	and under	years.	Total	Total			- Opui	,
			years.	14 years.	26 years.	60 years.	and over	1925	years.	years.	years.	years.	and	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	191
GALWAY CO.—con.																			
Oughterard R. D.—con.																			
-													ĺ						
D.E.D's—con. (a) Letterfore	25	81	50	19	27	47	6	149	16	34	49	94	34	227	323	974	440	00.4	
(a) Lettermore	10	209		19	27	41		149	154	187	286	297	130	1054	1244	376 1056	1316	99.9	
(a) Oughterard	44	370	81	97	160	188	23	549	143	161	177	413	223	1117	1228	1666	1890	67.0	1
(a) Ross	11	65	٠.						61	85	71	113	22	352	251	352	307	100.0	81.
(a) Turlough (a) Wormhole	12	245 269	86	83	107	1 27	3	1	210	241	319	383	154	1307	1452	1308	1556	99.9	
(a) wormhole	31	209		00	107	21	3	306	54	108	180	408	148	898	1079	1204	1404	74,6	76.
Portumna R. D.						,								:					
Total D.E.D's—	224	1675	1090	914	1405	3059	917	7385	138	229	172	78	26	643	795	8028	8681	8.0	9.
Abbeyville	8	80	52	60	76	161	59	408	1	2				2	71	410	530	.5	13.
Ballyglass	12	58	34	27	69	137	33	300	3	8	3	2		16	5	316	387	5.1	1
Coos	4		46	55	66	123	75	365			1		.	1	23	366	424	.3	
Derrew	9	63	44	39	40	102	39	264		1	1	1	1	4	38	268	269	1.5	1
Drummin Eyrecourt	12 12	118 126	51 73	60 47	111	176 211	120	518 499	-	.	2	1		1	21	519	727	.2	
Killimor	21	169	100	40	140	273	69	622	51	78	68	1 15	6	218	41 136	504 840	625 829	1.0 26.0	1
Kilmalinoge	16	69	38	22	44	128	39	271	7	8	2	3	.	20	17	291	310	6.9	+
Kilquain	12	90	74	74	63	173	27	411	5	8	12	1		26	31	437	421	5.9	1
Meelick	18	89	51	46	80	176	54	407	l .						20	407	441		4.
Moat Pallas	9 21	63 136	61 120	35 118	67 123	108 281	36 74	307	8	5	7		1	21	21	328	308	6,4	1
Portumna	43	352	228	223	312	656	166	716 1585	4 32	6 42	32	3 23	1 6	23 135	73	739	658	3.1	
Tiranascragh	7	61	51	57	70	127	29	334	1	2	32	2.5		5	166	1720 339	1998 242	7.8 1.5	1
(b) Tynagh	20	111	67	11	44	227	29	378	27	69	35	26	9	166	116	544	512	30.5	1
Tuam R. D. Total	624	5446	1539	1490	2436	2798	382	QRAE	2458	2560	2165	7046	0005	10104	100-0				
D.E.D's—		0110	1000	1100	2100	2130	302	0040	2400	2500	2109	7040	2895	18124	19379	26769	29127	67.7	66.
(b) Abbey East	17	94	7	5	62	84	10	168	89	78	30	85	33	315	230	483	371	65.2	62.
(a) Abbey West	11	124 210	73		5	5		83	11	87	102	208	72	480	446	563	628	85.3	t
(a) Addergoole (a) Annaghdown	12	131			2			2	120 98	169	184 168	398 231	123	994	947	994	1343	100.0	1
(a) Ballinderry	12	57	30		1 -	:	:	30	12	27	48	105	93 50	689 242	546 219	691	679	99.7	1
(a) Ballinduff	10	52	١.			1	1	2	20	38	72	98	36	264	238	272 266	287 318	89.0 99.2	
(a) Ballynapark	16	145	87	15	6	2		110	21	126	164	240	67	618	617	728	850	84.9	
(a) Beaghmore	7	65	10	1	10	12		33	47	58	68	119	22	314	291	347	348	90.5	
(a) Belaclare (b) Carrowrevagh	13 17	183	9	16	10	20	2	48	141	132	166	309	132	880	767	928	1048	94.8	73.
(b) Carrowrevagh (a) Claretuam	20	109		20	50 12	47 22	6 1	132 38	48 117	82 116	77 138	141 249	85 60	433	375	565	494	76,6	1
(b) Clonbern	19	124		18	28	28	5	79	113	99	108	153	86	680 559	567 316	718 638	702 535	94.7 87.6	1
(a) Cummer	16	82	69	7	4	13	1	94	7	81	87	129	57	361	294	455	429	79.3	1
(b) Donaghpatrick	13	132	<u> </u>	84	105	27		216	105	19	17	230	51	422	567	638	687	66.1	82.
(a) Doonbally (b) Dunmore North	30 19	199 276	1 110	3 106	10 151	207	23	18 597	92 50	124	180	366	130	892	804	910	1042	98.0	77.5
(b) Dunmore South	23	214	124	198	135	250	68	597 775	50 3	60	67	190 80	194 95	561 204	876	1158	1496	48.4	ı
(a) Foxhall	17	184	32	38	64	104	4	242	101	58	80	238	138	615	590 723	979 857	1122 1021	20.8 71.8	
(b) Headford	29	182	8	64	151	87		310	107	19	5	310	23	464	491	774	906	71.8 59.9	54.2
(b) Hillsbrook	19	165	100	52	96	103	7	358	54	63	86	181	102	486	524	844	871	57.6	60.2
(a) Kilbennan	5 13	127 66	2	7	62 13	36 28	;	99	103	105	90	192	59	549	551	648	697	84.7	79.1
(a) Killeany	10	97	. 1	′	10	28	1	51	48 91	33 55	43 84	131	25	280	263	331	339	84,6	77.6
(a) Killeen	31	150						:	115	115	149	151 250	76 110	457 739	385 551	457	469	100.0	82.1
(b) Killererin	20	103	22	45	52	33	5	157	36	39	47	143	69	334	357	739 491	723 534	100.0 68.0	76.2 66.9
	16	90	4	12	28	23		67	56	52	64	182	57	411	430	478	530	86.0	81.1
(a) Killower	26	221		87	210	72		369	144	37	17	377	70	645	1040	1014	1297	63.6	80.2
(a) Killower	it '			2	3	3		65	16	87	100	189	71	463	403	528	546	87.7	73.8
(a) Killower	17	104	57			7.0		7.00			انتسا	1		l . '		:	010 1		,
(a) Killower (b) Killursa (a) Kilmoylan (a) Kilshanvy	17 8	150	11	36	38	16 37	1	102	46	74 70	106	247	83	556	603	658	778	84.5	
(a) Killower	17	9 9	!!			16 37 47	1 12 3	111	99	79	99	152	100	529	513	658 640	778 697	84.5 82.7	77.5 73.6
(a) Killower (b) Killursa (a) Kilmoylan (a) Kilshanvy (b) Levally	17 8 20	150 125	11	36 22	38 40	37	12						100			658	778	84.5 82.7 90.3	

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	Div	ision,	, WIT	н Со	MPAR	ATIVI	E Fig	URES	FROM	THE	1911	CEN	sus	KETU.	RNS.			1	
	N.o.	N.		<u> </u>		Speakers	5. 1					Speaker	rs.			Tota of Pe Ordin	rsons	iri: Spea as %	kers
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House- holds.	Under 7 years.	and under	and under 26	26 and under 60	60 years. and over	Total.	Under 7 years.	and under 14 years.	and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years, and over	Total 1925	Total 1911	1925		Popula	ition.
				years.	years.	years.		1020		J (11111									
GALWAY CO.—con.												,							
Tuam R. D.—con.																			
D.E.D's—con. (b) Ryehill (b) Tuam R (b) Tuam U	11 23 29	83 170 545	14 101 529	50 96 319	62 121 602	50 163 971	7 42 163	183 523 2584	80 43 7	32 43 44	42 42 171	105 122 163	29 87 51	288 337 436	298 641 1049	471 860 3020	422 1107 2980	61.1 39.2 14.4	57.9
CLARE CO	1704	15069	7378	7116	11024	22071	4917	52506	1856	3382	3260	5969	4357	18824	34324	71330	81785	26.4	42.0
Ballyvaghan R. D. Total	155	684	271	226	403	411	24	1335	175	264	342	921	340	2042	2304	3377	3651	60.5	63.1
D.E.D's (b) Abbey	17	120	59	28	99	51	4	241	13	35	68	190	42	348	436	589	643	59.1	
(b) Carran (b) Castletown	17 27	49 32	8 7	3 1	2	19		30 19	22 23	30 21	36 25	73 64	27 13	188 146	126	218 165	210 176	86.2 88.5	67.0
(b) Derreen	9 10	46 101	3 12	31	24 30	13 48	6	71	29 27	78	8 63	73 119	18 69	128 356	171 373	199 467	219 592	64.3 76.2	1
(a) Drumcreehy (a) Gleninagh	5	57		25	31	12		68	37	21	37 38	86	38 45	219 230	267 282	287 604	322 636	76.3 38.1	ı
(b) Lisdoonvarna (b) Mount Elva	10 13	118 49	82 38	58 24	95 29	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 131\\22\end{array}$	8	374 114	1	28		115 73	35	151	184	265	296	57.0	1
(b) Noughaval	19	36	23	20	38	49	5	135 117	8	11 25	13 10	19 69	21 12	72 127	108 152	207 244	207 231	34.8 52.0	
(b) Oughtmama (b) Rathborney	14	51 25	25 14	15 6	31 24	46 11		55	'.	7		40		77	87	132	119	58.3	1
(*, ***********************************	-	-						-		-							-		
Corrofin R. D.	195	872	421	344	568	1269	219	2821	126	208	207	378	278	1197	2071	4018	4483	29.8	46.9
D.E.D's— Ballyeighter	6	21	14	19	26	48	5	112					41	4 150	41 201	116 436	122 497	3,4 34,4	1
(b) Boston \cdot \cdot	29 28	98 185	46 118	38 72	78 97	112 284	12 38	286 609	16 19	23 62	20 48	50 50	57	236	415	845	946	27.9	43.9
(b) Corrofin \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot	14	49	2	1	11	12	2	28	33	28		83	19 44	191 173	121 280	219 431	231 442	87.2 40.1	ı
(b) Killinaboy · ·	21 19	95 105	37 59	22 75	76 64	113 159	10 30	258 387	20 5	18 11	27 26	64 40	49	131	344	518	551	25.3	1
(b) Kiltoraght	33	131	43	55	99	217	74	488] ;	11	5	5	1	26 153	186	514 423	605 474	5.1 36.2	1
(b) Rath	17 28	85 103	45 57	25 37	45 72	143 181	12 36	270 383	21 12	23 32	21 32	54 32	25	133	196	516	612	25.8	
(b) Ruan . · ·	-				 		_			_		-							
Enuis R. D. Total D.E.D's—	421	2607	1569	1567	2345	5057	1446	11984	65	225	269	200	368		4025	13111	14051	8.6	
Clareabbey	23	252	143	162	216	469 198	96 65	1086 482	7	5	4 3	11	5	29	232 61	1115 491	1176 552	2.6 1.8	
Glenagh · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 29	120 153	33 90	69 68	117 108	277	74	617	i	1	3	9	10	29	294	646	773	4.5	38.0
Doore	28	142	63	86	121	259	77 34	606 304	i	11 2	9	7	1	23 10	154 29	629 314	671 352	3.7 3.2	,
Drumline (b) Dysert	14 22	70 104	58 64	57	51 64	117	28	354	19	19		44	33	132	273	486	522	27.2	52.3
Ennis Rural	31	236	147	143	255 97	886 189	475 40	1906 493	2	75 2	120	29 10	95 32	321 49	690 346	2227 542	2214 639	14.4 9.0	1
(b) Furroor · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13 17	103 130	74 97	93 88	141	244	43	613	12	1	3	9	36	61	227	674	708	9.1	32.
(b) Killanniv	22	142	101	104	169	276	51 60	701 506	3	11	1	4 3	1	77 18	297 186	778 524	811 567	9.9 3.4	1
Killone Kilnamona	17 28	116 145	55 88	62 94	113 144	216 242	65	633	14	20	18	26	52	130	324	763	798	17.0	40.0
Kilraghtis	15	73	73	64	67	132	54	390 414	2	3	2 2	13	1 44	10 59	88 318	400 473	334 552	2.5	
(b) Kinturk	10 21		52 117	69 115	109	168 318	16 58	806		34	1	12	6	69	71	875	1000	12.5 7.9	
Sixmilebridge	18	129	82	63	76	229	40	490		4	1 .	3 2		9 38	57	499	558	1.8	10.2
Spancelhill		11	69 78	1	44 75	179 186	42 39	367 438	:	15 1	1	2	:	38	100 155	405 440	424 448	9.4 0.5	1
Templemaley	17	2	64	1	108		49	457		3	1	2	5	11	58	468	503	2.4	1
Tomfinlough	1 1.	109	0+	36	72	152	40	321	1	9		11	4	41	65	362	449	11.3	1

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS

Care Company	Total ARE CO.—con. Total Ballagh	5 5 50 5 5 50 5 5 50 5 5 50 6 7 7 2 6 6 6 6 7 2 6 7
CLARE CO.—com. Ensistimon R. D. J.E.D'9— Total 318 3018 1376 1385 1996 3446 607 8780 563 869 782 2657 1440 0726 6625 14500 18882 39.6 D.E.D'9— D.E.D'9— D.E.D'9— Ballaghe	ARE CO.—con. D.E.D's— Annagh 13 182 44 49 114 206 6 419 31 102 45 171 87 436 555 855 1105 51. Ballagh 8 98 22 6 53 83 1 165 40 39 30 96 58 263 368 428 506 61. Ballyea 21 154 94 66 133 210 41 544 29 35 29 78 83 254 483 798 878 31. Ballysteen 18 141 80 94 64 139 24 401 27 43 51 89 91 301 557 702 824 42. Ballyvaskin 15 125 58 112 90 160 29 449 1 11 64 85 161 382 610 677 26. Cloghaun 11 83 42 49 71 58 2 222 1 2 11 96 51 161 289 383 434 42. Cloonanaha 14 139 75 44 88 113 5 325 74 67 36 160 94 431 489 756 832 57. Clooney 12 82 29 37 67 71 6 210 22 43 45 83 58 251 361 481 493 54. Formoyle 10 80 48 55 76 109 37 325 1 7 7 7 27 28 70 270 395 509 1509	55 50 50 50 50 50 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Emissimmon R. D. Total 318 3018 1376 1350 1369 3446 607 8780 5693 888 782 2037 1446 8728 5225 14506 16882 39.5	Total 318 3018 1376 1355 1996 3446 607 8780 593 868 782 2037 1446 5726 9525 14506 16882 39. D.E.D's— Annagh 13 182 44 49 114 206 6 419 31 102 45 171 87 436 555 855 1105 51. Ballagh 8 98 22 6 53 83 1 165 40 39 30 96 58 263 368 428 506 61. Ballyea 21 154 94 66 133 210 41 544 29 35 29 78 83 254 483 798 878 31. Ballysteen 18 141 80 94 64 139 24 401 27 43 51 89 91 301 557 702 824 42. Ballyvaskin 15 125 58 112 90 160 29 449 1 11 64 85 161 382 610 677 26. Cloghaun 11 83 42 49 71 58 2 222 1 2 11 96 51 161 289 383 434 42. Cloonanaha 14 139 75 44 88 113 5 325 74 67 36 160 94 431 489 756 832 57. Clooney 12 82 29 37 67 71 6 210 22 43 45 83 58 251 361 461 493 54. Ennistimon 38 492 241 173 365 733 223 1735 104 132 104 167 96 603 1381 2338 2786 25. Formoyle 10 80 48 55 76 109 37 325 1 77 7 27 28 70 270 395 509 17	0 50 4 72 8 56 9 65 4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
D.E.D.S. D.E	D.E.D's— Annagh 13 182 44 49 114 206 6 419 31 102 45 171 87 436 555 855 1105 51. Ballagh 8 98 22 6 53 83 1 165 40 39 30 96 58 263 368 428 506 61. Ballysteen 18 141 80 94 66 133 210 41 544 29 35 29 78 83 254 483 798 878 31. Ballyvaskin 15 125 58 112 90 160 29 449 1 11 64 85 161 382 610 677 26. Cloghaun 11 83 42 49 71 58 2 222 1 2 11 96 51 161 289 383 434 42. Cloonanaha 14 139 75 44 88 113 5 325 74 67 36 160 94 431 489 756 832 57. Clooney	0 50 4 72 8 56 9 65 4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
District District	D.E.D's— Annagh 13 182 44 49 114 206 6 419 31 102 45 171 87 436 555 855 1105 51. Ballagh	0 50 4 72 8 56 9 65 4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
Amangh 13 182 44 49 114 200 6 419 31 102 43 171 87 436 535 855 1100 310	Annagh	4 72 8 56 9 65 4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
5) Ballage . 21 164 94 66 133 210 4 16 644 29 5 20 20 7 8 32 3 36 8 428 000 61.4 5) Ballyes . 21 164 94 66 133 210 47 664 29 5 20 7 8 32 24 48 3 60 61.4 5) Ballyescen . 18 144 80 94 40 133 210 41 27 43 51 80 91 301 657 702 824 42.9 6) Ballyescen . 18 144 80 94 40 14 80 24 40 17 80 160 27 26.4 5 10 10 26 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Ballagh	4 72 8 56 9 65 4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
39 Ballyvaten 18	Ballysteen	9 65 4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
5) Ballywakish	Ballyvaskin	4 56 0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
9) Cloghaun	Cloghaun	0 66 0 58 4 73 8 49
9) Cloonachas 14 139 75 44 88 133 5 325 74 67 36 160 94 431 489 756 822 47.0 5) Clooney 12 88 29 37 67 71 6 210 22 43 45 83 88 201 481 238 238 2786 28.8 6) Ensistimon 38 492 241 173 365 733 223 1735 104 167 96 605 1381 2338 2786 28.8 6) Ensistimon 180 48 576 576 109 73 225 17 7 7 28 70 28 70 395 509 6) Killaspiglonane 9 94 62 72 103 141 305 408 9 12 16 25 38 100 468 779 876 20.4 6) Killaspiglonane 9 94 62 72 103 141 305 408 9 12 16 25 38 100 468 779 876 20.4 6) Killaspiglonane 11 122 69 75 73 162 27 406 16 44 43 71 37 211 396 617 719 34.2 6) Larrage 15 44 29 23 31 71 11 165 44 43 71 37 211 396 617 719 34.2 6) Magheraresgh 21 119 48 67 77 123 12 319 19 25 49 118 72 288 477 606 332 381 6) Millowamabay 19 261 77 17 20 20 14 649 71 80 78 166 183 348 786 828 827 6) Millowamabay 10 261 77 19 214 402 70 118 61 21 228 67 68 1104 1198 60.3 6) Smithstown 13 65 41 25 37 80 94 162 21 22 24 47 47 47 47 47 48 48 6) Smithstown 13 158 75 872 105 222 461 5385 233 366 371 477 445 1882 3430 7207 821 822 6) Magheraresgh 11 87 87 61 126 21 223 37 60 14 17 39 48 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2	Cloonanaha 14 139 75 44 88 113 5 325 74 67 36 160 94 431 489 756 832 57. Clooney 12 82 29 37 67 71 6 210 22 43 45 83 58 251 361 461 493 54. Ennistimon 38 492 241 173 365 733 223 1735 104 132 104 167 96 603 1381 2338 2786 25. Formoyle 10 80 48 55 76 109 37 325 1 7 7 27 28 70 270 395 509 17	58 4 73 8 49
b) Bonnistianon	Ennistimon 38 492 241 173 365 733 223 1735 104 132 104 167 96 603 1381 2338 2786 25. Formoyle 10 80 48 55 76 109 37 325 1 7 7 27 28 70 270 395 509 175	3 49
5) Formoyie 10 80 48 55 76 100 37 325 1 7 7 7 27 28 87 0 270 395 509 17.7 b) Killenora 19 171 79 10 129 251 51 500 5 15 28 89 53 159 485 778 876 201 17.7 b) Killenora 19 171 79 10 129 251 51 500 5 15 28 89 53 159 485 700 825 700 839 19.7 b) Killenora 19 171 79 10 129 251 51 500 5 15 28 89 53 159 485 700 825 700 839 19.7 b) Killenora 11 122 10 182 11 1 0 0 9 9 2 10 11 142 131 324 107 825 700 865 1007 95.4 b) Liacannor 11 122 00 75 73 102 27 406 16 44 10 92 12 22 70 167 233 278 29.8 b) Liacannor 11 122 00 75 73 102 27 406 16 44 43 71 37 211 396 617 719 34.2 b) Larraga 15 64 28 42 61 35 1 108 3 22 26 88 45 144 203 323 331 49.4 b) Magherareagh 21 119 48 57 70 123 12 319 19 28 49 118 72 286 477 605 704 473 369 319 39 30 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310	Formoyle 10 80 48 55 76 109 37 325 1 7 7 27 28 70 270 395 509 17	- 1
D. Killenfora 10 171 79 110 129 251 51 620 5 15 28 88 83 159 468 779 979 304 320 31 71 30 408 320 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 3		715
0 Killadpspednane 9	Kilfonome 1 10 1 171 70 110 100 071 71	
5 Killadany	Killaspuglonane . • . 9 94 62 72 103 141 30 408 9 12 16 25 38 100 365 508 539 19.	- 1
b) Liareannee . 11 1 122 69 75 73 162 27 406 16 44 43 71 37 211 396 617 710 34. b) Liarraga 1.5 84 29 42 61 35 1 168 3 22 26 68 45 104 205 332 331 48.4 b) Migheraraagh . 21 119 48 67 79 193 12 319 19 28 49 118 72 286 477 605 704 47.3 b) Migheraraagh . 19 361 171 195 214 462 76 1118 6 21 22 28 68 168 303 679 1421 1812 21.3 b) Migheraraagh . 21 119 48 67 79 193 12 319 19 28 49 118 72 286 168 303 679 1421 1812 21.3 b) Migheraraagh . 19 361 171 195 214 462 76 1118 6 21 22 28 81 18 19 121 155 56 681 1104 1186 70.3 b) Migheraraagh . 19 361 171 195 214 462 76 1118 6 21 22 28 81 105 306 681 1104 1186 70.3 b) Moy . 21 221 104 25 37 80 9 102 10 14 11 39 48 122 185 314 324 38.9 KIlladysert R. D. Total 131 1518 755 872 1055 2252 451 5385 233 566 371 477 445 1882 3490 7267 8216 25.9 D) Clondagad . 12 145 48 37 61 126 22 12 203 43 61 75 111 198 388 419 681 717 67.0 Coolmeen . 13 122 27 60 116 236 21 203 48 61 75 111 198 388 419 681 717 67.0 Killidhaysert . 23 267 169 209 250 443 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 1317 1449 11.8 Killidhaysert . 23 267 169 209 250 443 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 1317 1449 11.8 Killidhaysert . 23 267 169 209 250 443 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 1317 1449 11.8 Killidhaysert . 23 267 189 209 250 443 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 1317 1449 11.8 Killidhan . 12 163 75 62 103 297 7 804 5 31 18 18 86 235 689 839 12.3 b) Liakeasey . 3 122 64 57 30 76 10 236 74 68 89 121 94 446 206 20 65 700 65.4 Killidhan . 12 153 66 122 27 15 493 - 5 5 5 5 5 60 75 354 568 889 12.3 b) Liakeasey . 3 122 53 69 61 38 27 77 804 5 8 8 8 918 1735 1345 5426 10881 18229 2183 600 65.4 Colleaning hy liake . 15 15 240 77 540 96 13 1 1 16 34 160 477 700 857 22.9 Colleaning hy liake . 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	77.1	1 76
b) Lurraga	Tirennen 11 199 60 75 79 169 97 406 16 44 40 71 97 97 97 97	Ţ
3) Magherareagh	Turrege 15 64 20 40 61 25 1 160 0 20 26 60 47 116 34.	
b) Miltownmalbay . 19 361 171 195 214 482 76 1118 6 21 22 86 168 303 679 1421 1812 21.35) Moy 21 221 104 62 139 320 14 549 71 80 78 196 121 555 681 1104 1198 50.3) Smithstown . 13 66 41 25 37 80 9 192 10 14 11 30 48 122 185 314 324 38.9 Killadysert R. D. Total 131 1518 755 872 1055 2252 461 5395 233 356 371 477 445 1882 3430 7267 8216 25.5 Ballymacally . 11 87 45 71 63 138 45 362 22 14 7 13 19 75 137 437 367 177 67.0 Coolmeen . 13 122 27 60 116 237 34 474 . 8 8 8 7 5 28 193 502 312 5.6 Kilchreset . 19 144 138 114 117 245 61 673 6 4 2 9 13 3 4 366 707 911 4.6 Killadysert . 2 3 267 109 209 250 483 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 137 1449 11.9 Killodin . 12 163 75 62 103 297 67 604 5 31 18 13 18 85 236 569 89 12.3) Killmurry . 9 128 65 48 70 197 7 387 5 69 27 88 53 188 236 569 60 65.4 Killadysert 23 267 109 209 250 483 69 1190 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 1317 1449 11.9 Killodin . 12 163 75 62 103 297 67 604 5 31 18 13 18 85 236 569 89 18.3) Killmurry . 9 128 65 48 70 197 7 387 5 69 27 88 53 188 236 569 67 32.0 Liescaey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 1286 74 68 89 121 Liescaey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 1286 74 68 89 124 46 40 682 700 66.4 Killodin . 12 163 75 62 103 297 67 604 5 31 18 138 18 86 235 689 899 12.3 Liescaey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 1286 74 68 89 124 46 40 682 700 66.4 Killodin . 12 163 75 62 103 297 67 604 5 31 18 13 18 85 236 569 67 32.0 Liescaey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 1286 74 68 89 121 10 10 872 860 812 292 1881 Liescaey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 136 77 7 387 5 60 27 78 85 5 188 224 68 68 Liescaey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 138 77 75 10 96 13 1 16 34 160 427 7 700 86.4 (b) Kilrush U. D	Magherareagh 21 119 48 57 79 123 12 319 19 28 49 118 72 286 477 605 704 47	1
Killadysert R. D. Total 131 1518 755 872 1055 2252 461 6385 233 356 371 477 445 1882 3430 7287 8216 25.9	Milltownmalbay 19 361 171 195 214 462 76 1118 6 21 22 86 168 303 679 1421 1812 21.5	
Killadysert R. D. Total D.E.D's— Ballymacally . 11 87 45 71 63 138 45 362 22 14 7 13 19 75 137 437 367 17.2 Coolmeen . 13 122 27 60 116 237 34 474 . 8 8 7 5 28 193 602 612 5.6 Kilchrest . 19 144 136 114 117 245 61 673 6 4 2 9 13 34 366 707 911 4.8 Killadysert . 2 3 267 169 209 226 463 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 137 1449 11.9 Killadysert . 2 3 267 169 209 269 483 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 137 1449 11.9 Killadysert . 2 3 122 57 60 18 70 197 7 387 5 69 21 3 18 13 18 86 236 689 839 12.3 Silkanury . 9 128 65 48 70 197 7 387 5 69 88 121 8 18 18 2 236 669 676 32.0 Silkacey . 3 122 54 57 39 76 10 236 74 68 89 121 25 146 682 700 66.4 Silkace . 13 125 36 20 39 89 19 203 61 66 77 123 76 293 273 696 642 66.9 Kilrush R. D. D.E.D's— Cabermurphy . 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493 . 5 5 5 5 60 75 354 568 572 13.2 Kilrush R. D. D.E.D's— Cabermurphy . 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493 . 5 5 5 5 60 75 354 568 572 13.2 (b) Cloonadrum . 11 151 98 125 240 77 540 96 13 1 18 3 2 11 10 302 480 599 22.9 Coolmalare	Smithstown 19 85 41 95 97 90 0 109 10 14 11 90 40 109 107	
D.E.D's	38.9	57
D.E.D's		
D.E.D's— Ballymecally	m + 1 404 4m20 4m	
b) Clondagad		41
6) Glondagad		37
Kilchreest	Clondagad 12 145 48 37 61 126 21 293 43 61 75 111 98 388 419 681 717 57.6	1
Kilfiddane	Wilshmoot 10 144 196 114 117 945 61 650 0 4 0 0 20 10 002 012 8.0	
Killedysert	Kilfeldene 9 148 70 141 137 246 01 695 7 6 9 99 49 40 107 911 4.8	
Killofin	Killadysert 23 267 169 209 250 463 69 1160 17 29 46 30 35 157 561 1317 1449 116	1
b) Liscasey	Killofin 12 163 75 62 103 297 67 604 5 31 18 13 18 85 235 689 839 12.3	
b) Lisheen	Tiggsey 3 192 54 57 30 76 10 926 74 69 90 191 04 446 466 466 466	1
Rinealon	Ligheen 13 125 36 20 20 20 10 202 61 56 77 102 77 200 002 700 65.4	
(b) Kilrush U. D	Ringslen 7 67 20 53 60 128 27 208 10 16 4 10 50 042 00.8	i
Kilrush R. D. Total 236 3911 1779 1750 2730 5547 997 12803 540 888 918 1735 1345 5426 10881 18229 21981 29.8 D.E.D's— Cahermurphy 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493 5 5 5 60 75 354 568 572 13.2 (b) Cloonadrum 11 151 98 125 240 77 540 96 13 1 16 34 160 427 700 857 (22.9 6) (b) Clooncorha 9 100 40 31 72 191 36 370 9 .31 11 38 21 110 302 480 599 22.9 (c) Cooraclare 12 154 95 93 142 292 58 680 1 10 20 27 58 532 738 974 7.9 (c) Clooncorha 11 153 67 64 99 252 18 500 14 37 31 66 62 210 524 710 862 (29.6 (c) Doonbeg 6 184 75 93 178 339 40 725 25 55 41 45 42 208 415 933 1096 (22.3 (c) Doonbeg 6 184 75 93 178 339 40 725 25 55 41 45 42 208 415 933 1096 (22.3 (c) Doonbeg 8 140 128 59 107 245 18 557 . 41 4 23 50 118 309 675 735 (d) Einagh 8 140 128 59 107 245 18 557 . 41 4 23 50 118 309 675 735 (d) Kilbarlyowen 11 162 5 8 3 13 1 30 113 108 116 263 114 714 683 744 852 96.0 (d) Kilbarlyowen 16 396 211 157 386 623 214 1591 1 9 4 14 526 1605 1688 0.9 (d) Kilbarly 16 396 211 157 386 623 214 1591 1 9 4 14 526 1605 1688 0.9 (d) Kilbarly 5 122 55 37 78 124 55 390 40 55 290 40 657 51 195 51 185 50 0.9 (d) Kilbarly		
D.E.D's— Cahermurphy 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493	Kilrush U. D 686 445 124 453 1044 172 2238 53 336 224 159 100 872 850 3110 3666 29.3	23
D.E.D's— Cahermurphy 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493	Irush R D	
Cahermurphy 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493 5 5 5 60 75 354 568 572 13.2 (b) Cloonadrum 11 151 98 125 240 77 540 96 13 1 16 34 160 427 700 857 (b) Clooncoorha 9 100 40 31 72 191 36 370 9 .31 11 38 21 110 302 480 599 (c) Cooraclare 12 154 95 93 142 292 58 680 . 1 10 20 27 58 532 738 974 (d) Creegh 11 153 67 64 99 252 18 500 14 37 31 66 62 210 524 710 862 (e) Doonbeg 6 184 75 93 178 339 40 725 25 55 41 45 42 208 415 (e) Drumellihy 4 197 67 4 123 304 159 657 16 171 69 13 49 318 527 (f) Einagh 8 140 128 59 107 245 18 557 . 41 4 23 50 118 309 675 735 (g) Glenmore 9 153 101 104 142 274 91 712 . 1 1 4 6 12 441 724 841 177 (a) Kilballyowen . 11 162 5 8 3 13 1 30 113 108 116 263 114 714 683 744 852 96.0 (b) Kilfeeragh 6 138 69 42 88 154 16 369 6 46 40 88 91 271 459 640 792 (b) Killard 5 122 55 37 78 124 5 290 40 57 51 139 50 245 260 (c) Killard 5 122 55 37 78 124 5 290 40 57 51 139 50 245 260 244 240 (d) Killard 5 122 55 37 78 124 5 290 40 57 51 139 50 245 260 244 240 (e) Killard 5 122 55 37 78 124 5 290 40 57 51 139 50 245 245 (f) Killard 5 122 55 37 78 124 5 290 40 57 51 139 50 245	Total 236 3911 1779 1750 2730 5547 997 12803 540 888 918 1735 1345 5426 10881 18229 21981 29 6	49
(b) Cloonadrum	D.E.D's 3 121 53 66 132 227 15 493 5 5 5 60 77 274 205	
(b) Clooncoorha	Cleared wm 11 151 08 195 940 77 540 06 19 1 16 04 19 508 572 13.2	
Cooraclare	Cleanegarha 9 100 40 31 79 101 26 270 0 21 11 20 31 120 22.	1
(b) Creegh	Cooraclare 12 154 95 93 142 292 58 680 . 1 10 20 27 58 532 738 974 7.9	1
(b) Drumellihy	Creegh	60
(b) Einagh	Drumelliby 4 197 67 4 193 204 150 657 16 171 60 19 40 210 22.3	
Glenmore 9 153 101 104 142 274 91 712 . 1 1 4 6 12 441 724 841 724 841 (a) Kilballyowen 11 162 5 8 3 13 1 30 113 108 116 263 114 714 683 744 852 (b) Kilfearagh 6 138 69 42 88 154 16 369 6 46 40 88 91 271 459 640 792 42.3 (b) Kilkee 16 396 211 157 386 623 214 1591 1 9 4 14 526 1605 1688 0.9 (c) Killard	Einagh 8 140 128 59 107 245 18 557 . 41 4 23 50 118 309 675 735 178	
(a) Kilballyowen	Glenmore 9 153 101 104 142 274 91 712 . 1 1 4 6 12 441 724 841 17	1
(b) Kilkee 16 396 211 157 386 623 214 1591 1 9 4 14 526 1605 1688 0.9	Kilballyowen 11 162 5 8 3 13 1 30 113 108 116 263 114 714 683 744 852 96.0	80
(b) Killard 5 192 55 37 78 194 5 999 40 57 51 199 50 245 999 40 57	Kilkee 16 396 211 157 388 623 214 1501 1 0 4 14 700 1307 192 42.3	1
	Killard 5 122 55 37 78 124 5 999 40 57 51 129 50 245 999 40 57	1
	33.6	120

⁽a) Irish Speaking.

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Gounties, Urban and Rural Districts, and				•		h Speake		1				Speakers			R	Total			
Haban and Daral Bistriate and	No.	No.	1	- I	14	26				7	14	26	-			of Peri	ons rily	Speal as %	, of
District Electoral Divisions.	of Town- lands.	of House- holds.	Under 7		and under 26	and	60 years. and	Total.	Under 7 years.	and under 14	and under 26	and	60 years. and	Total 1925	Total 1911	Resid		Popula	
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		years.	years.			over	1925	y carn.	years.			over			1925	1911	1925	1911
CLARE CO.—con.																 			
															į			Ì	
Kilrush R. D.—con.															l				
D.E.D.s— $con.$ (b) Killimer	11	157	74	57	64	245	33	473	10	43	74	94	43	264	298	737	799		37.3
Kilmihil	7	156	84	131	191	286	27 65	719 707	34	5	2	10 33	9 71	26 138	505 553	745 845	861 1139	3.5 16.3	58.7 48.6
(b) Kilmurry (b) Kilrush Rural	12 14	169 206	82 73	142 76	147	271 332	44	625		45	96	79	62	282	321	907	1090	31.1	29.4
(b) Knock	14	123	70	50	66	237	5	428	1	15	29	30	14	89	261	517 696	765 849	17.2 27.4	34.1 52.3
(b) Knocknaboley		138	71	115	119	199	1 15	505 207	3 5	39	50	93	86 38	191 203	444 249	410	518	49.5	48.1
(b) Knocknagore	5	88 39	40 38	16 26	43 25	93	4	152	3	3	2	9	16	33	182	185	282	17.8	64.5
(b) Moveen		143	53	42	55	89	6	245	47	42	32	136	105	362	470	607	757	59.6	62.1
Mullagh	11	100	67	87	64	144	14	376	6		1	16 69	39 57	61 175	385 250	437 462	670 522	14.0 37.9	57.5 47.9
(b) Querrin	3	91	81 10	65 25	39 31	94 43	8 7	287 116	78	8 76	128	220	115	617	656	733	939	84.2	69.9
(a) Rahona	11 6	167 45	36	38	44	74	13	205			2	9	6	17	79	222	254	7.7	31.1
(b) St. Martin's (a) Tullig	6	58	6	12	12	16		46	30	22	38	106	36	232	218	278 312	319 384	83.5 39.4	68.3 39.3
(b) Tullycreen .	5	60	28	12	55	87	7	189	3	19	40	32	29	123	151	312	384	39.4	39.3
Tulla R. D.	248	1773	762	878	1474	3045	1001	7160	71	237	147	62	35	552	1238	7712	8855	7.2	14.0
D.E.D's—		1						100	1	١,	١,			2	22	184	247	1.1	8.9
Ballyblood .	4	43	7 46	17 56	87	76 180	41 81	182 450	1:	1 2		2		6	39	456	536	1.3	7.3
Ballynahinch	$\begin{array}{c c} & 14 \\ & 9 \end{array}$	108 98	72	96	92	163	59	482	.	-	-	2	5	7	225	489	513	1.4	43.9
Caher Clooney	13	90	2	18	69	151	25	265	18	1	1			79	104	344	420	23.0	1
Dangan	. 11	59	16	12	60	94	22	204	3	37	1	-	:	50	38 40	254 314	224 325	19.7 0.3	17.0 12.3
Glendree	. 5	62	44 66	51 76	60	110 292	48 90	313 669	1:	3	1	6	1	12	62	681	834	1.8	1
Kilkishen	21 24	159 157	79	95	168	258	116	716	.	.	5	l l	1	11	63	727	837	1.5	7.5
Killanena Killuran	26	138	49	24	100	240	72	485	.48	68	39	11	4	170	27	655 238	732	26.0	
Killtannon .	. 17	50	28	44	41	100	25	238 368	1	2		•	:	4	12 31	372	257 478	1.1	6.5
Kyle	. 13	94 70	40 19	56 36	46 53	158 158	68	312	•		".	4	i	5	34	317	404	1.6	1
Loughea Newgrove	. 8	95	45	63	94	161	55	418			3		.	3	126	421	484	0.7	
Quin	. 18	124	56	22	105	164	51	398		26			1		84 121	443 264	568 322	10.2	1
·	. 10	61	23	27	50 50	95 129	51 26	246 290	8	8 17				35	25	325	296	10.8	ľ
Rossroe	. 15 . 9	64 58	51 31	34	41	107	17	217	4	i	1	3	1	15	96	232	262	6.5	36.6
Toberbreeds . Tulls	25	243	88		172	409	108	907	·	27	40	14	8	89	89	996	1116	8.9	8.0
	. 2643	2518	3 1250	6 1435	2027	1 35170	5508	87812	5601	8345	8661	1367	2 7193	43472	59338	131284	14939	33.1	89.7
KERRY CO																			
Cahersiveen R. D. Tota D.E.D's—	1 470	3485	673	872	1273	1514	147	4479	1462	2033	2661					17160		73.9	
(a) Bahaghs · ·	. 19			2	2	1:		4	1	1	1	- 1)	1	451 1096	1080	601 1336	99.1 99.6	
(a) Ballinskelligs	. 19		29		1 25	1 28	2	115			4	1		1	216	241	292	52.3	
(a) Ballybrack	$\begin{bmatrix} & 11 \\ & 34 \end{bmatrix}$		29 220	l l	1	l l	88	1487		1	1	1		1	1763	2333	3141	36.3	56.1
(b) Caher (a) Caherdaniel	72	II.	4	1 .		1		23	115		1	1		1	728	839	918	97.3	
(a) Canuig ·	. 13					1	c	90*	79 103	1	1	1	4	1	500 775	526 1165	627 1301	100.0 67.0	
(b) Castlequin	. 31					I .	6	385				l l		1	131	211	246	90.0	
(a) Cloon · · · · (a) Curraghbeg · ·	. 19		1 -	1	1		:	92	31	41	92	119	70	Į.	289	445	543	79.3	53.2
	. 16	117	22	1	1			89	i i					1	722 566	602 657	822 712	85.2	
(a) Derriana	. 28	11		- 1	1		3 16	264							1104	1475	1547	93.3 82.1	
(a) Emlagh	. 20	9	Į.	;	1	i	10	313	ě			4	1	,	1459	1642	2074	80.9	
(a) Glanbehy (b) Killinane	. 20			1	+ -	1	3	233	33	61	77	1		1	566	706	803	67.0	1 '
(a) Lickeen	. 14	57	2		!		2	18	- 1	1	_ I				210 629	298 837	393 1030	94.0 59.3	1
(a) Lougheurrane .	. 13	l l		51			5	341	ii .		_ I		- 1	1	333	330	398	95.8	1
(a) Mastergeehy	1/	8	, i	1	1	1	4	1		- 1				316	308	429	500	73.7	61.6
(b) Maum	. 1	1	7	1	1		5	*	H	89	105	177	79	500	583	601	744	83.2	78.
(a) Portmagee .	. 12	138	17	7 20	25	34	9	101		, .,	' {	{		1	ļ	ì	1		1

⁽a) Irish Speaking.

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	DI.	VISIO	N, W1	тн С	OMPA	RATIV	Æ Fi	GURES	FRO	м тн	Е 191	1 CE	NSUS	KET	URNS.			- <u>n</u>	
·				No	n-I rish	Speakei	·s.				tri	sh Spea	kers.			То	tal No.		Irish
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House- holds.	Under 7 years	under . 14	26	60	and	Total, 1925	Under 7 years.	under 14	26	60	and	Total 1925	Total 1911	Ore Re	Persons dinarily esident	As Popu	eakers % of lation.
				years.	years.	years.	over	ļ <u> </u>	ļ	years.	years.	years.	over			1925	1911	1925	191
KERRY CO.—con.																			
Cahersiveen R. D.—con.																			
D. E. D's.—con.	- 4	00	١.					_											
(a) St. Finan's (a) Teeranearagh	14 10	68 119	$\frac{1}{32}$	44	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\70 \end{vmatrix}$	69	i	216	48 58	51 63	67 85	137 152	35 77	338 435	330 583	345 651	392 740	98.0 66.8	1
(b) Valencia	53	320	53	91	202	239	10	595	103	63	82	322	135	705	924	1300	1625	54.2	J
Dingle R. D.	nan	0.407	054	714	0.50	250	25		21.42	22.2	2.122	2021							
Total D.E.D'S—	323	2497	254	714	950	650	65	2633	2142	2105	2420	3921	1584	12172	12344	14805	17804	82.2	69.3
(b) Ballinvoher	16	133	34	35	45	63	5	182	90	88	113	189	75	555	451	737	828	75.3	1
(b) Ballyduff (a) Ballynacourty	19 10	59 92	52 1	60 5	36 6	16 11	1	165 24	9 94	13 68	29	105	38	194	271	359	433	54.0	62.6
(a) Ballynacourty (a) Brandon	9	92 92				'.		24	94 92	106	99 137	166 201	64 57	491 593	432 403	515 593	591 663	95.3 100.0	73.1 60.8
(b) Castlegregory	24	248	11	232	293	166	14	716	144	13	11	88	243	499	596	1215	1487	41.1	40.1
(b) Cloghane	12	103	23	37	70	43	8	181	99	61	66	146	81	453	464	634	697	71.5	66.6
(b) Deelis	18 15	111 333	14 70	134 69	144	90 158	5 21	387 411	50 187	4 241	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 278 \end{array}$	22	104	181	388	568	800	31.9	48.5
(a) Dingle (a) Dunquin	11	79			90	100	21	411	106	94	71	533 139	115 50	1354 460	1200 546	1765 460	2219 576	76.7 100.0	54.1 94.8
(a) Dunurlin	14	106							86	118	157	248	48	657	736	657	799	100.0	92.1
(a) Glin	40	251	17	41	61	23	1	143	238	269	323	504	130	1464	1332	1607	1867	91.1	71.3
(b) Inch	10	54	4	35	32	14	•	85	43	31	44	94	20	232	235	317	368	73.2	63.9
(a) Kilmalkedar (a) Kilquane	16 18	150 132			:	:			197 207	226 198	174 145	318 237	87 95	1002 882	1079 1141	1002	1252	100.0	86.2 94.5
(a) Kinard	20	111	i	5	10	5	1	22	89	149	244	199	71	752	692	882 774	1208 917	100.0 97.2	75.5
(b) Lack	8	82	9	25	45	13		92	60	55	84	129	19	347	349	439	533	79.0	65.5
(a) Marhin	11	77	8	;			•		85	89	107	151	56	488	511	488	582	100.0	87.8
(a) Minard (b) Stradbally	19 14	88 65	10	1 35	1 114	44	8	14 211	89 29	122 15	119 13	172 16	56 91	558 164	471 190	572	586	97.6	80.4 41.0
(a) Ventry	19	131	-						148	145	205	264	84	846	857	375 846	463 935	43.7 100.0	91.7
Kenmare R. D.	353	2129	704	861	1510	2238	345	5658	757	045	049	150=							
Total D.E.D'S—	333	2129	104	901	1910	2230	343	5008	757	847	843	1567	1120	5134	6518	10792	13212	47.6	49.3
(b) Ardea	19	131	44	20	53	74	3	194	62	82	87	139	92	462	530	656	768	70.4	69.0
(b) Banawn	27	103	59	72	75	118	4	328	27	41	53	72	56	249	377	577	698	43.2	54.0
(b) Cappagh	24 26	118 226	33 25	68 36	123 66	161 47	39	424 174	30	43	16	40	50	179	284	603	647	29.7	43.9
(a) Castlecove (b) Dawros	32	123	25 37	30	45	109	16	237	140 41	$\begin{array}{c} 154 \\ 62 \end{array}$	148 82	367 119	148 91	957 395	836	1131	1292	84.6	64.7 65.9
(b) Dromore	13	87	39	65	67	128	11	310	14	4	2	12	50	82	$\begin{array}{c} 433 \\ 225 \end{array}$	632 392	657 488	62.5 20.9	46.1
(b) Glanlee	14	65	38	55	86	72	10	261	11	9	17	55	52	144	224	405	470	35.6	47.7
(b) Glanlough	17 25	82 123	39 6	71 4	94 30	113 18	25 2	342	25	27	18	30	17	117	199	459	503	25.5	39.6
(a) Glanmore (b) Greenane	25 10	123 65	30	88	77	91	9	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 295 \end{array}$	105 40	124 3	119	193 24	84 34	625 103	617	685	790	91.2	78.1
(b) Kenmare	51	366	163	118	285	518	104	1188	80	110	117	133	124	564	211 735	398 1752	409 2244	25.9 32.2	51.6 32.8
(b) Kilgarvan	25	197	88	80	196	301	66	731	32	30	49	64	45	220	502	951	1367	23.1	36.7
(b) Loughbrin	23	71	13 22	61 20	105 19	92	6	277	48	4	4	33	66	155	269	432	499	35.9	53.9
(b) Reen	8 27	40 198	22 17	12	63	60 189	4 44	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 325 \end{array}$	71	7 114	8 102	16 200	26 81	61	108	186	292	32.8	37.0
(b) Tahilla	12	134	51	61	126	147	2	387	27	33	19	70	104	568 253	555 413	893 640	1304 784	63.6 39.5	42.6 52.7
(b) Killarney U. D.	•	805	454	352	724	2029	156	3715	57	159	287	401	125	1029	1643	4744	5796	21.7	28.3
Killarney R. D.	E01	E49E	9040	9000	4100	രഹാ	000	100*0	eo=	10-0		202-					2.00		
Total D,E.D's—						8029		19059	627	İ	İ		1630	7674	12867	26733	30190	28.7	42.6
Aghadoe	11	86 80	56 55	69	67 50	166	15	373		2	10	23	18	53	157	426	445	12.4	35.3
(b) Aglish	11 12	69 44	39	18 29	50 47	133 94	7 11	$\begin{array}{c} 263 \\ 220 \end{array}$	3	26 7	16 7	11	18	74	106	337	332	22.0	31.9
(b) Brewsterfield	19	97	112	84	69	133	14	412	.	4	19	60	7 34	23 117	67 239	243 529	253	9.5 22.1	26.5 38.9
' '	22	254	14	11	42	49	4	120	190	237	244	357	172	1200	1055	1320	614	90.9	69.7
(a) Caragh		, ,	,									,	;		TANA	1040	1913	30.0	
(a) Caragh (b) Churchtown	12 14	112 70	74 73	80 44	84 32	176 20	44 5	458 174	7	13 27	11 54	31 103	26 24	88 208	361 246	546	1513 657	16.1	54.9 56.0

(a) Irish Speaking.

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Table II. (contd.)—I	Div	ISION,	WIT	н Сог	MPAR	ATIVE	Figu	JRES I	ROM	THE	1911	CENS	us F	ETUF	RNS.				
				No	n-Irish	8peaker	'S.				Irisl	h Speak	ers.	1			il No. ersons	Spea as º	ish kers
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands	No. of House- holds.	Under	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 yea r s.	Total.	Under 7	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under 60	60 years. and	Total 1925	Total 1911	Ördir	narily ident	as º Popul	6 of ation
	lands.	norus	years.	years.	26 years.	60 years.	and over	1925	years.	years.	years.	years.	over			1925	1911	1925	1911
KERRY CO.—con.										 			ļ						,
Killarney R. D.—con.																			
D. E.D's—con.						_		- 00				4.	90	88	155	350	519	25,1	29.9
(b) Coolies	8 30	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 72\\ 476\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 379 \end{array}$	33 395	65 401	126 801	10 119	$\begin{array}{c} 262 \\ 2095 \end{array}$	13	6 39	9 56	44 85	29 145	338	925	2433	2590	13.9	35.7
(b) Curraghmore .	22	129	43	60	107	136	14	360	28	26	63	105	64	286	46 6	646	730	44.3	63.8
Currans	8	61	4	27	81	116	18	246	8	29	4	2		43	64	289	326 892	14.9 11.8	19.6 38.8
Doocarrig	1	156	118	120	168	283	32	721 496	12	$\frac{3}{24}$	4 15	16 7	61 3	96 49	346 374	817 545	811	9.0	46.1
(b) Dromin	1 14	138 119	31 30	49 72	10 4 79	$\frac{242}{125}$	70 3	490 309	31	17	24	110	59	241	391	550	637	43.8	61.4
(b) Dunloe (b) Flesk	0.7	78	39	62	71	146	26	344			1	10	41	52	205	396	451	13.1	45.5
Headfort	10	142	123	151	155	239	28	696	3	10	4	10	45	72	241	768 638	794 675	$9.4 \\ 21.2$	30.4 37.6
(b) Kilbonane .	H	115	82	40	114	245	22 25	503 932	5	57 25	33 37	13 70	32 77	135 214	$\begin{array}{c} 254 \\ 463 \end{array}$	1146	1208	18.7	38.3
Kileummin.	27 10	222 72	168 28	160 31	195 66	384 154	25 28	932 307	28	$\frac{25}{24}$	9	1	12	74	100	381	427	19.4	23.4
	0.1	187	83	91	144	171	9	498	36	69	94	178	58	435	612	933	1066	46.6	57.4
(b) Killarney R.	16	356	237	212	173	499	34	1155	24	119	98	141	111	493	683 295	1648 979	1748 1144	29.9 25.8	39.1 25.8
Killeentierna	El .	180	108	15 384	215	362 644	26 30	$\frac{726}{1890}$	1 153	153 261	17 329	14 683	$\frac{68}{209}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 253 \\ 1635 \end{array}$	295 2389	3525	4053	46.4	58.9
(b) Killorglin	26 25	788 210	335 97	384	497 119	350	40	607	100	198	84	28	72	382	372	989	1168	38.6	31.8
(b) Kilnanare Knocknahoe	e e	70	56	105	72	144	18	395				3	24	27	135	422	412	6.4	32.8
(b) Lahard	0.1	94	60	64	90	175	6	395	3	11	11	29	30	84	175 601	479 1220	469 1672	17.5 11.2	37.3 35.9
(b) Milltown .	. 16	309	106	83	223	561	110 68	1083 898	8 11	49 128	39 58	40 20	1 50	$\begin{bmatrix} 137 \\ 267 \end{bmatrix}$	346	1165	1331	22.9	26.0
Molahiffe .	31 27	247 74	130 41	47 53	152 51	501 73	6	224	10	17	40	59	26	152	154	376	510	40.4	30.2
(b) Muckross Rathmore .	19	352	254	306	358	674	76	1668	44	53	36	49	99	281	788	1949	1992	14.4	39.6
(b) Rockfield .	10	58	40	32	38	107	12	229	8	22	14	18	15	77	102	306	312	25.2	32.7
,		-	-																
	l										}								
Listowel U. D.		579	321	423	623	947	195	2509	27	44	50	54	14	189	482	2698	3409	7.0	14.1
Listowel R. D.	1 400	4911	3417	3888	4926	9312	1895	23438	133	582	493	286	234	1728	4259	25166	26812	6.9	15.9
D.E.D's—				101		480	0-	1061	3	28	8	2	52	93	154	1154	1111	8.1	13.9
Ardagh	. 5	207	149 110	161 236	247 213	479 271	25 169	999	3	28	1	5		6	231	1005	966	0.6	23.9
Astee Ballincloher .	. 11		88	98	105	219	36	546			3	3	2	8	81	554	544	1.4	14.9
Ballyconry .	. 8	102	35	1	66	216	24	342		83	36	7	2	128	144	470	571 763	27.2 4.7	25.2
Ballyduff	. 13	- 1	119	104	165	312	28	728	:	5	14	4 2	13 1	36 49	93 59	764 218	290	22.5	12.2 20.3
Ballyegan	. 5 . 15	8	91	96	37 121	111 194	6 25	169 527	1	30 6	12	4	2	20	96	547	614	3.7	15.6
Ballyhorgan • Beal . • •	. 7		56	71	41	137	20	325] .		6	2	13	21	71	346	332	6.1	21.4
Carrig	. 9	92	61	35	57	191	40	384	24	46	24	8	:	102	70 104	486 599	470 694	21.0 1.0	14.9 15.0
Causeway	. 7		71	87 40	125 85	252 105	58 9	593 278	26	34	41	1 45	5 2	6 148	40	426	487	34.7	8.2
Cloontubbrid .	. 6 . 15	H	39 80	95	165	316	31	687	3	17	7	7	26	60	138	747	765	8.0	18.0
Drommartin . Duagh	. 11	ll .	114	120	93	296	19	642		20	33	13	6	72	169	714	796	10.1	21.2
T	. 14	174	145	195	158	295	30	823			1		•	1	83 70	824 521	789 622	0.1 1.7	10.5
Gullane · ·	. 10	116	47	93	121 107	231 190	33 38	512 505	2	3 2	4 2	2		9 7	65	512	508	1.4	12.8
Gunsborough .	. 15 20	100 213	77 133	220	297	400	67	1117	$\frac{z}{2}$	13	13	6	5	39	174	1156	1344	3.4	12.9
Kilfeighny . Kilehenny .	. 11		146	109	239	412	115	1021	3	10	23	13	14	63	264	1084	1224	5.8	21.6
Killury · ·	. 11	ll .	128	140	202	258	84	812	:			1 7		70	119 103	813 831	916 780	0.1 8.4	13.0 13.2
Killmeany .	. 12	157 98	135 100	108 59	160 61	301 193	57 39	761 452	3 4	36 61	18 27	7 3	6 13	70 108	60	560	546	19.3	11.0
Kilshenane ·	. 9 . 9		118	123	133	310	41	725			4	1	2	7	100	732	732	1.0	13.7
Kiltomy Leitrim	. 9	149	168	119	130	308	54	779	1	6	3		1	11	150	790	803	1.4	18.7
Lislaughtin	. 10	H	96	121	172	337	110	.836		6	12	9	3	29 8	172 106	865 537	956 582	3.4 1.5	18.0 18.2
Lisselton	. 9	114	16	88 189	126 227	214 267	85 26	529 786	26	1 78	4 66	47	12	229	100	1015	1110	22.6	9.2
Listowel R. Lixnaw	. 18 . 11		111	67	87	293	20	578	20	1.	6	22	6	34	142	612	610	5.6	23.3
Lixnaw Movnsha	. 20		70	24	81	173	64	412	24	58	52	22	17	173	112	585	600	29.6	18.7
Newtownsandes .	. 19	D .	147	301	373	494	146	1461		.	9	9	10	18 23	211 100	1479 689	1593 731	1.2 3.3	13.2 13.7
Rathea · ·	. 10	8	112 63	104 73	138 65	242 156	70 55	666 412		-	2	9	12	23 4	70	416	467	3.3 1.0	15.0
Shronowen .	. 4	82	03	13	00	130	99	+12	Ι.	١.	1	1	آ ا	1	l	1	1	1	1

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	l	·		N/	nn-Irish	Speake	rs.		1			rish Sp	eakers.						
					011-111311	Sheare			ļ			itian op	TARGIS.			Total of Per		Spea	ish akers
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House holds	Under 7	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years	Total,	Under	7 and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years	Total	Total;	Ordin Resid	arity	Popul	% of lation
			years.	14 years.	26 years.	60 y ears.	and over.	1925	years.	14 years.	26 years.	years.	over.	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
KERRY CO.—con.															ŧ				
Listowel R. D.—con.																		•	
D.E.D's-con.						i													
Tarbert	15	212	166	138	160	361	101	926	7	30	26	15	13	91	129	1017	1027	8.9	12.6
Tarmon	15	163	143	130	138	302	55	768	•	7	6	5	٠	18	173	786	848	2.3	20.4
Triencaragh Urlee	16 9	165 107	109 89	$\frac{132}{124}$	120 111	297 179	78 37	736 540	:	2	19 4	7	3	31 5	171 133	767 545	984 637	4.0 0.9	$\begin{vmatrix} 17.4 \\ 20.9 \end{vmatrix}$
Tralee R. D.																			
Total D.E.D's—	533	5340	3640	4319	6136	10451	1775	26321	396	919	467	530	553	2865	6959	29186	31383	9.8	22.2
Abbeydorney	21	162	159	149	255	368	65	996	1	4	1	2	1	9	123	1005	987	0.9	12.5
Arabella	34	200	147	129	292	392	104	1064		1	2	9	2	14	158	1078	1211	1.3	13.0
Ardfert	14	123	85	75	121	244	38	563	9	5	4	5	2	25	84	588	617	4.3	13.6
Ballyegan	15	70	14	42	97	139	11	303	21	57	24	1	1	104	70	407	411	25.6	
Ballyheigue	16	193	164 192	160 201	255 238	359 537	64 94	1002 1262	5	58	60	10 15	3 2	22 140	170	1024	1154	2.1	14.7
Ballynahaglish Ballynorig	10 18	271 125	192	97	152	269	83	741	1	2	8	3	$\frac{2}{2}$	140	176 59	1402 757	1443 748	10.0 2.1	1
Ballyseedy	15	150	97	105	225	289	49	765	1	4	17	111	6	39	160	804	837	4.9	1
Banna	17	141	107	129	180	291	63	770		16	10	2	5	33	100	803	839	4.1	ì
Baurtregaun	3	73	24	65	114	124	13	340	25	3	5	17	31	81	162	421	455	19.2	35.6
Blennerville	3	68	40	68	63	138	37	346			2	4	5	11	67	357	372	3.1	18.0
(b) Boolteens	5	109	50	80 230	147 219	155 385	24 71	456 1086	4		1 15	34 27	29	64	308	520	655	12.3	
Brosna	8 7	227 127	181 84	125	156	251	34	650	1	30	15 2	27	44	120	422 200	1206 659	1350 734	10.0 1.4	1
Castleisland	36	467	174	358	436	1000	83	2051	115	147	36	56	17	371	520	2422	2392	15.3	
Clogherbrien	22	178	117	129	221	366	24	857		4	4	4	5	17	205	874	995	1.9	
Cordal	4	87	61	99	87	171	28	446	2	9	1		8	20	135	466	511	4.3	1
Crinny	9	80	42	36	69	145	30	322	28	35	7	2	13	85	148	407	452	20.9	ł.
Derreen	7	78	93	59	54	145	20	371	12	15	5	4	20	56	91	427	449	13.1	
Doon Gneeves	6	72 103	33 57	78 119	148 125	154 184	41	454 533	:	3			8	11	112 195	454	427		26.2 28.4
Kerryhead	8	144	136	180	204	276	91	887			2	4	11	17	179	544 904	687 924	2.0 1.9	
Kilflyn	9	85	66	75	103	194	17	455			-		1	1	75	455	535	1.5	14.0
(b) Kilgarrylander	16	177	153	192	192	167	14	718	9	6	15	120	111	261	652	979	1046	26.7	
(b) Kilgobban	19	69	25	61	81	98	7	272	8	20	18	29	24	99	125	371	392	26.7	31.9
Killahan	16	110	102	98	80	236	41	557		1	4		12	17	38	574	594	3.0	
Kilmurry (b) Kiltallagh	10	82 108	65 86	45 114	58 153	188 211	17 55	373 619	15	23	11	3 2	6 12	58 14	139	431	481	13.5	
(b) Knockglass	8	56	25	19	42	95	9	190	15	20	12	23	20	90	164 102	633 280	646 353	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.2 \\ 32.1 \end{vmatrix}$	1
Knocknagashel	10	244	198	10	144	418	78	848	44	215	114	70	44	487	468	1335	1572	36.5	1.
Lackabaun	12	125	76	53	122	257	11	519	52	49	6	18	39	164	137	683	724	24.0	1
Millbrook	7	146	43	74	123	236	26	502	18	161	46	22	30	277	158	779	868	35.6	18.5
Mount Eagle	8	56	32	68	56	106	30	292		4	:	3	5	12	135	304	403	3.9	1
Nohaval O'Brennan	19 25	92 112	7 88	79 102	125 134	195 243	28 49	434 616	2	14	7	4		27	100	461	537	5.9	1
O'Brennan Ratass	10	82	78	67	80	197	31	453							58 66	616 453	640 470		9.1
Scartaglin	9	108	98	114	115	197	52	576	8	3	4	6	5	26	163	602	594	4.3	
Tralee R	29	260	187	236	384	635	188	1630				1	19	20	372	1650	1768	1.2	
Tubrid	18	180	114	199	286	396	7	1002		4	19	17	9	49	163	1051	1110	4.7	
CORK CO	5225	53240	29706	29903	46641	91113	17546	214909	6321	7497	7486	11568	9149	39271	75743	254180	295907	15,5	25.0
Bandon R. D.																			
Total D.E.D's—	261	3112	1745	1846	2690	5912	964	13157	34	277	220	266	389	1186	3465	14343	16888	8.3	20.
Ballinadee	7	84	57	49	68	198	32	404		3	9	7	17	36	147	440	472	8.2	31.1
Ballygroman	10	95	43	71	83	197	31	425		4	3	4	4	15	108	440	458	3.4	1 .
Ballymodan	21	369	243	215	356	718	84	1616	3	6	20	12	9	50	369	1666	2101	3.0	1
(b) Ballymurphy	9	77	47	13	40	155	26	281	4	136	18	12	4	174	96	455	652	38.2	14.
Bandon	15	628	349	347	493	1190	188 10	2567 213	3	3	16	39	15	76	430	2643	3122	2.9	13.
/A\ Damala ! - 1.											. 0								
(b) Baurleigh	8	55 80	27	23 54	38	115		l		1	6	10	19	35	101	248	308	14.1	32.8
(b) Baurleigh Bengour Boulteen	8 8 17	55 69 133	27 33 79	54 132	60 99	113 121 233	35 54	303 597	•	4	3 15	10 12 9	26 5	35 45 30	66	248 348 627	308 414 661	14.1 12.9 4.8	

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

			B	No	n_I rich	Speake	rs.		0		frish	Speak	ers.					1	
Gounties,	1,	Io, No			ī	26		1		7	14	26		ì	1	of P Ord	al No. ersons inarily	Spé as	rish eake %
Urban and Rural Distric District Electoral Divi	ts, and To	of O	se. Unde	r and under	and under 26 years.	and under 60	90 years and over,	Total 1925.	Under 7 years.		and under 26 years.	and under 60	900 years and over.	Total 1925	Total 1911	1925	1911	1925	ılatı
CORK CO.—con.																			
Bandon R. D.—con																			
D.E.D's—con.																			
Cashel	.	8 7	63	63	86	164	12	388		1	1	2	4	8	84	396	441	2.0	
) Inishannon .		18 11	5 44	22	61	132	24	283	10	32	25	57	51	175	141	458	810	38.2	1
Kilbonane	.	12 110	81	107	118	219	33	558		1	4	4	7	16	120	574	576	2.8	1
) Kilbrittain .	.]	9 90		50	87	169	23	370	3		6	19	22 19	50 36	150 197	420 1070	456 1124	11.9 3.4	1
Kilbrogan	. :	24 239		148	202	451	100	1034	1:	1	5 19	11 3	19	49	76	308	372	15.9	1
Knockavilly .	•]	9 62	l.	23	65	130	23	259 206	1 5	21 27	24	23	45	124	142	330	478	37.6	Į.
Knockroe	- 11	0 67	- 1	15	216	112 381	12 74	942	1	1	13	13	50	78	295	1020	1144	7.6	ī
Moviddy	. 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 11	130	97	172	36	425				1	7	8	134	433	537	1.8	2
Murragh) Rathelarin .	•	1 133	1	64	126	253	26	532	3	10	12	18	52	95	271	627	679	15.2	3
Teadies	· .	1 153	1	98	100	276	54	575			10	2	10	22	107	597	701	3.7	1
Templemartin .		6 124	H	91	159	263	46	639			1	6	11	18	147	657	702	2.7	2
antry R. D.			_																-
	Total 3	8 2146	1079	1325	1770	2984	584	7742	308	416	504	986	668	2882	4686		12733	27.1	
D.E.D's— Ahil	9	4 81	18	42	50	49	1	160	33	24	73	117	57	304	349	464	488	65.5	7
Bantry Rural .	- 8	0 177	1	81	180	299	78	710	11	14	28	60	56	169	432	879	1114	19.2	3
Bantry Urban .	- 1	6 542		301	444	936	178	2189	15	55	64	71	72	277	759	2466	3159	11.2	2
Douce	- 0	4 103	58	111	138	101	4	412	20	4	12	114	74	224	442	636	649	35.2	6
Durrus East .	.	6 77	li	42	84	139	38	338		•		٠	5	5 6	48 74	343 545	433 686	1.5 1.1	1
Durrus West .	. 1	1 129	11	81	117	228	51	539		•	•	2	4 5	5	46	430	509	1.2	1
Glanlough		9 92	1	93	93	167	23	425	9	17	58	142	85	311	605	814	1015	38.2	5
Glengarriff	- 0	8 173	li .	113	128	144	16 3	503 401	20	35	34	100	73	262	341	663	679	39.5	5
Kealkill	- 1	2 126	1	96 35	95 65	148 72	18	227	163	204	180	314	162	1023	1012	1250	1456	81.8	6
) Kilcaskan	- 1	$\begin{array}{c c c} 0 & 248 \\ 9 & 99 \end{array}$	11	49	107	125	20	350	23	45	30	41	47	186	277	536	621	34.7	4
) Mealagh	- 8	9 99 6 89	[78	96	165	51	461	3	10	16	13	13	55	156	516	549	10.7	2
Seart Seefin	- 1	5 88	1	72	77	179	42	426	8	2	4	3	9	26	37	452	555	5.8	
Sheepshead .	. 2	- i	1	85	72	165	43	404	3	3	4	9	6	25	80	429	596	5.8	: -
Whiddy		7 35	11	46	24	67	18	197		3	1	·	·	4		201	224	2.0	1
astletown R. D.	Total 15	5 1629	798	1025	1523	1438	199	4983	459	70 1	833	1115	822	3933	5160	8916	10393	44.1	4
D, E.D's	Total	5 1020	100	1020	1020											Ì			1
Adrigole		$1 \mid 227$	21	20	46	61	8	156	152	279	299	310	161	1201	954	1357	1408	88.5	1
Bear	· I	7 173	E .	161	165	286	48	774		1	3	2	35	41	216	815	1028	5.0	
Coulagh	.] 1	6 232	142	152	245	182	21	742	82	119	159	151	144	655	966 484	1397 827	1604 915	46.9 65.7	1
Curryglass .	. 3	7 150		53	73	87	19	284	76	128	103 220	169 312	67 245	543 1015	1272	1739	2045	58.4	1
Kilcatherine .	li i	8 338		185	253	134	7	724	85 2	153 13	28	34	48	125	675	1587	2019	7.9	1
Killaconenagh .	- 1	0 314	l l	251	420 321	498 190	89 7	1462 841	62	11	21	137	122	353	593	1194	1374	29.6	
Kilnamanagh .	- 2	6 195	120	203	321	190													-
narleville R. D.	Total 6	1 799	673	533	772	1454	340	3772	8	28	56	19	6	117	242	3889	3990	3.0	
D, E.D's-			***	0.4	81	191	50	349			7	5	1	13	32	362	377	3.6	
Ardskeagh	- 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 76 \\ 2 & 530 \end{bmatrix}$	11	34 358	494	131 931	200	2441	8	26	43	12	3	92	159	2533	2632	3.6	1
Charleville .	l)	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	i i	54	97	174	49	433			1			1	25	434	442	0.2	1
Milltown Springfort .	- 1	4 105	11 .	87	100	218	41	549		2	5	2	2	11	26	560	539	2.0	1
Springfort .	•	_																	-
onakilty U. D.		. 577	361	336	570	1117	226	2610		-	11	38	76	125	793	2735	2961	4.6	2
onakiltý R. D.	metal or	9 0746	1.000	1388	1791	3497	621	8530	291	418	563	1443	1182	3897	6395	12427	14667	31.4	. 4
To 30 300	Total 27	3 2748	1233	1398	TAI	9497	021	0000	201	210		1					1		1
D. E.D's— Abbeymahon .		2 161	46	53	78	164	63	404	23	33	45	84	80	265	527	669	1101	39.6	1
Ardfield	11	9 220	9	132	171	183	12	568	31	•	9	179	126	345	718	913	1030	37.8	4
	H	2 107	11	69	100	179	15	406		1	2	26	47	76	349	482	578	15.8	
									II .	1 -				1 = 10	1 450	1 500	1 000	1 71 1	1 .
Argideen	4	9 170	H	55	32	72	20	208	18	58	126	165	145	512	450	720	988	71.1	
			29	55 99	32 125	72 212 116	20 35 31	208 559 325	18 5 4	58 9 3	126 13 5	165 29 15	36 34	92	220 208	651 386	653 366	14.1 14.1 15.8	. :

Table II. (Contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

	Divi	SION,						URES :							RNS.				
				N	on-Irish	Speak	ers.				Iri	sh Spea	kers.				l No. Prsons	fris Spea	
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House- holds.	Under 7	under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years.	Total.	Under 7	under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years.	Total	Total	Ordin	narily dent	as % Popula	of
	lands.	noius.	years.	years.	years.	years.	and over	1925	years.	years.	years.	60 years.	and over	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
CORK CO.—con.																			
Clonakilty R. D.—con.																			
D.E.D'scon.																			
Clonakilty Rural .	20	186	101	120	195	366	70	852			1	7	23	31	335	883	907	3.5	36.9
(b) Coolcraheen (b) Courtmacsherry .	16 12	122 188	53 52	59 68	$\frac{64}{102}$	$153 \\ 142$	27 83	356 447	15 25	27 46	23 60	84 93	60 79	209 303	208 384	565 750	584 938	37.0 40.4	35.6 40.9
(b) Derry	15	146	52	27	46	134	35	294	40	43	69	142	57	351	375	645	832	54.4	45.1
(b) Kilkerranmore	15	107	64	64	112	182	11	433			1	28	56	85	227	518	573	16.4	39.6
(b) Kilmaloda East Kilmaloda West	6 5	64 46	33 36	58 28	31 28	106 94	15 18	$\frac{243}{204}$	6 3	10 6	4	$\frac{22}{2}$	$\frac{31}{12}$	73 23	132 90	316 227	332 283	23.1 10.1	39.8 31.8
Kilmoylerane	10	71	54	34	34	166	41	329				3	11	14	78	343	365	4.1	21.4
Kilnagross	12	107	61	61	117	194	29	462			•	10	22	32	130	494	553	6.5	23.5
Knocks	8 16	67 156	32 55	22 63	66 54	133 134	7 5	260 311	29	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 3\\ 42\\ \end{array}$	$\frac{4}{28}$	9 189	15 104	31 392	139 479	291 703	368 814	10.7 55.8	37.8 58.8
(b) Rosscarbery	7	200	37	34	42	97	26	236	81	80	120	216	93	592 590	423	826	1140	71.4	37.1
Rossmore	9	87	57	56	75	169	30	387	2	8	10	13	21	54	221	441	512	12.2	43.2
(b) Templeomalus	20	214	134	167	170	297	30	798	4		12	80	100	196	530	994	1070	19.7	49.5
(b) Timoleague	10	127	82	60	84 	204 	18	448	5	49	31	47	30	162	172	610	680	26.6	25.3
Cork R. D.	489	8141	5001	4299	7294	16455	2868	35917	407	928	976	841	477	3629	6423	39546	49576	9.2	13.0
D.E.D's—		20.5	,	1.50	101			1100		000	4.7								
Ballincollig Ballygarvan	14 10	295 101	178 61	158 52	191 81	577 209	79 47	1183 450	2	30	41 3	34. 3	20 6	127 14	240 123	1310 464	2085 548	9.7 3.0	11.5 22.4
Ballynaglogh	5	57	36	26	58	128	37	285				1	2	3	55	288	350	1.0	15.7
Bishopstown	19	554	170	157	484	1126	154	2091	184	252	228	129	27	820	516	2911	4142	28.2	12.5
Blackpool Blackrock	17	132	94 1104	78 831	146 1681	$\frac{281}{3231}$	79 465	678		2	10	9	1	22	111	700	775	3.1	14.3
Blarney	15 17	1440 347	215	76	204	3231 704	126	7312 1325	35 12	50 118	117 47	$126 \\ 34$	38 23	366 234	925 209	7678 1559	9338	4.8 15.0	9.0 11.6
Caherlag	26	209	87	98	173	449	67	874	1	39	39	34	2	114	129	988	1741	11.5	7.4
Carrigaline	23	385	235	224	279	674	230	1642			2	13	20	35	221	1677	1983	2.1	11.1
Carrignavar Carrigrohane Beg	19 11	$\begin{array}{c c} 155 \\ 120 \end{array}$	64 80	68 75	130 134	294 253	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 71\\23\end{array}$	627	10	10	6	16	14	56	178	683	848	8.2	21.0
Cobh Rural	34	460	288	281	385	891	132	565 1977	40	72	10 61	18 29	19 21	223	116 259	612 2200	742 3395	7.7 10.1	15.6 7.6
Douglas	19	466	260	296	401	879	125	1961	18	14	31	61	30	154	314	2115	2374	7.3	13.2
Dripsey	18	175	111	119	165	335	67	797		13	8	25	12	58	17,6	855	962	6.8	18.3
Dunderrow Firmount	9	133 109	53 54	58 64	74 99	228 219	61 56	474 492	2			6 8	3	9	134	483	656	1.9	20.4
Glenville	9	69	22	33	73	127	29	284	Z	6	3	3	$\frac{6}{2}$	19 14	138 28	511 298	584 342	3.7 4.7	23.6 8.2
Greenfort	12	83	59	36	68	185	46	394				2	2	4	106	398	458	1.0	23.1
Inishkenny	17	76	61	64	82	162	19	388		6	11	8	5	30	112	418	555	7.2	20.2
Killeagh	13	95	69	63	73	191	31	427	9	2	6	8	6	31	79	458	469	6.8	16.8
Knockantota Knockraha	5 32	73 159	64 94	39 82	71 143	167 291	29 40	370 650		5 27	4 15	7 16	4 20	20 78	56 62	390 728	375 546	5.1	14.9 11.4
Lehenagh .	8	81	58	30	89	168	32	377	i	15	7	9	6	38	74	415	568	10.7 9.2	13.0
Matehy	13	226	107	91	165	410	79	852	3	47	33	28	50	161	217	1013	1261	15.9	17.2
Monkstown	21	750	565	463	595	1390	275	3288	1	38	53	41	13	146	232	3434	3154	4.3	7.4
Ovens Rathcooney	7 25	108 369	86 188	56 177	268	215 732	16 153	456 1518	5	6 27	3 24	11 36	33 33	55 125	133 236	511 1643	574 1912	10.8 7.6	23.2 12.3
Riverstown	19	109	46	76	99	245	47	513		2	10	11	1	24	66	537	665	4.5	9.9
St. Mary's	30	602	351	287	590	1284	170	2682	80	138	182	98	52	550	955	3232	5240	17.0	18.2
Whitechurch	13	203	141	141	210	410	83	985	5	7	17	17	6	52	223	1037	1131	5.0	19.7
Dunmanway R. D. Total	275	2231	1389	1606	2303	3785	822	9905	67	124	186	429	481	1287	3821	11192	12273	11.5	31.1
D.E.D's— Aultagh	10	104	49	71	100	222	E0.	405			,	3	90						1
Ballingurteen .	13 16	104	113	71 126	194	284	53 86	495 803	i	i	1	9	33 18	37 29	183 341	532 832	621 927	7.0 3.5	29.5 36.8
Ballymoney	18	197	103	148	229	328	96	904] .		3	6	11	20	241	924	1101	2.2	21.9
(a) Bealanagarry	26	66	12	22	30	24		88	40	48	77	125	34	324	368	412	465	78.6	79.1
(b) Bealock	23	90	61	67	121	99	14	362	5		4	32	61	102	288	464	539	22.0	53.4
Carrigboy	16 15	145 110	112 73	107	155 90	252 202	23 49	649 487		5	3 8	26 17	53 14	82 44	259 155	731 531	799 615	11.2 8.3	32.4 25.2
Coolmountain	20	131	80	130	158	264	89	721	:	.		1.	5	5	293	726	736	8.3 0.7	39.8
Drinagh	7	89	34	20	79	171	39	343	11	29	29	10	19	98	196	441	573	22.2	34.2
Dunmanway North .	22	325	179	169	300	505	78	1231	7	30	30	89	56	212	390	1443	1557	14.7	25.0

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

						n-Irish			IGURES	1 10	M 111		h Speak		10111	URNS.	1			·······
Counties		No.	No.		1	ī —	1	Ta.			1 .		ı	ers.	;		of Pe	al No.	Spe	rish akers
Counties, Urban and Rural Distric District Electoral Divi		of Town-	of House-	Under 7	and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years	Total.	Under 7	and under	14 and under	26 and under	60 years	Total	Total		narily ident	Popu	% of lation.
		lands.	holds.	years.	14 years.	26 years.	60 years.	and over.	1925	years.	14 years.	26 years.	60 years.	and over.	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
CORK CO.—con.				•									 							
Dunmanway R. D.—	***																			
Dummanway R. D	-con.																į			
D.E.D's—con. Dunmanway Sou	th .	21	253	171	172	279	439	90	1151	1		5	11	25	42	229	1193	1214	3.5	18.9
Garrown .		15	91	54	64	106	164	42	430	1	2	1	22	30	56	148	486	505	11.5	29.3
Kinneigh .		19	130	87 83	105 113	79 125	205 267	50 73	$\frac{526}{661}$	•	4	$\frac{14}{2}$	26 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 32 \\ 14 \end{array}$	76 19	$\frac{150}{218}$	602 680	684 769	12.6 2.8	21.9 28.3
Manch . Milane .	•	16 12	134 60	71	54	64	114	12	315	:		1	2	6	9	46	324	344	2.8	13.4
Teerelton .		16	152	107	165	194	245	28	739	1	5	8	48	70	132	316	871	824	15.2	38.3
Fermoy R. D.																				
-	Total	424	2969	1592	1546	2597	5691	1252	12678	189	417	276	177	187	1246	2617	13924	15970	8.9	16.4
D.E.D's-		10	56	25	21	36	104	17	203			_				94	203	298		31.5
Aghern . Ballyhooly	: :	10 5	114	44	9	64	225	43	385	17	30	15	9	3	74	124	459	575	16.1	21.6
Ballynoe .		19	149	77	90	131	282	52	632		8	9	30	22	69	266	701	769	9.8	34.6
Carrig .		11	38	21 33	17 16	34 38	85 94	16 11	173 192	5	2 18	1 9	12	8	5 52	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 62 \end{array}$	178 244	217 288	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.8 \\ 21.3 \end{array}$	8.3 21.5
Castlecooke Castle Hyde	•	5 15	55 101	33 69	63	38 97	191	30	$\begin{array}{c} 192 \\ 450 \end{array}$	1	5	9	2		8	53	458	486	1.7	10.9
Castlelyons		11	136	94	74	87	264	66	585			3			3	129	588	664	.5	19.4
Castletownroche		16	215	71	11	98	353	160	693	62	94	36	13		205	127	898	1089	22.8	11.7
Coole .		25	170	103	58 59	150 91	352	59 30	722 365	15	39	19 1	13	22	108	132 110	830 370	909 449	13.0 1.4	14.5 24.5
Curraglass		27 21	85 159	31 166	180	188	154 354	46	934	:	2		2		4	138	938	1099	.4	12.6
Fermoy Rural Glanworth East	• •	22	123	62	97	137	243	68	607	2	2	3	4	4	15	92	622	656	2.4	14.0
Glanworth West		19	190	120	94	170	352	88	824	4	16	15	7	8	50	103	874	938	5.7	11.0
Gortnaskehy		9	102	44	45	104	144 245	57	344 680	12	62	35 1	25 1	42	176 7	112 119	520 687	530 691	33,8 1.0	21.1 17.2
Gortroe .	•	$\frac{30}{22}$	124 95	92 48	115 67	171 84	199	35	433							105	433	441	1.0	23.8
Kilcor . Kilcummer		13	83	26	6	39	160	47	278	35	50	19	2		106	32	384	440	27.6	7.3
Kildinan .		26	99	43	68	115	191	38	455	2	10	9	6	5	32	50	487	623	6.6	8.0
Killathy .		20	111	45	8	117	256	63	489	34	54 9	29	7 22	1 15	125 85	132 134	614 1070	666 1323	20.4 7.9	19.8 10.1
Kilworth .		20 26	237 163	$\begin{array}{c} 127 \\ 84 \end{array}$	132 94	204 126	414 313	108 52	985 669		3	39 9	8	36	56	296	725	952	7.7	31.1
Knockmourne Leitrim		11	77	35	59	80	150	49	373		5	5		1	11	34	384	371	2.9	9.2
Ratheormack		26	184	71	93	153	335	79	731	. '	6	16	6	7	35	94	766	959	4.6	9.8
Watergrasshill		15	103	61	70	83	231	31	476		1	3	5	6	15	61	491	537	3.1	11.4
Kanturk R. D.	Total	431	4217	2887	2995	4132	7985	1677	19676	132	298	282	207	170	1089	3803	20765	22299	5.2	17.1
D.E.D's—	TANGI	***							1											_
Allow .		20	102	51	17	70	208	42	388	31	49	30	7	3 7	120	83 81	508 423	566 407	23.6 3.5	14.7 19.9
Ballyhoolahan		8 11	74 167	73 78	61 75	98 153	141 302	35 67	408 675	3	1 5	5 3	2 12	18	15 41	111	716	830	5.7	19.9
Banteer . Barleyhill .	•	12	162	126	102	161	311	77	777		11	12	7	12	42	120	819	850	5.1	14.1
Barnacurra		8	73	86	81	68	142	24	401		5	4	2	2	13	106	414	388	3.1	27.3
Bawneross		11	118	80 145	93	107	239 317	52 93	571 865		5 4	4 6	1 2	1 16	11 28	109 219	582 893	580 1033	1.9 3.1	18.8 21.2
Boherboy .		19 17	183 87	145 67	$\begin{array}{c} 131 \\ 62 \end{array}$	179 78	167	43	417	:	**	2	3		5	59	422	482	1.2	12.2
Castlecor		19	84	48	65	104	171	32	420		.	1	2	3	6	38	426	425	1.4	8.9
Clonfert East		14	142	123	137	144	255	66	725	•			1		1	117	726	726	0.1	16.1
Clonfert West		6	79	69 27	77 55	88 70	158 131	36 34	428 327		i	5	4	4	14	76 55	428 341	477 356	4.1	15.9 15.4
Clonmeen .		6 14	75 104	37 85	64	88	192	37	466	3	5	6	4	5	23	58	489	518	4.7	11.2
Coolclogh		10	109	20	89	104	240	27	480		1	7	11	1	20	47	500	620	4.0	7.6
Glenlara .	1	16	155	114	130	136	326	56	762	· 1	2	6	2	7	17	153	779	750	2.2	20.4
Gortmore .		1	37	20 100	20 114	42 153	67 279	20 52	169 698	•	•	2	1 4	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 2\\ 2 \end{array}$	8	27 45	172 706	202 737	1.7 1.1	13.4 6.1
Greenane	•	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 21 \end{array}$	150 388	331	318	426	760	136	1971	4	6	14	17	9	50	323	2021	2149	2.5	15.0
Kanturk Kilbrin		13	69	52	44	97	148	23	364	4	7	5	4		20	24	384	366	5.2	6.6
		9	122	87	104	135	212	59	597	3		1	3	4	11	227	608	652	1.8	34.8
Knockatooan		11	130	109	172	165	217	59 44	722 370	51	84	33	8	5 2	9 178	198 61	731 548	791 576	1.2 32.5	25.0 10.6
		15	112	28	13	68	217	44	1 010	ΩŢ	; 012	1 00	1 0	1 4		J 31	1 240	010	J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J	1 -0.0
Knocktemple Meens		18	214	141	153	216	382	95	987	7	4	6	10	6	33	381	1020	1220	3.2	31.2

Table II. (Contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	Divi	SION,	WITI	a Cor	MPAR	ATIVE	Figi	URES I	ROM	THE	1911	CENS	sus I	RETUE	RNS.				
				N	ion-trist	9 Speak	ers.				Iris	sh Speal	kers.			To	tal No.	1.	Irish
Counties,	No.	No.		7	14	26		1		7_	14	26	1]	1	Ord	Persons linarily	Sp:	eakers % of
Urban and Ruzal Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	of Town- lands.	of House- holds.	Under 7	under	and under	and under	60 years	Total.	Under 7	under	and under 26	and under 60	years	Total 1925	Total 1911	- Kes	sident .	Pop	ulatio
	IKI G	1.0340.	years.	years.	years.	60 years.	and over.	1925	years.	14 years.	years.	years.	and over,	1923	1911	1925	1911	1925	191
			ļ	<u> </u>								-				-	-	 	-
CORK COcon																			
Kanturk R. D.—con.		ě																	
D.E.D's.—con.																			
Milford	22	137	85	84	80	256	41	546	٠.	27	28	29	7	91	195	637	693	14.3	1
Nad	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{34}{342}$	28 200	28 195	308	75 574	13 118	175 1395	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\3 \end{vmatrix}$	13	10	1 11	5 37	47 195	180 1432	193 1509	2.8 2.6	$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Newtown	14	143	46	87	180	275	38	626	5	25	27	18	3	78	63	704	858	11.1	7.8
Roskeen	18 10	110 95	82 51	69 66	104 78	217 182	40	512 420	1 .	8	3 14	7 7	8	22 30	26 57	534 450	521	4.1	5.0
Roshalee	10	81	78	54	92	162	35	421	3	11	8	lí	1	24	79	445	451 494	6.7 5.4	12.6 16.0
Tincoora	5	99	72	76	106	183	54	491	3	9	6	7	7	3 2	102	523	552	6.1	18.5
Tullylease	20	114	69	57	88	258	20	492] ;	22	27	6	13	68	141	560	578	12.1	24.4
Williamstown	7	126	106	102	115	221	66	610	15	<u> </u>	3	10	6	34	180	644	749	5.3	24.0
Kinsale U. D		650	302	402	1057	1067	213	3041	7	18	59	57	38	179	368	3220	4020	5,6	9.2
Kinsale R. D.																			
Total D. E. D's —	307	2070	1065	1344	1988	3452	714	8563	19	97	127	204	281	728	3127	9291	11641	7.8	26.9
Ballinspittle	15	104	27	48	106	198	48	427	2	7	6	15	30	60	254	487	609	12.3	41.7
Ballyfeard	12	47	33	44	53	94	9	233		1	7	7	15	30	76	263	284	11.4	26.8
Ballyfoyle , . Ballymackean	10 14	67 102	47 46	68 50	100 73	98 209	63 33	376 411		1		3 7	21	28	100 209	380 439	438	1.1	22.8
Ballymackean Ballymartle	20	85	54	45	73	178	46	396		:		2		20	155	398	635 456	6.4 0.5	32.9 34.0
Carrigaline	12	107	75	77	75	197	38	462		2	2	1	7	12	79	474	420	2.5	18.8
Coolmain Cullen	$\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	90 42	63 23	78 11	83 33	172 63	$\frac{42}{25}$	438 155		$\frac{3}{2}$	3 4	12	20	38	179	476	601	7.9	29.8
Farranbrien	10	102	39	45	59	194	32	369		7	12	20	7 16	24 55	104 172	179 424	243 504	13.4 13.0	42.8 34.1
Kilmonoge	17	70	31	49	45	118	33	276			1	1	3	5	79	281	327	1.8	24.2
Kilpatrick	11	51	41	69	91	99	30	330				3	4	7	112	337	375	2.1	29.9
Kinsale Rural Kinure	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \\ 14 \end{array}$	438 48	$\begin{array}{c c} 176 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\frac{341}{37}$	558 49	472 82	72 26	$1619 \\ 219$	4	43	49	51	64	211	637 53	1830 219	2556 282	11.5	24.9
Laherne	5	47	24	43	59	89	16	231			1	5	4	10	97	241	259	4.1	18.8 37.5
(b) Leighmoney	22	65	24	18	34	93	10	179	7	18	11	28	36	100	124	279	401	35.8	30.9
Liscleary Nohaval	7 14	128 38	93 33	82 43	$\frac{100}{52}$	214 61	54 17	543 206		2	•	2 2	23	$\frac{27}{2}$	132 76	570	708	4.7	18.6
Templebreedy	13	336	150	140	260	622	72	1244	6	11	25 ·	28	29	99	373	208 1343	219 1794	1.0 7.4	34.7 20.8
Templemichael	17	103	61	56	85	199	48	449			6	6	2	14	116	463	530	3.0	l
(b) Macroom U. D		586	244	262	480	979	172	2137			15	126	95	236	1148	2373	2717	9.9	42.3
Macroom R. D.																20.0		9.0	42.0
Total D.E.D's—	382	3295	1356	1467	2335	3832	882	9872	687	996	1230	2372	1353	6638	9356	16510	18701	40.2	50. 0
(b) Aghinagh	15	101	57	34	64	170	19	344	6	62	48	36	37	189	163	533	509	35.5	32.0
Aglish (a) Bealanageary	9 23	136 122	67 25	$\begin{bmatrix} 74 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	148 11	284	46	619			. 10#	3	17	20	159	639	657	3.1	24.2
(a) Bealanageary (b) Candroma	12	83	35	53	58	$\begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 41 \end{bmatrix}$	4	64 188	101 50	98 30	$\begin{array}{c c} 127 \\ 37 \end{array}$	237 101	61 62	624 280	619 399	688 468	718	90.7	86.2
Cannaway	17	109	47	54	90	225	41	457		3	13	14	20	50	191	507	523 636	59.8 9.9	76.3 30.0
(a) Cleanrath	12	68	24	25	42	26		117	34	29	62	86	49	260	342	377	430	69.0	79.5
(b) Clondrohid Clonmoyle	26 9	221 98	96 60	71. 57	121 84	244 171	14 34	546 406	6	69	83 9	196 18	$\begin{array}{c c} 112 \\ 22 \end{array}$	466 49	798 137	1012	1254	46.0	63.6
(a) Derryfineen	10	77			7	8		15	49	77	108	159	41	434	402	455 449	608 480	10.8 96.7	22.5 83.8
(a) Gortnatubbrid	26	128	2	5	3	6	2	18	90	100	153	253	89	685	663	703	828	97.4	80.1
Gowlane	15 8	214 62	99 31	183 58	250 81	$\begin{array}{c c} 386 \\ 121 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 101 \\ 22 \end{array}$	1019 313		5 1	1	8 5	6	20	278	1039	1129	1.9	24.6
(b) Inchigeelagh	22	118	43	51	92	118	6	313	36	39	3 31	84	11 69	20 259	96 463	333 569	384 606		25.0 66.5
Kilberrihert	22	203	91	114	184	296	195	880	17	46	4	19	54	140	369	1020	696 1046		35.3
Kilcullen	12	163	103	131	142	250	106	732	27	33	6	13	28	110	217	842	842	13.1	25.8
(b) Kilnamartery (b) Macloneigh	27 23	158 180	99 79	89 92	132 117	118 242	12 25	450 555	23 12	30 29	30 43	163	106	352	546 494	802	823	1	66.3
	21	157	80	92 89	164	298	25 55	555 686	12	1	10	82 12	$\begin{array}{c c} 102 \\ 16 \end{array}$	268 40	484 221	823 726	948	32.6 5.5	$51.1 \\ 24.7$
Magourney	"																		
Mashanaglass Mountrivers	9 8	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 150 \end{array}$	27 77	31 111	62 178	115 222	17 125	252 713	.	13 23	10	35	24	82	165	334	896 461	24.6	35.8

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

			101018	SION,	WITE	COM	IPARA	TIVE	FIGU	TRES F	ROM	THE	1911	CENS	US F	LETUR	NS.			-n	
Common C	Gountles,					7	14) 26	1			7	14			1		of F Ord	ersons inarily	Spe as	akers % of
Negroup R. D.	Urban and Rural District District Electoral Divi	ts, and Isions	Town-	House	7	and under 14	and under 26	and under 60	years and		7	and under 14	and under 26	and under 60	years and					-	
D.E.D's	CORK CO.—con.																				
Malaiskic	Macroom R. D.—co	n.																			
Malaiskic	D E D's	on.																			
Mallow R. D. Mall	(b) Rahalisk .		16	201	E	į.	l		1									12			
Marcelscourt	1 /				N .	2			1	1 i	1 1		i]		5	i e		
D.E.D's Ballychough Ballychoug	1 /		li .	H	1	107			39	1	t I							0	!	1 1	
DR.DPs Ballyrlough	Mallow R. D.											4.5.4							10504		0.0
Ballymamma 19 199 117 77 149 337 88 176 194 112 271 10 603 1 14 4 4 7 1 12 28 22 651 108 140 200 Battevant 1 30 403 272 191 331 272 192 331 22 1 331 1 2 1 2 33 8 1 1 9 4 1 2 1 9 9 1 1 9 9 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	TA EP TAY.	Total	408	3177	1812	1854	2846	6187	1338	14037	240	424	250	118	90	1122	1545	15159	16764	7.4	9.2
Baltperannel			24	128	97	104	112	271	19	603	1	4	4	7	12	28	23	631	606	4.4	3.8
Caberdagen 1 2 72 82 73 82 122 23 31				H	117	77	143		ľ		21			1		}		i	1		
Carrigg			11	l		1	1			1 1	•								1	ll 1	
Churchtown 4º 181 108 6º 2 137 309 60 705 31 12 38 8 1 190 106 985 902 19.3 11.8 Chenor 13 70 70 30 9 139 50 337 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 20 6.5 37 312 313 399 3838 1.6 9.6 3.			JI .	H			l	i		1	13		_								ĺ
Clear 13	Ü		N.		l .		1	l		!			ı				_		1)	11.8
District 10 District 20 301 101 177 277 805 138 1108 3 4 17 8 2 34 95 1202 1504 2.8 6.3			ii .	76	8	53	ł)						H i	1
Description Description			ii .	H	Į.		l		l .			:		i	_		ì	li .	1	! }	l
Righteen 15 15 18 17 16 18 17 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 18			1		11	l	Į.		ľ	1	3	4	ş	8	2	1		"	1	11	l .
Kilshannig	-		il	l l	l .		l		i e	!		2	;	3	:	1	l .		1	ll l	l
Liscaroll . 13 102 99 83 110 209 42 633 20 28 15 6 4 73 92 706 743 10.3 12.4 Mallow Rural					l		1	!			11	28	15	16	3	73	113	1299	!	1	
Middleton U. D. Total 17 18 19 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 18	-		13	II .	99	i	ļ.		_		H		1		l	1				II I	l
Middleton U. D. Sample Middleton V. D. S	Mallow Rural			1	H		1		i		H						1	H			l
Shanballymore 19 118 75 57 112 349 44 540 540 30 16 2 9 57 165 597 664 9.5 262 Skahansgh 11 74 49 73 69 133 28 352	•		n		H .		l		1		l!		1		!	i	_	ii .		1	1
Skahanagh		•	1	il	ĮĮ .												1	1	654	9.5	25.2
Stremplemary 13 66 74 75 76 4 128 25 348 5 7 1 1 2 11 22 359 282 318 31. 78.			Ħ	11	ļ!			133	28	352					2	2		H	1	0.6	
Middleton U. D. See	•		4	11	6		į.	i				<u> </u>		:			1	R			l
Middleton U. D. 558 403 330 513 1100 188 2543 10 40 97 86 96 329 603 2872 3182 11.5 19.0				1	1	ı	1	i .	1			7	1	1				p p		I) I	l
Middleton R. D.	Wallstown		15	03	00	99		121	10		<u>.</u>		·	<u> </u>				ļ			
D.E.D's.	Middleton U. D.		•	558	403	330	513	1109	188	2543	10	40	97	86	96	329	603	2872	3182	11.5	19.0
(b) Ballintemple	Middleton R. D.	Total	417	3244	1629	1445	2476	5219	890	11659	152	551	405	670	595	2373	3999	14032	16440	16.9	24.3
(b) Ballycottin								100	20	405	10	40	40	07	0.4	001	959	696	770	35.3	39.3
(b) Ballysolitan			li .	9		1			1			1		ł.		i	1	1		15	
Carrigtohill . 41 269 69 68 260 427 42 866 12 223 92 57 59 443 274 1309 1856 33.8 14.8 Castlemartyr . 23 187 121 97 141 290 33 682 3 6 61 21 39 48 117 241 799 847 14.6 28.5 (b) Clonmult			a	ii .	1	1		1	1	1		i		i		1		1	1		1
Castlemartyr . 23 187 121 97 141 290 33 682 3 6 21 39 48 117 241 799 847 14.6 28.0 (b) Clonmult . 8 43 7 24 30 76 8 145 5 3 5 14 15 42 22 187 207 22.4 38.6 (c) Cloyme . 41 467 290 194 314 832 118 1748 5 24 23 21 52 125 291 1873 2096 6.7 13.9 (c) Corkbeg . 15 292 140 153 189 430 124 1036 6 6 9 14 33 68 201 1104 1424 6.1 14.1 (b) Dangan . 5 49 19 19 22 79 7 146 13 11 5 21 13 63 79 209 203 30.1 38.9 (b) Dungourney . 19 101 40 37 63 172 20 332 13 5 21 46 34 119 180 451 579 26.4 31.1 (b) Garryvoe . 16 117 48 42 83 68 8 249 4 40 56 158 35 293 427 542 704 54.1 60.7 (b) Ightermurragh . 31 196 85 77 146 283 50 641 35 49 36 61 70 251 367 892 966 28.1 38.0 (b) Ightermurragh . 25 170 95 96 118 323 55 687 4 6 26 36 224 723 884 5.0 25.3 Inch	• •		R	9	69	68	260		i			1	Į.	i		1	1		1	H	14.8
(b) Clommit	Castlemartyr		li .	п		1	ì	1		1	Ħ	1		1			1	11	1	K	
Cloyne	(b) Clonmult .	-	i	II .	g .	_	1		1	1	8	1	1		1					li .	13.9
(b) Dangan	•		ti	li	li .		í	1	i	1	R .	1			33			1	1424	6.1	14.1
(b) Dungourney	- -			49	19	19	22	79	7	1	11	1		i	1	1				a a	38.9
(b) Ightermurragh	` '			II .	H	1		1			i i		1	1	1	1	i			- 11	
Complement Com	• •			H	9	1	1				i i	1	i	1	1	1				H .	1
Lisgoold 28 112 64 78 94 200 31 467 . 1 5 4 14 24 114 491 577 4.9 19.8			II.	П	1		1						.	1	1	i	1	1		U	25.3
Middleton Rural. 32 308 222 192 279 467 182 1342 7 41 37 41 31 157 298 1499 1527 10.5 19.5 (b) Mogeely . 14 79 46 23 51 131 10 261 11 6 15 20 18 70 138 331 390 21.1 35.4 Rostellan . 17 209 103 98 179 366 82 828 . 7 10 4 8 29 123 857 994 3.4 12.4 Templebodan . 24 127 63 43 117 225 43 491 2 7 6 13 17 45 145 536 588 8.4 24.7 Templebodan . 180 1769 1026 1247 1527 3317 528 7645 51 143 143 218 396 951 3606 8596 101			8	ll .	64		94		31	1		1		1		1				1	19.8
(b) Mogeely				1			1		i	1	8			1	1	1	1	1		H	
Rostellan			ł	1		l .	1	1			11	_	1		1		1	B	1	4	12.4
Templenacarriga . 23 86 43 51 115 174 21 464 . 3 4 7 21 35 131 439 445 8.0 29.4 Millstreet R. D. Total 180 1769 1026 1247 1527 3317 528 7645 51 143 143 218 396 951 3606 8596 10180 11.1 35.4 D.E.D'S— Caherbarnagh . 12 164 114 157 163 311 14 759 3 10 19 26 56 114 376 873 1001 13.1 37.6 Coomlogane . 28 210 77 165 151 424 31 848 9 4 8 36 83 140 641 988 1516 14.2 42.3 Crinnaloo 5 59 35 24 59 111 22 251 . 2 2 7 13 24 98 275 327 8.7 30.0 Cullen 18 152 97 102 136 250 62 647 4 25 19 10 21 79 395 726 782 10.9 50.5 Derragh 12 86 42 48 78 134 39 341 6 27 11 2 5 51 188 392 441 13.0 42.6			1		a	1	1	1 -			2	4			1	1	[N .	1	1	24.7
Total 180 1769 1026 1247 1527 3317 528 7645 51 143 143 218 396 951 3606 8596 10180 11.1 35.4 D.E.D'S— Caherbarnagh 12 164 114 157 163 311 14 759 3 10 19 26 56 114 376 873 1001 13.1 37.6 Coomlogane 28 210 77 165 151 424 31 848 9 4 8 36 83 140 641 988 1516 14.2 42.3 Crinnaloo 5 59 35 24 59 111 22 251 2 2 7 13 24 98 275 327 8.7 30.0 Cullen 18 152 97 102 136 250 62 647 4 25 19 10 21 79 395 726 782 10.9 50.5 Derragh 12 86 42 48 78 134 39 341 6 27 11 2 5 51 188 392 441 13.0 42.6	-	•	D -	ll .	l .					1		1	4	7	21	35	131	439	445	8.0	29.4
D.E.D'S— Caherbarnagh . 12 164 114 157 163 311 14 759 3 10 19 26 56 114 376 873 1001 13.1 37.6 Coomlogane . . 28 210 77 165 151 424 31 848 9 4 8 36 83 140 641 988 1516 14.2 42.3 Crinnaloo . . 5 59 35 24 59 111 22 251 . 2 2 7 13 24 98 275 327 8.7 30.0 Cullen . . 18 152 97 102 136 250 62 647 4 25 19 10 21 79 395 726 782 10.9 50.5 Derragh . 12 86 42 48 78 134 39 341 6 27 11 2 5	Milistreet R. D.	Total	180	1769	1026	1247	1527	3317	528	7645	51	143	143	218	396	951	3606	8596	10180	11.1	35.4
Caherbarnagh . 12 164 114 157 163 311 14 759 3 10 19 26 56 114 376 873 1001 13.1 37.6 Coomlogane . 28 210 77 165 151 424 31 848 9 4 8 36 83 140 641 988 1516 14.2 42.3 Crinnaloo . 5 59 35 24 59 111 22 251 . 2 2 7 13 24 98 275 327 8.7 30.0 Cullen . 18 152 97 102 136 250 62 647 4 25 19 10 21 79 395 726 782 10.9 50.5 Derragh . 12 86 42 48 78 134 39 341 6 27 11 2 5 51 188 392 441 13.0	D.E.D'S-		1.50	"	~																1
Crinnaloo	Caherbarnagh		1	f			1	1	(1	K .	1		1	ì		l			11	37.6
Crimaloo			1	B				1 '	1	1	9	1	1		1	1	i	a	1		
Derragh 13 132 34 134 39 341 6 27 11 2 5 51 188 392 441 13.0 42.6			1			1		_	1	1	4		I.	i .	i				ł	li	•
Deliagn			1				1			1	¥.		}	i		1	l	1	Į.	I	1
	Torraga .		1	30	-	10	.				1					}		Į.	<u> </u>	Ħ	

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

	1 1	SION,		····					ī							1		1	_
Counties	N-		I	No	n-Irish	8peaker	·s.				lri	sh Spea	ikers.			of P	al No. ersons	Spe	rish eak
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House holds.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14	and under 26	and under 60	60 years and	Total.	Under 7 years.	and under 14	and under 26	and under 60	60 years and	Total 1925	Total 1911	Res	narily ident	as Popu	lati
	ļ			years.	years.	years.	over.	1925		years.	years.	years.	over.			1925	1911	1925	1
CORK CO.—con.							!												
Millstreet R. D.—con.																			
D.E.D's—con.			100									,							
Doonasleen Drishane	11 18	153 302	109 110	96	170 171	278 644	56	709	11	48	9	15	18	101	217	810	862	12.5	- 1 -
Keale		99	63	61	97	184	101 37	1223 442	10 2	9 2	26 2	52 6	55 20	152 32	648 163	1375 474	1711 565	11.1 6.8	1 -
Kilcorney		101	76	68	77	212	4	437	5	4	1	19	31	60	169	497	576	12.1	- 1 -
Knocknagree	15	218	169	157	235	388	87	1036	1	10	34	23	41	109	386	1145	1205	9.5	-
Rathcool	9	108	58	78	85	174	21	416		2	11	13	35	61	203	477	587	12.8	- 1
Skagh	16	117	76	94	105	207	54	536	<u> </u>		1	9	18	28	122	564	607	5.0	
litchelstown R. D.																			
Total D. E.D's—	131	1654	956	365	1413	2921	688	6343	101	865	267	166	88	1487	1352	7830	8552	19.0	
Ballyarthur	12	85	51	45	105	142	37	380	١.	6	9	4	6	25	77	405	430	6.2	
Derryvillane		146	81	64	144	274	34	597	3	45	17	13	15	93	88	690	747	13.5	- 1
Farahy	l l	103	74	45	60	180	51	410		39	16	3	3	61	64	471	428	13.0	- !
Kildorrery Kilgullane	11 7	157 42	68 50	72 29	118 35	268	70	596		16	40	20	3	79	143	675	835	11.7	1
Kilphelan	18	125	52	3	91	80 208	17 61	211 415	10	10 74	4 9	1 8	2	17	37	228	206	7.5	- 1
Marshalstown	9	100	74	35	96	198	43	446	3	30	5		5 10	106 50	97 104	521 496	576 479	20.3	-)
Mitchelstown	44	767	458	71	620	1356	323	2828	66	567	152	104	25	914	621	3742	4182	10.1 24.4	
Templemolaga	10	129	48	1	144	215	52	460	19	78	15	11	19	142	121	602	669	23.6	-
) Skibbereen U. D		626	343	260	441	957	148	2149	10	96	114	169	132	521	694	2670	3021	19.5	
kibbereen R. D. Total	393	3625	1921	2120	3146	5417	1066	13670	357										
D.E.D's		0.20	1021	2120	0110	0111	1000	13070	301	545	593	1072	1154	3721	7787	17391	20455	21.4	
Aghadown North .	14	83	29	25	71	143	38	306	2	9	4	8	20	43	99	349	460	12.3	
Aghadown South .	li .	229	157	150	251	370	94	1022	3	13	8	22	60	106	266	1128	1416	9.4	- 1
Bredagh Caheragh	14 13	184 101	105 85	145 73	201 119	328	44	823	17	19	30	42	27	135	334	958	1005	14.1	
) Cape Clear	31	189	28	36	27	194 73	54	525 171	98	2 110	2 158	5	20	30	246	555	661	5.4	- 1
Carrigbaun	11	129	68	92	152	245	49	606	1	3	108	232	108 24	706 42	$622 \\ 249$	877	1017	80.5	- 1
) Castlehaven North .	30	262	103	130	155	376	41	805	111	29	39	100	112	291	465	648 1096	806 1540	$\begin{array}{c} 6.5 \\ 26.6 \end{array}$	- 1
) Castlehaven South .	26	170	68	97	102	150	35	452	33	56	44	129	98	360	518	812	847	44.3	- 1
) Cloghdonnell Cloonkeen	14	128	41	67	117	170	26	421	25	26	30	54	68	203	268	624	729	32.5	- [
Drinagh	16 12	154 108	93 88	96 92	156 105	322 217	41	708	l :	:	2	4	12	18	311	726	823	2.5	- 1
Dromdaleague North .	11	81	50	54	122	147	44 56	546 429	5	2	3	6	15	31	164	577	566	5.4	- [
Dromdaleague South .	11	127	89	93	174	229	58	643		15	24	3 10	15	6 64	204 222	435	513	1.4	- 1
Garranes	9	109	84	74	121	203	36	518	i	1	3	3	15	23	209	707 541	764 627	9.1 4.3	- 1
Gortnascreeny	14	135	95	82	143	284	59	663		4	14	9	1	28	304	691	818	4.1	l
) Kilfaughnabeg Kileenleagh	16 18	206	117 72	138	156	176	46	633	29	40	48	130	110	357	485	990	1043	36.1	1
Knockskagh	16	198	130	84 117	106 160	180 279	25 63	467	2		5	14	36	57	201	524	586	10.9	١
) Myross	16	245	80	56	136	316	64	749 652	1 41	6 77	12 50	28 82	59 91	106 341	444	855	981	12.4	l
) Shreelane	13	116	45	74	103	155	34	411	12	22	20	29	62	145	674 232	993 556	1274	34.3	
) Skibbereen Rural .	29	236	153	134	169	364	73	893	20	50	44	73	96	283	522	1176	590 1406	26.1 24.1	
) Tullagh	15	217	70	135	188	306	54	753	49	53	24	61	85	272	479	1025	1375	26.5	-
	12	107	71	76	112	190	25	474	6	8	15	25	20	74	269	548	608	13.5	- 1
k ull R. D. Total	175	1550	816	901	1166	294 2	802	6627	23	18	23	38	82	184	1487	6811	0040		
D.E.D's			_	1	1										- IU;	0011	8643	2.7	
Ballybane	18	96	68	53	77	188	55	441	•		1		.	1	77	442	538	0.2	
Ballydehob Coolagh	22 10	286 83	122 55	160	204 63	505	123	1114	15	1	4	21	23	64	274	1178	1523	5.4	
Crookhaven	31	138	67	50 92	82	160 296	40 64	368 601	3	•	2	1	6	12	54	380	529	3.2	
Dunbeacon	12	109	88	56	83	199	66	492			•	5	8	13	120 88	614	779	2.1	ŀ
Dunmanus	11	117	50	76	93	220	79	518				i	5	6	88 114	492 524	588 664	1.1	l
Goleen	15	126	67	57	91	227	55	497		14	13	3	17	47	148			1.1 8.6	
Kilcoe	20	146	100	94	109	299	120			1	10	, ,		7/!	140	544	709	8.0	15

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

_	Drv	ISION.	, WIT	н Со	MPAR	ATIVE	Fig	URES	FROM	THE	1911	CEN	sus]	RETU:	RNS.				
				ı	Non-Iris	h Speak	ers.				lris	ih Speal	kers.			Total of Per	rsons	Iris Speak	cers
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts and District Electoral Divisions.		No. of House	Under	under	14 and under		60 years, and	Total	Under 7 years.	and under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 60	60 years and	Total 1925	Total 1911	Ordin Resi	dent	as % Popula	
	lands.	holds.	years.	14 years.	years.	years.	over	1925.	years.				over.			1925	1911	1925	1911
CORK COcon.																			
Skull R. D.—con.																			
D.E.D's.—con. Lowertown	. 15	$\begin{array}{c} 94 \\ 238 \end{array}$	56 119	77 143	85 197	173 460	31 97	422 1016	. 1	. 3	3	4	13	24	96 271	422 1040	468 1412	2.3	20.5 19.2
Skull Toormore	11 10	117	24	43	82	215	72	436		·	·	1	5	6	74	442	575	1.4	12.9
		1000	659	561	1268	2197	201	4886	48	44	109	263	114	578	1073	5464	5648	10.6	19.0
Youghal U. D Youghal R. D.		1038		446	543	1199	163	2767	21	50	97	488	177	833	2193	3600	4193	23.5	52.3
Tota D.E.D's—		829	416			246	17	512			11	43	32	86	312	598	663	14.4	47.1
(b) Ardagh	$\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix}$	139 192	65 135	89 108	95 171	339	69	822	5	10	9	37	33	94	555	916	1036	10.3	53.6
(b) Clonpriest (b) Kileronat	18	53	24	19	30	82	10	165		7	5	21 36	15 54	48 100	84 254	213 680	256 744	22.5 14.7	32.8 34.1
(b) Killeagh	. 31	168	99	78	100	278 82	25 3	580 308	16	4 27	6 60	346	36	485	829	793	1035	61.2	80.1
(b) Kilmaedonogh .	. 24	191 86	44 49	94 58	85 62	172	39	380		2	6	5	7	20	159	400	459	5.0	34.6
Youghal Rurai	. 22																		99.4
WATERFORD CO.	1412	11098	4774	4641	7387	14426	2101	33329	1339	1791	2185	6195	3012	14522	21692	47851	56502	30.3	38.4
Carrick-on Suir R. D.	1 107	877	414	362	549	1342	331	2998	101	161	192	306	196	956	1246	3954	4894	24.2	25.5
D.E.D's-		00	21	13	7	17		58	2	14	34	58	15	123	105	181	269	1	39.0
(b) Ballydurn	5	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 104 \end{array}$	59	37	5l	139	45	331	. !	17	23	28	15	83	90	414	359	20.0 19.2	25.1 24.7
Carrickbeg Rural Clonea	10	67	22	31	70	110	23	256	12	23	3 5	10	13	61 43	102 58	317 277	413 278		20.9
Fenoagh	8	59	20	26	34 68	124 129	30 20	234 339	7	17 15	41	51	30	137	219	476	634	28.8	34.5
(b) Glen	. 18	92 76	65 24	57 26	54	135	26	265	12	7	7	16	16	58	56	323	362	18.0	15.5
Kilmeadan .	10	90	35	19	49	143	33	279	33	25	19	27	24	128	152	407	481 1385	31.4	31.6 12.6
(b) Mothel Portlaw	16	229	72	77	119	379	132	779	35	27	28	35	32 22	157	174 169	936 375	420	16.8 27.5	40.2
(b) Rathgormuck	11	75	49	44	59	106	14	$\frac{272}{185}$		9	29	45 31	20	63	121	248	293	25.4	1
(b) Ross	. 7	49	47	32	38	60	8	199	<u> </u>								\ <u> </u>	 	-
Clonmel R. D.	,	514	257	189	298	694	117	1555	31	121	138	391	158	839	1271	2394	3289	35.0	38.6
Tota D.E.D's—	1 85	314	201	100	-0-				l			00	28	171	273	417	566	41.0	48.2
(b) Ballymacarbry	. 18	90	35	28	40	141	2	$246 \\ 212$	17 10	10 35	18 38	98 132	33	171 248	354	460	672	53.9	1 .
(b) Graignagower	. 20	95	35	35	50 52	91 98	1 20	256	10	36	54	94	37	222	271	478	670	46.4	ì
(b) Gurteen	. 20	100 54	49 27	8	38	85	14	172	3	7	.	7	4	21	114	193	385	10.9	
Kilmacomma Kilronan	. 3	40	23	9	14	104	7	157				2		175	74 185	159 687	193 803	1.3 25.5	
(b) St. Mary's	. 18	135	88	72	104	175	73	512		33	28	58	56	175	100		_		20.0
		-					1.50	0.471	208	85	170	436	202	1101	1648	4572	4977	24.1	33.1
(b) Dungarvan U. D. Dungarvan R. D.	•	1030	559	529	825	1380	178	3471 2906	534	588	732	_			5977	7692	9259	62.2	64.6
Total	1 301	1719	274	509	916	1138	69	2000	J.J.¥	333		1				1			ا م
D.E.D's-	. 17	77			.	.			27	43	55			1	1	313 471	1	100.0 84.7	1 -
(a) Ardmore (a) Ballymacart -	. 26	101	15	1	28		1	72	30	1	91 21	1		1		382		40.8	
(b) Bohadoon	. 8	i	16	64	77	69		226 132	8 29		1	1		4		369		64.2	55.2
(b) Cappagh	. 14		1 32	70	I .		1 _	300		t	20	59	20	111	294	411		4	1
(b) Carriglea -	31		1	1		1	12	445	30		1	1	l l		L .	668 508	1		
(b) Clonea (b) Colligan	. 16		L .	58	•	ı		245	1	1 -				Į.		420	1		1
(a) Coumaraglin	. 10		:		67	1		348		1	1		1	1		539			
(b) Dromana	. 11			- 1	1	[1	1					- 1		421	635	1		8 62.8
(b) Dromore	34					i		1	27	6		· ·		3	1		1		
(b) Dungarvan Rural (b) Keereen	13				32	49	- 1								1		- 1		4
(a) Knockaunbrandaun		55	1 .		15		4	96					i i	•	1				
(b) Modelligo	. 20			1	1 46 2 2	1	1	16		. 8		1				1			
(-)		45		. 1 2		., 4		, -,		1 *				1	ı		t .	1	1
(a) Mountstuart .	. 13	"	′I ~			1	1	1	1	ĺ		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	h Spes			<u> </u>	

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

, ,	Divis	SION,	WITH	Сом	PARA'	TIVE	Figu	RES F	ROM	THE	1911	CENS	us R	ETUR	NS.				
				N	on-Irish	Speake	ers.				Iris	h Spea	kers.		Ĵ	Total	w _a	1-2	
Gounties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Division.	No. of Town-	No. of House-	Under	7 and	14 and	26 and	60		Under	7 and	14 and	26 and	60 years.	Total	Total	of Per Ordin Resid	sons arily	Iri: Spea as % Popul:	kers
District Electoral Division.	lands.	holds.	years.	under 14 years.	under 26 years.	under 60 years.	years and over.	Total. 1925	years.	under 14 years.	under 26 years.	under 60 years.	and over	1925	1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
WATERFORD COcon.													I						
Dungarvan R. D.—con.	Į.	·		l		'													!
D.E.D's.—con.	1																		
(a) Ringville	28	205				6		6 138	95 45	111 36	143 57	359 159	119 65	827 362	869 420	833 500	994 641	99.3 72.4	87.4 65.5
(a) Seskinan (b) Whitechurch	13 13	97 66	25 4	15 2	38 47	60 26] :	79	29	34	17	86	37	203	185	282	311	72.0	59.5
Kilmacthomas R. D.																			
Tots D.E.D's—	1 172	1294	891	660	975	1697	213	4436	54	236	160	659	413	1522	2616	5958	6830	25.5	38.3
(b) Annestown .	. 14	98	54	25	84	140	13	316	1	23	6	54	26	110	215	426	656	25.8	32.8
(b) Ballylaneen	. 10	59	43	46	49	94	10	242	1		1	21	22	44	104	286	290	15.4	l
(b) Carrigeastle . (b) Comeragh	7	69 100	26 54	33	36 47	119 56	17 19	231 214	2	32	38	18 99	19 45	37 216	134 250	268 430	303 467	13.8 50.2	44.2 53.5
(b) Comeragh (b) Dunhill	. 11		1	26	29	59	7	171	1 .	20	4	16	14	54	69	225	235	24.0	
(b) Fews	. 7	60	36	24	47	33	2	142		4	16	69	18	107	124	249	252	43.0	1
(b) Fox's Castle .	. 21	4		75	92	127	8	379	1	2	4	47	22	76	205	455	454	16.7	l
(b) Gardenmorris .	. 10	R	1	21	59	111	12	243 78	16	45 15	18	41 13	33	153 45	150 58	396	460	38.6	_
(b) Georgestown . (b) Kilbarrymeaden	. 5		13 44	21	16 20	69	6	160	_	17	8	3	111	39	67	123 199	177	36.6 19.6	l
(b) Kilmacthomas .	. 14			90	158	266	27	672	li	38	19	62	41	161	342	833	1121	19.3	1
(b) Knockmahon .	. 12	111	77	81	89	174	44	465	2	2	2	11	16	33	126	498	560	6,6	ŧ
(b) Mountkennedy .	. 16			44	80	83	6	270		15	20	102	50	201	318	471	533	42.7	
(b) Newtown	10			41	65	105	10	276 518	1	14	10	27	40	96	125	372	393	25.8	1
(b) Stradbally (b) Tinnasaggart .	. 16 . 5	. 4	1	83 10	98	188 29	26 3	59			3	55 21	3	123 27	255 74	641 86	647 94	19.2 31.4	1 '
Lismore R. D.	ıl 364	2489	997	1092	1826	3308	489	7712	223	245	325	1041	572	2406	4754	10118	12000	23.8	39.6
D.E.D's	" "	200	100.	1002	1020	0000	100		1	-10	020	1011	""	2100	1.01	10110	12000	20.0	35.0
Ballyduff	. 6	87	71	62	65	133	17	348		1	5	27	34	67	218	415	571	16.1	38.2
(b) Ballyhane .	. 21	¥	8	24	66	78	14	199	1	27	30	1	18	155	218	354	422	43.8	1
(b) Ballyin	. 44			91	127	224	16	553 39	1	20 34			73 49	248 318	481 317	801 357	910	31.0	
(a) Ballynamult . Ballysaggartmore	. 18			90	109	249	48	543		J.	1 .	130	7	9	282	552	608	89.1 1.6	
(b) Cappoquin .	. 51	8 -		180	310	448	56	1112	R .		98	1	121	679	938	1791	2241	37.9	
Castlerichard .	. 26			66	114	226	62	538	Į.		3	1 -		9	134	547	551	1.6	l.
Drumroe	. 21			58	64	158		363		9			21	85	183	448	460	19.0	
Gortnapeaky . (b) Kilcockan	. 23			21 27	65 58	108	1 1	152 235	*	30	11		31 62	45 191	90 251	197 426	230 503	22.8	
Kilwatermoy East] [11	1		16	23	100	13	176	ł.	1		6	7	16	98	192	264	44.8 8.3	1
Kilwatermoy West	. 14	230	22	40	40	88	16	206		3	2	13	6	24	79	230	248	10.4	
Lismore Rural .	. 31			101	120	276	30	622		13	1	1	25	83	393	705	916	11.8	
Lismore Urban .	. 15			135 31	272 71	551 131	94	1218 267	•	-		36	17 27	87 36	300	1305	1474	6.7	1
Mocollop (b) Modelligo .	. 25			1	95	51	11	147		74	33		41	277	150 349	303 424	432 544	11.9 65.3	1
Tallow	. 27			149	216	410	94	994	8	6	1	4	33	77	273	1071	1212	7.2	
Waterford R. D.	ıl 249	2354	1110	1071	1717	4321	665	8884	113	171	184	197	270	935	1529	9819	11152	9.5	13.7
D.E.D's.—		1		'										1			1.02	0.0	1
Ballynakill .	. 13	•		92	167	286	1	688		1	1	1	11	37	95	725	764	5.1	
Drumeannon .	. 9	· F	11	20	12	84	7	142		1 .		_	11	37	47	179	218	20.7	
Faithlegg Islandikane .	. 29	*	u	141 85	290 126	595 289	141 31	1314 612			25 6		56	56 91	77 247	1370	1637	4.1	4.7
Kilbarry .	. 9	H	L L	9	40	81	31	153		2	1 .		30	10	247	703 163	797 188	12.9 6.1	
Killea	. 16	1	1	45	80	254	94	508	1	4	}	1	5	22	54	530	774	4.2	
(b) Killoteran	. 7				31	122	5	209			1	1	9	77	36	286	301	26.9	12.0
Kilmacleague .	. 9			27	29	96	13	181	3	1		1	26	33	71	214	308	15.4	
Kilmeadan Newcastle	13	R	4	53 52	111 62	309 126	27 19	554 308		34	16	1	10	90	100	644	743	14.0	1
Pembrokestown	112			36	48	131	13	269		1	2	6	20	37	100	338 306	360	8.9 12.1	22.5 28.0
Rathmoylan .	. 16		1	54	65	225	48	420	9 -	1 .	1	10	18	31	97	451	620	6.9	-
(b) Reisk	. 25			21	71	262	18	439	23	49	46	38	35	191	154	630	713	30.3	
Tramore	. 17	1		276	413	1042	147	2167		24	42	30	44	175	253	2342	2195	7.5	1
Waterford Rural Woodstown	. 24			77 56	90	234	25	519 401		1	4	3	7	12	58	531	615	2.3	
W GOODSTOWIL	. 10	1 .0,	1 38	90	82	186	39	401	'	1.	.	3	2	6	36	407	562	1.5	6.4

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Part Part						ion Iris	h Speak	cers.				fri	sh Spea	kers.				il No.	Iri	
MATERPORD CO	Counties,					14 and			Total.	Under			and				of Pe	rsons narily	Spea	kers
D.E.D's	District Electoral Divisions.			7	under 14	under 26	under 60	and	1925		14 *	26	60	and			1925	1911	1925	1911
D.E.Dy	WATERFORD CO.—con.																	•		
D.E.D's— 11 31 82 71 41 18 94 29 71 139 12 41 41 41 41 40 41 42 42 44 44 44 44 44				0-0	220	901	# 4 C	oe oe	1987	75	194	984	1012	422	1977	2651	3344	4101	59.1	64,6
9) Antimore 11 137 41 18 34 39 7 139 12 43 64 185 87 39 409 409 433 633 532 532 539 539 539 549	· · ·	134	821	272	229	281	540	39	1307	73	10+	204	1012							20. 4
) Ballybenry 12 15 7 45 51 15 15 15 15 15 15		11											1 1		i i		8 1	- 1		53.5
Oleanominon) '				1									i I			66.2
General Components	,		I				l i			12			83	16	165	_		Į.		83.7
.9) Grange . 21 70 11 20 6 11 1 49 20 42 50 11 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 1 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 1 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 1 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 1 1 40 20 42 50 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, ,	1			33	19	11	1	101	1		_						- 1		
3) Kinsalebeg 22 131 8 12 33 44 3 8 69 25 10 12 48 26 33 150 4 291 3 1 20 86 45 173 286 454 669 39.1 50.2 50 1	, =	21	70			-		,									1	1		
Seminophonichael 25 112 48 20 65 20 66 48 48 48 59 41 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	,							_										i i		50. 3
Note Part	b) Templemichael	25	112	48																
D.E.D's— D.E.D's— Aghanagh 24 143 68 73 115 246 74 576 74 576 74 576 757 758 758 758 758 758 758	SLIGO CO	935	10263	4892	5260	8290	16646	4826	39914	738	1490	906	793	828	4755	11959	44669	50902	10,6	23.5
Aghaagh 24 143 68 73 115 246 74 576		265	2522	1071	1469	2155	4266	1380	10341	63	150	75	32	18	338	2081	10679	12593	3.2	16.5
Aghanagh. 22 167 98 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107		ا ء	140	Ro	72	115	246	74	576			1	1	1	3	36	B 1			5.2
Coolayin	0 0										13		1	l				- 1		
Dollmore 17 296 125 186 270 503 174 1298 129 128 129 128 129 128 129 128 129 128 129 128 128 129 128 128 129 128 128 129 128	•			140	187	245	564	195				3	1	ŀ	1	_	U (· i	
Deument		17										. 7	i					1		13.5
Killadoon 26 167 32 108 209 302 91 762	Drumrat										28				· .	i	l '	1127		24.4
Killanaghb. 24 264 105 115 210 453 165 1037 . 3 3 1 1 . 7 126 1044 1228 0.7 9Killanaghb. 24 264 105 115 210 453 165 1037 . 3 3 3 1 . 7 126 1044 1228 0.7 9Killanaghb. 24 3 20 30 30 132 382 88 637 62 98 40 6 2 208 107 845 957 34.6 11.5 Killanalvy. 38 200 30 9 132 382 88 637 62 98 40 6 2 208 107 845 957 34.6 11.5 Killanalvy. 38 101 88 131 139 341 104 701 . 2 2 1 1 5 109 706 847 0.7 12.5 Shanoough. 5 84 70 70 53 153 38 38 34 . 4 3 1 1 9 191 303 450 2.3 42.4 Shanoough. 13 161 86 131 139 241 104 701 . 2 2 2 1 5 5 109 706 847 0.7 12.5 Toomour. 10 125 44 94 114 199 101 552		- 1	1 1										1	1						31.3
Kilmactranty		1						154	1037				I			_				
Kilshalvy	•		183	68								i e	1				1			11.2
Shancough		_	i	1				l		62		_	•	1	1	l				42.4
Tomore West R. D. Total DE.D's— Aughris 13 1025 44 94 114 199 101 552	. •												i .			109	706	847	0.7	12.9
Total 249 2431 1385 1511 2295 4120 143 1044 30 20 32 3 1 6 135 348 432 1.7 31.										i			3		3	49	555	585	0.5	8.4
D.E.D's— Aughris 16		249	2431	1385	1511	2285	4120	1143	10444	36	26	52	85	157	356	2490	10800	12103	3.3	20.6
Aughris		210			i	i								i I a	6	135	348	432	1.7	3 1.3
Buncrowey . 17 147 147 123 154 211 22 5777 3 9 19 31 234 608 653 5.1 36. Castleconor East . 5 115 67 123 154 211 22 5777 3 9 19 31 234 608 653 5.1 36. Castleconor West . 27 213 132 155 201 371 83 942 1 20 30 51 232 993 1109 51 20. Dromard East . 13 93 42 35 64 156 47 344 1 1 51 345 380 0.3 13. Dromard East . 16 83 28 27 72 160 50 337			y .	1											i	1	8			21.8
Castleconor East	Buncrowey · ·		1	Ħ			1		!			l		4		234	1	l l		36.9
Castisconder vess			li .			I	l .		1	•	.	.	20				Ti .	1		
Dromard West .			П	L	35		1			l •				1		1	Q.	1	0.3	26.1
Dromore 10 146 31 106 99 224 313 76 818 1			K .	и	i	l .		-	Į.			70	4	2	1	1	l .		3.1	11.3
Easky Best		•		1		1	1		1		.	1		i	1	141		l .		16.1
Easky West . 21 229 165 165 223 363 120 1036 8 6 4 20 33 71 221 1107 1231 6.4 18 Kilglass . . 8 31 23 17 21 63 24 148 2 2 45 150 148 1.3 30 Rathmacurkey . 7 226 182 202 320 346 138 1188 9 8 7 6 15 314 1233 1323 3.6 2.3 Skreen . . 11 96 42 50 53 166 52 363 . . 1 4 2 11 18 102 463 509 3.9 20 Templeboy North . 15 107 61 61 79 145 50	-		1	1			1	1	1 .		3	1	1		1	1	1		l.	20.3
Mallagheruse · . 8 31 23 17 21 63 24 148	-			li .	1	223		1		8	6	4	20	1	1	1		1	ı	1
Rathmacurkey	Ç		n	k		1		1	1		}	. 7	8	ł	1		ll.		U	23.
Skreen	Rathmacurkey		11	N			1 -	1	t	8	1	1	1 .		1	1	369	389	1.6	22.
Templeboy North Templeboy South Toberpatrick East Toberpatrick East Toberpatrick Wes			1	N .	I	1	1	1	1			4			i i	1			8	20.
Toberpatrick East . 15 130 62 54 74 229 44 463 1 3 3 7 79 470 471 1.5 16. Sligo R. D. (part of) Total 178 1705 780 589 1342 2928 880 6519 215 499 203 54 18 989 1663 7508 8204 13.2 20 D.E.D's— Ballymote 33 431 127 9 323 760 195 1414 126 234 63 16 1 440 188 1854 1972 23.7 9 Ballynakill 24 177 122 89 131 323 86 751 6 43 9 3 5 66 155 817 857 8.1 18 Bricklieve . 19 107 29 14 86 173 65 367 33 56 10 4 103 30 476 472 21.9 66 Carrickbanagher . 11 199 103 79 162 328 85 757 25 52 41 6 4 128 73 885 1036 14.5 7 Drumeolumb 14 209 85 103 176 329 130 823 22 15 10 3 50 418 873 1055 5.7 39 Drumfin 17 133 78 49 111 237 92 567 6 26 15 6 2 55 185 622 713 8.8 25 Lakeview 22 144 106 95 108 247 66 622 2 18 8 1 29 134 651 683 4.5 18 Lisconny 17 121 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 3 103 156 549 535 18.8 25 Lisconny 17 121 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 3 103 156 549 535 18.8 25 Lisconny 17 121 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 3 103 156 549 535 18.8 25 Lisconny 18 19 103 105 108 247 66 622 2 18 8 1 29 134 651 683 4.5 19 Lisconny 17 121 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 3 103 156 549 535 18.8 25 Lisconny 17 121 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 4 4 156 15 15 324 787 881 1.9 36	Templeboy North		II .	1	53	86	132				3	1	2	-	_			1	H	I .
Toberpatrick West . 15 130 62 54 74 229 44 403	Toberpatrick East .	21		l l	1	1	1		1		•			1	1	1		1	1	1
D.E.D's		15 ——	130	62	54	74	229	44	463	<u> -</u> -	<u> </u>			-	-	-	-	-		-
Ballymote	Total	178	1705	780	589	1342	2928	880	6519	215	499	203	54	18	989	1663	7508	8204		•
Ballynakili 24 177 122 89 131 323 86 751 6 43 9 3 5 66 155 817 857 8.1 18 Ballynakili 29 14 86 173 65 367 33 56 10 4 . 103 30 476 472 21.9 6 Carrickbanagher 11 199 103 79 162 328 85 757 25 52 41 6 4 128 73 885 1036 14.5 7 Drumeolumb 209 85 103 176 329 130 823 . 22 15 10 3 50 418 873 1055 5.7 38 Drumfin 3 78 49 111 237 92 567 6 26 15 6 2 55 185 622 713 8.8 25 Drumfin 4 106 95 108 247 66 622 2 18 8 11 . 29 134 651 683 4.5 19 Lakeview 4 17 131 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 3 103 156 549 535 18.8 25 Lisconny 5 17 121 43 44 80 231 48 446 17 41 38 4 3 103 156 549 535 18.8 25	- :	33	431	127	9	323	760	195	1414	126	234	63	1	1	1	1		1		1
Bricklieve	•		177	122	89	131	1	(1		1 -		i	1.	L		1		
Carrickbanagher . 11 199 103 79 162 328 85 767 25 32 41 10 3 50 418 873 1055 5.7 39 Drumeolumb	Bricklieve .	•	B			1	1	ı				1	' I -		1		и			
Drumeolumb - 14 209 85 105 170 329 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 323 180 324 320 180 324 320 180 324 320 180 324 320 180 324 320 180 324 320 180 324 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320 180 320			11				i	- 1	1				. 1		- 1	1	i i	1055	5.7	39.
Drumfin		ų.	li _						L						55	185	1			
Lisconny			N .	1				1	1 -		18	8	3 1						9	4
	_		L L		44	80	231					1	*		- 1			1		
		21	184	87	107	165	300	113	772	1 .	_ 7	4	* 4			324	101			
		-	-	-	_	_	-	_			-	1	7		l	l		1	1	1

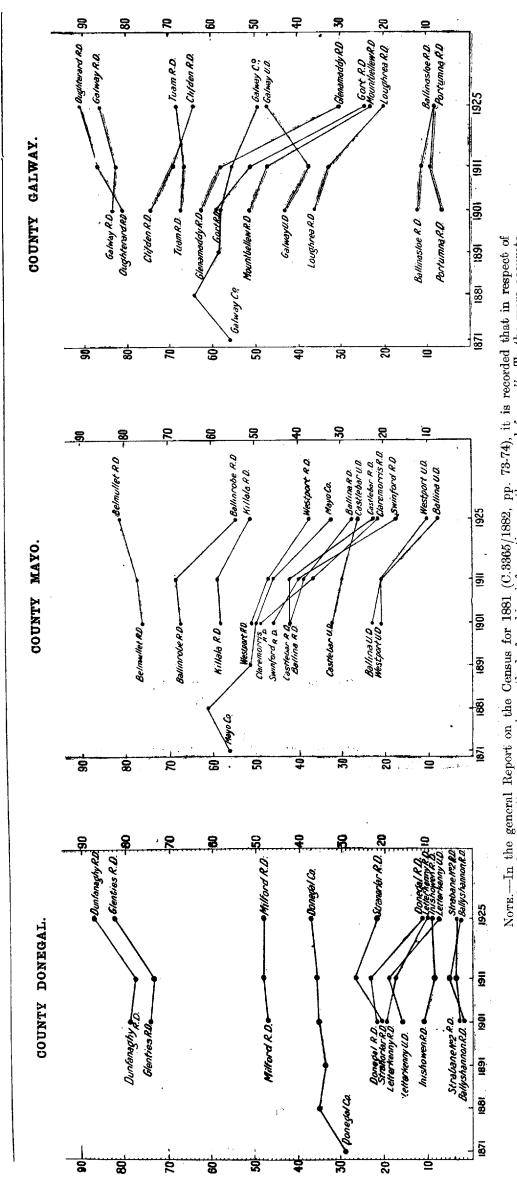
Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

	1	1	· ·		4.	n-Irish	Speaker	g.	¥			Irisi	n Speake	rs.				_ 1		
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts,	and	No. of	No. of	Under	7 and	14 and	26 and	60		Under	7 and	14 and	26 and	ðυ	-		Total of Per Ordin Resid	sons aril y	lri: Spea as % Popul:	kers
District Electoral Divisio	ns. T		House holds.	years.	under 14 years.	under 26 years.	under 60	years and over.	Total. 1925	years.	under 14 years.	under 26 years.	60		Total 1925	Total ; 1911	1925	1911	1925	191
SLIGO CO.—con.																				
Tobercurry R. D.	ļ													}_					-0.0	
	otal	243	3605	1656	1691	2508	5332	1423	12610	424	815	576	622	635	3072	5725	15682	18002	19.6	31
D.E.D's—	1						ŀ							20	20	con	1907	3447	9.0	43
Achonry East .	. [6	290	208	246	238	423	163	1278		:	2	4	23	29	623	1307 2085	1447 2348	2.2 4.5	43
Achonry West .	.	9	466	257	388	460	622	264	1991	4	4	8	11	67	94	1071	2088 754	916	53.7	5
b) Aclare	.	9	169	54	76	81	132	6	349	28	71	86	164	56	405 18	502 15	376	417	4.8	3
Annagh	· [12	98	26	41	72	144	75	358		15 38	17	35	107	221	1041	1658	1996	13.3	5
Banada	· [19	353	200	289	325	472	151 25	1437 159	24 15	21	5	2	107	44	40	203	173	21.7	2
Branchfield .	. [4	44	24	17 83	20 53	73 113	6	320	15	9	15	69	50	158	363	478	563	33.1	6
b) Breencorragh .	. [11	110	65	16	33	126	24	219	28	45	15	4	8	100	49	319	329	31.3	1
Carrownaskeagh .	. 1	7	72	20	19	69	182	34	332	42	69	23	3	3	140	60	472	469	29.7	1
Cartron		14	98 116	28 69	76	69	178	61	453		6	10	11	22	55	100	508	538	10.8	1
Cloonacool	. !	6 21	124	28	5	73	233	45	384	8	67	25	6	2	147	66	531	564	27.7	1
Cloonoghill .	.		162	22	9	97	252	60	440	1	73	48	15	22	215	59	655	788	32.8	
Coolaney	. [13 6	118	66	61	81	153	35	396		".	7	16	56	79	137	475	601	16.6	2
Glendarragh .		9	161	66	71	81	151	17	386	k .	43	42	118	81	316	494	702	851	45.0	5
(b) Kilmacteige . Kilturra .	•	13	129	32	8	83	228	84	435		65	18	1	6	123	39	558	573	22.0	
Leitrim	•	13 9	218	109	93	105	380	58	745		29	45	40	31	147	236	892	1014	16.5	2
Loughil	•	3	35	29	27	31	54	14	155		1	1	.	8	10	28	165	183	6.1]
Owenmore.		21	108	12	2	56	164	76	310		49	16	2	2	87	61	397	490	21.9	
Streamstown .		17	150	92	52	85	289	48	566		23	20	3	11	60	91	626	639	9.6	:
Temple		11	92	29	6	64	137	55	291	19	40	15	2		76	20	367	405	20.7	1
Tobercurry .		23	492	220	106	332	826	122	1606	51	147	155	116	79	548	630	2154	2698	25.4	1 2
	ı		-l	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	·	-	-	-	-	<u> </u>	- -		 		 	- -
		l																		1.
ROSCOMMON CO	•	468	6102	3426	3412	4574	9963	3035	24410	267	693	623	396	484	2463	5532	26873	81554	9.2	:
Castlereagh R. D.	_ }	1	1		L						1	200	200	404	0469	F = 90	26873	21554	9.2	Ι,
	Total	468	6102	3426	3412	4574	9963	3035	24410	267	693	623	396	484	2463	5532	208/3	31554	9.2]
D.E.D's-			1	1	200		710	0.74	1770		30	20	12	10	85	255	1837	2375	4.6	,
Artagh North .	•	18	1	223	208	328	719	274	1752	L L		13	2	3	58	198	1280	1609	4.5	1
Artagh South .	•	20	li .	155	197	224 775		185 315	1222 3224	1	1		81	150	314	1454	3538	4248	8.9	1
Bellaghaderreen	•	42	u ·	424	533	376	1	246	2102					6	27	432	2129	2678	1.3	1
Ballinlough .	•	42			358 149	184	1	116	1106		11	8	8	6	33	72	1139	1283	2.9	
Ballintober	•	34			149	28		52	277			59	1	1	163	59	440	594	37.0	1
Baslick	•	10		4	1 -	239		193	1273		02	1		4	7	90	1280	1482	0.5	
Bellanagare .	•	28			196	217	L	140	1134	•	25	1 -	1	9	66	226	1200	1416	5.5	1
Buckhill	• 1	11	H			72		59	466		8		1 -	5	41	15	507	345	8.1	1
Carrowduff .	•	16	1		129	139	•	71	813			1		17	107	34	920	534	11.6	
Castleplunket .	•	32 39	1		131	1 .		241	1877			1	_	16	621	289	2498	2916	24.9	
Castlereagh .	•	39 13		94	63	50	l l	50	431		ł	1		7	39	36	470	419	8.3	
Castleteheen .	•	19	1			150		156	1074		10		1 .	'		179	1074	1245	0.0	
Cloonfower .	-	27	8	128		140		203	982		120	84	29	17	282	182	1264	1592	22.0	
Coolougher .	•	27 16					1	129	1100		62			70	188	442	1288	1520	14.6	1 '
Edmondstown .	•	17	1			1	1	159	1104		1 -		j.	3	73	265	1177	1442	6.2	1 .
Fairymount . Frenchpark .	•	25				228		132	1208		"	1 1	ľ	1	4	116	1212	1305	0.3	1
Kiltulagh .	•	42	ų.	R .	1		- 1	150	1893		9		_	150	244	984	2137	2694	11.4	1
Loughglinn .		17	i ii	1		- I	1	164	1372		1 -	1		9	111	204	1483	1857	7.5	
		<u> </u>	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 	-		- 	-	 	- -
					2054	1000	0945	1950	0050	7 407	782	778	758	499	3224	5312	25811	27610	10 E	,
LIMERICK CO Glin R. D.		345	5323	3442	3250	4628	9317	1990	22587	1 40	102	118	198	700	044	0012	20811	4/010	12.5	'
чии ж. <i>и</i>.	Total	40	707	483	528	677	1296	303	3287	7 13	85	103	41	21	263	414	3550	4016	7.4	
D.E.D's							}	1											1	
Fleanmore.		5							309		-			3	19	19		1	5.8	
Glin		19	302			1	1 .		1353					11	233	186		1	14.7	•
Kilfergus .		7		1		,	,	1	820	•	. 1	2	1	7	11	94			1.3	
Kilmoylan		9	176	89	163	145	361	41	799	9 .	• •	•				115	799	939		
		-	 	1	-	-	-	-		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-j	- 	-		- 				- -
Newcastle R. D.	m-4-3	00-	4616	2959	2722	3951	8021	1647	19300	0 394	697	675	717	478	2961	4898	22261	23594	13.3	
	Total	305	4010	2959	2,22	9991	0021	1041	12300	دور ا	1 00%	1 370	1	1 310	2001	2080	122201	20084	10.0	
ינוד ים וד. - נוד ים וד		10	327	127	131	254	521	55	108	B 98	5 144	91	59	85	474	421	1562	1793	30.3	3
D.E.D's—								, ,,,,	1 1000			. ,		1 00	1 212	,	TI AUUZ	1100		
Abbeyfeale .							200	199			.		1	İ	R	194	049	OFF		3
Abbeyfeale		29	193	148	129	209			936	6 1	- 1 -	4	. 1 -		6	124		1	0.6	3
Abbeyfeale .	• •) 193 1 91	148 92	129 88	209 116	202	41	930 539	6 1	. 3	2	2	3 3	6 10 18		549	522		3

Table II. (contd.)—Irish Speaking Population by County, Urban and Rural District, and District Electoral Division, with Comparative Figures from the 1911 Census Returns.

						Speaker		RES F	- · · · ·			h Spezi				Total	SOUS	Spe	rish akers
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands .	No. oı H ouse- holds,	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total 1925	Total 1911	Ordin Resid		Popu 1925	% of fation.
LIMERICK CO.—con.					-														
Newcastle R D.—con.								1											
D.E.D's—con. Broadford Caher Cleanglass Cloncagh Danganbeg Danganbeg Dromcolliher Dromtrasna Feenagh Garryduff Glenagower Glenagower Glensharrold Kilmeedy Knockaderry Mahoonagh Mountcollins Mountcollins Mountplummer Newcastle Rural . Newcastle Urban . Port Rathronan Rosskagh Templeglentan	14 4 7 12 12 20 5 9 5 10 4 5 10 13 10 21 5 10 26 14 3 9	188 106 94 68 90 248 205 111 66 188 108 110 108 103 294 142 121 145 468 130 250 127 272	137 51 62 38 56 130 91 62 43 161 76 79 91 66 69 167 38 63 4 305 138 267 84 219	121 73 53 35 42 161 66 51 18 141 80 53 71 45 64 129 157 65 9 196 133 209 101 216	135 82 89 51 108 199 193 114 37 208 106 87 78 97 85 176 188 94 16 372 129 235 89 295	387 137 168 127 174 392 378 215 94 382 190 224 213 200 185 547 114 196 16 898 250 470 232 510	33 27 45 29 20 136 47 19 9 66 55 84 36 48 38 98 13 60 7 141 57 116 55 130	813 370 417 280 400 1018 775 461 201 958 507 527 489 456 441 1117 510 478 52 1912 707 1297 561 1370	. 43 . 1 3 4 70 19 6	3 53 13 7 16 6 123 28 26 13 1 6 3 14 46 20 83 55 10 1 6	6 30 8 4 27 6 74 34 19 18 3 9 10 11 3 49 25 - 145 82 2	6 31 2 2 2 8 46 11 31 15 4 11 4 5 2 19 81 269 57 7	. 47 5 . 3 2 38 1 20 29 10 5 6 2 2 39 54 . 69 15 14 8 1	15 204 28 14 71 26 351 93 102 75 18 36 23 32 7 159 245 612 233 35 19 17 34	192 230 138 13 74 226 413 101 71 63 254 92 52 69 54 339 212 94 131 401 192 254 94 381	828 574 445 294 471 1044 1126 554 303 1033 525 563 512 488 448 1276 755 478 664 2145 742 1316 578 1404	912 619 496 369 467 1079 1185 522 332 567 1109 658 518 472 457 1423 814 525 728 2585 657 1311 599 1310	1.8 35.5 6.3 4.8 15.1 2.5 31.2 16.8 33.7 7.3 3.4 4.5 6.6 12.5 32.5 92.2 10.9 4.7 1.4 2.9 2.4	21.1 37.2 27.8 3.5 15.8 20.9 34.9 19.3 21.4 11.1 22.9 14.0 10.0 14.6 11.8 23.8 26.0 17.9 18.0 15.5 29.2 19.4 15.7 29.1
TIPPERARY CO	277	2596	1225	1218	2183	4634	928	10188	216	221	177	477	833	1424	2988	11612	14787	12.8	20.8
Clogheen R. D. Total D.E.D's— Ardfinnan	30 11 18 20 16 16 4 21 14 21 23	182 101 268 105 214 322 161 142 342 118 96 155 150	107 6 122 77 114 157 76 64 194 41 45 66 25	114 18 115 75 93 157 67 64 158 47 65 57 22	127 195 226 136 117 281 145 97 105 117 149	342 89 584 177 419 589 302 236 632 211 177 118 298 303	57 8 98 59 96 147 58 44 126 53 43 3 51	10188 791 160 1130 515 917 1276 639 525 1391 497 427 349 513 706 352	1	30 66	13 4 12 2 5 11 1 32	2 12 218 11	17	11 37 4 428 162 50	163 160	873 470 1208 521 950 1351 723 555 1402 534 431 777 675	813	12.3 9.4 66.0 6.5 1.2 3.5 5.4 0.8 6.9 55.1 24.0 8.3	23.1 63.4 6 20.9 22.1 7.5 6 18.0 26.8 13.8 5.5 19.7 8.6 1 56.3 9.2 3 19.7

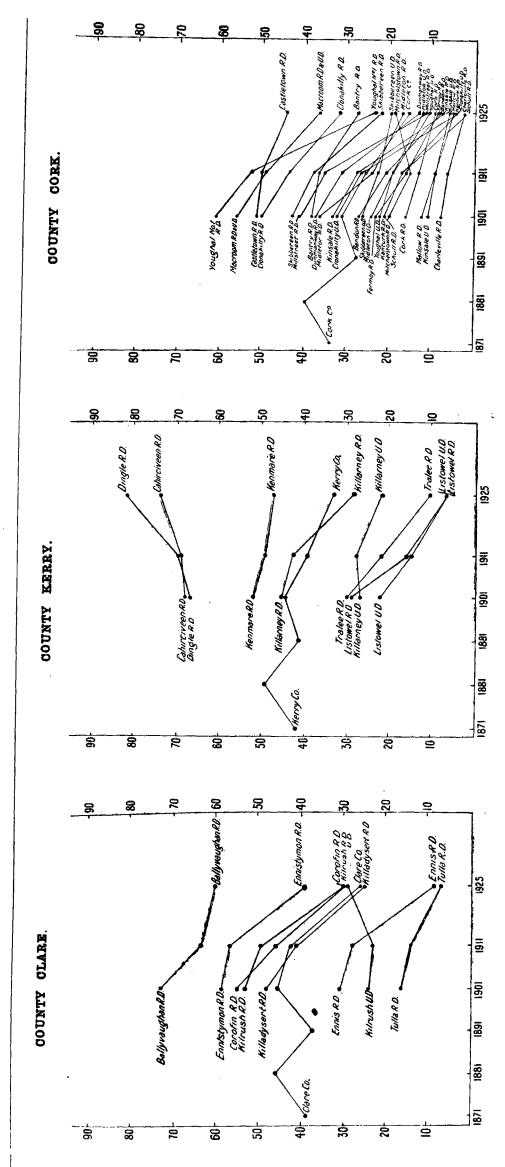
Table III.—Graphs, for each County, showing the percentage of Irish Speakers in the total population and the rate of change of this percentage, by County from 1901 to 1925.



Irish Speakers there was "a more precise method of seeking information on the several forms." To the more accurate information thus obtained is due the apparent rise in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1881, in the population of the various counties. The number of Irish Speakers in the population and therefore the percentage in 1871 must be regarded as having been underenumerated.

The rise, in some counties, in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1901 may be regarded as more apparent than real and, to a large measure, as due to the influence of the Gaelic League movement,

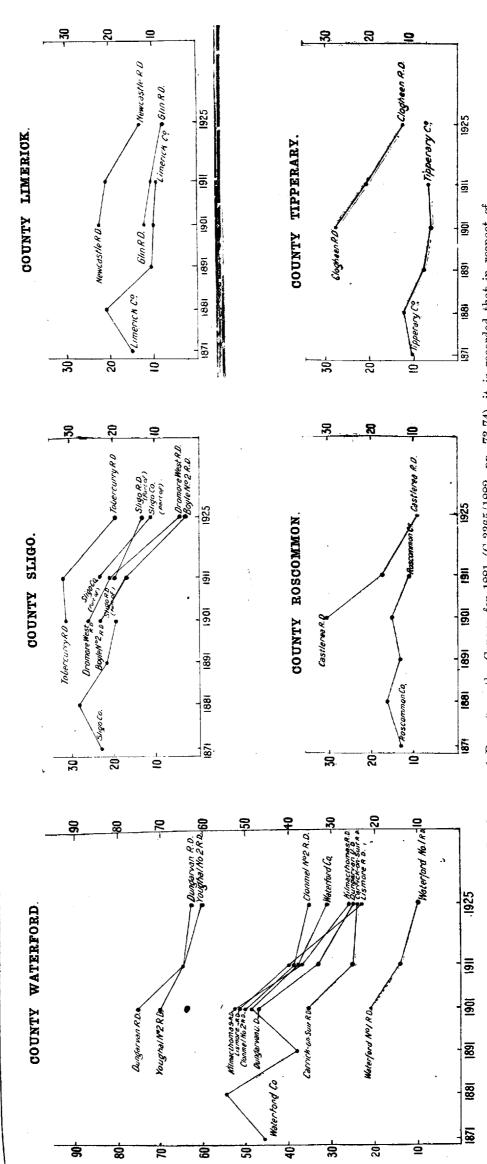
Table III. (contd.)-Graphs, for each County, showing the Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Total population and the rate of change of this percentage, by County from 1871 to 1925, and by Urban and Rural District from 1901 to 1925.



Irish Speakers there was "a more precise method of seeking information on the several forms." To the more accurate information thus obtained is due the apparent rise in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1881, in the population of the various counties. The number of Irish Speakers in the population and therefore the percentage in 1871 must Note.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of be regarded as having been underenumerated.

The rise, in some counties, in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1901 may be regarded as more apparent than real and, to a large measure, as due to the influence of the Gaelic League movement.

Table III. (contd.)—Graphs, for each County, showing the percentage of Irish Speakers in the Total population and the rate of change of this percentage, by County from 1801 to 1925.



Irish Speakers there was "a more precise method of seeking information on the several forms." To the more accurate information thus obtained is due the apparent rise in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1881, in the population of Note.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of of Irish Speakers in the population and therefore the percentage in 1871 must be regarded as having been underenumerated. The number the various counties.

The rise, in some counties, in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1901 may be regarded as more apparent than real and, to a large measure, as due to the influence of the Gaelic League movement.

THIRD APPENDIX.

TABLES RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Table I.—Statement as to Fees paid for the Teaching of Irish from 1901 to 1922, Inclusive.

	Year				Number of Schools which earned Fees	Amount Paid
Extra S	ubject.					£ s. d.
1001 (0-1.	dan Vaani				109	$955 \ 0 \ 0$
	endar Year)		, .	• •	341	3,050 10 0
1902	do. do.		• •	• •	695	7,220 0 0
1903	ao. do.	••		• •	1,185	12,069 4 1
1904	ao. do.	• •	• '		1,204	11,551 0 6
1905	ao. do.	••			1,410	13.843 19 11
.906	ao.	• •	. •	• •	.,	
Ordinar	y Subject.					
1906-7 (S	chool Year)				553	2,124 7 4
Extra S	ubject.					
1005 0 /	Sahaal Vaan				1,507	10,227 16 8
	School Year) do.	• •	• •		1,592	11,601 12 7
1908-9	do. do.	• •			1,631	10,760 10 7
909-10	do. do.	••			1,448	9,164 19 10
1910-11	do. do.	• •	• •		1,381	8,388 16 7
1911–12	do.	••	• •		1,485	8,735 14 6
912-13	do. do.	••	• •		1,509	9,405 10 7
913-14	do. do.	• •	• •		1,448	9,807 18 3
1914–15	do. do.	• •			1.452	10,184 17 8
1915–16	do. do.	• •			1,426	9,840 9 4
1916–17	do. do.	••	•		1,442	$10,561 \ 11 \ 5$
1917–18	do. do.	••			1,261	9,185 13 4
1918-19	do. do.	• •			1,524	10,867 13 1
1919-20	do. do.	• •	• •		1,560	16,265 13 8
1920-21	do. do.		• •		1,879	20,576 15 11
1921-22	ao.	••	• •			,

Table II.—Statement showing the Amount of Special Fees paid for Instruction given under the Bilingual Programme from its Introduction in 1906 to 1922.

School Year	Number of Schools which earned Fees	Amount Paid
1906-7 1907-8 1908-9 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21	36 106 148 158 172 185 193 205 212 225 224 228 232 230 237	£ s. d. 343 10 4 1,538 15 0 2,395 3 0 2,501 1 1 2,903 11 2 3,130 16 4 3,274 19 4 3,593 16 6 3,667 9 5 3,865 1 2 4,201 4 10 3,796 1 1 3,941 11 7 3,813 17 0 6,224 17 7 6,869 15 10

Table III.—Number of Teachers holding the :

(County	•		Ard Teastas	Bilingual Certificate	Ordinary Certificate	Unqualified in Irish	TOTAL
Irish Spec	aking D	istricts.						•
Donegal		••]	56	116	41	34	247
Mayo	• •	• •		8	53	39	19	119
Galway		• •		30	141	67	36	274
Clare		• •		1	-7	3	5	16
Kerry		• •		24	63	19	10	116
Cork	• •	• •		11	19	7	6	43
Waterford	• •	••	••		14	12	6	32
	Tot	al centage		130 15.3	413 48.8	188 22.2	116 13.7	847
			•••					
			-					
Partly Iri		·	-				10.0	
•		·	-	7	22	28	54	111
Donegal Mayo	sh Spea	king Distr	ricts.					111 371
Donegal Iayo Galway	sh Spea	king Distr	ricts.	7	22	28	54	
Donegal Mayo Galway	sh Spea 	king Distr	ricts.	7 10	22 79	28 106	54 176	371
Donegal Mayo Galway Mare	sh Spea 	king Distr	ricts.	7 10 12	22 79 85	28 106 97	54 176 99	371 293
Donegal Mayo Galway Clare Kerry	sh Spea	king Distr	ricts.	7 10 12 10	22 79 85 60 77 54	28 106 97 68	54 176 99 91	371 293 229
Donegal Mayo Galway Clare Kerry Cork	sh Spea	king Distr	ricts.	7 10 12 10 32	22 79 85 60 77	28 106 97 68 58	54 176 99 91 90	371 293 229 257
Donegal Mayo Galway Clare Kerry Cork Vaterford	sh Spea	king Distr	ricts.	7 10 12 10 32 14	22 79 85 60 77 54 27	28 106 97 68 58 83	54 176 99 91 90 102	371 293 229 257 253
Donegal Mayo Galway Clare Kerry Cork Vaterford	sh Spea	king Distr	ricts.	7 10 12 10 32 14	22 79 85 60 77 54 27	28 106 97 68 58 83 28	54 176 99 91 90 102 72	371 293 229 257 253 131
Partly Iri Donegal Mayo Galway Clare Kerry Cork Waterford Sligo Cipperary	**************************************	king Distr	ricts.	7 10 12 10 32 14	22 79 85 60 77 54 27	28 106 97 68 58 83 28	54 176 99 91 90 102 72	371 293 229 257 253 131

Table IV .- Number of Teachers Reported as:

	County			Highly Efficient	Efficient	Non- Efficient	TOTAL
Irish Speak	cing Distr	icts.					
Donegal Mayo Galway Clare	••	••	••	50 25 78 4	182 76 189 8	18 12 22 4	250 113 289 16
Kerry Cork Waterford		••		46 13 4	61 29 25	15 1 5	122 43 34
	m . i .	.7		220	570	77	867
	Tota Perc	ıl ventage		25.4	65.7	8.9	
Partly Iris	Perc	ventage		25.4	65.7	8.9	
Donegal	Perc	ventage		25.4	65.7 96	8.9	119
Donegal Mayo	Perc	entage og Districe	ls.	25.4 14 98	96 235	8.9 9 31	119 364
Donegal Mayo *Galway	Perc h Speakin 	entage g District	ls.	25.4 14 98 96	96 235 159	9 31 27	119 364 282
Donegal Mayo *Galway Clare	Perc h Speakin	ventage og Districe	ls.	25.4 14 98 96 61	96 235 159 103	9 31 27 45	119 364 282 209
Donegal Mayo *Galway Clare Kerry	Perc h Speakin 	entage g District	ls.	25.4 14 98 96	96 235 159	9 31 27 45 33	119 364 282 209 246
Donegal Mayo *Galway Clare Kerry Cork Waterford	Perc h Speakin	ventage og District	ls.	25.4 14 98 96 61 69 96 36	96 235 159 103 144	9 31 27 45	119 364 282 209
Donegal Mayo *Galway Clare Kerry Cork Waterford	Perc h Speakin	ventage og District	ls.	25.4 14 98 96 61 69 96 36 2	96 235 159 103 144 147 83 7	9 31 27 45 33 8	119 364 282 209 246 251 130
Donegal Mayo *Galway Clare Kerry Cork Waterford	Perc	entage g District		25.4 14 98 96 61 69 96 36	96 235 159 103 144 147 83	9 31 27 45 33 8 11	119 364 282 209 246 251 130

^{*} Including one school over the Roseommon border.

Table V.—Number of School Buildings Classified according to Number of Rooms.

					······································	Nu	mber	of	Roon	ns 		 -		;		
Count	у		13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAI
Irish Spea District Donegal . Mayo . Galway . Clare . Kerry . Cork . Waterford .	cts.					-		- - 1 -	 	-	1 - 2 - 2 - - 5	- 1 - 1 -	8 1 3 1 -	32 27 63 5 26 13 5	86 29 78 3 23 7 14	127 57 147 8 56 21 19
Partly Irish Distri	Speaki	ng													97	60
Donegal . Mayo . *Galway . Clare . Kerry . Cork . Waterford	•		- 1 - - - -	1	-	1	- - 1 - - -	- - 1 - 1 - -	2	1 3 1 1 2	2 1 2 - 1 -	- 4 2 4 - 2	13 6 8 9 4 1 1	25 59 57 39 44 49 20	37 95 45 53 46 70 26	62 170 118 105 107 126 52 4 7
	Total.		1	1		1	1		2	8	6	12	42	296	379	751

Table VI.—Number of School Buildings Classified according to Suitability and Condition.

	Coun	ty		House suitable generally and not requiring enlargement	Fair but requiring addition	Bad and requiring new building	TOTAL	Additional new site and building required for additional School
Irish Spec	aking	Districts.						
				97	21	14	132	
Donegal		• •	• •	45	12	2	59	1
Mayo	• •	• •	• •	126	18	3	147	<u> </u>
Galway		• •	• •	8			8	_
Clare		• •	• •	48	3	7	58	
Kerry		• •	• •	17	2	$\dot{2}$	21	
Cork		• •	• •	18	ī		19	_
Waterford	• •		• •	18		. 		
		'otal Percentage	••	359 80.9	57 12.8	28 6.3	444	l —
Partly Iri	ish Sp	eaking Distr	ricts.					
				46	10	7	63	
Donegal	• •	• •	• •	126	30	12	168	
Mayo	• •	• •	• •	100	14	6	120	
*Galway		• •	• •	78	22	7	107	
Clare	• •	• •	• •	106	5		111	
Kerry		• •	• •	111	9	9	129	_
Cork	• •	• •	• •	43	5	4	52	
Waterford	. •	• •	• •	4		_	4	
Sligo	• •	• •	• •	7	<u> </u>		7	
Fipperary	• •	• •	• •	•			ĺ	
	_	otal .		621	95	45 5.9	761	
	T	oun		81.6	12.5		1	

^{*} Including one school over the Roscommon border.

Table VII. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR A 9 ACRE FARM, RUN ON GOOD LINES, IN CO. DONEGAL. The total area of the Farm including land occupied by roads, fences, dwelling and farm houses, etc., is 9.157 st. acres. The number of persons supported during the year was six.

Farm accounts as kept by the owner of the farm, from 1st April, 1924, to 31st March, 1925.

	RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.	 -			_
1924.		4	2 8	3.	d.	1924.			£	8.	d.
April	Butter and Eggs	Ē		5	0	April	Household Expenses			14	0
May	do		, 51		ŏ	_	Feeding stuffs			10	Ŏ
-	4 Pigs sold	25		0	ŏ	,,	Sundries		ĭ	3	4
June	Eggs and Butter	~(ŏ	ŏ	,,	Papers and Postage		ō	5	4
	Cattle	26		ŏ	ŏ	May	Half year's rent			18	8
July	Eggs and Butter			5	ŏ	i -	Boots and Clothing			12	6
Aug.	do			5	ŏ	"	Household expenses		6	0	9
	Premium for Poultry Station			0	ŏ	,,	3 Pigs bought	• •	$\check{3}$	7	6
Sept.	Eggs and Butter		, 1		ŏ	,,,	Papers and Postage	• • •	ő	4	4
Oct.	do		3 1		ŏ	June	Household expenses	• • •		15	Õ
	0 mr1.1	2		0	ŏ	1	Feeding stuffs	• • •			Ŏ
Nov.	Butter and Eggs		3 1		ŏ	,,	Papers and Sundries			10	2
	4 Pigs sold			ŏ	ŏ	July,	Household expenses		ì	4	ō
Dec.	Butter and Eggs		2 1		ŏ	1	Feeding stuffs		ĩ	3	9
1925.	Davier und 11ggs	-			·	,,	Papers and Postage		Õ	4	4
Jan.	Potatoes sold $(4\frac{1}{2} \text{ tons})$	30)	0	0	Aug.	Household expenses		$\tilde{3}$	ō	ō
	Butter and Eggs		i i		ŏ	_	Boots	• •	ĭ	5	ŏ
$\overset{"}{\mathrm{Feb}}$.	do		i i		ŏ	,,	Sow bought	• •		1ŏ	Ŏ
Mar.	do.		5 Î		ŏ	"	Piggery erected	• •	11	ŏ	Ŏ
	6 Pigs sold	4		0	ŏ	"	Feeding stuffs	• •		15	3
1,	0 2 150 5014 11	_	•	•	•	,,,	Postage, etc	• •	ō	4	6
						Sept.	Feeding stuffs		12		Ō
						,,	Household expenses			19	8
						,,,	Papers and Postage		ō	3	8
						,,,	Sundries		ĺ	5	Õ
						Oct.	Household expenses		5	3	4
						,,,	Rates			18	Ō
						,,	Boots			19	0
						,,	Papers and Postage		0	3	2
•						Nov.	Rent		1	18	8
						,,	Household expenses			14	6
						,,	Clothes and shoes		2	3	6
						,,	Papers and Postage		0	3	6
						Dec.	Household expenses		2	17	0
						,,	Clothes			10	0
						,,	Sundries		0	6	0
						,,	Papers, etc		0	5	8
						1925.					
						Jan.	Household expenses		4	0	0
						,,	Feeding stuffs		13	10	0
						,,	Postage and Papers			4	2
						Feb.	Household expenses		3	17	0
						,,	Postage, etc		0	4	2
						,,	Boots repaired		0	6	0
						Mar.	Rates		2	18	0
						,,	Household expenses		6	8	6
						,,	Postage and Papers		0	4	4
						,,	Artificial Manures		5	0	0
						,,	2 Bags Cement		1	3	0
						,,	Clothing		3	0	0
						,,	Grass and Clover seeds	: -	5	7	0
						.,	Turf tackle	٠.	0	5	0
						: ,	Sundries	٠.	3	5	0
						ì					·
						İ	Total	• •	149		3
							Balance		66	13	9
				- -							
		21	6	10	_0_	<u> </u>			216	10	_0
					T 2222	STOOK					-

LIVE STOCK. 31st March, 1925.

1st April, 1924. 3 Cows. 3 Cows.

3 Yearlings 2 Calves. 3 Yearlings.2 Calves. 1 Horse. 1 Horse.

4 Pigs (fattening). 1 Sow and 11 young Pigs.

Farm implements, fowl, etc., about same at both dates.

Note.—Total receipts from Butter and Eggs, excluding Premium for Poultry Station £56 10 6

FOURTH APPENDIX.

RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table I.—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKWATER, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES, IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

				Officers serv	ving in the	above-ment	ioned Area	18.	No. of Offi	cers in each
		Santa of Boy	Without	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent whose kno	Speakers wledge is :	Total	the whole service wh Speakers	ding Class th through a Saorstát to are fluent of Irish and
Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired,	Native.	Number of Officers serving.	whose kno	Native.
								<u> </u>		
FINANCE.			į							
Ordnance Survey .	Field Staff:— Revisers and Level- lers	}5/- to 9/6 per diem	15	2		•	1	18	•	1
Public Works	Asst. Architects .	£200 to £450	2	:	i	•	•	2		•
	,, ,, (Temp.) Clerks of Works	£7 to £8 p.w £5 to £6 13s. (incl.)	2 10	1 1				11	1	•
	Archl. Assistant	£4 15s. p.w. (incl.) .	1					1	•	•
	Engineer	£40 p.m. (incl.)	1					1	٠	•
	Land Loans Inspr. (Temp.)	£7 p.w. (incl.)	1		į .			1	٠	•
	Harbour Master .	£50	1					1	•	•
	Typist (Temp.)	39 /- to 44 /6 p.w.	1			-		1		•
Revenue Commis-	(Taxes.)	` .						,		
sioners	Senr. Inspectors .	£750 to £900 .	1 1					1 1		
	Insprs. (Higher Gr.)	£550 to £700 £250 to £500	6		i			7	1	
	Insprs	£150 to £250 .	1	1	2	1		5	4	•
	Tax Officers (High Gr.) (a)	£300 to £400 £250 to £350	. 6		1			7		
	Tax Officers (Male).	£250 to £350 £200 to £250 £190 to £220	9	2	1			12		
ļ	,, ,, (Female)	£135 to £160								
	Tax Clerk (Male) (a) . , , , (b) .	£75 to £180	18	6		3	1	28	3	1
	,, ,, (Female) .	£75 to £125 £60 to £150								
	Shorthand Typists .	24/- to 38/-	1	1				2		
	Writing Assistants .	24/- to 34/-	•	2			•	2		
-	Temp. Clerks (Male) .	56 /- to 84 /- (Stan.) 44 /- to 63 /6	- 60	2		1	1	64	1	1
		according to grade.								
	Temporary Shorthand Typists	45/- to 57/- (Stan.) according to grade.		1		•	•	9		•
	(Customs and Excise)	0070 +- 0750					1	1	3	3
	Inspectors. · ·	£650 to £750 . £500 to £600 .	7	i		6	2	16	9	4
	Surveyors \cdot Officers (a) .	£120 to £450)							
	,, (b) · ·	£110 to £350 .	66	48	12	16	8	150	42	14
	(c) (d) (d)	£90 to £350 £120 to £250 .					1	ļ		
	Departmental Clerks (a	£80 to £250	<u> </u>	9	i [1	1	1	13	3	1
	,, (b	£70 to £200	2					2		
	Ch. Preventive Officers	£140 to £220 .	1					13	1	
	Preventive Officers .	£160 to £250 .	<i>)</i> [•				4		
	Preventive Men . , ,, (Auxlry.)	27 /- to 54 /- p.w 60 /- p.w	44 6	7		i	3	57	2	3
•	Temp. Clerks (Male) .	60 / tc 88 /- (Stan.)) [İ		25	4	
	,, ,, (Female)	45 /- to 61 /6 (,,) according to grade.		10	2			29	*	1
					1	8		17	7	
JUSTICE	Justices Dist. Co.		6 8	1			:	9	1 :	
	Under Sheriffs Clerks of the Peace .		7	1			•	8	1	
1	and		19	2	4	.		25		
1	Members of their Staff	1	1 19	i ~	1 -	1	1	1	t	1 -

114 RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table I. (contd.)—A Return showing, by Department, in respect of the Counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Waterford, and that portion of Cork lying South of the River Blackwater, the Number of Civil Servants in different Classes, with varying qualifications in Irish; and the Number in the respective Classes in corresponding Branches, in the whole of the Saorstat Service, who are Fluent Speakers of Irish.

			Office	ers serving	in the abov	e-mentione	d Areas.		No. of Offi	cers in each
		A1A	Without	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent S whose kno			and Brand the whole service wh	ding Class th through Saorstát o are fluent
Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write	Able to read and write	Acquired.	Native.	Total Number of Officers serving.	Speakers o whose kno	wledge is :
		,	edge.	Irish fairly.	Irish well.				Acquired.	Native,
JUSTICE.—con.										
General Prisons	(Ex-Headquarters)									
Board	Governor, Cl. II	£300—£10 to £400	1	-				1	•	•
	,, ,, III . Clerk	£250—£10 to £300 53 /- to 69 /- p.w	2 2	:			•	2 2		•
	Storekeeper	53 /- to 69 /- p.w	1				•	1		•
1	Clerk & Schoolmaster Engineer Class I	35 /- 1 /6 to 50 /- 59 /- 2 /- to 63 /-	2 1		•	٠	•	2		1
	,, ,, II.	53 /- 2 /- to 57 /-	2					2		•
	Ch. Warder .	57 /- 2 /- to 69 /-	2	1		.		3		
	Principal Warder . Warder	45/- 2/- to 53/- 29/- to 43/-	3 30	•	•	•	•	3 30	٠	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \end{array}$
	Warder Temp	4/2 per day	18				1	19		3
	(Female Staff)			'						
ļ	Matron Class II	40/- 1/6 to 43/-	1		.	.		1		_
	Principal Wardress .	36/- 1/6 to 39/-	1					1		
	Wardress	24/- to $35/.$. $3/5$ per diem .	2 9	•			•	2 9	•	•
	wartess (romp.)	o per tuem .	Š	•	•	•	•	9	-	•
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	General Inspectors .	2 £500 to £700 1 £550 (incl.)		2		1		3	1	•
& PUBLIC HEALTH	Engineering Inspra.	£500 (inel.)			1		_	2	_	_
	(Temp.) Auditor (Temp.)	$\int 1 £550 \text{ (incl.)}$	_							•
		4 £500 (incl.)	1	2	1	1	•	5	1	•
National Health In-	Divl. Inspectors .	£450 to £550 .	1		•		ı'	2		1
surance Commission	Asst. Inspectors (Men)	£100 to £400 .	6	5			•	11		•
	,, ,, (Women) Temporary Assistant	£100 to £300 .	1		•	1	•	2	1	•
	Inspectors (Men)	£4 3s. 6d. p.w	1	1	•	1	•	3	1	1
	Clerk in Divisional In- spectors' Offices (Women)	38/- to 44/- p.w 35/3 to 40/10 p.w.	1	1				1		•
EDUCATION.				;						
Primary Education	Divisional Inspectors .	£600—£25 to £700	-	•		2	2	4	5	2
	Inspectors Class I	£500—£20 to £600 £250—£20 to £500	•	1		1	•	2	3	•
	,, ,, II	(Men)			3	8	6	1		_
		£180—£15 to £400 (Women)	•	•	3		б	17	15	9
	Assistant Organiser of Kindergarten .	}£140—£5 to £180.		•	1		•	1		
	Assistant Organisers of Domestic Economy	£140—£5 to £180 .	3	1	•	1		5	1	•
LANDS AND AGRI-										
CULTURE.	Agricul. Overseers .	£150 to £250 .	4		.	. }		4	_	_
Department of Agri-	,, ,, (Asst.)	£90 to £150	20	9	. 2		6	37	•	7
culture	Cow-testing Instructors Horticultural Overseer	£120 to £200 . £150 to £250 .	2 1	1	1	. •	٠	4	.	•
	Marketing Inspectors .	£120 to £250 .	2		2		i	5		1
	Dairy Produce Insprs.	£150 to £350 .	2		1			3		Î
	Clonakilty Agricultural Station	} Various	2	ì		3	•	6	5	
	Munster Institute, Cork	Various	7	•		1		8	2	
			l į							

Tabe I. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKWATER, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES, IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

			C	officers serv	ing in the a	bove-menti	oned Ares	i.	No. of Offi	cers in each
			Without	Non-fluent	t Speakers.	Fluent whose kno	Speakers wledge is :		nd Branc the whole service wh	h through Saorstát o are fluent
Department.	Cigss or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write Irish	Able to read and write Irish	Acquired.	Native.	Total Number of Officers serving.	whose kno	of Irish and wledge is :
			NEO III DEGOI	fairly.	well.				Acquired.	Native.
										
LANDS AND AGRI-	:									
CULTURE.—con.	Athenry Agricultural	Various		3	1	1		5	2	
	Station	£300 to £400 .	•	1		1	•	2	1	1
	Veterinary Inspectors Ship Inspector	£1 4s. 2d. p.w.			•		1	1		1
Land Commission	Asst. Commr. acting as	£800 including	_							
Laug Commission	Land Purchase Inspr.	subsistence	1	•	•		•	1	•	•
	Inspectors, Class I	£500—£20 to £600	4				•	4		•
	Inspectors, Class II.	£400—£20 to £500	1		•	•	•	1 4		•
	Tem Insprs. Gr. I Gr. II.	£600	4 6	4				10	.	:
	Senr. Land Inspector	£400—£25 to £600	2					2	.	
<i></i> (Land Insprs. 1st Class	£400-£20 to £500	2		-			2	:	
)∰r. B3.	,, ,, 2nd ,,	£200—£20 to £400	11			1		12	1	•
D. D.	Asst. Insprs. 1st Class	£150—£15 to £200	1		•	•		1		•
Transferred Offrs. (lete) C. D. Bd.	Re-sale Valuer	£200—£20 to £400	1		•		•		·	•
insfere)	Re sale Valuer Asst. lst. Cl.	£130—£10 to £200	2	•	•		•	2		•
T. (1)	2nd Cl.	£90—£10 to £120 .	5				1	6		1
	Surveyor	£130—£7 10s. to	١.		1			1		
	-	£200£10 to £275 \(\)		ł		2		5	5	
	,,	£120—£10 to £240	3	•			:	1	ľ	:
	Surveyor (Temp.) .	£20 p.m.	1			•		_		
INDUSTRY AND COM-								_		
MERCE	2nd Class Officer .	£400 to £500			•	1		1	1	
-	Engineer Surveyor .	£300 to £500 .	1	i				1 5	1 :	i
	3rd Class Officer	£200 to £400 .	1 4		1	i	:	1	2	
	Industrial Inspector . Employment Officer .	£200 to £250	13	2				15	2	
	,, ,, (F.)	£170 to £220	2	1		1	·	4	1	
	Clerical Officer .	£60 to £200 .		1		•		1	3	3
	Dept. Supt. M. Marine	£90 to £180	1					1		
	Office	£52 to £180	5			_		5	1 .	
	Employment Clerk .	£52 to £150	3	:				3		
	Temp. Executive	£500 (incl.)		1				1		
	Temp. Supt., Coast Life		2					2		.
	Saving	Standard	20	3				23	ł .	
	Temp. Clerks (M.) .	Standard	7	3				10] .	:
	Temp. J. S. O.	£170 to £200	1					1		•
									1	
FISHERIES	Fishing Supts	£200 to £300 . Varying from £1 to	1	'	•	•	3	4		3
	Local Fishery Officers	£3 p.w.	3	1			4	8	1 .	4
	Rural Industries, In-	Varying from £1	24	14	2	5	8	53	5	8
	structresses, etc.	15s. to £6 p.w.	24	14	-	. "		09	"	ľ
POSTS AND TELE-			1							
GRAPHS	Postmasters	Varying from £125	1 .							_
		to £650	21	7	4	2		34	2	1
	Overseers	£150 to £210	24	5	2			31	1 1	
	Post Office Assistants	16 /- to 63 /-	178 462	108	11 35	28	170	265 803	22 33	3 171
	Sub-Postmasters . Inspr. Engineering Br.	Unit System . £150 to £210 .	462 11	109		1	1.0	12	1 33	1 ***
	Assist. Superintendents		5	:	1	i	.	7	i	1 :
	Assistant Engineer .	£160 to £380 .	3	1	1 .			4	1 .	
	Telephonists	14 / to 31 /	31	9		2	•	42	2	
	Executive Engineer .	£400 to £480 .	1	1	i	1 .		2		
	Chief Superintendents	£335 to £390 . £280 to £350 .	2		1 .	:	1 :	2		1
	Superintendents .	1200 10 2000	ι ~	· ·	1	1	1	-	1	1 . *

Table 1. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKHY ARRY, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES, IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

			Office	rs serving	in the abov	re-mentione	d Areas.		No. of O	ficers in each
Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Without Irish or with only	Able to	t Speakers.	Fluent S whose kno	peakers wledge is:	Total Number of Officers	and Bra the who service w Speaker	noding Class nch through the Saorstat the are fluent s of Irish and nowledge is ;
			an elementary knowledge.	read and write Irish fairly.	read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	serving.	Acquired	Native.
POSTS AND TELE-										
GRAPHS.—con	Asst. Superintendents Telegraphs (F.)	£110 to £130 .	1					1	•	1
	Asst. Superintendents, Cl. II. Telephones (F)	}£95 to £110	1					1		
	Shorthand Typists .	24/- to 38/	1	1				2	:	
	Clerical Officers (M.) . Asst. Traffic Supt	£60 to £200 £120 to £170 .	6 1	•	•		•	6 1	8	
	Writing Assistants .	17 /- to 34 /	ī					1		1
	Temp. Clerks (M.) .	65 / to 72 /6 . 45 /6 to 54 /	i	1		•	•	1 1		•
	Temp. Draughtsmen .	30/- to 60/-	3	:	•	•	•	3		
DEFENCE	Temp. Clerk .	Standard	1	•	•			1		1
	Temporary Shorthand Typists	} ".	13	4	•	•		17	1	
		en	MMARY							
FINANCE.	<u> </u>		MARKE							
Ordnance Survey .			15	2			1	18		1
Public Works	•		19	2	1			22	1	
Revenue Comrs	• • •		261	92	20	29	17	. 419	73	28
JUSTICE			· 40	8	5	6	•	59	8	•
General Prisons Bd.	• • • •		77	1		•	1	79		7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH		• • •	1	5	2	2	•	10	2	•
National Health Insurance Comn.	• • • •	• • •	10	7		2	1	20	2	2
EDUCATION.	•									
Primary Education			3	2	4	12	8	29	24	11
LANDS AND AGRI- CULTURE.										
Dept. of Agriculture			40	15	7	6	8	76	10	11
Land Commission	• • •		44	4	1	3	1	53	6	1 .
INDUSTRY AND COM-			59	12	•	3	-	74	9	4
FISHERIES .			28	15	2	5	15	65	5	15
POSTS AND TELE- GRAPHS	•	• • •	753	200	54	41	172	1220	70	179
DEFENCE			14	4			-	18	1	1
Totals		·	1364	369	96	109	224	2162	211	260
Deduct:										
GRAPHS	Sub-Postmasters .	Unit System .	462	108	35	28	170	803	33	171
Totals	excluding Sub-Postmaste	rs paid on Unit System	902	261	61	81	54	1359	178	89

RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II.—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

	Scale	of Pay.		N	umber of Officers	i.		
			Without Irish or	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent Spea knowled	kers whose lge is:	Total.
Department.	With a Maximum over	And not over	with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
FINANCE.								
Office of Minister	800		5	I				6
Once or minister	600	800	8		1	3		12 13
	400	600	7 19	4	3 5	1	•	28
	200	400 200	73	19	6	•	2	100
				 		1		1
Civil Service Commission.	800 600	800	•					
	400	600				1		1
	200	400	1		2	1 1	. 2	2 9
	•	200	2	2	2	•	_	
Registry of Friendly Societies.								
	800							•
Ordnance Survey	600	800				•		1
	400	600	1 2					· 2
	200	$\frac{400}{200}$	135	7	i		1	144
	800							
Paymaster-General	600	800						
	400	600	1	1	•	•		2 6
	200	400 200	6 9	i			1	11
		200						5
Public Works	800	000	5 14	1				15
	600 400	800 600	27	4	4	1		36
	200	400	85	22	8	9 2		124 111
	•	200	74	24	11	Z		
Revenue Commissioners	800		12	3	1	4 3	3	20 66
Reading Commissions	600	800 600	47 52	12 8	1 18	20	6	104
	400 200	400	338	204	97	51	15	705
		200	628	153	46	23	5	855
Airia Tabanniasu	800							
State Laboratory	600	800	;	•	i			2
	400 200	600 400	1	1	11	1	.	13
	200	200	3	ī	2	•		6
	800			1				1
Stationery Office	600	800	1				•	1 2
	400	600	2 15	9	•		1	25
	200	400 200	19	2		1		22
	į		1				1 .	1
Valuation Office	800 600	800	5				•	5
	400	600	14	1	4	i	•	15 44
	200	400 200	31 19	8 3	1			23
	1							
Quit Rent Office	. 800 600	800	1					i
	400	600						6
	200	400	6 5					5
	•	200	э		1	1		ľ

118 RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

	Scale of	Pay.		1	Number of Office	s.		
			Without Irish or	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent Speaknowle	kers whose	
Department.	With a Maximum over	And not over	with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	Total.
JUSTICE.								
Office of Minister · · ·	800	•	• 1		1			2
	600 400	800 600	2 5	1	1 2	1	:	8
	200	400	5		2	•		7
	•	200	27	12	3	3	1	46
Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests .	800							
Donations and Dequeses .	600	800	1					i
	400 200	600 400		•		•		,
		200	3 2	•				3 2
Courts of Justice—								1
	200							
Supreme and High	800 600	800	16 4		1 .		:	17 4
•	400	600	18	•	-	2		20
	200	400 200	30 97			4		34 97
Circuit	(No	Civil Servan	ts Employed)					
District	800		43	8	2	8		61
	600 400	800 600		•	•			•
	200	400	-					
	•	200	84	16	6	· ·	•	106
General Prisons Board	800		1		<u>:</u>	-		1
	600 400	800 600	5		1			1 5
	200	400	14	•	•	1		15
	•	200	335	8	1		7	351
Land Registry	800 600	800	1 4					1
•	400	600	19					4 19
	200	400 200	8 48	13				8 61
a . a			±0	10		•	•	, o
Garda Siochana	800 600	800				:		
	400	600	2		• •	i		3
	200	400 200	2 16	1 3	3	1	•	4 22
Metropolitan District Court .	800							<u> </u>
Metropolitan District Court .	600	800		•	:	•	:	1:
	400 200	600 400	2	i	2	•		2
,		200	6			i	•	3 7
Public Record Office	800							
•	600	800	i		1	•] :	2
	400 200	600 400	1	•	i			2
	•	200		•		•		
Registry of Deeds	800	•						
	600	800	1	•		•		1
	400 200	600 400	4 25	i		2		4 28
	•	200	11	1	į .	•		12

RETURN OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

	Scale of	Pay.			Number of	Officers.		
			Without Irish or	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent Speaknowled	kers whose ge is:	Total.
Department.	With a Maximum over	And not over	with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.								
- I - I								8
O ce of Minister • · ·	800	800	6 14	3	1	i		19
	600 400	600	16	7	7	5		35
	200	400	25	6	1 -	3	2	37
	•	200	62	16	11	6	2	97
	-4-		1					1
Dundrum Lunatic Asylum .	800	800	1	:		:		
	600 400	600						•
	200	400	2					2
		200	59		.		٠	59
National Health Insurance Com	***			1	1			5
mission · ·	800	800	3 5			•		5
	600 400	600	13	i		1	2	17
	200	400	72	18	2	6	1	99
	.	200	90	18	6	1	1	116
					1			1
General Register Office	800	800	1			i		1
	600 400	600		2		1		3
	200	400	4	1		3		8
		200	40	9		1	1	51
					1			
EDUCATION.								
Office of Minister	800				2	2	1	5
Office of Willister	600	800	1			;		1 1
	400	600		•	•	1 3	-	4
	200	400 200	1	i		1		3
	•	200	_				_	
Primary Education	800		•	<u>.</u>	•	2	2	4
Primary Education	600	800	3	2	10	7 19	2 9	14 56
	400	600 400	9 16	9 15	4	3	1	39
	200	200	64	19	10	8	6	107
Secondary Education Branch .	800		i 1	i		3	i	6
	600	800 600	3					3
	400 200	400	14	3			•	17
		200	10	2	1	1		14
Endowed Schools	800	800		•	:			
	600 400	600	i	1				1
	200	400	` .				•	1 ;
	•	200	1	•	•	•		1
العالم العالم التي التي التي التي التي التي التي التي	800	_						
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	600	800	i					1
	400	600			1	•		1
	200	400	2	1		•		3 7
		200	7		•			
m	800		1	1 .				1
Technical Instruction Branch .	600	800	4		:	•		4
	400	600	4	1	1	2	i	6 15
	200	400	8	8	1.			30
1		200	24	1	•		1	1

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

	Scale of	Pay.		. ••	Number of	Officers.		
Department.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Without lrish or	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent Sperknowle	akers whose dge is:	
Department.	With a Maximum over	and not over	with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	Total.
EDUCATION-con.	-							
College of Science	800		-			•		
	600	800	4	•	<u>:</u>	•		4
	400	600	6	2	1	•	•	9
	200	400 200	7	2	i	•	•	10
	•	200	•	. 4	*	,		10
Geological Survey in Ireland .	800							
-	600	800	1					1
	400	600	1					1
	200	400						
		200	2	••	-	1		3
National Museum	000							
National Museum	800	900	i :	1	•	•		1
	600 400	800 600	1		•		1.	1
	200	400	3			i		4
	200	200	4		1			4
	•		1		_			
National Library	800	•						
•	600	800		1				1
	400	600						
	200	400	3	•		3		6
	.	200	9	2	8	5		24
National Callery	000				1			1 .
National Gallery	800	900	•		•	•		
	600 400	800 600	1					i
	200	600 400	1	1			•	1
	200	200		1	1			
		200	•					
Metropolitan School of Art .	800		1					1
	600	800	1					1
	400	600						
	200	400	2					2
	- [200	5	1		2		8
ANDS AND AGRICULTURE.						Í		
	1							
Department of Agriculture .	800		5					5
	600	800	9					9
	400	600	28	3	90	:		31
	200	400 200	138 * 165	33 54	20 11	9 11	2 10	202 251
		200	100	04	"	11	10	251
Land Commission	800		14				1 .	14
•	600	800	14					14
	400	600	70	10	1		.	81
	200	400	133	18	7	12		170
		200	275	105	62	12	4	458
				1				
NDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.								
Headquarters	800		7				,	8
	600	800	18	i	1	i	1 1	8 22
	400	600	18	9	i	2		30
•	200	400	121	24	4	10	i	160
		200	344	125	29	9	5	512
ISHERIES	800	•	1			•	•	1
	600	800	4		· <u>·</u>	•	•	4
	400	600	3		1	•		4
	200	400	8 39	1 25	4	•	3 14	12
		200				5		87

^{*} Including various classes. Salaries not specified.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

	Scale o	of Pay.			Number o	f Officers.		
Department.	With a	and	Without Irish or	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent Spea knowled	pent Speakers whose knowledge is: uired. Native. 2	Total.
	Maximum over	not over	with only an elementary knowledge.	Able to read and write Irish fairly.	A bic to read and write Irish well.	Acquired,	Native.	
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	800 600 400	800 600	5 16 36	1 9	3	1 4	· 1	7 18 53
	200	400 200	284 3098	59 560	23 115	9 72		377 4025
DEFENCE.								
Office of Minister · ·	800 600	800	1	•				1
	400 200	600 400	2 3	2		1		3 6
		200	161	36	8	1	1	207
Army Finance Office	800 600	800	2	•				1 2
·	400 200	600 400	3 17	2 4	2		1	8 22
		200	63	32	15			116
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.	800 600 400	800 600	. 3		1		•	1 3
	200	400 200	1 12	2		1	•	4 13
ATTORNEY GUNERAL	800		3				_	3
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	600 400	800 600						
	200	400 200	1 3					1 3
CHIEF STATE SOLICITOR .	800 600	800	1 3		:		•	1 3
	400 200	600 400	2 3	•	1			2 4
	•	200	8		·			9
TREASURY SOLICITOR	800 600	800	1 1		:	:	•	1
·	400 200	600 400 200	2 4	3			•	2
	800		1		1	-	•	8
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT .	600. 400	800 600	1 5	l 4			•	3 9
	200	400 200	7 19	5 1	<u>.</u>			12 20
								- -
PRESIDENT OF THE EXECU-	800 600	800		1				1 2
IIAE COONOIT	400 200	600 400	i	i	1	I I	·	1 2
	•	200	3	5	·	1	•	9
OIREACHTAS	800	900				3	1	3
	600 400 200	800 600 400	5 11	1	2 3 1	i	1	2 10
	200	400 200	6	1	1	i		21 12

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

	Scale of	Pay.		Ni	umber of Officer	S.		
Barraturant			Without Irish or	Non-fluent	Speakers.	Fluent Spe	akers whose edge is:	-
Dopartment.	With a Maximum over	and not over	with only an elementary knowledge	Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native,	Total.
		•	SUMM	A DV				
			SUMM					
	800	•	138	16	9	23	4	190
	600	800	192	25	11	22	7	257
	. 400	600	389	75	59	63	19	605
	200	400	1473	449	194	138	35	2289
	}	200	4576	1129	312	151	79	6247
	•	200 }	*1603	160	43	33	171	2010
Totals		•	8371	1854	628	430	315	11598
Totals	excluding Su	b-Postmasters Unit System		1694	585	397	144	9588

Table III.—Summary of Return of Officers and Men in the Gárda Síochána (excluding the Dublin Metropolitan Gárda) with varying Qualifications in Irish, April 1925.

		Super	rintenden	ts.			
1. Native Speakers	••	••	• •	••	• •	••	2
2. Fáinne Holders		• •	• •	••	••	••	21
3. Other knowledge of	Irish	• •	• •	••		• •	59
						To	tal 82
	S	Sergeants	and Gár	daí.			
1. Native Speakers an	d Fáinr	ie Holdei	s	••	••	••	121
2. Native Speakers, w	ithout I	fáinne	• •	• •	• •	••	75
3. Fáinne Holders, bu	t not 1	lative Sp	eakers	• •	••	••	46
4. Other speaking kno	wledge	of Irish	• •	••	••	••	226
						То	tal 468

Note:—There are 400 Sergeants and Gárdaí not included in this list who can speak Irish fairly well and 1,000 Sergeants and Gárdaí who, not being able to speak Irish, can read and write the language fairly well.

FIFTH APPENDIX.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Table I.—Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Etc., in Certain Districts of County Donegal, in 1925, arrived at by Grouping all the District Electoral Divisions according to the Percentage of Irish Speakers among the Population of each District Electoral Division.

Per 1,000 Persons of Population (towns excluded).

	<u> </u>	Percentag	e of Irish Speakers	in the Population	in 1925.	
	0/20	Over / 20/40	Over / 60	Over / 60 / 80	Gver / 80 / 90	Over / 100
VALUATION—Lands £	2276	1260	1240	761	721	378
,, —Lands, Houses, etc. ,,	2993	1801	1730	1019	1040	632
Ploughed Land acres	1226	826	724	563	766	510
Hay , ,	588	814	610	542	369	391
Pasture ,	2491	2725	2414	1377	1184	1166
Other Area ,,	3315	4390	10678	5441	6229	6973
TOTAL AREA "	7620	8755	14426	7923	8548	9040
Milch Cows No.	417	451	455	416	409	369
Heifers in Calf , ,	19	14	6	5	24	24
Bulls ,,	8	2	6	4	3	2
Other Cattle :						
Under one year ,,	344	316	292	245	230	207
One year old and under two ,,	301	377	296	154	117	92
Two years old and over ,,	224	128	206	72	111	35
TOTAL CATTLE "	1313	1288	1261	896	894	729
HORSES "	174	159	138	104	117	70
MULES AND JENNETS . "		•		1	•	•
ASSES ,,	20	26	32	84	76	41
Sheep for Breeding:						
Rams	69	24	31	19	11	22
Ewes ,,	417	713	1102	493	507	533
ther Sheep .						
One year old and upwards "	106	129	322	217	92	156
Under one year	400	489	835	319	282	434
TOTAL SHEEP,	992	1355	2290	1048	892	1145
Pigs for Breeding:						
Boars			. 1			
Sows	12	7	3	10	6	2
ther Pigs:						
Six months and upwards ,	23	11	13	2	7	3
Under six months	86	80	34	43	27	16
TOTAL PIGS	121	98	50	55	40	21
GOATS , ,	50	22	32	25	17	7
	217	128	196	100	198	70
urkeys	317 381	138 164	327	100 166	136 280	32 106
Cose	1335	956	1210	1109	1004	726
ucks	6117	4790	5666	5727	5536	4403
	8150	6048	7399	7102	6956	5267
TOTAL POULTRY	0100	0010	1000	7102		3207
loughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, &c.:	1					
Wheat acres	715	432	403	249	390	233
Barley	2	2 7		3 10	1	3
Rye	2 1	7	:	10	5	9
Total Corn Crops ,,	721	441	403	262	396	245
ļ	259	259	220	213	263	210
Potatoes	153	76	63	48	66	210 43
Mangel	4	4	1	8	5	I
Cabbage	9 4 .	19	11 5	12 12	22 4	11
Other Green Crops		361	300	293	360	905
Total Green Crops	71	22	20	8	8	265
Flax	5	2	1		2	<u>.</u>
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND,	1226	826	724	563	766	510

Table II —Valuation and Area of, and area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts of County Galway, in 1925, arrived at by Grouping all the District Electoral Divisions according to the Percentage of Irish Speakers among the Population of each District Electoral Division.

Per 1,000 Persons of Population (towns excluded).

VALUATION						Percentag	ge of Irish Speakers	in the Population	in 1925.	
Compined Land				-	0/20	over / 40	over / 60	over / 60/80	80 90	over / 90 / 100
Compined Land						2222	9979	0.000	84#8	1000
Planghed Land	VAL							i i		!
Pay 1429 1032 7032 7036 689 585	DI 1 1 T				704	HER	607	814	995	699
Postant 15077 4600 4011a 4.502 4414 2820 2000 20076 5784 2844 5738 71084 7					• •					
Other Area				i i			1		-	-
TOTAL AREA			• •			l .			l.	1
Nich Cows	Other Area		• •	"		3000				
Heiden No. 10 22 42 50 50 42 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		TOTAL AREA		. ,,	10654	9948	10781	11866	9246	9723
Bollah	Milch Cows			. No.	398	356	1	366	436	348
### Differ Cases 1889 334 313 362 356 222	Heifers in Calf			. ,,	35	19	1			!
Unice one year	Bulls .			. "	4	3	3	3	5	4
Ome year old and under two 491 302 299 337 374 466 283 Tro years old and over 583 348 326 321 466 283 Tro years old and over 583 348 326 321 466 283 Tro years old and over 584 141 151 151 171 1666 1141 1412 13112 1371 1666 1141 1412 13112 1371 1666 1141 1412 13112 1371 1666 1141 1412 13112 1371 1666 1141 1412 1314 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 131 136 1311 126 1414 1314 136 1311 126 1414 1314 1314 1314 1314 1314 1314 131					500	224	919	909	256	909
Two years old and over				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,)	1	
TOTAL CATTLE				- 1				1		
HORSES	Two years	ola and over		. "	989	340	320	321	200	
MULES AND JENNETS 14		TOTAL CATTLE		. ,,	1840	1412	1312	1371	1696	1141
ASSES . , 166 139 131 136 131 125 Sheep for Breeding:		HORSES .	•	. "	247	186	185	205	237	141
Skep for Breeding : 61		MULES AND JE	NNETS	,,	14	15	10	7	14	3
Rams		ASSES .		. "	166	139	131	136	131	125
District Color C		ediny :			03	00	64	20	03	
Other Sheep: One year old and upwards			• •			1	1	1	1	
One year old and upwards 947 880 1007 850 1073 494 Under one year 1602 1124 1345 1502 1702 994 TOTAL SHEEP 4247 4058 3939 4185 4530 2714 Pigs for Breeding : Boars 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 Sows 27 25 29 29 39 22 20ther Pigs : Six months old and upwards 73 40 43 53 79 51 Under six months 256 230 212 238 305 203 TOTAL PIGS 66 48 22 63 22 424 276 GOATS 66 48 22 63 28 41 Trikeys 401 284 256 187 238 101 Geese 1101 861 714 792 980 567 10268 1101 861 714 792 980 567 10268 1101 861 714 792 980 567 10268 1101 861 714 718 1489 1755 1026 Ordinary Fowl 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4669 Cordinary Fowl 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4669 TOTAL POLITRY 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5763 18 Beans and Peas 1 .				. "	1097	1092	1023	1100	1094	1213
Under one year		ld and unwards			047	880	1007	850	1073	464
TOTAL SHEEP . , 4247			• •				i			1 .
TOTAL SHEEP	Olider one	year .	• •	. " _	1002					
Boars		TOTAL SHEEP		٠ ,,	4247	4058	3939	4185	4530	2714
Sows " 27 25 29 29 39 22 Other Pigs: " 73 40 43 53 79 51 Six months old and upwards " 256 230 212 238 305 203 TOTAL PIGS " 357 296 285 322 424 276 GOATS " 66 48 22 63 28 41 Turkeys " 401 234 256 187 238 101 GOATS " 401 234 256 187 238 102 GOATS " 673 </td <td>Pigs for Breed</td> <td>ling:</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Pigs for Breed	ling:		1						
Sows 27 25 29 29 39 22 Other Pigs: Six months old and upwards 73 40 43 53 79 51 Under six months 256 230 212 238 305 203 TOTAL PIGS 357 296 285 322 424 276 GOATS 66 48 22 63 28 41 Turkeys 401 284 256 187 238 101 Gese 1101 851 714 792 980 557 Ducks 1554 1474 1718 1489 1755 1026 Ordinary Fowl 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 Wheat Abrox 335 328 30 320 429 228 Barley	Boars .			. ,,	1	1	1	2	1	
Six months old and upwards 73 40 43 53 79 51 Under six months , 256 230 212 238 305 203 TOTAL PIGS , 357 296 285 322 424 276 GOATS , 66 48 22 63 28 41 Turkeys , 401 284 256 187 238 101 Geese , 1101 851 714 792 980 567 Ducks , 1554 1474 1718 1489 1755 1028 Ordinary Fowl , 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY , 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5753 Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.: 335 328 37 46 24 26 Oats Across 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats Across	Sows .			1	27	25	29	29	39	22
Under six months	Other Pigs:			1						
TOTAL PIGS 357 296 285 322 424 276 GOATS 66 48 22 63 28 41 Turkeys 101 284 256 187 238 101 Geese 1101 851 714 792 980 557 Ducks 1554 1474 1718 1489 1755 1026 Ordinary Fowl 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4009 TOTAL POULTRY 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5753 Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.: Wheat Acros Oats 335 328 308 320 429 228 Barley 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas 1 1 1 Total Corn Crops 380 390 360 410 494 278 Potatoes 229 226 231 247 310 233 Turnips 290 74 56 87 121 60 Mangels 47 32 17 37 42 37 Cabbage 20 16 22 14 13 8 Other Green Crops 16 16 10 17 14 6 Total Green Crops 16 16 10 17 14 6 Total Green Crops 402 364 336 402 500 344 Flax 17 1 1 Fruit 17 1 1 Fruit 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1			•	. "		_	1		1	1
GOATS 66 48 22 63 28 41 Turkeys , 401 284 256 187 238 101 Geese 1101 851 714 792 980 557 Ducks , 1649 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5763 **Plonghed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.** Wheat	Under six	months .		. ,,	256	230	212	238	305	203
GOATS 66 48 22 63 28 41 Turkeys , 401 284 256 187 238 101 Geese 1101 851 714 792 980 557 Ducks , 1649 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5763 **Plonghed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.** Wheat		TOTAL DIES		-	357	296	285	322	424	976
Turkeys							-		ļ 	210
Geese , 1101 851 714 792 980 557 Ducks , 1554 1474 1718 1489 1755 1026 Ordinary Fowl , 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY , 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5753 Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc. 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats , 335 328 308 320 429 228 Barley , 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye , 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas , 3 5 2 18 30 18 Potatoes , 380 390 360 410 494 278 Potatoes , 229 226 231 247 310 233 Turnips , 90 74 56		GOATS .	• •	• ,,	66	48	22	63	28	41
Geese , 1101 851 714 792 980 557 Ducks , 1554 1474 1718 1489 1755 1026 Ordinary Fowl , 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY , 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5753 Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc. 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats , 335 328 308 320 429 228 Barley , 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye , 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas , 3 5 2 18 30 18 Potatoes , 380 390 360 410 494 278 Potatoes , 229 226 231 247 310 233 Turnips , 90 74 56	Turkevs				401	284	256	187	238	101
Ducks 1554 1474 1718 1489 1755 1026 Ordinary Fowl 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5753 Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.: 30 28 37 46 24 26 Wheat Acros 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats 335 328 308 320 429 228 Barley 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas 390 360 410 494 278 Potatoes 229 226 231 24				ı				1		
Ordinary Fowl 6499 6702 6927 6243 7689 4069 TOTAL POULTRY 9555 9311 9615 8711 10662 5753 Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.! 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats 335 328 308 320 429 228 Barley 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas 1 1	Ducks .							i .	!	
Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.: Wheat		1		i		T .		1	1	1
Wheat . Acres 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats		TOTAL POULTR	RY .	. ,.	9555	9311	9615	8711	10662	5753
Wheat . Acres 30 28 37 46 24 26 Oats	Ploughed Land	d showing Corn a	nd Green Cr	028 04: :		1	[1	[
Oats 335 328 308 320 429 228 Barley 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas 1 1 1 1				- 4	30	28	37	46	24	26
Barley 12 28 13 26 10 6 Rye 3 5 2 18 30 18 Beans and Peas 1 1 1 1				1		328	308	320	429	
Rye .	Barley			1	12	28	13	26	10	
Total Corn Crops " 380 390 360 410 494 278 Potatoes " 229 226 231 247 310 233 Turnips " 90 74 56 87 121 60 Mangels " 47 32 17 37 42 37 Cabbage " 20 16 22 14 13 8 Other Green Crops " 16 16 10 17 14 6 Total Green Crops " 402 364 336 402 500 344 Flax " " 2 2 1 2 1 . . Fruit " " 2 2 1 2 1 . .	Rye .			1	3	i i	2	18	30	18
Potatoes 229 226 231 247 310 233 Turnips 90 74 56 87 121 60 Mangels 47 32 17 37 42 37 Cabbage 20 16 22 14 13 8 Other Green Crops 16 16 10 17 14 6 Total Green Crops <td>Beans and</td> <td>Peas</td> <td></td> <td>. "</td> <td>•</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td>	Beans and	Peas		. "	•	1			1	
Potatoes 229 226 231 247 310 233 Turnips 90 74 56 87 121 60 Mangels 47 32 17 37 42 37 Cabbage 20 16 22 14 13 8 Other Green Crops 16 16 10 17 14 6 Total Green Crops <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> -</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>P.00</td> <td>430</td> <td></td> <td></td>				-			P.00	430		
Turnips		Total Corn Crops	• •	. "			-			
Mangels				- ,,		1			l .	
Cabbage				. ,		1		i		60
Other Green Crops				. ,		T .		1		
Total Green Crops ,, 402 364 336 402 500 344 Flax				. ,,		i				7
Flax	Other Gree	-		• "	16	16			14	6
Fruit		Total Green Crop	os .	. "	402	364 ·	336	402	500	344
				i i		. 2	1	2	1	
			•	<i>"</i>						

Table III.—Population (Towns excluded), Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crofs and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts of County Donegal in 1925, arrived at by Grouping all the District Electoral Divisions according to the Percentage of Irish Speakers among the Population of each District Electoral Division.

Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture.

			Percentage (of Irish Speakers in	the Population in	1925.	
	-	0/20	over / 40	over / 60	60/80	over/ 80/90	90/100
POPULATION—1911	No.	270	287	324	479	504	539
,, —1925	,,	232	229	267	403	430	484
VALUATION —Lands	£	529	289	331	307	310	183
,, —Lands, Houses, et		695	413	462	411	448	306
0.	Acres	285 137	190 186	193 163	227 218	330 159	247 189
Tay	. ,,	578	624	644	555	511	564
Other Area	. ,,	770	1005	2855	2196	2680	3378
TOTAL AREA	. "	1770	2005	3855	3196	3680	4378
F) 1.0	No.	97	103	122	168	176	179
Ailch Cows	No.	4.	3	2	2	10	12
Bulls		2	• •	1	2	1	1
Other Cattle :	1		_,				•••
Under one year	"	80	74 86	78 79	99 62	99 50	100 47
One year old and under two Two years old and over	"	70 52	29	79 55	28	48	17
IND YOUR ONL OHOL	"						
TOTAL CATTLE	. ,,	305	295	337	361	384	356
HORSES	. "	40	36	37	42	50	32
MULES AND JENNETS	. "	•					
ASSES	. ,,	5	6	9	34	33	20
Sheep for Breeding:			_		•	_	10
Rams	· ,,	16 97	5 163	8 295	8 199	5 218	10 258
Ewes	"	91	103	280	100		200
Other Sheep: One year old and upwards	. "	25	30	86	88	40	76
Under one year	. "	93	112	223	129	121	210
TOTAL SHEEP	. "	231	310	612	424	384	554
Pigs for Breeding:		·-					
Boars	. "		2	i	. 4	2	i
Sows	. "	3		1	4		1
Other Pigs: Six months and upwards	. "	5	2	3	1	3	1
Under six months	. "	20	18	9	17	12	8
TOTAL PIGS	. "	28 .	22	13	22	17	10
GOATS	. "	12	5	8	10	7	3
		74	32	52	40	59	15
Purkeys	. "	7 4 89	38	88	67	120	52
Geese · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. ,,	310	219	324	447	432	352
Ordinary Fowl	. "	1421	1097	1516	2310	2383	2132
TOTAL POULTRY	. "†	1894	1386	1980	2864	2994	2551
Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Cr	ops, etc.:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[1		
Wheat	. Acres						
Oats . · · · ·	. "	168	99	108	101	168	113
Barley	. "	•	2		4	2	4
Rye	. "	•				-	
	}-				 		
Total Corn Crops ·	. "	168	102	108	106	170	119
Potatoes · · · ·	. "	60	59	59	86	113	102
Turnips	. "	36	18	17	19	29	21
Mangels	,,	1 2	4	3	5	10	5
Cabbage	• "	1	1	1	5	2	
		100	83	80	118	156	128
Total Green Crops ·	. "		5	5	3	3	148
Flax	, ,,	16 1				1	

Table IV.—Population (Towns excluded), Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts of County Galway, in 1925, arrived at by Grouping all the District Electoral Divisions according to the Percentage of Irish Speakers among the Population of each District Electoral Division.

		Perce	ntage of Irish Spea	kers in the Populat	ion in 1925.	
	0/20	over / 40	over / 60	over / 60 80	0Ver / 90	90 10
POPULATION-1911 No.	147	174	220	174	225	257
-1925 ,	132	157	182	164	156	251
VALUATION —Lands $\mathfrak L$	511	452	429	433	387	317
,, —Lands, Houses, etc. ,,	624	527	521	516	445	378
Ploughed Land Acres	103	118	127	134	155	156
Hay	189	162	144	126	154	141
Pasture	708	720	729	740	691	703
Other Area , ,	407	557	959	951	443	1441
TOTAL AREA "	1407	1557	1959	1951	1443	2441
Milch Cows No.	53	56	63	60	68	87
Heifers in Calf	5	3	4	7	9	9
Bulls ,,	•	1	1	. •	1	1
Other Cattle:					1	1
Under one year ,,	51	52	57	50	55	73
One year old and under two	57	55	54	56	58	53
Two years old and over ,,	77	54	59	52	73	63
TOTAL CATTLE "	243	221	238	225	264	286
HORSES ,,	33	29	34	34	37	35
MULES AND JENNETS . ,,	2	2	2	1	2	1
ASSES ,,	22	22	24	23	20	31
Sheep for Breeding:						
Rama	8	10	12	11	10	11
Ewes , ,	216	265	277	290	264	305
Other Sheep: One year old and upwards ,	125	138	183	140	167	116
Under one year ,,	212	223	244	247	266	249
TOTAL SHEEP ,,	561	636	716	688	707	681
Pigs for Breeding:						
Roare						
Sows , ,	3	4	5	5	6	5
Other Pigs:						
Six months and upwards ,,	10	6	8	9	12	13
Under six months ,,	34	36	39	39	48	51
TOTAL PIGS	47	46	52	53	66	69
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		7	4	10		
GOATS ,,	9	<u> </u>		``	4	10
Furkeys ,,	53	44	47	. 31	37	25
Geese , ,	145	133	130	130	153	140
Ducks , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	205 859	231 1049	312 1258	245 1027	274 1200	257 1022
Juliary Fow! ,,		1043	1255	1027		1022
TOTAL POULTRY ,,	1262	1457	1747	1433	1664	1444
Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, etc.:			_			_
Wheat Acres	4	4	7	8	4	7
Oats ,	44	52 4	57 2	53	67	57
Barley	2	1	2	3	1 5	1 5
Beans and Peas , ,		.			5	
<u></u>						
Total Corn Crops ,,	50	61	66	68	77	70
Potatoes , ,	30	35	42	41	48	58
Turnips ,,	12	11	10	14	19	15
Mangels ,,	6	5	3	6	7	9
Cabbage	3	3	4	2	2	2 -
Other Green Crops ,,	2	3	2	3	2	2
Total Green Crops ,,	53	57	61	66	78	86
Flax	•					
Fruit , ,	•			•		
[-		1 -		134	1 1 1	!

Table V.—Population Valuation, and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts† of the undermentioned Counties, in 1925.

							Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Go. Gavan	Co. Meath
PC	OPULATIO	N—1911 1925		•	:	. No.	0.4550	22039 18740	9976 8396	14757 Figures not e	11753
V.	LUATION		House	s, etc.		. £	14050	13785 18751	12076 13919	36854 45051	107740 123274
Ploughed La Hay Pasture Other Area	and .	• •	· · ·	:		. Acre	s 14084 4906 24471 39558	8135 5918 40236 169311	3977 3293 33239 32878	10647 13997 38666 8562	7652 21352 99102 13106
	TOTAL	AREA .	. .	•		٠ ,,	83019	223600	73387	71872	141212
Milch Cows Heifers in Ca Bulls		: :		:		. No.	8893 608 50	7231 443 79	5846 171 47	7202 449 59	4389 3996 133
One year	e year old old and u s old and o	nder two	•	:	:	* 99 • 59 • 29	4783 1700 513	5408 3428 3690	4259 2174 1189	5767 5188 2795	5912 11467 38139
	TOTAL	CATTLE	•	•	•	• ,,	16547	20279	13686	21460	64036
	HORSES	5 .	•	•		٠,,,	1819	1808	1397	2522	3755
	MULES	AND JE	NNETS	•	•	• ,,	1	25	42	52	51
	ASSES		•			. ,,	1447	2533	626	954	872
Sheep for Bre Rams Ewes .	:	: :		:		• ,,	392 7773	681 15514	216 8401	109 1592	322 12676
Other Sheep : One year Under one	old and up			:	:	- ,,	2040 6142	3540 10971	1255 5319	136 1842	6849 10676
	TOTAL :	SHEEP .	•	•	•	٠ ,,	16347	30706	15191	3679	30523
Pigs for Breed Boars Sows .	ling :	: :	•		•	• ,,	47	3 163	7 194	29 1087	16 89
Other Pigs : Six month Under six	s old and u	ıpwarda	•			· ",	101 347	435 2420	590 2228	1482 4929	802 674
	TOTAL I	PIGS .	•		•	. "	495	3021	3019	7527	1581
	GOATS			•	-	. ,,	126	1035	364	3166	1495
Furkeys . Seese . Ducks . Ordinary Fow	: :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:	:	· "	604 3403 19787 125482	1230 10964 13619 53462	1201 4577 7201 31801	4929 4140 16206 136462	7788 2194 16051 88824
	TOTAL I	POULTRY	•	•	•	٠ ,,	149276	79275	44780	161737	114857
loughed Land Wheat	l showing (Corn and C	Freen Cr	rops, d	ec. :	. Acres		201	2	14	142
Oats . Barley Rye .			•	•	•	· ,,	6476 53 275	2847 90 175	1948 7	6136 4	3238 160
Beans and		: :	:	•	:	: "	•	<u> </u>	9	6	30 4
Potatoes	Total Corr	1 Crops	•	•	•	• ,,	5326	3314	1966	6162	3574
Turnips Mangels Cabbage Other Green	n Crops		:	· · ·	:	· ,, · ,, · ,,	1362 140 344 80	3569 499 535 88 115	1431 251 245 78 5	3657 458 48 66 26	1811 1171 720 126 208
	Total Gree	n Crops				. "	7252	4806	2010	4255	4036
Flax . Fruit	· ·	:		:	:	: "	23 5	15	i	222 2 8	42
TOTA	L PLOUGI	HED LAN	ND .			. "	14084	8135	3977	10647	7652

Table VI.—Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts† of the undermentioned Counties, in 1925,

Per 1,000 Persons of Population in 1911

Lands, Houses, etc.						Go. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Gavan	Co. Meati
Canals, Houses, etc.										
Discipled Land	VALUATION				. ₤	322	625	1210	2497	9167
183 306 330 348 381	,,	Lands, Ho	uses, etc		٠ ,,	531	851	1395	3053	10489
188 300 348 330 348 381	Now-had Tand						000			
Martine 1911 1826 33323 2929 845 Martine Arcs 1473 7882 3290 681 111 110 1				•	. Acres		-	i	1	65
1470 7682 3296 581 111	-		٠ .	•					1	
TOTAL AREA 3091 10145 73:66 4979 1201 Alich Dows No. 331 328 586 488 33 Battlews in Chil 22 3 5 4 48 33 Alich Coule 22 3 5 5 4 1 The Coule 23 20 17 30 38 The Coule 25 3 5 4 1 The Coule 25 3 5 4 1 The Coule 25 3 5 4 1 The Coule 26 5 216 52 52 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		• •		•	. ,,	1		i		1
Silch Cove No. 331 328 586 488 37 31 10 17 30 34 30 31 328 10 17 30 34 30 31 328 30 36 488 37 31 30 31 328 30 36 488 37 31 30 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Juner Area	• •		•	٠ ,,	1473	7682	3296	581	1111
Silch Cove No. 331 328 586 488 37 31 10 17 30 34 30 31 328 10 17 30 34 30 31 328 30 36 488 37 31 30 31 328 30 36 488 37 31 30 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	TOTAL	AREA .				3091	10145	7356	4870	1901
Infeder in CAL 23 20 17 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3				.				7000	#010	1201
		, ,		•	. No.	i	328	586	488	373
Differ Citable			r ,	•	٠ ,,		: 48	17	30	340
Under one year 178		.		•	, ;, !	2	3	5	4	1:
One year old and under two 83 155 218 331 159 238 331 159 159 323 334 335								İ		
Two years old and over 19 168 119 189 324 **TOTAL CATTLE 616 920 1372 1454 544 **HORSES 688 82 140 171 31 **MULES AND JENNETS 1 1 4 3 **MULES AND JENNETS 54 116 63 65 7 **Sheep for Dreeding : Rama 14 31 22 7 8 **Ewes 289 704 842 108 107 **Other Skeep: 76 181 128 9 5 **Cone year old and upwards 76 181 128 9 5 **Cone year old and upwards 76 181 128 9 5 **Cone year 229 497 533 125 96 **TOTAL SHEEP 608 1393 1523 249 256 **TOTAL SHEEP 608 1393 1523 249 256 **TOTAL PICE 1 7 19 74 **Other Figs: Six months old and upwards 1 7 19 74 **Other Figs: Six months old and upwards 1 1 2 2 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 334 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 3 34 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 3 34 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 3 34 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 3 34 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 2 3 3 34 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 1 2 3 3 34 6 6 7 **TOTAL PICE 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				•	. "	1	1	l '	1	503
TOTAL CATTLE	One year old and u	nder two		•	٠ ,,	ł		i .		976
HORSES	Two years old and	over .		•	٠,,	19	168	119	189	3248
HORSES	ም ዕቸል፤.	OATTLE.				616	920	1372	1454	5448
MULES AND JENNETS 1 4 3 3		UNITE	· ·	·	• ,,					
ASSES	HORSE	s		•	٠ ,,	68	82	140	171	319
ASSES , 54 115 68 65 7. Sheep for Breeding: Rams , 14 31 22 7. Evera , 289 704 842 108 107 Other Sheep: Other Sheep: Other Sheep: Other Sheep: Other Sheep: TOTAL SHEEP , 608 1393 1523 249 255 TOTAL SHEEP , 608 1393 1523 249 255 Figs for Breeding: Boars , 1 7 11 2 Soars , 1 7 19 74 Other Pigs : Six months old and upwards , 4 20 59 100 Under six months . 13 110 223 334 65 Under words , 4 4 27 36 214 12 TOTAL PIGS , 18 137 302 510 135 GOATS , 4 4 47 36 214 12 Torkeys , 22 56 120 334 66 Gees , 127 497 459 280 15 Ducks , 737 459 280 15 Ordinary Fowl , 4672 2426 3188 9245 755 TOTAL POULTRY , 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 Floughed Land shoring Corn and Green Crops, etc. Wheet , 3 10 10 8 1 1 Beans and Peas , 10 198 162 143 248 15 Beans and Peas , 10 198 162 143 248 15 Total Green Crops , 253 150 197 417 30 Potatoca , 198 162 143 248 15 Total Green Crops , 25 24 25 3 6 Mangels , 5 24 25 3 6 Cabbage , 13 3 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops , 270 218 201 288 344 First , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 1 16 Frutt , 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MULES	AND JENNE	ets .		٠ ,,		1	4	3	4
Skeep for Breeding 14 31 22 7 7 19		<u> </u>				F 4	11=	60	de	74
Rams	ASSES	• •	• •	•			119			
Evers										
Other Sheep: One year old and upwards , 78 161 126 9 55 Under one year , 229 497 533 125 96 TOTAL SHEEP , 608 1393 1523 249 256 Pigs for Breeding: , 1 7 19 74 74 Shars , 1 7 19 74 <				•	٠ ,,		1	i		2
One year old and upwards				•	. ,,	289	704	842	108	1078
Under one year		_							_	
TOTAL SHEEP 608 1393 1523 249 256 Pigs for Breeding: Bears 1 2 Sows 1 7 19 74 Other Pigs : Six months old and upwards 4 20 59 100 5 Under six months 13 110 223 334 5 TOTAL PIGS 18 137 302 510 13 GOATS 4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys 22 56 120 334 66 Gees 127 497 459 280 16 Goes 127 497 459 280 16 Ordinary Fowl 737 618 722 1998 130 Ordinary Fowl 737 618 722 1998 130 Ordinary Fowl 4672 2426 3188 9248 756 TOTAL POULTRY 5558 3597 4489 10966 977 Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. Wheat 9 1 1 Oata 241 129 195 416 27 Rye 1 1 Rye 10 8 1 Rye 1 1 Beans and Peas		ıpwards .		•	٠ ,,				1	583
Pigs for Breeding:	Under one year			•	٠ ,,	229	497	533	125	90
Pigs for Breeding:	TOTAL	SHEEP				608	1393	1523	249	259
Boars								ļ	 	
Sows								_		
Other Pigs : Six months old and upwards """ 4 20 59 100 6 Under six months """ 13 110 223 334 5 TOTAL PIGS """ 18 137 302 510 13 GOATS """ 4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys """ 22 56 120 334 66 Gesse """ 127 497 4499 280 18 Ducks """ 737 618 722 1098 13 Ordinary Fowl """ 4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY """ 5558 3597 4489 10660 977 Pioughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. """ 9 """ 1 I I Wheat """ 241 129 195 416 27 Barley """ 2 4<	Boars			•	• ,,	•	•	ì	2	ļ :
Six months old and upwards Under six months TOTAL PIGS "18 137 302 510 13 GOATS "4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys "5 22 56 120 334 66 Geese "127 497 459 280 18 Ducks "737 618 722 1098 136 Ordinary Fowl "4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY "5558 3597 4489 10966 977 Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. Wheat Acres "241 129 195 416 27 Barley "24 4 1 1 1 Rye "32 4 1 1 1 Rye "32 4 1 1 1 Rye "34 1 1 1 Rye "35 150 197 417 30 Potatoes "36 18 162 143 248 15 Total Corn Crops "35 123 25 31 10 Mangels "55 24 25 3 3 6 Cabbage "13 4 8 4 1 1 Other Green Crops "13 4 8 4 1 1 Other Green Crops "13 4 8 4 1 1 Total Green Crops "14 20 288 344 Flax "15 "16 "17 1 1	Sows			•	. "	1	7	19	74	1
Six months old and upwards Under six months TOTAL PIGS "18 137 302 510 13 GOATS "4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys "5 22 56 120 334 66 Geese "127 497 459 280 18 Ducks "737 618 722 1098 136 Ordinary Fowl "4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY "5558 3597 4489 10966 977 Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. Wheat Acres "241 129 195 416 27 Barley "24 4 1 1 1 Rye "32 4 1 1 1 Rye "32 4 1 1 1 Rye "34 1 1 1 Rye "35 150 197 417 30 Potatoes "36 18 162 143 248 15 Total Corn Crops "35 123 25 31 10 Mangels "55 24 25 3 3 6 Cabbage "13 4 8 4 1 1 Other Green Crops "13 4 8 4 1 1 Other Green Crops "13 4 8 4 1 1 Total Green Crops "14 20 288 344 Flax "15 "16 "17 1 1	0.7 D.				•					
Under six months							90	50	100	
TOTAL PIGS 18 137 302 510 18 GOATS 4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys 22 56 120 334 66 Geese 127 497 459 280 18 Ducks 737 618 722 1098 136 Ordinary Fowl 4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 TOTAL POULTRY 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 Ploughed Land shonoing Corn and Green Crops, etc. 9 1 1 1 Oats 241 129 195 416 27 Barley 241 129 195 416 27 Barley 2 4 1 1 Barley 3 10 8 1 1 Beans and Peas 10 8 1 1 Potatoes , 198 162 143 248 15 Turnips 10 8 162 143 248 15 Turnips 51 23 25 31 10 Mangels 5 24 25 3 6 Cabbage 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops 3 \$ 5 5 2 4 25 3 6 Cabbage 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops 3 5 5 2 4 25 3 6 Cabbage 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops 3 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 5 2 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 1 Total Green Crops 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5				•	٠,,					55
GOATS 4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys	Under six months			•	• ,,	13	110	223	334	5
GOATS 4 47 36 214 12 Turkeys	TOTAL	PICS				18	137	302	510	134
Turkeys		1105 .			• "					
Geese """ 127 497 459 280 18 Ducks """ 737 618 722 1098 136 Ordinary Fowl """ 4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY """ 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 Poughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. """ 9""" """ 1 I	GOATS	. ,			٠ ,,	4	47	36	214	127
Geese """ 127 497 459 280 18 Ducks """ 737 618 722 1098 136 Ordinary Fowl """ 4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY """ 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. """ 9""" """ 1 I	Turkovs					22	56	120	334	663
Ducks				•					1	1
Ordinary Fowl, 4672 2426 3188 9248 755 TOTAL POULTRY, 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. Wheat, Acres, 241 129 195 416 27 Barley, 22 4 1 1 1 Rye, 10 8 1 1 Beans and Peas, 253 150 197 417 30 Potatoes, 198 162 143 248 15 Turnips, 51 23 25 31 10 Mangels, 51 23 25 31 10 Mangels, 51 23 25 3 6 Cabbage, 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops, 3 \$ 5 2 1 Total Green Crops, 270 218 201 288 344 Flax, 1 16 Frutt, 1 16 Frutt, 1 16		• •	•	•		1	1	1		
TOTAL POULTRY, 5558 3597 4489 10960 977 Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. Wheat		•	•	•			ľ	i	1	
Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc. 9	Clumming EOWI .	• •		•	• ,,					
Wheat	TOTAL	POULTRY		•	. "	5558	3597	4489	10960	977
Wheat . Acres . 9 . 1 I Oats . , 241 129 195 416 27 Barley . , 22 4 1 I Rye . , 10 8 1 Beans and Peas . , 10 8 1 Total Corn Crops . , 253 150 197 417 30 Potatoes . , 198 162 143 248 15 Turnips . , 51 23 25 31 10 Mangels . , 51 23 25 31 10 Mangels . , 5 24 25 3 6 Cabbage . , 3 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops . , 3 270 218 201 288 34 Flax . , 1 . , 1 . , 1	Ploughed I and classic	Com and a	om C	e etc	,		' 			
Oats " 241 129 195 416 27 Barley " 2 4 1 " 1 I Rye " 10 8 1 " 1 " 1 Beans and Peas " 253 150 197 417 30 Potatoes " 198 162 143 248 15 Turnips " 51 23 25 31 10 Mangels " 5 24 25 3 6 Cabbage " 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops " 3 5 2 1 Total Green Crops " 270 218 201 288 34			жи <i>Стор</i> а	o, ew.	A 0-0-		a		T:	15
Barley " 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		•	•	•		1		195		1
Rye , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		• •		•			1			14
Beans and Peas		• •		•						15
Total Corn Crops			•	•			1	1		·
Potatoes	Doons and Feas	• •	•	•	• ,,	<u> </u>		ļ		
Turnips	Total C	orn Crops			. "	253	150	197	417	304
Turnips	D-4. 4					100	100	149	940	
Mangels , 5 24 25 3 6 Cabbage , 13 4 8 4 1 Other Green Crops , 3 5 - 2 1 Total Green Crops , 270 218 201 288 34 Flax , 1 . . 16 Fruit , 360 208 721 65				•			1		E .	
Cabbage				•	. "		23			
Other Green Crops <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>. "</td> <td></td> <td>24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>61</td>				•	. "		24			61
Total Green Crops , 270 218 201 288 34. Flax				•	. "					}
Flax	Other Green Crops	• •	• •	•	. "	3	1	•	z	1.7
Flax	Total G	reen Crops			. "	270	218	201	288	343
Fruit		-					-	<u> </u>	**	
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND 504 200 200 701 65		• •		•]					4
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND		:	•	•	"			-		
	TOTAL PLO	UGHED LAN	ND .		,	524	369	398	721	651

Table VII.—Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts† of the undermentioned Counties, in 1925.

Per 1,000 Persons of Population in 1925.

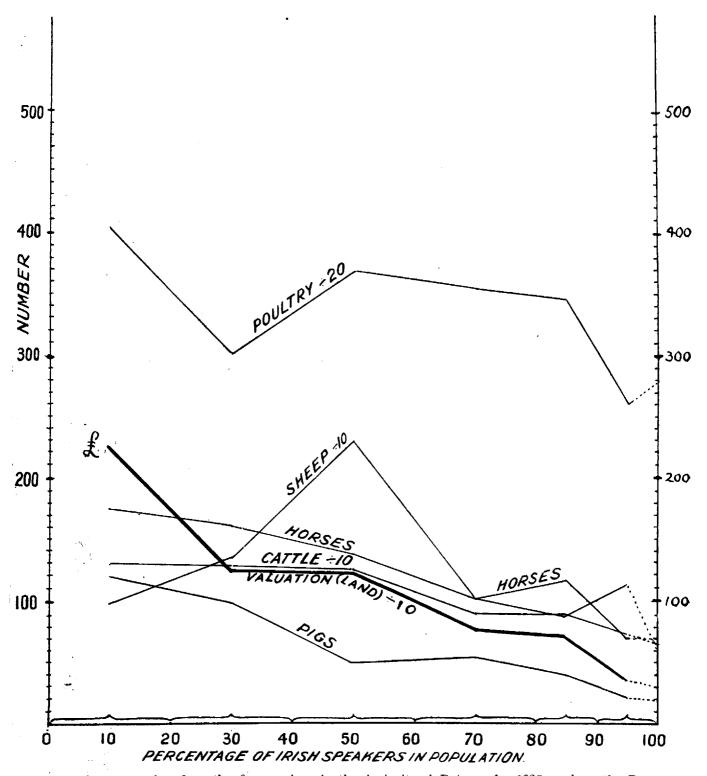
									Co. Donegai	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Go. Cavan	Go. Meath
VA	LUATION				•	•		£	349	735	1438	<u> </u>	
	**	Land	ls, Hou	ises,	etc.	•	•	,,	576	1000	1658		1
Ploughed Lan	<u></u>					 -		res	568	434	454	-	į
Hay .	u .	•	•	•	•	•	Ac		198	316	474 392		
Pasture .		·	:	:				"	988	2147	3959	1	
Other Area			·		·			"	1597	9035	3916		
	TOTAL	ADEA											
	TOTAL		·	•	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		3351	11932	8741	. }	
Milch Cows Heifers in Cal		•	•	•		•	. 1	No.	359	386	696		1
Bulls .		:	•	•	•	•	•	,,	24	24 4	20 6		
			·	•	•	•	•	"	-	*	Ü		
Other Cattle : Under one	vear .							,,	193	288	507		
One year o			•		•		·	"	69	183	259	1	
Two years								,,	21	197	142		
	TOTAL	CATTL	Æ					٠, ا	668	1082	1630		
	HORSES								73	96	166		
	MULES		IENNE	Te					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	5		
-			, enne	.10		·		-"	·				
	ASSES	•	·	<u>·</u>	·		•		58	135	74		
Sheep for Bree -Rams	eding:								16	36	26		
Ewes .			•		•		•	"	314	828	1000		
Other Sheep :										į			
One year o		wards				•	•	,,	82	189	149		
Under one	year .	•	•	•	•	٠	•	,,	248	585	634 		
	TOTAL	SHEEP	· .			•	•	,;	660	1638	1809	Population figures	Population figures
Pigs for Breed	ing:											> not	not
Boars			•	•	-	•	•	,,			1	available	available
Sows .		•	•	•	•	٠	•	,,	2	9	23		
Other Pigs:	13 .	•	1_							23	70		
Six months Under six		upward.	.s			•		"	4 14	23 129	265		
	TOTAL	PIGS			_		-	,,	20	161	359		
							 -		5		43		
	GOATS	•	<u>·</u>	·	<u>. </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	.,		55			
Curkeys .		•	•	•	•	•	•	,,	24 137	65 585	143 545		
Geese . Ducks .		•	•	•	•	•	•	"	799	727	857		
Ducks . Ordinary Fow	 1 .	•			:	•	•	"	• 5066	2853	3788		
•	TOTAL	POULT	'RY						6026	4230	5333		
				··· ·		1	*** *** ****	_					
Ploughed Land Wheat	l, showing	corn at	na Uree	en Ui	го р в,	æc. :	Acı	res	.	11	·		
Oats .		•						,,	261	152	232		
Barley		•				•		"	2	5	1	1	
Rye .			•					"	11	9	1	1	
Beans and	Peas .	•	•	•	•	•	•	" L	•	•	•		
	Total Co	n Crop	S					,, [274	177	234		
Potatoes					_			<u>.</u>	215	190	170		
Potatoes Turnips	•	•			:			"	55	27	31		
Mangels	•							"	6	28	30	1	
- · ·			•					"	14	5	9	į į	
Cabbage	n Crops	•	•	•	•	•		,,	3	6	•	1	
Other Gree								ŀ		0.50	240	1	
	Total Gr	en Cro)ps	•	, •	•	•	,,	293	256	440	1	
Other Gree	Total Gr	een Cro	ps	•	, •	•		ŀ					
	Total Gr	een Cro)ps		•	•		" "	1	1			

Table VIII.—Population, Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts† of the undermentioned Counties, in 1925.

Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture in 1925.

					Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Go. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
						400	946	000	
	POPULATION -	1911. 1925.	•	No	618 570	406 345	246 207	233 Figures not	92 available
		–1920. –Lands		. "	199	254	298	582	841
			Houses, etc:		328	345	344	712	962
Ploughed Lane	d			. Acres	324	150	98	168	60
Нау				4 ,,	113	109	81	221	167
Pasture .	• • •			. ,,	563	741	820	611	773
Other Area	• • •		• •	٠ ,,	910	3119	813	134	102
	TOTAL AREA	•		• ,,	1910	4119	1812	1134	1102
Milch Cows				. No.	205	134	146	114	34 31
Heifers in Calf Bulls	• •			• 2:	14 1	8	4	7	1
Other Cattle :	• , • •			• ,,	1	•	1	•	
Under one	year			٠ ,,	110	100	105	92	46
One year of	ld and under two	•		٠ ,,	39	63	53	82	89
Two years	old and over			٠ ,,	12	67	28	43	299
	TOTAL CATTLE			٠,,	381	373	337	339	500
	HORSES .			. "	42	33	34	40	20
J	MULES AND JE	NNETS		• "		-	1	-	_
<u></u>	ASSES .		• •	٠. ,,	33	47	15	15	7
Sheep for Bree	eding :								
Rams.				• "	9	12	5	1	3
Ewes				٠ ,,	179	286	207	25	99
Other Sheep								_	
One year of Under one	ld and upwards year .			• ,,	47 141	65 202 .	31 132	30	53 83
	TOTAL SHEEP			. "	376	565	375	58	238
Pigs for Breedi			 -						
Boars				. ,,				1 .	
Sows				. ,,	1	3	5	17] 1
Other Pigs:]		
	and upwards			• •	2	8	15	24	6
Under six n	nonths .	• •		٠,,	8	45	55	78	5
•	TOTAL PIGS			• ,,	11	56	75	119	12
1	GOATS .			. "	3	19	9	50	11
Furkeys			•		14	23	30	78	61
гигкоув Соово .			•	. ,,	78	202	113	65	17
Ducks .				. "	455	251	178	256	125
Ordinary Fowl				. "	2887	984	785	2155	693
•				77		<u> </u>	3300		
1	TOTAL POULTR	Y .	• •	• ,,	3434	1460	1106	2554	896
Ploughed Land	, showing Corn an	d Green O	rons etc. ·	 					
Wheat				. Acres		4			1
Oats .				. ,,	149	52	48	97	25
Barley				. ,,	1	2			1
Rye				. "	6	3	•		1
Beans	•			. "	· .	٠	•		• ·
	Total Corn Crops			. "	156	61	48	97	28
Potatoes			_		123	66	36	58	14
m .			•	. "	31	9	6	7	9
Mangels .				. ,	3	10	. 6	1	6
Cabbage				. ,	8	2	2	1	1
Other Green		•	•	. "	2	2			2
	Total Green Crops			. "	167	89	50	67	32
Flax				. "	1		•	4	
									_
Fruit		• •	• •	* "	•	<u> </u>		<u>.</u>	

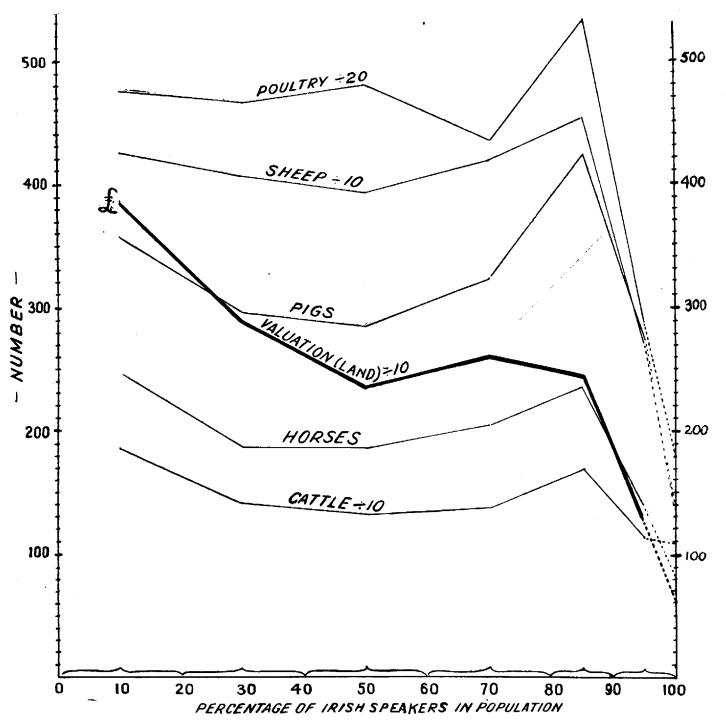
Graph No. 1.—Showing, for the COUNTY OF DONEGAL, how the Valuation (Land) and the number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, per 1,000 persons of Population, vary with the variation in the percentage of Irish Speakers.



The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population and number of Irish Speakers returned in the Special Enumeration carried out for the Commission in 1925. Calculations are arrived at by grouping all the District Electoral Divisions (towns excluded) according to the percentage of Irish Speakers in them, as follows:—From 0 per cent. to 20 per cent. inclusive; over 20 per cent to 40 per cent.; over 40 per cent. to 60 per cent.; over 60 per cent. to 80 per cent.; over 80 per cent. to 90 per cent., and over 90 per cent. to 100 per cent.

For purposes of comparison there are entered opposite the 100 per cent. position on the Graph, figures in respect of the special North West Donegal area referred to in Paragraph 127 of the Report.

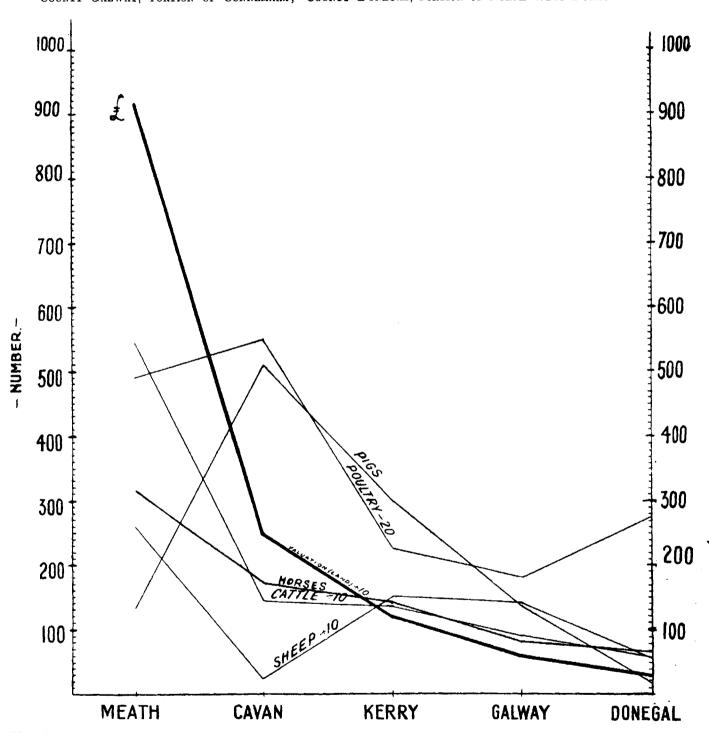
Graph No. II.—Showing, for the COUNTY OF GALWAY, how the Valuation (Land) and the number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, per 1,000 persons of Population, vary with the variation in the percentage of Irish Speakers.



The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population and number of Irish Speakers returned in the Special Enumeration carried out for the Commission in 1925. Calculations are arrived at by grouping all the District Electoral Divisions (towns excluded according to the percentage of Irish Speakers in them, as follows:—From 0 per cent. to 20 per cent. inclusive; over 20 per cent to 40 per cent.; over 40 per cent. to 60 per cent.; over 60 per cent. to 80 per cent.; over 80 per cent. to 90 per cent., and over 90 per cent. to 100 per cent.

For purposes of comparison there are entered opposite the 100 per cent. position on the Graph, figures in respect of the special Connemara area referred to in Paragraph 127 of the Report.

Graph No. III.—Showing a comparison between the Valuation (Land) and the number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry per 1,000 persons of the Population (towns excluded) in the special areas referred to in Paragraph 127 of the Report, namely: County Meath, Trim Rural District area; County Cavan, Bailieboro Rural District area; County Kerry, portion of the Dingle Peninsula; County Galway, portion of Connemara; County Donegal, portion of North West Donegal.



The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population returned in the 1911 Census (no more recent Population Returns being available for the Meath and Cavan areas).

^{(147).} Wt.582, 8, 20, 7, 4, 4, 12, 1,000, 8/26. Falconer, G.9, (39.) Wt.4853, 500, 3/27.

The cost of printing this Report and the Maps accompanying same is estimated to be £625.