Ollscoil na Gaillimhe
University of Galway

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COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA

REPORT

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

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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, 4*adh lá de Mhárta*, 1925.

Risteárd Ó Maolchatha, T.D., Generál,
Cathaoirleach Choimisiún na Gaeltachta,
6 Sráid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath.

A CHARA DHÍL,—Do bunuíodh an Coimisiún go bhfuilir-se mar Chathaoirleach air agus do socruíodh a théarmaí tagartha le súil go dtiocfadh as an bhfiosrúchán ceart críochnuithe a dhéanfidh an Coimisiún go gceapfí polasaí náisiúnta a bheadh soiléir agus deimhnitheach i dtaobh na gceanntar agus na ndream a 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 an ghráin fé n-a dtáinig sí. In ionad anál na nithe sin agus anál a 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 chur inti arís.

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 ÁTHA 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 and backwardness. The neglect and contempt, the ignominy and the abuse to 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. These districts comprised, approximately, the following District Electoral Divisions:—

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

SPECIAL GENERAL ENUMERATION.

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 located. 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:—

SLIGO	The Rural Districts of Boyle No. 2; Dromore West; Tobercurry; and in Sligo Rural District area, the District Electoral Divisions of Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumcolumb, Drumfin, Lakeview, Lisconny, and Riverstown.
ROSCOMMON ...	The Rural District of Castlereagh.
LIMERICK ...	The Rural Districts of Glin and Newcastle.
TIPPERARY ...	The Rural District of Clogheen.

* 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:—

"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 sub-district, 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.

County	Number of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.							Total Number of persons ordinarily resident.		Irish Speakers as per cent. of Population.	
		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	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
Kerry ...	4443	407	502	852	807	66	2634	3236	3950	4688	7366	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
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.

County	Number of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.							Total Number of persons ordinarily resident.		Irish Speakers as per cent. of Population.	
		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	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 ...	13039	6211	7285	9990	13589	2232	39307	2197	3256	3769	9161	6038	24421	37347	63728	73247	38.2	50.9
Sligo ...	440	185	230	215	396	29	1055	75	123	143	351	187	879	1359	1934	2330	45.5	58.3
Galway Co.	9041	3929	4149	6539	8628	1064	24309	2317	2629	2717	7406	4124	19193	28741	43502	48542	44.1	59.2
Galway City	2217	873	1003	1408	2454	336	6074	674	1115	1015	1605	966	5375	4948	11449	13255	46.9	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	6939	11823	1667	29519	1230	2204	2414	5572	4215	15635	24374	45154	53558	34.6	45.5
Waterford...	5293	2508	2398	3908	6523	745	16082	765	1007	1130	3473	1697	8072	12063	24154	28548	33.5	42.3
Tipperary ...	256	72	75	144	207	11	509	98	70	85	319	166	738	828	1247	1397	59.2	59.3
Total ...	61622	27889	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 POPULATION :				
1911	189,755	343,460	588,139	1,121,354
1925	164,774	294,890	515,707	975,371
Loss .. Actual	24,981	48,570	72,432	145,983
Loss .. %	13.2	14.1	12.3	13.0
IRISH SPEAKERS :				
1911	149,677	165,827	121,254	436,758
1925	146,821	110,585	41,843	299,249
Loss .. Actual	2,856	55,242	79,411	137,509
Loss .. %	1.9	33.3	65.5	31.5
NON-IRISH SPEAKERS :				
1911	40,078	177,633	466,885	684,596
1925	17,953	184,305	473,864	676,122
Loss .. Actual	22,125	+6,672*	+6,979*	8,474
Loss .. %	55.2	+3.1	+1.5	1.2
IRISH SPEAKERS % OF THE TOTAL POPULATION :				
1911	79.0	48.3	20.6	38.9
1925	89.1	37.5	8.1	30.7
NON-IRISH SPEAKERS % OF TOTAL POPULATION :				
1911	21.0	51.7	79.4	61.1
1925	10.9	62.5	91.9	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. It was 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 instructions satisfactorily. There may, consequently, be a small error due to under-enumeration. The results, however, have shown striking uniformity, and such

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:—

	1924–5 Actual Expenditure. £	1925–6 Probable Expenditure. £
Department of Education:		
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 Teaching	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
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
	£	£
National University of Ireland	24,079	21,422
University College, Dublin	64,797	68,070
,, ,, Cork	43,311	48,791
,, ,, Galway	26,445	25,901
TOTALS	158,632	164,184

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 :—

(*a*) from Exchequer funds alone, on Secondary, Technical, etc., education	£830,000
(*b*) from Exchequer funds and other sources (Local Bodies, Students' fees, Examination fees, Endowments), on University education	£270,000
TOTAL	£1,100,000

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 Speaking districts. A circular letter then issued stated that it was intended not 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 year 1906–7. 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:—

		Teachers holding the:			Teachers unqualified in Irish	Total
		Ard Teastas	Bilingual Cert.	Ordinary Cert.		
Irish Speaking Districts.	No.	130	413	188	116	847
	%	15.3	48.8	22.2	13.7	—
Partly do.	No.	89	408	471	701	1669
	%	5.3	24.5	28.2	42.0	—
Totals.	No.	219	821	659	817	*2516
	%	8.7	32.7	26.2	32.4	—

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

43. The Teachers are further classified as follows:—

		Teachers reported as:			Total
		Highly Efficient	Efficient	Non-Efficient	
Irish Speaking Districts.	No.	220	570	77	867
	%	25.4	65.7	8.9	—
Partly do.	No.	473	987	165	1625
	%	29.1	60.7	10.2	—
Totals.	No. ..	693	1557	242	*2492
	%	27.8	62.5	9.7	—

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. Where, 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. He will 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 both pupil and teacher. It has been represented that the general make-up of 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, Munster—and 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 heated 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	16	171	240	435
	%	1.8	3.7	39.3	55.2	—
Partly do.	No.	34	42	296	379	751
	%	4.5	5.6	39.5	50.4	—
TOTALS	No.	42	58	467	619	1186
	%	3.5	4.9	39.4	52.1	—

Schedule II.

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

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 contribution. 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. In 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 Exchequer. 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. The Commission recommends that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Industry and Commerce, give special consideration to the defect in Primary educ atin 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 :—

> " 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 :—

County Donegal.	(Six schools)	Carrick, Fintown, Crolly, Gortahork, 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 books required for the successful working of these schools. The Commission 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 under Crop		Average Yield per Statute Acre				Average Value per Statute Acre
	Total	Per Cent.	Saleable	Small	Diseased	Total	
			T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	£ s. d.
Kerr's Pink	4,760	7.5	8 7 2	1 3 0	0 7 0	9 17 2	60 17 6
Aran Victory			7 19 3	0 19 3	0 2 1	9 1 3	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 agricultural 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, folklore, songs and traditions of the Gaeltacht there is preserved an uninterrupted Gaelic culture which constitutes the very soul of the Irish language. The Native Irish Speaker has a command of the beauties of language which is inculcated amongst English Speakers only by the laboured teaching of the Classics. There is no parallel in English for this refined popular 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.*

Subject	County.							Total
	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Water-ford	
Domestic Science ..	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Domestic Economy ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Sprigging	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Crochet	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	5
Art	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Woodwork	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Chemistry	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Farriery	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Business Methods ..	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Commerce	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Irish	.	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.*

Subject	County							Total
	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Water-ford	
Dressmaking and Needle-work	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	8
Knitting and Sewing ..	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
Domestic Science ..	.	4	11	.	.	.	.	15
Domestic Economy ..	.	.	.	5	4	1	2	12
Hygiene, First Aid and Home Nursing ..	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
Home Spinning ..	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	6
Manual Instruction ..	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	11
Farriery	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Business Methods ..	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3
Irish	.	17	13	.	.	.	.	30

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 trade-training 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 :—

Class of Instructor	County								Total
	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Waterford	Other Cos.	
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 Instructor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Science Instructor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Head Master	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1

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. Apart 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. Just 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 years. 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):—

Total number of officials serving: 1,359

Fluent Irish Speakers serving in the specified areas.			Fluent Irish Speakers as percentage of the total number serving in the specified areas.		Fluent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service.			Fluent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service, as a percentage of the officials serving in the specified areas.	
Native	Acquired	Total	Native	Native and Acquired combined	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. These, 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 language. 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 officials. 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 for the work. 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. This is necessary for many reasons. In the first place, the language will continue to 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. In the 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. This 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. The Commission 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. The 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 of the appeal. 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 Gaeltacht. 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 Gárda 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 Gárda 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. The 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 re-settlement 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	Gross Expenditure	Receipts from Schemes	Net Expenditure
	£	£	£
Land Re-settlement and Improvement..	1,849,728	1,557,547	292,181
Agriculture	210,941	55,651	155,290
Fisheries and Harbours	561,689	304,347	257,342
Rural Industries	93,738	64,952	28,786
Technical Instruction	123,804	11,025	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

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 :—

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

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

Thus for the whole period 1891 to 1923 :

		£
The total Income ..	=	4,220,300
,, Gross Expenditure	=	9,509,989
,, Receipts from Schemes	=	6,631,884
,, Net Expenditure	=	2,878,105

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

	£	s.	d.
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 re-arranged 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 Donegal	Land £	Land and Houses £
Districts with over 90/100% Irish Speakers ..	378	632
,, ,, ,, 80/90% ,, ...	721	1040
,, ,, ,, 60/80% ,, ...	761	1019
,, ,, ,, 40/60% ,, ...	1240	1730
,, ,, ,, 20/40% ,, ...	1260	1801
,, ,, ,, 0/20% ,, ...	2276	2993
County Galway		
Districts with over 90/100% Irish Speakers ..	1263	1507
,, ,, ,, 80/90% ,, ...	2478	2853
,, ,, ,, 60/80% ,, ...	2632	3136
,, ,, ,, 40/60% ,, ...	2362	2863
,, ,, ,, 20/40% ,, ...	2889	3364
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)	322	531
Galway (Portion of Connemara)	625	851
Kerry (Part of Dingle Peninsula)	1210	1395
Cavan (Bailieboro' R. D.)	2497	3053
Meath (Trim R. D.)	9167	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 Gaeltacht without a satisfactory arrangement of the land into economic holdings. 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 Gaeltacht. 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 uneconomic holders. The Royal Commission in its Report states :—

> "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. It is a matter 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 re-settlement 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 settlement and migration. The Commission is strongly of opinion that the first 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. The 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. However, the 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 soared. 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 prices. 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. The immediate 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 in 1921 and 1922. 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 prices. 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 and 1922. 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 low financial state. The Galway men had a limited market to hand, and were able to carry on to some degree.

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

Class	*Number*
Steam	9
Motor	150
Sail	513
Row	441
Total	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 exist. 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 drift-nets, 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 consumption. 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. The 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 four pairs of oars. These canoes work with drift-nets to catch mackerel. 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 drift-nets, 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.
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. As 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 Donegal. 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, such as: (*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. Evidence put 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:—

	£
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 marketing. 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 Britain. 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. Any 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 Department 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 FÓGHLUDHA ("Fiachra Eilgeach").

TADHG O SCANAILL,
Rúnaí.

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

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.

SEAGHAN MAC CUINNIGEÁIN.

ADDENDUM

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.

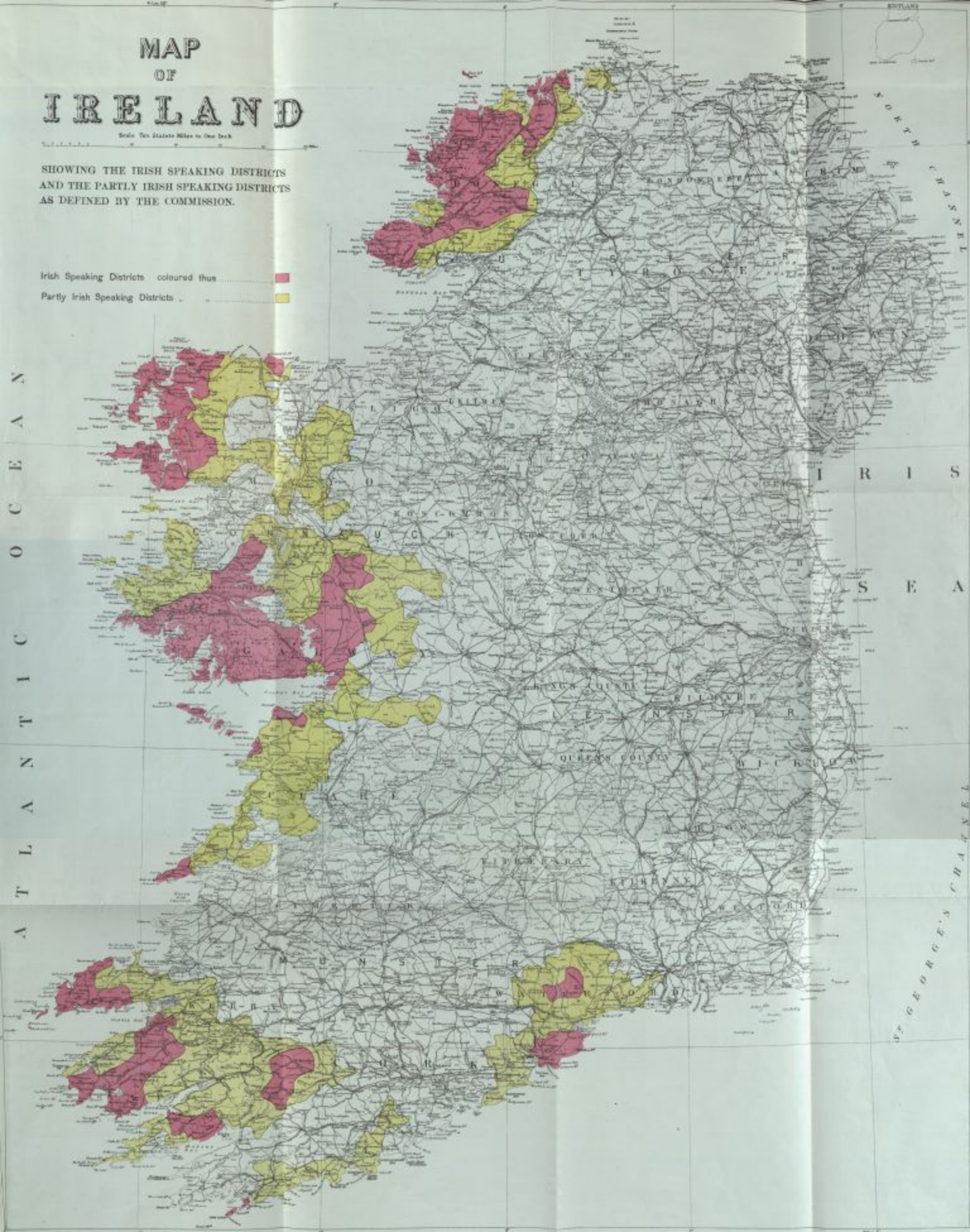
MAP OF IRELAND

Scale Ten Statute Miles to One Inch

SHOWING THE IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS AND THE PARTLY IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS AS DEFINED BY THE COMMISSION.

Irish Speaking Districts coloured thus .....

Partly Irish Speaking Districts " .....



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).
	Seoirse MacNiocaill, M.A.	,, ,, ,, (Secondary).
	Art Mac an Bháird	,, ,, Posts & Telegraphs.
	Thomas McArdle	,, ,, Local Government & Public Health.
5th May, 1925.	Robert O'Connor	,, ,, Education (Technical Instruction).
	F. J. Meyrick	,, ,, Agriculture.
6th May, 1925.	David Stack	Revenue Commissioners.
	Colonel P. O'Connor	Department of Defence.
7th May, 1925.	J. T. Drennan, M.A.	Land Commission.
	L. C. Moriarty	Department of Fisheries.
21st May, 1925.	Enrí Ó Frighil	Department of Justice.
3rd June, 1925.	Dr. B. O'Beirne	Tuberculosis Officer, Co. Galway.
	Micheál Ruadh Ó Catháin, O.S., Corbally	Chairman, Bilingual Trs'. Association.
4th June, 1925.	Domhnall Ua Corcora	Ashburton, Cork.
	An t-Ollamh Tadhg	University College, Cork.
	Ó Donnchadha (Tórna)	University College, Cork.
	Éamonn Ó Donnchadha	University College, Cork.
16th June, 1925.	An Dochtúir S. P. MacEnrí	Gaelic League.
	Cormac Breathnach	Gaelic League.
	Proinsias Ó Fathaigh, T.D.	Gaelic League.
17th June, 1925.	Eamonn MacGiolla Iasachta, Seanadóir	County Councils' General Council.
	P. W. Kenny, Senator	County Councils' General Council.
	Peadar Ó hAnnracháin, M.C.C.	County Councils' General Council.
	Alastair MacCàba	County Councils' General Council.
	Fionán MacColuim	County Councils' General Council.
24th June, 1925.	An t-Ollamh Tomás Ó Máille, M.A., Ph.D.	University College, Galway.
	An t-Ollamh L. Ó Briain, M.A.	University College, Galway.
	An t-Ollamh Tomás Diolún, M.A.	University College, Galway.
25th June, 1925.	Séamus Ó Murchadha	Secondary Trs'. Association.
	Tadhg Ó Muineacháin	Secondary Trs'. Association.
1st July, 1925.	An t-Athair Seán Mac a tSaoir, S.O.	An Fhál Charrach, Tirchonaill.
	An t-Athair Dàithi Ó Conchubhair, Cill Áirne.	Catholic Headmasters' Association.
	Pádraig Ághas, O.S.	Dún Beag, Cill Caoi, Co. an Chláir.
2nd July, 1925.	Pádraig MacSeáin, O.S.	Caiseal, Glencolumcille, Tírchonaill.
	Séamus Ó Searcaigh, M.A.	25 Colenso Parade, Stranmillis, Belfast.
7th July, 1925.	An t-Athair Tadhg Ó Curnáin	Coláiste N. Breandán, Cill Airne.
	An t-Athair Donncha Ó Brosnacháin	,, ,, ,,
	An t-Athair Donncha Ó Donnchadha	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.
Andrew Carr, N.T.
John Cunningham, N.T.
} Donegal S.W. Branch. I.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.
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 Mhilidh, 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.
Francis Moran, N.T.
P. Ó Murchadha, N.T.
} Achill Branch, I.N.T.O.
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.S., 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.
Donnchadh Ó Buachalla, O.S.
Henry P. Good, B.A., N.T.
} Macroom Branch, I.N.T.O.
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 ,, ,,	An Bráthair Ó Lideagha	De La Salle College, Mallow.
13th ,, ,,	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 ,, ,,	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..... M. Ó Néill.....	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, Letterkenny.
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	
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 :—*

SLIGO ...	... **The Rural Districts of Boyle No. 2 ; Dromore West ; Tobercurry ; and in Sligo Rural District Area, the District Electoral Divisions of Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumcolumb, Drumfin, Lakeview, Lisconny, and Riverstown.**
ROSCOMMON	... **The Rural District of Castlereagh.**
LIMERICK	... **The Rural Districts of Glin and Newcastle.**
TIPPERARY	... **The Rural District of Clogheen.**

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.

AREA.	Total Population.			Total Irish Speakers.			Irish Speakers as % of Total Population.			Absolute change.				Percentage change.			
										Total Population.		Total Irish Speakers.		Total Population.		Total Irish Speakers.	
	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925
DONEGAL CO.	**173722**	**168537**	**145296**	**60677**	**59313**	**52647**	**34.9**	**35.2**	**36.2**	**— 5185**	**— 23241**	**— 1364**	**— 6666**	**— 3.0**	**— 13.8**	**— 2.2**	**— 11.2**
Urban Districts:																	
Letterkenny	2370	2194	2105	368	423	162	15.5	19.3	7.7	— 176	— 89	+ 55	— 261	— 7.4	— 4.1	+ 14.9	— 61.7
Rural Districts:																	
Ballyshannon	9185	9888	7699	178	481	211	1.9	4.9	2.7	+ 703	— 2189	+ 303	— 270	+ 7.7	— 22.1	+ 170.2	— 56.1
Donegal	20480	19616	16363	4319	4332	1806	21.1	22.1	11.0	— 864	— 3253	+ 13	— 2526	— 4.2	— 16.6	+ 0.3	— 58.3
Dunfanaghy	15781	15471	13290	12361	11919	11579	78.3	77.0	87.1	— 310	— 2181	— 442	— 340	— 2.0	— 14.1	— 3.6	— 2.9
Glenties	33191	32800	29466	24479	24136	24327	73.8	73.6	82.6	— 391	— 3334	— 343	+ 191	— 1.2	— 10.2	— 1.4	+ 0.8
Inishowen	37576	35711	31149	4336	3135	2959	11.5	8.8	9.5	— 1865	— 4562	— 1201	— 176	— 5.0	— 12.8	— 27.7	— 5.6
Letterkenny	10710	9961	8463	2045	1727	895	19.1	17.3	10.6	— 749	— 1498	— 318	— 832	— 7.0	— 15.0	— 15.6	— 48.2
Millford	20259	19393	16214	9558	9260	7780	47.2	47.7	48.0	— 866	— 3179	— 298	— 1480	— 4.3	— 16.4	— 3.1	— 16.0
Strabane No. 2	10463	10332	8904	294	394	341	2.8	3.8	3.8	— 131	— 1428	+ 100	— 53	— 1.3	— 13.8	+ 34.0	— 13.5
Stranorlar	13707	13171	11643	2739	3506	2587	20.0	26.6	22.2	— 536	— 1528	+ 767	— 919	— 3.9	— 11.6	+ 28.0	— 26.2
MAYO CO.	**199166**	**192177**	**168660**	**99764**	**88601**	**54939**	**50.1**	**46.1**	**32.6**	**— 6989**	**— 23517**	**— 11163**	**— 33662**	**— 3.5**	**— 12.2**	**— 11.2**	**— 38.0**
Urban Districts:																	
Ballina	4505	4662	4570	1044	973	349	23.2	20.9	7.6	+ 157	— 92	— 71	— 624	+ 3.5	— 2.0	— 6.8	— 64.1
Castlebar	3585	3698	3723	1155	1112	967	32.2	30.1	26.0	+ 113	+ 25	— 43	— 145	+ 3.2	+ 0.7	— 3.7	— 13.0
Westport	3892	3674	3013	799	773	293	20.5	21.0	9.7	— 218	— 661	— 26	— 480	— 5.6	— 18.0	— 3.3	— 62.1
Rural Districts:																	
Ballina	20148	18869	17473	8536	7404	4838	42.4	39.2	27.7	— 1279	— 1396	— 1132	— 2566	— 6.3	— 7.4	— 13.3	— 34.7
Ballinrobe	21238	19928	17997	14431	13583	9776	67.9	68.2	54.3	— 1310	— 1931	— 848	— 3807	— 6.2	— 9.7	— 5.9	— 28.0
Belmullet	13845	14346	13031	10554	11014	10599	76.2	76.8	81.3	+ 501	— 1315	+ 460	— 415	+ 3.6	— 9.2	+ 4.4	— 3.8
Castlebar	22937	22107	19895	9726	9403	4452	42.4	42.5	22.4	— 830	— 2212	— 323	— 4951	— 3.6	— 10.0	— 3.3	— 52.7
Claremorris	25820	24280	20498	12787	8828	4398	49.5	36.4	21.5	— 1540	— 3782	— 3959	— 4430	— 6.0	— 15.6	— 31.0	— 50.2
Killala	8254	7856	6811	4800	4609	3450	58.2	58.7	50.7	— 398	— 1045	— 191	— 1159	— 4.8	— 13.3	— 4.0	— 25.1
Swinford	44162	42751	35044	20356	16869	5980	46.1	39.5	17.1	— 1411	— 7707	— 3487	— 10889	— 3.2	— 18.0	— 17.1	— 64.6
Westport	30780	30006	26605	15576	14033	9837	50.6	46.8	36.9	— 774	— 3401	— 1543	— 4196	— 2.5	— 11.3	— 9.0	— 29.9
GALWAY CO.*	**187645**	**177055**	**156770**	**108382**	**97747**	**75574**	**57.8**	**55.2**	**48.2**	**— 10590**	**— 20285**	**— 10635**	**— 22173**	**— 5.6**	**— 11.5**	**— 9.8**	**— 22.7**
Urban Districts:																	
Galway	13426	13255	11449	5813	4948	5375	43.3	37.3	46.9	— 171	— 1806	— 865	+ 427	— 1.3	— 13.6	— 14.9	+ 8.6
Rural Districts:																	
Ballinasloe	10694	10106	9530	1262	1114	764	11.8	11.0	8.0	— 588	— 576	— 148	— 350	— 5.5	— 5.7	— 11.7	— 31.4
Clifden	18768	17325	12842	13818	11746	8183	73.6	67.8	63.7	— 1443	— 4483	— 2072	— 3563	— 7.7	— 25.9	— 15.0	— 30.3
Galway	23039	21828	19992	19093	17929	17197	82.9	82.1	86.0	— 1211	— 1836	— 1164	— 732	— 5.3	— 8.4	— 6.1	— 4.1
Glennamaddy	16577	15263	13092	10389	8821	3980	62.7	57.8	30.4	— 1314	— 2171	— 1568	— 4841	— 7.9	— 14.2	— 15.1	— 54.9
Gort	12286	11382	9578	7248	5837	2259	59.0	51.3	23.7	— 904	— 1804	— 1411	— 3578	— 7.4	— 15.8	— 19.5	— 61.3
Loughrea	20126	19149	18891	7321	6226	3230	36.4	32.5	19.8	— 977	— 258	— 1095	— 2996	— 4.9	— 1.3	— 15.0	— 48.1
Mountbellew	15019	14203	12276	7705	6555	2878	51.3	46.2	23.4	— 816	— 1927	— 1150	— 3677	— 5.4	— 13.6	— 14.9	— 56.1
Oughterard	17732	16736	14323	14291	14397	12941	80.6	86.0	90.4	— 996	— 2413	+ 106	— 1456	— 5.6	— 14.4	+ 0.7	— 10.1
Portumna	9054	8081	8028	586	795	643	6.5	9.2	8.0	— 373	— 653	+ 209	— 152	— 4.1	— 7.5	+ 35.7	— 19.1
Tuam	30924	29127	26769	20856	19379	18124	67.4	66.5	67.7	— 1797	— 2358	— 1477	— 1255	— 5.8	— 8.1	— 7.1	— 6.5
CLARE CO.†	**89204**	**81785**	**71330**	**40735**	**34324**	**18824**	**45.7**	**42.0**	**26.4**	**— 7419**	**— 10455**	**— 6411**	**— 15500**	**— 8.3**	**— 12.8**	**— 15.7**	**— 45.2**
Urban Districts:																	
Kilrush	4179	3666	3110	994	850	872	23.8	23.2	29.3	— 513	— 556	— 144	+ 22	— 12.3	— 15.2	— 14.5	+ 2.6
Rural Districts:																	
Ballyvaghan	3920	3651	3377	2852	2304	2042	72.8	63.1	60.5	— 269	— 274	— 548	— 262	— 6.9	— 7.5	— 19.2	— 11.4
Corrofin	4803	4483	4018	2619	2071	1197	54.5	46.2	29.8	— 320	— 465	— 548	— 874	— 6.7	— 10.4	— 20.9	— 42.2
Ennis	14709	14051	13111	4589	4025	1127	31.2	28.6	8.6	— 658	— 940	— 564	— 2898	— 4.5	— 6.7	— 12.3	— 72.0
Ennistimon	18069	16882	14506	10578	9525	5726	58.5	56.4	39.5	— 1187	— 2376	— 1053	— 3799	— 6.6	— 14.1	— 10.0	— 39.9
Killadysert	9135	8216	7267	4374	3430	1882	47.9	41.7	25.9	— 919	— 949	— 944	— 1548	— 10.1	— 11.6	— 21.6	— 45.1
Kilrush	24555	21981	18229	13103	10881	5426	53.4	49.5	29.8	— 2574	— 3752	— 2222	— 5455	— 10.5	— 17.1	— 17.0	— 50.1
Tulla	9834	8855	7712	1626	1238	552	16.5	14.0	7.2	— 979	— 1143	— 388	— 686	— 10.0	— 12.9	— 23.9	— 55.4

* Excluding the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

† Excluding the Urban District of Ennis and the Rural Districts of Limerick No. 2 and Scarriff.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

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.

AREA	Total Population.			Total Irish Speakers.			Irish Speakers as % of Total Population.			Absolute change.				Percentage change.			
										Total Population.		Total Irish Speakers.		Total Population.		Total Irish Speakers.	
	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925
KERRY CO. *	**155859**	**149391**	**131284**	**69772**	**59338**	**43472**	**44.8**	**39.7**	**33.1**	**— 6468**	**— 18107**	**— 10434**	**— 15866**	**— 4.1**	**— 12.1**	**— 15.0**	**— 26.7**
Urban Districts:																	
Killarney	5656	5796	4744	1566	1643	1029	27.7	28.3	21.7	+ 140	— 1052	+ 77	— 614	+ 2.48	— 18.2	+ 4.92	— 37.4
Listowel	3605	3409	2698	823	482	189	22.8	14.1	7.0	— 196	— 711	— 341	— 293	— 5.44	— 20.9	— 41.43	— 60.8
Rural Districts:																	
Cahersiveen	22435	20785	17160	15239	14266	12681	67.9	68.6	73.9	— 1650	— 3625	— 973	— 1585	— 7.35	— 17.4	— 6.38	— 11.1
Dingle	18274	17804	14805	12391	12344	12172	67.8	69.3	82.2	— 470	— 2999	— 47	— 172	— 2.57	— 16.8	— 0.38	— 1.4
Kenmare	14642	13212	10792	7611	6518	5134	52.0	49.3	47.6	— 1430	— 2420	— 1093	— 1384	— 9.77	— 18.3	— 14.36	— 21.2
Killarney	31440	30190	26733	14387	12867	7674	45.8	42.6	28.7	— 1250	— 3457	— 1520	— 5193	— 3.98	— 11.5	— 10.57	— 40.4
Listowel	27789	26812	25166	8142	4259	1728	29.3	15.9	6.9	— 977	— 1646	— 3883	— 2531	— 3.52	— 6.1	— 17.69	— 59.4
Tralee	32018	31383	29186	9613	6959	2865	30.0	22.2	9.8	— 635	— 2197	— 2654	— 4094	— 1.98	— 7.0	— 27.61	— 58.8
CORK CO. †	**309912**	**295907**	**254180**	**96797**	**75743**	**39271**	**31.2**	**25.6**	**15.5**	**— 14005**	**— 41727**	**— 21054**	**— 36472**	**— 4.5**	**— 14.1**	**— 21.8**	**— 48.2**
Urban Districts:																	
Clonakilty	3098	2961	2735	998	793	125	32.2	26.8	4.6	— 137	— 226	— 205	— 668	— 4.4	— 7.6	— 20.5	— 84.2
Kinsale	4250	4020	3220	460	368	179	10.8	9.2	5.6	— 230	— 800	— 92	— 189	— 5.4	— 19.9	— 20.0	— 51.4
Middleton	3361	3182	2872	795	603	329	23.7	19.0	11.5	— 179	— 310	— 192	— 274	— 5.3	— 9.7	— 24.2	— 45.4
Skibbereen	3208	3021	2670	833	694	521	26.0	23.0	19.5	— 187	— 351	— 139	— 173	— 5.8	— 11.6	— 16.7	— 24.9
Youghal	5393	5648	5464	1217	1073	578	22.6	19.0	10.6	+ 255	— 184	— 144	— 495	+ 4.7	— 3.3	— 11.8	— 46.1
Rural Districts:																	
Bandon	17878	16888	14343	4702	3465	1186	26.3	20.5	8.3	— 990	— 2545	— 1237	— 2279	— 5.5	— 15.1	— 26.3	— 65.8
Bantry	13457	12733	10624	5247	4686	2882	39.0	36.8	27.1	— 724	— 2109	— 561	— 1804	— 5.4	— 16.6	— 10.7	— 38.5
Castletown	11178	10393	8916	5774	5160	3933	51.7	49.6	44.1	— 785	— 1477	— 614	— 1227	— 7.0	— 14.2	— 10.6	— 23.8
Charleville	4121	3990	3889	317	242	117	7.7	6.1	3.0	— 131	— 101	— 75	— 125	— 3.2	— 2.5	— 23.7	— 51.7
Clonakilty	16060	14667	12427	8026	6395	3897	50.0	43.6	31.4	— 1393	— 2240	— 1631	— 2498	— 8.7	— 15.3	— 20.3	— 39.1
Cork	49142	49576	39546	8019	6423	3629	16.3	13.0	9.2	+ 434	— 10030	— 1596	— 2794	+ 0.9	— 20.2	— 19.9	— 43.5
Dunmanway	13321	12273	11192	5092	3821	1287	38.2	31.1	11.5	— 1048	— 1081	— 1271	— 2534	— 7.9	— 8.8	— 25.0	— 66.3
Fermoy	16606	15970	13924	3903	2617	1246	23.5	16.4	8.9	— 636	— 2046	— 1286	— 1371	— 3.8	— 12.8	— 32.9	— 52.4
Kanturk	23181	22299	20765	5062	3803	1089	21.8	17.1	5.2	— 882	— 1534	— 1259	— 2714	— 3.8	— 6.9	— 24.9	— 71.4
Kinsale	12423	11641	9291	4086	3127	728	32.9	26.9	7.8	— 782	— 2350	— 959	— 2399	— 6.3	— 20.2	— 23.5	— 76.7
Macroom (Rural & Urban) ‡	22998	21418	18883	12915	10504	6874	56.2	49.0	36.4	— 1580	— 2535	— 2411	— 3630	— 6.9	— 11.8	— 18.7	— 34.6
Mallow §	16184	16764	15159	2038	1545	1122	12.6	9.2	7.4	+ 580	— 1605	— 493	— 423	+ 3.6	— 9.6	— 24.2	— 27.4
Middleton	17882	16440	14032	6542	3999	2373	36.6	24.3	16.9	— 1442	— 2408	— 2543	— 1626	— 8.1	— 14.6	— 38.9	— 40.7
Millstreet	10515	10180	8596	4312	3606	951	41.0	35.4	11.1	— 335	— 1584	— 706	— 2655	— 3.2	— 15.6	— 16.4	— 73.6
Mitchelstown No. 1	8656	8552	7830	1853	1352	1487	21.4	15.8	19.0	— 104	— 722	— 501	+ 135	— 1.2	— 8.4	— 27.0	+ 10.0
Skibbereen	21987	20455	17391	9474	7787	3721	43.1	38.1	21.4	— 1532	— 3064	— 1687	— 4066	— 7.0	— 15.0	— 17.8	— 52.2
Skull	10243	8643	6811	2211	1487	184	21.6	17.2	2.7	— 1600	— 1832	— 724	— 1303	— 15.6	— 21.2	— 32.7	— 87.6
Youghal No. 1	4770	4193	3600	2921	2193	833	61.2	52.3	23.5	— 577	— 593	— 728	— 1360	— 12.1	— 14.1	— 24.9	— 62.0
WATERFORD CO. ‖	**60418**	**56502**	**47851**	**29460**	**21692**	**14522**	**48.8**	**38.4**	**30.3**	**— 3916**	**— 8651**	**— 7768**	**— 7170**	**— 6.5**	**— 15.3**	**— 26.4**	**— 33.1**
Urban Districts:																	
Dungarvan	4850	4977	4572	2272	1648	1101	46.8	33.1	24.1	+ 127	— 405	— 624	— 547	+ 2.6	— 8.1	— 27.5	— 33.2
Rural Districts:																	
Carrick-on-Suir	5213	4894	3954	1819	1246	956	34.9	25.5	24.2	— 319	— 940	— 573	— 290	— 6.1	— 19.2	— 31.5	— 23.3
Clonmel No. 2	3680	3289	2394	1844	1271	839	50.1	38.6	35.0	— 391	— 895	— 573	— 432	— 10.6	— 27.2	— 31.1	— 34.0
Dungarvan	10116	9259	7692	7531	5977	4786	74.4	64.6	62.2	— 857	— 1567	— 1554	— 1191	— 8.5	— 16.9	— 20.6	— 19.9
Kilmacthomas	7109	6830	5958	3637	2616	1522	51.2	38.3	25.5	— 279	— 872	— 1021	— 1094	— 3.9	— 12.8	— 28.1	— 41.8
Lismore	13273	12000	10118	6684	4754	2406	50.4	39.6	23.8	— 1273	— 1882	— 1930	— 2348	— 9.6	— 15.7	— 28.9	— 49.4
Waterford No. 1	11459	11152	9819	2378	1529	935	20.8	13.7	9.5	— 307	— 1333	— 849	— 594	— 2.7	— 12.0	— 35.7	— 38.8
Youghal No. 2	4718	4101	3344	3295	2651	1977	69.8	64.6	59.1	— 617	— 757	— 644	— 674	— 13.1	— 18.5	— 19.5	— 25.4

* Excluding the Urban District of Tralee.

† 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	12915	9356	6638	56.2	50.0	40.2	— 1281	— 2191	— 2411	— 2718	— 6.4	— 11.7	— 18.7	29.1
Macroom Urban	3016	2717	2373		1148	236		42.3	9·9	— 299	— 344		— 912	— 9.9	— 12.7		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. The Irish-speaking Population of Mallow Urban District in 1911 was 172.

‖ Excluding the County Borough of Waterford.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

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.

AREA.	Total Population.			Total Irish Speakers.			Irish Speakers as % of Total Population.			Absolute change.				Percentage change.			
										Total Population.		Total Irish Speakers.		Total Population.		Total Irish Speakers.	
	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925	1901–1911	1911–1925
SLIGO CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Districts:																	
Boyle No. 2	13757	12593	10679	3234	2081	338	23.5	16.5	3.2	— 1164	— 1914	— 1153	— 1743	— 8.5	— 15.2	— 35.7	— 83.8
Dromore West	13034	12103	10800	3433	2490	356	26.3	20.6	3.3	— 931	— 1303	— 943	— 2134	— 7.1	— 10.8	— 27.5	— 85.7
Sligo *	8855	8204	7508	†	1663	989	†	20.3	13.2	— 651	— 696	†	— 674	— 7.4	— 8.5	†	— 40.5
Tobercurry	19204	18002	15682	6049	5725	3072	31.5	31.8	19.6	— 1202	— 2320	— 324	— 2653	— 6.3	— 12.9	— 5.4	— 46.3
ROSCOMMON CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural District:																	
Castlereagh	33576	31554	26873	10258	5532	2463	30.6	17.5	9.2	— 2022	— 4681	— 4726	— 3069	— 6.0	— 14.8	— 46.1	— 55.5
LIMERICK CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Districts:																	
Glin	4301	4016	3550	511	414	263	11.9	10.3	7.4	— 285	— 466	— 97	— 151	— 6.6	— 11.6	— 19.0	— 36.5
Newcastle	23891	23594	22261	5331	4898	2961	22.3	20.8	13.3	— 297	— 1333	— 433	— 1937	— 1.2	— 5.6	— 8.1	— 39.5
TIPPERARY CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural District:																	
Clogheen	15521	14737	11612	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 Ballymote, Ballynakill, 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 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. 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	19	126	92	69	124	237	65	587	4	1	1	3	.	9	34	596	759	1.5	4.5
Cavangarden	13	133	81	82	110	243	67	583	.	.	.	3	.	3	11	586	685	0.5	1.6
Cliff	4	104	51	74.	82	230	33	470	.	2	.	1	.	3	22	473	570	0.6	3.9
Donegal R. D. Total	404	3795	1602	2313	3193	5825	1624	14557	304	187	291	624	400	1806	4332	16363	19616	11.0	22.1
D.E.D's—																			
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	53	87	114	184	54	492	45	19	22	65	52	203	469	695	788	29.2	59.5
Clogher	23	148	76	88	107	257	74	602	2	3	1	4	5	15	95	617	829	2.4	11.5
(b) Corkermore	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	1325	19.3	54.0
Grousehall	6	93	39	60	118	136	54	407	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	408	481	.0.2	0.4
(b) Haugh	9	88	32	29	52	84	28	225	29	34	54	58	16	191	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	114	240	308	618	220	1500	72	.	7	8	7	94	320	1594	2167	5.9	14.8
Pettigoe	28	215	118	142	218	349	94	921	.	.	1	4	.	5	27	926	1081	0.5	2.5
(b) Tawnawully	13	105	48	40	78	88	29	283	15	25	63	78	38	219	467	502	670	43.6	69.7
Templecarn	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	2878	283	284	424	565	155	1711	1649	1994	2477	3773	1686	11579	11919	13290	15471	87.1	77.0
D.E.D's—																			
(b) Ards	22	116	73	82	95	173	50	473	24	22	14	38	19	117	163	590	660	19.8	24.7
(a) Creenasmear	9	126	13	16	16	25	10	80	78	91	108	186	79	542	455	622	669	87.1	68.0
(a) Creeslough	18	172	15	15	57	65	3	155	113	101	182	247	58	701	458	856	954	81.9	48.0
(a) Cross Roads	26	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	19	292	152	137	195	203	77	764	18	51	71	134	85	359	513	1123	1562	32.0	32.8
(a) Dunlewy	20	255	.	.	2	2	.	4	215	256	283	423	165	1342	1263	1346	1369	99.7	92.3
(a) Gortahork	17	403	.	.	.	.	.	.	317	468	470	554	403	2212	2232	2212	2399	100.0	93.0
(a) Maheraclogher	28	615	.	.	.	8	.	8	362	387	579	962	368	2658	2987	2666	3237	99.7	92.3
(a) Meenaclady	10	378	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	222	321	481	227	1430	1839	1430	1967	100.0	93.5
Glenties R. D. Total	474	6155	864	726	1139	1962	448	5139	3145	4324	5378	8232	3248	24327	24136	29466	32800	82.6	73.6
D.E.D's—																			
(a) Annagary	20	609	.	.	.	.	.	.	568	648	670	775	571	3232	3019	3232	3405	100.0	88.7
(a) Aran	12	277	2	.	1	1	.	4	206	238	476	475	124	1519	1501	1523	1650	99.7	91.0
(a) Ardara	19	289	93	100	171	280	42	686	75	95	129	219	108	626	726	1312	1536	47.7	47.3
(a) Crovehy	9	113	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	110	112	180	88	610	458	610	486	100.0	94.2
(a) Crowkeeragh	11	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	68	83	142	40	400	433	400	471	100.0	91.9
(b) Crownarad	2	63	8	8	51	45	21	133	39	70	49	64	20	242	167	375	405	64.5	41.2
(b) Dawros	21	194	148	160	168	295	102	873	11	11	8	34	43	107	483	980	1116	10.9	43.3
(a) Doocharry	7	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	32	46	110	47	259	309	259	331	100.0	93.4
(a) Dunglow	8	296	49	35	73	54	16	227	183	171	225	394	152	1125	943	1352	1360	83.2	69.3
(a) Fintown	10	148	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	113	178	222	63	666	702	666	764	100.0	91.9
(a) Glencolumbkille	20	234	56	6	4	8	2	76	113	165	250	390	160	1078	1358	1154	1496	93.4	90.8
(a) Glengesh	29	239	62	62	58	140	35	357	154	133	141	291	112	831	752	1188	1313	69.9	57.3
(a) Glenleheen	20	116	2	3	.	2	1	8	75	104	129	280	115	703	787	711	860	98.9	91.5
(a) Glenties	33	408	76	41	52	170	28	367	166	175	248	582	201	1372	1323	1739	2110	78.9	62.7
(a) Graffy	30	224	.	.	1	.	.	1	95	120	157	426	111	909	949	910	1017	99.9	93.3
(a) Inishkeel	12	82	.	1	2	1	.	4	73	94	121	152	40	480	427	484	494	99.2	86.4

(a) Irish Speaking. (b) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-lands.	No. of House holds.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years. and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
DONEGAL CO.—*con.*																			
Glenties R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's.—*con.*																			
(*a*) Kilcar	14	200	4	6	12	23	1	46	146	214	185	367	46	958	989	1004	1161	95.4	85.2
(*a*) Kilgoly	35	188	12	6	4	11	.	33	132	154	192	328	86	892	1001	925	1076	96.4	93.0
(*b*) Killybegs	35	323	114	98	188	410	65	875	42	228	102	130	60	562	527	1437	1968	39.1	26.8
(*a*) Largymore	22	150	3	6	16	34	2	61	96	153	175	264	50	738	722	799	868	92.4	83.2
(*a*) Lettermacaward	14	359	49	47	43	67	24	230	159	180	218	470	290	1317	1373	1547	1675	85.1	82.0
(*b*) Maas	16	100	90	69	97	158	44	458	.	.	3	13	18	34	194	492	508	6.9	38.2
(*a*) Maghery	19	403	40	46	109	129	49	373	144	198	268	487	217	1314	1645	1687	2041	77.9	80.6
(*a*) Malinbeg	5	120	25	13	23	21	3	85	24	72	91	170	72	429	518	514	693	83.5	74.7
(*a*) Mulmosog	15	86	6	9	33	39	5	92	60	52	74	106	36	328	320	420	500	78.1	64.0
(*a*) Rutland	24	726	.	.	.	2	.	2	272	683	1026	1106	356	3443	2319	3445	3141	99.9	73.8
(*a*) Tieveskeelta	12	67	25	10	33	72	8	148	11	43	22	55	22	153	191	301	355	50.8	53.8
Inishowen R. D. Total	378	6551	4333	4320	5931	10951	2655	28190	367	742	559	816	475	2959	3135	31149	35711	9.5	10.7
D.E.D's—																			
Ardmalin	12	292	152	150	228	470	191	1191	42	107	37	24	24	234	127	1425	1743	16.4	7.3
Ballyliffin	12	254	164	180	235	309	39	927	16	12	6	81	125	240	449	1167	1294	20.6	34.7
Birdstown	8	132	97	80	126	260	49	612	2	2	12	4	1	21	8	633	673	3.3	1.2
Buncrana	27	564	458	431	524	1000	244	2657	17	.	18	23	3	61	51	2718	2713	2.2	1.9
Burt	17	198	190	143	209	339	70	951	6	1	3	14	4	28	60	979	1142	2.9	5.3
Carndonagh	12	360	238	263	410	639	146	1696	2	69	41	10	7	129	154	1825	1931	7.1	8.0
Carthage	4	247	177	188	201	411	121	1098	.	.	1	1	1	3	275	1101	1286	0.3	21.4
Castlecary	11	151	86	73	157	277	65	658	2	66	6	.	.	74	19	732	849	10.1	2.2
Castleforward	21	175	122	137	167	302	40	768	.	.	2	9	3	14	33	782	847	1.8	3.9
Culdaff	14	236	104	134	223	422	156	1039	4	4	2	5	5	20	89	1059	1311	1.9	6.8
Desertegny	13	246	205	185	216	416	110	1132	2	.	.	.	1	3	47	1135	1213	0.3	3.9
(*b*) Dunaff	7	261	76	50	65	74	2	267	140	149	231	362	163	1045	861	1312	1678	79.6	51.3
Fahan	19	257	187	129	217	475	92	1100	4	31	26	11	3	75	29	1175	1164	6.4	2.5
Glenagannon	4	129	97	90	114	217	52	570	29	44	7	9	1	90	28	660	681	13.6	4.1
Gleneely	11	211	133	144	214	374	109	974	4	1	.	2	.	7	54	981	1171	0.7	4.6
Glentogher	4	119	76	72	112	200	64	524	20	35	25	4	2	86	66	610	794	14.1	8.3
Greencastle	10	242	165	59	188	425	129	966	11	100	8	6	.	125	8	1091	1340	11.5	0.6
Illies	14	205	182	226	238	318	107	1071	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1071	1173	.	1.1
Inch Island	9	84	56	36	86	156	28	362	1	2	1	5	2	11	19	373	466	2.9	4.1
Kilderry	7	157	133	103	171	266	83	756	.	.	1	1	1	3	11	759	872	0.4	1.3
Killea	36	256	235	227	300	432	95	1289	7	4	21	22	.	54	38	1343	1408	4.0	2.7
Malin	17	194	92	155	163	385	91	886	1	5	4	3	.	13	71	899	1045	1.4	6.8
Mintiaghs	9	153	107	118	169	275	97	766	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	766	875	.	4.7
Moville	6	364	186	216	236	849	57	1544	2	27	41	16	5	91	28	1635	2002	5.6	1.4
Newtown Cunningham	26	138	59	114	153	303	33	662	.	2	.	3	.	5	24	667	790	0.7	3.0
Redcastle	8	202	132	160	130	333	124	879	.	3	4	2	.	9	3	888	1097	1.0	0.3
(*b*) Straid	11	249	111	103	158	241	34	647	49	50	59	197	119	474	507	1121	1380	42.3	36.7
Three Trees	6	126	93	107	119	215	73	607	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	607	773	.	0.3
Turmone	10	142	80	113	184	268	31	676	.	26	3	1	2	32	17	708	837	4.5	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. Total	244	1727	940	1018	1604	3305	701	7568	90	97	157	365	186	895	1727	8463	9961	10.6	17.3
D.E.D's—																			
Ballymacool	13	93	54	59	80	177	59	429	3	1	6	6	1	17	35	446	486	3.8	7.2
Castlewray	26	118	76	56	84	266	37	519	.	.	5	3	1	9	32	528	533	1.7	6.0
(*b*) Church Hill	22	109	27	62	82	79	24	274	18	28	49	116	67	278	401	552	649	50.4	61.8
Corravaddy	19	129	65	79	140	235	73	592	4	1	5	9	8	27	70	619	678	4.4	10.3
Edenacarnan	16	120	66	91	119	171	28	475	.	1	.	1	.	2	44	477	666	0.4	6.6
(*b*) Gartan	10	60	33	41	63	80	13	230	3	.	2	18	13	36	115	266	330	13.5	34.8
Gortnavern	13	66	37	22	61	104	40	264	2	.	1	2	4	9	31	273	404	3.3	7.7
Kincraigy	22	220	178	133	207	381	107	1006	.	5	17	3	4	29	33	1035	994	2.8	3.3
(*b*) Killymasny	12	117	50	61	109	191	82	493	.	3	4	8	8	23	132	516	604	4.5	21.9
Letterkenny	16	109	80	63	190	763	69	1165	.	6	8	38	7	59	351	1224	1497	4.8	23.4

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly Irish Speaking.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

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

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-lands.	No. of House-holds.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years. and over	Total 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
DONEGAL CO.—*con.*																			
Letterkenny R.D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
Magheraboy	19	180	115	131	165	335	64	810	.	2	3	8	.	13	43	823	892	1.6	4.8
Manorcunningham	20	146	78	114	117	239	42	590	.	.	..	3	4	7	34	597	847	1.2	4.0
(*b*) Seacor	8	44	5	11	22	29	9	76	17	12	26	40	18	113	160	189	265	59.8	60.4
(*b*) Templedouglas	28	216	76	95	165	255	54	645	43	38	31	110	51	273	246	918	1116	29.7	22.0
Milford R. D. Total	334	3503	1132	1161	1849	3423	869	8434	923	1227	1597	2878	1155	7780	9260	16214	19393	48.0	47.7
D.E.D's—																			
Ballyarr	20	103	59	51	113	150	53	426	.	.	9	7	9	25	37	451	482	5.5	7.7
(*a*) Carrickart	12	240	23	30	56	89	22	220	104	121	187	325	143	880	1074	1100	1403	80.0	76.6
(*b*) Carrowkeel	15	149	113	99	139	281	60	692	21	11	23	55	30	140	219	832	878	16.8	24.9
(*a*) Cranford	16	225	12	12	43	51	30	148	60	154	169	273	152	808	863	956	1280	84.5	67.4
(*a*) Fanad North	23	244	15	7	28	39	7	96	84	165	219	428	126	1022	1274	1118	1563	91.4	81.9
(*a*) Fanad West	21	233	57	58	86	144	38	383	126	118	169	300	88	801	832	1184	1344	67.7	61.9
(*a*) Glen	13	134	7	9	15	52	6	89	56	69	69	188	71	453	584	542	694	83.6	84.1
Glenalla	17	129	76	88	136	247	50	597	.	.	.	2	.	2	19	599	716	0.3	2.7
(*b*) Greenfort	19	130	82	76	79	209	56	502	7	15	11	23	14	70	286	572	681	12.2	42.0
(*b*) Killygarvan	6	71	26	40	63	96	17	242	1	8	6	35	17	67	175	309	441	21.7	39.7
(*b*) Kilmacrenan	16	175	65	92	135	218	62	572	14	3	10	45	31	103	189	675	801	15.3	23.6
(*b*) Knockalla	13	147	31	48	68	102	17	266	43	61	61	178	78	421	595	687	809	61.3	73.5
(*a*) Loughkeel	13	153	49	34	54	86	36	259	36	41	75	139	70	361	384	620	718	58.2	53.5
(*b*) Millford	19	227	10	50	151	318	54	583	103	111	77	140	45	476	348	1059	1301	44.9	26.7
Rathmelton	36	423	300	214	392	744	255	1905	.	.	12	24	6	42	75	1947	2165	2.2	3.5
Rathmullan	27	215	126	145	163	343	55	832	4	15	16	34	20	89	174	921	1080	9.7	16.1
(*a*) Rosguill	20	239	24	36	35	60	24	179	186	252	345	391	102	1276	1151	1455	1498	87.7	76.8
(*b*) Rosnakill	12	81	54	61	60	150	15	340	2	4	2	25	13	46	125	386	471	11.9	26.5
(*a*) Termon	16	185	3	11	33	44	12	103	76	79	137	266	140	698	850	801	1068	87.1	80.1
Strabane R. D. Total	250	2002	1243	1301	1926	3244	849	8563	66	74	73	97	31	341	394	8904	10332	3.8	3.8
D.E.D's																			
Castlefinn	23	247	139	189	222	403	93	1046	.	2	13	23	11	49	32	1095	1323	4.5	2.4
Cloghard	19	166	118	90	159	293	90	750	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	751	859	0.1	1.7
Clonleigh North	45	244	169	193	244	436	100	1142	12	8	6	9	8	43	35	1185	1289	3.6	2.7
Clonleigh South	42	282	119	158	311	486	90	1164	46	49	22	20	4	141	152	1305	1481	10.8	10.3
Feddyglass	19	116	114	104	134	190	58	600	3	8	2	4	.	17	22	617	737	2.8	3.0
Figart	21	126	83	91	157	213	62	606	.	1	4	4	1	10	23	616	680	1.6	3.4
Raphoe	20	284	139	170	235	361	72	977	5	3	3	14	.	25	27	1002	1187	2.5	2.3
St. Johnstown	27	250	203	162	207	399	115	1086	.	2	14	17	5	38	28	1124	1276	3.4	2.2
Treantaghmucklagh	14	129	78	83	147	239	62	609	.	1	6	3	.	10	29	619	818	1.6	3.5
Urney West	20	158	81	61	110	224	107	583	.	.	3	3	1	7	31	590	682	1.2	4.5
Stranorlar R. D. Total	233	2512	1151	1321	1924	3566	1094	9056	175	398	542	995	477	2587	3506	11643	13171	22.2	26.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Altnapaste	23	223	51	59	73	143	68	394	34	71	107	198	99	509	680	903	1173	56.4	58.0
(*a*) Cloghan	35	407	25	55	79	147	47	353	96	237	328	572	248	1481	1616	1834	2262	80.8	71.4
Convoy	41	340	186	242	302	604	170	1504	12	5	3	14	2	36	65	1540	1879	2.3	3 5
Dooish	6	115	81	76	112	189	58	516	.	2	7	8	14	31	107	547	603	5.7	17.7
Gleneely	33	323	172	197	250	608	174	1401	.	8	8	15	20	51	218	1452	1594	3.5	13.7
Goland	5	66	30	46	69	127	44	316	.	.	.	3	.	3	24	319	368	0.9	6.5
Killygordon	19	174	99	126	192	298	75	790	6	16	4	6	9	41	33	831	1015	4.9	3.3
Knock	10	130	106	91	115	240	61	613	.	.	.	2	.	2	50	615	635	0.3	7.0
Lettermore	15	135	40	53	82	181	80	436	11	22	15	41	13	102	110	538	714	19.0	15.4
(*b*) Meencargah	11	59	17	22	30	49	7	125	14	18	15	71	19	137	215	262	313	52.3	68.7
Stranorlar	35	540	344	354	620	980	310	2608	2	19	55	65	53	194	388	2802	2615	6.9	14.8

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
MAYO CO.	3133	34649	17563	20295	26489	41078	8296	113721	6434	8273	9297	18549	12386	54939	88601	168660	192177	32.6	46.1
Ballina U. D.	.	899	780	599	906	1686	250	4221	36	50	79	148	36	349	973	4570	4662	7.6	20.9
Ballina R.D.																			
Total	343	3523	2142	2250	2926	4362	955	12635	535	732	747	1881	943	4838	7404	17473	18869	27.7	39.2
D.E.D's—																			
Ardagh	19	93	89	76	92	179	36	472	.	.	1	6	13	20	118	492	472	4.1	25.0
Ardnaree North	13	164	129	166	177	245	78	795	7	13	24	24	9	77	246	872	776	8.8	31.7
(*b*) Ardnaree Sth. Rural	11	184	74	103	130	207	69	583	72	81	63	91	49	356	387	939	1278	37.9	30.3
(*b*) Attymass East	11	187	29	18	66	49	1	163	108	150	112	269	85	724	632	887	1063	81.6	59.5
(*b*) Attymas West	8	122	60	93	120	83	19	375	3	23	46	111	58	241	330	616	663	39.1	49.8
Ballina Rural	35	258	214	179	251	463	113	1220	6	7	10	17	49	89	374	1309	1356	6.8	27.6
Ballysakeery	24	145	135	112	172	285	74	778	.	1	1	4	5	11	75	789	798	1.4	9.4
Bunaveela	10	51	50	37	57	80	41	265	.	.	.	.	8	8	94	273	268	2.9	35.1
Carrowmore	25	208	144	151	194	345	77	911	15	15	17	29	41	117	403	1028	1124	11.4	35.9
Crossmolina North	22	147	116	98	159	237	34	644	3	14	12	23	37	89	188	733	752	12.1	25.0
Crossmolina South	25	194	147	119	224	347	68	905	.	.	8	4	2	14	246	919	796	1.5	30.9
Deel	22	182	211	206	182	346	51	996	.	.	2	21	68	91	292	1087	983	8.4	29.9
Derry	17	109	61	63	111	178	65	478	.	7	13	22	22	64	270	542	659	11.8	41.0
Fortland	19	153	135	122	189	294	69	809	3	12	5	6	10	36	232	845	871	4.3	26.6
(*b*) Kilgarvan	9	328	110	103	128	152	4	497	148	171	164	389	178	1050	966	1547	1772	67.9	54.5
(*b*) Letterbrick	10	94	47	18	20	66	18	169	21	57	44	81	78	281	218	450	481	62.4	45.3
(*b*) Mount Falcon	24	302	170	271	246	155	11	853	.	17	67	401	10	495	722	1348	1686	36.7	45.7
Rathoma	12	96	69	45	76	168	22	380	12	19	11	35	33	110	125	490	530	22.4	23.6
(*b*) Sallymount	11	242	66	52	50	89	3	260	137	145	147	341	137	907	911	1167	1439	77.7	63.3
(*b*) Sraheen	16	264	86	218	282	394	102	1082	.	.	.	7	51	58	575	1140	1102	5.1	52.2
Ballinrobe R. D.																			
Total	478	3909	1593	1575	2051	2591	411	8221	948	1298	1614	3977	1939	9776	13583	17997	19928	54.3	68.2
D.E.D's—																			
(*a*) Ballinachalla	11	159	.	.	1	1	1	3	145	150	125	235	94	749	902	752	958	99.6	94.2
(*b*) Ballinrobe	50	616	375	368	533	712	100	2088	17	59	54	247	259	636	1925	2724	3379	23.3	57.0
(*a*) Ballyovey	10	123	7	4	7	5	3	26	102	115	112	175	114	618	565	644	704	96.0	80.3
(*b*) Burriscarra	25	178	34	45	95	106	34	314	85	86	100	140	74	485	361	799	760	60.7	47.5
(*a*) Cappaghduff	10	138	1	.	6	18	2	27	111	137	126	226	64	664	583	691	752	96.1	77.5
(*b*) Cong	38	200	23	32	48	60	10	173	65	47	99	304	156	671	708	844	973	79.5	72.8
(*b*) Coonard	13	141	59	80	99	135	41	414	9	27	42	96	68	242	541	656	828	36.9	65.3
(*b*) Dalgan	31	231	176	131	193	171	20	691	5	32	71	214	140	462	661	1153	1070	40.1	61.8
(*b*) Hollymount	30	198	153	119	154	220	17	663	10	31	33	117	82	273	391	936	729	29.2	53.6
(*b*) Houndswood	31	204	77	51	75	53	.	256	18	94	75	360	93	640	828	896	1058	71.4	78.3
(*b*) Kilcommon	37	206	14	113	177	121	2	427	79	22	47	270	120	538	647	965	1043	55.8	62.0
(*b*) Kilmaine	50	295	166	186	172	417	92	1033	41	15	37	135	53	281	908	1314	1257	21.4	72.2
(*b*) Neale	43	266	90	132	171	156	17	566	32	45	84	297	125	583	1117	1149	1500	50.7	74.5
(*b*) Newbrook	27	254	175	31	39	86	13	344	23	150	150	292	133	748	659	1092	1198	68.5	55.0
(*a*) Owenbrin	11	194	.	.	.	.	.	.	131	167	216	282	162	958	1017	958	1096	100.0	92.8
(*b*) Portroyal	22	198	128	110	144	162	8	552	38	43	61	171	116	429	854	981	1116	43.7	76.5
Rosslee	15	98	33	46	79	160	49	367	.	1	4	4	13	22	164	389	405	5.7	40.5
(*b*) Shrule	24	210	82	127	58	8	2	277	37	77	178	412	73	777	752	1054	1102	73.7	68.2
Belmullet R. D.																			
Total	180	2486	468	704	727	514	19	2432	1513	1597	2045	3951	1493	10599	11014	13031	14346	81.3	76.8
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Bangor	12	89	39	89	84	90	.	302	55	10	14	68	56	203	310	505	520	40.2	59.6
(*b*) Barroosky	8	73	.	25	30	14	2	71	48	30	35	99	58	270	267	341	382	79.2	69.9
(*a*) Belmullet	15	378	177	208	244	157	9	795	103	125	218	563	186	1195	1359	1990	2286	60.1	59.4
(*a*) Binghamstown North	29	237	28	131	139	80	4	382	121	110	201	383	71	886	918	1268	1406	69.9	65.3
(*a*) Binghamstown South	31	276	2	3	6	12	.	23	216	248	325	502	127	1418	1328	1441	1536	98.4	86.5
(*a*) Glenamoy	6	82	15	25	31	1	.	72	44	30	67	162	45	348	351	420	443	82.9	79.2
(*a*) Glencastle	10	163	.	.	3	.	.	3	170	159	220	218	108	875	763	878	914	99.7	83.5
(*b*) Glenco	11	50	39	37	43	60	2	181	6	13	6	29	24	78	184	259	283	30.1	65.0
(*a*) Goolamore	10	103	13	33	17	10	.	73	84	34	64	163	73	418	421	491	519	85.1	81.1
(*a*) Knockadaff	5	122	.	2	3	.	.	5	87	115	110	178	107	597	590	602	667	99.2	88.5
(*a*) Knocknalower	14	304	34	12	13	7	.	66	216	320	311	472	206	1525	1459	1591	1738	95.9	83.9
(*a*) Muingnabo	9	123	48	45	40	8	.	141	44	77	87	256	63	527	614	668	755	78.9	81.3
(*a*) Muings	10	112	42	74	35	19	.	170	31	31	60	173	70	365	565	535	674	68.2	83.8
(*a*) Rath Hill	7	336	4	.	.	8	1	13	285	290	316	654	271	1816	1697	1829	1975	99.3	85.9
(*b*) Sheskin	3	38	27	20	39	48	1	135	3	5	11	31	28	78	188	213	248	36.6	75.8

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
MAYO CO.—*con.*																			
(*b*) **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	15443	398	578	530	1476	1470	4452	9403	19895	22107	22.4	42.5
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Addergoole	25	301	172	250	284	426	54	1186	6	7	7	69	164	253	866	1439	1642	17.6	52.7
Balla	39	309	206	209	340	544	113	1412	.	6	9	36	56	107	484	1519	1562	7.0	31.0
Ballinafad	30	182	86	70	117	335	59	667	.	1	2	9	37	49	183	716	615	6.8	29.8
Ballyhean	25	119	70	84	133	184	44	515	7	6	7	30	15	65	243	580	651	11.2	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	2222	2399	37.0	52.7
(*b*) Breaghwy	43	211	61	96	190	266	77	690	18	51	49	44	49	211	217	901	1172	23.4	18.5
Burren	16	223	181	254	268	331	48	1082	4	1	2	34	58	99	419	1181	1253	8.4	33.4
Castlebar Rural	50	284	241	256	276	464	91	1328	12	19	34	56	55	176	439	1504	1479	11.7	29.7
Clogher	25	153	46	106	133	275	44	604	.	3	2	23	21	49	273	653	797	7.5	34.3
Cloonkeen	21	202	112	128	154	347	96	837	10	46	28	26	37	147	373	984	1123	14.9	33.2
Croaghmoyle	10	88	45	93	112	155	35	440	.	1	.	5	30	36	151	476	566	7.6	26.7
(*b*) Killavally	21	117	105	100	87	123	21	436	.	8	22	65	62	157	260	593	582	26.5	44.7
Manulla	37	311	179	186	248	447	172	1232	27	6	12	31	42	118	499	1350	1629	8.7	30.6
(*b*) Pontoon	20	249	131	135	273	318	72	929	16	25	25	71	86	223	917	1152	1478	19.4	62.0
(*b*) Strade	27	300	92	79	226	235	27	659	106	128	101	212	203	750	1086	1409	1624	53.2	66.9
(*b*) Tawnynagry	14	200	80	114	133	177	16	520	85	82	54	162	95	478	646	998	1149	47.9	56.2
(*b*) Turlough	36	285	144	225	310	366	71	1116	48	33	48	94	73	296	555	1412	1445	21.0	38.4
Claremorris R. D. Total	430	4378	2156	2694	3716	6375	1159	16100	430	668	710	1261	1329	4398	8828	20498	24280	21.5	36.4
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Ballindine	13	149	4	21	122	197	16	360	47	81	71	97	19	315	263	675	814	46.7	32.3
Ballyhaunis	36	526	267	415	505	997	290	2474	1	8	34	21	29	93	799	2567	2863	3.6	27.9
Ballyhowly	21	161	113	152	152	260	59	736	5	8	18	30	28	89	408	825	936	10.8	43.6
Bekan	25	340	210	293	266	551	53	1373	73	25	33	42	174	347	468	1720	1912	20.2	24.5
(*b*) Caraun	17	169	80	49	132	258	26	545	37	61	24	60	84	266	284	811	1078	32.8	26.3
Claremorris	29	445	285	268	448	814	101	1916	.	2	31	32	17	82	681	1998	2484	4.1	27.4
(*b*) Cloghermore	23	129	14	62	84	180	45	385	51	52	18	26	62	209	262	594	663	35.2	39.5
Course	19	213	73	150	210	397	94	924	13	44	18	16	2	93	409	1017	1213	9.1	33.7
(*b*) Crossboyne	28	80	28	51	78	127	11	295	.	15	15	8	7	45	187	340	436	13.2	42.9
(*b*) Culnacleha	32	285	134	112	159	298	53	756	71	94	112	174	128	579	359	1335	1518	43.4	23.6
(*b*) Garrymore	15	216	39	124	281	82	3	529	1	20	41	287	146	495	606	1024	1157	48.3	52.4
Kilcolman	19	151	110	160	163	220	95	748	.	.	.	3	14	17	226	765	858	2.2	26.3
(*b*) Kilvine	19	274	87	95	123	155	16	476	89	115	146	252	187	789	1096	1265	1644	62.4	66.7
(*b*) Knock North	18	276	169	130	202	328	40	869	13	56	56	80	156	361	823	1230	1551	29.3	53.1
Knock South	25	276	189	199	197	429	50	1064	10	17	20	58	95	200	826	1264	1512	15.8	54.6
Loughanboy	25	237	126	139	189	379	85	918	2	19	26	11	31	89	345	1007	1208	8.8	28.6
Mayo	31	162	84	105	126	293	55	663	3	6	1	16	44	70	284	733	867	9.5	32.8
(*b*) Murneen	14	195	94	123	216	272	36	741	13	40	39	36	84	212	321	953	1175	22.2	27.3
(*b*) Tagheen	21	94	50	46	63	138	31	328	1	5	7	12	22	47	181	375	391	12.5	46.3
Killala R. D. Total	221	1394	512	573	826	1203	247	3361	332	449	761	1223	685	3450	4609	6811	7856	50.7	58.7
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Ballycastle	30	245	53	64	144	142	13	416	89	98	132	283	159	761	842	1177	1194	64.7	70.6
(*b*) Beldergmore	14	91	27	36	38	24	.	125	36	51	105	128	61	381	395	506	553	75.3	71.4
(*b*) Kilfian East	30	110	35	36	106	133	19	329	.	24	36	53	58	171	220	500	588	34.2	37.4
Kilfian South	26	127	89	126	148	243	61	667	.	10	15	6	7	38	228	705	692	5.4	32.9
(*b*) Kilfian West	15	96	10	7	21	45	5	88	42	47	107	160	54	410	346	498	611	82.3	56.6
Killala	50	278	190	182	272	435	118	1197	5	4	11	45	39	104	382	1301	1261	8.0	30.3
(*a*) Lackan North	27	245	7	19	19	31	10	86	110	130	232	331	199	1002	1186	1088	1468	92.1	80.8
(*b*) Lackan South	29	202	101	103	78	150	21	453	50	85	123	217	108	583	1010	1036	1489	56.3	67.8
Swinford R. D. Total	403	7626	4169	5460	6440	10360	2635	29064	669	1124	738	1270	2179	5980	16869	35044	42751	17.1	39.5
D.E.D s—																			
Aghamore	27	290	171	152	205	519	78	1125	.	7	9	22	27	65	591	1190	1595	5.5	37.1
(*b*) Ballinamore	9	149	76	117	151	179	41	564	7	28	17	46	89	187	413	751	979	24.9	42.2
(*b*) Bohola	8	120	57	116	83	154	26	436	4	6	5	25	79	119	390	555	717	21.4	54.4
Brackloon	23	493	415	494	424	606	82	2021	.	4	2	23	156	185	856	2206	2744	8.4	31.2

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	1911
MAYO CO.—*con.*																			
Swinford R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*b*) Callow	14	309	137	215	272	450	203	1277	.	.	1	.	33	34	760	1311	1649	2.6	46.1
Cloonmore	19	345	179	295	270	453	53	1250	12	50	35	73	148	318	728	1568	1979	20.3	36.8
Coolnaha	11	208	113	110	197	309	81	810	.	25	13	23	52	113	479	923	1122	12.2	42.7
(*b*) Cuildoo	19	244	153	183	214	325	65	940	3	48	44	54	92	241	426	1181	1333	20.4	32.0
Doocastle	11	344	151	199	252	468	98	1168	45	93	44	55	63	300	704	1468	1926	20.4	36.6
Kilbeagh	25	496	295	420	480	804	180	2179	.	2	6	19	78	105	918	2284	2951	4.6	31.1
Kilkelly	34	568	251	476	379	925	406	2437	5	20	9	15	59	108	1055	2545	2963	4.2	35.6
Killedan	19	357	240	239	291	413	107	1290	37	81	67	126	167	478	1003	1768	2130	27.0	47.1
Kilmovee	21	440	9	82	376	537	148	1152	243	297	82	78	189	889	1306	2041	2537	43.6	51.5
Kiltamagh	15	391	218	311	355	433	145	1462	23	22	37	89	91	262	891	1724	2322	15.2	38.4
Meelick	22	329	193	268	366	498	136	1461	7	10	30	31	29	107	745	1568	1887	6.8	39.5
Sonnagh	18	468	344	398	437	615	104	1898	1	.	13	61	180	255	865	2153	2618	11.8	33.0
Swinford	39	709	530	557	701	1039	365	3192	23	38	48	53	87	249	1400	3441	4007	7.2	34.9
(*b*) Toocananagh	11	228	170	231	183	324	55	963	.	1	4	24	44	73	615	1036	1306	7.0	47.1
(*b*) Toomore	21	495	209	368	427	570	176	1750	55	84	137	206	157	639	1297	2389	2482	26.7	52.3
(*b*) Tumgesh	26	256	225	201	171	355	42	994	12	57	43	86	80	278	515	1272	1383	21.9	37.2
Urlaur	11	387	33	28	206	384	44	695	192	251	92	161	279	975	912	1670	2121	58.4	43.0
Westport U. D.	.	587	529	410	666	1012	103	2720	3	61	109	93	27	293	773	3013	3674	9.7	21.0
Westport R. D. Total	597	5347	2717	2971	3699	6039	1342	16768	1482	1620	1847	2975	1913	9837	14033	26605	30006	36.9	46.8
D.E.D's—																			
(*a*) Achill	9	308	9	16	18	21	.	64	301	302	380	590	151	1724	1462	1788	1663	96.4	87.9
Aghagower North	32	151	89	51	106	208	32	486	4	48	49	43	48	192	134	678	652	28.3	20.6
(*b*) Aghagower South	7	70	33	44	46	74	9	206	1	9	14	40	32	96	152	302	391	31.7	38.9
(*b*) Aillemore	19	124	93	97	152	210	63	615	.	.	3	12	23	38	409	653	1020	5.8	40.1
(*a*) Ballycroy North	14	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	165	141	133	357	121	917	831	917	1048	100.0	79.3
(*a*) Ballycroy South	19	132	.	.	.	6	.	6	88	89	142	238	84	641	572	647	782	99.0	73.1
(*b*) Bundorragha	14	18	2	1	5	4	2	14	10	20	9	22	7	68	51	82	118	82·9	43·2
(*b*) Clare Island	20	105	64	21	35	120	14	254	4	22	14	27	34	101	214	355	592	28.4	36.1
Clogher	20	209	169	180	212	403	58	1022	.	6	8	26	23	63	286	1085	1271	5.8	22.5
(*a*) Corraun Achill	13	300	.	5	7	14	7	33	269	194	235	200	376	1274	1448	1307	1656	87.5	87.4
Croaghpatrick	17	134	109	118	72	229	33	561	12	5	3	27	12	59	162	620	633	9.5	25.6
Derryloughan	34	190	121	131	167	244	63	726	18	30	52	44	28	172	483	898	913	19.1	52.9
(*a*) Dooega	9	352	8	2	21	19	1	51	292	367	445	531	181	1816	1606	1867	1929	97·2	83.3
Drummin	15	92	83	57	77	164	23	404	.	.	.	7	19	26	206	430	477	6.0	43.2
(*b*) Emlagh	9	134	125	92	128	187	53	585	32	49	60	42	28	211	247	796	896	26.5	27.6
Eriff	10	40	31	37	50	66	10	194	3	3	2	14	17	39	66	233	158	16.7	41.8
Glenhest	8	150	117	124	158	246	62	707	.	1	.	5	31	37	325	744	840	4.9	38.7
Islandeady	29	281	194	230	315	466	100	1305	3	4	9	22	33	71	562	1376	1662	5.1	33.8
(*b*) Kilgeever	15	69	67	58	52	85	30	292	16	21	20	30	32	119	182	411	428	28.9	42.5
Kilmaclasser	23	160	204	211	90	268	60	833	8	9	3	19	28	67	225	900	741	7.5	30.4
Kilmeena	57	301	225	233	188	503	155	1304	6	26	24	27	42	125	458	1429	1638	8.7	28.0
Kilsallagh	17	157	67	135	156	225	72	655	26	1	8	23	37	95	299	750	898	12.6	33.3
Knappagh	15	167	66	156	188	321	14	745	.	.	4	12	35	51	204	796	981	6.4	20.8
Louisburgh	22	254	149	146	237	391	112	1035	14	3	11	22	68	118	417	1153	1410	10.2	29.6
Newport East	43	270	168	341	273	469	167	1318	5	5	6	5	14	35	428	1353	1483	2.5	28.9
(*b*) Newport West	21	229	181	151	178	203	27	743	12	39	59	143	123	376	750	1119	1482	33.6	50.6
(*b*) Owennadornaun	17	28	27	29	31	44	11	142	10	5	5	9	10	39	19	181	67	21.5	28.4
Slievemahanagh	20	134	74	112	151	203	62	602	.	.	3	16	29	48	338	650	809	7.3	41.8
(*a*) Slievemore	10	349	82	126	353	249	36	846	168	179	104	352	155	958	1083	1804	1934	53.1	56.0
(*b*) Srahmore	13	81	37	54	68	108	19	286	5	8	11	30	45	99	219	385	482	25.7	45.4
Westport Rural	26	168	123	110	165	289	47	734	10	34	31	40	47	162	195	896	952	18.0	20.5
GALWAY CO.	3777	31976	12712	12509	18812	30769	6394	81196	9764	12501	14187	26853	12269	75574	97747	156770	177055	48.2	55.2
Ballinasloe R. D. Total	414	2010	1290	1050	1783	3762	881	8766	84	345	155	96	84	764	1114	9530	10106	8.0	11.0
D.E.D's—																			
Abbeygormacan	26	139	135	105	104	277	69	690	5	8	6	4	1	24	118	714	662	3.4	17.8
Ahascragh	29	180	124	99	184	317	71	795	4	32	22	10	7	75	126	870	957	8.6	13.2
Aughrim	23	108	78	41	87	167	47	420	.	44	17	12	2	75	33	495	552	15.2	6.0

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
GALWAY CO.—*con.*																			
Ballinasloe R. D.—*con.*																			
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
Ballymacward	17	89	28	48	74	159	32	341	9	6	4	15	14	48	86	389	437	12.3	19.7
Clonfert	22	113	60	64	116	193	52	485	.	.	.	1	.	1	30	486	518	0.2	5.8
Clontuskert	36	99	56	49	94	189	61	449	.	1	2	2	.	5	21	454	514	1.1	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	25	160	116	104	137	292	50	699	7	11	24	22	21	85	145	784	770	10.8	18.8
Killaan	31	95	57	55	93	194	34	433	4	4	3	8	13	32	80	465	629	6.9	12.7
Killallaghtan	25	134	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	5	2	.	2	11	82	324	359	3.4	22.8
Killure	15	103	100	78	101	189	40	508	3	37	8	1	5	54	28	562	545	9.6	5.1
Kilmacshane	8	91	49	48	67	165	36	365	.	.	.	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	606	597	11.1	7.9
Kylemore	14	47	13	34	60	93	21	221	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	221	215	.	4.2
Laurencetown	18	104	51	53	101	233	34	472	4	.	.	3	.	7	36	479	531	1.5	6.8
Lismanny	10	56	24	18	43	103	21	209	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	209	321	.	7.2
Oatfield	23	114	63	72	88	217	73	513	.	2	2	.	7	11	58	524	502	2.1	11.6
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—																			
(*b*) Ballynakill	21	116	74	195	133	150	18	570	1	14	9	41	50	115	274	685	700	16.8	39.1
(*a*) Bencorr	14	64	8	23	48	33	.	112	14	20	43	94	19	190	244	302	413	62.9	59.1
(*a*) Bunowen	8	185	18	23	28	17	2	88	98	90	117	258	120	683	837	771	1065	88.6	78.6
(*b*) Cleggan	11	81	54	58	70	85	18	285	1	2	5	26	39	73	289	358	538	20.4	53.7
(*b*) Clifden	41	392	145	147	240	335	51	918	125	176	160	375	169	1005	996	1923	2387	59.1	41.7
(*b*) Cushkillary	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	4	31	10	18	20	61	17	126	155	157	203	80.3	76.4
(*b*) Derrylea	11	43	20	20	51	30	7	128	2	9	17	40	16	84	159	212	240	39.6	66.3
(*a*) Doonloughan	11	78	.	2	8	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	56	242	430	452	656	53.5	65.5
(*a*) Illion	7	52	1	9	6	.	.	16	23	49	32	84	37	225	290	241	329	93.4	88.1
(*b*) Inishbofin	6	140	83	107	98	125	37	450	1	2	10	32	70	115	487	565	801	20.4	60.8
(*a*) Knockboy	16	310	.	.	.	.	2	2	160	210	171	562	189	1292	1771	1294	1897	99.8	93.4
(*a*) Moyrus	22	157	79	69	35	26	4	213	33	43	106	253	81	516	603	729	876	70.8	68.8
(*a*) Owengowla	11	152	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	137	136	200	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	207	46	44	36	46	1	173	53	67	133	314	114	681	786	854	1243	79.7	63.2
(*b*) Sillerna	20	197	103	121	131	154	12	521	4	8	17	149	114	292	690	813	1113	35.9	62.0
(*a*) Skannive	13	183	.	.	1	4	.	5	96	145	194	270	127	832	1050	837	1212	99.4	86.6
(*b*) **Galway U. D.**	.	2217	873	1003	1408	2454	336	6074	674	1115	1015	1605	966	5375	4948	11449	13255	46.9	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—																			
(*a*) Annaghdown	18	185	1	2	.	2	2	7	127	135	202	314	154	932	1007	939	1143	99.3	87.8
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	5	17	42	13	.	77	116	67	97	164	55	499	513	576	638	86.6	80.4
(*a*) Ballynacourty	20	108	3	8	26	33	7	77	76	87	102	170	40	475	452	552	588	86.1	76.9
(*a*) Barna	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	4	5	21	21	54	210	448	321	12.1	65.4
(*a*) Carnmore	7	120	.	3	6	4	2	15	124	128	126	239	61	678	520	693	683	97.8	76.1
(*a*) Carrowbrowne	10	100	4	1	.	6	.	11	87	102	122	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	152	104	80	144	172	12	512	10	28	28	122	71	259	449	771	820	33.6	54.8
(*a*) Deerpark	15	114	27	27	13	34	12	113	115	113	94	165	62	549	507	662	672	82.9	75.4
(*a*) Furbogh	17	103	.	.	.	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	92	136	249	49	595	608	802	735	74.2	82.7
(*a*) Inishmore	7	490	10	8	16	24	3	61	338	361	440	721	295	2155	2477	2216	2679	97.2	92.5

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
GALWAY CO.—*con.*																			
Galway R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*a*) Kilcummin	14	282	.	.	2	.	.	2	198	313	382	500	124	1517	1533	1519	1695	99.9	90.4
(*a*) Killannin	10	154	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	153	219	229	115	813	878	813	977	100.0	89.9
(*a*) Lackaghbeg	12	100	41	47	35	33	.	156	48	54	71	164	75	412	467	568	593	72.5	78.8
(*a*) Liscanaun	26	175	37	17	4	16	1	75	78	93	164	329	108	772	799	847	938	91.1	85.2
(*a*) Lisheenavalla	9	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	63	56	113	51	372	329	372	363	100.0	90.6
(*a*) Moycullen	18	105	12	13	31	20	2	78	86	63	61	193	53	456	448	534	560	85.4	80.0
(*a*) Oranmore	16	118	29	38	78	101	8	254	76	32	44	131	49	332	362	586	640	56.7	56.6
(*a*) Selerna	12	172	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	224	212	281	35	871	957	871	1014	100.0	94.4
(*a*) Slieveaneena	19	174	6	2	4	5	.	17	103	129	182	295	92	801	724	818	884	97.9	81.9
(*a*) Spiddle	14	171	.	.	6	2	1	9	113	171	176	289	93	842	824	851	944	98.9	87.3
(*b*) Stradbally	11	36	.	18	22	30	.	70	27	7	16	60	18	128	121	198	201	64.6	60.2
(*a*) Tullokyne	21	111	20	31	26	22	1	100	64	66	117	193	48	488	503	588	611	83.0	82.3
Glennamaddy R. D. Total	288	2840	1485	1487	2138	3373	629	9112	381	452	554	1496	1097	3980	8821	13092	15263	30.4	57.8
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Ballinastack	19	159	60	54	106	152	34	406	34	83	69	110	39	335	669	741	864	45.2	77.4
Ballymoe	18	154	150	93	133	243	54	673	.	7	3	17	23	50	84	723	722	6.9	11.6
Ballynakill	21	179	66	95	165	268	87	681	48	37	27	55	47	214	142	895	768	23.9	18.5
(*b*) Boyounagh	8	125	46	64	52	77	13	252	43	53	66	132	53	347	612	599	672	57.9	91.1
(*b*) Carrownagur	12	135	57	84	92	135	4	372	40	7	18	118	107	290	480	662	720	43.8	66.7
(*b*) Cloonkeen	17	124	62	56	86	137	7	348	26	25	23	87	68	229	419	577	662	39.7	63.3
(*b*) Creggs	22	169	119	103	149	195	29	595	20	1	12	114	54	201	524	796	1060	25.3	49.4
(*b*) Curraghmore	12	87	60	28	46	39	2	175	5	13	30	119	57	224	331	399	484	56.1	68.4
(*b*) Glennamaddy	22	278	131	159	191	321	54	856	76	36	47	138	129	426	1310	1282	1603	33.2	81.7
Island	14	182	69	79	139	250	33	570	11	52	32	46	60	201	345	771	984	26.1	35.1
Kilcroan	19	210	159	133	145	354	90	881	.	2	3	15	35	55	448	936	1142	5.9	39.2
(*b*) Kiltullagh	10	94	39	44	72	87	15	257	23	14	12	65	49	163	319	420	472	38.8	67.6
(*b*) Raheen	14	213	28	37	107	68	7	247	33	90	163	240	132	658	1049	905	1263	72.7	83.1
Scregg	15	78	57	70	83	120	12	342	10	1	4	13	54	82	250	424	438	19.3	57.1
Shankill	19	121	86	69	111	190	21	477	4	3	1	33	46	87	351	564	614	15.4	57.2
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	46.4	65.6
Toberroe	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	1605	2699	536	7319	162	234	353	967	543	2259	5837	9578	11382	23.7	51.3
D.E.D's—																			
Ardamullivan	22	150	73	124	191	241	50	679	3	6	9	30	16	64	396	743	965	8.6	41.0
(*b*) Ardrahan	9	38	26	28	20	43	7	124	.	1	3	24	18	46	108	170	250	27.1	43.2
Ballycahalan	16	105	50	81	53	218	39	441	1	2	3	16	16	38	284	479	606	7.9	46.9
Beagh	27	172	141	162	134	278	89	804	.	.	.	5	21	26	380	830	832	3.1	45.7
(*b*) Cahermore	12	76	11	42	28	48	1	130	13	34	51	111	25	234	275	364	435	64.3	63.2
Cappard	7	41	47	19	41	78	9	194	.	1	6	8	16	31	108	225	224	13.8	48.2
(*b*) Castletaylor	12	56	10	25	51	30	1	117	8	20	33	80	31	172	179	289	337	59.5	53.1
(*b*) Doorus	11	111	29	26	15	35	7	112	57	33	57	146	72	365	478	477	590	76.5	81.0
(*b*) Drumacoo	23	136	92	79	147	147	20	485	7	13	12	82	53	167	439	652	692	25.6	63.4
Gort	18	292	186	150	191	501	119	1147	.	5	31	41	31	108	515	1255	1597	8.6	32.2
Kilbeacanty	9	64	87	58	72	104	17	338	.	2	3	7	1	13	127	351	461	3.7	27.5
(*b*) Killeely	27	125	97	88	106	160	16	467	3	13	12	91	49	168	432	635	653	26.5	66.2
(*b*) Killeenabarra	15	69	10	24	57	66	.	157	35	32	23	68	29	187	287	344	438	54.4	65.5
Killinny	25	106	79	66	88	151	36	420	1	6	10	29	27	73	286	493	528	14.8	54.2
Kiltartan	12	90	54	56	98	147	32	387	.	4	10	5	12	31	416	418	827	7.4	50.3
(*b*) Kilthomas	13	64	34	56	64	62	8	224	3	8	16	30	42	99	172	323	323	30.7	53.3
(*b*) Kinvarra	19	205	87	103	151	231	80	652	21	27	48	94	61	251	608	903	987	27.8	61.6
Rahasane	20	42	41	43	40	75	5	204	.	3	2	10	4	19	95	223	208	8.5	45.7
(*b*) Skehanagh	11	81	36	59	58	84	.	237	10	24	24	90	19	167	252	404	429	41.3	58.7
Loughrea R. D. Total	646	3752	2279	1976	3292	6460	1654	15661	301	860	551	881	637	3230	6226	18891	19149	19.8	32.5
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Aille	18	108	4	.	24	122	19	169	17	74	53	15	44	203	314	372	597	54.6	52.6
Athenry	37	305	271	203	315	570	72	1431	.	3	22	68	53	146	600	1577	1591	9.3	37.7

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
GALWAY CO.—*con.*																			
Loughrea R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
Ballynagar	18	119	58	81	79	168	89	475	.	.	3	2	3	8	21	483	454	1.7	4.6
(*b*) Bracklagh	28	132	94	.	69	344	15	522	.	99	45	3	.	147	142	669	673	22.0	21.1
Bullaun	10	73	34	40	67	108	39	288	1	7	5	7	11	31	136	319	321	9.7	42.4
(*b*) Cappalusk	22	110	28	42	92	128	9	299	50	35	37	130	51	303	347	602	638	50.3	54.4
(*b*) Castleboy	16	134	18	12	25	61	7	123	14	47	92	130	43	326	144	449	313	72.6	46.0
Cloonkeen	13	73	56	50	91	139	27	363	.	.	.	7	10	17	192	380	419	4.5	45.8
(*b*) Colmanstown	3	27	23	15	16	46	1	101	.	1	2	6	16	25	90	126	149	19.8	60.4
Craughwell	29	132	106	104	151	246	38	645	4	8	18	29	7	66	263	711	681	9.3	38.6
Derrylaur	4	65	37	52	84	111	38	322	2	.	.	3	11	16	200	338	432	4.7	46.3
(*b*) Drumkeary	39	195	143	4	110	357	15	629	13	174	51	43	24	305	159	934	730	32.7	21.8
Graigabbey	13	58	56	42	52	110	29	289	.	.	.	2	3	5	175	294	314	1.7	55.7
Grange	26	115	82	83	94	228	34	521	13	3	4	11	16	47	127	568	503	8.3	25.2
Greethill	18	52	43	56	61	98	22	280	6	.	2	14	12	34	162	314	297	10.8	54.5
(*b*) Kilchreest	7	70	57	34	70	73	13	247	10	27	14	34	31	116	218	363	457	32.0	47.7
Kilconickny	25	80	50	57	96	152	31	386	1	2	6	5	16	30	169	416	432	7.2	39.1
Kilconierin	21	69	63	43	56	125	21	308	.	6	1	13	10	30	96	338	362	8.9	26.5
(*b*) Killimor	13	88	54	53	87	155	11	360	5	8	15	54	44	126	207	486	548	25.9	37.8
Killogilleen	34	108	72	73	117	224	60	546	.	.	4	13	3	20	274	566	613	3.5	44.7
Kilmeen	18	108	34	43	120	217	69	483	37	63	13	.	1	114	126	597	545	19.1	23.1
Kilreekill	19	88	20	24	52	173	43	190	49	53	23	8	.	133	238	445	458	29.9	52.0
(*b*) Kilteskill	20	87	23	.	38	108	21	312	2	57	21	73	33	186	56	376	419	49.5	13.4
Kiltullagh	18	88	87	53	104	153	10	407	7	31	33	60	29	160	194	567	497	28.2	39.0
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	110	526	512	35.4	21.5
Loughatorick	3	57	50	41	48	90	37	266	.	1	.	7	2	10	12	276	334	3.6	3.6
Loughrea Rural	34	88	64	77	90	165	49	445	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	445	470	.	28.5
Loughrea Urban	31	433	311	366	499	946	577	2699	.	2	6	6	8	22	423	2721	2388	0.8	17.7
Marblehill	18	147	76	97	117	229	73	592	.	1	.	2	26	29	139	621	655	4.7	21.2
(*b*) Mountain	10	72	33	16	46	65	10	170	.	37	18	17	29	101	179	271	336	37.3	53.3
Moyode	20	36	29	19	24	73	6	151	3	4	.	4	10	21	79	172	203	12.2	38.9
Raford	12	61	36	46	64	122	23	291	5	4	2	14	5	30	130	321	374	9.3	34.8
(*b*) Tiaquin	13	89	14	79	123	90	12	318	62	4	10	66	52	194	252	512	505	37.9	49.9
Woodford	9	146	67	53	97	218	102	537	.	3	10	8	1	22	57	559	749	3.9	7.6
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—																			
Annagh	15	96	56	46	87	203	31	423	2	1	2	3	20	28	144	451	540	6.2	26.7
Ballynakill	20	169	107	122	181	348	48	806	.	.	.	1	12	13	656	819	1024	1.6	64.1
Caltra	15	99	68	69	137	194	40	508	4	11	2	14	8	39	250	547	535	7.1	46.7
Castleblakeney	16	119	77	101	157	222	20	577	1	.	.	18	13	32	323	609	645	5.3	50.1
Castleffrench	41	197	130	178	225	321	102	956	.	3	7	13	26	49	395	1005	1166	4.9	33.9
Clonbrock	23	181	63	80	160	340	71	714	8	37	25	20	11	101	200	815	997	12.4	20.1
(*b*) Cloonkeen	20	221	29	23	34	46	4	136	137	136	203	380	112	968	917	1104	1302	87.7	70.4
(*b*) Coolloo	22	159	128	96	132	207	10	573	22	36	43	83	61	245	504	818	840	30.0	60.0
(*b*) Derryglassaun	20	232	24	86	255	187	9	561	162	95	44	193	159	653	769	1214	1377	53.8	55.8
Killeroran	33	353	299	272	356	562	205	1694	2	6	34	37	43	122	692	1816	1948	6.7	35.5
Killian	16	149	109	109	165	317	62	762	1	6	2	23	12	44	591	806	1066	5.5	55.4
Mountbellew	31	239	160	177	224	399	58	1018	23	29	21	73	56	202	691	1220	1635	16.6	42.3
(*b*) Mounthazel	26	127	7	66	105	160	10	348	108	32	2	63	82	287	313	635	648	45.2	48.3
Taghboy	16	85	36	23	80	141	42	322	18	23	22	22	10	95	110	417	480	22.8	22.9
Oughterard R. D. Total	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—																			
(*a*) Camus	6	105	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	66	92	150	72	447	504	447	532	100.0	94.7
(*a*) Cloonbur	36	359	18	11	5	23	5	62	207	251	343	569	176	1546	1579	1608	1890	97.4	83.5
(*a*) Cong	22	256	.	.	.	.	.	.	107	180	273	416	146	1122	1457	1122	1591	100.0	91.6
(*a*) Crumpaun	10	373	.	.	.	.	.	.	290	369	513	657	286	2115	2178	2115	2287	100.0	95.2
(*a*) Cur	7	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	48	62	139	46	342	325	342	412	100.0	78.9
(*a*) Gorumna	16	363	.	.	.	.	.	.	351	468	348	583	178	1928	2075	1928	2167	100.0	95.8
(*a*) Kilcummin	11	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	62	87	93	78	347	330	347	354	100.0	93.2
(*b*) Letterbrickaun	12	88	94	57	91	65	6	313	.	3	7	78	51	139	372	452	590	30.8	63.1

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
GALWAY CO.—*con.*																			
Oughterard R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*a*) Letterfore	25	81	50	19	27	47	6	149	16	34	49	94	34	227	323	376	440	60.4	73.4
(*a*) Lettermore	10	209	.	.	2	.	.	2	154	187	286	297	130	1054	1244	1056	1316	99.9	94.5
(*a*) Oughterard	44	370	81	97	160	188	23	549	143	161	177	413	223	1117	1228	1666	1890	67.0	65.0
(*a*) Ross	11	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	85	71	113	22	352	251	352	307	100.0	81.8
(*a*) Turlough	12	245	.	.	.	1	.	1	210	241	319	383	154	1307	1452	1308	1556	99.9	93.3
(*a*) Wormhole	31	269	86	83	107	27	3	306	54	108	180	408	148	898	1079	1204	1404	74.6	76.9
Portumna R. D.																			
Total	224	1675	1090	914	1405	3059	917	7385	138	229	172	78	26	643	795	8028	8681	8.0	9.2
D.E.D's—																			
Abbeyville	8	80	52	60	76	161	59	408	.	2	.	.	.	2	71	410	530	.5	13.4
Ballyglass	12	58	34	27	69	137	33	300	3	8	3	2	.	16	5	316	387	5.1	1.3
Coos	4	90	46	55	66	123	75	365	.	.	1	.	.	1	23	366	424	.3	5.4
Derrew	9	63	44	39	40	102	39	264	.	1	1	1	1	4	38	268	269	1.5	14.1
Drummin	12	118	51	60	111	176	120	518	.	.	.	1	.	1	21	519	727	.2	2.9
Eyrecourt	12	126	73	47	100	211	68	499	.	.	2	1	2	5	41	504	625	1.0	6.6
Killimor	21	169	100	40	140	273	69	622	51	78	68	15	6	218	136	840	829	26.0	16.4
Kilmalinoge	16	69	38	22	44	128	39	271	7	8	2	3	.	20	17	291	310	6.9	5.5
Kilquain	12	90	74	74	63	173	27	411	5	8	12	1	.	26	31	437	421	5.9	7.4
Meelick	18	89	51	46	80	176	54	407	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	407	441	.	4.5
Moat	9	63	61	35	67	108	36	307	8	5	7	.	1	21	21	328	308	6.4	6.8
Pallas	21	136	120	118	123	281	74	716	4	6	9	3	1	23	73	739	658	3.1	11.1
Portumna	43	352	228	223	312	656	166	1585	32	42	32	23	6	135	166	1720	1998	7.8	8.3
Tiranascragh	7	61	51	57	70	127	29	334	1	2	.	2	.	5	16	339	242	1.5	6.6
(*b*) Tynagh	20	111	67	11	44	227	29	378	27	69	35	26	9	166	116	544	512	30.5	22.7
Tuam R. D.																			
Total	624	5446	1539	1490	2436	2798	382	8645	2458	2560	3165	7046	2895	18124	19379	26769	29127	67.7	66.5
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Abbey East	17	94	7	5	62	84	10	168	89	78	30	85	33	315	230	483	371	65.2	62.0
(*a*) Abbey West	11	124	73	.	5	5	.	83	11	87	102	208	72	480	446	563	628	85.3	71.0
(*a*) Addergoole	14	210	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	169	184	398	123	994	947	994	1343	100.0	70.5
(*a*) Annaghdown	12	131	.	.	2	.	.	2	98	99	168	231	93	689	546	691	679	99.7	80.4
(*a*) Ballinderry	12	57	30	.	.	.	.	30	12	27	48	105	50	242	219	272	287	89.0	76.3
(*a*) Ballinduff	10	52	.	.	.	1	1	2	20	38	72	98	36	264	238	266	318	99.2	74.8
(*a*) Ballynapark	16	145	87	15	6	2	.	110	21	126	164	240	67	618	617	728	850	84.9	72.6
(*a*) Beaghmore	7	65	10	1	10	12	.	33	47	58	68	119	22	314	291	347	348	90.5	83.6
(*a*) Belaclare	13	183	.	16	10	20	2	48	141	132	166	309	132	880	767	928	1048	94.8	73.2
(*b*) Carrowrevagh	17	109	9	20	50	47	6	132	48	82	77	141	85	433	375	565	494	76.6	75.9
(*a*) Claretuam	20	137	.	3	12	22	1	38	117	116	138	249	60	680	567	718	702	94.7	80.8
(*b*) Clonbern	19	124	.	18	28	28	5	79	113	99	108	153	86	559	316	638	535	87.6	59.1
(*a*) Cummer	16	82	69	7	4	13	1	94	7	81	87	129	57	361	294	455	429	79.3	68.5
(*b*) Donaghpatrick	13	132	.	84	105	27	.	216	105	19	17	230	51	422	567	638	687	66.1	82.5
(*a*) Doonbally	30	199	1	3	10	4	.	18	92	124	180	366	130	892	804	910	1042	98.0	77.2
(*b*) Dunmore North	19	276	110	106	151	207	23	597	50	60	67	190	194	561	876	1158	1496	48.4	58.6
(*b*) Dunmore South	23	214	124	198	135	250	68	775	3	9	17	80	95	204	590	979	1122	20.8	52.6
(*a*) Foxhall	17	184	32	38	64	104	4	242	101	58	80	238	138	615	723	857	1021	71.8	70.8
(*b*) Headford	29	182	8	64	151	87	.	310	107	19	5	310	23	464	491	774	906	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	127	.	1	62	36	.	99	103	105	90	192	59	549	551	648	697	84.7	79.1
(*a*) Kilcoona	13	66	2	7	13	28	1	51	48	33	43	131	25	280	263	331	339	84.6	77.6
(*a*) Killeany	10	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	55	84	151	76	457	385	457	469	100.0	82.1
(*a*) Killeen	31	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	115	149	250	110	739	551	739	723	100.0	76.2
(*b*) Killererin	20	103	22	45	52	33	5	157	36	39	47	143	69	334	357	491	534	68.0	66.9
(*a*) Killower	16	90	4	12	28	23	.	67	56	52	64	182	57	411	430	478	530	86.0	81.1
(*b*) Killursa	26	221	.	87	210	72	.	369	144	37	17	377	70	645	1040	1014	1297	63.6	80.2
(*a*) Kilmoylan	17	104	57	2	3	3	.	65	16	87	100	189	71	463	403	528	546	87.7	73.8
(*a*) Kilshanvy	8	150	11	36	38	16	1	102	46	74	106	247	83	556	603	658	778	84.5	77.5
(*b*) Levally	20	125	.	22	40	37	12	111	99	79	99	152	100	529	513	640	697	82.7	73.6
(*a*) Milltown	27	301	.	5	66	47	3	121	167	182	181	412	188	1130	1098	1251	1438	90.3	76.4
(*b*) Monivea	21	83	44	77	89	135	14	359	38	10	8	35	31	122	198	481	429	25.4	46.2
(*b*) Moyne	13	166	95	101	149	168	6	519	13	29	58	135	140	375	571	894	964	41.9	49.2

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	1911
GALWAY CO.—*con.*																			
Tuam R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*b*) Ryehill	11	83	14	50	62	50	7	183	80	32	42	105	29	288	298	471	422	61.1	70.6
(*b*) Tuam R.	23	170	101	96	121	163	42	523	43	43	42	122	87	337	641	860	1107	39.2	57.9
(*b*) Tuam U.	29	545	529	319	602	971	163	2584	7	44	171	163	51	436	1049	3020	2980	14.4	35.2
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	67.8
(*b*) Carran	17	49	8	3	.	19	.	30	22	30	36	73	27	188	126	218	210	86.2	60.0
(*b*) Castletown	27	32	7	1	2	9	.	19	23	21	25	64	13	146	118	165	176	88.5	67.0
(*b*) Derreen	9	46	3	31	24	13	.	71	29	.	8	73	18	128	171	199	219	64.3	78.1
(*a*) Drumcreehy	10	101	12	15	30	48	6	111	27	78	63	119	69	356	373	467	592	76.2	63.0
(*a*) Gleninagh	5	57	.	25	31	12	.	68	37	21	37	86	38	219	267	287	322	76.3	82.9
(*b*) Lisdoonvarna	10	118	82	58	95	131	8	374	4	28	38	115	45	230	282	604	636	38.1	4.3
(*b*) Mount Elva	13	49	38	24	29	22	1	114	1	8	34	73	35	151	184	265	296	57.0	62.2
(*b*) Noughaval	19	36	23	20	38	49	5	135	8	11	13	19	21	72	108	207	207	34.8	52.2
(*b*) Oughtmama	14	51	25	15	31	46	.	117	11	25	10	69	12	127	152	244	231	52.0	65.8
(*b*) Rathborney	14	25	14	6	24	11	.	55	.	7	10	40	20	77	87	132	119	58.3	73.1
Corrofin R. D. Total	195	872	421	344	568	1269	219	2821	126	208	207	378	278	1197	2071	4018	4483	29.8	46.2
D.E.D's—																			
Ballyeighter	6	21	14	19	26	48	5	112	.	.	.	.	4	4	41	116	122	3.4	33.6
(*b*) Boston	29	98	46	38	78	112	12	286	16	23	20	50	41	150	201	436	497	34.4	40.4
(*b*) Corrofin	28	185	118	72	97	284	38	609	19	62	48	50	57	236	415	845	946	27.9	43.9
(*b*) Glenroe	14	49	2	1	11	12	2	28	33	28	28	83	19	191	121	219	231	87.2	52.4
(*b*) Killinaboy	21	95	37	22	76	113	10	258	20	18	27	64	44	173	280	431	442	40.1	63.3
(*b*) Kiltoraght	19	105	59	75	64	159	30	387	5	11	26	40	49	131	344	518	554	25.3	62.1
Muckanagh	33	131	43	55	99	217	74	488	.	11	5	5	5	26	186	514	605	5.1	30.7
(*b*) Rath	17	85	45	25	45	143	12	270	21	23	21	54	34	153	287	423	474	36.2	60.5
(*b*) Ruan	28	103	57	37	72	181	36	383	12	32	32	32	25	133	196	516	612	25.8	33.0
Ennis R. D. Total	421	2607	1569	1567	2345	5057	1446	11984	65	225	269	200	368	1127	4025	13111	14051	8.6	28.6
D.E.D's—																			
Clareabbey	23	252	143	162	216	469	96	1086	7	5	4	11	2	29	232	1115	1176	2.6	19.7
Glenagh	25	120	33	69	117	198	65	482	.	.	3	1	5	9	61	491	552	1.8	11.1
Crusheen	29	153	90	68	108	277	74	617	1	6	3	9	10	29	294	646	773	4.5	38.0
Doore	28	142	63	86	121	259	77	606	.	11	9	2	1	23	154	629	671	3.7	23.0
Drumline	14	70	58	44	51	117	34	304	1	2	.	7	.	10	29	314	352	3.2	8.2
(*b*) Dysert	22	104	64	57	64	141	28	354	19	19	17	44	33	132	273	486	522	27.2	52.3
Ennis Rural	31	236	147	143	255	886	475	1906	2	75	120	29	95	321	690	2227	2214	14.4	31.2
(*b*) Furroor	13	103	74	93	97	189	40	493	.	2	5	10	32	49	346	542	639	9.0	54.1
Kilcloher	17	130	97	88	141	244	43	613	12	1	3	9	36	61	227	674	708	9.1	32.1
(*b*) Killanniv	22	142	101	104	169	276	51	701	3	11	19	4	40	77	297	778	811	9.9	36.6
Killone	17	116	55	62	113	216	60	506	4	4	5	3	2	18	186	524	567	3.4	32.0
Kilnamona	28	145	88	94	144	242	65	633	14	20	18	26	52	130	324	763	798	17.0	40.6
Kilraghtis	15	73	73	64	67	132	54	390	2	3	2	2	1	10	88	400	334	2.5	26.3
(*b*) Kinturk	10	94	52	69	109	168	16	414	.	.	2	13	44	59	318	473	552	12.5	57.6
Newmarket	21	200	117	115	198	318	58	806	.	34	17	12	6	69	71	875	1000	7.9	7.1
Sixmilebridge	18	129	82	63	76	229	40	490	.	4	2	3	.	9	57	499	558	1.8	10.2
Spancelhill	19	91	69	33	44	179	42	367	.	15	21	2	.	38	100	405	424	9.4	23.6
Templemaley	31	100	78	60	75	186	39	438	.	1	1	.	.	2	155	440	448	0.5	34.6
Tomfinlough	17	109	64	57	108	179	49	457	.	3	1	2	5	11	58	468	503	2.4	11.5
Urlan	21	98	21	36	72	152	40	321	.	9	17	11	4	41	65	362	449	11.3	14.5

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
CLARE CO.—*con.*																			
Ennistimon R. D.																			
Total	318	3018	1376	1355	1996	3446	607	8780	593	868	782	2037	1446	5726	9525	14506	16882	39.5	56.4
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Annagh	13	182	44	49	114	206	6	419	31	102	45	171	87	436	555	855	1105	51.0	50.2
(*b*) Ballagh	8	98	22	6	53	83	1	165	40	39	30	96	58	263	368	428	506	61.4	72.7
(*b*) Ballyea	21	154	94	66	133	210	41	544	29	35	29	78	83	254	483	798	878	31.8	55.0
(*b*) Ballysteen	18	141	80	94	64	139	24	401	27	43	51	89	91	301	557	702	824	42.9	67.6
(*b*) Ballyvaskin	15	125	58	112	90	160	29	449	.	1	11	64	85	161	382	610	677	26.4	56.4
(*b*) Cloghaun	11	83	42	49	71	58	2	222	1	2	11	96	51	161	289	383	434	42.0	66.6
(*b*) Cloonanaha	14	139	75	44	88	113	5	325	74	67	36	160	94	431	489	756	832	57.0	58.8
(*b*) Clooney	12	82	29	37	67	71	6	210	22	43	45	83	58	251	361	461	493	54.4	73.2
(*b*) Ennistimon	38	492	241	173	365	733	223	1735	104	132	104	167	96	603	1381	2338	2786	25.8	49.6
(*b*) Formoyle	10	80	48	55	76	109	37	325	1	7	7	27	28	70	270	395	509	17.7	53.0
(*b*) Kilfenora	19	171	79	110	129	251	51	620	5	15	28	58	53	159	468	779	876	20.4	53.4
(*b*) Killaspuglonane	9	94	62	72	103	141	30	408	9	12	16	25	38	100	365	508	539	19.7	66.7
(*a*) Killilagh	21	182	11	9	9	9	2	40	121	142	131	324	107	825	766	865	1007	95.4	76.1
(*b*) Kilshanny	9	43	29	23	31	71	11	165	4	10	9	21	26	70	167	235	278	29.8	60.1
(*b*) Liscannor	11	122	69	75	73	162	27	406	16	44	43	71	37	211	396	617	719	34.2	55.1
(*b*) Lurraga	15	64	29	42	61	35	1	168	3	22	26	68	45	164	206	332	381	49.4	54.1
(*b*) Magherareagh	21	119	48	57	79	123	12	319	19	28	49	118	72	286	477	605	704	47.3	67.8
(*b*) Milltownmalbay	19	361	171	195	214	462	76	1118	6	21	22	86	168	303	679	1421	1812	21.3	37.5
(*b*) Moy	21	221	104	62	139	230	14	549	71	89	78	196	121	555	681	1104	1198	50.3	56.8
(*b*) Smithstown	13	65	41	25	37	80	9	192	10	14	11	39	48	122	185	314	324	38.9	57.1
Killadysert R. D.																			
Total	131	1518	755	872	1055	2252	451	5385	233	356	371	477	445	1882	3430	7267	8216	25.9	41.7
D.E.D's—																			
Ballymacally	11	87	45	71	63	138	45	362	22	14	7	13	19	75	137	437	367	17.2	37.3
(*b*) Clondagad	12	145	48	37	61	126	21	293	43	61	75	111	98	388	419	681	717	57.0	58.4
Coolmeen	13	122	27	60	116	237	34	474	.	8	8	7	5	28	193	502	612	5.6	31.5
Kilchreest	19	144	136	114	117	245	61	673	6	4	2	9	13	34	366	707	911	4.8	40.2
Kilfiddane	9	148	70	141	137	246	91	685	.	7	6	8	22	43	422	728	876	5.9	48.2
Killadysert	23	267	169	209	250	463	69	1160	17	29	46	30	35	157	561	1317	1449	11.9	38.7
Killofin	12	163	75	62	103	297	67	604	5	31	18	13	18	85	235	689	839	12.3	28.0
(*b*) Kilmurry	9	128	65	48	70	197	7	387	5	59	27	38	53	182	236	569	675	32.0	35.0
(*b*) Liscasey	3	122	54	57	39	76	10	236	74	68	89	121	94	446	420	682	700	65.4	60.0
(*b*) Lisheen	13	125	36	20	39	89	19	203	61	56	77	123	76	393	273	596	642	65.9	42.6
Rinealon	7	67	30	53	60	138	27	308	.	19	16	4	12	51	168	359	428	14.2	39.3
(*b*) **Kilrush U. D.**	.	686	445	124	453	1044	172	2238	53	336	224	159	100	872	850	3110	3666	29.3	23.2
Kilrush R. D.																			
Total	236	3911	1779	1750	2730	5547	997	12803	540	888	918	1735	1345	5426	10881	18229	21981	29.8	49.5
D.E.D's—																			
Cahermurphy	3	121	53	66	132	227	15	493	.	5	5	5	60	75	354	568	572	13.2	61.9
(*b*) Cloonadrum	11	151	.	98	125	240	77	540	96	13	1	16	34	160	427	700	857	22.9	49.8
(*b*) Clooncoorha	9	100	40	31	72	191	36	370	9	31	11	38	21	110	302	480	599	22.9	50.4
Cooraclare	12	154	95	93	142	292	58	680	.	1	10	20	27	58	532	738	974	7.9	54.6
(*b*) Creegh	11	153	67	64	99	252	18	500	14	37	31	66	62	210	524	710	862	29.6	60.8
(*b*) Doonbeg	6	184	75	93	178	339	40	725	25	55	41	45	42	208	415	933	1096	22.3	37.9
(*b*) Drumellihy	4	197	67	4	123	304	159	657	16	171	69	13	49	318	527	975	1195	32.6	44.1
(*b*) Einagh	8	140	128	59	107	245	18	557	.	41	4	23	50	118	309	675	735	17.5	42.0
Glenmore	9	153	101	104	142	274	91	712	.	1	1	4	6	12	441	724	841	1.7	52.4
(*a*) Kilballyowen	11	162	5	8	3	13	1	30	113	108	116	263	114	714	683	744	852	96.0	80.2
(*b*) Kilfearagh	6	138	69	42	88	154	16	369	6	46	40	88	91	271	459	640	792	42.3	58.0
(*b*) Kilkee	16	396	211	157	386	623	214	1591	1	.	.	9	4	14	526	1605	1688	0.9	31.2
(*b*) Killard	5	122	55	37	78	124	5	299	40	57	51	138	59	345	360	644	770	53.6	46.8

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-lands.	No. of House-holds.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	1911
CLARE CO.—*con.*																			
Kilrush R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*b*) Killimer	11	157	74	57	64	245	33	473	10	43	74	94	43	264	298	737	799	35.8	37.3
Kilmihil	7	156	84	131	191	286	27	719	.	5	2	10	9	26	505	745	861	3.5	58.7
(*b*) Kilmurry	12	169	82	142	147	271	65	707	34	.	.	33	71	138	553	845	1139	16.3	48.6
(*b*) Kilrush Rural	14	206	73	76	100	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	765	17.2	34.1
(*b*) Knocknaboley	9	138	71	115	119	199	1	505	3	5	4	93	86	191	444	696	849	27.4	52.3
(*b*) Knocknagore	5	88	40	16	43	93	15	207	5	39	50	71	38	203	249	410	518	49.5	48.1
(*b*) Moveen	3	39	38	26	25	59	4	152	3	3	2	9	16	33	182	185	282	17.8	64.5
(*b*) Moyarta	8	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	.	.	16	39	61	385	437	670	14.0	57.5
(*b*) Querrin	3	91	81	65	39	94	8	287	.	8	41	69	57	175	250	462	522	37.9	47.9
(*a*) Rahona	11	167	10	25	31	43	7	116	78	76	128	220	115	617	656	733	939	84.2	69.9
(*b*) St. Martin's	6	45	36	38	44	74	13	205	.	.	2	9	6	17	79	222	254	7.7	31.1
(*a*) Tullig	6	58	6	12	12	16	.	46	30	22	38	106	36	232	218	278	319	83.5	68.3
(*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. Total	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—																			
Ballyblood	4	43	7	17	41	76	41	182	.	1	1	.	.	2	22	184	247	1.1	8.9
Ballynahinch	14	108	46	56	87	180	81	450	.	2	2	2	.	6	39	456	536	1.3	7.3
Caher	9	98	72	96	92	163	59	482	.	.	.	2	5	7	225	489	513	1.4	43.9
Clooney	13	90	2	18	69	151	25	265	18	44	17	.	.	79	104	344	420	23.0	24.8
Dangan	11	59	16	12	60	94	22	204	3	37	10	.	.	50	38	254	224	19.7	17.0
Glendree	5	62	44	51	60	110	48	313	.	1	.	.	.	1	40	314	325	0.3	12.3
Kilkishen	21	159	66	76	145	292	90	669	.	3	3	6	.	12	62	681	834	1.8	7.4
Killanena	24	157	79	95	168	258	116	716	.	.	5	4	2	11	63	727	837	1.5	7.5
Killuran	26	138	49	24	100	240	72	485	48	68	39	11	4	170	27	655	732	26.0	3.7
Killtannon	17	50	28	44	41	100	25	238	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	238	257	.	4.7
Kyle	13	94	40	56	46	158	68	368	.	2	2	.	.	4	31	372	478	1.1	6.5
Loughea	8	70	19	36	53	158	46	312	.	.	.	4	1	5	34	317	404	1.6	8.4
Newgrove	6	95	45	63	94	161	55	418	.	.	3	.	.	3	126	421	484	0.7	26.0
Quin	18	124	56	22	105	164	51	398	.	26	11	7	1	45	84	443	568	10.2	14.8
Rathclooney	10	61	23	27	50	95	51	246	.	8	5	1	4	18	121	264	322	6.8	37.6
Rossroe	15	64	51	34	50	129	26	290	1	17	9	8	.	35	25	325	296	10.8	8.4
Toberbreeda	9	58	31	21	41	107	17	217	1	1	.	3	10	15	96	232	262	6.5	36.6
Tulla	25	243	88	130	172	409	108	907	.	27	40	14	8	89	89	996	1116	8.9	8.0
KERRY CO.	2643	25183	12506	14357	20271	35170	5508	87812	5601	8345	8661	13672	7193	43472	59338	131284	149391	33.1	39.7
Cahersiveen R. D. Total	470	3485	673	872	1273	1514	147	4479	1462	2033	2661	4592	1933	12681	14266	17160	20785	73.9	68.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*a*) Bahaghs	19	91	.	2	2	.	.	4	58	73	110	142	60	443	451	447	601	99.1	75.0
(*a*) Ballinskelligs	19	216	2	.	1	1	.	4	144	182	241	355	154	1076	1096	1080	1336	99.6	82.0
(*a*) Ballybrack	11	46	29	31	25	28	2	115	10	21	15	56	24	126	216	241	292	52.3	74.0
(*b*) Caher	34	540	220	261	355	563	88	1487	6	73	165	330	272	846	1763	2333	3141	36.3	56.1
(*a*) Caherdaniel	72	152	4	6	7	6	.	23	115	183	176	272	70	816	728	839	918	97.3	79.3
(*a*) Canuig	13	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	84	125	183	55	526	500	526	627	100.0	79.7
(*b*) Castlequin	31	195	64	111	100	104	6	385	103	151	151	287	88	780	775	1165	1301	67.0	59.6
(*a*) Cloon	9	35	3	6	6	6	.	21	23	37	45	63	22	190	131	211	246	90.0	53.3
(*a*) Curraghbeg	19	85	7	28	48	9	.	92	31	41	92	119	70	353	289	445	543	79.3	53.2
(*a*) Darrynane	16	117	22	35	24	8	.	89	33	73	111	200	96	513	722	602	822	85.2	87.8
(*a*) Derriana	28	109	9	15	5	12	3	44	55	101	183	193	81	613	566	657	712	93.3	79.5
(*a*) Emlagh	20	275	37	27	95	89	16	264	180	209	270	419	133	1211	1104	1475	1547	82.1	71.4
(*a*) Glanbehy	19	356	42	59	123	88	1	313	186	251	198	456	238	1329	1459	1642	2074	80.9	70.3
(*b*) Killinane	20	144	56	54	46	74	3	233	33	61	77	211	91	473	566	706	803	67.0	70.5
(*a*) Lickeen	14	57	2	2	4	8	2	18	19	62	99	88	12	280	210	298	393	94.0	53.4
(*a*) Loughcurrane	13	180	58	51	103	124	5	341	53	41	111	199	92	496	629	837	1030	59.3	61.1
(*a*) Mastergeehy	9	56	.	4	3	6	1	14	41	49	85	106	35	316	333	330	398	95.8	83.7
(*b*) Maum	15	88	15	25	27	42	4	113	34	75	68	125	14	316	308	429	500	73.7	61.6
(*a*) Portmagee	12	138	17	20	25	34	5	101	50	89	105	177	79	500	583	601	744	83.2	78.4

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years. and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
KERRY CO.—*con.*																			
Cahersiveen R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's.—*con.*																			
(*a*) St. Finan's	14	68	1	.	2	4	.	7	48	51	67	137	35	338	330	345	392	98.0	84.2
(*a*) Teeranearagh	10	119	32	44	70	69	1	216	58	63	85	152	77	435	583	651	740	66.8	78.8
(*b*) Valencia	53	320	53	91	202	239	10	595	103	63	82	322	135	705	924	1300	1625	54.2	56.9
Dingle R. D. Total	323	2497	254	714	950	650	65	2633	2142	2105	2420	3921	1584	12172	12344	14805	17804	82.2	69.3
D.E.D'S—																			
(*b*) Ballinvoher	16	133	34	35	45	63	5	182	90	88	113	189	75	555	451	737	828	75.3	54.5
(*b*) Ballyduff	19	59	52	60	36	16	1	165	9	13	29	105	38	194	271	359	433	54.0	62.6
(*a*) Ballynacourty	10	92	1	5	6	11	1	24	94	68	99	166	64	491	432	515	591	95.3	73.1
(*a*) Brandon	9	92	.	.	.	.	.	.	92	106	137	201	57	593	403	593	663	100.0	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	111	14	134	144	90	5	387	50	4	1	22	104	181	388	568	800	31.9	48.5
(*a*) Dingle	15	333	70	69	93	158	21	411	187	241	278	533	115	1354	1200	1765	2219	76.7	54.1
(*a*) Dunquin	11	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	94	71	139	50	460	546	460	576	100.0	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	16	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	197	226	174	318	87	1002	1079	1002	1252	100.0	86.2
(*a*) Kilquane	18	132	.	.	.	.	.	.	207	198	145	237	95	882	1141	882	1208	100.0	94.5
(*a*) Kinard	20	111	1	5	10	5	1	22	89	149	244	199	71	752	692	774	917	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	89	107	151	56	488	511	488	582	100.0	87.8
(*a*) Minard	19	88	8	1	1	4	.	14	89	122	119	172	56	558	471	572	586	97.6	80.4
(*b*) Stradbally	14	65	10	35	114	44	8	211	29	15	13	16	91	164	190	375	463	43.7	41.0
(*a*) Ventry	19	131	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	145	205	264	84	846	857	846	935	100.0	91.7
Kenmare R. D. Total	353	2129	704	861	1510	2238	345	5658	757	847	843	1567	1120	5134	6518	10792	13212	47.6	49.3
D.E.D'S—																			
(*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	118	33	68	123	161	39	424	30	43	16	40	50	179	284	603	647	29.7	43.9
(*a*) Castlecove	26	226	25	36	66	47	.	174	140	154	148	367	148	957	836	1131	1292	84.6	64.7
(*b*) Dawros	32	123	37	30	45	109	16	237	41	62	82	119	91	395	433	632	657	62.5	65.9
(*b*) Dromore	13	87	39	65	67	128	11	310	14	4	2	12	50	82	225	392	488	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	82	39	71	94	113	25	342	25	27	18	30	17	117	199	459	503	25.5	39.6
(*a*) Glanmore	25	123	6	4	30	18	2	60	105	124	119	193	84	625	617	685	790	91.2	78.1
(*b*) Greenane	10	65	30	88	77	91	9	295	40	3	2	24	34	103	211	398	409	25.9	51.6
(*b*) Kenmare	51	366	163	118	285	518	104	1188	80	110	117	133	124	564	735	1752	2244	32.2	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	61	105	92	6	277	48	4	4	33	66	155	269	432	499	35.9	53.9
(*b*) Reen	8	40	22	20	19	60	4	125	4	7	8	16	26	61	108	186	292	32.8	37.0
(*b*) Sneem	27	198	17	12	63	189	44	325	71	114	102	200	81	568	555	893	1304	63.6	42.6
(*b*) Tahilla	12	134	51	61	126	147	2	387	27	33	19	70	104	253	413	640	784	39.5	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. Total	564	5437	3043	2928	4129	8029	930	19059	627	1656	1440	2321	1630	7674	12867	26733	30190	28.7	42.6
D.E.D's—																			
Aghadoe	11	86	56	69	67	166	15	373	.	2	10	23	18	53	157	426	445	12.4	35.3
(*b*) Aglish	11	69	55	18	50	133	7	263	3	26	16	11	18	74	106	337	332	22.0	31.9
Ballyhar	12	44	39	29	47	94	11	220	1	7	7	1	7	23	67	243	253	9.5	26.5
(*b*) Brewsterfield	19	97	112	84	69	133	14	412	.	4	19	60	34	117	239	529	614	22.1	38.9
(*a*) Caragh	22	254	14	11	42	49	4	120	190	237	244	357	172	1200	1055	1320	1513	90.9	69.7
(*b*) Churchtown	12	112	74	80	84	176	44	458	7	13	11	31	26	88	361	546	657	16.1	54.9
(*b*) Clydagh	14	70	73	44	32	20	5	174	.	27	54	103	24	208	246	382	439	54.5	56.0

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly Irish Speaking.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

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

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population 1911
KERRY CO.—*con.*																			
Killarney R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*b*) Coolies	8	72	28	33	65	126	10	262	.	6	9	44	29	88	155	350	519	25.1	29.9
Coom	30	476	379	395	401	801	119	2095	13	39	56	85	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	466	646	730	44.3	63.8
Currans	8	61	4	27	81	116	18	246	8	29	4	2	.	43	64	289	326	14.9	19.6
Doocarrig	14	156	118	120	168	283	32	721	12	3	4	16	61	96	346	817	892	11.8	38.8
(*b*) Dromin	14	138	31	49	104	242	70	496	.	24	15	7	3	49	374	545	811	9.0	46.1
(*b*) Dunloe	14	119	30	72	79	125	3	309	31	17	24	110	59	241	391	550	637	43.8	61.4
(*b*) Flesk	21	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	794	9.4	30.4
(*b*) Kilbonane	13	115	82	40	114	245	22	503	.	57	33	13	32	135	254	638	675	21.2	37.6
Kilcummin	27	222	168	160	195	384	25	932	5	25	37	70	77	214	463	1146	1208	18.7	38.3
Kilfelin	10	72	28	31	66	154	28	307	28	24	9	1	12	74	100	381	427	19.4	23.4
(*b*) Kilgobnet	21	187	83	91	144	171	9	498	36	69	94	178	58	435	612	933	1066	46.6	57.4
(*b*) Killarney R.	46	356	237	212	173	499	34	1155	24	119	98	141	111	493	683	1648	1748	29.9	39.1
Killeentierna	24	180	108	15	215	362	26	726	1	153	17	14	68	253	295	979	1144	25.8	25.8
(*b*) Killorglin	26	788	335	384	497	644	30	1890	153	261	329	683	209	1635	2389	3525	4053	46.4	58.9
(*b*) Kilnanare	25	210	97	1	119	350	40	607	.	198	84	28	72	382	372	989	1168	38.6	31.8
Knocknahoe	6	70	56	105	72	144	18	395	.	.	.	3	24	27	135	422	412	6.4	32.8
(*b*) Lahard	21	94	60	64	90	175	6	395	3	11	11	29	30	84	175	479	469	17.5	37.3
(*b*) Milltown	16	309	106	83	223	561	110	1083	8	49	39	40	1	137	601	1220	1672	11.2	35.9
Molahiffe	31	247	130	47	152	501	68	898	11	128	58	20	50	267	346	1165	1331	22.9	26.0
(*b*) Muckross	27	74	41	53	51	73	6	224	10	17	40	59	26	152	154	376	510	40.4	30.2
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
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. Total	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—																			
Ardagh	5	207	149	161	247	479	25	1061	3	28	8	2	52	93	154	1154	1111	8.1	13.9
Astee	11	202	110	236	213	271	169	999	.	.	1	5	.	6	231	1005	966	0.6	23.9
Ballincloher	12	98	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	27.2	25.2
Ballyduff	13	145	119	104	165	312	28	728	.	5	14	4	13	36	93	764	763	4.7	12.2
Ballyegan	5	44	8	7	37	111	6	169	4	30	12	2	1	49	59	218	290	22.5	20.3
Ballyhorgan	15	100	91	96	121	194	25	527	1	6	7	4	2	20	96	547	614	3.7	15.6
Beal	7	66	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	486	470	21.0	14.9
Causeway	7	124	71	87	125	252	58	593	.	.	.	1	5	6	104	599	694	1.0	15.0
Cloontubbrid	6	84	39	40	85	105	9	278	26	34	41	45	2	148	40	426	487	34.7	8.2
Drommartin	15	136	80	95	165	316	31	687	3	17	7	7	26	60	138	747	765	8.0	18.0
Duagh	11	142	114	120	93	296	19	642	.	20	33	13	6	72	169	714	796	10.1	21.2
Ennismore	14	174	145	195	158	295	30	823	.	.	1	.	.	1	83	824	789	0.1	10.5
Gullane	10	116	47	80	121	231	33	512	.	3	4	2	.	9	70	521	622	1.7	11.3
Gunsborough	15	100	77	93	107	190	38	505	2	2	2	1	.	7	65	512	508	1.4	12.8
Kilfeighny	20	213	133	220	297	400	67	1117	2	13	13	6	5	39	174	1156	1344	3.4	12.9
Kilehenny	11	222	146	109	239	412	115	1021	3	10	23	13	14	63	264	1084	1224	5.8	21.6
Killury	11	142	128	140	202	258	84	812	.	.	.	1	.	1	119	813	916	0.1	13.0
Killmeany	12	157	135	108	160	301	57	761	3	36	18	7	6	70	103	831	780	8.4	13.2
Kilshenane	9	98	100	59	61	193	39	452	4	61	27	3	13	108	60	560	546	19.3	11.0
Kiltomy	9	131	118	123	133	310	41	725	.	.	4	1	2	7	100	732	732	1.0	13.7
Leitrim	9	149	168	119	130	308	54	779	1	6	3	.	1	11	150	790	803	1.4	18.7
Lislaughtin	10	177	96	121	172	337	110	.836	.	6	12	9	2	29	172	865	956	3.4	18.0
Lisselton	9	114	16	88	126	214	85	529	.	1	4	.	3	8	106	537	582	1.5	18.2
Listowel R.	18	206	77	189	227	267	26	786	26	78	66	47	12	229	102	1015	1110	22.6	9.2
Lixnaw	11	115	111	67	87	293	20	578	.	.	6	22	6	34	142	612	610	5.6	23.3
Moynsha	20	121	70	24	81	173	64	412	24	58	52	22	17	173	112	585	600	29.6	18.7
Newtownsandes	19	277	147	301	373	494	146	1461	.	.	9	9	.	18	211	1479	1593	1.2	13.2
Rathea	10	128	112	104	138	242	70	666	.	.	2	9	12	23	100	689	731	3.3	13.7
Shronowen	4	82	63	73	65	156	55	412	.	.	.	3	1	4	70	416	467	1.0	15.0

(*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
KERRY CO.—*con.*																			
Listowel R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
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	.	18	173	786	848	2.3	20.4
Triencaragh	16	165	109	132	120	297	78	736	.	2	19	7	3	31	171	767	984	4.0	17.4
Urlee	9	107	89	124	111	179	37	540	.	.	4	1	.	5	133	545	637	0.9	20.9
Tralee R. D.																			
Total	533	5340	3640	4319	6136	10451	1775	26321	396	919	467	530	553	2865	6959	29186	31383	9.8	22.2
D.E.D's—																			
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	17.0
Ballyheigue	16	193	164	160	255	359	64	1002	.	4	5	10	3	22	170	1024	1154	2.1	14.7
Ballynahaglish	10	271	192	201	238	537	94	1262	5	58	60	15	2	140	176	1402	1443	10.0	12.2
Ballynorig	18	125	140	97	152	269	83	741	1	2	8	3	2	16	59	757	748	2.1	7.9
Ballyseedy	15	150	97	105	225	289	49	765	1	4	17	11	6	39	160	804	837	4.9	19.1
Banna	17	141	107	129	180	291	63	770	.	16	10	2	5	33	100	803	839	4.1	11.9
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	147	155	24	456	.	.	1	34	29	64	308	520	655	12.3	47.0
Brosna	8	227	181	230	219	385	71	1086	4	30	15	27	44	120	422	1206	1350	10.0	31.3
Carker	7	127	84	125	156	251	34	650	1	2	2	2	2	9	200	659	734	1.4	27.2
Castleisland	56	467	174	358	436	1000	83	2051	115	147	36	56	17	371	520	2422	2392	15.3	21.7
Clogherbrien	22	178	117	129	221	366	24	857	.	4	4	4	5	17	205	874	995	1.9	20.6
Cordal	4	87	61	99	87	171	28	446	2	9	1	.	8	20	135	466	511	4.3	26.4
Crinny	9	80	42	36	69	145	30	322	28	35	7	2	13	85	148	407	452	20.9	32.7
Derreen	7	78	93	59	54	145	20	371	12	15	5	4	20	56	91	427	449	13.1	20.3
Doon	6	72	33	78	148	154	41	454	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	454	427	.	26.2
Gneeves	11	103	57	119	125	184	48	533	.	3	.	.	8	11	195	544	687	2.0	28.4
Kerryhead	8	144	136	180	204	276	91	887	.	.	2	4	11	17	179	904	924	1.9	19.4
Kilflyn	9	85	66	75	103	194	17	455	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	455	535	.	14.0
(*b*) Kilgarrylander	16	177	153	192	192	167	14	718	9	6	15	120	111	261	652	979	1046	26.7	62.3
(*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	6.4
Kilmurry	10	82	65	45	58	188	17	373	15	23	11	3	6	58	139	431	481	13.5	28.9
(*b*) Kiltallagh	19	108	86	114	153	211	55	619	.	.	.	2	12	14	164	633	646	2.2	25.4
(*b*) Knockglass	8	56	25	19	42	95	9	190	15	20	12	23	20	90	102	280	353	32.1	28.9
Knocknagashel	10	244	198	10	144	418	78	848	44	215	114	70	44	487	468	1335	1572	36.5	29.8
Lackabaun	12	125	76	53	122	257	11	519	52	49	6	18	39	164	137	683	724	24.0	18.9
Millbrook	7	146	43	74	123	236	26	502	18	161	46	22	30	277	158	779	868	35.6	18.2
Mount Eagle	8	56	32	68	56	106	30	292	.	4	.	3	5	12	135	304	403	3.9	33.5
Nohaval	19	92	7	79	125	195	28	434	2	14	7	4	.	27	100	461	537	5.9	18.6
O'Brennan	25	112	88	102	134	243	49	616	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	616	640	.	9.1
Ratass	10	82	78	67	80	197	31	453	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	453	470	.	14.0
Scartaglin	9	108	98	114	115	197	52	576	8	3	4	6	5	26	163	602	594	4.3	27.4
Tralee R.	29	260	187	236	384	635	188	1630	.	.	.	1	19	20	372	1650	1768	1.2	21.0
Tubrid	18	180	114	199	286	396	7	1002	.	4	19	17	9	49	163	1051	1110	4.7	14.7
CORK CO.	5225	53240	29706	29903	46641	91113	17546	214909	6321	7497	7436	11568	9149	39271	75743	254180	295907	15.5	25.6
Bandon R. D.																			
Total	261	3112	1745	1846	2690	5912	964	13157	34	277	220	266	389	1186	3465	14343	16888	8.3	20.5
D.E.D's—																			
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	23.6
Ballymodan	21	369	243	215	356	718	84	1616	3	6	20	12	9	50	369	1666	2101	3.0	17.6
(*b*) Ballymurphy	9	77	47	13	40	155	26	281	4	136	18	12	4	174	96	455	652	38.2	14.7
Bandon	15	628	349	347	493	1190	188	2567	3	3	16	39	15	76	430	2643	3122	2.9	13.8
(*b*) Baurleigh	8	55	27	23	38	115	10	213	.	.	6	10	19	35	101	248	308	14.1	32.8
Bengour	8	69	33	54	60	121	35	303	.	4	3	12	26	45	66	348	414	12.9	15.9
Boulteen	17	133	79	132	99	233	54	597	.	1	15	9	5	30	168	627	661	4.8	25.4
Brinny	10	137	80	64	92	263	41	540	1	26	10	2	7	46	116	586	680	7.8	17.1

(*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total 1925.	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
CORK CO.—*con.*																			
Bandon R. D.—*con*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
Cashel	8	79	63	63	86	164	12	388	.	1	1	2	4	8	84	396	441	2.0	19.0
(*b*) Inishannon	18	115	44	22	61	132	24	283	10	32	25	57	51	175	141	458	810	38.2	17.4
Kilbonane	12	110	81	107	118	219	33	558	.	1	4	4	7	16	120	574	576	2.8	20.8
(*b*) Kilbrittain	9	90	41	50	87	169	23	370	3	.	6	19	22	50	150	420	456	11.9	32.9
Kilbrogan	24	239	133	148	202	451	100	1034	.	1	5	11	19	36	197	1070	1124	3.4	17.5
Knockavilly	9	62	18	23	65	130	23	259	1	21	19	3	5	49	76	308	372	15.9	20.4
(*b*) Knockroe	10	67	23	15	44	112	12	206	5	27	24	23	45	124	142	330	478	37.6	29.7
Moviddy	22	207	141	130	216	381	74	942	1	1	13	13	50	78	295	1020	1144	7.6	25.8
Murragh	6	86	53	67	97	172	36	425	.	.	.	1	7	8	134	433	537	1.8	25.0
(*b*) Rathclarin	11	133	63	64	126	253	26	532	3	10	12	18	52	95	271	627	679	15.2	39.9
Teadies	11	153	47	98	100	276	54	575	.	.	10	2	10	22	107	597	701	3.7	15.3
Templemartin	16	124	80	91	159	263	46	639	.	.	1	6	11	18	147	657	702	2.7	20.9
Bantry R. D. Total	318	2146	1079	1325	1770	2984	584	7742	308	416	504	986	668	2882	4686	10624	12733	27.1	36.8
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Ahil	24	81	18	42	50	49	1	160	33	24	73	117	57	304	349	464	488	65.5	71.5
Bantry Rural	60	177	72	81	180	299	78	710	11	14	28	60	56	169	432	879	1114	19.2	38.8
Bantry Urban	36	542	330	301	444	936	178	2189	15	55	64	71	72	277	759	2466	3159	11.2	24.0
(*b*) Douce	14	103	58	111	138	101	4	412	20	4	12	114	74	224	442	636	649	35.2	68.1
Durrus East	6	77	35	42	84	139	38	338	.	.	.	.	5	5	48	343	433	1.5	11.1
Durrus West	11	129	62	81	117	228	51	539	.	.	.	2	4	6	74	545	686	1.1	10.8
Glanlough	9	92	49	93	93	167	23	425	.	.	.	.	5	5	46	430	509	1.2	9.0
(*b*) Glengarriff	28	173	102	113	128	144	16	503	9	17	58	142	85	311	605	814	1015	38.2	59.6
(*b*) Kealkill	12	126	59	96	95	148	3	401	20	35	34	100	73	262	341	663	679	39.5	50.2
(*a*) Kilcaskan	40	248	37	35	65	72	18	227	163	204	180	314	162	1023	1012	1250	1456	81.8	69.5
(*b*) Mealagh	19	99	49	49	107	125	20	350	23	45	30	41	47	186	277	536	621	34.7	44.6
Scart	16	89	71	78	96	165	51	461	3	10	16	13	13	55	156	516	549	10.7	28.4
Seefin	15	88	56	72	77	179	42	426	8	2	4	3	9	26	37	452	555	5.8	6.7
Sheepshead	21	87	39	85	72	165	43	404	3	3	4	9	6	25	80	429	596	5.8	13.4
Whiddy	7	35	42	46	24	67	18	197	.	3	1	.	.	4	28	201	224	2.0	12.5
Castletown R. D. Total	155	1629	798	1025	1523	1438	199	4983	459	704	833	1115	822	3933	5160	8916	10393	44.1	49.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*a*) Adrigole	31	227	21	20	46	61	8	156	152	279	299	310	161	1201	954	1357	1408	88.5	67.8
Bear	7	173	114	161	165	286	48	774	.	1	3	2	35	41	216	815	1028	5.0	21.0
(*b*) Coulagh	16	232	142	152	245	182	21	742	82	119	159	151	144	655	966	1397	1604	46.9	60.2
(*b*) Curryglass	37	150	52	53	73	87	19	284	76	128	103	169	67	543	484	827	915	65.7	52.9
(*b*) Kilcatherine	18	338	145	185	253	134	7	724	85	153	220	312	245	1015	1272	1739	2045	58.4	62.2
Killaconenagh	20	314	204	251	420	498	89	1462	2	13	28	34	48	125	675	1587	2019	7.9	33.4
(*b*) Kilnamanagh	26	195	120	203	321	190	7	841	62	11	21	137	122	353	593	1194	1374	29.6	43.2
Charleville R. D. Total	61	799	673	533	772	1454	340	3772	8	28	56	19	6	117	242	3889	3990	3.0	6.1
D.E.D's—																			
Ardskeagh	10	76	53	34	81	131	50	349	.	.	7	5	1	13	32	362	377	3.6	8.5
Charleville	22	530	458	358	494	931	200	2441	8	26	43	12	3	92	159	2533	2632	3.6	6.0
Milltown	15	88	59	54	97	174	49	433	.	.	1	.	.	1	25	434	442	0.2	5.7
Springfort	14	105	103	87	100	218	41	549	.	2	5	2	2	11	26	560	539	2.0	4.8
Clonakilty U. D.	.	577	361	336	570	1117	226	2610	.	.	11	38	76	125	793	2735	2961	4.6	26.8
Clonakilty R. D. Total	273	2748	1233	1388	1791	3497	621	8530	291	418	563	1443	1182	3897	6395	12427	14667	31.4	43.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Abbeymahon	12	161	46	53	78	164	63	404	23	33	45	84	80	265	527	669	1101	39.6	47.9
(*b*) Ardfield	29	220	70	132	171	183	12	568	31	.	9	179	126	345	718	913	1030	37.8	69.7
Argideen	12	107	43	69	100	179	15	406	.	1	2	26	47	76	349	482	578	15.8	60.4
(*b*) Butlerstown	19	170	29	55	32	72	20	208	18	58	126	165	145	512	450	720	988	71.1	45.5
Cahermore	10	119	88	99	125	212	35	559	5	9	13	29	36	92	220	651	653	14.1	33.7
Castleventry	10	83	54	59	65	116	31	325	4	3	5	15	34	61	208	386	366	15.8	56.8

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
CORK CO.—*con.*																			
Clonakilty R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's.—*con.*																			
Clonakilty Rural	20	186	101	120	195	366	70	852	.	.	1	7	23	31	335	883	907	3.5	36.9
(*b*) Coolcraheen	16	122	53	59	64	153	27	356	15	27	23	84	60	209	208	565	584	37.0	35.6
(*b*) Courtmacsherry	12	188	52	68	102	142	83	447	25	46	60	93	79	303	384	750	938	40.4	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	6	64	33	58	31	106	15	243	6	10	4	22	31	73	132	316	332	23.1	39.8
Kilmaloda West	5	46	36	28	28	94	18	204	3	6	.	2	12	23	90	227	283	10.1	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	67	32	22	66	133	7	260	.	3	4	9	15	31	139	291	368	10.7	37.8
(*b*) Rathbarry	16	156	55	63	54	134	5	311	29	42	28	189	104	392	479	703	814	55.8	58.8
(*b*) Rosscarbery	7	200	37	34	42	97	26	236	81	80	120	216	93	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. Total	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—																			
Ballincollig	14	295	178	158	191	577	79	1183	2	30	41	34	20	127	240	1310	2085	9.7	11.5
Ballygarvan	10	101	61	52	81	209	47	450	.	2	3	3	6	14	123	464	548	3.0	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	17	132	94	78	146	281	79	678	.	2	10	9	1	22	111	700	775	3.1	14.3
Blackrock	15	1440	1104	831	1681	3231	465	7312	35	50	117	126	38	366	925	7678	9338	4.8	9.0
Blarney	17	347	215	76	204	704	126	1325	12	118	47	34	23	234	209	1559	1803	15.0	11.6
Caherlag	26	209	87	98	173	449	67	874	.	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	19	155	64	68	130	294	71	627	10	10	6	16	14	56	178	683	848	8.2	21.0
Carrigrohane Beg	11	120	80	75	134	253	23	565	.	.	10	18	19	47	116	612	742	7.7	15.6
Cobh Rural	34	460	288	281	385	891	132	1977	40	72	61	29	21	223	259	2200	3395	10.1	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	176	855	962	6.8	18.3
Dunderrow	9	133	53	58	74	228	61	474	.	.	.	6	3	9	134	483	656	1.9	20.4
Firmount	9	109	54	64	99	219	56	492	2	.	3	8	6	19	138	511	584	3.7	23.6
Glenville	9	69	22	33	73	127	29	284	.	6	3	3	2	14	28	298	342	4.7	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	5	73	64	39	71	167	29	370	.	5	4	7	4	20	56	390	375	5.1	14.9
Knockraha	32	159	94	82	143	291	40	650	.	27	15	16	20	78	62	728	546	10.7	11.4
Lehenagh	8	81	58	30	89	168	32	377	1	15	7	9	6	38	74	415	568	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	7	108	86	56	83	215	16	456	.	6	5	11	33	55	133	511	574	10.8	23.2
Rathcooney	25	369	188	177	268	732	153	1518	5	27	24	36	33	125	236	1643	1912	7.6	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	13	104	49	71	100	222	53	495	.	.	1	3	33	37	183	532	621	7.0	29.5
Ballingurteen	16	154	113	126	194	284	86	803	1	1	.	9	18	29	341	832	927	3.5	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	145	112	107	155	252	23	649	.	.	3	26	53	82	259	731	799	11.2	32.4
Castletown	15	110	73	73	90	202	49	487	.	5	8	17	14	44	155	531	615	8.3	25.2
Coolmountain	20	131	80	130	158	264	89	721	.	.	.	.	5	5	293	726	736	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

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
CORK CO.—*con.*																			
Dunmanway R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
Dunmanway South	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	105	79	205	50	526	.	4	14	26	32	76	150	602	684	12.6	21.9
Manch	16	134	83	113	125	267	73	661	.	.	2	3	14	19	218	680	769	2.8	28.3
Milane	12	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—																			
Aghern	10	56	25	21	36	104	17	203	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	203	298	.	31.5
Ballyhooly	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	17	34	85	16	173	.	2	1	.	2	5	18	178	217	2.8	8.3
Castlecooke	5	55	33	16	38	94	11	192	5	18	9	12	8	52	62	244	288	21.3	21.5
Castle Hyde	15	101	69	63	97	191	30	450	1	5	.	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	150	352	59	722	15	39	19	13	22	108	132	830	909	13.0	14.5
Curraglass	27	85	31	59	91	154	30	365	.	.	1	3	1	5	110	370	449	1.4	24.5
Fermoy Rural	21	159	166	180	188	354	46	934	.	2	.	2	.	4	138	938	1099	.4	12.6
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	7	344	12	62	35	25	42	176	112	520	530	33.8	21.1
Gortroe	30	124	92	115	171	245	57	680	.	1	1	1	4	7	119	687	691	1.0	17.2
Kilcor	22	95	48	67	84	199	35	433	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	433	441	.	23.8
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	29	7	1	125	132	614	666	20.4	19.8
Kilworth	20	237	127	132	204	414	108	985	.	9	39	22	15	85	134	1070	1323	7.9	10.1
Knockmourne	26	163	84	94	126	313	52	669	.	3	9	8	36	56	296	725	952	7.7	31.1
Leitrim	11	77	35	59	80	150	49	373	.	5	5	.	1	11	34	384	371	2.9	9.2
Rathcormack	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—																			
Allow	20	102	51	17	70	208	42	388	31	49	30	7	3	120	83	508	566	23.6	14.7
Ballyhoolahan	8	74	73	61	98	141	35	408	.	1	5	2	7	15	81	423	407	3.5	19.9
Banteer	11	167	78	75	153	302	67	675	3	5	3	12	18	41	111	716	830	5.7	13.4
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
Bawncross	11	118	80	93	107	239	52	571	.	5	4	1	1	11	109	582	580	1.9	18.8
Boherboy	19	183	145	131	179	317	93	865	.	4	6	2	16	28	219	893	1033	3.1	21.2
Castlecor	17	87	67	62	78	167	43	417	.	.	2	3	.	5	59	422	482	1.2	12.2
Castlemagner	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	77	88	158	36	428	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	428	477	.	15.9
Clonmeen	6	75	37	55	70	131	34	327	.	1	5	4	4	14	55	341	356	4.1	15.4
Cooloogh	14	104	85	64	88	192	37	466	3	5	6	4	5	23	58	489	518	4.7	11.2
Dromina	10	109	20	89	104	240	27	480	.	1	7	11	1	20	47	500	620	4.0	7.6
Glenlara	16	155	114	130	136	326	56	762	.	2	6	2	7	17	153	779	750	2.2	20.4
Gortmore	1	37	20	20	42	67	20	169	.	.	.	1	2	3	27	172	202	1.7	13.4
Greenane	22	150	100	114	153	279	52	698	.	.	2	4	2	8	45	706	737	1.1	6.1
Kanturk	21	388	331	318	426	760	136	1971	4	6	14	17	9	50	323	2021	2149	2.5	15.0
Kilbrin	13	69	52	44	97	148	23	364	4	7	5	4	.	20	24	384	366	5.2	6.6
Kilmeen	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	722	.	.	1	3	5	9	198	731	791	1.2	25.0
Knocktemple	15	112	28	13	68	217	44	370	51	84	33	8	2	178	61	548	576	32.5	10.6
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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
CORK CO.—*con*																			
Kanturk R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's.—*con.*																			
Milford	22	137	85	84	80	256	41	546	.	27	28	29	7	91	195	637	693	14.3	28.1
Nad	4	34	28	28	31	75	13	175	.	2	.	2	1	5	47	180	193	2.8	24.4
Newmarket	20	342	200	195	308	574	118	1395	.	3	13	10	11	37	195	1432	1509	2.6	12.9
Newtown	14	143	46	87	180	275	38	626	5	25	27	18	3	78	63	704	858	11.1	7.3
Roskeen	18	110	82	69	104	217	40	512	.	8	3	7	4	22	26	534	521	4.1	5.0
Rosnalee	10	95	51	66	78	182	43	420	.	1	14	7	8	30	57	450	451	6.7	12.6
Rowls	10	81	78	54	92	162	35	421	3	11	8	1	1	24	79	445	494	5.4	16.0
Tincoora	5	99	72	76	106	183	54	491	3	9	6	7	7	32	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	.	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	307	2070	1065	1344	1988	3452	714	8563	19	97	127	204	281	728	3127	9291	11641	7.8	26.9
D.E.D's —																			
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	10	67	47	68	100	98	63	376	.	1	.	3	.	4	100	380	438	1.1	22.8
Ballymackean	14	102	46	50	73	209	33	411	.	.	.	7	21	28	209	439	635	6.4	32.9
Ballymartle	20	85	54	45	73	178	46	396	.	.	.	2	.	2	155	398	456	0.5	34.0
Carrigaline	12	107	75	77	75	197	38	462	.	2	2	1	7	12	79	474	420	2.5	18.8
Coolmain	20	90	63	78	83	172	42	438	.	3	3	12	20	38	179	476	601	7.9	29.8
Cullen	6	42	23	11	33	63	25	155	.	2	4	11	7	24	104	179	243	13.4	42.8
Farranbrien	10	102	39	45	59	194	32	369	.	7	12	20	16	55	172	424	504	13.0	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	68	438	176	341	558	472	72	1619	4	43	49	51	64	211	637	1830	2556	11.5	24.9
Kinure	14	48	25	37	49	82	26	219	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	219	282	.	18.8
Laherne	5	47	24	43	59	89	16	231	.	.	1	5	4	10	97	241	259	4.1	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	7	128	93	82	100	214	54	543	.	2	.	2	23	27	132	570	708	4.7	18.6
Nohaval	14	38	33	43	52	61	17	206	.	.	.	2	.	2	76	208	219	1.0	34.7
Templebreedy	13	336	150	140	260	622	72	1244	6	11	25	28	29	99	373	1343	1794	7.4	20.8
Templemichael	17	103	61	56	85	199	48	449	.	.	6	6	2	14	116	463	530	3.0	21.9
(*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. Total	382	3295	1356	1467	2335	3832	882	9872	687	996	1230	2372	1353	6638	9356	16510	18701	40.2	50.0
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Aghinagh	15	101	57	34	64	170	19	344	6	62	48	36	37	189	163	533	509	35.5	32.0
Aglish	9	136	67	74	148	284	46	619	.	.	.	3	17	20	159	639	657	3.1	24.2
(*a*) Bealanageary	23	122	25	3	11	21	4	64	101	98	127	237	61	624	619	688	718	90.7	86.2
(*b*) Candroma	12	83	35	53	58	41	1	188	50	30	37	101	62	280	399	468	523	59.8	76.3
Cannaway	17	109	47	54	90	225	41	457	.	3	13	14	20	50	191	507	636	9.9	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	26	221	96	71	121	244	14	546	6	69	83	196	112	466	798	1012	1254	46.0	63.6
Clonmoyle	9	98	60	57	84	171	34	406	.	.	9	18	22	49	137	455	608	10.8	22.5
(*a*) Derryfineen	10	77	.	.	7	8	.	15	49	77	108	159	41	434	402	449	480	96.7	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	214	99	183	250	386	101	1019	.	5	1	8	6	20	278	1039	1129	1.9	24.6
Greenville	8	62	31	58	81	121	22	313	.	1	3	5	11	20	96	333	384	6.0	25.0
(*b*) Inchigeelagh	22	118	43	51	92	118	6	310	36	39	31	84	69	259	463	569	696	45.5	66.5
Kilberrihert	22	203	91	114	184	296	195	880	17	46	4	19	54	140	369	1020	1046	13.7	35.3
Kilcullen	12	163	103	131	142	250	106	732	27	36	6	13	28	110	217	842	842	13.1	25.8
(*b*) Kilnamartery	27	158	99	89	132	118	12	450	23	30	30	163	106	352	546	802	823	43.9	66.3
(*b*) Macloneigh	23	180	79	92	117	242	25	555	12	29	43	82	102	268	484	823	948	32.6	51.1
Magourney	21	157	80	89	164	298	55	686	1	1	10	12	16	40	221	726	896	5.5	24.7
Mashanaglass	9	72	27	31	62	115	17	252	.	13	10	35	24	82	165	334	461	24.6	35.8
Mountrivers	8	150	77	111	178	222	125	713	10	23	9	14	57	113	297	826	829	13.7	35.8

(*a*) Irish Speaking (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.							Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident		Irish Speakers as % of Population.	
			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	1925	1911	1925	1911
CORK CO.—*con.*																			
Macroom R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
(*b*) Rahalisk	16	201	91	33	125	159	17	425	3	64	69	180	140	456	569	881	1133	51.8	50.2
(*a*) Slievereagh	11	151	2	2	2	9	1	16	124	96	157	314	98	789	744	805	932	98.0	79.8
(*a*) Ullanes	14	168	3	.	23	25	.	51	94	133	212	300	92	831	792	882	1066	94.2	74.3
Warrenscourt	15	155	118	107	155	277	39	696	4	12	5	40	40	101	242	797	873	12.7	27.7
Mallow R. D. Total	408	3177	1812	1854	2846	6187	1338	14037	240	424	250	118	90	1122	1545	15159	16764	7.4	9.2
D.E.D's																			
Ballyclough	24	128	97	104	112	271	19	603	1	4	4	7	12	28	23	631	606	4.4	3.8
Ballynamona	19	169	117	77	143	337	81	755	21	29	33	22	18	123	197	878	985	14.0	20.0
Buttevant	30	403	272	191	331	728	195	1717	.	22	32	6	5	65	78	1782	2661	3.6	2.9
Caherduggan	12	72	52	73	62	123	21	331	.	4	2	2	1	9	9	340	327	2.6	2.8
Carrig	7	41	20	10	35	87	17	169	13	19	4	3	.	39	9	208	213	18.8	4.2
Churchtown	42	184	158	62	137	369	69	795	31	112	38	8	1	190	106	985	902	19.3	11.8
Clenor	13	76	30	53	59	139	56	337	.	2	1	5	2	10	25	347	412	2.9	6.1
Doneraile	33	312	216	237	289	560	74	1376	.	.	10	10	3	23	133	1399	1383	1.6	9.6
Dromore	20	301	101	177	247	505	138	1168	3	4	17	8	2	34	95	1202	1504	2.8	6.3
Imphrick	13	102	65	70	95	185	50	465	.	.	2	.	.	2	36	467	476	0.4	7.6
Kilmaclenine	15	128	72	66	121	250	53	562	.	2	1	3	.	6	77	568	665	1.1	11.6
Kilshannig	34	273	75	145	380	552	74	1226	11	28	15	16	3	73	113	1299	1311	5.6	8.6
Liscarroll	13	162	99	83	110	299	42	633	20	28	15	6	4	73	92	706	743	10.3	12.4
Mallow Rural	34	181	15	30	144	539	164	892	134	101	16	5	4	260	72	1152	1114	22.6	6.5
Monanimy	19	149	74	122	125	280	76	677	4	5	17	10	10	46	86	723	812	6.4	10.6
Rahan	18	149	66	86	125	279	85	641	2	27	26	4	11	70	99	711	827	9.8	12.0
Shanballymore	19	118	78	57	112	249	44	540	.	30	16	2	9	57	165	597	654	9.5	25.2
Skahanagh	11	74	49	73	69	133	28	352	.	.	.	.	2	2	57	354	381	0.6	15.0
Streamhill	4	26	22	22	25	47	8	124	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	124	191	.	17.8
Templemary	13	66	74	57	64	128	25	348	.	7	1	1	2	11	22	359	282	3.1	7.8
Wallstown	15	63	60	59	61	127	19	326	.	.	.	.	1	1	17	327	315	0.3	5.4
Middleton U. D.	.	558	403	330	513	1109	188	2543	10	40	97	86	96	329	603	2872	3182	11.5	19.0
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
D.E.D's.—																			
(*b*) Ballintemple	25	152	59	70	57	190	29	405	12	48	40	97	24	221	252	626	779	35.3	32.3
(*b*) Ballycottin	18	238	81	73	191	410	11	766	20	67	17	41	74	219	372	985	1165	22.2	31.9
Ballyspillane	12	42	34	10	27	76	16	163	.	4	3	6	3	16	60	179	209	8.9	28.7
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	21	39	48	117	241	799	847	14.6	28.5
(*b*) Clonmult	8	43	7	24	30	76	8	145	5	3	5	14	15	42	82	187	207	22.4	39.6
Cloyne	41	467	290	194	314	832	118	1748	5	24	23	21	52	125	291	1873	2096	6.7	13.9
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
Inch	25	170	95	96	118	323	55	687	4	.	.	6	26	36	224	723	884	5.0	25.3
Lisgoold	28	112	64	78	94	200	31	467	.	1	5	4	14	24	114	491	577	4.9	19.8
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
Templenacarriga	23	86	43	51	115	174	21	404	.	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

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-lands.	No. of House holds.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population 1911
CORK CO.—*con.*																			
Millstreet R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
Doonasleen	11	153	109	96	170	278	56	709	11	48	9	15	18	101	217	810	862	12.5	25.2
Drishane	18	302	110	197	171	644	101	1223	10	9	26	52	55	152	648	1375	1711	11.1	37.9
Keale	16	99	63	61	97	184	37	442	2	2	2	6	20	32	163	474	565	6.8	28.8
Kilcorney	20	101	76	68	77	212	4	437	5	4	1	19	31	60	169	497	576	12.1	29.3
Knocknagree	15	218	169	157	235	388	87	1036	1	10	34	23	41	109	386	1145	1205	9.5	32.0
Rathcool	9	108	58	78	85	174	21	416	.	2	11	13	35	61	203	477	587	12.8	34.6
Skagh	16	117	76	94	105	207	54	536	.	.	1	9	18	28	122	564	607	5.0	20.1
Mitchelstown R. D.																			
Total	131	1654	956	365	1413	2921	688	6343	101	865	267	166	88	1487	1352	7830	8552	19.0	15.8
D.E.D's—																			
Ballyarthur	12	85	51	45	105	142	37	380	.	6	9	4	6	25	77	405	430	6.2	17.9
Derryvillane	12	146	81	64	144	274	34	597	3	45	17	13	15	93	88	690	747	13.5	11.8
Farahy	8	103	74	45	60	180	51	410	.	39	16	3	3	61	64	471	428	13.0	15.0
Kildorrery	11	157	68	72	118	268	70	596	.	16	40	20	3	79	143	675	835	11.7	17.1
Kilgullane	7	42	50	29	35	80	17	211	.	10	4	1	2	17	37	228	206	7.5	18.0
Kilphelan	18	125	52	3	91	208	61	415	10	74	9	8	5	106	97	521	576	20.3	16.8
Marshalstown	9	100	74	35	96	198	43	446	3	30	5	2	10	50	104	496	479	10.1	21.7
Mitchelstown	44	767	458	71	620	1356	323	2828	66	567	152	104	25	914	621	3742	4182	24.4	14.8
Templemolaga	10	129	48	1	144	215	52	460	19	78	15	11	19	142	121	602	669	23.6	18.1
(*b*) **Skibbereen U. D.**	.	626	343	260	441	957	148	2149	10	96	114	169	132	521	694	2670	3021	19.5	23.0
Skibbereen R. D.																			
Total	393	3625	1921	2120	3146	5417	1066	13670	357	545	593	1072	1154	3721	7787	17391	20455	21.4	38.1
D.E.D's—																			
Aghadown North	14	83	29	25	71	143	38	306	2	9	4	8	20	43	99	349	460	12.3	21.5
Aghadown South	32	229	157	150	251	370	94	1022	3	13	8	22	60	106	266	1128	1416	9.4	18.8
Bredagh	14	184	105	145	201	328	44	823	17	19	30	42	27	135	334	958	1005	14.1	33.2
Caheragh	13	101	85	73	119	194	54	525	1	2	2	5	20	30	246	555	661	5.4	37.2
(*a*) Cape Clear	31	189	28	36	27	73	7	171	98	110	158	232	108	706	622	877	1017	80.5	61.2
Carrigbaun	11	129	68	92	152	245	49	606	1	3	11	3	24	42	249	648	806	6.5	30.9
(*b*) Castlehaven North	30	262	103	130	155	376	41	805	11	29	39	100	112	291	465	1096	1540	26.6	30.2
(*b*) Castlehaven South	26	170	68	97	102	150	35	452	33	56	44	129	98	360	518	812	847	44.3	61.2
(*b*) Cloghdonnell	14	128	41	67	117	170	26	421	25	26	30	54	68	203	268	624	729	32.5	36.8
Cloonkeen	16	154	93	96	156	322	41	708	.	.	2	4	12	18	311	726	823	2.5	37.8
Drinagh	12	108	88	92	105	217	44	546	5	2	3	6	15	31	164	577	566	5.4	29.0
Dromdaleague North	11	81	50	54	122	147	56	429	.	.	3	3	.	6	204	435	513	1.4	39.8
Dromdaleague South	11	127	89	93	174	229	58	643	.	15	24	10	15	64	222	707	764	9.1	29.1
Garranes	9	109	84	74	121	203	36	518	1	1	3	3	15	23	209	541	627	4.3	33.3
Gortnascreeny	14	135	95	82	143	284	59	663	.	4	14	9	1	28	304	691	818	4.1	37.2
(*b*) Kilfaughnabeg	16	206	117	138	156	176	46	633	29	40	48	130	110	357	485	990	1043	36.1	46.5
Kileenleagh	18	111	72	84	106	180	25	467	2	.	5	14	36	57	201	524	586	10.9	34.3
Knockskagh	16	198	130	117	160	279	63	749	1	6	12	28	59	106	444	855	981	12.4	45.3
(*b*) Myross	16	245	80	56	136	316	64	652	41	77	50	82	91	341	674	993	1274	34.3	52.9
(*b*) Shreelane	13	116	45	74	103	155	34	411	12	22	20	29	62	145	232	556	590	26.1	39.3
(*b*) Skibbereen Rural	29	236	153	134	169	364	73	893	20	50	44	73	96	283	522	1176	1406	24.1	37.1
(*b*) Tullagh	15	217	70	135	188	306	54	753	49	53	24	61	85	272	479	1025	1375	26.5	34.8
(*b*) Woodfort	12	107	71	76	112	190	25	474	6	8	15	25	20	74	269	548	608	13.5	44.2
Skull R. D.																			
Total	175	1550	816	901	1166	2942	802	6627	23	18	23	38	82	184	1487	6811	8643	2.7	17.2
D.E.D's—																			
Ballybane	18	96	68	53	77	188	55	441	.	.	1	.	.	1	77	442	538	0.2	14.3
Ballydehob	22	286	122	160	204	505	123	1114	15	1	4	21	23	64	274	1178	1523	5.4	18.0
Coolagh	10	83	55	50	63	160	40	368	3	.	2	1	6	12	54	380	529	3.2	10.2
Crookhaven	31	138	67	92	82	296	64	601	.	.	.	5	8	13	120	614	779	2.1	15.4
Dunbeacon	12	109	88	56	83	199	66	492	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	492	588	.	15.0
Dunmanus	11	117	50	76	93	220	79	518	.	.	.	1	5	6	114	524	664	1.1	17.2
Goleen	15	126	67	57	91	227	55	497	.	14	13	3	17	47	148	544	709	8.6	20.9
Kilcoe	20	146	100	94	109	299	120	722	4	.	.	2	5	11	171	733	858	1.5	19.9

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over	Total 1925.	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
CORK CO.—*con.*																			
Skull R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's.—*con.*																			
Lowertown	15	94	56	77	85	173	31	422	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	422	468	.	20.5
Skull	11	238	119	143	197	460	97	1016	1	3	3	4	13	24	271	1040	1412	2.3	19.2
Toormore	10	117	24	43	82	215	72	436	.	.	.	1	5	6	74	442	575	1.4	12.9
Youghal U. D.	.	1038	659	561	1268	2197	201	4886	48	44	109	263	114	578	1073	5464	5648	10.6	19.0
Youghal R. D. Total	145	829	416	446	543	1199	163	2767	21	50	97	488	177	833	2193	3600	4193	23.5	52.3
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Ardagh	23	139	65	89	95	246	17	512	.	.	11	43	32	86	312	598	663	14.4	47.1
(*b*) Clonpriest	27	192	135	108	171	339	69	822	5	10	9	37	33	94	555	916	1036	10.3	53.6
(*b*) Kilcronat	18	53	24	19	30	82	10	165	.	7	5	21	15	48	84	213	256	22.5	32.8
(*b*) Killeagh	31	168	99	78	100	278	25	580	.	4	6	36	54	100	254	680	744	14.7	34.1
(*b*) Kilmacdonogh	24	191	44	94	85	82	3	308	16	27	60	346	36	485	829	793	1035	61.2	80.1
Youghal Rural	22	86	49	58	62	172	39	380	.	2	6	5	7	20	159	400	459	5.0	34.6
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. Total	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—																			
(*b*) Ballydurn	5	36	21	13	7	17	.	58	2	14	34	58	15	123	105	181	269	68.0	39.0
Carrickbeg Rural	9	104	59	37	51	139	45	331	.	17	23	28	15	83	90	414	359	20.0	25.1
Clonea	10	67	22	31	70	110	23	256	12	23	3	10	13	61	102	317	413	19.2	24.7
Fenoagh	8	59	20	26	34	124	30	234	7	17	5	5	9	43	58	277	278	15.5	20.9
(*b*) Glen	18	92	65	57	68	129	20	339	.	15	41	51	30	137	219	476	634	28.8	34.5
Kilmeadan	10	76	24	26	54	135	26	265	12	7	7	16	16	58	56	323	362	18.0	15.5
(*b*) Mothel	13	90	35	19	49	143	33	279	33	25	19	27	24	128	152	407	481	31.4	31.6
Portlaw	16	229	72	77	119	379	132	779	35	27	28	35	32	157	174	936	1385	16.8	12.6
(*b*) Rathgormuck	11	75	49	44	59	106	14	272	.	7	29	45	22	103	169	375	420	27.5	40.2
(*b*) Ross	7	49	47	32	38	60	8	185	.	9	3	31	20	63	121	248	293	25.4	41.3
Clonmel R. D. Total	85	514	257	189	298	694	117	1555	31	121	138	391	158	839	1271	2394	3289	35.0	38.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*b*) Ballymacarbry	18	90	35	28	40	141	2	246	17	10	18	98	28	171	273	417	566	41.0	48.2
(*b*) Graignagower	20	95	35	35	50	91	1	212	10	35	38	132	33	248	354	460	672	53.9	52.7
(*b*) Gurteen	20	100	49	37	52	98	20	256	1	36	54	94	37	222	271	478	670	46.4	40.4
Kilmacomma	6	54	27	8	38	85	14	172	3	7	.	7	4	21	114	193	385	10.9	29.6
Kilronan	3	40	23	9	14	104	7	157	.	.	.	2	.	2	74	159	193	1.3	38.3
(*b*) St. Mary's	18	135	88	72	104	175	73	512	.	33	28	58	56	175	185	687	803	25.5	23.0
(*b*) **Dungarvan U. D.**	.	1030	559	529	825	1380	178	3471	208	85	170	436	202	1101	1648	4572	4977	24.1	33.1
Dungarvan R. D. Total	301	1719	274	509	916	1138	69	2906	534	588	732	2153	779	4786	5977	7692	9259	62.2	64.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*a*) Ardmore	17	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	43	55	143	45	313	307	313	378	100.0	81.2
(*a*) Ballymacart	26	101	15	17	28	12	.	72	30	51	91	182	45	399	435	471	539	84.7	80.7
(*b*) Bohadoon	8	82	16	64	77	69	.	226	8	8	21	88	31	156	322	382	473	40.8	68.1
(*b*) Cappagh	14	83	1	.	73	58	.	132	29	51	27	96	34	237	253	369	458	64.2	55.2
(*b*) Carriglea	14	86	32	70	78	114	6	300	5	7	20	59	20	111	294	411	573	27.0	51.3
(*b*) Clonea	31	154	59	97	110	167	12	445	30	18	20	81	74	223	458	668	794	33.4	57.7
(*b*) Colligan	16	95	7	58	95	79	6	245	34	16	51	142	20	263	403	508	670	51.8	60.1
(*a*) Coumaraglin	10	92	.	.	3	2	.	5	75	53	72	176	39	415	349	420	495	98.8	70.5
(*b*) Dromana	11	144	42	23	67	192	24	348	13	58	24	44	52	191	192	539	650	35.4	29.5
(*b*) Dromore	11	135	28	78	130	164	9	409	21	14	15	115	61	226	421	635	670	35.6	62.8
(*b*) Dungarvan Rural	34	77	12	48	75	79	6	220	27	6	25	79	24	161	281	381	459	42.3	61.2
(*b*) Keereen	13	64	20	34	32	49	6	141	19	8	18	62	31	138	170	279	295	49.5	57.6
(*a*) Knockaunbrandaun	9	55	.	.	15	13	.	28	31	38	39	104	34	246	230	274	331	89.8	69.5
(*b*) Modelligo	20	61	3	1	46	46	.	96	16	27	20	87	29	179	258	275	370	65.1	69.7
(*a*) Mountstuart	13	45	10	2	2	2	.	16	.	9	17	91	19	136	130	152	158	89.5	82.3

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Division.	No. of Town-lands.	No. of House-holds.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1925	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident 1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1911
WATERFORD CO.—*con.*																			
Dungarvan R. D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's.—*con.*																			
(*a*) Ringville	28	205	.	.	.	6	.	6	95	111	143	359	119	827	869	833	994	99.3	87.4
(*a*) Seskinan	13	97	25	15	38	60	.	138	45	36	57	159	65	362	420	500	641	72.4	65.5
(*b*) Whitechurch	13	66	4	2	47	26	.	79	29	34	17	86	37	203	185	282	311	72.0	59.5
Kilmacthomas R. D. Total	172	1294	891	660	975	1697	213	4436	54	236	160	659	413	1522	2616	5958	6830	25.5	38.3
D.E.D's—																			
(*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	21	22	44	104	286	290	15.4	35.9
(*b*) Carrigcastle	7	69	26	33	36	119	17	231	.	.	.	18	19	37	134	268	303	13.8	44.2
(*b*) Comeragh	11	100	54	38	47	56	19	214	2	32	38	99	45	216	250	430	467	50.2	53.5
(*b*) Dunhill	9	40	50	26	29	59	7	171	.	20	4	16	14	54	69	225	235	24.0	29.4
(*b*) Fews	7	60	36	24	47	33	2	142	.	4	16	69	18	107	124	249	252	43.0	49.2
(*b*) Fox's Castle	21	86	77	75	92	127	8	379	1	2	4	47	22	76	205	455	454	16.7	45.2
(*b*) Gardenmorris	10	91	40	21	59	111	12	243	16	45	18	41	33	153	150	396	460	38.6	32.6
(*b*) Georgestown	5	27	13	2	16	44	3	78	2	15	6	13	9	45	58	123	177	36.6	32.8
(*b*) Kilbarrymeaden	5	37	44	21	20	69	6	160	.	17	8	3	11	39	67	199	188	19.6	35.6
(*b*) Kilmacthomas	14	169	131	90	158	266	27	672	1	38	19	62	41	161	342	833	1121	19.3	30.5
(*b*) Knockmahon	12	111	77	81	89	174	44	465	2	2	2	11	16	33	126	498	560	6.6	22.5
(*b*) Mountkennedy	16	105	57	44	80	83	6	270	14	15	20	102	50	201	318	471	533	42.7	59.7
(*b*) Newtown	10	80	55	41	65	105	10	276	5	14	10	27	40	96	125	372	393	25.8	31.8
(*b*) Stradbally	16	138	123	83	98	188	26	518	10	9	5	55	44	123	255	641	647	19.2	39.4
(*b*) Tinnasaggart	5	24	11	10	6	29	3	59	.	.	3	21	3	27	74	86	94	31.4	78.7
Lismore R. D. Total	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.—																			
Ballyduff	6	87	71	62	65	133	17	348	.	1	5	27	34	67	218	415	571	16.1	38.2
(*b*) Ballyhane	21	79	17	24	66	78	14	199	21	27	30	59	18	155	218	354	422	43.8	51.7
(*b*) Ballyin	44	180	95	91	127	224	16	553	3	20	23	129	73	248	481	801	910	31.0	52.9
(*a*) Ballynamult	13	76	.	.	11	28	.	39	41	34	58	136	49	318	317	357	414	89.1	76.6
Ballysaggartmore	18	113	47	90	109	249	48	543	.	.	.	2	7	9	282	552	608	1.6	46.4
(*b*) Cappoquin	51	399	118	180	310	448	56	1112	120	18	98	322	121	679	938	1791	2241	37.9	41.9
Castlerichard	26	126	70	66	114	226	62	538	.	.	3	6	.	9	134	547	551	1.6	24.3
Drumroe	21	97	67	58	64	158	16	363	8	9	11	36	21	85	183	448	460	19.0	39.8
Gortnapeaky	8	38	16	21	65	49	1	152	.	.	2	12	31	45	90	197	230	22.8	39.1
(*b*) Kilcockan	23	98	41	27	58	108	1	235	5	30	11	83	62	191	251	426	503	44.8	49.9
Kilwatermoy East	11	56	24	16	23	100	13	176	.	1	2	6	7	16	98	192	264	8.3	37.1
Kilwatermoy West	14	230	22	40	40	88	16	206	.	3	2	13	6	24	79	230	248	10.4	31.9
Lismore Rural	31	163	95	101	120	276	30	622	.	13	13	32	25	83	393	705	916	11.8	42.9
Lismore Urban	15	325	166	135	272	551	94	1218	2	9	23	36	17	87	300	1305	1474	6.7	20.4
Mocollop	10	65	23	31	71	131	11	267	.	.	.	9	27	36	150	303	432	11.9	34.7
(*b*) Modelligo	25	87	.	1	95	51	.	147	23	74	33	106	41	277	349	424	544	65.3	64.2
Tallow	27	270	125	149	216	410	94	994	.	6	11	27	33	77	273	1071	1212	7.2	22.5
Waterford R. D. Total	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.—																			
Ballynakill	13	152	108	92	167	286	35	688	2	5	12	7	11	37	95	725	764	5.1	12.4
Drumcannon	9	40	19	20	12	84	7	142	11	5	4	6	11	37	47	179	218	20.7	21.6
Faithlegg	29	334	147	141	290	595	141	1314	2	14	25	11	4	56	77	1370	1637	4.1	4.7
Islandikane	21	163	82	85	126	288	31	612	10	.	6	19	56	91	247	703	797	12.9	31.0
Kilbarry	9	27	20	9	40	81	3	153	.	2	1	4	3	10	23	163	188	6.1	12.2
Killea	15	166	35	45	80	254	94	508	.	4	9	4	5	22	54	530	774	4.2	7.0
(*b*) Killoteran	7	63	24	27	31	122	5	209	11	24	11	22	9	77	36	286	301	26.9	12.0
Kilmacleague	9	51	16	27	29	96	13	181	.	1	1	5	26	33	71	214	308	15.4	23.1
Kilmeadan	13	152	54	53	111	309	27	554	7	34	16	23	10	90	100	644	743	14.0	13.5
Newcastle	12	72	49	52	62	126	19	308	1	7	4	9	9	30	81	338	360	8.9	22.5
Pembrokestown	14	64	41	36	48	131	13	269	8	1	2	6	20	37	100	306	357	12.1	28.0
Rathmoylan	16	142	28	54	65	225	48	420	2	.	1	10	18	31	97	451	620	6.9	15.6
(*b*) Reisk	25	142	67	21	71	262	18	439	23	49	46	38	35	191	154	630	713	30.3	21.6
Tramore	17	583	289	276	413	1042	147	2167	35	24	42	30	44	175	253	2342	2195	7.5	11.5
Waterford Rural	24	96	93	77	90	234	25	519	.	1	4	.	7	12	58	531	615	2.3	9.4
Woodstown	16	107	38	56	82	186	39	401	1	.	.	3	2	6	36	407	562	1.5	6.4

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-lands	No. of House holds.	Non Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.							Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident		Irish Speakers as % of Population.	
			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	1925	1911	1925	1911
WATERFORD CO.—*con.*																			
Youghal R. D. Total	134	821	272	229	281	546	39	1367	75	184	284	1012	422	1977	2651	3344	4101	59.1	64.6
D.E.D's—																			
(*a*) Ardmore	11	137	41	18	34	39	7	139	12	43	64	195	83	397	460	536	762	74.1	60.4
(*a*) Ballyheeny	12	115	77	45	51	135	11	319	.	7	10	94	51	162	269	481	503	33.7	53.5
(*a*) Clashmore	14	138	48	75	95	157	12	387	.	2	9	105	70	186	427	573	645	32.5	66.2
(*a*) Glenwilliam	10	44	2	.	.	2	.	4	12	23	31	83	16	165	195	169	233	97.6	83.7
(*a*) Grallagh	19	74	37	33	19	11	1	101	3	10	14	123	37	187	264	288	321	64.9	82.2
(*a*) Grange	21	70	11	20	6	11	1	49	20	42	59	141	41	303	280	352	369	86.1	75.9
(*a*) Kinsalebeg	22	131	8	12	23	41	3	87	25	44	71	185	79	404	470	491	699	82.3	67.2
(*b*) Templemichael	25	112	48	26	53	150	4	281	3	13	26	86	45	173	286	454	569	38.1	50.3
SLIGO CO.	935	10263	4892	5260	8290	16646	4826	39914	738	1490	906	793	828	4755	11959	44669	50902	10.6	23.5
Boyle R. D. Total	265	2522	1071	1469	2155	4266	1380	10341	63	150	75	32	18	338	2081	10679	12593	3.2	16.5
D.E.D's—																			
Aghanagh	24	143	68	73	115	246	74	576	.	.	1	1	1	3	36	579	688	0.5	5.2
Ballynashee	12	167	98	106	130	293	70	697	.	13	11	5	5	34	202	731	816	4.7	24.8
Coolavin	9	339	140	187	245	564	195	1331	.	.	3	4	4	11	258	1342	1630	0.8	15.8
Cuilmore	17	296	125	186	270	503	174	1258	.	.	.	1	1	2	219	1260	1492	0.2	14.7
Drumrat	40	190	79	119	163	328	98	787	1	28	7	5	1	42	131	829	967	5.1	13.5
Kilfree	9	203	106	129	178	327	96	836	.	.	.	.	.	.	275	836	1127	.	24.4
Killadoon	26	167	52	108	209	302	91	762	.	.	2	1	1	4	273	766	871	0.5	31.3
Killaraght	24	264	105	115	210	453	154	1037	.	3	3	1	.	7	126	1044	1288	0.7	9.8
Kilmactranny	31	183	68	142	197	275	101	783	.	4	3	2	1	10	105	793	875	1.3	12.0
Kilshalvy	36	200	30	9	132	382	84	637	62	98	40	6	2	208	107	845	957	24.6	11.2
Shancough	5	84	70	70	53	153	38	384	.	4	3	1	1	9	191	393	450	2.3	42.4
Templevanny	13	161	86	131	139	241	104	701	.	.	2	2	1	5	109	706	847	0.7	12.9
Toomour	19	125	44	94	114	199	101	552	.	.	.	3	.	3	49	555	585	0.5	8.4
Dromore West R. D. Total	249	2431	1385	1511	2285	4120	1143	10444	36	26	52	85	157	356	2490	10800	12103	3.3	20.6
D.E.D's—																			
Aughris	16	107	40	21	49	175	57	342	.	.	2	3	1	6	135	348	432	1.7	31.3
Buncrowey	17	147	89	110	114	266	58	637	.	4	3	3	1	11	168	648	769	1.7	21.8
Castleconor East	5	115	67	123	154	211	22	577	.	.	3	9	19	31	234	608	653	5.1	36.9
Castleconor West	27	213	132	155	201	371	83	942	1	.	.	20	30	51	232	993	1109	5.1	20.9
Dromard East	13	93	42	35	64	156	47	344	.	.	.	.	1	1	51	345	380	0.3	13.4
Dromard West	16	88	28	27	72	160	50	337	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	337	395	.	26.1
Dromore	10	146	31	61	141	242	53	528	.	1	10	4	2	17	83	545	734	3.1	11.3
Easky East	22	184	106	99	224	313	76	818	1	.	4	2	11	18	141	836	876	2.2	16.1
Easky West	16	331	206	236	341	568	177	1528	17	3	12	8	15	55	370	1583	1821	3.5	20.3
Kilglass	21	229	165	165	223	363	120	1036	8	6	4	20	33	71	221	1107	1231	6.4	18.0
Mallagheruse	8	31	23	17	21	63	24	148	.	.	.	.	2	2	45	150	148	1.3	30.4
Rathmacurkey	7	226	182	202	320	346	138	1188	9	8	7	6	15	45	314	1233	1323	3.6	23.7
Skreen	11	96	42	50	53	166	52	363	.	.	1	3	2	6	87	369	389	1.6	22.4
Templeboy North	15	107	61	61	79	194	50	445	.	1	4	2	11	18	102	463	509	3.9	20.0
Templeboy South	9	97	51	53	86	132	64	386	.	3	1	2	8	14	36	400	490	3.5	7.3
Toberpatrick East	21	91	58	42	69	165	28	362	.	.	.	.	3	3	89	365	373	0.8	23.9
Toberpatrick West	15	130	62	54	74	229	44	463	.	.	1	3	3	7	79	470	471	1.5	16.8
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	20.3
D.E.D's—																			
Ballymote	33	431	127	9	323	760	195	1414	126	234	63	16	1	440	188	1854	1972	23.7	9.5
Ballynakill	24	177	122	89	131	323	86	751	6	43	9	3	5	66	155	817	857	8.1	18.1
Bricklieve	19	107	29	14	86	173	65	367	33	56	10	4	.	103	30	470	472	21.9	6.4
Carrickbanagher	11	199	103	79	162	328	85	757	25	52	41	6	4	128	73	885	1036	14.5	7.0
Drumcolumb	14	209	85	103	176	329	130	823	.	22	15	10	3	50	418	873	1055	5.7	39.6
Drumfin	17	133	78	49	111	237	92	567	6	26	15	6	2	55	185	622	713	8.8	25.9
Lakeview	22	144	106	95	108	247	66	622	2	18	8	1	.	29	134	651	683	4.5	19.6
Lisconny	17	121	43	44	80	231	48	446	17	41	38	4	3	103	156	549	535	18.8	29.2
Riverstown	21	184	87	107	165	300	113	772	.	7	4	4	.	15	324	787	881	1.9	36.8

(*a*) Irish Speaking. (*b*) Partly 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.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town-lands.	No. of House-holds.	Non-Irish Speakers. Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total. 1925	Irish Speakers. 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	Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident. 1925	1911	Irish Speakers as % of Population. 1925	1911
SLIGO CO.—*con.*																			
Tobercurry R. D. Total	243	3605	1656	1691	2508	5332	1423	12610	424	815	576	622	635	3072	5725	15682	18002	19.6	31.8
D.E.D's—																			
Achonry East	6	290	208	246	238	423	163	1278	.	.	2	4	23	29	623	1307	1447	2.2	43.0
Achonry West	9	466	257	388	460	622	264	1991	4	4	8	11	67	94	1071	2085	2348	4.5	45.6
(*b*) Aclare	9	169	54	76	81	132	6	349	28	71	86	164	56	405	502	754	916	53.7	54.8
Annagh	12	98	26	41	72	144	75	358	.	15	3	.	.	18	15	376	417	4.8	3.6
Banada	19	353	200	289	325	472	151	1437	24	38	17	35	107	221	1041	1658	1996	13.3	52.2
Branchfield	4	44	24	17	20	73	25	159	15	21	5	2	1	44	40	203	173	21.7	23.1
(*b*) Breencorragh	11	110	65	83	53	113	6	320	15	9	15	69	50	158	363	478	563	33.1	64.5
Carrownaskeagh	7	72	20	16	33	126	24	219	28	45	15	4	8	100	49	319	329	31.3	14.9
Cartron	14	98	28	19	69	182	34	332	42	69	23	3	3	140	60	472	469	29.7	12.8
Cloonacool	6	116	69	76	69	178	61	453	6	6	10	11	22	55	100	508	538	10.8	18.6
Cloonoghill	21	124	28	5	73	233	45	384	47	67	25	6	2	147	66	531	564	27.7	11.7
Coolaney	13	162	22	9	97	252	60	440	57	73	48	15	22	215	59	655	788	32.8	7.5
Glendarragh	6	118	66	61	81	153	35	396	.	.	7	16	56	79	137	475	601	16.6	22.8
(*b*) Kilmacteige	9	161	66	71	81	151	17	386	32	43	42	118	81	316	494	702	851	45.0	58.0
Kilturra	13	129	32	8	83	228	84	435	33	65	18	1	6	123	39	558	573	22.0	6.8
Leitrim	9	218	109	93	105	380	58	745	2	29	45	40	31	147	236	892	1014	16.5	23.3
Loughil	3	35	29	27	31	54	14	155	.	1	1	.	8	10	28	165	183	6.1	15.3
Owenmore	21	108	12	2	56	164	76	310	18	49	16	2	2	87	61	397	490	21.9	12.4
Streamstown	17	150	92	52	85	289	48	566	3	23	20	3	11	60	91	626	639	9.6	14.2
Temple	11	92	29	6	64	137	55	291	19	40	15	2	.	76	20	367	405	20.7	4.9
Tobercurry	23	492	220	106	332	826	122	1606	51	147	155	116	79	548	630	2154	2698	25.4	23.4
ROSCOMMON CO.	468	6102	3426	3412	4574	9963	3035	24410	267	693	623	396	484	2463	5532	26873	31554	9.2	17.5
Castlereagh R. D. Total	468	6102	3426	3412	4574	9963	3035	24410	267	693	623	396	484	2463	5532	26873	31554	9.2	17.5
D.E.D's—																			
Artagh North	18	455	223	208	328	719	274	1752	13	30	20	12	10	85	255	1837	2375	4.6	10.7
Artagh South	20	302	155	197	224	461	185	1222	18	22	13	2	3	58	198	1280	1609	4.5	12.3
Ballaghaderreen	42	766	424	533	775	1177	315	3224	4	25	54	81	150	314	1454	3538	4248	8.9	34.2
Ballinlough	42	488	365	358	376	757	246	2102	3	6	5	7	6	27	432	2129	2678	1.3	16.1
Ballintober	34	248	156	149	184	501	116	1106	.	11	8	8	6	33	72	1139	1283	2.9	5.6
Baslick	10	100	34	1	28	162	52	277	33	62	59	8	1	163	59	440	594	37.0	9.9
Bellanagare	28	329	129	159	239	553	193	1273	.	.	1	2	4	7	90	1280	1482	0.5	6.1
Buckhill	11	264	191	196	217	390	140	1134	.	25	24	8	9	66	226	1200	1416	5.5	16.0
Carrowduff	16	115	73	52	72	210	59	466	.	8	5	23	5	41	15	507	345	8.1	4.3
Castleplunket	32	198	142	129	139	332	71	813	2	31	19	38	17	107	34	920	534	11.6	6.4
Castlereagh	39	537	251	131	336	918	241	1877	114	199	214	78	16	621	289	2498	2916	24.9	9.9
Castleteheen	13	101	94	63	50	174	50	431	1	15	12	4	7	39	36	470	419	8.3	8.6
Cloonfower	19	257	149	169	150	450	156	1074	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	1074	1245	0.0	14.4
Coolougher	27	281	128	83	140	428	203	982	32	120	84	29	17	282	182	1264	1592	22.0	11.4
Edmondstown	16	279	155	190	221	405	129	1100	.	62	32	24	70	188	442	1288	1520	14.6	29.1
Fairymount	17	288	139	140	186	480	159	1104	15	31	22	2	3	73	265	1177	1442	6.2	18.4
Frenchpark	25	291	185	152	228	511	132	1208	.	.	1	2	1	4	116	1212	1305	0.3	8.9
Kiltulagh	42	447	257	313	446	727	150	1893	3	9	25	57	150	244	984	2137	2694	11.4	36.5
Loughglinn	17	356	176	189	235	608	164	1372	29	37	25	11	9	111	204	1483	1857	7.5	11.0
LIMERICK CO.	345	5323	3442	3250	4628	9317	1950	22587	407	782	778	758	499	3224	5312	25811	27610	12.5	19.2
Glin R. D. Total	40	707	483	528	677	1296	303	3287	13	85	103	41	21	263	414	3550	4016	7.4	10.3
D.E.D's—																			
Fleanmore	5	63	47	38	77	104	43	309	4	10	2	.	3	19	19	328	392	5.8	4.8
Glin	19	302	219	195	280	502	157	1353	9	74	99	40	11	233	186	1586	1748	14.7	10.6
Kilfergus	7	166	128	132	175	329	62	826	.	1	2	1	7	11	94	837	937	1.3	10.0
Kilmoylan	9	176	89	163	145	361	41	799	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	799	939	.	12.2
Newcastle R. D. Total	305	4616	2959	2722	3951	8021	1647	19300	394	697	675	717	478	2961	4898	22261	23594	13.3	20.8
D.E.D's—																			
Abbeyfeale	10	327	127	131	254	521	55	1088	95	144	91	59	85	474	421	1562	1793	30.3	23.5
Ardagh	29	193	148	129	209	322	128	936	1	.	4	1	.	6	124	942	955	0.6	13.0
Ballintober	11	91	92	88	116	202	41	539	.	3	2	2	3	10	106	549	522	1.8	20.3
Ballynoe West	8	76	64	43	51	167	40	365	.	7	5	3	3	18	48	383	337	4.7	14.2
Boola	4	57	31	42	58	110	14	255	.	.	.	2	2	4	59	259	273	1.5	21.6

(*b*) Partly 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.

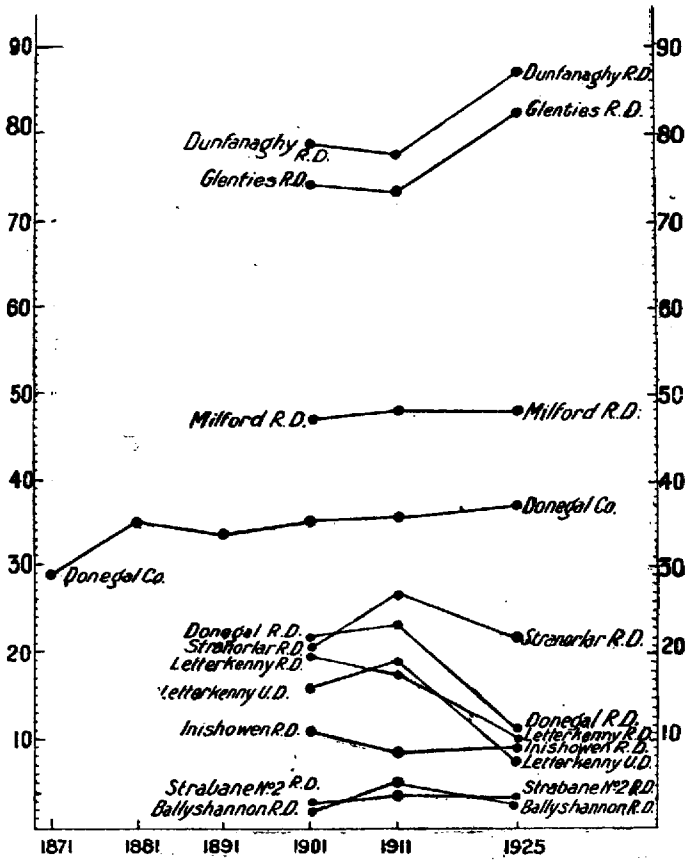
Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Townlands.	No. of Households.	Non-Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.							Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident		Irish Speakers as % of Population.	
			Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and 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	1925	1911	1925	1911
LIMERICK CO.—*con.*																			
Newcastle R D.—*con.*																			
D.E.D's—*con.*																			
Broadford	14	188	137	121	135	387	33	813	.	3	6	6	.	15	192	828	912	1.8	21.1
Caher	4	106	51	73	82	137	27	370	43	53	30	31	47	204	230	574	619	35.5	37.2
Cleanglass	7	94	62	53	89	168	45	417	.	13	8	2	5	28	138	445	496	6.3	27.8
Cloncagh	12	68	38	35	51	127	29	280	1	7	4	2	.	14	13	294	369	4.8	3.5
Danganbeg	12	90	56	42	108	174	20	400	3	16	27	22	3	71	74	471	467	15.1	15.8
Dromcolliher	20	248	130	161	199	392	136	1018	4	6	6	8	2	26	226	1044	1079	2.5	20.9
Dromtrasna	5	205	91	66	193	378	47	775	70	123	74	46	38	351	413	1126	1185	31.2	34.9
Feenagh	9	111	62	51	114	215	19	461	19	28	34	11	1	93	101	554	522	16.8	19.3
Garryduff	5	66	43	18	37	94	9	201	6	26	19	31	20	102	71	303	332	33.7	21.4
Glenagower	10	188	161	141	208	382	66	958	.	13	18	15	29	75	63	1033	567	7.3	11.1
Glengort	4	108	76	80	106	190	55	507	.	1	3	4	10	18	254	525	1109	3.4	22.9
Glensharrold	5	130	79	53	87	224	84	527	5	6	9	11	5	36	92	563	658	6.4	14.0
Kilmeedy	10	110	91	71	78	213	36	489	.	3	10	4	6	23	52	512	518	4.5	10.0
Knockaderry	13	108	66	45	97	200	48	456	.	14	11	5	2	32	69	488	472	6.6	14.6
Mahoonagh	10	103	69	64	85	185	38	441	.	.	3	2	2	7	54	448	457	1.6	11.8
Monagay	21	294	167	129	176	547	98	1117	6	46	49	19	39	159	339	1276	1423	12.5	23.8
Mountcollins	5	142	38	157	188	114	13	510	65	20	25	81	54	245	212	755	814	32.5	26.0
Mountplummer	10	121	63	65	94	196	60	478	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	478	525	.	17.9
Newcastle Rural	26	145	4	9	16	16	7	52	46	83	145	269	69	612	131	664	728	92.2	18.0
Newcastle Urban	14	468	305	196	372	898	141	1912	24	55	82	57	15	233	401	2145	2585	10.9	15.5
Port	3	130	138	133	129	250	57	707	2	10	2	7	14	35	192	742	657	4.7	29.2
Rathronan	9	250	267	209	235	470	116	1297	2	1	1	7	8	19	254	1316	1311	1.4	19.4
Rosskagh	6	127	84	101	89	232	55	561	2	6	1	7	1	17	94	578	599	2.9	15.7
Templeglentan	9	272	219	216	295	510	130	1370	.	10	6	3	15	34	381	1404	1310	2.4	29.1
TIPPERARY CO.	**277**	**2596**	**1225**	**1218**	**2183**	**4634**	**928**	**10188**	**216**	**221**	**177**	**477**	**333**	**1424**	**2988**	**11612**	**14737**	**12.3**	**20.3**
Clogheen R. D. Total	277	2596	1225	1218	2183	4634	928	10188	216	221	177	477	333	1424	2988	11612	14737	12.3	20.3
D.E.D's—																			
Ardfinnan	30	182	107	114	171	342	57	791	5	2	6	39	30	82	228	873	987	9.4	23.1
(*b*) Ballybacon	11	101	6	18	39	89	8	160	38	40	53	101	78	310	369	470	582	66.0	63.4
Ballyporeen	18	268	122	115	211	584	98	1130	11	38	16	3	10	78	301	1208	1443	6.5	20.9
Burncourt	20	105	77	75	127	177	59	515	.	3	.	2	1	6	119	521	538	1.2	22.1
Caher	16	214	114	93	195	419	96	917	.	6	13	9	5	33	111	950	1486	3.5	7.5
Clogheen	16	322	157	157	226	589	147	1276	33	3	4	20	15	75	349	1351	1935	5.6	18.0
Coolagarranroe	4	161	76	67	136	302	58	639	4	23	12	16	29	84	230	723	858	11.6	26.8
Derrygrath	21	142	64	64	117	236	44	525	4	2	2	8	14	30	95	555	690	5.4	13.8
Kilcommon	14	342	194	158	281	632	126	1391	.	.	5	2	4	11	115	1402	2109	0.8	5.5
Kilcoran	21	118	41	47	145	211	53	497	1	8	11	12	5	37	136	534	689	6.9	19.7
Mortlestown	23	96	45	65	97	177	43	427	.	.	1	.	3	4	41	431	476	0.9	8.6
(*b*) Newcastle	11	155	66	57	105	118	3	349	60	30	32	218	88	428	459	777	815	55.1	56.3
Tubbrid	30	150	25	22	117	298	51	513	44	66	21	11	20	162	163	675	847	24.0	9.2
Tullaghmelan	30	158	96	113	149	303	45	706	.	.	1	32	17	50	160	756	813	6.6	19.7
Tullaghorton	12	82	35	53	67	157	40	352	16	.	.	4	14	34	112	386	469	8.8	23.9

(*b*) Partly Irish Speaking.

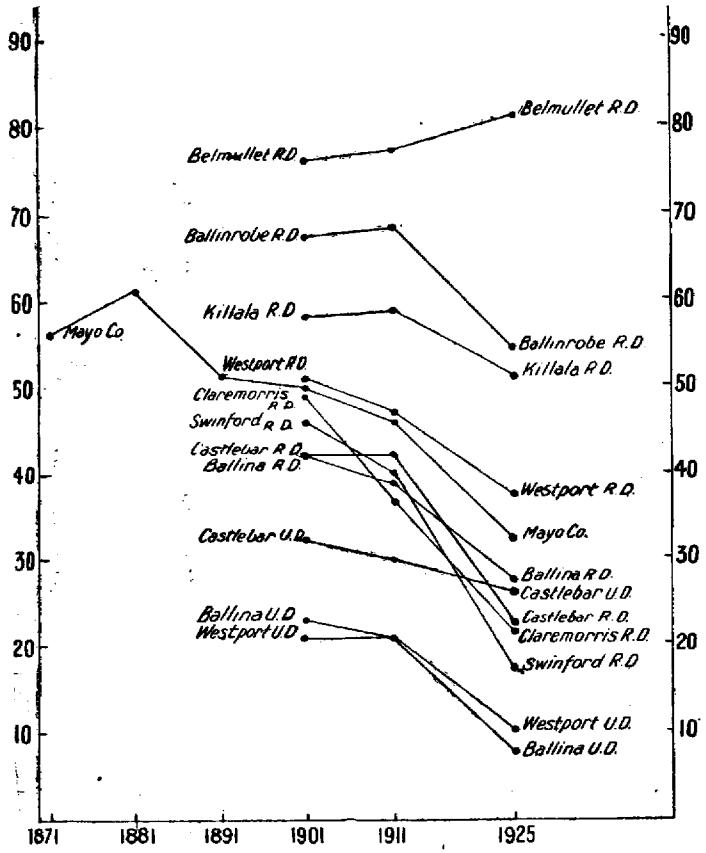
SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

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 1871 to 1925, and by Urban and Rural District from 1901 to 1925.

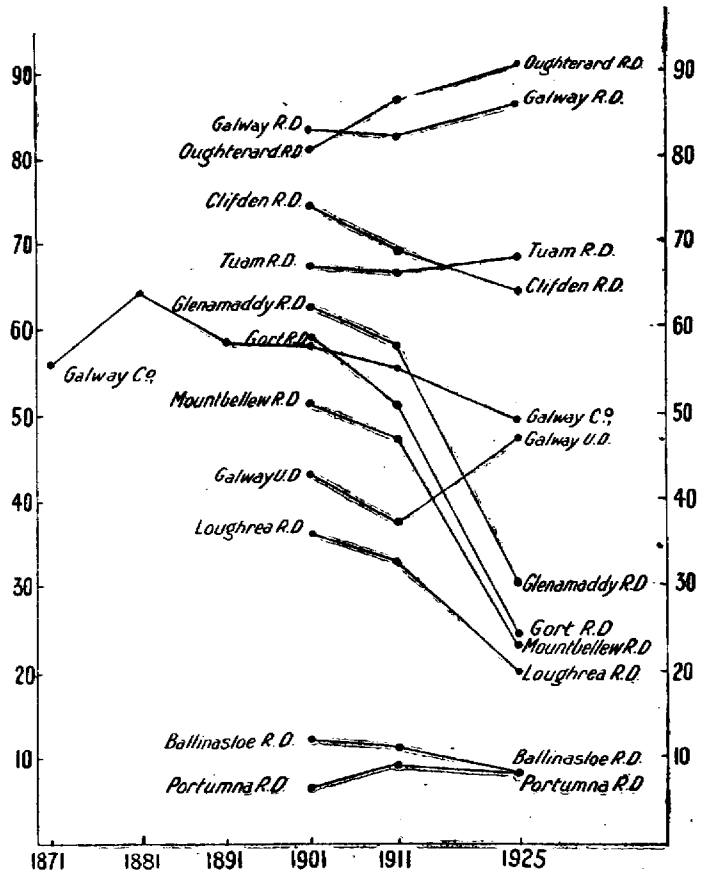
COUNTY DONEGAL.



COUNTY MAYO.



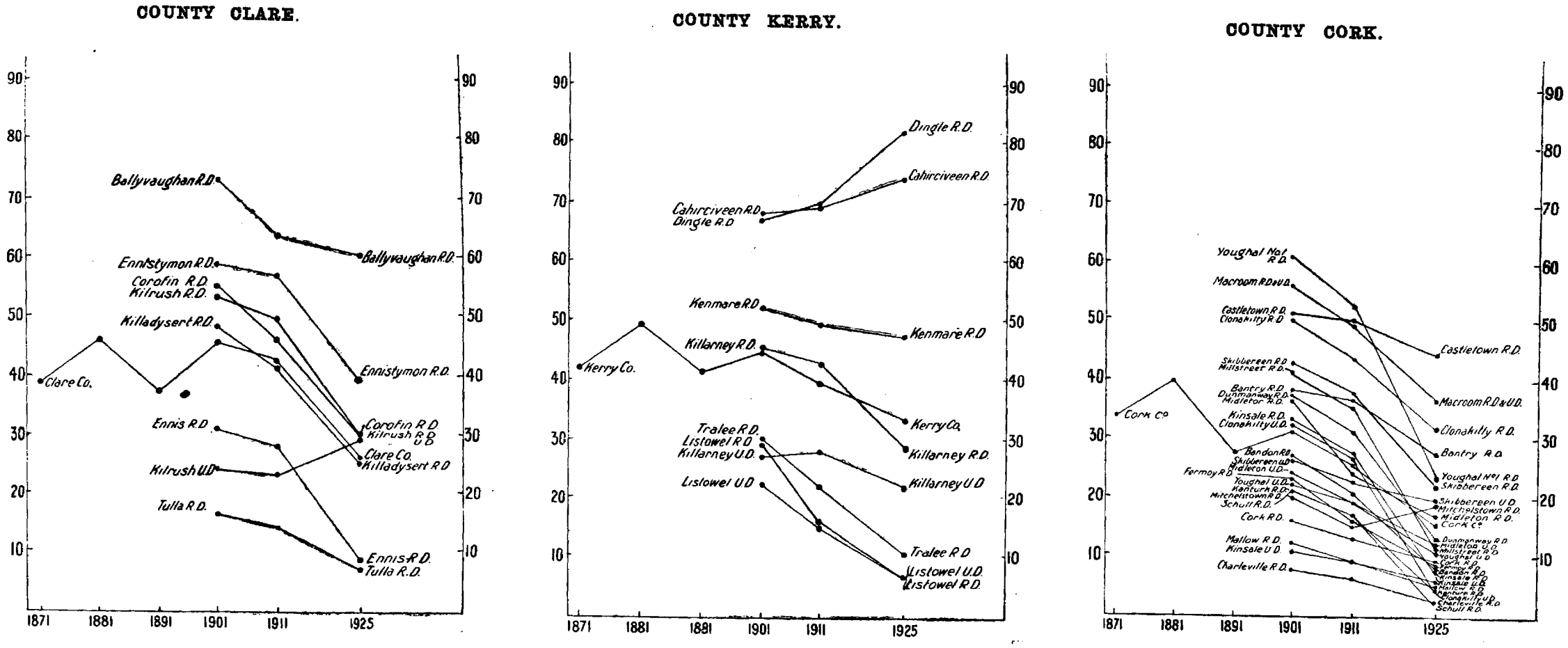
COUNTY GALWAY.



Note.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of 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.



NOTE.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of 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.

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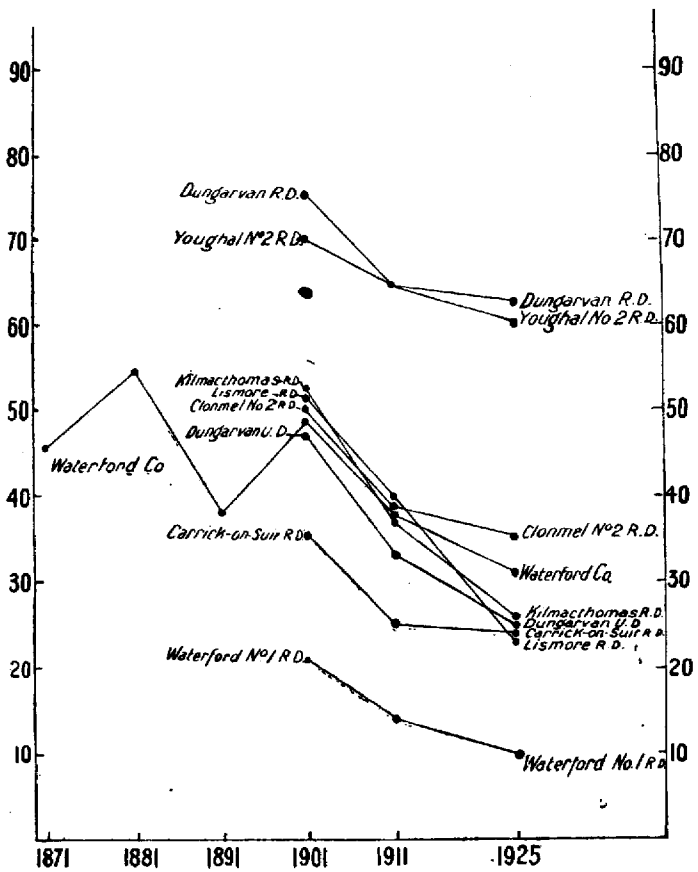
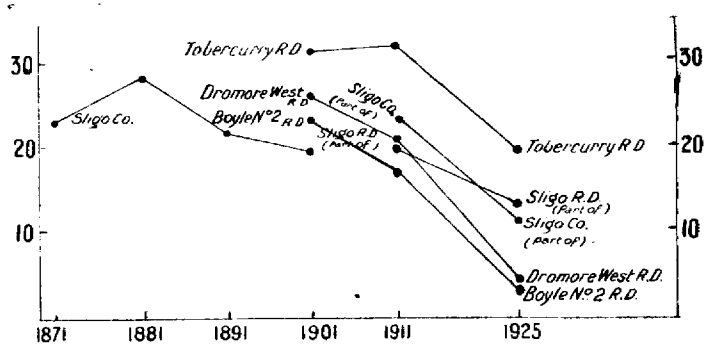
SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

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.

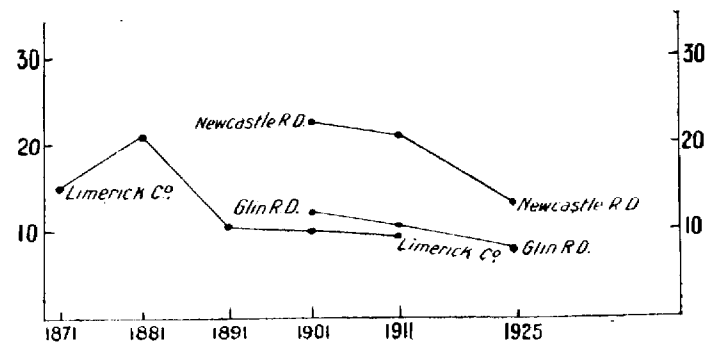
COUNTY WATERFORD.



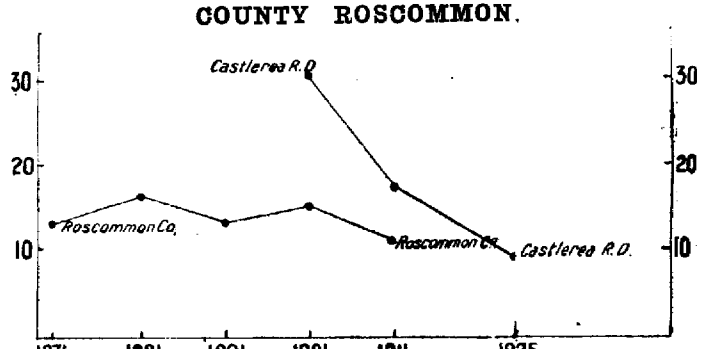
COUNTY SLIGO.



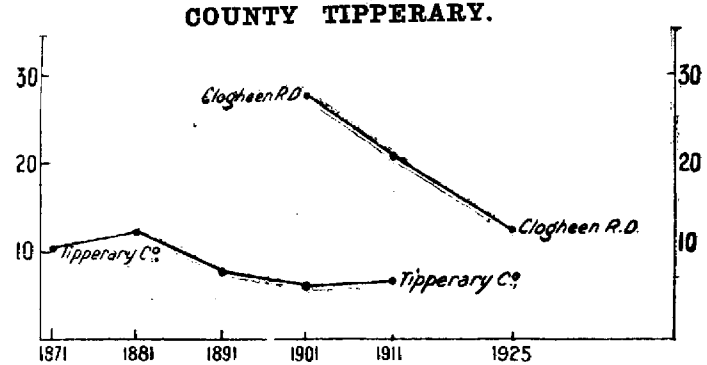
COUNTY LIMERICK.



COUNTY ROSCOMMON.



COUNTY TIPPERARY.



Note.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of 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.

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 Subject.		£ s. d.
1901 (Calendar Year)	109	955 0 0
1902 do.	341	3,050 10 0
1903 do.	695	7,220 0 0
1904 do.	1,185	12,069 4 1
1905 do.	1,204	11,551 0 6
1906 do.	1,410	13,843 19 11
Ordinary Subject.		
1906–7 (School Year)	553	2,124 7 4
Extra Subject.		
1907–8 (School Year)	1,507	10,227 16 8
1908–9 do.	1,592	11,601 12 7
1909–10 do.	1,631	10,760 10 7
1910–11 do.	1,448	9,164 19 10
1911–12 do.	1,381	8,388 16 7
1912–13 do.	1,485	8,735 14 6
1913–14 do.	1,509	9,405 10 7
1914–15 do.	1,448	9,807 18 3
1915–16 do.	1,452	10,184 17 8
1916–17 do.	1,426	9,840 9 4
1917–18 do.	1,442	10,561 11 5
1918–19 do.	1,261	9,185 13 4
1919–20 do.	1,524	10,867 13 1
1920–21 do.	1,560	16,265 13 8
1921–22 do.	1,879	20,576 15 11

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
		£ s. d.
1906–7	36	343 10 4
1907–8	106	1,538 15 0
1908–9	148	2,395 3 0
1909–10	158	2,501 1 1
1910–11	172	2,903 11 2
1911–12	185	3,130 16 4
1912–13	193	3,274 19 4
1913–14	205	3,593 16 6
1914–15	212	3,667 9 5
1915–16	225	3,865 1 2
1916–17	224	4,201 4 10
1917–18	228	3,796 1 1
1918–19	232	3,941 11 7
1919–20	230	3,813 17 0
1920–21	237	6,224 17 7
1921–22	239	6,869 15 10

Table III.—Number of Teachers holding the :

County	Ard Teastas	Bilingual Certificate	Ordinary Certificate	Unqualified in Irish	TOTAL
Irish Speaking Districts.					
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
Total ..	130	413	188	116	847
Percentage ..	15.3	48.8	22.2	13.7	—
Partly Irish Speaking Districts.					
Donegal	7	22	28	54	111
Mayo	10	79	106	176	371
*Galway	12	85	97	99	293
Clare	10	60	68	91	229
Kerry	32	77	58	90	257
Cork	14	54	83	102	253
Waterford	4	27	28	72	131
Sligo	—	2	1	7	10
Tipperary	—	2	2	10	14
Total	89	408	471	701	1,669
Percentage ..	5.3	24.5	28.2	42.0	—

Table IV.—Number of Teachers reported as :

County	Highly Efficient	Efficient	Non-Efficient	TOTAL
Irish Speaking Districts.				
Donegal	50	182	18	250
Mayo	25	76	12	113
Galway	78	189	22	289
Clare	4	8	4	16
Kerry	46	61	15	122
Cork	13	29	1	43
Waterford	4	25	5	34
Total	220	570	77	867
Percentage ..	25.4	65.7	8.9	—
Partly Irish Speaking Districts.				
Donegal	14	96	9	119
Mayo	98	235	31	364
*Galway	96	159	27	282
Clare	61	103	45	209
Kerry	69	144	33	246
Cork	96	147	8	251
Waterford	36	83	11	130
Sligo	2	7	1	10
Tipperary	1	13	—	14
Total ..	473	987	165	1,625
Percentage ..	29.1	60.7	10.2	—

* Including one school over the Roscommon border.

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

County	Number of Rooms													TOTAL
	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Irish Speaking Districts.														
Donegal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	32	86	127
Mayo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	27	29	57
Galway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	63	78	147
Clare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8
Kerry	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	3	26	23	56
Cork	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	7	21
Waterford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	19
Total	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	2	16	171	240	435
Partly Irish Speaking Districts.														
Donegal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	37	62
Mayo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	13	59	95	170
*Galway	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	57	45	118
Clare	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	8	39	53	105
Kerry	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	4	9	44	46	107
Cork	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	4	49	70	126
Waterford ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	20	26	52
Sligo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4
Tipperary ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Total ..	1	1	–	1	1	2	2	8	6	12	42	296	379	751

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

County	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 Speaking Districts.					
Donegal	97	21	14	132	—
Mayo	45	12	2	59	1
Galway	126	18	3	147	—
Clare	8	—	—	8	—
Kerry	48	3	7	58	—
Cork	17	2	2	21	—
Waterford	18	1	—	19	—
Total ..	359	57	28	444	1
Percentage ..	80.9	12.8	6.3	—	—
Partly Irish Speaking Districts.					
Donegal	46	10	7	63	—
Mayo	126	30	12	168	—
*Galway	100	14	6	120	—
Clare	78	22	7	107	—
Kerry	106	5	—	111	—
Cork	111	9	9	129	—
Waterford	43	5	4	52	—
Sligo	4	—	—	4	—
Tipperary	7	—	—	7	—
Total ..	621	95	45	761	—
Percentage ..	81.6	12.5	5.9	—	—

* 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.

		£	s.	d.
1924.				
April	Butter and Eggs ..	5	5	0
May	do. ..	5	15	0
,,	4 Pigs sold	25	0	0
June	Eggs and Butter ..	6	0	0
,,	Cattle	26	0	0
July	Eggs and Butter ..	5	5	0
Aug.	do. ..	4	15	0
,,	Premium for Poultry Station	6	0	0
Sept.	Eggs and Butter ..	4	10	0
Oct.	do. ..	3	15	0
,,	3 Pigs sold	22	0	0
Nov.	Butter and Eggs ..	3	10	0
,,	4 Pigs sold	4	0	0
Dec.	Butter and Eggs ..	2	15	0
1925.				
Jan.	Potatoes sold (4½ tons) ..	30	0	0
,,	Butter and Eggs ..	4	10	0
Feb.	do. ..	4	15	0
Mar.	do. ..	5	15	0
,,	6 Pigs sold	47	0	0
		216	10	0

PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
1924.				
April	Household Expenses ..	2	14	0
,,	Feeding stuffs	5	10	0
,,	Sundries	1	3	4
,,	Papers and Postage ..	0	5	4
May	Half year's rent	1	18	8
,,	Boots and Clothing ..	2	12	6
,,	Household expenses ..	6	0	9
,,	3 Pigs bought	3	7	6
,,	Papers and Postage ..	0	4	4
June	Household expenses ..	1	15	0
,,	Feeding stuffs	4	15	0
,,	Papers and Sundries ..	0	10	2
July	Household expenses ..	1	4	0
,,	Feeding stuffs	1	3	9
,,	Papers and Postage ..	0	4	4
Aug.	Household expenses ..	3	0	0
,,	Boots	1	5	0
,,	Sow bought	8	10	0
,,	Piggery erected	11	0	0
,,	Feeding stuffs	1	15	3
,,	Postage, etc.	0	4	6
Sept.	Feeding stuffs	12	10	0
,,	Household expenses ..	1	19	8
,,	Papers and Postage ..	0	3	8
,,	Sundries	1	5	0
Oct.	Household expenses ..	5	3	4
,,	Rates	2	18	0
,,	Boots	1	19	0
,,	Papers and Postage ..	0	3	2
Nov.	Rent	1	18	8
,,	Household expenses ..	2	14	6
,,	Clothes and shoes ..	2	3	6
,,	Papers and Postage ..	0	3	6
Dec.	Household expenses ..	2	17	0
,,	Clothes	4	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 ..	0	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	0	5	0
,,	Sundries	3	5	0
	Total ..	149	16	3
	Balance ..	66	13	9
		216	10	0

Live Stock.

1st April, 1924.	*31st March, 1925.*
3 Cows.	3 Cows.
3 Yearlings	3 Yearlings.
2 Calves.	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.

Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Officers serving in the above-mentioned Areas.						No. of Officers in each corresponding Class and Branch through the whole Saorstát service who are fluent Speakers of Irish and whose knowledge is:	
			Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:		Total Number of Officers serving.		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.		Acquired.	Native.
FINANCE.										
Ordnance Survey .	Field Staff:— Revisers and Levellers	5/- to 9/6 per diem	15	2	.	.	1	18	.	1
Public Works . .	Asst. Architects .	£200 to £450 . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	,, ,, (Temp.)	£7 to £8 p.w. .	2	1	1	.	.	4	.	.
	Clerks of Works .	£5 to £6 13s. (incl.)	10	1	.	.	.	11	1	.
	Archl. Assistant .	£4 15s. p.w. (incl.) .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Engineer . .	£40 p.m. (incl.) .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Land Loans Inspr. (Temp.)	£7 p.w. (incl.) .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Harbour Master .	£50 . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Typist (Temp.) .	39/- to 44/6 p.w. (incl.)	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Revenue Commissioners . .	(*Taxes.*)									
	Senr. Inspectors .	£750 to £900 . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Insprs. (Higher Gr.) .	£550 to £700 .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Insprs. . . .	£250 to £500 .	6	.	1	.	.	7	1	.
	,, (Asst.) . .	£150 to £250 .	1	1	2	1	.	5	4	.
	Tax Officers (High Gr.) (*a*)	£300 to £400	6	.	1	.	.	7	.	.
	,, ,, ,, (*b*)	£250 to £350								
	Tax Officers (Male) .	£200 to £250	9	2	1	.	.	12	.	.
	,, ,, ,,	£190 to £220								
	,, ,, (Female)	£135 to £160								
	Tax Clerk (Male) (*a*) .	£75 to £180 . .	18	6	.	3	1	28	3	1
	,, ,, ,, (*b*) .	£60 to £200 . .								
	,, ,, (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.)	60	2	.	1	1	64	1	1
	,, ,, (Female)	44/- to 63/6 according to grade.								
	Temporary Shorthand Typists	45/- to 57/- (Stan.) according to grade.	8	1	.	.	.	9	.	.
	(*Customs and Excise*)									
	Inspectors. . .	£650 to £750 .	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	3
	Surveyors . .	£500 to £600 .	7	1	.	6	2	16	9	4
	Officers (*a*) . .	£120 to £450 .	66	48	12	16	8	150	42	14
	,, (*b*) . .	£110 to £350 .								
	,, (*c*) . .	£90 to £350 . .								
	,, (*d*) . .	£120 to £250 .								
	Departmental Clerks (*a*)	£80 to £250 . .	1	9	1	1	1	13	3	1
	,, ,, (*b*)	£70 to £200 . .								
	Ch. Preventive Officers	£250 to £350 .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Preventive Officers .	£140 to £220 . / £160 to £250 .	11	.	.	.	.	13	1	.
	Preventive Men .	27/- to 54/- p.w. .	44	.	.	.	.	4	..	.
	,, ,, (Auxlry.)	60/- p.w. . .	6	7	.	1	3	57	2	3
	Temp. Clerks (Male) .	60/- to 88/- (Stan.)	13	10	2	.	.	25	4	1
	,, ,, (Female)	45/- to 61/6 (,,) according to grade.								
JUSTICE . . .	Justices Dist. Co. .		6	4	1	6	.	17	7	.
	Under Sheriffs . .		8	1	.	.	.	9	.	.
	Clerks of the Peace .		7	1	.	.	.	8	1	.
	and Members of their Staff		19	2	4	.	.	25	.	.

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.

Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Officers serving in the above-mentioned Areas.						No. of Officers in each corresponding Class and Branch through the whole Saorstát service who are fluent Speakers of Irish and whose knowledge is:	
			Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:				
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	Total Number of Officers serving.	Acquired.	Native.
JUSTICE.—*con.*										
General Prisons Board.	(*Ex-Headquarters*)									
	Governor, Cl. II	£300—£10 to £400	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	,, ,, III	£250—£10 to £300	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Clerk	53/- to 69/- p.w.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Storekeeper	53/- to 69/- p.w.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Clerk & Schoolmaster	35/- 1/6 to 50/-	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
	Engineer Class I.	59/- 2/- to 63/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	,, ,, II.	53/- 2/- to 57/-	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Ch. Warder	57/- 2/- to 69/-	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.
	Principal Warder	45/- 2/- to 53/-	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	1
	Warder	29/- to 43/-	30	.	.	.	.	30	.	2
	Warder Temp.	4/2 per day	18	.	.	.	1	19	.	3
	(*Female Staff*)									
	Matron Class II.	40/- 1/6 to 43/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Principal Wardress	36/- 1/6 to 39/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Wardress	24/- to 35/.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Wardress (Temp.)	3/5 per diem	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH	General Inspectors	2 £500 to £700 1 £550 (incl.)	.	2	.	1	.	3	1	.
	Engineering Insprs. (Temp.)	£500 (incl.)	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
	Auditor (Temp.)	1 £550 (incl.) 4 £500 (incl.)	1	2	1	1	.	5	1	.
National Health Insurance Commission	Divl. Inspectors	£450 to £550	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1
	Asst. Inspectors (Men)	£100 to £400	6	5	.	.	.	11	.	.
	,, ,, (Women)	£100 to £300	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.
	Temporary Assistant Inspectors (Men)	£4 3s. 6d. p.w.	1	1	.	1	.	3	1	1
	Clerk in Divisional Inspectors' Offices (Women)	38/- to 44/- p.w. 35/3 to 40/10 p.w.	. 1	1 .	. .	. .	. .	1 1	. .	. .
EDUCATION.										
Primary Education	Divisional Inspectors	£600—£25 to £700	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	2
	Inspectors Class I.	£500—£20 to £600	.	1	.	1	.	2	3	.
	,, ,, II.	£250—£20 to £500 (Men) £180—£15 to £400 (Women)	.	.	3	8	6	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 AGRICULTURE.										
Department of Agriculture	Agricul. Overseers	£150 to £250	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	,, ,, (Asst.)	£90 to £150	20	9	2	.	6	37	.	7
	Cow-testing Instructors	£120 to £200	2	1	1	.	.	4	.	.
	Horticultural Overseer	£150 to £250	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Marketing Inspectors	£120 to £250	2	.	2	.	1	5	.	1
	Dairy Produce Insprs.	£150 to £350	2	.	1	.		3	.	1
	Clonakilty Agricultural Station	Various	2	1	.	3	.	6	5	.
	Munster Institute, Cork	Various	7	.	.	1	.	8	2	.

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.

Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Officers serving in the above-mentioned Areas.						No. of Officers in each corresponding Class nd Branch through the whole Saorstát service who are fluent Speakers of Irish and whose knowledge is :	
			Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers. Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Non-fluent Speakers. Able to read and write Irish well.	Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is : Acquired.	Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is : Native.	Total Number of Officers serving.	Acquired.	Native.
LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.—*con.*										
	Athenry Agricultural Station	Various . .	.	3	1	1	.	5	2	.
	Veterinary Inspectors	£300 to £400 .	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	1
	Ship Inspector . .	£1 4s. 2d. p.w. .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
Land Commission	Asst. Commr. acting as Land Purchase Inspr.	£800 including subsistence	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Inspectors, Class I. .	£500—£20 to £600	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	Inspectors, Class II. .	£400—£20 to £500	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Tem Insprs. Gr. I. .	£600 . . .	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	,, ,, Gr. II.	£500 . . .	6	4	.	.	.	10	.	.
	Senr. Land Inspector .	£400—£25 to £600	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Transferred Offrs. (late) C. D. Bd.	Land Insprs. 1st Class	£400—£20 to £500	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	,, ,, 2nd ,,	£200—£20 to £400	11	.	.	1	.	12	1	.
	Asst. Insprs. 1st Class	£150—£15 to £200	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Re-sale Valuer . .	£200—£20 to £400	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Re sale Valuer Asst. 1st. Cl.	£130—£10 to £200	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	,, ,, ,, 2nd Cl.	£90—£10 to £120 .	5	.	.	.	1	6	.	1
	Surveyor . .	£130—£7 10s. to £200—£10 to £275	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
	,, . . .	£120—£10 to £240	3	.	.	2	.	5	5	.
	Surveyor (Temp.) .	£20 p.m. . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE . .	2nd Class Officer .	£400 to £500 .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
	Engineer Surveyor .	£300 to £500 .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	3rd Class Officer .	£200 to £400 .	4	1	.	.	.	5	.	1
	Industrial Inspector .	£150 to £400 .	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.
	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 Office	£90 to £180 . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Employment Clerk .	£52 to £180 . .	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
	,, ,, (F.)	£52 to £150 . .	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
	Temp. Executive .	£500 (incl.) . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Temp. Supt., Coast Life Saving	£170 to £200 .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Temp. Clerks (M.) .	Standard . .	20	3	.	.	.	23	.	.
	,, ,, (W.) .	,, . .	7	3	.	.	.	10	.	.
	Temp. J. S. O. . .	£170 to £200 .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
FISHERIES . .	Fishing Supts. . .	£200 to £300 .	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	3
	Local Fishery Officers	Varying from £1 to £3 p.w.	3	1	.	.	4	8	.	4
	Rural Industries, Instructresses, etc.	Varying from £1 15s. to £6 p.w.	24	14	2	5	8	53	5	8
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS . .	Postmasters . .	Varying from £125 to £650	21	7	4	2	.	34	2	1
	Overseers . .	£150 to £210 .	24	5	2	.	.	31	1	.
	Post Office Assistants	16/- to 63/- .	178	67	11	7	2	265	22	3
	Sub-Postmasters .	Unit System .	462	108	35	28	170	803	33	171
	Inspr. Engineering Br.	£150 to £210 .	11	.	.	1	.	12	1	.
	Assist. Superintendents	£180 to £280 .	5	.	1	1	.	7	1	.
	Assistant Engineer .	£160 to £380 .	3	1	.	.	.	4	.	.
	Telephonists . .	14/- to 31/- .	31	9	.	2	.	42	2	.
	Executive Engineer .	£400 to £480 .	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Chief Superintendents	£335 to £390 .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
	Superintendents .	£280 to £350 .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1

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 Saorstát Service, who are Fluent Speakers of Irish.

Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Officers serving in the above-mentioned Areas.					Total Number of Officers serving.	No. of Officers in each corresponding Class and Branch through the whole Saorstát service who are fluent Speakers of Irish and whose knowledge is:	
			Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:				
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.		Acquired.	Native.
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—*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.)	£60 to £200	6	.	.	.	.	6	8	.
	Asst. Traffic Supt.	£120 to £170	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Writing Assistants	17/- to 34/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	Temp. Clerks (M.)	65/- to 72/6	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
	,, ,, (F.)	45/6 to 54/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Temp. Draughtsmen	30/- to 60/-	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
DEFENCE	Temp. Clerk	Standard	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	Temporary Shorthand Typists	,,	13	4	.	.	.	17	1	.
SUMMARY										
FINANCE.										
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 AGRICULTURE.										
Dept. of Agriculture			40	15	7	6	8	76	10	11
Land Commission			44	4	1	3	1	53	6	1
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE			59	12	.	3	.	74	9	4
FISHERIES			28	15	2	5	15	65	5	15
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS			753	200	54	41	172	1220	70	179
DEFENCE			14	4	.	.	.	18	1	1
Totals			1364	369	96	109	224	2162	211	260
Deduct: POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	Sub-Postmasters	Unit System	462	108	35	28	170	803	33	171
Totals	(excluding Sub-Postmasters paid on Unit System)		902	261	61	81	54	1359	178	89

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.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	And not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
FINANCE.								
Office of Minister	800	.	5	1	.	.	.	6
	600	800	8	.	1	3	.	12
	400	600	7	2	3	1	.	13
	200	400	19	4	5	.	.	28
	.	200	73	19	6	.	2	100
Civil Service Commission.	800	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	.	.	.	1	.	1
	200	400	1	.	.	1	.	2
	.	200	2	2	2	1	2	9
Registry of Friendly Societies.								
Ordnance Survey	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.		.	.	1
	200	400	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	200	135	7	1	.	1	144
Paymaster-General	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	1	.	.	.	2
	200	400	6	.	.	.	.	6
	.	200	9	1	.	.	1	11
Public Works	800	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
	600	800	14	1	.	.	.	15
	400	600	27	4	4	1	.	36
	200	400	85	22	8	9	.	124
	.	200	74	24	11	2	.	111
Revenue Commissioners	800	.	12	3	1	4	.	20
	600	800	47	12	1	3	3	66
	400	600	52	8	18	20	6	104
	200	400	338	204	97	51	15	705
	.	200	628	153	46	23	5	855
State Laboratory	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.	1	.	.	2
	200	400	.	1	11	1	.	13
	.	200	3	1	2	.	.	6
Stationery Office	800	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	2	.	.	.	.	2
	200	400	15	9		.	1	25
	.	200	19	2	.	1	.	22
Valuation Office	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	5	.	.	.	.	5
	400	600	14	1	.	.	.	15
	200	400	31	8	4	1	.	44
	.	200	19	3	1	.	.	23
Quit Rent Office	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	6	.	.	.	.	6
	.	200	5	.	.	.	.	5

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.

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

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

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.

Department.	Scale of Pay. With a Maximum over	Scale of Pay. and not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Number of Officers. Non-fluent Speakers. Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Number of Officers. Non-fluent Speakers. Able to read and write Irish well.	Number of Officers. Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is: Acquired.	Number of Officers. Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is: Native.	Total.
EDUCATION—*con.*								
College of Science	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	6	2	1	.	.	9
	200	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	200	7	2	1	.	.	10
Geological Survey in Ireland	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	1	.	.	.	.	1
	200	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	200	2	.	.	1	.	3
National Museum	800	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	3	.	.	1	.	4
	.	200	4	.	.	.	.	4
National Library	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	1	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	3	.	.	3		6
	.	200	9	2	8	5		24
National Gallery	800	.	.	.	.	.		.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.	.	.	.	1
	200	400	.	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
LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.								
Department of Agriculture	800	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
	600	800	9	.	.	.	.	9
	400	600	28	3	.	.	.	31
	200	400	138	33	20	9	2	202
	.	200	* 165	54	11	11	10	251
Land Commission	800	.	14	.	.	.	.	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
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.								
Headquarters	800	.	7	.	.	.	1	8
	600	800	18	1	1	1	1	22
	400	600	18	9	1	2	.	30
	200	400	121	24	4	10	1	160
	.	200	344	125	29	9	5	512
FISHERIES	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	3	.	1	.	.	4
	200	400	8	1	.	.	3	12
	.	200	39	25	4	5	14	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.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	and not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	800	.	5	.	.	2	.	7
	600	800	16	1	.	1	.	18
	400	600	36	9	3	4	1	53
	200	400	284	59	23	9	2	377
	.	200	3098	560	115	72	180	4025
DEFENCE.								
Office of Minister	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	2	.	.	1	.	3
	200	400	3	2	.	1	.	6
	.	200	161	36	8	1	1	207
Army Finance Office	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	2	.	.	.	.	2
	400	600	3	2	2	1	.	8
	200	400	17	4	.	.	1	22
	.	200	63	32	15	2	4	116
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	1	.	.	1
	400	600	3	.	.	.	.	3
	200	400	1	2	.	1	.	4
	.	200	12	.	.	1		13
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	800	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	1	.	.	.	.	1
	.	200	3	.	.	.	.	3
CHIEF STATE SOLICITOR	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	3	.	.	.	.	3
	400	600	2	.	.	.	.	2
	200	400	3	.	1	.	.	4
	.	200	8	1	.	.	.	9
TREASURY SOLICITOR	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	200	4	3	1	.	.	8
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	1	.	1	.	3
	400	600	5	4	.	.	.	9
	200	400	7	5	.	.	.	12
	.	200	19	1	.	.	.	20
PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	800	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	600	800	.	1	.	1	.	2
	400	600	.	.	1	.	.	1
	200	400	1	1	.	.	.	2
	.	200	3	5	.	1	.	9
OIREACHTAS	800	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
	600	800	.	.	2	.	.	2
	400	600	5	.	3	1	1	10
	200	400	11	1	1	3	5	21
	.	200	6	1	1	1	3	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.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	and not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
SUMMARY.								
	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
			*1603	160	43	33	171	2010
Totals	.	.	8371	1854	628	430	315	11598
Totals	excluding Sub-Postmasters paid on the Unit System		6768	1694	585	397	144	9588

* Totals for Sub-Postmasters paid on the Unit System. The average earnings of such Sub-Postmasters are not more than £100 a year each.

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.

Superintendents.

1. Native Speakers	2
2. Fáinne Holders	21
3. Other knowledge of Irish	59
Total	82

Sergeants and Gárdaí.

1. Native Speakers and Fáinne Holders	121
2. Native Speakers, without Fáinne	75
3. Fáinne Holders, but not Native Speakers	46
4. Other speaking knowledge of Irish	226
Total	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*).

	Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
	0/20	Over 20/40	Over 40/60	Over 60/80	Over 80/90	Over 90/100
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
Other 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 . . . . . ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sows . . . . . ,,	12	7	3	10	6	2
Other 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
Turkeys . . . . . ,,	317	138	196	100	136	32
Geese . . . . . ,,	381	164	327	166	280	106
Ducks . . . . . ,,	1335	956	1210	1109	1004	726
Ordinary Fowl . . . . . ,,	6117	4790	5666	5727	5536	4403
TOTAL POULTRY . . ,,	8150	6048	7399	7102	6956	5267
**Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, &c.:*						
Wheat . . . . . acres	1	.	.	.	.	.
Oats . . . . . ,,	715	432	403	249	390	233
Barley . . . . . ,,	2	2	.	3	1	3
Rye . . . . . ,,	2	7	.	10	5	9
Beans and Peas . . . . . ,,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total Corn Crops . . . . ,,	721	441	403	262	396	245
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	259	259	220	213	263	210
Turnips . . . . . ,,	153	76	63	48	66	43
Mangel . . . . ,,	4	4	1	8	5	1
Cabbage . . . . . ,,	9	19	11	12	22	11
Other Green Crops . . . . . ,,	4	3	5	12	4	.
Total Green Crops . . . ,,	429	361	300	293	360	265
Flax . . . . . ,,	71	22	20	8	8	.
Fruit . . . . . ,,	5	2	1	.	2	.
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*).

	Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
	0/20	over 20/40	over 40/60	over 60/80	over 80/90	over 90/100
VALUATION—Lands . . . £	3867	2889	2362	2632	2478	1263
,, —Lands, Houses, etc. ,,	4722	3364	2865	3136	2853	1507
*Ploughed Land . . . . . Acres	784	756	697	814	995	622
Hay . . . . . ,,	1429	1032	793	766	989	563
Pasture . . . . . ,,	5357	4600	4015	4502	4418	2800
Other Area . . . . . ,,	3084	3560	5276	5784	2844	5738
TOTAL AREA . . . ,,	10654	9948	10781	11866	9246	9723
Milch Cows . . . . . No.	398	356	350	366	436	348
Heifers in Calf . . . . . ,,	35	19	22	42	59	34
Bulls . . . . . ,,	4	3	3	3	5	4
Other Cattle :						
Under one year . . . . . ,,	389	334	313	302	356	292
One year old and under two . . . ,,	431	352	299	337	374	210
Two years old and over . . . ,,	583	348	325	321	466	253
TOTAL CATTLE . . . ,,	1840	1412	1312	1371	1696	1141
HORSES . . . . . ,,	247	186	185	205	237	141
MULES AND JENNETS ,,	14	15	10	7	14	3
ASSES . . . . . ,,	166	139	131	136	131	125
Sheep for Breeding :						
Rams . . . . . ,,	61	62	64	68	61	43
Ewes . . . . . ,,	1637	1692	1523	1765	1694	1213
Other Sheep :						
One year old and upwards . . . ,,	947	880	1007	850	1073	464
Under one year . . . . . ,,	1602	1424	1345	1502	1702	994
TOTAL SHEEP . . . ,,	4247	4058	3939	4185	4530	2714
Pigs for Breeding :						
Boars . . . . . ,,	1	1	1	2	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
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.:*						
Wheat . . . . . Acres	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	.
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 . . . . . ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fruit . . . . . ,,	2	2	1	2	1	.
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND . . ,,	784	756	697	814	995	622

Table III.—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 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 20/ 40	over 40/ 60	over 60/ 80	over 80/ 90	over 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, etc.	,,	695	413	462	411	448	306
*Ploughed Land	Acres	285	190	193	227	330	247
Hay	,,	137	186	163	218	159	189
Pasture	,,	578	624	644	555	511	564
Other Area	,,	770	1005	2855	2196	2680	3378
TOTAL AREA	,,	1770	2005	3855	3196	3680	4378
Milch Cows	No.	97	103	122	168	176	179
Heifers in Calf	,,	4	3	2	2	10	12
Bulls	,,	2	.	1	2	1	1
Other Cattle :							
Under one year	,,	80	74	78	99	99	100
One year old and under two	,,	70	86	79	62	50	47
Two years old and over	,,	52	29	55	28	48	17
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 :							
Rams	,,	16	5	8	8	5	10
Ewes	,,	97	163	295	199	218	258
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	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sows	,,	3	2	1	4	2	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
Turkeys	,,	74	32	52	40	59	15
Geese	,,	89	38	88	67	120	52
Ducks	,,	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 Crops, etc.:*							
Wheat	Acres	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oats	,,	168	99	108	101	168	113
Barley	,,	.	1	.	1	.	2
Rye	,,	.	2	.	4	2	4
Beans and Peas	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	1	.	3	2	.
Cabbage	,,	2	4	3	5	10	5
Other Green Crops	,,	1	1	1	5	2	.
Total Green Crops	,,	100	83	80	118	156	128
Flax	,,	16	5	5	3	3	
Fruit	,,	1	.	.	.	1	.
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND	,,	285	190	193	227	330	247

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.

Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture.

		Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
		0/20	over 20/40	over 40/60	over 60/80	over 80/90	over 90/100
POPULATION—1911	No.	147	174	220	174	225	257
,, —1925	,,	132	157	182	164	156	251
VALUATION—Lands	£	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:							
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:							
Rams	,,	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:							
Boars	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
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
GOATS	,,	9	7	4	10	4	10
Turkeys	,,	53	44	47	31	37	25
Geese	,,	145	133	130	130	153	140
Ducks	,,	205	231	312	245	274	257
Ordinary Fowl	,,	859	1049	1258	1027	1200	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	57	53	67	57
Barley	,,	2	4	2	4	1	1
Rye	,,	.	1	.	3	5	5
Beans and Peas	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND	,,	103	118	127	134	155	156

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	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
POPULATION—1911	No.	26857	22039	9976	14757	11753
,, 1925	,,	24770	18740	8396	*Figures not available*	
VALUATION—Lands	£	8651	13785	12076	36854	107740
,, Lands, Houses, etc.	,,	14276	18751	13919	45051	123274
*Ploughed Land	Acres	14084	8135	3977	10647	7652
Hay	,,	4906	5918	3293	13997	21352
Pasture	,,	24471	40236	33239	38666	99102
Other Area	,,	39558	169311	32878	8562	13106
TOTAL AREA	,,	83019	223600	73387	71872	141212
Milch Cows	No.	8893	7231	5846	7202	4389
Heifers in Calf	,,	608	443	171	449	3996
Bulls	,,	50	79	47	59	133
Other Cattle :						
Under one year old	,,	4783	5408	4259	5767	5912
One year old and under two	,,	1700	3428	2174	5188	11467
Two years old and over	,,	513	3690	1189	2795	38139
TOTAL CATTLE	,,	16547	20279	13686	21460	64036
HORSES	,,	1819	1808	1397	2522	3755
MULES AND JENNETS	,,	1	25	42	52	51
ASSES	,,	1447	2533	626	954	872
Sheep for Breeding :						
Rams	,,	392	681	216	109	322
Ewes	,,	7773	15514	8401	1592	12676
Other Sheep :						
One year old and upwards	,,	2040	3540	1255	136	6849
Under one year	,,	6142	10971	5319	1842	10676
TOTAL SHEEP	,,	16347	30706	15191	3679	30523
Pigs for Breeding :						
Boars	,,	.	3	7	29	16
Sows	,,	47	163	194	1087	89
Other Pigs :						
Six months old and upwards	,,	101	435	590	1482	802
Under six months	,,	347	2420	2228	4929	674
TOTAL PIGS	,,	495	3021	3019	7527	1581
GOATS	,,	126	1035	364	3166	1495
Turkeys	,,	604	1230	1201	4929	7788
Geese	,,	3403	10964	4577	4140	2194
Ducks	,,	19787	13619	7201	16206	16051
Ordinary Fowl	,,	125482	53462	31801	136462	88824
TOTAL POULTRY	,,	149276	79275	44780	161737	114857
**Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, &c. :*						
Wheat	Acres	.	201	2	14	142
Oats	,,	6476	2847	1948	6136	3238
Barley	,,	53	90	7	4	160
Rye	,,	275	175	9	2	30
Beans and Peas	,,	.	1	.	6	4
Total Corn Crops	,,	6804	3314	1966	6162	3574
Potatoes	,,	5326	3569	1431	3657	1811
Turnips	,,	1362	499	251	458	1171
Mangels	,,	140	535	245	48	720
Cabbage	,,	344	88	78	66	126
Other Green Crops	,,	80	115	5	26	208
Total Green Crops	,,	7252	4806	2010	4255	4036
Flax	,,	23	.	.	222	.
Fruit	,,	5	15	1	8	42
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND	,,	14084	8135	3977	10647	7652

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

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.

		Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
VALUATION—Lands	£	322	625	1210	2497	9167
,, Lands, Houses, etc.	,,	531	851	1395	3053	10489
*Ploughed Land	Acres	524	369	398	721	651
Hay	,,	183	268	330	948	1817
Pasture	,,	911	1826	3332	2620	8432
Other Area	,,	1473	7682	3296	581	1115
TOTAL AREA	,,	3091	10145	7356	4870	12015
Milch Cows	No.	331	328	586	488	373
Heifers in Calf	,,	23	20	17	30	340
Bulls	,,	2	3	5	4	11
Other Cattle :						
Under one year	,,	178	246	427	392	503
One year old and under two	,,	63	155	218	351	976
Two years old and over	,,	19	168	119	189	3245
TOTAL CATTLE	,,	616	920	1372	1454	5448
HORSES	,,	68	82	140	171	319
MULES AND JENNETS	,,	.	1	4	3	4
ASSES	,,	54	115	63	65	74
Sheep for Breeding :						
Rams	,,	14	31	22	7	27
Ewes	,,	289	704	842	108	1078
Other Sheep :						
One year old and upwards	,,	76	161	126	9	583
Under one year	,,	229	497	533	125	909
TOTAL SHEEP	,,	608	1393	1523	249	2597
Pigs for Breeding:						
Boars	,,	.	.	1	2	1
Sows	,,	1	7	19	74	7
Other Pigs :						
Six months old and upwards	,,	4	20	59	100	68
Under six months	,,	13	110	223	334	58
TOTAL PIGS	,,	18	137	302	510	134
GOATS	,,	4	47	36	214	127
Turkeys	,,	22	56	120	334	663
Geese	,,	127	497	459	280	187
Ducks	,,	737	618	722	1098	1366
Ordinary Fowl	,,	4672	2426	3188	9248	7557
TOTAL POULTRY	,,	5558	3597	4489	10960	9773
**Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc.*						
Wheat	Acres	.	9	.	1	12
Oats	,,	241	129	195	416	275
Barley	,,	2	4	1	.	14
Rye	,,	10	8	1	.	3
Beans and Peas	,,	.	.	.	.	.
Total Corn Crops	,,	253	150	197	417	304
Potatoes	,,	198	162	143	248	154
Turnips	,,	51	23	25	31	100
Mangels	,,	5	24	25	3	61
Cabbage	,,	13	4	8	4	11
Other Green Crops	,,	3	5	.	2	17
Total Green Crops	,,	270	218	201	288	343
Flax	,,	1	.	.	16	.
Fruit	,,	.	1	.	.	4
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND	,,	524	369	398	721	651

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

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. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
VALUATION—Lands . . . . . £	349	735	1438	Population figures not available	Population figures not available
,, Lands, Houses, etc. . . . ,,	576	1000	1658		
*Ploughed Land . . . . . Acres	568	434	474		
Hay . . . . . ,,	198	316	392		
Pasture . . . . . ,,	988	2147	3959		
Other Area . . . . . ,,	1597	9035	3916		
TOTAL AREA . . . . . ,,	3351	11932	8741		
Milch Cows . . . . . No.	359	386	696		
Heifers in Calf . . . . . ,,	24	24	20		
Bulls . . . . . ,,	2	4	6		
Other Cattle :					
Under one year . . . . . ,,	193	288	507		
One year old and under two . . . . . ,,	69	183	259		
Two years old and over . . . . . ,,	21	197	142		
TOTAL CATTLE . . . . . ,,	668	1082	1630		
HORSES . . . . . ,,	73	96	166		
MULES AND JENNETS . . . . ,,	.	1	5		
ASSES . . . . . ,,	58	135	74		
Sheep for Breeding :					
Rams . . . . . ,,	16	36	26		
Ewes . . . . . ,,	314	828	1000		
Other Sheep :					
One year old and upwards . . . . . ,,	82	189	149		
Under one year . . . . . ,,	248	585	634		
TOTAL SHEEP . . . . . ,,	660	1638	1809		
Pigs for Breeding :					
Boars . . . . . ,,	.	.	1		
Sows . . . . . ,,	2	9	23		
Other Pigs :					
Six months old and upwards . . . . . ,,	4	23	70		
Under six months . . . . . ,,	14	129	265		
TOTAL PIGS . . . . . ,,	20	161	359		
GOATS . . . . . ,,	5	55	43		
Turkeys . . . . . ,,	24	65	143		
Geese . . . . . ,,	137	585	545		
Ducks . . . . . ,,	799	727	857		
Ordinary Fowl . . . . . ,,	5066	2853	3788		
TOTAL POULTRY . . . . . ,,	6026	4230	5333		
**Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, &c. :*					
Wheat . . . . . Acres	.	11	.		
Oats . . . . . ,,	261	152	232		
Barley . . . . . ,,	2	5	1		
Rye . . . . . ,,	11	9	1		
Beans and Peas . . . . . ,,	.	.	.		
Total Corn Crops . . . . . ,,	274	177	234		
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	215	190	170		
Turnips . . . . . ,,	55	27	31		
Mangels . . . . . ,,	6	28	30		
Cabbage . . . . . ,,	14	5	9		
Other Green Crops . . . . . ,,	3	6	.		
Total Green Crops . . . . . ,,	293	256	240		
Flax . . . . . ,,	1	.	.		
Fruit . . . . . ,,	.	1	.		
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND . . . . ,,	568	434	474		

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

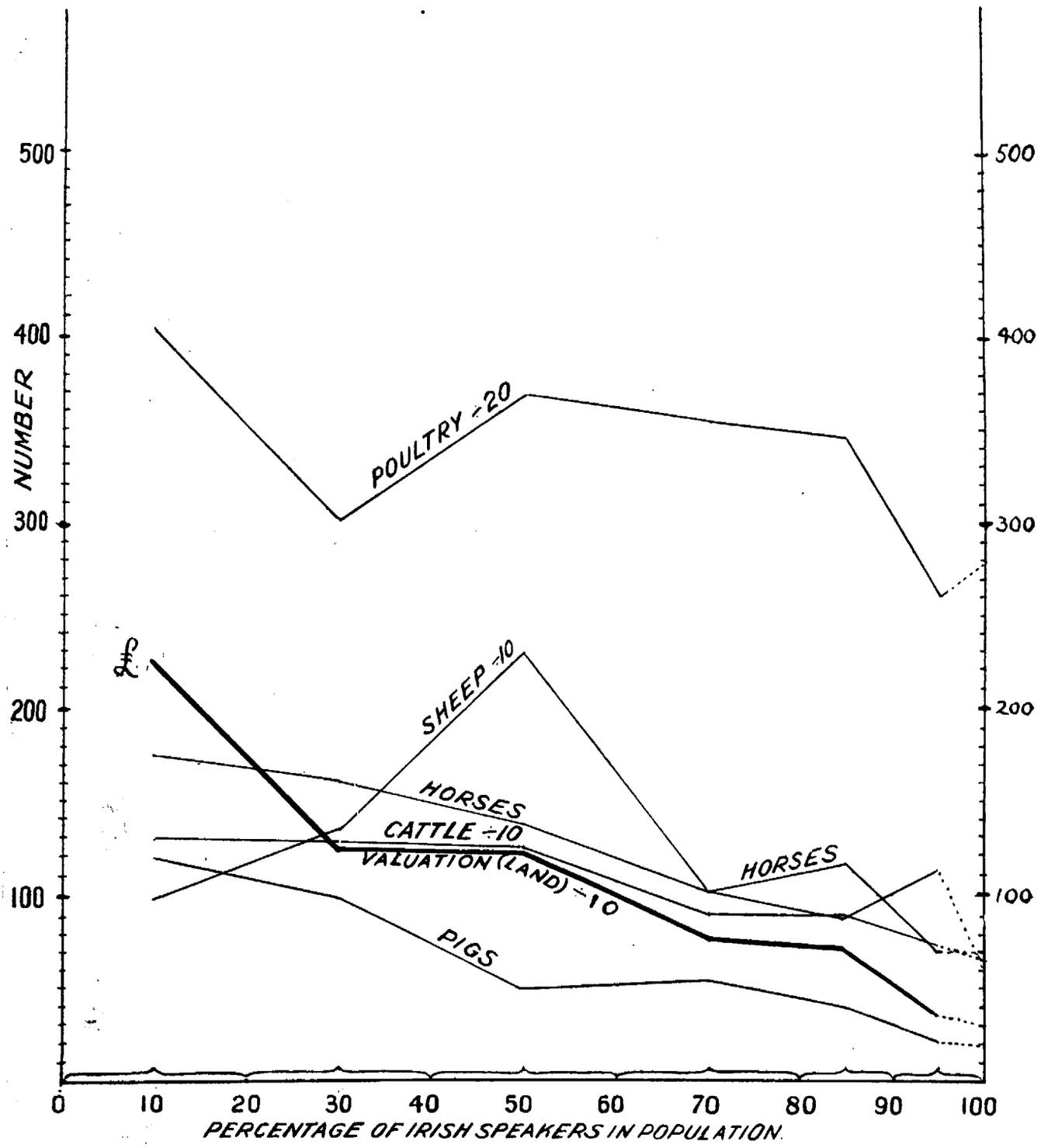
Table VIII.—Population, Valuation and Area of, and Area under Crops and Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, etc., in Certain Districts† of the undermentioned Counties, in 1925.
Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture in 1925.

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

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

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.

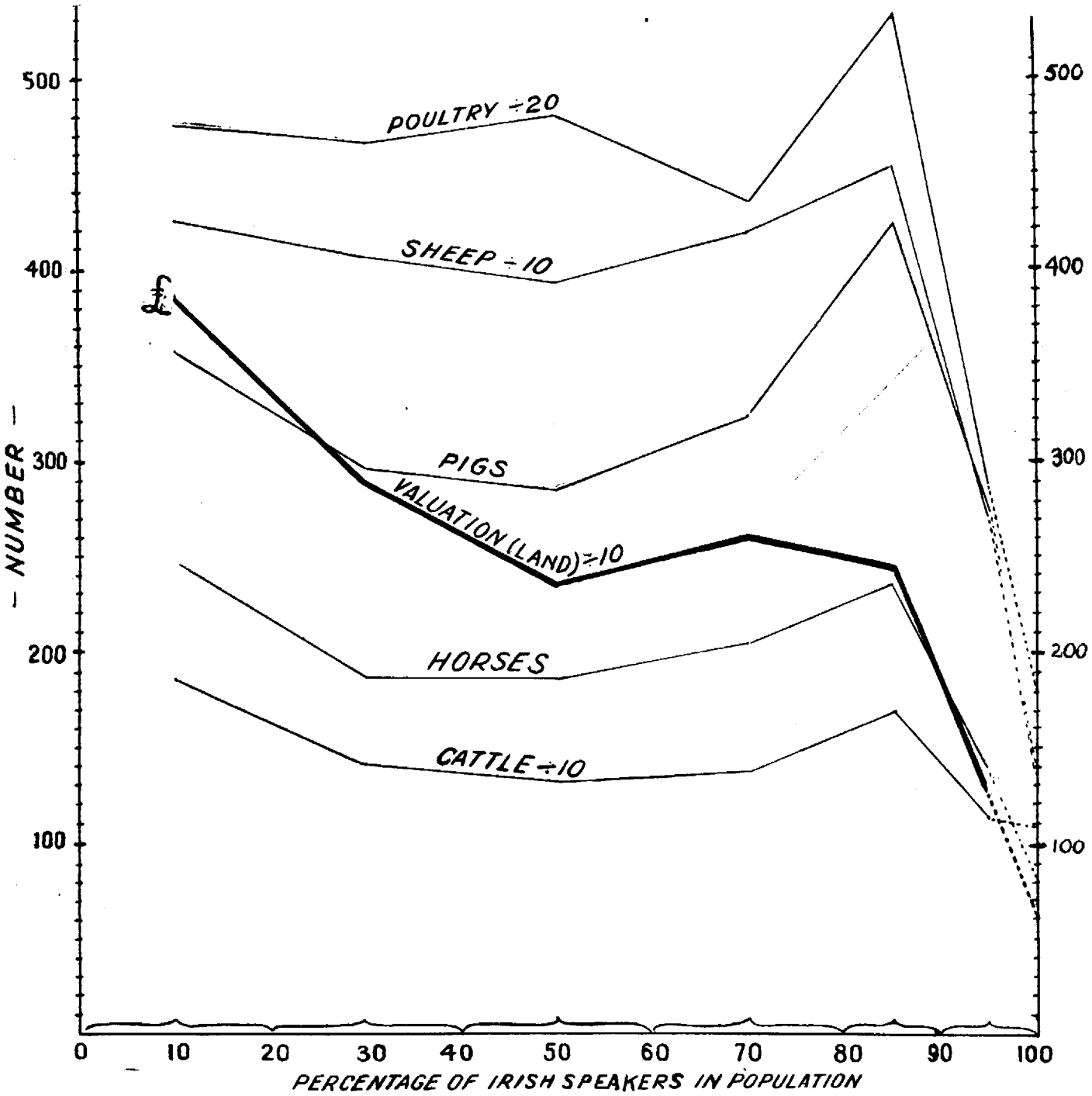


The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population and number of Irish Speakers returned in the Special Enumeration carried out for the Commission in 1925. Calculations are arrived at by grouping all the District Electoral Divisions (towns excluded) 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.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

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.

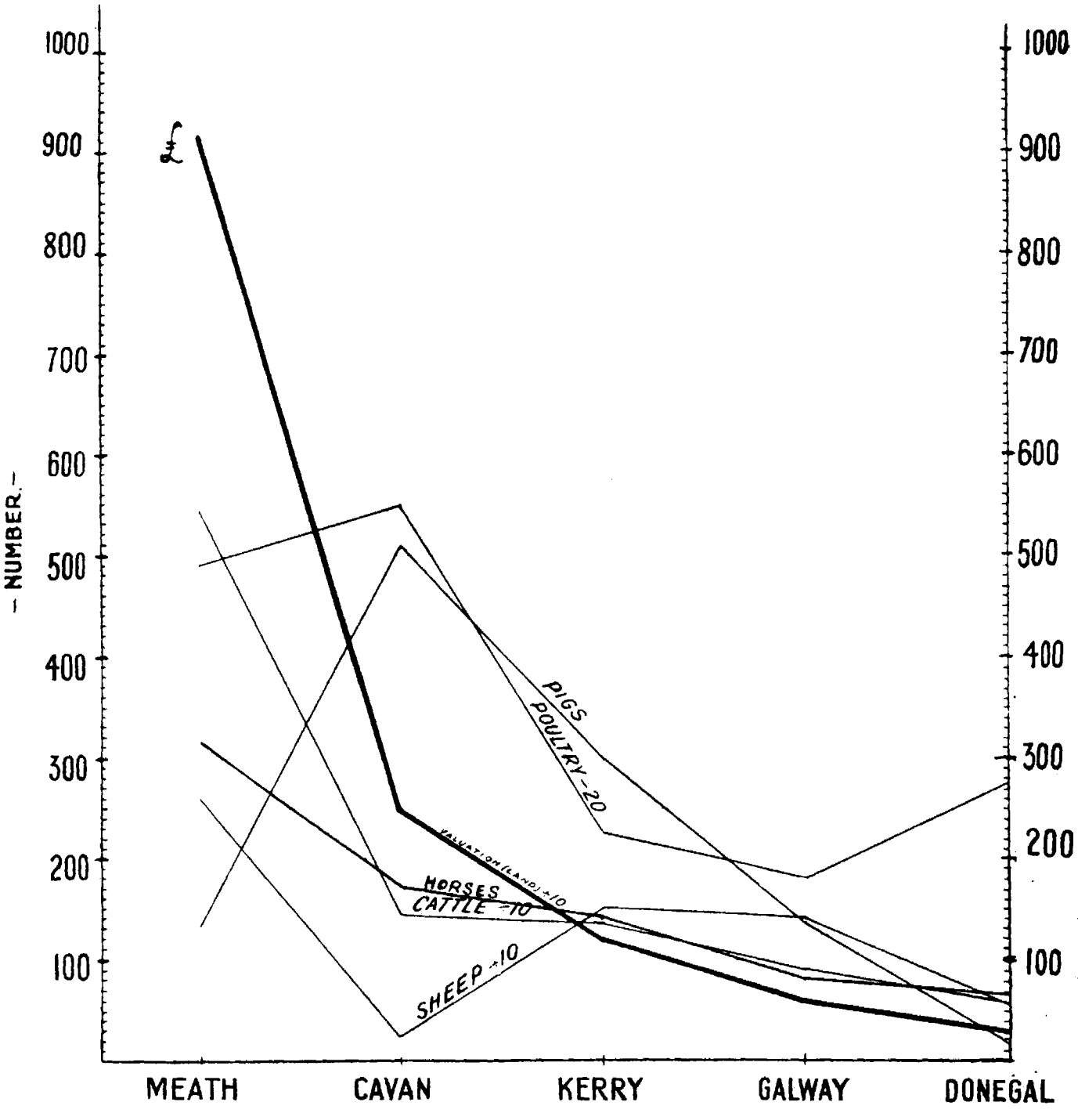


The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population and number of Irish Speakers returned in the Special Enumeration carried out for the Commission in 1925. Calculations are arrived at by grouping all the District Electoral Divisions (towns excluded 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.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

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.