



LAND ACTS (IRELAND).

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R E P O R T

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

THE LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881,

AND

THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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## COMMISSION.

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### VICTORIA *REG.*

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Francis Thomas De Grey, Earl Cowper, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin Edward Nugent, Earl of Milltown; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir James Caird, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Chute Neligan, Esquire, one of Our Counsel Learned in the Law in that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, Recorder of the City of Londonderry; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved George Fottrell, junior, Esquire, Greeting:

WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire and report to what extent, if any, and in what parts of that portion of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, the operation of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, is affected either by combinations to resist the enforcement of legal obligations, or by an exceptional fall in the price of produce; and also to inquire and report to what extent there exists any general desire among tenants to avail themselves of the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and whether the operation of that Act might be expedited and extended, especially in the congested districts, by providing security, through the intervention of Local Authorities, for loans advanced from public funds for the purchase of land, and also to report whether any modifications of the law are necessary.

Now KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability, have authorised and appointed, and by these Presents do authorise and appoint you the said Francis Thomas De Grey, Earl Cowper; Edward Nugent, Earl of Milltown; Sir James Caird; John Chute Neligan, and George Fottrell to be Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid.

AND for the better effecting the purposes of this our Commission, We do by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any two or more of you, to call before you, or any two or more of you, such persons as you may judge necessary to examine, and by whom you may be the better informed in the several matters hereby submitted for your consideration, and everything connected herewith, and generally to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever; and also to call for, have access to, and examine such books, documents, papers, writings, or records, as you, or any two or more of you, shall judge likely to afford the fullest information concerning the several matters hereby submitted for your consideration.

AND We also by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any two or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you, or any two or more of you, may deem expedient for the more effectually carrying out the purposes aforesaid.



AND Our further will and pleasure is that you, or any two or more of you, do report to us with all convenient speed, in writing under your hands and seals, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, and what you shall find touching or concerning the premises, together with your opinion upon the matters hereby referred for your consideration.

AND We further will and command and by these Presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue; and that you Our Commissioners do from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

AND for your further assistance in the execution of these Presents, We do hereby appoint Our Trusty and Well-beloved Francis George Hodder, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and We require you to use his services and assistance from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Twenty-ninth day of September,  
1886, in the Fiftieth year of Our Reign, By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) HENRY MATTHEWS.

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Mr. George Fottrell, junior, resigned on the 1st October, before the Commissioners met, and Mr. Thomas Knipe, of Bellaghy, Armagh, was appointed a Commissioner in Mr. Fottrell's place.

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## LAND ACTS (IRELAND).

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

1. WE, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by Your Majesty on 29th September 1886 to inquire and report “to what extent, if any, and in what parts of that portion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland the operation of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, is affected, either by combination to resist the enforcement of legal obligations or by an exceptional fall in the price of produce; and also to inquire and report to what extent there exists any general desire among tenants to avail themselves of the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and whether the operation of that Act might be expedited and extended, especially in the congested districts, by providing security through the intervention of local authorities for loans advanced from public funds for the purchase of land; and also to report whether any modifications of the law are necessary,” humbly submit the following report of our proceedings and the result of our inquiries, to Your Majesty.

Introductory.

#### *Proceedings of the Commission.*

2. We met in Dublin for the first time on the 6th of October, and having considered the questions with which we had to deal, we appointed Wednesday, the 13th of the same month, as the first day for the hearing of evidence. This fixture was duly notified in the Dublin daily and other newspapers, the existence and scope of the Commission having previously been made known in the public press.

Commencement of inquiry.

3. We commenced taking evidence in Dublin on the 13th of October, having arranged to sit there continuously until the 20th. We then adjourned the Dublin sittings, and commenced sittings in the country on the 22nd of October. We visited successively Londonderry, Omagh, Belfast, Armagh, Galway, Limerick, Killarney, and Cork, concluding our sittings in Cork on Wednesday, the 19th of November. After a short adjournment we sat in Dublin from the 2nd of December to the 14th, both inclusive, and met again at Westminster on January 7th to consider our Report. We have held in all 60 sittings. We examined 305 witnesses, among whom every county in Ireland was represented. The witnesses included four of the Land Commissioners, the Right Hon. Stephen Flanagan, lately judge of the Landed Estates Court; the Registrar-General of Ireland; 72 landowners and agents; 170 tenant farmers; besides several sub-commissioners and ex-sub-commissioners, some of the divisional and resident stipendiary magistrates, clergymen of all denominations, solicitors, and others who, from their experience and knowledge, were able to afford assistance to us in our investigation. In addition to the evidence given orally before us we were favoured with many written communications of considerable value, which we have published in the Appendix.

The evidence taken by the Commission.

#### *Operation of Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.*

4. The number of agricultural holders of land in Ireland according to the census return of 1881 was 499,108, of whom 161,029 were holders of less than 10 acres. It has been roughly estimated that about 150,000 of the total number were leaseholders. All leases were excepted from the operation of the Land Act of 1881, but it was specially provided that at the expiration of such existing leases, or of such of them as shall expire within 60 years after the passing of that Act, the lessees, if in *bonâ fide* occupation of their holdings, should be deemed to be “present tenants” within the meaning of the Act. After deducting leaseholders there were left, in round numbers,

Number of agricultural holders.  
32; 41; 595.

about 350,000 holders of land, the great majority of whom held as tenants from year to year. Certain other holdings, such as those let for the purpose of pasture, and town parks, were also by the 58th section of the Act excluded from its operation, but, with these large exceptions, tenants who were in *bonâ fide* occupation of holdings, as defined by the Act, were entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of its provisions.

Mode of application for "fair rent" by tenant.

5. Under the 8th section of the Act all such tenants could apply to the court of the Land Commission, created by the Act, or to the County Court, to have a "fair rent" fixed. The landlord and any such tenant might also enter into an agreement as to what the fair rent of the holding was to be, and on such agreement being filed in court it had the same effect as if the rent agreed on had been fixed by the court. After the judicial rent has been fixed the tenant is practically entitled to hold his farm without disturbance for an unlimited period, provided he observes the statutable conditions, which include the payment of the fixed rent, a rent subject to revision at the expiration of every successive period of 15 years, by a tribunal independent of either party.

Insecurity of tenure removed.

6. The grievances to which tenants were liable by reason of insecurity of tenure were thus entirely removed by the provisions of the Land Act of 1881, which gave fixity of tenure to every tenant who applied for, and obtained a judicial term.

Recorded applications.

7. Tenants who applied to have their rents fixed before the 15th day of November 1881 were entitled to have their notices of application recorded, which procedure made their new rent run from the last gale day of the year of 1881, no matter when their case was subsequently heard. This provision brought a very large influx of cases into the Land Commission Court at the commencement, and, as a consequence, in a large proportion of the cases in which rents have been fixed, more than five years of the statutory term have now elapsed.

Number of "fair rents" up to 22nd August 1886.

8. The entire number of fair rents fixed by all the methods provided by the Act between the 21st of August 1881 and the 22nd of August 1886 was 176,800. The leaseholders are as yet excepted, but if we deduct them from the 350,000 holders who were *primâ facie* entitled to come into court, after making a large allowance for other excepted holdings, we arrive at the conclusion that about 150,000 tenants who were entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of the Land Act of 1881 have not yet done so.

9. The following table\* shows the per-centage reduction of rent made :—

Period.	Sub-commissioners Per-centage of Reduction.	Civil Bill Courts Per-centage of Reduction
Year ending 22nd August 1882 -	20·5	22·
"    "    1883 -	19·5	22·
"    "    1884 -	18·7	20·1
"    "    1885 -	18·1	19·6
"    "    1886 -	24·1	22·5

The reductions made from January 1886 to the present time, if taken by each month, present a larger per-centage.

Reduction of rental made by Land Commission.

10. In the five years the sub-commissioners reduced a rental of 1,601,580*l.* to 1,287,272*l.*, the per-centage of reduction being 19·6; in the same period the county courts reduced former rents amounting to 112,709*l.* to 89,212*l.*, the per-centage of reduction being 20·8. During the five years, by agreements entered into and lodged with the Land Commission, rents amounting in the aggregate to 1,383,682*l.* were reduced to 1,153,846*l.*, the per-centage of reduction being 16·6. And by agreement lodged with the county courts, rents amounting to 109,157*l.* were reduced to 90,700*l.*, the per-centage of

\* See Report of Irish Land Commissioners, 1886.

reduction being 16·9. In all, by the operation of the Act, including arbitrations, a rental of 3,227,021*l.* has been reduced to 2,638,549*l.*, a per-centage reduction of 18·2.

*Operation of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885.*

11. Three opportunities have been given by the Legislature to assist the Irish farmers to become owners of their farms. Very little advantage was taken of the first, under the Act of 1870, by which two thirds of the price was lent by the State, repayable by instalment and interest at five per cent. yearly, for 35 years. In this case the tenant had to find one third of the price. By the Act of 1881, in addition to other great advantages, the State was, on the same terms, to advance three fourths of the price, the tenant finding one fourth. A third or a fourth of the price was to be paid down, which was a guarantee that the purchasing tenant was either a man of some means, or of good credit. This safeguard was entirely withdrawn by the Act of 1885, so far as the purchaser is concerned, but instead of this the action was reversed, and the seller must make the deposit when the tenant has no capital to offer. Only 702 tenants purchased under the Act of 1870, the amount of the purchase money being 700,146*l.* Under the Act of 1881, 731 tenants obtained loans to the amount of 240,554*l.*, each loan representing, as a rule, three fourths of the purchase money. Under the Act of 1885, up to the 31st of January last, the Land Commission have had 5,106 applications for loans, the amount of the purchase money applied for being 2,446,946*l.*

We shall now deal with each head of the subjects of inquiry entrusted to us:—

*Combinations.*

12. It appears from the evidence that the operation of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, has been affected in many districts by combinations to resist the payment of rent and the right of free sale. In Ulster, such combinations do not, as a rule, exist. 2809; 16,454; 20,786.

13. In the other provinces combinations made themselves felt before the passing of the Land Act, 1881, and have in various forms continued to the present time. Outrage was at first made use of to intimidate parties who were willing to pay rents, but latterly the methods of passing resolutions at National League meetings, causing their proceedings to be reported in local newspapers, naming obnoxious men and then boycotting those named, have been adopted. Tenants who have paid even the judicial rents have been summoned to appear before self-constituted tribunals, and if they failed to do so, or appearing, failed to satisfy those tribunals, have been fined or boycotted. The people are more afraid of boycotting, which depends for its success on the probability of outrage, than they are of the judgments of the Courts of Justice. This unwritten law in some districts is supreme. We deem it right to call attention to the terrible ordeal that a boycotted person has to undergo, which was by several witnesses graphically described during the progress of our inquiry. The existence of a boycotted person becomes a burden to him, as none in town or village are allowed, under a similar penalty to themselves, to supply him or his family with the necessaries of life. He is not allowed to dispose of the produce of his farm. Instances have been brought before us in which his attendance at divine service was prohibited, in which his cattle have been, some killed, some barbarously mutilated; in which all his servants and labourers were ordered and obliged to leave him; in which the most ordinary necessaries of life, and even medical comforts, had to be procured from long distances; in which no one would attend the funeral of, or dig a grave for a member of a boycotted person's family; and in which his children have been forced to discontinue attendance at the National School of the district. Had we thought it necessary for the purpose of our inquiry, we could have taken a much larger amount of evidence to prove the existence of severe boycotting in very many districts. We did not, however, think it necessary to examine more than a sufficient number of witnesses to inform ourselves, and to illustrate the cruel severity with which the decrees of local self-constituted tribunals are capable of being, and are actually, enforced. A document entitled "The Plan of Campaign,"\* which

1361; 1367, 2672, 2673, 3814, 16,440, 16,415, 16,534, 16,539; 17,366; 17,373, 17,906, 18,344, 18,359; 18,368; 18,393, 19,012, 21,640, 24,486.

23,516, 23,657; 24,004.

Boycotting described.

16,074, 16,078, 16,209, 16,534; 18,489; 18,503, 18,946; 19,484; 20,174; 24,466; 24,468; 24,507, 27,604

16,574; 20,884.

\* Appendix E., Paper No. 7.

sets forth an elaborate system for resisting the enforcement of legal obligations, is being extensively circulated amongst the tenantry, and has been acted on. It will be found in the Appendix.

Interference with sales of holdings.

2746; 16,768; 17,373;  
18,449; 21,661; 23,508,  
23,546.

418, 1107; 1851, 1471, 1498,  
2680, 3592; 3798, 14,314  
16,068, 16,116, 16,412,  
16,494, 16,524, 16,159,  
16,246, 17,004, 17,355,  
17,639; 17,787; 17,769,  
18,308; 18,379, 18,466,  
18,921; 20,923, 23,504.

Results of combinations.

20,310.

850; 14,927;  
16,494; 23,573  
23,593.

23,510; 24,093.

14. These combinations frequently interfere with the sales of holdings, especially if the object of the sale is to get over a difficulty with the landlord, and thus in many instances "free sale" has been prohibited. Where they hold sway, this important provision of the Land Act of 1881 is inoperative.

15. It has been said that these combinations only exist for the purpose of obtaining equitable reductions of rent. In some cases that may be true, and the refusal by some landlords of any abatements may explain much that has occurred. But the evidence shows that the tenant farmers who join many of these combinations, constitute themselves the sole judges of what is an equitable rent. Landlords in many districts, no matter how moderate their rents may be, are practically unable to collect them. The tenant in arrear of rent is sometimes prohibited from selling his holding, and if the landlord ejects him for the non-payment, no matter how low the rent, nor how large the arrears, the land must lie idle on the owner's hands, as he is neither allowed, even if he has the means, to work it himself, the land being strictly boycotted, nor dare anyone hire what is known as an evicted farm, and very large tracts are now in consequence waste. Thus the recovery of rent is rendered difficult and sometimes impossible. Tenants whose rents have not been judicially fixed, save those excluded from the Act, have the power at any time to resort to a legally constituted tribunal for the purpose of having a "fair rent" fixed. The decision of that Court is absolutely binding on the landlord, but public opinion in many parts of the country does not recognise any binding effect of such a decision on the tenant, who, if dissatisfied, may join a combination for the purpose of obtaining a still further reduction. The existence in many parts of Ireland of such combinations is a matter of public notoriety, and they are openly advocated by the leaders of the present agitation.

On the other hand their formation has doubtless been facilitated by the circumstances which we now proceed to consider.

#### *Fall in Prices.*

458; 3563;  
20,785.

16,167; 16,189;  
16,791; 18,332;  
18,931.

Additional reductions by Sub-Commissioners.

218; 404, 706, 991,  
22,585.

5956; 8668; 8912; 13,197.  
424, 617, 944, 2824,  
3714; 16,797, 16,808,  
16,691; 16,926, 18,241,  
17,908; 19,419; 20,654,  
22,221, 23,345, 27,364

16. The fall in the price of produce of all kinds, and in all parts of the country, has much impaired the ability of the farmers to pay the full rent. And this, following on a previous general restriction of credit by the banks and other lenders of money, as well as by the shopkeepers, has very greatly increased their financial difficulties. Much evidence in proof of this has been laid before the Commission.

17. The Sub-Commissioners, recognising the depression, began towards the end of 1885 to reduce the rents then being judicially fixed, by from 10 to 14 per cent. below the scale of reduction in the four previous years. And they have since continued to act on this principle.

18. The sudden fall in price during the last two years was intensified in its effect by a gradual deterioration which had been going on in the quality and produce of the soil, both tillage and grass, during a series of years of low temperature and much rain, especially 1879, the worst year of the century. During this period much of the tenant's capital in Ireland, as in other parts of the United Kingdom, had disappeared. The cost of cultivation, compared with that of an earlier period, had also greatly increased. The land has in consequence been much drawn upon, and reduced in condition by the increasing exigencies of the tenants, and has thereby brought poorer crops, with consequent scarcity of money to meet engagements, both to landlords and to other creditors. The withdrawal of credit to the farmers by the banks and other lenders of money which began after 1879, (although to some extent to be attributed to the difficulty of collecting debts owing to the organisation of the National League,) is strong evidence of the diminishing means of the Irish farmers by persons most closely acquainted with their circumstances. All classes are thus suffering from the defective produce of the soil over a period of years, a state of things much aggravated by the sudden fall of prices in the last two.

19. In order to test the value of the statements made to us, the Registrar-General was requested by this Commission to prepare a return of the value of live stock and crops, showing the numbers, at various ages, of cattle and sheep, and the estimated produce of the crops, with the average prices of each year, and of each kind, from 1881 to 1886. This carefully prepared statement shows an average fall in the last two years as compared with the average of the four preceding years in the value of the agricultural capital of the occupiers of land in Ireland amounting to  $18\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., a loss which goes far to explain the present depressed condition of Irish agricultural property.

Fall in value of agricultural capital. 235.

*Purchase by Occupiers.*

20. In Ulster there is a general desire among the tenants to avail themselves of the Act of 1885, and the number of applications (2,274) up to 31st January last in that province, is nearly equal to that of the whole of the three other provinces (2,832). But, from the fact that rents are very secure and regularly paid in Ulster, the landlords are not pressingly desirous to sell, some not at all, and most of the others not unless they can obtain a price, the return from which, when re-invested, will reasonably compare with the present net rental. This price is deemed too high by the tenants, who complain that an unfair advantage is thus taken of their quiet and orderly conduct, as compared with that of other parts of the country. But considerable progress is nevertheless being made, though chiefly in the case of those great absentee proprietors, the London Companies, who since the time of James I. have held large estates in Ulster, and some of whom have speedily come to terms with their tenants, seeming glad to have found so ready a method of turning their estates into cash.

Applications in Ulster.

6055; 6601;  
8089; 8621;  
8665.

21. In other parts of Ireland there is a readiness to sell by most landowners, and generally on what in England would be considered moderate terms. But the disposition of the tenants to buy is to a great extent owing to the desire for the immediate reduction that it would bring in their present rent, by the substitution of lower annual payments as instalments of the purchase money. This upon 18.3, the average number of years purchase at which sales have been made up to the 21st of August last, under the Act of 1885, is equal to an immediate reduction of nearly one fourth of the tenant's former rent, after payment by him of the landlord's half of the poor rate. But it has been realised at a price which, to the owner of a settled estate, when re-invested in Consols, after allowing for expense of management and rates, reduces his net income by nearly one third. Among the general body of tenants, especially those of the smaller class, there is great apathy in regard to the advantage of becoming owners. To the small tenant, the saving of a few shillings in an annual payment of one or two pounds instalments is hardly noticeable; and he, as well as the larger tenants, knows that, under the Act, each tenant occupier is the only possible purchaser of his farm, and that, therefore, he need be in no haste to decide. So much has been already gained for the tenants that most of them are easily led to believe that, by waiting, they may get more. They are said to be advised by the Nationalist party to take this course. They are also conscious in very many cases of the readiness of their landlords to give them time, and treat them considerately, in adverse seasons, while they do not look for like treatment from the State in seasons when the half-yearly instalments might be difficult to pay. We believe, however, that when the country becomes more settled a transfer of property from owners to occupiers will be rapidly effected on terms very favourable to the tenants.

Applications in other provinces.

2930, 2701, 2731, 3619;  
5895, 16,200, 16,663;  
16,774, 17,094, 17,391;  
17,526, 17,707, 20,956;  
21,413, 18,397, 18,769;  
18,960, 18,843, 19,935.

2695, 3621, 18,002;  
18,945, 19,275, 21,166;  
21,533, 21,652, 23,508;  
25,666.

3641, 18,031.

18,405, 19,247.

22. This transfer we consider to be in every respect desirable with the better class of tenants, and we are strongly in favour of a continuation of the experimental policy embodied in the Land Purchase Act of 1885, as a means of largely increasing the number of occupying landowners in Ireland. In countries like England, where the landlord is really the owner, and where as long as he does not confiscate the money laid out by the tenant, he can exercise all the rights of a proprietor, his feeling of ownership makes him take pride in his estate, and he spends largely upon it to the profit of the tenant without certain expectation of an adequate return. This does not represent the position of the Irish landlord: he has ceased to be the owner, and is placed

Transfer of ownership desirable.

6039.  
1544, 2615, 2693, 3050.  
12,181; 14,285, 12,922.  
14,534, 16,614, 16,761.  
16,785; 17,912, 19,400.  
19,282, 20,615, 22,331;  
23,274, 23,044; 25,260.  
27,218.

more in the position of an encumbrancer on his property, in the improvement of which he has no longer any interest, while his influence for good has been much diminished. If, on the other hand, the land were really the property of the occupier, subject to a fixed instalment to be paid like a tax for a certain period to the State, and which must be met like any other tax, there is every reason to hope that, during this period and still more when the payment comes to an end, he would set to work with a will to improve and cultivate what is really his own property, and would become a law-abiding and law-enforcing member of society. Such is the opinion of the vast majority of the witnesses we have examined on the subject, and such has been the result in several instances which were detailed to us where purchases have been effected. The Irish people are naturally honest, hard-working, and deeply attached to their native land, and all these causes will tend to make them, when invested with ownership, good citizens and loyal subjects. In the approximate establishment of local boards, elected by the people, it is pre-eminently desirable that those who are to regulate and fix the expenditure should be representatives of those who have to pay the public rates, otherwise the consequences to the country might be disastrous. If the system now prevailing in Ireland was found in practice to work well, no theoretical imperfection would much signify, but the direct contrary is the case. The landlords consider themselves in an untenable position. The tenants, as a rule, have not much regard for the landlords as such. In the north they are generally indifferent to them, and in the south they are often bitterly hostile. The tenants are already a prey to money-lenders, and are exposed to many of the evils which attend peasant proprietorship without the sense of independence and responsibility which it produces. While we are aware that no immediate change on a large scale is possible, we hope that ownership of land by occupiers in Ireland may gradually increase. It would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to restore the position of the landlord to what it is in England. Any move that is to be made must be in the opposite direction. We therefore strongly recommend that, without resorting to compulsion, the Government should continue their efforts to encourage the establishment in Ireland of the occupiers as the owners of the soil.

17,274.  
18,012; 18,868.

Operation of  
Purchase Act  
necessarily slow.  
2839, 16,629, 17,959

The action of the Purchase Act is necessarily slow, but it is essential to its success that time should be given for prudent arrangements between landlord and tenant, and for satisfactory inquiries by the State. And by continuing to give limited sums from time to time as the demand arises, Parliament will have the power to discontinue them if, from any cause, the recovery of the advances should appear to be in hazard.

2609; 3510; 3624

23. Several witnesses have recommended that the Act should be made compulsory, both on landlord and tenant, at a price fixed by the Land Court, when the parties fail to agree. But, independent of other grave objections to compulsion, there might be some ground for repudiation hereafter by a purchaser who had been compelled by the State to buy.

4904, 16,752, 17,127,  
17,939, 17,935, 18,409,  
19,245, 19,372, 19,962,  
22,923.

272; 721; 1539;  
2618; 3719; 3628;  
16,254; 16,467;  
16,636; 16,733;  
17,742; 18,711;  
18,753; 18,923;  
19,979; 23,046.

24. We are clearly of opinion that while much benefit to individuals, and to the tranquillity of Ireland would arise by the substitution in each county of a large proportion of the best of the tenants as cultivating landowners, it is not desirable that good landlords, now resident, should feel themselves practically expelled from the country. This view has generally been held by the most competent witnesses examined by us. And it is very desirable that no pressure of any kind that might tend to discourage their continued residence in the country should be sanctioned by law. Such landlords have shown much consideration in dealing with their tenants in the difficulties of the time, and we have had sufficient evidence of the sacrifices they have readily made.

Term of 49 years  
ought not to be  
extended.

6447.  
6606.

25. We do not recommend that the term of 49 years should be extended, as has been urged by many of the witnesses examined, in order still further to lower the amount of the annual instalments. There has never before been made in this country, nor in any other that we are aware of, so liberal an offer by the State to assist farmers to become landowners. At the probable rate of years' purchase on which sales will be made a large reduction will be received by the tenant on his present rent. If the term was lengthened the price would possibly be raised. And considering the position of other sections

of the community in the United Kingdom, who might think they had as good a claim to be aided in their business by the credit of the State, we think the Irish tenants may well be content with the terms of this generous offer.

*Security through Local Authorities.*

26. We have found an all but unanimous opinion against the expectation that any satisfactory result could be obtained, by attempting to introduce local authorities as guarantors either for ordinary or congested districts. And the evidence shows that these authorities would decline such responsibility.

890; 1549; 2243;  
2627; 3665;  
22,968.

*Congested Districts.*

27. Nothing hitherto has been effectual in bringing any improvement to the condition of the people inhabiting what are called "congested districts." It would, in our opinion, be a very grave mistake to deal with this class of people as if they were "farmers," *i.e.*, people understood to live altogether upon the produce of their holdings. That is not their position; it would therefore be mischievous to attempt to deal with them in this report, except as a class distinct and separate from "farmers" properly so called. The inhabitants of these districts must be regarded as labourers, who occupy residences with portions of land attached, which assist them in the support of themselves and of their families. Regarding them as such, we have to consider the conditions on which they occupy the holdings we have alluded to, and the labour or employment upon which they must largely depend.

2419; 24,242.

28. It is well to define what we understand by a "congested district." We understand such a district as one where the land is of inferior quality, not good enough for pasturage, and not naturally adapted for profitable agriculture, occupied by a large number of poor people holding at small rents, and where each separate holding is not of itself capable of supporting the holder and a family. We desire to call attention to the evidence of the O'Connor Don on the subject, and to his description of these holdings of which he has much experience.

Definition of a  
"congested dis-  
trict"  
530; 1875; 27,145;  
24,102.

29. We found that the occupiers of such holdings supplemented their means of living by working as labourers during certain seasons of the year in England and Scotland, or for farmers at home, or, when they live near the coast, by fishing. In these congested districts a failure in any year of the potato crop, and of labour, means utter destitution, or public assistance. It is not their rent which reduces them to this condition, any more than the payment of rent affects other labourers. The liability to pay for house and home is an incident to the existence of all tenants. The inhabitants of these districts have this advantage, that the law of the land steps in to fix a "fair rent" upon their holdings. Employment is the condition of their lives, but there is no field for it near their homes. The relief of people living in such a precarious position seems to demand the careful consideration, and prompt action of the State.

Precarious con-  
dition of occupiers.  
189; 531; 667;  
1903; 3526; 4557;  
8405; 12,233;  
13,293; 14,434;  
14,468; 14,474;  
17,180; 21,823;  
23,625; 25,666.

30. The general introduction of mowing and reaping machines into England and Scotland has so greatly lessened the demand for Irish labour that these portions of the Kingdom can no longer be considered as offering a sufficient field for migratory labour of this kind. Under such circumstances, two remedies only have presented themselves; either employment must be found for these people at home, and we fear there is but little hope of this being practicable; or a considerable proportion of them must be enabled to move to some place where such employment exists.

192; 533; 679;  
1896; 16,221;  
21,940.

31. We recommend that means should be found for affording technical education to those who remain in these districts, where knowledge as to the mode of earning a living is at present confined to a rude skill in manual labour. The children are intelligent and quick-witted, and would, if afforded instruction, speedily attain a sufficient proficiency in any skilled employment to induce them to go out and take their place among the trained workers of the country.

Technical  
education.  
13,372.

32. Whether it is desirable that the occupiers of such holdings as we have been now dealing with, should become purchasers under the Land Act of 1885, is a question on which we have heard a diversity of opinion. Having given this subject our best consideration, while we are unwilling to recommend

1872; 2408; 2832;  
3527; 18,069;  
18,624; 23,626.



691; 14,461.

their exclusion, as a class, from the provisions of that statute, we think that much caution should be exercised in dealing with them as purchasers of their holdings. In the meantime the only remedy we can suggest for the relief of the more necessitous in these districts is assisted family migration or emigration. There are funds already provided for this purpose by the Act 46 & 47 Vict. c. 43. with which a beginning might be made next spring.

*Emigration.*

5871; 16,834;  
17,347; 17,462;  
18,052; 18,075;  
21,816; 23,625;  
23,659; 27,188.  
14,453; 25,666.

33. With regard to emigration, when the population of a naturally infertile district has increased beyond the means of supplying itself with food, the remedy is to move a portion of them to a region where there is good land and sufficient scope for profitable labour. This becomes the more necessary in localities where the chief food produced is the potato, which is the most uncertain and variable in its produce from year to year, and the most liable of all agricultural products to disease. Within the last eight years, the crop in Ireland has varied from a full crop to a half and a third, the last placing the people in a condition verging on famine. There are thousands of holdings averaging 2*l.* rental, which may be assumed to be in this condition. A family of four or five on each holding indicates a large population always exposed to this hazard.

Beyond the sea, west or east, this country in its Colonies possesses immense regions of fertile land. That which is the nearest is also the most suitable for an agricultural population. The fertile plains of North-west Canada can be reached from this country in about ten days, not much longer in time than was occupied by a Galway or Donegal labourer, in former years, in reaching his harvest labour in Lincoln or East Lothian. The people are here, and the land is there. It is for the benefit of the people, and in the interest of the United Kingdom and Canada, that the people should for their own comfort and future prosperity be placed upon the land. It should be a National undertaking, and one great business of the Irish Office, and the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Government of Canada, should be to arrange the best method to carry it out. Due care should be taken in the selection of suitable land and climate, and preparation should be made for the reception of the people towards the end of May in each year, with the summer before them, with lodging provided and sufficient ground broken, and planted with crops to afford sustenance in the coming season. The credit of the State could not be better employed in Ireland than in active promotion of this most necessary undertaking. Communities with their pastor and schoolmaster, should go together, and settle near each other for mutual help and neighbourhood. This may become only a part of a larger scheme for the systematic movement of the unemployed population from any part of the United Kingdom, to the unoccupied and fertile lands of the British Colonies, to the mutual advantage of both.

*Judicial Rents.*

217; 404; 706;  
991; 1710; 6974;  
17,077; 24,846

34. The fall in agricultural prices in 1885 and 1886 has forced upon the Sub-Commissioners and Court Valuers the necessity of a further reduction in fixing rents, than was made on those dealt with in the four preceding years. We have received much evidence on this point, and various suggestions, such as the adoption of rents regulated by the annual average prices of the principal articles sold in each province; or by shortening the term of re-adjustment of rents.

35. It is clear that, if agricultural rent is fixed in money, the fluctuation of prices must cause it to be occasionally unequal. Variation of seasons has also to be taken into account. But for that there is no other remedy than the consideration that should be given, in fixing the rent, to the greater or less liability of variation in each locality. It is otherwise with prices, and as it is quite impossible to foretell how far they may be affected by foreign importations of food, and other causes, this uncertainty should be differently dealt with.

15,776; 16,636.  
19,819.

36. Although it is most undesirable to disturb an arrangement which was understood to be a permanent settlement, we cannot put aside the pressing necessities of the Irish tillage farmers, many of whom have lost much of their means and are besides much indebted to banks, local merchants, and other creditors. The Purchase Act, as we have said, must necessarily be slow

in its operation. Tenant right, on which the Besborough Commission relied as a remedy is, under existing circumstances, frequently of little value. To force such tenants to sell their working stock in order to pay full rent would be fatal to their future prosperity. The just remedy is to abide by the principle of termly revision already established, but to shorten the period to a term during which no serious error is likely to result.

37. We therefore recommend that the term of revision should be shortened from fifteen to five years.

Term of revision should be shortened.

2347; 14,526; 14,569;  
16,636; 16,817; 18,882;  
19,974; 24,375.

38. It has been a question of anxious thought and deliberation with us to decide whether we should recommend an immediate revision of the earlier fixed rents, or wait further indication of the future range of prices. Should they continue on the present low scale, it will become absolutely necessary that a revision be made on the rents fixed prior to the beginning of 1836, when an additional scale of reduction was generally adopted by the Land Commission. It is clear from the evidence, that the great majority of the smaller Irish tenants are not in a condition to meet the risk of a fixed rent over so long a period as 15 years. It would therefore be prudent, without further delay, to make the revision at a shorter term. This should be done, however, on a principle, as near as possible, self-acting. With this object, and also because we believe it would work advantageously to both landlord and tenant, we think a change in the law should be made.

923; 17,433;  
18,850; 18,968;  
22,852.

39. The revision at the end of 15 years, under the Act of 1881, implied more than the question of price, for it might include revaluation of the farm, with all its accompaniment of uncertainty of result, and certainty of large costs. The prospect of such revaluation might induce tenants to exhaust the land, in order to injure its appearance, as the time for revision approached. This would cause both a private and a public loss. And as the principle of the Land Acts is to reserve to the tenant the whole advantage of his own improvements, and as the Act of 1881 takes away all inducement to the landlord to spend money on works of improvement, we think it would tend greatly to encourage continuous good farming if the only question at a revision of judicial rent in future should be that of higher or lower prices. This would complete the three points deemed necessary by the Irish farmers: fair rents, fixity of tenure, and free sale. And we recommend this change in the law, believing that what tends to continuous good farming by the tenant will render the rent of the landlord more secure.

Change of the law recommended.

18161; 20,362.

40. If this be admitted, the future revision of judicial rents will be simple and easy. The productive quality of the land having been already defined on the first inquiry, the rent would naturally have relation to the average prices of some preceding years. If five years are adopted as the future term for revision, the average prices of certain principal articles of production, during the last five years, should be compared with the average prices of the same articles for the five years preceding the last five, and a per-centage reduction or addition, in accordance with change of price, be made on the rent for the ensuing term.

Mode of future revision.

232; 325; 346; 725;  
12,160; 15,871; 16,608;  
17,058; 17,317; 18,364;  
23,660; 27,698.

41. The Records of the Land Court will afford in each case a *datum* line, which will enable that Court to alter the rent for the next five years, compared with those by which the first rent was regulated. The articles of produce in the different districts which are to regulate rents could be settled by general orders to be made by the Land Commission. And, as our recommendation is given on the understanding that the only question to be considered at revision shall be that of change of prices, the Land Commission will possess within itself all the information required. No court hearing, and no expense will be incurred by either landlord or tenant, in obtaining from the Land Commission the particulars of the change effected in the rent by variation of price.

3567; 5902; 16,338;  
16,600; 17,038; 19,364;  
19,798; 22,826.

10,541.

42. For in this there is no change in principle, but simply a conversion of the money rent into a produce rent. The tenant will continue to give to the landlord the same share of the produce of his farm as was originally contemplated. This change would bring immediate relief to the tenants whose judicial rents were earliest fixed, about one third of the whole number;

No change in principle.  
24,269.

and would insure to the rest the early prospect of relief should the present depression of price continue.

Record of prices  
for comparison at  
present exists.  
76, 156, 2753, 22,848;  
23,031.

43. There is at present a record for comparison of the prices of the last five years with those of the five years preceding 1881, compiled chiefly from returns of the markets of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. This will be sufficient for present purposes, but it would be expedient that for future use a more detailed record of prices of agricultural produce should be obtained. With this object, arrangements should be made in the office of the Registrar General, and authority given to him, by which the prices in the chief markets in the country should be collected, much on the same plan by which the average prices in England are now collected through the Board of Trade. The yearly averages should then be authoritatively fixed and published, at the commencement of each year. When these returns have been obtained for a sufficient number of years they will then become a mechanical guide to landlord and tenant, in future five-yearly settlements. It would be advisable that every amicable readjustment of rent should be notified to the Land Commission with whom the custody of the record fixing the judicial rent will remain. In the event of difference the Land Commission, on the application of either party, should have power to readjust the rent by the official record of prices without any hearing in court, but we anticipate that the interposition of the Commissioners will then be rarely required.

If the Legislature should prefer to retain the present principle of re-valuation at the end of 15 years, the first two five-yearly changes can be made by the method we have recommended, and at very little cost, while the law would remain as at present at the end of the third five-yearly term.

Number of tenants  
at present affected  
by revision.

44. In considering the question of shortening the term of revision, the character of the tenants, and the extent of the interests affected have an important bearing. The number of tenants who have had judicial rents fixed up to last August were 176,800 on a rental of 3,227,021*l.*, and they held consequently at an average rent of about 18*l.* each. The revision we recommend, therefore, at present applies chiefly to the smaller and more needy class, comprehending only one third in number of the tenants, and about one fourth of the rental of Ireland, if the estimate of Sir John Ball Greene of the agricultural rental of Ireland be accepted as approximately correct. We trust that the leaseholders will be admitted to the benefit of the Act of 1881. But for those larger holders chiefly of grass farms, who would remain outside of the Act, the remedy must lie, as in England and Scotland, in friendly consideration and arrangement between them and their landlords.

45. The question of an earlier revision of the judicial rents is for the consideration of the Government and Legislature. We are constrained to recommend it from the straitened circumstances of Irish farmers.

#### *Leaseholders.*

Leaseholders.

46. The admission of agricultural leaseholders to the benefit of the Land Act, 1881, has been everywhere strongly pressed upon us as an act of justice to a class of most deserving tenants. We have had ample evidence of the fact that such tenants are amongst the most improving of their class. Having considered this evidence and the position of such tenants, we recommend that in the following cases the holders of leases and grants should be entitled to all the benefits of that Act.

19,870.

1st. All holders of purely agricultural leases of lands which, but for being leasehold, would be within the operation of the Land Act, 1881, provided the rent reserved by any such lease exceeds the amount of Griffiths' valuation of the land apart from buildings. We adopt this limit as a convenient one, and without in the least intending to lay down Griffiths' valuation as a standard of value.

9548; 10,323;  
14,369.

2nd. All holders of grants in perpetuity executed since the 1st day of January 1869, and which were not executed in pursuance of any antecedent covenant for renewal, provided the lands thereby granted are in the occupation of the tenant, and are exclusively used for agricultural purposes. We further recommend that in the foregoing cases the right to have a fair rent fixed should be conferred as well upon lessors and grantors, as upon lessees or grantees, and on those representing them respectively.

24,764

3rd. It has been represented to us that the rents reserved by some grants in perpetuity of what were church lands in Ireland are excessive. If this be so we believe that the holders of those grants have a very strong case for getting their rents adjusted under the Land Act of 1881. 21,279; 23,091.

*Whether any modifications of the Law are necessary.*

47. We have reason to believe that the Land Act of 1881 in its operation has in some instances caused hardship, and should our suggestion be not adopted, may hereafter cause hardship and loss to persons, who being entitled to estates or interests in land under leases, or grants in perpetuity, and having sublet those lands, have had, or may have fair rents fixed thereon in favour of the occupying tenants, which in the aggregate are either less than the rents reserved by the leases or grants, or exceed them by so little as to leave the grantee or immediate tenant practically a loser. We recommend that such grantee or lessee should be empowered to surrender his lease or grant, and that such surrender should be without prejudice to the holding of any occupier, who should thenceforth hold directly from the grantor or lessor (as the case might be) to whom such surrender was made, such surrender to be, after investigation by, and with the approval of the Land Commissioners, or of the Judge of the Court of the county in which the lands, or the greater portion of them, are situate; and we further recommend that if the person making such surrender should happen to have in his own hands any portion of the holding to be surrendered, it shall be lawful for him to retain such portion as a "present tenant" within the meaning of the Act of 1881, and as such to have a fair rent fixed. Middle men. 1573; 23,038; 24,871.

48. Evidence having been laid before us as to the practical working of sub-section 3, section 58 of the Act of 1881, which excepts from the operation of the Act any holding let to be used for the purpose of pasture, and valued at an annual value of not less than 50l., we suggest that it should be amended by substituting 100l. for 50l. Pasture Holdings. 1551; 2876; 14,724; 15,323; 15,392; 15,569; 17,137.

49. We recommend that all town park holdings exceeding five statute acres in size, and adjoining towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants, should be admitted to the "fair rent" provision of the Land Act of 1881, subject to the landlords having a power of resumption for building or improvement purposes on paying compensation for all permanent improvements. Town Parks. 1551; 14,182; 14,574; 14,726; 17,130; 19,262; 22,898; 24,347.

50. The operation of selling land to the value of many millions sterling, and of distributing the purchase money amongst the several parties entitled, must, under any circumstances, be a vast one, involving the investigation and determination of almost every possible right capable of existing under our law in reference to real or personal estate. Without at present going more deeply into the question, it seems obvious that the entire operation from the first investigation of the initial agreement to the final distribution of the purchase money, should be conducted by one and the same tribunal. This tribunal should be possessed of plenary jurisdiction for the trial and determination of every question which may arise, in reference to the receipt, lodgment, investment, and distribution of all purchase or other moneys which it may be necessary to have brought into Court, and be armed with all necessary powers for the enforcement of its orders and the carrying into execution of its decrees. It seems manifest that such a Court should be a tribunal of the first rank, and presided over by the most eminent Judges available. Whether this can be better accomplished by amalgamating the Land Commission with the present Land Judges Court, or by absorbing the Judge of the Land Court into the Land Commission, is a question for the consideration of the Legislature. All we desire is to urge the advantage of establishing one first-class Court for the transaction of business of great importance. Amalgamation of Land Courts. 27,278-27,281.

51. We recommend that when the purchase of a holding agreed upon between any tenant and his landlord has been sanctioned by the Land Commission, if the title of the landlord cannot be expeditiously deduced or proved, it shall only be necessary, in the first instance, for him to satisfy the Land Commission that he, or his predecessor or predecessors in title, have been in the actual receipt of the rent incident to the tenancy for the twelve years immediately preceding. Upon being so satisfied, the Commission may at Simplification of title. 2548; 3645; 12,227; 17,918; 22,932; 25,610; 27,227; 27,275.

once cause the purchase money to be paid into the Bank of Ireland to such credit as they may direct; and make an order vesting in the tenant his holding, subject in the first place to the payment of the annual instalments to become due in respect of the purchase money, and then to all claims, if any, affecting the late tenancy; and thereupon the Commission should forthwith proceed to ascertain the respective rights of the several persons entitled to the purchase money, and distribute it amongst them, having in the meantime paid the interest from time to time to those entitled thereto. And in cases where the title of the tenant who has agreed to purchase cannot be expeditiously deduced or proved, we recommend that it shall only be necessary for him to satisfy the Commission that he, or his predecessor or predecessors in title, have paid the rent incident to the tenancy to the landlord selling to him (or to his predecessor or predecessors) for the twelve years immediately preceding, and that thereupon the Commissioners may make an order vesting the holding in such tenant subject to all just claims. We suggest that when title has been made to an estate for the sale of any portion, such title should be recorded by the Commission so as to avoid the necessity of a similar investigation upon the sale of any other portion of the same estate.

See Appendix E,  
Paper I.

52. Most of the proposed amendments herein-after submitted have been suggested by Mr. Lynch a member of the Land Commission, as necessary to expedite and facilitate the working of the Land Act of 1885.

Guarantee deposit.  
14,515; 1831; •  
2738; 17,146;  
22,915; 22,955.

53. We recommend that a discretion should be vested in the Irish Land Commission enabling them to dispense with the guarantee deposit mentioned in the 5th section of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, either in whole or in part, as they may think right, in cases where they are satisfied that the value of the tenant's interest added to that of the landlord's afford sufficient security.

Powers to trustees.

54. We further recommend that in all cases where a mortgage of an estate is vested in trustees, or where any estate is vested in trustees for sale, all such trustees should be empowered to authorise the application of any of the moneys payable to them in respect of such mortgage, or under such trust, to the purposes of a guarantee deposit.

390; 27,286.

55. We recommend that the Land Commission should be empowered, upon the application of the owner of a guarantee deposit, to invest the same in any securities authorised by the Settled Land Act.

Advance of portion  
of purchase money.

56. Having regard to the language of section 2, sub-section A, of the Act of 1885, we recommend that the Land Commission should be empowered, when a purchasing tenant has either paid in cash to the Commission, or secured by mortgage of the holding any portion of the purchase money to advance to him the balance of the purchase money to enable him to complete the purchase of his holding, provided that such advance shall be the first charge on the holding.

Limit of advance  
by State to one  
tenant.

57. The Act of 1881 (section 34, 3rd sub-section) provides that an advance by the Land Commissioners to a purchaser in respect of any one purchase shall not exceed 3,000*l.*, unless by reason of some special circumstances the Treasury authorise an advance of 5,000*l.* We recommend that the Land Commission should be authorised to advance to the extent of 5,000*l.*, but that the same purchaser should not under any circumstances ever obtain an advance or advances together exceeding 5,000*l.* As the law at present stands any one purchaser may, by dividing one large holding into several small ones, obtain an advance exceeding 5,000*l.* We understand that such an operation has been effected.

Advances by State  
to have priority.  
2029; 2203;  
25,629.

58. It should be more clearly provided than at present, that upon a sale under the Act of 1885 the advance by the State takes priority over all charges affecting the tenant's interest. It would simplify and cheapen the working out of a sale under the Statute, if sub-section C of section 4, which provides that advances are to be secured by deed, were repealed, and it were enacted that in all cases the holding should be vested in the tenant by the order of the Commission, care being taken to clearly define in express language, and not by reference, the effect of such order.

Recovery of instal-  
ments.  
25,624; 27,209.

59. In addition to the power now vested in the Land Commission of enforcing, by a sale of the holding, the payment of any advance made by them, we recommend that they should be empowered to issue writs

directed to the sheriff of any county or town, or, where the sum sought to be recovered does not exceed 40s., to any district inspector, requiring him to seize and sell for the purpose of satisfying such debt, any goods the property of the person in arrear which would be liable to be taken in execution, and may be found in his district. And we further recommend that it shall not be lawful for the Commission to declare any advance secured by a guarantee deposit an irrecoverable debt until they have exhausted all the means at their disposal for the recovery thereof, and further that upon a sale of a holding by the Land Commission on account of the non-payment of any instalment, they should be empowered to issue a writ to the sheriff of the county in which such holding or any part thereof is situated, directing him to forthwith put the purchaser into possession.

60. We recommend that all quit and Crown rents, and tithe rentcharges should be redeemable or apportionable. If apportioned, provision should be made against minute division, and if redeemed, that the rate of purchase required for that purpose should be reduced. It must be remembered that when the liability to pay the tithe rentcharge was placed upon the landlord, he could contract with his tenant for the amount of his rent, and he had the right to obtain a periodical revision of the tithe, which was dependent on the value of agricultural produce. Now, the landlord has the rent fixed for him, and the right of periodic revision of tithes has been taken away. Lay tithes should also, on a sale, be apportionable or redeemable as recommended in the case of quit rents and the other outgoings mentioned.

Redemption of  
quit and other  
rents.  
2703 ; 19,296 ;  
25,644 ; 27,237 ;  
27,246.

61. The question of family and other charges on land, as now reduced in value, deserves the most careful consideration of the Legislature.

Family and other  
charges.  
15,728 ; 19,680 ; 19,972 ;  
20,980 ; 27,331 ; 25,041.

62. With reference to head rents, we recommend, that in addition to having the power of apportionment, the Land Commission should, upon the application of the person entitled to such rent, redeem out of the purchase money any head rent or apportioned head rent upon such terms as may be just.

Head rents.  
1919, 2016, 2173, 2293,  
2440, 17,154, 18,689 ;  
25,046, 22945 ; 27,259,  
24,777.

63. Large sums have been advanced by the Board of Works in Ireland for the drainage and improvement of lands, as loans repayable by annual instalments. It has frequently happened that such loans have been made charges upon lands other than those upon which expenditure has actually been made ; in such cases the sale to a tenant, if not of the entire lands charged, will be either of portion of lands on which money has been laid out, or of lands on which there has not been any outlay, or of lands partly of one class and partly of the other. We suggest that in either case the Land Commission should have power to apportion the annual instalments payable to the Board of Works amongst the said several classes, or amongst some of them, to the exclusion of the others, care being taken that, in any case, such lands as have been the subject of expenditure should, in the hands of a purchaser, continue liable to a just proportion of such instalments while they continue payable.

Drainage and im-  
provement loans.

64. A mortgagee is not bound to accept a part payment on account of his mortgage. It follows that if a holding sold to a tenant be portion of a mortgaged estate the purchase money must (unless with the consent of the mortgagee) be invested at 3 per cent., while the mortgagor is liable to pay the higher rate of interest secured by the mortgage. This fact is calculated to prevent sales. As a remedy we recommend that mortgagees should be obliged to accept the balance, if any, of such purchase money after payment of any interest due to them, in satisfaction *pro tanto* of their principal, provided the portion applicable to principal amounted to a substantial part thereof.

Mortgagees to  
accept portion of  
debt.

65. Upon the sale of holdings (portions of a settled estate) it may be often necessary, for the purpose of such sales, to indemnify the portions sold against head rents and other outgoings which cover the entire estate, by the portions not sold. We recommend that in such cases tenants for life, or other limited owners, to whom a power of sale is given by the statute, should also have the power to give such indemnities.

Power to limited  
owner to give  
indemnity.  
2710 ; 17,165 ;  
18,077 ; 18,693.

66. With a view to facilitate sales of insolvent estates, it seems to us desirable that in such cases the Land Commission should be empowered (after notice to the owner) to carry out sales of the holdings on such estates on the joint agreements of the tenants and of three-quarters in number and value of the several incumbrancers thereon.

Sale of insolvent  
estates.  
27,149 ; 19,858

- Provision in case of disability of tenant. 67. We recommend that where the tenant of a holding is a limited owner, minor, lunatic, or under any other legal disability, and is not represented by a trustee authorised to sell or mortgage the holding, the Land Commissioners should have jurisdiction to appoint a trustee for the purpose of a sale through them.
- Definitions. 68. We recommend a very careful revision of the definitions incorporated in the Land Act of 1885, and that the word "landlord" in that statute should be so defined as to include any body politic, corporate, or collegiate, whether aggregate or sole, and any public company.
- Sub-letting. 8423, 1864; 25,625; 21,813. 69. We suggest that any sub-letting or division which may be made of a holding purchased under the Land Act of 1885 before the entire advance has been repaid to the Land Commission should be absolutely void unless such sub-letting or division is made with the consent of the Commission.
- Specific performance. 70. We consider it desirable that when once an agreement for sale has been lodged in the office of the Land Commissioners, and has been approved of by them, they should have jurisdiction to compel the specific performance of the agreement by either of the parties.
- Devolution of title. 25,625. 71. Upon the death of an occupier of a holding which has been purchased under the Land Act of 1885 provision should be made for the devolution of the holding on one occupier only while the instalments remain unpaid.
- Grounds of refusal to sanction loans to be stated. 17,935. 72. In all cases where a landlord and tenant have agreed upon a sale under the Act of 1885, but the Land Commission have refused to sanction such agreement, we recommend that either party should be entitled to obtain from the Commission a statement of the exact ground on which such refusal is based, and to be heard thereon, as we are of opinion that it is only reasonable that parties should have an opportunity of being heard upon a question vitally affecting the value of their property.
- Re-adjustment of time allowed for redemption. 18,019; 20,692; 20,856; 27,298; 22,805; 23,679. 73. In accordance with an opinion very generally expressed by witnesses, we recommend that in all cases of ejectment for non-payment of rent, where the plaintiff shall obtain a verdict or decree, as the case may be, the period of redemption shall run from the date of such verdict or decree. This would practically respite the execution of the writ of possession, or of the decree, for six months after the judgment in ejectment is pronounced. Under the law as it at present stands, immediate eviction is daily becoming more frequent, as it is from actual eviction the period of redemption now runs.
- Limitation in actions for rent. 74. We further suggest that for the future, no landlord shall be entitled to recover any greater amount of rent in arrear than for two years next before the bringing of any action therefor.
- Civil Bill decrees. 75. We suggest that under civil bill decrees for sums of 10*l.* and upwards the decree of a county court shall in every respect have the effect of a judgment of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.
- Butterine. 18,785; 19,592. 76. A matter mentioned in evidence as telling severely against the interests of Irish dairy farmers is that "butterine" is fraudently sold in increasing quantities as "butter," and a suggestion was made that it should be made illegal to use the word "butter" as an affix to, or as any part of, the name of the article referred to. We submit the suggestion as well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature.

*Maintenance of Law and Order.*

- Maintenance of law and order. 23,524; 23,660. 77. But whilst recommending certain changes in the law which circumstances have rendered necessary for the present relief of the tenants, it is right that we should also press, in the interest of all classes, the maintenance of law and order, which has in several parts of the country been grievously outraged. In the absence of that security which ought to be enjoyed in every civilised community, capital is discouraged, enterprise and industry are checked, and it is impossible that any country can thrive or any healing measures be devised which will add much to its prosperity.

*Dairy Produce.*

- 471, 15,812; 16,488; 18,715; 19,640; 20,078; 20,157; 20,653. 78. We have had much evidence regarding the production of butter in Ireland. There is probably no branch of Irish agricultural produce more

capable of large improvement than that of milk cows. There are 1,400,000 in Ireland, a small increase in the value of the produce of which would make much profit. Good butter would be cheap at 1s. per pound. Irish butter has been lately selling at 8d. If it could be so improved in quality as to be worth 1s., this, if three fourths of the milk was made into good butter, would increase the value of Irish butter by 3,000,000l. In Cork and other counties the more intelligent farmers and butter factors are working for this. Creameries are being established at central points to which the milk of the small farmers is sent in, and there treated by the best known process for the making of good butter. Winter dairying is also being introduced to supply butter and milk at the season when these are dearest. Very much in these directions may be done by farmers who will work intelligently with the means they may unitedly command. The value of foreign butter and butterine imported into this country yearly is about 12,000,000l., a large share of which might be taken by Ireland if the quality of the butter was improved.

*Large Scale Maps.*

79. Sir Charles Wilson, who was at the head of the Ordnance Survey Department in Ireland when our Commission commenced work, drew our attention to the fact that Ireland was the only civilized country in Europe 1967. which has no cadastral survey on a large scale. We publish a memorandum from him on this subject in the Appendix to our Report. Except in the county of Dublin, there are no maps on a larger scale than 6 inches to a mile to represent rural districts. These larger maps have been found to be very satisfactory in consequence of the exactness with which the boundaries of small holdings can be delineated, and the greater accuracy with which the areas can be computed. The Land Judges Court and the Irish Land Commission have frequently found it necessary to get surveys made by the Ordnance Survey Department on the 25-inch scale for the purpose of carrying out sales. There are a very large number of holdings in Ireland held in small detached portions often at considerable distances from each other, which it is hardly possible to define on the 6-inch map with any degree of accuracy; and now that a Land Purchase Act has been passed, large scale maps for all Ireland would be an infinite advantage.

80. We desire to express our sense of the valuable services rendered to us by our Secretary, Mr. F. G. Hodder, throughout this enquiry. Besides conducting a voluminous correspondence on the business of the Commission, and in the arrangement of evidence, he has given valuable assistance in the preparation of the Report. His special knowledge of the details of the working of the Land Act has been most useful. And his forethought and care in carrying out the work of the Commission deserve our best acknowledgments.

COWPER.

\*MILLTOWN.

JAMES CAIRD.

J. C. NELIGAN.

F. G. HODDER,  
Secretary.

21st February 1887.

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\* Subject to the reservations and remarks set forth below.



### Supplementary Report by the Earl of Milltown.

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I regret that I cannot concur in the recommendation of my colleagues for the revision of the judicial rents. Considering the many and grave objections to disturbing an arrangement described as final, and so recently arrived at by the Legislature, and also the fact that only five out of the fifteen years have elapsed, three of which have been fairly prosperous and two only the reverse, and that there is ample time in the ten years which the term has yet to run for the tenant to recoup himself for his losses, I am of opinion it is not desirable to make any alteration in the existing judicial leases. Almost every witness of every class informed us of the absolute necessity for finality in Irish land legislation, and if the settlement so recently arrived at were to be again ripped up, to use the expression of one of the tenants, it would be impossible for any class in Ireland ever again to believe in the finality of any arrangement arrived at by the Legislature. The two Chief Commissioners whom we examined were strongly opposed to any alteration of the term. Mr. Justice O'Hagan considered that "15 years was short enough," and "that he should be sorry to alter the time at present," and Mr. Litton said emphatically that "he could not conceive anything to justify legislative interference with the rents fixed under the authority of the Act if there is to be any finality, any trust in the Legislature," and that "fairly ascertained under the authority of what is a court of arbitration nothing would induce him to vary them by Act of Parliament unless the parties consented," and "that as regards this generally he did not see, if every five years there is to be a re-arrangement, there ever would be an end of it."

6014; 6854.

1590; 22,853.

26,895.

311; 15,848.

26,040.

19,797.

4658, 4770.

And this appears to me to be the view taken by the vast majority of the witnesses of every class. If it were thought desirable to compulsorily interfere with contracts solemnly guaranteed by the Legislature, and arrived at after enormous trouble, expense, and sacrifice, the claim of the landlords for compensation would be absolutely unanswerable. It is quite true, no doubt, that the sudden fall in prices and the bad harvests have during the last two years in many cases, chiefly amongst the tillage and dairy farmers, and the breeders of young stock, added to other causes mentioned in the evidence, rendered the payment even of judicial rents extremely difficult, and the vast majority of such cases have been met by the landlords with generous abatements and even remission of rent, a course of conduct the more honourable on their part as the fixing of their rents has been taken out of their hands by the State, and they themselves deprived of many of the legitimate rights of property. This fact, however, by no means proves that the judicial rents are too high.

Whatever the rent fixed for a series of years may be, unless it be altogether below the fair letting value in average years, such difficulties must be liable to occur from time to time, and their occurrence simply illustrates what one of the Sub-Commissioners themselves called, "The impossibility of fixing fair rents." Temporary depressions and temporary difficulties can only be met by temporary concession. It seems to be generally admitted that when fixed the judicial rents were not at any rate, with some few exceptions, too high, and that, therefore, if the remaining years of the term average the first three they will not be too high in the future. The average reduction all over Ireland has averaged about 20 per cent., and the judicial rents may be roughly stated to correspond with Griffith's valuation, which, unlike the judicial rents, was directed to be fixed on a scale of prices, those namely which prevailed in 1852. As the prices of farm produce which prevailed in that year, with the exception of wheat, which is very little grown in Ireland, averaged 50 per cent. less than they do now, it does not seem easy to see how the present state of prices can render difficult the payment of a rent that does not exceed Griffith's valuation, the more so as it was directed to be fixed at 25 per cent. below the fair letting value of the land, and, as it was made

solely for purposes of taxation, it was the interest of both owner and occupier to get it made as low as possible. It is argued, on the other hand, first, that labour is much higher now than it was then; and, secondly, that the tenants have become used to a better style of living than that they were content with in former days. Both these statements are no doubt correct, and I heartily rejoice to think so, for the poor labourer in those days worked for starvation wages, and the food and clothing of the people was miserable in the extreme. But it must be remembered that the vast majority of the Irish tenants are very small farmers who employ no hired labour at all, working the farms themselves with the aid of their families, and that the large farmers, as indeed is pointed out elsewhere in the Report, have now the aid of machinery which was then unknown, and which has enormously reduced the necessity for manual labour. All articles of food and clothing, with the exception perhaps of meat, are cheaper now than then, so that after making due allowance for those two factors in the case, no adequate explanation has been given why a scale of prices which is at any rate 50 per cent. higher than that which prevailed in 1852, should render it impossible to pay rents which are at least 20 per cent. lower than those which were then paid without demur.

On the whole I am clearly of opinion, forming my judgment solely on the evidence, that the judicial rents cannot, with some few exceptions, when some excessive rents have not been sufficiently reduced and looking forward to the time they have still to run, be considered too high in any part of Ireland. No one would have dreamt of suggesting a revision had prices gone up, on the ground that the rents were too low, and I am unable to see the justice of an alteration, because during the last two years prices have gone down. The fact that when the league does not interfere, the tenant right at any rate of the smaller holdings, still fetches a very high price all over Ireland cannot be ignored; tables will appear in the Appendix showing that even in this year the liability to pay the judicial rents has fetched on the average considerably more than 20 years' purchase, and evidence has been given that land has been letting in the north for grazing and cropping purposes at 1*l.* per acre more than it fetched last year.

It appears, however, by the evidence of the Sub-Commissioners, that these gentlemen, or rather the majority of them, for they are not unanimous, have at some period as to the date of which they do not agree, but within the last 12 or 18 months, thought proper to make reductions, in the amount of which they do not concur, on a much lower scale than they had previously done, and this fact has caused very great dissatisfaction among the tenants whose rents were fixed on a higher scale. They naturally feel that if their rents are fair, those of their more fortunate neighbours, who have had greater proportional reductions, must be too low, and that they themselves are placed in an unfair position of inferiority; and consequently though previously satisfied with their rents, they have now become discontented. The evidence will show the reasons assigned by the Sub-Commissioners for the course they have thought proper to adopt, the chief one being the fall in the price of produce in the last two years. I confess it seems to me as unfair to fix an extra low rent for 15 years to come, because we have had two bad seasons, as it would be to fix an extra high one, because we had had two good ones.

Even supposing that it should be thought consistent with justice and expediency to tamper with the existing judicial rents by further legislative interference, it seems to me that the plan suggested by the majority of the Commission is one that is open to the gravest objection of any that has been put forward, and according to the overwhelming weight of the evidence is, in Ireland at any rate, utterly impracticable. Not one single witness gave it unqualified support; even the four who appeared to be in favour of the principle admitted that it could not be worked without a datum line to start from, which at present we have not got, for it appears impossible to arrive at any general principle (if there ever was any) on which the judicial rents were fixed, and those rents *ex necessitate* have been fixed in the most perfunctory manner and on no basis whatever. They are said also to differ in amount according to the composition of each sub-commission court.

Again, it has, I think, been proved to demonstration that a sliding scale, founded on prices alone without taking produce into consideration, is calculated

24,268. to inflict the greatest injustice and hardship to the tenant. The year 1879, for instance, the worst of the century, as far as crops were concerned, was a year of high prices, but to charge a tenant a higher rent on that account, and to ignore the fact that the land produced little or nothing, would cause a feeling of dissatisfaction in the country that it would be hard to over-estimate. The evidence of the O'Connor Don on this point appears to me to be unanswerable and unanswered. On the other hand, an abundant produce may well compensate for lower prices. Nor can the season be left out of consideration in estimating the value of what the land produced. It was the wet harvests as much as the low prices that rendered 1886 a bad year for the Irish farmers. Both the oat crop and the barley crop were abundant, but the oat crop was most difficult and expensive to save, and the barley crop all but rendered useless by the inclement season. No doubt a fair rent which varied from year to year with the varying prices and amount of farm produce would be an ideal one, but, as the Bishop of Elphin has observed in his interesting paper,\* it would be, even if workable, a new and fruitful source of misunderstanding and litigation. No means at present exist for ascertaining the prices of the produce except in Dublin and Belfast markets and in Cork for butter, but the prices on Irish holdings vary indefinitely all over Ireland, and in order to draft a sliding scale it would be necessary to obtain statistics with regard to every county, and perhaps every barony, and none such now exist. It would be most difficult, in the opinion of practical men, to get at the prices of store cattle, on which so much depends, the prices given in the county papers being wholly unreliable, and the price of beef being no safe index of their value. It may be added that to the small occupiers, who consume the greater part of their produce themselves, the question of the price is comparatively with that of the amount and quality, unimportant. Another objection to the proposed scheme from the tenant's point of view is that it would seriously diminish the value of their tenant right. At present their judicial rents can practically never be raised, though nominally subject to revision at the end of 15 years it is clear from the evidence that the most sanguine landlord cannot hope, under the existing system, to have his rent raised at the end of the term, but, if the rent be liable to revision every five years on a self-acting scale of prices, it is evident that, if times improve, as there is every reason to hope, the rents must inevitably be raised all over the country, and the discontent and disturbance such a prospect would entail is fearful to contemplate. Nor would the proposal afford any relief to "the pressing necessities of the Irish tillage farmers, most of whom have lost much of their means since 1879, and are besides much indebted to banks, local merchants, and other creditors." The prospect of a remission of some 10 per cent. of their rents some twelve months hence will afford them no escape whatever from their present difficulties; their other creditors will not hold their lands because the landlords' claim will be assessed in the future, and the former possess the same power as the latter to compel a sale of the holdings, and are much more prone to exercise it. For tenants such as these here referred to in the report nothing short of some system of liquidation, similar to that recommended by Mr. Willis in his valuable paper,† seems calculated to afford any adequate relief. If tenants cannot bear the strain of two bad years it is clear that a quinquennial revision will not avail them in their present difficulties, and although they might look with complacency on a revision at the present moment when it must cause a reduction in their rents, they would look with the greatest aversion on a proposal which would entail the possibility of another revision five years hence which would have a totally opposite tendency. To sum up I object to the proposal, first, because it would be most unjust to alter compulsorily the existing judicial rents, secondly, because it appears to be, according to the overwhelming weight of the evidence, utterly impracticable in existing circumstances in Ireland, thirdly, because it would act most injuriously on the tenant by diminishing the value of his tenant right, and rendering him liable to have his rent raised from causes which may not affect his capability for paying it, and lastly, because it would plunge the country into a perpetual state of unrest and uncertainty which would produce a state of things even worse than that which

22,638.  
22,507.  
435.  
22,843-4.

3902.  
22,501.  
3902.  
22,844.

24,290.

420.

\* Appendix D, Paper 2.

† Appendix D, Paper 3.

exists at present. The Land Act of 1881 is an admitted failure, and attempts to tinker it in accordance with abstract theories will only end in further disaster. 18,969; 18,973; 25,661.

All classes in Ireland are now looking, not to the discredited provisions of the Land Act, but to the cessation of the dual ownership which it created as the only solution of the Irish difficulty, and the sooner this can be effected, on terms just to both parties and not entailing an unfair risk to the State, the better for the peace of the country and the safety of the Empire, and I am satisfied from the evidence that if the tenants really believed that, as one of them said, "the last word had been spoken," and that there would be no further legislative interference between them and their landlords, that the conversion of occupiers into owners could be speedily effected on just and equitable terms. 5061; 19,980; 2385; 4024; 4285; 3198; 22,666.

There are some statements in the Report with which I do not altogether agree. In the first place I may mention the statement in paragraph 15, with regard to combinations, "that the refusal by some landlords of any abatements may explain much that has occurred." I can find nothing in the evidence to corroborate this statement, while there is much that is opposed to it. There is very little evidence of landlords having refused any abatements, they appear as a rule to have treated their tenants with generous kindness and forbearance. The chief refusals to grant abatements have been in Ulster, where, according to the report, "combinations do not, as a rule, exist." In the south and west, on the other hand, combinations appear to be in full force on estates like those of Lord Kenmare, where large abatements have been offered, while on Captain Cosby's estate, in the Queen's county, a refusal of any abatement appears to have actually put an end to a combination, and caused the rents to be paid in full. The evidence seems to me to point to the conclusion, that if the tenants were let alone, they would fulfil their legal obligations honestly, and to the best of their ability.

I am unable to agree with the statement in paragraph 18, "that there has been a gradual deterioration of the produce of the soil, both tillage and grass." The evidence shows that the grass crop of 1886 was one of the best on record, and that the oat-crop was the best remembered for 40 years. The turnip crop was also said to be one of the best ever known, and the barley crop, though ruined by bad weather in harvest time, was exceptionally good and plentiful. The potato crop too, of 1885, was a remarkably good one, and much above the average of late years. I also protest against the comparison drawn in paragraph 19 between the average production of two years with that of four; such a comparison seems to me unfair and misleading. 22,221; 26,113; 26,141; 9774; 23,208; 22,539.

In conclusion, I must express my dissent from paragraph 25. I see no reason why, when the tenant desires it, the time for repayment of the instalments should not be extended from 49 to 60 years in accordance with the recommendation of the great majority of the witnesses. I cannot see how this could act injuriously to the State as it will be obviously easier to collect smaller instalments than large ones, while the longer there is a control over the tenants which prevents sub-division the better. The smaller the instalment of course the easier it will be to pay, and every instalment paid being so much more invested by the tenant in the land will make the remainder more safe. There seems to be a universal opinion that the whole burden of the purchase should not be borne by the present generation, but that some of it ought to be left to their successors, and looking forward to the probable fluctuation in prices and seasons which may occur during such a long series of years, and to the punctuality with which the instalments must be paid, differing in that respect from their present rents, in the collection of which, in the vast majority of cases, generous allowances have been made in bad times, there seems to be a general idea that there ought to be a considerable margin for such eventualities between the existing rents and the future instalments. 23,606; 19,961; 19,962-3; 2876.

MILLTOWN.

**Letter from Mr. Thomas Knipe to the Right Honourable  
Earl Cowper.**

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Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W., February 15, 1887.

MY LORD,  
AFTER careful consideration I regret that I cannot sign the draft report, being unable to agree with many of the suggestions and propositions it contains, and further for the reason that I am unable and could not be expected as a tenant farmer to fully comprehend the meaning of the numerous and important proposed legal changes contained therein.

I am deeply sensible of the importance and value of the recommendations which the report contains, especially those dealing with the shortening of the judicial term from 15 years to 5 years and the admission of leaseholders to the benefits of the Land Act.

Upon the question of combination, however, my views differ so widely from the opinions of many of the Commissioners that I am compelled to dissent; especially as assent on my part to certain paragraphs might create the impression that I am in favour of any fresh coercive legislation. I know the feelings of the class I represent and believe that combinations derive their force mainly from the exactions of excessive rents which the land does not produce.

For these reasons I have come to the conclusion to embody my own views in an independent report, which I hope to send you at an early day.

I remain, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS KNIPE.

P.S.—You will please have this letter published along with your report should my report not be in time.—T. K.

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LAND ACTS (IRELAND).

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881, AND THE PURCHASE  
OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

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SEPARATE

REPORT BY MR. THOMAS KNIPE.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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## SEPARATE REPORT BY MR. THOMAS KNIPE.

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I regret that I have felt compelled to dissent from the report presented by my colleagues for the reasons stated in a letter addressed by me to Lord Cowper with the request that it might accompany their report.

I approve in the main of several of their recommendations, particularly the shortening the judicial term from fifteen to five years, and the immediate revision of judicial rents, the proposal in regard to leaseholders, and other questions to which I refer hereafter. But on the subject of combination among tenants and the recommendations bearing upon the question of social order it appears to me sufficient weight has not been attached to the important evidence which many intelligent and influential witnesses gave as to the causes of agitation and combination.

Mr. Davis, the District Inspector of Castleisland, says—Qs. 21556, 21558—“ I believe the purchase of their holdings by the tenants would tend to the preservation of law and order, they would organize to put down outrages themselves; until they do, it will be very difficult and almost impossible to put down outrages—all but impossible because the police are perfectly powerless;” again, Qs. 21587, 21588, 21589—“ Unquestionably abatements of rent are necessary. I am informed, and I believe it, that the land did not produce the rent this year. It is not the strength of the League—the people are poorer.” District Inspector Davis.

County Inspector Allen Cameron, in charge of County Limerick, says—Qs. 15051, 15056—“ I think rents are being paid where any concession is given by the landlord, no matter how small. I think there is no disposition to keep the rents. There is a good deal of boycotting, but I think it is slacking off too. Where no abatement is given the tenants are still inclined to hold out. I think that would be in consequence of the difficulty of making their rents out of the lands; prices are so bad. I think in many instances when they hold out they are not able to pay. I think it is advisable they should have abatements”; and Qs. 15081-15084—“ A number of landlords have given reductions on their judicial rents—when this is done the rents are fairly well paid; but where the tenants make application for reduction and it is not granted, they generally hesitate a little and I have known serious outrages to follow that. But altogether the country is in an improved state.” County Inspector Cameron.

General Buller, then in charge of the Kerry district, and now Under Secretary for Ireland, says, in reply to Q. 16455, which was—“ Do you think that the improved state of the country, as far as payment of rents is concerned, comes from the fact that the power of the League is decreasing?—No, I do not think so; I think the League would, if they could, prevent the payment of rent, and are now endeavouring to their utmost to prevent rents being paid; but the improvement is because the tenants are getting reasonable allowances.” And, Qs. 16456-16458—“ I believe that the great majority of tenants through those counties, that is the majority of those who have not paid, are anxious to pay—when they get reasonable allowances—they must have reasonable allowances.” General Buller.

### FALL IN PRICES.

The report from which I dissent, viewed from my standpoint as a tenant farmer, does not adequately represent the gravity of the situation or the severity of the crisis—a crisis arising not only from the alarming and continuous fall in prices of all commodities on which the farmer has to rely for the maintenance of his family and for the payment of rent, but also intensified by the late disastrous seasons and the consequent decreased productiveness of the soil. Nor are the effects of the great decline in value of agricultural produce in the failure of a large number of tenants to pay rents fully recognised.

From the official returns laid before the Commission by the Registrar-General, I find

Reeves, 226 ;  
O'Hagan, 1584 ;  
M'Elroy, 9806 ;  
Black, 987Q ;  
Blacker, 10609 ;  
Hobson, 10865 ;  
Golding, 12347 ;  
Nicholson, 21333 ;  
Molloy, 27090-  
27095 ;  
Fitzgerald, 16953 ;  
Sheehan, 16965.

Registrar-General  
Paper No. 5.

that the estimated value of grain and all other crops in Ireland amounted to in the years—

1855, 1881, and 1886,  
63 millions, 46 millions, 31 millions, sterling,

showing a depreciation in value, in the year 1886, of 32 millions sterling, as compared with 1875, and 15 millions within the last five years alone, or since the Land Act was passed. The same official returns give the value of the live stock in all Ireland for the years—

1881, 1886,  
50 millions 41 millions sterling.

The following details, extracted from the same valuable statistics of the Registrar General, show the depreciation in the several items of produce during the same period—

Description of Produce.	1881	1886	Description of Produce	1881	1886
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>		<i>£ s d</i>	<i>£ s d</i>
Wheat, price per 112 lbs,	10 2	6 4	Hay, price per 112 lbs,	0 4 4	0 3 0
Oats, „ „	8 0	6 3	Straw, „ „	0 3 2	0 2 0
Barley, „ „	7 9	6 5	Wool, price per lb,	0 0 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Butter, „ „	96 6	86 4	Milch cows,	19 5 0	14 10 0
Beef, „ „	63 9	53 0	Two Year Olds,	12 0 0	9 7 6
Mutton, „ „	74 6	64 2	One Year Olds,	7 15 0	5 13 9
Pork, „ „	55 0	40 4	Lambs,	0 34 0	0 29 0
Potatoes, „ „	4 0	2 9			

It will be seen from the same returns that the combined values of agricultural produce and live stock for the year 1886, as compared with the average of the four years, 1881-1884, show a reduction of 23 per cent

The agricultural rent of Ireland as estimated by Sir John Ball Greene amounts to about 13 millions sterling. In 1881, therefore, 28 per cent. of the total value (say 46 millions) of agricultural produce was due for rent, and in 1886, when the value had fallen to 31 millions, rent claimed 42 per cent.

If again the value of live stock for 1881 be compared with that of 1886, there will be found a depreciation of 9 millions sterling in the value of cattle alone, being nearly three-fourths of the entire agricultural rent payable

#### NECESSITY FOR REDUCED RENTS.

When the cost of production is taken into account, it is manifest from the foregoing figures that the margin remaining for a small struggling farmer after paying all outgoings, other than rent, and after his family is supplied with only the barest necessities of life, is wholly insufficient to meet rents fixed upon a basis of prices that no longer exist.

But there is another class of tenant farmers besides that above alluded to who are unable to pay, and who are patiently but anxiously waiting for relief. Speaking from my own experience of Ulster, and of the class I represent, I say that farming operations even upon good land leave no profit, and that for years past rents have been paid mainly out of the small savings of former years, laid up for a rainy day and for family emergencies.

Gault, 10260-  
10261

Thus, Mr Gault, an Antrim farmer, says, Q. 10,260-10,261—"I am not able to pay rent without going back on the savings of other years. If there does not come some relief in the way of a reduction of rent or a rise in the price of produce, farmers will have to give it up. They must go to the wall."

Golding, 12347.

Mr. Golding, a land agent and farmer in Galway, says, Q. 12,347—"The people are gradually getting poorer, and it is the same with large farmers and small farmers alike. In fact I could not put my hand upon one either large or small farmer who is not poorer to-day than he was ten years ago"

Hobson, 19394-  
19405

Mr. Hobson, who was examined at Cork, says, Q. 19,394-19,405—"I have been breaking and tilling my farm trying to make the rent out of it. I am not able to pay my rent out of the place this year. It is paid out of capital altogether. My capital is gradually dwindling away." And Mr. Osborne, who was examined at Londonderry,

Osborne, 5028.



Q. 5028—"Owing to fall in prices, I find great difficulty in paying rent this year. Other years I have drawn out of savings made before. This year I don't see my way."

Mr. John Brownrigg Hewson, a landlord and agent, farming a good deal of his own land, says, Q. 15154—"With regard to the judicial rents, I think that in some respects the last two years were worse years than any we have had before. I think the country is poorer and more depressed now than it has been yet." And, Q. 15155—"I think they cannot pay the judicial rents. They really cannot pay any rent at all. They are exceedingly badly off." And Q. 15168—"I have found the last two years the worst I ever remember." And Mr. Edward Bennett, Q. 15124—"I know that the land has been run out of condition in consequence of the poverty of the tenants. They are not able to till it and to manure it; their capital is gone."

Hewson, 15154.

Bennett, 15124.

The Land Act of 1881 recognized and legalized the dual ownership in the land that has always been claimed by the Irish tenants, and it cannot in justice be maintained that the loss arising from the great and, it is to be feared, permanent decline in prices should fall entirely upon one of the parties.

The Land Commission returns show that the reductions of rent through the operation of the Land Courts for the five past years average 18 per cent, but since these rents were fixed, the official returns of the Registrar-General show a fall in the prices of produce and cattle equal to 23 per cent. If this were now allowed for, it would give an abatement of 41 per cent. on the old rents. And it may be observed from the report of fair rents fixed by the Land Commission in October last, that the 283 cases decided in that month with an old rental of £7,400 were reduced to £4,400, an abatement of about 40 per cent.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that an additional reduction of twenty-three per cent. over the former scale does not at all represent the abatement which would fairly correspond to a fall in prices of twenty-three per cent., since rent is only one of the many outgoings of a farmer, and to meet this reduced value of the produce a much higher per-centage of reduction in his rent would be necessary.

Mahony, 19181;  
Thom, 26979.

#### REVISION OF JUDICIAL RENTS.

With respect to the revision of judicial rents, it would, I think, be disastrous if impoverished tenants were again involved in all the litigation and costs which would attend fresh applications to the Land Court. The Land Commissioners have by their experience gained during the past six years a basis to work upon. They have all the necessary machinery at hand, and by their Sub-Commissioners could within a limited space of time inquire into the prices of produce and cattle and the conditions of agriculture in each Poor Law Union. Then as reports arrived from each Union the Chief Commissioners could declare such a reduction per cent. on the judicial rents fixed up to a specified date as the result of these inquiries by the Sub-Commissioners warranted.

Hunt, 15361-  
15365.

In the case of non-judicial rents, in order to prevent any sudden influx of applications and to at once bring home to the poorest class of tenants the benefits which through poverty or despair they have not availed themselves of, I would suggest that the Land Commission be empowered to fix a general reduction of rent upon small holdings, reserving both to landlord and tenant the right to come into Court. Until some such measures are adopted it is hopeless to expect that combination among tenants will cease, or that disturbances of an agrarian character can be suppressed, especially amongst the poverty-stricken occupiers of small holdings in the poorer districts.

A large number of witnesses, comprising landlords and land agents, clergymen, tenant farmers, and persons in official positions stated before the Commission that a considerable reduction of rent was necessary.

Mr. Hunt, landlord and land agent said—Q. 15342.—"I think it necessary and just to give allowances;" and 15343—"A great many, though offered the allowances, are unable to pay." 15344.—"Within the last year or two on judicial rents I have recommended reductions to be given, generally fifteen per cent.; in one or two cases twenty per cent."

Hunt, 15342,  
15343, 15344.

General Buller says, Q. 16461—"My view of the country is this, that the majority of the tenants meant to pay rents, and where they can pay them did pay them, but that the rents have been too high. I do think they are too high." Q. 16463.—"I think they are rents such as they could not pay." And, also, Q. 16471.—"I have been lately in Clare where I have been endeavouring to prevent—Woodford—by suggesting to a

Buller, 16461,  
16463, 16471.

landlord to give reductions. I have not succeeded, and I do not know if I shall; but in that case I am perfectly sure that some of the judicial rents are too high."

Joyce, 20919,  
20920-20923.

Mr. Joyce, Agent of Lord Clanricarde, of Woodford, says, Q. 20919—"But I thought at the time a small abatement might be granted; however Lord Clanricarde did not do so." Q. 20920—"I was inclined to give them a little abatement." Q. 20922—"I recommended Lord Clanricarde to give a little reduction." Q. 20923—"And it was in consequence of that refusal I attribute the very bad feeling that has existed there for some time past. I think it was wholly so."

#### COERCIVE LEGISLATION AND COMBINATION.

I think that any attempt to meet agrarian crime and outrage, which unfortunately prevail in certain districts, by any fresh coercive legislation will now as in the past, not only fail to secure the tranquility of the country, but will inevitably end in seriously aggravating the present difficulties.

Cunningham,  
4514.  
Flanagan, 14886.

If the relations which now unhappily exist between landlord and tenant are further strained, the intentions of the Land Purchase Act will be defeated and sales of land to tenants, even at lower prices, will be rendered more difficult in many parts of Ireland. The landlords, with a few honourable exceptions, have failed to meet by prompt reductions of rent the serious fall in prices, or to recognise the serious losses of their tenants, and to this may be attributed combinations and the resistance to evictions which has taken place, and which might have been averted. If the power of the League is to be weakened, and the people kept away from combinations which are certain to spread beyond their present limited area, and thereby endanger further the peace of the country, it can only be by the Government boldly facing as a whole the Land Question in Ireland, and by such legislation and government as will convince the poorest of the people that the Law is their defender and friend.

The Under Secretary when asked before the Commission, Q. 16473—"Would it meet your idea if when an ejectment was brought into the Court, the Judge of that Court would have the discretion of saying whether he would evict or not?" replied, "Yes, that is what I want. It seems to me that it should be his duty to exercise a certain degree of discretion, but he only exercises it when the tenant comes into Court. Unfortunately, the tenants have been taught that the law is only on one side." Again, Q. 16474-5—"I see some very hard cases. Hard cases of men being pressed for rents that they could not pay. I wrote to a landlord the other day who was about to turn out a man, that man paid a year's rent and he owed three— he was evicted, and that man, I believe, really meant to pay the amount—He was evicted. I satisfied myself that if he got time he was going to pay his rent, when his children who were in service in Limerick sent their wages to him." And Q. 16476.—"I think that there should be a discretion in giving decrees, and that there should be some means of modifying and redressing the grievances of rents being still higher than the people can pay. You have got a very ignorant poor people, and the law should look after them, instead of which it has only looked after the rich, that appears to me to be the case coming here." Also, Q. 16468.—"I feel very strongly that in this part of the country you can never have peace unless you create some legal equipoise or legal equivalent that will supply the want of freedom of contract that now exists between the landlord and the tenant. I think there should be some legal machinery which would give the tenant an equivalent for the pressure that the landlord is able to put on him, owing to his love of the land." Q. 16480-4.—"I propose to the Government that there should be a Court, a permanent Court of Assessors fixed for a certain number of years, who should have power to raise or lower rents. It would be a Court that would really have a certain amount of coercive power on a bad tenant, and a very strong coercive power on a bad landlord. It seems to me you want both in this country." And Q. 16497—"There is not much law in this part of the country, but a short time ago what law there was was really on the side of the rich."

I venture to say it would be a serious matter with grievances unredressed, to attempt to suppress by force or fresh coercive legislation the right of tenants openly to associate for the protection of their interests. A class to whose property the State up to 1881 refused any real legal protection.

#### LEASEHOLDERS.

The evidence in favour of the admission of Leaseholders to the benefit of the Land Act is overwhelming. Their case is a very pressing one. A most industrious class suffering from excessive rents fixed in prosperous times. Their exclusion from the

Land Act was unjust and has created in their minds a deep sense of injustice which should be speedily removed.

I recommend that every leaseholder, holding land for agricultural purposes at a rent exceeding the Judicial rents fixed on the same estate, or on adjoining holdings, whether for a term of years or in perpetuity, should have the right of going into the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed in the same way as an ordinary tenant from year to year.

#### TOWN PARKS.

I think that the holders of Town Parks should be enabled to apply to the Land Commission to get a fair rent fixed. I cannot see why the population of any town should be taken as a basis from which to exclude the holders of Town Parks from the benefits of the Land Act. Land in close proximity to a thriving and populous town will be more valuable than the Town Parks adjacent to a village. These facts will be taken into consideration by the Commissioners when fixing the rents. The landlord should have power to resume possession of a Town Park upon satisfying the Commission that the land was *bona fide* required for building or public purposes, and upon paying to the tenant such compensation for improvements and disturbance as the Court might deem just.

#### LAND PURCHASE.

Evidence has been given by many witnesses that tenants have been advised to refrain from purchasing their holdings under the Purchase Acts of 1881 and 1885. In view of the fall in prices, unfavourable seasons, and yearly increasing foreign competition, this advice in my opinion has been justified. It would be a serious matter if tenants were compelled to purchase upon the basis of judicial rents fixed prior to January, 1886, or that they should involve themselves in all the consequences and responsibility of ownership before rents have been re-adjusted so as not only to meet the fall in prices but also to exclude from the rent the value of the tenant's interest and improvement.

Nicholson, 21413;  
Frost, 15741.

I am anxious to see the dual ownership of land in Ireland abolished, and rent converted into a land tax; but purchase upon any large scale can only follow the revision and reduction of rents. It would in my opinion be a serious blunder to exclude the tenants of small holdings from the benefits of ownership.

#### LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS.

Whilst guarding against the subdivision of farms, which is very undesirable, the subletting of a garden or piece of ground by a farmer to any of his labourers residing in cottier houses upon the farm should not debar him from having a fair rent fixed, as I understand it now does.

#### EJECTMENTS FOR NONPAYMENT OF RENTS.

The recommendation of my colleagues that the period for redemption of six months should run from the date of the decree, and not as at present from its execution, would I fear, if carried out, tend to increase agrarian crime in many parts of the country. If such a change were made the landlord would probably in every case allow the term of redemption to expire, and in six months the tenant against whom the decree might have been granted in his absence would find himself out of possession. It would be a most serious change to make in the law in the present condition of the country.

#### EMIGRATION AND MIGRATION.

Although any system of forced emigration, or that would further depopulate the country, would be very injurious, I quite agree with my colleagues that there are many districts where both emigration and migration would be attended with much benefit if brought about by the spontaneous movement of the people. But if the poorer and more backward districts as well as those which are called congested were opened up by tramways and light railways so that the population would naturally circulate before many years, sensible relief would probably be effected, and the wholesale emigration of parishes which has been recommended would be rendered unnecessary.

Hamilton, 18540,  
18612, 18631.

Mr. Hamilton, Recorder of Cork, who also has been County Court Judge of Sligo and of Carlow, stated before the Commission at Cork, in reply to Q. 18540—"The West of Ireland cannot be improved until it is brought within the reach of civilization and trade by railroads—by improved communications. It must be done by State aid. I think the natural relief of the place would be emigration, but they will not emigrate. And Q. 18631—"Open up the country; let the people reach the markets; and make their land profitable."

#### LANDED ESTATES AND LAND COMMISSION COURTS.

Kennedy, 9149,  
9150, 9326.  
Barry, 14512A.  
Patterson, 10196.

I could not assent to any suggestions having for their object the merging of the Land Commission into the Landed Estates Court. There is a deep-rooted prejudice in the minds of the tenant farmers of Ireland, and especially of Ulster, against the Landed Estates Court. They cannot forget the suffering and loss entailed upon them by their action when disposing of incumbered estates, it sold to land speculators the tenant improvements then unprotected by law.

The Land Commission should be maintained for the settlement of rents, for adjudicating between landlord and tenant, and the transfer of land from owners to occupiers, leaving questions of title and the distribution of the purchase money to be dealt with by the Landed Estates Court.

In conclusion I have great pleasure in saying that I most heartily concur in all that my colleagues have said as to the value of the services rendered by Mr. Hodder to the Commission as its very efficient Secretary.

THOMAS KNIPE.

BELLAUGHY, ARMAGH,

17th March, 1887.

**REPORT**  
OF  
**HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY**  
INTO  
**THE PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE AND THE METHODS  
OF VALUATION**  
FOLLOWED BY  
**THE LAND COMMISSION, THE LAND JUDGE'S COURT,  
AND THE CIVIL BILL COURTS IN IRELAND**  
UNDER  
**THE LAND ACTS**  
AND  
**THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS.**

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*Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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# ROYAL COMMISSION

OF

INQUIRY INTO THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE AND THE METHODS OF  
VALUATION FOLLOWED UNDER THE LAND LAW ACTS AND THE  
LAND PURCHASE ACTS (IRELAND).

---

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To

Our Right Trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir EDWARD FRY, Knight,  
sometime one of our Judges of our Court of Appeal,

Our Trusty and well-beloved GEORGE FOTTRELL, Esquire,

Our Trusty and well-beloved GEORGE GORDON, Esquire,

Our Trusty and well-beloved ANTHONY TRAILL, Esquire, Doctor-of-Laws,

and

Our Trusty and well-beloved ROBERT VIGERS, Esquire.

GREETING.

WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith  
issue to inquire into and report upon the Procedure and Practice and the  
Methods of Valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Civil Bill  
Courts in Ireland under the Land Law Acts,

(a.) In fixing fair rents.

(b.) In ascertaining the true value to be paid for a tenant's interest in  
a holding by a landlord exercising the right of pre-emption.

Also to inquire into and report upon the Procedure and Practice and the  
Methods of Valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Land Judge's  
Court respectively in carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge,  
discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents  
do authorize and appoint you the said Sir Edward Fry, George Fottrell,  
George Gordon, Anthony Traill, and Robert Vigers, to be Our Commissioners  
for the purpose aforesaid.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this, Our Commission, We  
do, by these Presents, authorize and empower you or any two or more of  
you, to call before you or any two or more of you, such persons as you may  
judge necessary to examine, and by whom you may be better informed in  
the several matters hereby submitted for your consideration, and everything  
connected therewith; and generally to inquire of and concerning the pre-  
mises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever, and also to call for,  
have access to, and examine such books, documents, papers, writings or records,  
as you or any two or more of you shall judge likely to afford the fullest  
information concerning the several matters hereby submitted for your con-  
sideration.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is, that you or any two or more of you do report to Us with all convenient speed in writing under your hands and seals, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, and what you shall find touching or concerning the premises, together with your opinion upon the matters hereby referred for your consideration.

And We further will and command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our Commissioners do, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these Presents, We do hereby appoint our trusty and well beloved RICHARD ROBERT CHERRY, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, to be Secretary to this, Our Commission ; And We require you to use his services and assistance from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court, at Saint James's, the Tenth day of  
July, 1897, in the Sixty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

M. W. RIDLEY.

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# R E P O R T .

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TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

Your Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1897, directed us "to inquire into and report upon the procedure and practice and the methods of valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland under the Land Acts:—

- (a) in fixing fair rents ;
- (b) in ascertaining the true value to be paid for a tenant's interest in a holding by a landlord exercising the right of pre-emption ;

and also to inquire into and report upon the procedure and practice and the methods of valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Land Judge's Court respectively, in carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts ;" and your Majesty further directed us to report our several proceedings by virtue of the said Commission, and what we should find touching or concerning the premises, together with our opinion upon the matters by your Majesty's said Commission referred for our consideration. We have, to the best of our ability, conducted the inquiry committed to us, and having conferred together we have now the honour to present our Report to your Majesty.

## I.—PROCEEDINGS.

We met for the first time in London on the 10th of August, 1897 ; and we then arranged to commence the public sittings of the Commission in Dublin on the 22nd of September. Public notice was given beforehand in all the Irish Daily Papers of the place and time of our first sitting ; and in the advertisement which we published we stated that persons interested might appear before us personally, or by Counsel or Solicitor, or agent, as they thought fit ; or that they might submit to us statements in writing or print ; and by the same advertisement we stated that we should be prepared to receive, from any person interested in the inquiry, suggestions as to the various matters to which our attention ought to be specially directed. We resolved that upon the conclusion of the statements by Counsel or others we should proceed at once with the examination of official witnesses connected with the Land Commission, Land Judge's Court, and Civil Bill Courts respectively, and that we should afterwards hear such other witnesses as the parties appearing before us might desire to examine, or as we thought would give us assistance.

Our Chairman, at our request, wrote to Mr. Justice Bewley, the Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission, and to Mr. Justice Ross, the Land Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, inviting them to attend and give evidence before us at the commencement of the inquiry. Each of the learned Judges deemed it best not to appear before us as a witness, but Mr. Justice Bewley was so good as to furnish us with a memorandum which will be found in the Appendix. In answer to the advertisement which we published we received several communications in writing and print which have received our consideration.

We commenced our public sittings in Dublin, as advertised, on the 22nd of September, 1897. Various bodies, representing landlords and tenants respectively, appeared before us by Counsel and Solicitors ; and one body of tenants was represented by its secretary. The statements of Counsel and Solicitors occupied the first three days of our inquiry ; and we then commenced the examination of witnesses. Except in the case of three of the Land Commissioners, questions were addressed to most of the witnesses by Counsel and Solicitors for the parties appearing before us. In the case of one of the Land Commissioners and of the Assistant Commissioners these questions were put with the consent of the witness. We sat in Dublin continuously from the 22nd of September to the 9th of October, both inclusive ; we then adjourned the Dublin sittings, and sat in Belfast from the 12th to the 15th of October, both inclusive ; and in Cork from the 19th to the 22nd of October, both inclusive. We resumed our sittings in Dublin on the 17th of November, and sat there until the 20th of November. We then visited Galway, and sat there on the 23rd and 24th of November, and we then held a third sitting in Dublin, commencing on the 30th of November, and concluding on the 3rd of December. We

held altogether thirty-four public sittings, at which we examined 183 witnesses. These included the four Land Commissioners, other than the Judicial Commissioner, six County Court Judges, twenty-four Assistant Commissioners, two Inspectors in the Purchase Department of the Land Commission, two delegates from the Irish Committee of the Surveyors' Institution, the Registrar to the Land Judge, the Secretary and one of the Examiners in Title to the Land Commission, and a number of landlords, tenants, land agents, solicitors, professional valuers, auctioneers, and some clergymen. In addition to these witnesses, the Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society attended before us, and handed in a valuable paper of suggestions on the practice and procedure of the Land Commission, which will be found in the Appendix to our Report with the exception of one paragraph, the inaccuracy of which was subsequently admitted.

On the 5th January, 1898, we met in London to consider this report, and concluded our sittings on the 7th January, 1898. In the intervals between our various sittings, Messrs. Gordon and Vigers, and in some cases other members of our body, visited and inspected several farms and five small holdings in various parts of Ireland, in respect of which fair rents or true value or redemption price had been fixed, and compared their actual condition with the descriptions of them contained in the Schedules to the Land Commission Orders. We endeavoured to select farms for inspection, representing different qualities of soil, and different circumstances as to markets and general surroundings. Thus we inspected three tillage farms and a holding which was valued under the Redemption of Rent Act, near Belfast, in the Counties of Down and Antrim; one tillage farm in the County of Meath; one pasture farm in each of the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary; and five small holdings in the Congested District of Connemara, in the County of Galway.

On two occasions in our sittings in Dublin we invited the landlords and tenants respectively, to indicate holdings which they might desire to have inspected by the expert members of our Commission, but in neither case was this invitation accepted.

Five copies of the evidence in proof were, at the request of the Land Commission, forwarded to them from time to time as they were printed.

In Volumes II. and III. will be found the oral evidence given before us, and an Appendix containing a selection of the papers handed in. In the case of certain returns of sales of Tenant-right, we have for the sake of convenience caused an abstract of the returns to be printed in place of the original documents, which are very voluminous. It is needless to observe that the various returns appearing in the Appendix possess different degrees of value, and that the fact of their being appended to our Report must not be considered as showing that we have accepted them as accurate.

We desire to express our high sense of the services which have been rendered to us by our secretary, Mr. Cherry, Q.C. His extensive and accurate knowledge of the Land Laws of Ireland has proved a special qualification for the office he has held.

## II.—LIMITS OF THE INQUIRY.

In presenting this Report to Your Majesty we shall endeavour, as we have done in the prosecution of our inquiry, carefully to observe the limits of the reference contained in Your Majesty's Commission. But if in any particular we may be found to have transcended them, we crave indulgence by reason of the difficulty which obviously exists in the precise application of these limits to the complicated matters which have come before us.

The practice, procedure, and methods of valuation into which we are directed to inquire have their origin (i.) partly in the statute law, (ii.) partly from decisions of the Courts, (iii.) partly from rules and directions issued by the Land Commission, and (iv.) partly from the grooves into which business has fallen or been directed by those engaged in the administration of the Land Laws in question.

We have felt bound to inquire into the practice, procedure, and methods of valuation however arising, whilst we have striven to accept without question the principles of these laws and the decisions of the Courts on questions arising under them.

## III.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LAND COMMISSION.

By the Act of 1881 the Land Commission was originally constituted. It consisted at first of one Judicial and two other Commissioners; it now consists of one Judicial and four other Commissioners.

The 43rd section of the Act of 1881 authorized the Lord Lieutenant to appoint, and by Order in Council to remove Assistant Commissioners, who should have the prescribed qualifications and hold offices for the prescribed times.

There are now eighty-eight Assistant Commissioners, of whom seven are lawyers, and are known popularly as Legal Assistant Commissioners, and eighty-one are not acting as lawyers, and are known as Lay Assistant Commissioners.<sup>1</sup>

These eighty-one Lay Assistant Commissioners consist of three classes (i) thirty are permanent officials in the Civil Service with the usual rights, including a pension; (ii) forty-eight hold warrants terminating on the 31st December, and renewable from year to year, so long as the work remains to be done, and (iii) three are so-called supernumeraries, appointed from year to year, and receive three guineas a day for every day's work which they perform. Of the eighty-one Lay Assistant Commissioners on the 25th September last fifty-three were employed on Sub-Commission work, twelve were acting as Valuers on re-hearing, three were supernumerary, and thirteen were employed as Inspectors on purchase work.

From this body of Assistant Lay Commissioners it is now the invariable practice of the Land Commission to select persons to act as Court Valuers, and as Inspectors in purchase work.

By the 43rd section of the Act of 1881, the Land Commission was authorized to form Sub-Commissions, to consist of such number of the Assistant Commissioners or of a Commissioner and one or more Assistant Commissioners as the Land Commission might think fit, and to delegate to any Sub-Commission such of its powers except as to appeals as they might think expedient.

The Act of 1881, authorized proceedings under it to be taken either in the Civil Bill Courts, or before the Land Commission. Questions of fair rent or true value might according to the Act be heard in the first instance in any one of the following ways:—

- (a) By the Civil Bill Court; or
- (b) by the Land Commission; or
- (c) by a Sub-Commission consisting of a Land Commissioner, and one or more Assistant Commissioners; or
- (d) by a Sub-Commission consisting of Assistant Commissioners only.

It appears that no case was ever heard, in the first instance, either by the Land Commission or by a Sub-Commission, of which a Land Commissioner was a member. The cases have always been heard either by the Civil Bill Court or by a Sub-Commission, consisting of Assistant Commissioners only.

The pressure of business on the Land Commission no doubt accounts for the fact that they have never undertaken any original business in respect of fair rent or true value. It is a subject of regret that in the early days of the system the Land Commissioners were unable to take a part in the tribunals of first instance; and that the whole original business was left to Sub-Commissions.

The proceedings for the ascertainment of a fair rent may be commenced by either landlord or tenant serving on the other an originating notice.

#### IV.—CIVIL BILL COURT.

When the proceedings for the fixing of fair rent proceed in the Civil Bill Court, the Judge appoints a valuer to inspect the holding and to report to him. This appointment is made by virtue of the powers conferred by section 37, sub-section 6, of the Act of 1881, which enables the Court in determining any question relating to a holding, to direct an independent valuer to report to the Court his opinion on any matter the Court may desire to refer to such valuer.

In some cases the County Court Judges hear the case first and then give instructions to the valuer to inspect and report upon the holding, and upon receipt of his report give judgment.<sup>2</sup> In other cases the valuer is sent before the hearing in the County Court, and attends the hearing as assessor.<sup>3</sup>

The matter referred to the valuer is often in fact not any particular matter involved in the inquiry, but the whole question of fair rent and all the subsidiary inquiries which precede the ascertainment of that rent. Some of the Judges endeavour to form an independent opinion as to the sum proper to be fixed, but the majority of them feel themselves incapable of so doing, and (in the absence of evident mistake) do nothing but adopt and register the finding of their valuer.<sup>4</sup>

There is power to remove applications under the Land Acts from the Civil Bill Court to the Land Commission, under which it has been held to be practically a matter

<sup>1</sup> FitzGerald, 107-108. Franks, 27037.

<sup>2</sup> Kane, 5733; Orr, 10715.

<sup>3</sup> Lynch, 4251; Thompson, 3634; Waters, 8573; Shaw, 19959.

<sup>4</sup> Kane, 5742; 5743; Waters, 8590, 8894, 8617; Shaw, 19990.

of right for the respondent to obtain an order for removal.<sup>1</sup> This power has been largely exercised and the number of cases heard in the Civil Bill Courts is comparatively very small.

#### V.—SUB-COMMISSIONS.

As before mentioned, all applications to fix fair rent before the Land Commission are, in the first place, heard by Sub-Commissions, which are now always constituted by one Legal and one or two Lay Assistant Commissioners.

All these Assistant Commissioners usually take part in the hearing of the case, when, in a general way, the opinion of the Legal Commissioner on legal points is allowed to prevail; after the hearing the holding is inspected by the Lay Commissioners or Commissioner; if two, and they agree in their findings, the Legal Commissioner does not generally intervene, but if they differ he often acts as moderator, and the decision is that of the Sub-Commission.

The practice of constituting the Sub-Commission of only one Lay Assistant Commissioner with his legal colleague has of late been on the increase.

#### VI.—APPEAL AND REHEARING.

From the decision of the County Court Judge an appeal lies, as of right, to the Land Commission; and on the decision of a Sub-Commission a right exists to demand a rehearing also before the Land Commission; and these appeals and rehearings are heard by the Judicial Commissioner and usually by two other of the Commissioners; less frequently by the Judicial Commissioner and one colleague; and in the unavoidable absence of the Judicial Commissioner, by two other Commissioners.

The Land Commission has a power similar to that of the County Court Judge, to refer any matter for report to an independent valuer (Land Act, 1881, section 48, subsection 4), and this power is always acted on and a valuer or valuers are required to visit the holding and to report to the Commission. This inspection, now usually made by two valuers, takes place before the case comes on for hearing, and the report of the valuers was until very recently communicated to the parties.

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Having thus briefly stated the course of procedure from an originating notice to a decision on appeal, we now return to consider various points which have been suggested by this narrative of the proceedings.

#### VII.—DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF VALUERS.

From what has been said it will appear that the valuers who inspect the holding fill a different place in the three proceedings to fix fair rent. In the Civil Bill Court and on rehearing or appeal these valuers are not members of the Court; and before the Land Commission they are never, and in the Civil Bill Courts only sometimes present at the hearing. Whereas, in the hearings before Sub-Commissions, the valuers who inspect the holding are members of the Court, are present at the hearing, and take part in the decision as judges. In the Civil Bill Court, and sometimes on rehearing, one valuer only is employed; in the Sub-Commissions, two expert Assistant Commissioners, until lately, usually took part in the decision, though as we have said, the practice is now increasing of employing only one Assistant Lay Commissioner. There is in our opinion no good reason for this remarkable diversity of practice.

The facts that comparatively few applications are made in the Civil Bill Courts, and that in most of those cases the applications are removed into the Land Commission, convince us that the mode of procedure in the Sub-Commissions with two Lay Assistant Commissioners is that which gives the least dissatisfaction.<sup>2</sup> We are satisfied that if the valuers who inspect the land are not members of the Court fixing the fair rent, they should, at all events, be made assessors of the judges, with liberty to call the attention of the Court to any matters appearing to them important in the course of the hearing, and subject to examination as to their own proceedings by the County Court Judge or the Land Commissioners.<sup>3</sup> The evidence convinces us that mistakes have occurred at the hearing of cases which their presence would probably have prevented.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FitzGerald, 33.

<sup>2</sup> O'Brien, 998; Lynch, 1279; M'Affee, 1665; Kane, 5734-5736, Verlin, 19386.

<sup>3</sup> O'Brien, 998, 1198; Waters, 8579; Rochfort, 16007; Shaw, 19958; Kincaid, 27289-27292.

<sup>4</sup> O'Brien, 1002; Crosbie, 18652-18661.

## VIII.—DIFFERENT DEALINGS WITH PINK SCHEDULE.

The Act of 1896 (section 1) requires that certain important particulars shall be ascertained and recorded in the schedule by the Court, whenever a fair rent is fixed, and here another diversity arises in the practice. The particulars are ascertained by the Sub-Commissions, because the lay members of the Court have by inspection and inquiry, as well as by evidence, ascertained the facts. But in the Civil Bill Court and before the Land Commission on appeal the important facts are never ascertained by the Court except through the report of the valuer employed as the eye of the Court, and the judges who are responsible for the decision as a rule do little other than register the findings of their valuer.<sup>1</sup> In some Civil Bill Courts the schedule in question, known as the 'pink schedule,' is in fact filled up and signed by the valuer only, this course being, it is suggested, authorized by the 133rd of the Rules of January, 1897.

## IX.—DIFFERENT CUSTODY OF PAPERS.

Another discrepancy in practice arises from the concurrent jurisdiction of the Civil Bill Court and the Land Commission. All the records of the former Court are kept by the Clerks of the Peace of the respective counties, and are kept, as we find, with very differing degrees of care. The records of the Land Commission are, however, in the custody of that body, and when a case is heard first in the Civil Bill Court and is appealed to the Land Commission, it is the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to send the whole of the relevant papers to the Land Commission.<sup>2</sup> Notwithstanding the letter of Mr. Justice Bewley to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of the 24th March, 1894,<sup>3</sup> this duty is still unsatisfactorily performed, and we learn from a written statement of Mr. Franks, the Secretary of the Land Commission, that there are still several thousand County Court cases in the books which have not been accounted for. In consequence, a search in both repositories is sometimes necessary.

In like manner the existence of two offices creates circuitry in reference to the supply of papers required for proceedings in the Civil Bill Court.<sup>4</sup>

## X.—SHOULD THE CIVIL BILL COURT BE RETAINED?

Whether, considering the small number of cases which are heard by the Civil Bill Courts, the discrepant practices in it and the Land Commission, and the costs incident to the removal of cases from the one tribunal to the other, the concurrent jurisdiction of the Civil Bill Court should be maintained is a point which appears to deserve serious consideration. On the whole we are of opinion that it is in the interests of the community that the jurisdiction of the Civil Bill Courts in respect of the Land Acts should be abolished.

## XI.—FIELD BOOKS.

The field books used by the Court Valuers and Lay Assistant Commissioners are generally accessible to the judges on the hearing of fair rent applications, and are sometimes referred to by them, and it has been urged upon us that they ought also to be accessible to the litigant parties for their information. We do not think that any practical benefit would accrue from this production of the books to compensate for the additional trouble and expense.

## XII.—PARTICULARS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The proceedings for the fixing of a Fair Rent may, as already mentioned, be commenced by either landlord or tenant serving on the other an originating notice.

By the 130th of the Rules of January, 1897 (and previously under the same or a similar rule), where the originating notice is served in respect of a holding of which the tenement valuation (*i.e.*, the valuation for the purpose of taxation) is not under £10, the tenant is required by endorsement if the notice be his, or by writing served on the landlord if the notice be the landlord's, to give the particulars of any improvements in respect of which evidence is intended to be produced, or which are intended to be relied on by the tenant as having been made by him or his predecessors in title: and in the case of the notice being served by the tenant, to give, moreover, the dates at which the same were made according to the best of the tenant's knowledge or belief.

<sup>1</sup> Adams, 3052; Waters, 8613; Shaw, 19988.

<sup>2</sup> Waters, 8605; Kane, 5886.

<sup>3</sup> Report of Morley's Committee, p. 666.

<sup>4</sup> Guiry, 20196-7.



It has been urged before us that the like rule ought to be applied in the cases where the tenement valuation is under £10. We are of opinion that when the tenant claims for drains he should state the amount he claims under this head without further particulars, but that subject to this modification, the present rule should stand, having regard to the small inconvenience caused to the landlord by the want of particulars in small cases, except as regards drainage, and the poverty and illiterate character of most of the tenants of such holdings.<sup>1</sup>

It appears that tenants not unfrequently make mistakes and omissions in their specification of improvements; that in many cases the landlords have waived any objection to the proof of the unspecified improvements, and that in other cases amendments have been allowed; but it equally appears that in some cases tenants have, by reason of these errors in the particulars, been shut out from the benefit of improvements actually made by them.<sup>2</sup> We regard this result as contrary, if not to the letter, at least to the spirit of the Acts of 1881 and 1896, which give the presumption of all improvements to the tenants. We think that in all cases in which such errors appear to exist, and to have been made accidentally, amendments should be allowed in the particulars, and any adjournments, if such should become necessary, should be made at the cost of the defaulting party, unless for special cause stated the Court shall otherwise direct.

It will be observed that according to the present practice the tenant only and not the landlord is required to specify the improvements, or contributions towards improvements, which he claims. This practice is, in our opinion, one-sided, and we think that the landlord as well as the tenant should be required when serving, or within a reasonable time after being served with the originating notice, to give particulars of the improvements claimed by him.<sup>3</sup>

#### XIII.—ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS AND COURT VALUERS.

Many of the Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers have appeared before us: and the expert members of our Commission, when visiting holdings, have been accompanied by various gentlemen filling these offices.

The qualification of Assistant Commissioners, whether legal or lay (for the rules draw no distinction of this kind), is prescribed by the 15th of the Rules of 1897 (following early rules of the same or the like character). Practising Barristers and Solicitors of not less than six years standing, and persons possessing a practical acquaintance with the value of land in Ireland, are by this rule made competent for the office of Assistant Commissioner.

Many of these officials are tenant-farmers, and continue to carry on their business conjointly with the discharge of their official duties; and are exposed to the temptation (against yielding to which strict injunctions have been given by the Land Commission) to leave their official for their private occupations.<sup>4</sup>

As already mentioned the work of the Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers has, in a few cases, been reviewed by the expert members of the Commission; but without any attempt to investigate the drainage by digging. With one exception, hereafter to be mentioned, they found no reason, so far as their investigations went, to differ from the figures fixed by the Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers. Of the holdings visited, the fair rent of one was fixed in the year 1894; the fair rents of five were fixed in the year 1895; two in the year 1896; and two in the year 1897. Of these, nine were first-term applications and one a second-term application. But the number of farms so visited was so small that although we think it right to state the facts we do not wish to draw from them any general conclusion.

We believe that, as a whole, the Assistant Commissioners and the Court Valuers have striven honestly, and to the best of their ability, to discharge the difficult duties cast upon them, and it is plain that their work, is now done with more care and deliberation than in the early days of the Land Commission. Nevertheless it gives opportunity for dissatisfaction, and leaves much room for improvement.

The Act of 1881 contains no definition or explanation of the words "Fair Rent" and "True Value," and until very recently there was no judicial exposition of the one expression or the other. The investigation of the matters which come before the Sub-Commissions, often involves intricate questions of surveying and difficult points of

<sup>1</sup> FitzGerald, 114, Bailey, 461; Kane, 5699; Lynch, 6235.

<sup>2</sup> Harrington's Speech p. 83, Bailey, 464; O'Brien, 921, Lynch, 1245-9, M'Afee, 1756, 2417; O'Keefe, 2458, M'Kenzie, 3286; Eyre, 3935, Peet, 4589; Rice, 5071; Williams, 6072; Waters, 8829.

<sup>3</sup> O'Brien, 926; M'Afee, 1757, Thompson, 3492; Byers, 4737, Kane, 5704.

<sup>4</sup> Directions 1 July, 1897, No. 30. See Appendix B., No. 5.

fact and law. Certain general directions for the performance of their duties have been given to the Assistant Commissioners, but they leave them unguided on many of these difficult questions. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that there is great diversity of opinion and of practice amongst the large class of Assistant Commissioners. Indeed on the more fundamental questions—such as to whether an occupation interest is to be recognised,<sup>1</sup> as to the mode of dealing with the so-called improveability of the soil,<sup>2</sup> as to true value and the mode of ascertaining it<sup>3</sup> (of all which questions we shall speak hereafter) a great diversity exists amongst these officers; and in some cases views have been expressed by Assistant Commissioners on important points which appear to us to be unsound. It is remarkable that in many cases Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers have been found to agree in their results, though differing in the process and principles by which the results have been arrived at.<sup>4</sup> Several remarkable illustrations of this fact are to be found in the evidence of Mr. William Daly, a large landed proprietor in County Galway:<sup>5</sup> he mentioned three cases on his estate, in each of which the carrying power of the holding was estimated at very different figures by the Sub-Commission and on rehearing by the Court Valuer; and in which nevertheless the Court Valuer and the Land Commission fixed the judicial rent at the same amount as the Sub-Commission. Such agreement on the part of the valuers is, if possible, more strange than their differences.

Mr. Morley's Committee reported, in reference to the proceedings under the Land Acts, that "there is neither a common understanding of the law or anything approaching to uniformity in practice": our experience convinces us that what was true in 1894 is true now.

In such fashion is the solution attempted of one of the most arduous problems of distributive justice which has ever been raised.

The result of this diversity of operation and practice amongst the Sub-Commissions and Court Valuers is dissatisfaction in the minds of the litigants and an increase in the number of applications for rehearing.<sup>6</sup> These results are intensified by the suspicions to which, unfortunately, the Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers are exposed—we speak of these suspicions because they actually exist, however little they may be justified by the facts. An officer appointed when one political party is in power is the subject of suspicion to those of other political views; a landlord, if appointed, is suspected by tenants; and a tenant by landlords: nay more, an officer connected by family or social relations or by business ties with the landlord class on the one hand or with the tenant farmer class on the other hand, is exposed to suspicion from the other class: the whole body of Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers, and especially those who hold office for short periods, or are paid by the day,<sup>7</sup> are suspected of lowering rents so as to keep the machine at work: the County Court Valuers are suspected of desiring so to act as to keep business from being removed from the County Court to the Land Commission<sup>8</sup>; the Assistant Commissioners, when acting as Valuers of the Land Commission, are suspected of being closely in sympathy with Assistant Commissioners from whom a rehearing is demanded (as they all belong to the same class, and perform interchangeable duties with them), and are therefore said to be wanting in that independence which is a statutory condition of their employment; and, lastly, a suspicion exists that Lay Commissioners are moved from one province or district to another, according to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction which their decisions give to the Land Commissioner who superintends their spheres of work. Many of these suspicions are, doubtless, unfounded. But we repeat that they exist, and add to the number of rehearings, and increase the friction of the machine. Furthermore, the whole spirit of our judicial institutions suggests that officers with such extensive powers should be selected with the greatest care and with reference to their possession of high qualifications, and that they should be placed in a position of independence, and should, so far as possible, be lifted above the suspicions which surround them.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bailey, 804; M. P. Lynch, 1322-1324; MacAfee, 1686-1691; Byers, 4751; Roberts, 9411-9441; Bayly, 9538-9551; Headech, 9621-9652; Comyn, 9748-9758.

<sup>2</sup> M. P. Lynch, 1367-1370; MacKenzie, 3330-3339, 3458; O'Keeffe, 3477; Headech, 9553-9556 Bayly, 9595-9597.

<sup>3</sup> M. P. Lynch, 1371-1394, 2219-2227; MacAfee, 1781-1786; Byers, 4839-4842; Cunningham, 9271-9277 Bayly, 9559-9565.

<sup>4</sup> Bailey, 739-746; Kane, 5752; Roberts, 9494-9497.

<sup>5</sup> Daly, 24263.

<sup>6</sup> Wrench, 26974, 26988; Kincaid, 27286.

<sup>7</sup> Kane, 5713.

<sup>8</sup> Montgomery, 18943-4. Fitzgerald, 19475; Shaw, 19969

<sup>9</sup> Lynch, 7708.

Our opinion on the defects of the present system will perhaps be best made known by a statement of the alterations which we venture to suggest. In our opinion—

- (i.) All Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers should be permanent officials, paid on a sufficiently liberal scale to secure men of capacity and responsibility, who should be required to devote the whole of their time to the work of the Land Commission, and they should be entitled to a pension or allowance in the event of their services not being required either permanently or temporarily by reason of the diminution of work.<sup>1</sup>
- (ii.) They should be appointed from a list to be approved by the Judicial Commissioner, with the concurrence of at least two other Commissioners.<sup>2</sup>
- (iii.) The Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers should satisfy certain qualifications besides that of possessing a practical acquaintance with the value of land in Ireland, such as having passed a suitable examination in the subjects with which they will be called upon to deal.<sup>3</sup>
- (iv.) They should be placed under a single head, who should have power to issue directions and instructions, who should have the general supervision of their work; and who should be charged with the duty of communicating to the Assistant Commissioners all relevant decisions of the Land Commission, or the other Courts.<sup>4</sup>
- (v.) The districts of the Assistant Commissioners should from time to time be settled by orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and at least two of the other Commissioners, which should be published in the *Dublin Gazette*.
- (vi.) A power should be given to Sub-Commissions to state cases for the Land Commission on questions arising before the Sub-Commissions, either on the application of a litigant, or of their own proper motion; and a power should also be given to the Land Commission to require Sub-Commissions to state such cases if an applicant showed that the statement of such a case was proper, and that it had been refused by the Sub-Commission. The cases thus stated should be dealt with in a manner somewhat similar to Crown cases reserved—*i.e.*, an opportunity of argument should be given to the parties interested, and in default of their appearance, the matter should be discussed by the Commission in public.
- (vii.) A power should be given to the Land Commission to make inquiries from the Assistant Commissioners in respect of any matter which has come before them, as to the facts proved before them, the processes by which their conclusions were reached, and the principles by which they were guided, and generally in respect of any point arising in the performance of their duties.<sup>5</sup>

Hitherto the delegation of duties by the Land Commission to the Sub-Commissions has been unconditional, and has been considered as placing the Sub-Commissions in a position of equal independence with the Land Commission itself,<sup>6</sup> if the changes which we have suggested were adopted, the Sub-Commissions would, in our opinion, be placed in a much more independent position towards the public, but in a more dependent position towards the Head Commission, from whom they would derive guidance and assistance. By the plan we have suggested an opportunity would be given for training and instructing a properly qualified staff (as was done by Sir Richard Griffith when making his valuation of Ireland), and for checking that diversity of practice which after the sixteen years working of the Act of 1881 is still found to exist, and which necessarily creates a sense of uncertainty and distrust in the administration of the law.

Some specific charges of misconduct or negligence have been made against Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers; as *e.g.*: visiting the land without due notice to the landlord;<sup>7</sup> visiting the holding when lying under snow or water, or when suffering from prolonged drought, and refusing to wait whilst a trench was dug to show the condition of the alleged drainage.<sup>8</sup>

We have investigated many of these cases: and the explanations given have generally been satisfactory to us.<sup>9</sup> We think that cases of this kind were more frequent formerly than of late years, and that the instances in which there has been an ultimate miscarriage of justice arising from such circumstances are very few. At the same time we are of opinion that in some cases the inspections have been made with

<sup>1</sup> Peter Fitzgerald, 19475-19488. St. George, 24863. Wrench, 26715.

<sup>2</sup> Wrench, 26715.

<sup>3</sup> Wrench, 26900.

<sup>4</sup> Headech, 9730. Kincaid, 27277.

<sup>5</sup> Franks, 27052-27056.

<sup>6</sup> Franks, 27052-3.

<sup>7</sup> Comyn, 9742; Byrne, 20209.

<sup>8</sup> Bayly, 478; Lynch, 1261; M'Affee, 1968; O'Keeffe, 2485-2491; Thompson, 3514; Eyre, 3935; Byers, 4982; Kane, 5719; M'Kenzie, 8301; Byrne, 20202; Browning, 20220; M'Connell, 20269; O'Conor, 21809; Barnes, 27596.

<sup>9</sup> Smith, 14632; Browning, 20220-20245; M'Connell, 20269-20292.

undue haste, and that the recurrence of such circumstances as are complained of should be guarded against by an instruction to the Assistant Lay Commissioners and Court Valuers.<sup>1</sup>

In some cases, especially when work is resumed after a vacation, several groups of two Lay Assistant Commissioners sit concurrently, the Legal Assistant Commissioner sitting with one group, and leaving the others without his assistance. In such a case the general practice of the two Lay Assistant Commissioners is to postpone for their legal colleague any case stated to raise any question of law. This adjournment is often inconvenient to the parties and their witnesses,<sup>2</sup> and irregularities and difficulties sometimes occur, and create an objection to this course of practice which should in our opinion be avoided.<sup>3</sup>

The Sub-Commission Court now frequently consists of the Legal Assistant Commissioner and only one Lay Assistant Commissioner.<sup>4</sup>—In such cases, and sometimes in other instances, also, the inspection of a holding is made by one Lay Commissioner only, this being done sometimes with the consent of the litigants asked for before the inspection.<sup>5</sup> The litigants appear to be unwilling to refuse this consent when asked for, and yet to feel dissatisfied with the decision of a single valuer. In our opinion this practice should be discontinued, and two Lay Assistant Commissioners should be present at every hearing, and take part in every inspection.

A few cases have been brought to our attention in which the opinion of the Legal Assistant Commissioner on a legal point has been overruled by his two lay colleagues; and this, according to the present constitution of the Sub-Commissions, appears to be possible; but in our opinion it ought not to be allowed to occur.

When the decisions of the Sub-Commissions are not given immediately they are often given in a different town, and even county, from that in which the hearing has taken place; and as no previous notice is given of the intention to deliver judgment, the first notice received by the litigants of the decision of their case is by a post card, stating the result of the decision. The parties interested are thus without any opportunity of attending the Court and hearing in what way any points which may have been argued are dealt with and their cases disposed of. We think that this practice is justly complained of.

By the rules now in force a period of two months is given after the making of a fair rent order by a Sub-Commission for either party to demand a rehearing; and a right is also given to obtain a copy of the pink schedule, on payment of a fee. It is evident that no wise litigant would determine whether or not to apply for a rehearing without seeing this schedule; and yet it appears that there are frequent delays in furnishing it to the litigants, and delays often of considerable length, sometimes so long as to preclude the possibility of considering its contents before a rehearing is asked for.<sup>6</sup> This also appears to us to be a subject of just complaint, and in our opinion the officers of the Land Commission should be required to send the copy within a specified number of days after receipt of the application for it.

#### XIV.—REHEARING.

Applications for rehearing to the Land Commission from the Sub-Commissions (commonly called appeals) on questions of fair rent, are very numerous; the changes made in the fair rents fixed are on the whole small; and the expenses incurred are greatly in excess of the pecuniary advantages resulting from them. The total number of appeals lodged in the Land Commission from 1881 to the 29th November, 1897, was 51,668.

An almost universal dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to these appeals, a dissatisfaction felt by some at least of the Commissioners themselves.<sup>7</sup> No witness, with perhaps a single exception, spoke in defence of the existing system. It is obvious that when the question is merely one of the amount of the rent fixed, the Court has little to assist it beyond the report of the Court Valuers or Valuer, and that this, the report, sometimes of a single man, is often of no more weight than the pink schedule, sometimes filled up by the two Lay Assistant Commissioners. The decisions of the Land Commission in a very great number of cases do little more than register the decision of the Court Valuer. Moreover the business is disposed of with a rapidity and with a silence as to the grounds of the decisions which create dissatisfaction in the minds of the litigants whose property is at stake.<sup>8</sup> Points of importance are often raised and discussed and the judgment adjourned, and when delivered it is a mere statement of the figure at which the rent is fixed.

It might have been hoped that one good result would have followed from this

<sup>1</sup> O'Connor, 21813.

<sup>2</sup> Turner, 29170.

<sup>3</sup> O'Keefe, 2497; Thompson, 3521; Eyre, 3982-3985; Bell, 4185-4186; Peet, 4578-4583.

<sup>4</sup> FitzGerald, 174; Lynch, 1361; Kane, 5726; Dawson, 7022.

<sup>5</sup> FitzGerald, 169, *et seq.*; Rochfort, 16000; Verlin, 19383.

<sup>6</sup> O'Callaghan Westrepp, 23859-23866; Harvey, 28130-28133.

<sup>7</sup> O'Brien, 1119-1129; Hutton, 12471; Crosbie, 18651; Verlin, 19387; Barrington, 20608; O'Connor, 21883; Hussey, 22717-22725; St. George, 24861; Wrench, 26988.

<sup>8</sup> O'Brien, 1030-1032, 1176, 1184.

multitude of appeals which has been crowding the doors of the Land Commission now for many years, viz., that all the difficult points arising on the Act would have received judicial elucidation and determination. This benefit has not however been realized. It is only in the course of the last few months that anything like a judicial exposition of the meaning of "true value" has been given,<sup>1</sup> or any decision delivered as to the existence of an occupation interest in the tenant.<sup>2</sup> Even now after the Act of 1881 has been in operation for more than sixteen years, there is, so far as we can learn, no judicial exposition of the two weightiest words in the whole statute—"fair rent": and according to the statement of the Lord Chief Justice on the 29th November, 1897, "the members of the Head Commission differ amongst themselves as to the principles and method by which a fair rent should be ascertained"<sup>3</sup>

On the first application for the rehearing of a case of fair rent by the Land Commission in January, 1882, the Court, before the hearing, had the holding inspected by two Valuers, and a report made to assist them in determining the fair rent; and the report of the Valuers was made known to both sides at the conclusion of the evidence. This continued to be the usual practice of the Court for some years, until the report of the Court Valuers developed into a much more elaborate document than it originally was, and the Valuers were asked to report the amount at which in their opinion the fair rent should be fixed. In the year 1890 the system was adopted of obtaining a report from at least one Court Valuer in all fair rent cases on rehearing; and a notification was before the hearing given to each of the parties of the result of the Court Valuer's investigation, and the parties were enabled to obtain a copy of the report before the rehearing, a course which was found to lead sometimes to settlements and more often probably to the withdrawal of appeals. This system was in operation till the beginning of December, 1897, and therefore during the whole time of our public sittings. In practice the Court Valuer or Valuers were directed by the Land Commission to inspect the land, they were furnished with the pink schedule of the Court below, and also with an alternative form of Report, the one (Form A), stating shortly an agreement *in omnibus* with the findings of the pink schedule, and the other (Form B), which the Valuers were directed to use if they saw reason to differ substantially from the pink schedule.

But on the 29th of November, 1897, the judgments of the learned Judges in the case of the Queen (Gosford) *v.* the Irish Land Commission, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, threw some doubt on the validity of this course of practice, and on the 7th December, 1897, Mr. Justice Bewley announced that, in deference to the judgments delivered in that case, the Land Commission had resolved that a new form of report should be adopted.

"In this," said Mr. Justice Bewley, "the valuers will report as hitherto on the description of the holding and its user. They will state the gross letting value of the holding, including buildings and all other improvements, and the extent to which the improvements allowed to the tenant in the schedule of the Sub-Commission or County Court (as the case may be) appear from the examination of the holding to exist, and the present capital value of and increased letting value due to each such improvement, so far as it can be ascertained by inspection. They will also report as to the extent to which the improvements allowed to the landlord in the schedule of the Sub-Commission or County Court appear from examination of the holding to exist, and they will state the particulars of any other improvements appearing on the examination of the holding to exist thereon, and the present capital value of and increased letting value due to each such improvement. They will further report on any other matter in relation to the holding ascertained from their examination of it which in their opinion ought to be known to the Court fixing the fair rent of the holding. But they will not give any suggestion as to what deduction should be made in respect of improvements nor what should be the fair rent of the holding, as to do this might in some cases involve matters of law. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners are of opinion that they should revert to the old practice of the Land Commission, and that the report of the Court Valuers in its altered form should not be communicated to the parties before the case comes on for hearing. Ignorant tenants, or tenants with imperfect knowledge of the terms of valuation, might mistake the sum named in the report as the fair letting value of the holding with the improvements thereon for the fair rent, though the gross letting value might in many cases be largely in excess of the fair rent. To disclose the report of the Court Valuers before the hearing would not, as a rule, promote the settlement of litigation between the parties, and in some cases might lead to rents being fixed by agreement on a wholly erroneous basis. The new form of report will be adopted as soon as possible."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Curneen v. Tottenham* [1896] 2 I. R. 37, 356.

<sup>2</sup> *Markey v. Gosford*, 31 I. L. T. R. 97.

<sup>3</sup> *Queen (Gosford) v. Irish Land Commission (Q.B.D.)*, 29th November, 1897.

<sup>4</sup> *Irish Law Times*, vol. 31, p. 575.

This recent change is a very important one, and we confess to a fear that it will not facilitate settlements, or give greater satisfaction than the practice which it supplants. In our opinion the early communication of the Valuer's report to both the litigant parties is highly expedient.

The investigation of the Court Valuer, as hitherto carried on, cannot be considered an independent one. He generally considered himself bound by the decision of the Sub-Commission as to what improvements were to be allowed for; he admittedly accepted much on the strength of the pink schedule under appeal, and he was left at liberty to determine for himself what is a substantial difference from the previous findings.<sup>1</sup>

A striking illustration of the danger of this course of practice has recently occurred. In thirty-one cases on one estate the amounts allowed for drainage in the pink schedules were considerably in excess of the amounts proved by the tenants at the hearing before the Sub-Commission: the cases were reheard, and in every case the reports of the Court Valuers agreed, as to the amount of drains, with the findings of the Sub-Commission: and yet it was shown to the Land Commission that in every one of the cases, the figure was wrong; for the evidence had been given in terms of the Irish perch, and the pink schedules and the reports were drawn in terms of the English perch: and in every case the change from Irish into English measure had been made on the ratio not of lineal but of square measure. Such slavish copying of a blunder is very cogent evidence of the want of independence in the operations of the Court Valuers.<sup>2</sup>

The present practice does not, in our opinion, satisfactorily secure a real rehearing of the whole matter under discussion. We think that the valuers of the Land Commission acting in appeals ought to constitute a separate body or list of officials, that the inspection ought always to be by two Court Valuers acting together, that they ought to be furnished not with the pink schedule but only with the map and description of the property, and that their report should be made in ignorance of the findings below; that this inspection should be made before the hearing, and that on that occasion the Valuers should attend the Court and act as assessors to the Land Commission, and be liable to be examined by them; that if occasion should arise, the Court Valuers should pay a second visit to the holding, taking with them, if so directed, the original pink schedule; and that before the Land Commission there should be not only the report or reports of the Court Valuers, but but also the pink schedule in the Court below.<sup>3</sup>

It appears from the evidence before us that the following practice has grown up. Where there is an appeal and the Court Valuer puts a higher or lower figure for the rent than the order appealed from, the Court will not alter the figure unless the landlord or tenant (as the case may be), give independent evidence of value in support of the higher or lower figure; and in no case will the Court go above the landlord's valuer or below the tenant's.<sup>4</sup> This practice is no doubt grounded on the view, that in the absence of such testimony the so-called appellant has given no evidence in support of his demand for a rehearing. But the result of this practice is to induce the valuer of landlord and tenant respectively, to go so high and so low as that his client shall run no risk of loss from him, and thus to place a direct premium on exaggeration.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, having regard to the almost decisive effect given to the report of the Court Valuers, this practice (which has been established by judicial decision) appears to us inconvenient, as it requires as a condition precedent to giving effect to the Valuers' report the production of that expert evidence which, when given, is almost universally disregarded as against the report. This expert evidence ought, we think, to be discouraged, considering the great expense and little result which attend it.<sup>6</sup>

In some cases, especially recently, the practice has been found to exist amongst the landowners of not appearing or taking any part in the hearing before the Sub-Commission, and then of lodging an appeal, and taking the chance of a favourable report from the Court Valuer; and, when this report is made known, of either prosecuting or withdrawing the appeal, according to the character of that report: his withdrawal in the event of an adverse report being usually accomplished without his having to pay any costs to the respondent.<sup>7</sup> One agent stated to us that in every case in which he was concerned he had pursued this course.<sup>8</sup>

In our opinion it would not be wise to abolish rehearings or appeals, but it is desirable to check the course of indiscriminate appeals to which we have referred. This might be brought about in one or other of several ways, as, *e.g.*, by placing a heavier stamp on the notice of appeal; by depriving the appellant of the right to retire

<sup>1</sup> Lynch, 1283, 1299; M'Afee, 1672, 1718, 1984.

<sup>2</sup> Goddard, 29882, *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup> Crosby, 18651; Trench, 18713; Shaw, 20008; Barrington, 20610.

<sup>4</sup> Fitzgerald, 223, 397; O'Brien, 1015; Nolan, 16484; Wrench, 26731.

<sup>5</sup> Wrench, 26732-26734.

<sup>7</sup> MacAfee, 2067; Murray, 11612.

<sup>6</sup> Shaw, 19587.

<sup>8</sup> Barton, 12953.

from his appeal without the leave of the Court; by requiring security for costs, or by depriving of the right of appeal any suitor who had failed to present his case to the Court of first instance, unless such failure was shown to have arisen from venial accident or mistake.

An attempt to check appeals was made by the 22nd section of the Act of 1896, which authorised the making of rules providing that every notice of appeal should state the grounds of appeal, and that on the hearing of the appeal no ground of appeal should, save by leave of the Court, be entered into except those stated. Accordingly, by the 85th of the Rules of January, 1897, it is provided that every notice of appeal shall specify definitely the grounds upon which the appeal is intended to be prosecuted. From the evidence we gather that in appeals on fair rent it is usual to specify the grounds of appeal in vague and general terms.<sup>1</sup> It may be worthy of consideration whether some more stringent rules, dealing especially with costs, could not be devised.

Certain general rules have been framed as to costs upon rehearings in fair rent cases subject to any special order which the Court may make in particular cases.<sup>2</sup> These rules in fact determine the costs in nearly all the cases heard. They include two to which our attention has been drawn: the one that when the landlord appeals and the judicial rent is increased but the former rent is not restored, each party abides his own costs, the other that when the tenant appeals and the judicial rent is reduced each party abides his own costs. In both these cases it appears to us that the successful appellant ought to be entitled to costs; unless, for special reason, the Court shall think fit to deprive him of them.

#### XV.—VALUATION IN FAIR RENT CASES.

If the matter were perfectly open, it appears to us that two independent lines of evidence might be pursued by a person inquiring what is the fair rent to be fixed for a holding. One class of evidence may for shortness be called the popular evidence; the other the technical.

The popular evidence would comprise the prices obtained by the tenant for a sale of his interest or *bona fide* offers which he had received for it, evidence of the letting value or judicial rents of similar holdings, evidence of the sums paid for conacre or agistment, evidence of the long and punctual payment of a real rent, or of the long arrears of a nominal rent, and evidence of the prosperity or poverty of the persons who had successively lived off the produce of the holding.

The technical evidence would be that more familiar to professional valuers. They would inspect the land, ascertain the acreages of the several classes of land on the farm, and what they would produce or carry; they would consider the quantity and value of the produce and the cost of production, and the shares of the surplus remaining after the cost of production divisible between landlord and tenant respectively.

The popular evidence would be affected by all the motives which make men in Ireland desirous to occupy land; the technical evidence would assume the desire of making a money profit out of the occupation of land as the sole motive of such occupation.

The 8th section of the Act of 1881 seems to admit of both lines of evidence with a single exception. It provided that in fixing the fair rent consideration should be given not to some but to all the circumstances of the case the holding and the district with the single exception (sub-sec. 10) that the price paid for the tenancy otherwise than to the landlord or his predecessors, was not of itself, apart from other considerations, to be taken into account: though conjoined with such considerations it still remains admissible.

An early decision of the Judicial Commissioner (Mr. Justice O'HAGAN) excluded from evidence on the fixing of fair rent the letting value or judicial rents of other holdings.<sup>3</sup> We believe that much more attention was paid in the early days of the Land Commission to the remaining kinds of popular evidence than has been the case of late years, and we are assured by one of the Head Commissioners that the Act of 1896 has made a great change in the fixing of fair rents by placing an emphasis on the technical evidence and throwing the popular evidence into the background.<sup>4</sup> Thus of late years fair rent has been almost exclusively ascertained by a consideration of the acreable value of the land and the annual value of the improvements, and little or no weight has been given to the other considerations.<sup>5</sup> It appears that in fixing the second judicial rents the

<sup>1</sup> FitzGerald, 211; O'Brien, 1133.

<sup>2</sup> Cherry and Wakely, Irish Land Acts, 2nd Ed., p. 585.

<sup>3</sup> Campbell's speech, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Lynch, 1218; Comyn, 9780; Wrench, 26716, 26725; Trench, 29126, 29128.

<sup>5</sup> Doyle, 9981; FitzGerald, 19502.



evidence of what was done at the fixing of the first judicial rents has rarely, if ever, been considered. We think that what was done in respect of the then existing improvements and the rate of interest placed upon their value ought always be taken into consideration as far as obtainable; as they are very important items of evidence, with regard to the circumstances of the holding and the case.

In order to express our opinion on the question whether the course of practice is in accordance with the mind of the Legislature as expressed in the statutes, we are most reluctantly driven to consider the meaning of the words "fair rent" as used in those statutes; and in order to that end we must consider what were the circumstances under which those Acts were passed, and the condition of the subject matter with which they dealt.

A great amount of evidence has been placed before us to account for the present high price of tenant-right, notwithstanding the depression in the prices of agricultural produce (of which more hereafter); and we shall probably be not far wrong if we assume that many of the circumstances which now tend to swell the prices paid for tenant-right operated before 1881, to increase the demand for tenancies, and to put it in the power of such landlords as chose so to do to obtain high and even excessive rents.

These circumstances may briefly be enumerated as follows:—

I. The absence of all other important occupations than agriculture in most parts of Ireland, and the consequent desire of a man with a family to obtain a safe and steady means of employing the labour of himself and his children.<sup>1</sup>

II. The fact that land is the only popular investment amongst the agricultural classes in Ireland.

III. The influx of money earned abroad, sometimes sent home by relatives, and sometimes brought home by emigrants who have returned with an earnest desire to establish themselves in their old land.

IV. The ancient love of their country habitual with Irishmen.

V. The desire prevalent amongst tenant farmers to increase the size of their holdings.

VI. The need or desire amongst fishermen, migratory labourers, and small shopkeepers, &c., to have a *piéd à terre*.

VII. The strong preference felt by many Irishmen for working for themselves rather than for a master.<sup>2</sup>

VIII. In some cases prices are wildly paid at auctions; there is evidence that in some instances puffers, locally called sweeteners, and the influence of free drink, have inflated the prices given.<sup>3</sup>

There are thus motives operating on the Irish agricultural population over and above the desire to earn money profits by working a farm. Some of these are motives by which a prudent and intelligent man may be influenced, *e.g.*, a prudent man with sons and daughters may take a farm producing but little or no pecuniary profit, because in the working of the farm he finds permanent employment and maintenance for his children. But when fair rent is fixed as at present by the technical evidence, *i.e.*, by a method proceeding by a consideration only of the reasonable expectation of a money profit from land, all these motives are excluded.

That it was the intention of the Legislature to exclude from fair rent the operation of all the unreasonable motives is we think not open to debate: was it the intention to exclude all reasonable motives besides the desire to make a money profit by the working of the holding?

The statute of 1881 provided (with certain exceptions not needful to be considered) for the ascertainment of fair rent in respect of all the agricultural holdings of Ireland. As regards the greater part of these lands, the inquiry as to the money profit to be derived from their occupation might reasonably be made, but with regard to the very small holdings of districts in the western and southern parts of Ireland such a question could have no meaning. For the occupants of these holdings, the price of labour, the cost of artificial manures and feeding stuffs, the price of produce in the markets are comparatively immaterial facts: for they buy little and sell little. They do not pay wages; they earn them. They are essentially cottiers—not farmers; and their rents are cottier, and not farm rents.<sup>4</sup> Of the 486,865 holdings in Ireland, 369,502 are valued for purposes of taxation at less than £20, and 127,098 at less than £4. In the

<sup>1</sup> Sadlier, 17482; Barrington, 20779.

<sup>2</sup> Barrington, 20782.

<sup>3</sup> MacAfee, 1756.

<sup>4</sup> Bailey, 892; Cunningham, 9213; Lynch, 1428; MacAfee, 2080; O'Keeffe, 2444, 2571; Kane, 5760; Wrench, 26701-2, 26759.



parish of Gweedore, in Donegal, the average rental of the holdings is stated at 17s. 9d. per holding, "and for that" said Mr. Commissioner Wrench, "a man has an acre of potatoes, half an acre of oats, and perhaps some turnips, and he has got a little rough grass land and possibly some accommodation land—mountain land, where he can graze a few sheep, and he has a turbary for his holding." In the Clifden Union it appears that in 1881 the average of the holdings was three quarters of an acre of oats and an acre and a quarter of potatoes, whilst only three occupiers of land were in fact hirers of labour.<sup>1</sup> Having regard to the character of the climate and the soil we conclude that no owner in fee-simple could cultivate such holdings so as to make out of them any money profit. But in the Congested Districts of Ireland, the men are in some places migratory labourers who seek work in England or Scotland, or they are fishermen, or they burn kelp (now unfortunately a depressed industry), whilst in many cases the women spin or knit or weave, or are engaged in the making of shirts or underclothing.<sup>2</sup>

It seems impossible to suppose that the Legislature could have intended to apply to such holdings the test of pecuniary gain; it must have intended to allow in the ascertainment of fair rent for all the reasonable motives which operate on the mind of the peasant of Kerry or Connemara, and so make his small holding an object to him of reasonable desire. This intention of the Legislature is to be gathered not merely from the subject matter in respect of which fair rent was to be fixed, but from the express words of the Statute which require that in fixing it the Court shall consider, not some, but all of the circumstances not only of the holding but of the case and of the district.

Again, the matter may be looked at from another point of view. If we imagine the prudent and solvent peasant dealing face to face with a fair-minded landowner, the one would not hesitate to pay, nor the other to receive a rent in respect of the benefit which the tenant would derive from the occupation of the landowner's property.

We conclude, therefore, that in the fixing of fair rent it was the intention of the Legislature to include the consideration of all reasonable motives besides the desire to make a money profit by the working of the holding.

The Act of 1896 does not appear to us to have been intended by the Legislature to alter the meaning of the words "fair rent." The First Section is, no doubt, mainly concerned with matters which pertain to the technical line of evidence; and this, as we conceive, because the Legislature thought fit to so tie the Courts down to a definite and detailed statement of the particulars required as to the holding, as that each step in the process might stand on record for future use and be if necessary the subject of review. But the Court is directed to ascertain and record "such other matters in relation to the holding as may have been taken into account in fixing the fair rent thereof, or as may be prescribed," and under these words we conceive that it is the duty of the Court to consider as directed by the Act of 1881 "all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district."

In few, if any cases which have come before us (and we have examined many pink schedules), has any statement been made under paragraph 8 of the pink schedule except one, to be hereafter mentioned in reference to the Ulster custom: and as the result of our own examination, and of a search which we have directed, we find that the entries under this head are rare, and that they seem never to give anything like a history of the holding or of the case, but merely to contain some observations as to water, proximity, or situation; and we have come to the conclusion that in point of fact fair rents are now ascertained, with rare exceptions, by reference only to what we have called the technical line of evidence, and that the circumstances of the case and of the district do not receive that consideration which the Act of 1881 directs.

The discussion into which we have been compelled to enter with regard to the practice in the ascertainment of fair rent has led us some way towards an explanation for ourselves of the meaning to be attributed to the two words "Fair Rent." We repeat that we have throughout felt that one of the most important questions on which we were required by your Majesty to express our opinion is, how far the present practice and methods of valuation carry into effect the intention of the Legislature in the fixing of fair rent: and, further, that it was impossible for us to answer that question without explaining to ourselves the meaning which we placed on the words. We should have hailed with the greatest satisfaction a judicial explanation of the words "fair rent"; but in default of this we have done our best to understand them; and it is right that we should state the conclusion at which we have arrived.

In our view, assuming the law to be, as at present decided, that occupation interest is not to be taken into account in fixing the fair rent of the holding, the annual sum referred to in paragraph (a) of section 1 of the Act of 1896 (which we may call the gross fair

<sup>1</sup> Tuke, Lords Rep., Vol. II., pp. 261, 262.

<sup>2</sup> Return of Congested Districts Board, iii., 5 Dec., 1894.

rent) is the annual sum, at which, after all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district have been taken into consideration, the holding in the landlord's hands might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, to a solvent and prudent tenant, who desired to derive a benefit from the occupation of the tenement, and not from its sale: and the fair rent of the holding in paragraph (g) of the same section (or the net fair rent) is the gross fair rent less a reasonable annual allowance in respect of the sum which would represent the present value of the improvements, for which, according to the Acts, a deduction is to be made from the rent.

Some evidence has been given which is interesting, as showing the different conclusions which might be reached by following each line of evidence exclusively, and how the two results may be used to check one another.<sup>1</sup>

In the course of our investigation into the fixing of fair rent numerous distinct points have emerged and demanded consideration, and to these we now proceed. They may be dealt with under the following heads:—

Occupation Interest.  
 Improveability.  
 Drainage.  
 Deterioration.  
 Valuation of Improvements.  
 Improvements made by Board of Works' Loans.  
 Taxes.  
 Ordnance Map.  
 Pink Schedule.  
 Ulster Custom.

#### XVI.—OCCUPATION INTEREST.

A great discussion has been raised before us as to what is commonly called an occupation interest in the tenant—*i.e.*, a right on the part of a sitting tenant to have the fair rent fixed at a smaller sum than that at which it would be rightly fixed in the case of an incoming tenant. It has been asserted on the part of the landlords that such a right has no existence in law, but that it has been treated as existing in fact in the fixing of fair rent, and that the rents have been thereby unduly lowered;<sup>2</sup> on the contrary, it has been asserted on the part of the tenants that such a right does exist in law, but that it has not been treated as existing in fact in the fixing of fair rents, and that the rents have been in consequence insufficiently reduced.<sup>3</sup>

The case of *Markey v. Earl of Gosford*,<sup>4</sup> decided by the Land Commission, determined that in point of law there is no such thing as the alleged occupation right. The decision was not concurred in by the Judicial Commissioner, but as the judgment of the body appointed to determine such questions we accept it, and shall make it the foundation of this part of our report. It has been so accepted in the Queen's Bench Division.<sup>5</sup> "The phantom of occupation interest," said Mr. Justice O'Brien, speaking of the case of *Markey v. Gosford*, was "rejected by this tribunal."

It remains to inquire whether that occupation interest which does not exist *de jure* has been treated in practice as existing and has influenced the assessment of fair rents. The greater number of Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers who have been before us say that they have not taken this so-called interest into consideration, and that they have made no allowance for it.<sup>6</sup> Some of these officials on the other hand have stated that they do make an allowance for this reputed interest.<sup>7</sup>

The practice of making the allowance is not new, for we find that Mr. William Henry Gray, a highly respected valuer, appointed in January, 1882, allowed about 15 per cent. for it as a deduction; and Mr. Barnes, a valuer of high reputation and large experience from the year 1882 to the present day, spoke before us with great emphasis of the prevalence throughout his experience of the practice of fixing the fair rent at a lower figure than a prudent incoming tenant would be ready to give.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Shaw, 19990.

<sup>2</sup> Campbell's Speech, pp. 16, 17.

<sup>3</sup> Bodkin's Speech, pp. 62-64.

<sup>4</sup> Quarterly Irish Land Rep., part vi., p. 104.

<sup>5</sup> In the Queen (*Gosford*) v. Irish Land Commission, 29th November, 1897.

<sup>6</sup> Bailey, 481; O'Brien, 949; Lynch, 1317, 1416; Macafee, 1629, 2018; M'Kenzie, 2328; O'Keefe, 2567; Adams, 3121; Thompson, 3562; Bell, 4217; Peet, 4541; Butler, 4632; Byers, 4751; Pringle, 5099; Kane, 5749, 5754; Williams 6060, 6082; Robinson, 6264; Davidson, 6884; Waters, 8625; Cunningham, 9144; Roberts, 9411; Doyle, 29026.

<sup>7</sup> Kane, 5750; Bayley, 9538, 9551; Headech, 9621; Comyn, 9747, 9787; Nolan, 16456.

<sup>8</sup> Gray, 1970; Lords Rep., Vol. IV., p. 16; Barnes, 27451.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Bewley, a number of the Assistant Commissioners had acted on the so-called principle of making the allowances from the commencement of the operations under the Act of 1881, and evidence was given before Mr. Morley's Committee which corroborated this view.<sup>1</sup> In some minds the habit is inveterate. It might have been supposed that the Act of 1896 and the pink schedule would either have suppressed the practice or compelled a confession of it, but it has failed in both alternatives with some officials, and the practice of allowing for it without dealing with it by way of specific reduction, has received the approval of Mr. Justice Bewley, in *Markey v. Earl of Gosford* (*ubi supra*), though not of the three other Commissioners who sat with him. That the existence of the doctrine of an occupation interest should have some influence on the assessment of fair rent, is almost inevitable<sup>2</sup>; and in some cases we have been able to follow it. One valuator said that if the tenant had not the occupation interest he would value the rent at 10 per cent. more.<sup>3</sup> Another witness (an Assistant Commissioner) assessed it at 6*d.*, 1*s.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre, according to the length of time during which the tenant or his family had been in occupation.<sup>4</sup> In other cases we have found it impossible to trace the influence of this belief. Two Legal Assistant Commissioners<sup>5</sup> told us that they had each worked for sometime with two Lay Assistant Commissioners, of whom one held, and the other repudiated the doctrine; and that they believed that the one who repudiated the doctrine valued lower than the one who held it; and evidence to the like effect was given by a very experienced Laud Valuer<sup>6</sup>. In *Markey v. Earl of Gosford* (*ubi supra*), the Judicial Commissioner affirmed the doctrine in question, whilst the three other Commissioners who sat with him denied it;<sup>7</sup> but all the Commissioners assessed the fair rent in that and several other cases, in which the point was raised, at precisely the same figures. Whatever obscurity may hang around the extent to which the doctrine or sentiment influences valuations, the decision of the Court on the point ought to be made known to all the Sub-Commissions, and to be loyally followed by them.

With these conclusions as regards the so-called occupation interest, we should have been content to leave the subject, had not the contention that this interest has greatly affected the fixing of fair rents been ably supported before us by several arguments of a general character, and dealing with matters of great interest to the landlords and tenants of Ireland. The elucidation of these arguments has opened the door to a large number of subsidiary questions, and has occupied a great part of the evidence before us. These arguments and evidence are too important to be passed over in silence.

In the first place it has been argued that in many cases in the first settlement of fair rents they were fixed so low as to lead to the conclusion that some improper deduction was made, and that that deduction can be attributed to nothing but the so-called occupation interest.<sup>8</sup> This argument is well illustrated by the examination of Mr. Crosbie and his agent, Mr. Trench (see their evidence, and especially questions 18716-7).

It is impossible from the evidence before us, and would have been impossible from far wider evidence, to review the whole of the first fixing of fair rents; though we are, for reasons hereafter stated, inclined to conclude that the abatement then made was not on the whole excessive; and in the vague way in which this first settlement was carried through in its early years it is almost impossible to trace the influence of particular motives or arguments on the minds of the valuers. There is, however, reason, as we have already shown, to believe that this notion of an occupation interest existed in the minds of some of the early valuers, and did, in fact, influence them, and it is very possible that some cases in which the reductions then made appear startling may be in part attributable to this doctrine.

Cases of sales of tenant-right in which thirty years', forty years', fifty years', and eighty-four and a-half years' purchase of the rent have been paid have come before us<sup>9</sup>. A holding of 100 acres, all the improvements on which were the landlord's, in respect of which the old rent was £150, and a judicial rent of £80 was fixed in 1888. sold in 1896 for £740.<sup>10</sup> These facts are perhaps partly to be accounted for by a deduction from the rent by reason of an occupation interest.<sup>11</sup>

In the next place it has been contended that a comparison of the first and second fair rents fixed shows a reduction on the second rents greatly in excess of the fall in the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Justice Bewley, in *Morley's Rep.*, 10218, 10240.

<sup>2</sup> Nolan, 16456.

<sup>3</sup> Murray, 11655.

<sup>4</sup> Headech, 9627-9638.

<sup>5</sup> Bailey, 744; Kane, 5752.

<sup>6</sup> Barnes, 27630.

<sup>7</sup> Wrench, 26945.

<sup>8</sup> Vandeleur, 16619; Trench, 18716-7; Westropp, 24034.

<sup>9</sup> Adams, 3096; Eyre, 4050.

<sup>10</sup> Payne, 19700.

<sup>11</sup> Nolan, 16526; Vandeleur, 16620.

prices of agricultural produce, and that this fact can be attributed to nothing but an element recently introduced into the ascertainment of fair rents, viz., an allowance made for the occupation interest.<sup>1</sup> The average reduction in judicial rents between 1881-82 and 1896-7, up to the 1st March, 1897, was in the argument stated to be 28·5; whereas the fall of prices of agricultural produce of all kinds within the same period was, in like manner, stated to have been from 9 to 15 per cent. only.

This argument is inconsistent with the previous argument and the facts on which that was based: the one correctly treats the notion of occupation interest as old, and attaching to the first settlement of fair rents, and the other treats it as a novelty which was first disclosed in 1894, during the evidence before Mr. Morley's Committee.

But there are other and not less serious difficulties in the way of the success of this argument. In the first place the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, as shown by the return of the Land Commission (dated 20th September, 1897) (see Appendix A, No. 2) is very different from that suggested in the argument. It ranges from 32·2 on flax and 32 on wheat to nothing on hay. In such important matters as oats it shows a fall of 20·8 per cent., on pork 31·1, and on potatoes 28·4. Mr. Barnes, who was unacquainted with this return, estimated the fall in the prices of produce between 1881-2 and 1895-6 at 18·4 per cent.<sup>2</sup> It is obvious that these falls in prices will differently affect the different holdings in the country; and where, as in some years has been the case, low prices have co-existed with short crops, the result is very serious.

In the second place it is to be observed that a fall in the price of agricultural produce of any given percentage may obviously justify the reduction of the fair rent by a greater percentage.<sup>3</sup> It may be worth while to illustrate the point, though it is one of great simplicity. Let it be assumed that the gross annual produce of a piece of land is (say) worth

land is (say) worth	£100
that the cost of production was	40
there will be left for distribution between landlord and tenant	£60

If of this one-third be attributed to the landlord he will have	£20 0s. 0d.
and the tenant two-thirds, or	40 0 0
	£60 0 0

Or divided into halves—	
the landlord will have	£30 0s. 0d.
and the tenant	30 0 0
	£60 0 0

If now we suppose the value of the gross produce to fall 20 per cent., we shall have	£80
and if the cost of production remain constant at	40
We shall have left for distribution only	£40

If this be divided in thirds the landlord will take	£13 6s. 8d.
and the tenant	26 13 4
	£40 0 0

Or if divided into halves—	
the landlord will take	£20 0s. 0d.
the tenant	20 0 0
	£40 0 0

In each case the landlord's share is reduced by 33½ per cent. Conversely a rise in the price of produce might justify a similar rise in the rent payable.

<sup>1</sup> Campbell, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Barnes, 28845.

<sup>3</sup> Bailey, 519; MacAfee, 18201.

As regards the cost of production, though there is some difference of opinion, that difference is not wide, and on the whole our conclusion is that in comparing the years 1881-2 and 1896-7, the cost of production may be treated as a constant in dealing with Ireland as a whole.<sup>1</sup> But it must be borne in mind that the costs of production and the yield of different crops affect various districts differently; and there is evidence that in some cases the fall in the cost of production has to some extent counterbalanced the fall in the price of produce. The effect of the fall in prices can only be rightly considered in combination with the two other items of cost of production and amount of yield.

Again, it is to be observed that the fair rents fixed in the years 1881-2 were fixed with reference to the existing prices, without anticipation of a further fall in values.<sup>2</sup>

At Belfast, on the 6th November, 1896, Mr. Justice Bewley, sitting with Mr. Commissioner Fitzgerald and Mr. Commissioner Wrench, said that the Assistant Commissioners, when fixing rents in the two or three earlier years of the Land Commission, did not fix the rents solely upon the prices or conditions then prevailing; but on the contrary took into consideration the lengthened period of agricultural prosperity existing up to 1879, and the probability that the existing depression was of a more or less temporary character. Consequently he added—"a comparison between the prices existing at the date of such rents being fixed and the present prices would be insufficient to account in many cases for the difference between the rents then fixed and what might now be considered fair rents."<sup>3</sup>

It is, however, probable that the views entertained by the Valuers at the time referred to differed from one another; and the witnesses before us have given different accounts of their states of mind.

These considerations preclude us from attaching much weight to the comparison of first and second term fair rents as proving the allowance for occupation interest.

It has further been argued that a comparison of the fair rents recently fixed with the prices obtained for tenant-right in like manner shows an excessive reduction of the rents which can only be accounted for in the same way.

But here, too, difficulties exist in the way of the success of the argument. It is not easy to tell the exact relation between the rent and the value of tenant-right. More than fifty years ago the Devon Commission<sup>4</sup> found that in various parts of Ulster sums equal to ten, twelve, and fifteen years' purchase upon the rent were commonly given, even where the rent was fully equal to the value.

Before 1881, not in Ulster only, but in all parts of Ireland the sale of tenant right was a very common practice,<sup>5</sup> though there was neither law nor usage to prevent the landlord from raising the rent or evicting the purchaser. So, again, between the Acts of 1870 and 1881, when the tenant, though he had a right to compensation for eviction, had no fixity of tenure—tenant-right sold for high sums. According to some evidence before us the prices before 1881 were rather higher than now. According to other evidence they have been on the increase; but, however, this may be, it is certain that they were a valuable property before the Act of 1881, and at the old rents.<sup>6</sup>

While it has been proved that in many parts of Ireland the prices obtained for tenant-right have for several years past been high, our attention has, on the other hand, been drawn to the fact that during the same period a large number of eviction notices have been served on Irish agricultural tenants: it appears that in the year 1888, 12,387 of such notices were served, and in the year 1896 only 4,806: of the tenants so served there were actually evicted in 1888, 1,199; and in 1896, 665. But as regards the others we have no information to show what were the ultimate results of the proceedings taken against them.<sup>7</sup>

The inference sought to be drawn from these facts, is that in such cases the rents payable by the tenants were so high as to have rendered the tenant-right valueless. It was urged that inasmuch as the service of an eviction notice under Section 7 of the Land Act of 1887 has (in default of redemption by payment within six months of all rents

<sup>1</sup> Bailey, 519; Lynch, 1629; MacAfee, 1741, 2258; O'Keefe, 2403; Adams, 3048, 3092; M'Kenzie, 3268; Bell, 4201; Byers, 4783; Newman, 15815; Vandeleur, 16590; White, 16714.

<sup>2</sup> Bailey, 515; Lynch, 1274; MacAfee, 1861; Bell, 4250; Byers, 4786; Rice, 5449; Doyle, 9974; Barrington, 20700.

<sup>3</sup> *Irish Law Times*, 19th November, 1896.

<sup>4</sup> Rep. of Devon Com., p. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Rep. of Bessborough Com., p. 3, par. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Waters, 8667; Michelli, 16369.

<sup>7</sup> Kilbride, 23770, Appendix A, No. 9—Return of evictions.

and costs due), the effect of depriving the tenant of all his rights as a "present tenant"; the mere fact of the tenant submitting to this deprivation shows that at the existing rent he had no saleable interest in his holding. But the existence of an agrarian agitation against the payment of rents, the so-called Plan of Campaign, accounts for many of these eviction proceedings in the earlier years; and the evidence laid before us is not sufficient to justify us in expressing any opinion on the cause of the evictions in the later years.

In the next place it is to be observed that the influences and motives which (as we have already said) were in force before the passing of the Act of 1881, and which enabled such landlords as chose so to do to obtain excessive rents for their land have been intensified, though diverted, by the passing of that Act: for it has given to the Irish farmer that fixity of tenure which was long the object of his desire, and by checking sub-letting has increased the number of persons who competed for the purchase of small holdings.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore the effect of the Act of 1881 has been to divert the whole influence of all the unreasonable desire for land, the land greed or land hunger, or land madness as it is sometimes called, from operating upon the rent and driving it up, and has turned this influence upon the tenant's interest, and enabled the existing tenant, if so minded, subject to the landlord's right of pre-emption, to get the benefit of those very influences from which the landlord is excluded.

It is in our opinion by the combined operation of these influences that some of the most remarkable of the phenomena of Irish agricultural life are to be explained. Agricultural produce has sunk in value in Ireland and Great Britain. In England many farms are unlet and are thrown back on the hands of the landlords; and land to a lamentable extent has fallen out of cultivation. But, in Ireland, it appears, with the rarest exceptions, to be true that no tenant-farmer has voluntarily determined his tenancy,<sup>2</sup> even though consisting of land without buildings or improvements, and that the value of the interests of tenants, especially of small holdings, has been on the whole maintained.

Another reason which renders the comparison of tenant-right and fair rents difficult is the fact that in the sale of such rights there are included (where they exist) buildings and other improvements which belong to the tenant, and until the value of these is deducted we have no measure of the sum paid for the benefit resulting from the lowness of the rent. Though there is a considerable body of evidence before us in which the value of the improvements is shown with more or less of certainty, this most important information is often lacking in the evidence with regard to the prices of tenant-right. In some cases the prices paid on the sale of tenant-right include other items of property, such as tillages and unexhausted manures.<sup>4</sup>

One further observation must be made. The purchase of a tenant's interest is not the purchase of a property at a fixed rent, but at a rent capable of change, in accordance in part at least with the trend of agricultural prices. The price given is, therefore, not a conclusive evidence of the value of a holding at its then present rent. Under existing circumstances, with the great fall in agricultural prices, and the rapid approach of the period of revision, the purchasers of such interests have often been the purchasers of the not ill-founded expectation and hope of a further reduction.<sup>5</sup>

For these reasons the argument from a comparison of rents and the prices of tenant-right has failed to produce in our minds the conclusion to which it was directed.

The question of the justice or injustice with which fair rents have been fixed has been forced on our attention by reason of the arguments to which we have referred: and it is perhaps right that we should not part with it without a few more observations. We have said that it was urged upon us on the one side that the fair rents fixed were so low as to compel the conclusion that the machinery worked unjustly towards the landlords, and on the other hand that they were fixed so high as to prove that it worked unjustly towards the tenants. We believe, as already stated, that in the early years of the Land Commission rents were fixed higher than they would have been if the Commission had been endowed with the gift of prophecy: but the facts that tenant-right generally continues to fetch high

<sup>1</sup> Waters, 8694.

<sup>2</sup> M'Master, 12236-12240, Bell, 14329-14340; Pinkerton, 14614.

<sup>3</sup> Lynch, 7749-7764, Lowry, 11068-11075; Ingram, 13822-13879; Mairs, 15326-15333; Webber, 18995.

<sup>4</sup> Bailey, 581; O'Brien, 952; MacAfee, 1681; Rochfort, 16083.

<sup>5</sup> Kane, 5827; Montgomery, 18971.

prices, that no land is derelict, that farmers generally prosper, that the bank deposits of 1896 are higher than ever: and the increase of the volume of farming stock in Ireland<sup>1</sup> forbid the notion of a wide-spread injustice towards the tenants in the fixing of fair rents.

On the other hand, cases have been produced before us in which it is difficult to reconcile the very high prices paid for tenant-right where the tenant had no improvements, with the notion that the fair rent was adequate: these cases are sufficient to make it plain that individual cases of miscarriage have occurred, and to confirm us in the opinion that in some instances an occupation interest has been allowed for. For the reasons already given, we find it impossible to form any certain judgment as to the extent to which this allowance has been made; but so far forth as it has ultimately acted in lowering the amount fixed for fair rent, it has obviously worked an injustice towards the landlords. We recognise that rents in Ireland have been greatly reduced; but it is notorious that causes of a general character have operated to depress the rentals of all parts of the United Kingdom; and to unravel the distinct operation of these several causes, and thus to isolate the effect of an allowance for occupation interest, passes our ability. We thus feel ourselves unable to conclude that the machinery of the Land Statutes has been uniformly worked with injustice towards landlords. The recent Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture shows that in the period since 1881 a great fall has taken place in Great Britain in rents, and in the value of agricultural property. They report that over a considerable part of Great Britain that rent which is a payment for the original powers of the land "has entirely vanished; since the owners are not receiving the ordinary interest upon the sums which it would cost to erect buildings, fences, etc., as good as those now existing."<sup>2</sup>

We are convinced, as we have already shown, that the settlement of fair rents has been effected in an unsatisfactory manner—with diversity of opinion and practice, sometimes with carelessness, and sometimes with that bias towards one side or the other which exists in many honest minds: but we are also convinced that the administration of justice has not been poisoned by any systematic endeavour on the part of the Commissioners or of the Assistant Commissioners to benefit either side at the expense of the other.

#### XVII.—IMPROVEABILITY.

One subject which affects a few cases in the fixing of fair rents is commonly spoken of as improveability. The question may be illustrated as follows.<sup>3</sup> Suppose that a piece of bog land is at the time of letting worth only 5s. a year for occupation in its then state. Suppose that it is reclaimed by the tenant at a cost of £3 an acre, for which an annual allowance of 3s. is made to the tenant. Suppose that in its reclaimed condition it is worth 10s. an acre; how is the 10s. to be divided between landlord and tenant? Five shillings are plainly to go to the landlord, and 3s. equally plainly to the tenant; but how are the remaining 2s. a year to go? Some Commissioners give them wholly to the tenant, some wholly to the landlord, and some divide them in equal shares between landlord and tenant.<sup>4</sup>

The cost of reclamation is usually so large—sometimes reaching, according to the evidence before us, as much as £20 an acre<sup>5</sup>—as to reduce the question to one of but rare practical importance. We are informed that at a recent sitting of the Land Commission at Belfast this point was mentioned, and was adjourned for argument in Dublin; but that it has not yet been argued or decided. In this state of facts, and more especially as the point is one affecting the rights of the litigant parties, we abstain from expressing any opinion upon it, beyond the obvious remark that whatever be the decision ultimately reached, it ought to be made known to, and loyally followed by, all the Sub-Commissions.

<sup>1</sup> See Table, Appendix G, No. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Final Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Agricultural Depression, p. 28.

<sup>3</sup> M'Dermott, 26594

<sup>4</sup> M'Afee, 1710; Bell, 4230; Peet, 4546; Robinson, 6076; Roberts, 9456.

<sup>5</sup> Bailey, 844, 865; M'Afee, 2040; O'Keefe, 2582, 3477; M'Kenzie, 3336; Thompson, 3572, 3596; Bullen, 4635, Pringle, 5719; Kane, 5766; Morris, 6536; Davidson, 6890; Roberts, 9420; Bayley, 9553, 9575; Headech, 9655; Doyle, 9991.

## XVIII.—DRAINAGE.

One of the most important claims for improvements is in respect of drainage. It is obvious that it is less easy to ascertain the amount and character of drainage done than it is to ascertain the size and nature of buildings; and considerable dissatisfaction exists on both sides in respect of these claims; it being alleged on the part of the tenants that undue strictness is required in the proof of the work done; and on the part of the landlords that drains are claimed and allowed for beyond what the facts justify.<sup>1</sup> There is some conflict of evidence as to the extent to which drains are inspected and the care with which they are investigated. On the whole, we believe that the Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers try to do their best in this respect so far as is possible without incurring the delay consequent on opening the land, but that they have frequently alleged want of time as a reason for an imperfect investigation. In our opinion it should be the practice of these officials, from time to time, to direct that before their inspection such openings should be made in the drains as may be necessary to test their existence and condition and that they should do so in every case in which the landlord makes a request to that effect. The liability to investigation by opening would, we think, prove a useful check on any tendency to exaggerate the claim.<sup>2</sup> The Inspectors under the Board of Agriculture in England are instructed to make two openings in each field, or not less than two openings in every five acres.<sup>3</sup>

## XIX.—DETERIORATION.

Another subject that emerges for consideration in the settlement of fair rents is the deterioration of the land by reason of the negligent or improper husbandry of the tenant. The evidence leads us to conclude that there is a prevalent notion amongst the tenants that it is for their interest that, when the land is inspected by the Assistant Commissioners or the Court Valuer, it should not be in high condition, and that in consequence they frequently abstain from treating the land as well as they would otherwise have done, and sometimes allow the land seriously to deteriorate with a view of obtaining a lower rent.<sup>4</sup>

This notion of the tenants is not, in our opinion, entirely without foundation: in the rare cases of excessively high cultivation the rent has probably in some cases not been sufficiently reduced, and in the commoner cases of deterioration we believe that the rent is frequently fixed too low, and the landlord thereby injured.<sup>5</sup> "In practice," said Mr. Doyle, "I think a deteriorated farm is fixed at a lower rent than a farm in good condition. . . . I think that the effect upon the Valuers of deterioration is to reduce the valuation."<sup>6</sup> An instructive instance of the influence of deterioration on the fixing of fair rent was brought before us by Captain O'Callaghan-Westropp: a farm was divided into two parts between two brothers; the parts were of equal size, and of uniform quality; one brother looked after the land well; the other greatly deteriorated his holding; on the same day and from the same Sub-Commission, the industrious man got a reduction in his rent of 7½ per cent., and the lazy man got a reduction of 17½ per cent.<sup>7</sup>

The 9th Section of the Act of 1881 enables the Court to refuse to accede to an application to fix fair rents where there has been unreasonable conduct by landlord or tenant.

It appears to have been held by the Land Commission many years ago that deterioration is not a ground for refusing to entertain the tenants' claim to have a rent fixed, and of late years it appears never to have been admitted as a bar to the tenants'

<sup>1</sup> Lowry, 10926; White, 16825; FitzGerald, 19627; Montgomery, 19850; Cooper, 20587; Barnes, 28232.

<sup>2</sup> O'Keefe, 2476; White, 16825; Montgomery, 18950; Fitzgerald, 19425; Barrington, 20753.

<sup>3</sup> Wrench, 26971.

<sup>4</sup> Turner, 29225; S. French, 19124; St. George, 27805.

<sup>5</sup> Pringle, 5076; Morris, 6503, 6507; Lowry, 10957; Newman, 15800; Rochfort, 16067, 16078; Bowen, 17809; Savage French, 19124; Brown, 19271, 19325; FitzGerald, 19438; Guiry, 20085; Barrington, 20757; Westropp, 23830; Barnes, 27822; Trench, 29121; Kane, 29522.

<sup>6</sup> Morley's Report, p. 138 and *id.* 597.

<sup>7</sup> Westropp, 24218.



claim to have a rent fixed.<sup>1</sup> In our opinion it is of great importance to the State as well as to the parties immediately concerned that deterioration should be checked. "Every man," said one witness, with what we hope is some exaggeration, "is farming down his land, and deteriorating as fast as he can do: and there is a most marked difference in the country between those who have bought their land and those who are tenants."<sup>2</sup> We are, therefore, of opinion that an express authority ought to be given to the Court in cases of deterioration to postpone the hearing of the application till the land has been again brought into good condition. In one case of gross and wilful deterioration a learned County Court Judge postponed the hearing for four years.<sup>3</sup> This we are willing to accept as a useful precedent.

## XX.—VALUATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

There are two circumstances affecting the valuation of improvements which appear to us from the evidence to have been overlooked and which ought to be considered.

An equipped farm in Ireland usually consists of the land belonging to the landlord, and of the buildings and other improvements belonging to the tenant; and when, by reason of the fall in agricultural prices, the value of agricultural property suffers depression, that depression ought to be apportioned between the two properties which go to make up the agricultural unit, the farm. In point of fact it appears that the practice has been to throw the whole effect of the depression on the land, and thus to place the owner of the improvements in the position of a preferential claimant on the produce of the joint property.<sup>4</sup>

It is quite true that according to the present pink schedule<sup>5</sup> the addition in respect of buildings in paragraph 5 is deducted in paragraph 7; but this applies to buildings only and not to other improvements. Furthermore, the pink schedule is, by the First Section of the Act of 1896, made a record admissible in evidence, and it is plain that this record, if giving an erroneous relative value of the improvements, may prejudice one or other of the parties if true value should come to be fixed.

In like manner it appears that the habit has been to add for proximity and to deduct for inconvenience of access or other disadvantages to or from the land only and not to or from the improvements; and yet it is evident that these influences affect the value of the farm as an agricultural unit, and that they should be apportioned between the two properties constituting the unit.

## XXI.—IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY BOARD OF WORKS LOANS.

Some questions have been raised before us in relation to drainage works done wholly or partially by landlords by means of loans from the Board of Works.

Such loans are made in one or other of two ways—*i.e.*, either when a general drainage scheme has been framed, and the lands in question are supposed to be benefited by it, or when the drainage is confined to the particular estate.<sup>6</sup>

In the case of a drainage scheme affecting land subject to a tenancy, the Board of Works ascertain two distinct sums, (i) the amount of the rentcharge which is to be borne by the landlord, and by which the amount due from him to the Board of Works is to be repaid with interest, and (ii) the amount of the increased value due to the drainage, which is added to the existing rent of the holding, and is payable by the tenant to the landlord so long as the tenancy continues, in addition to the fair rent.<sup>7</sup> The annuity payable by the landlord and the increased rent payable by the tenant are thus totally distinct sums.

<sup>1</sup> Reeves, 299, 3 Lords Rep. p. 32; FitzGerald, 19954, *et seq.*; Howe, 10303.

<sup>2</sup> Hussey, 22712.

<sup>3</sup> O'Connor Morris, 6503.

<sup>4</sup> Pringle, 5145 to 5157, Kane, 5795-6, 5800; Morris, 6546; Bassett, 7054; Waters, 8632; Cunningham, 9157, 9166, 9172; Rice, 5464, says that the cost of building has gone up, and that this should be a set off.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix B, No. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Wrench 26789 *et seq.*

<sup>7</sup> Earl of Enniskillen v. Reilly, 32 Law Reports, Ireland, 372.

Where the fair rent comes to be fixed upon land after a drainage scheme has been completed, the Land Commission consider the work as done at the landlord's expense, and deal with it by reference to the improved value which it has created in the holding, but without regard to what annuity the landlord is paying, or what increased rent may have been fixed on the tenant. In like manner the Land Commission deal with drainage confined to the estate which has been done by a landlord by means of advances from the Board of Works; if the drainage be an improvement to the land, the landlord gets the benefit of it accordingly, and the terms on which he is bound to repay the loan are regarded as immaterial.

It is probable that in many cases the annuities payable by the landlord exceed the increase of the rental, by reason of the work done; but this circumstance does not affect the rights of the parties, and the case really does not differ from that of improvements effected by a landlord out of money in his pocket or money borrowed from his banker.

The landlords suggest that the rent should first be fixed independently of the drainage,<sup>1</sup> and then the increased rent attributable to the drainage works should be added; but in the case of *Gabbett v. M'Carthy*,<sup>2</sup> the practice of the Land Commission was upheld in cases in which the judicial rent does not fall so low as the increased rent fixed by the Board of Works; and the question was left open in other cases which must, very rarely, if ever, occur. So far as it goes this case confirms us in the conclusion that the practice of the Land Commission in these cases is consistent with justice.

## XXII.—TAXES.

The pink schedule<sup>3</sup> contains a direction that the rate per annum put upon the land by way of gross fair rent is "to be estimated on the basis of the tenant paying all the county cess and being allowed the statutory proportion of the poor rate."<sup>4</sup>

The reference to the statutory proportion of the poor rate is explained by the fact that as a general rule the tenant who has paid a poor rate is entitled to deduct from his rent one-half of the sum which he has paid for poor's rate in respect of each pound or lesser sum of the rent which he pays, or when the valuation is below his rent, one-half of the whole sum which he has paid (1 and 2 Vic, c. 56, s. 74, 12 and 13 Vic, c. 104, s. 11).

But under the Statute 6 and 7 Vic, c. 92, sec. 1, where the whole of the rateable property occupied by one person in a union is not of greater value than £4, and when the occupier holds under a tenancy or lease made subsequent to the 24th August, 1843, the immediate lessor is rated and not the occupier.

When this happens in the case of a holding on which a fair rent is being fixed, it is the practice of many or all of the Sub-Commissions to add to the rent payable to the landlord a moiety of the poor rate the whole of which the landlord has paid; and thus, as it is submitted, to satisfy the assumption on which the rent is directed to be estimated.<sup>5</sup>

It has, however, been contended before us with much urgency that this course of practice is incorrect; and that it deprives the tenant of a holding not exceeding £4 in yearly value of a statutory exemption from bearing any share of the poor rate.

This contention we consider to be erroneous. The Statute with regard to the payment of the poor rate by the immediate lessor has nothing to do with the settlement of fair rent: and the addition of half the poor rate to the rent is necessary to adjust the facts of these cases to the basis on which the settlement of fair rent is directed to proceed. If this were not done the landlord would be paying the whole of the poor rate directly, and another half by deduction from his rent.

## XXIII.—ORDNANCE MAPS

We learn from the evidence before us that the Ordnance maps are constantly taken by the Lay Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers, as evidence of the condition of the holdings, as regards fences, nature of occupancy, and other matters appearing on the face of the map, although according to the general law of the country it appears that

<sup>1</sup> Peter Fitzgerald, 19552; Wrench, 26920.

<sup>2</sup> 30 L. R. I., 720.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix B, No. 4.

<sup>4</sup> O'Keefe, 2533; M'Kenzie, 3267; Thompson, 3545; Bell, 4207, 4434; Peet, 4538; Butler, 4700; Byers, 5019; Rice, 5503; Davidson, 7004; Bayley, 9582.

<sup>5</sup> O'Keefe, 2535; M'Kenzie, 3318; Pringle, 5090; Bayley, 9582, 9610.

these maps are by themselves not admissible evidence.<sup>1</sup> In our opinion it is desirable that in inquiries under the Land Acts these maps should, as regards the physical facts appearing on them, be made *prima facie* evidence of the state of things as they stood at the date which is borne by the map put in evidence.

#### XXIV.—PINK SCHEDULE

In the ascertainment of fair rent certain statutory obligations have to be satisfied. These arise from the 8th section of the Act of 1881 and the 1st section of the Act of 1896. By the former the Court is required :—

- (a.) To hear the parties.
- (b.) To have regard to the interest of the landlord and tenant respectively.
- (c.) To consider all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district.

By the Act of 1896 the Court is required to ascertain and record, in the form of a schedule, a large number of particulars ; and it is provided that no deduction shall be made, except such deductions as shall be specified and accounted for in the schedule.

During many years of the operations of the Land Commission there was no documentary record of the manner in which the fair rent was arrived at. About the year 1888 a schedule came into use, which has been gradually made more and more full.

A form of the pink schedule now in use will be found in Appendix B.<sup>2</sup> This schedule, it will be observed, is framed on the footing of valuing the land separately from the buildings, and of valuing it in the first place without reference to its actual position and circumstances, such as facility or difficulty of access. A difference of opinion may well prevail as to whether this is the best method of valuation ; but it appears to be the one which was followed by Sir Richard Griffith, and is most familiar to the surveyors and land valuers of Ireland.<sup>3</sup> We should hesitate to interfere with the usual practice of the country on any theoretical views either of ourselves or of witnesses.

We recognize the value of this schedule as a record of the operation gone through in the fixing of the fair rent on any given occasion, and as of great value if and when that operation shall come to be repeated. In that point of view, it is evident that the more full and detailed it can be reasonably made, the more useful it will be ; and, for that end, we are of opinion that the following suggestions should be considered :—

First, we are of opinion that wherever it is published, the Ordnance survey, on the scale of 25 inches to a mile, and the book of reference should be supplied to the Sub-Commissions, together with the 6-inch map which is now in use, and that both maps should form part of the record. The smaller map is, no doubt, the more useful on the field, but the larger map and book of reference would be of great value in the office, and would often enable the Assistant Commissioner or Valuer to check his quantities by those of the Ordnance Surveyor.<sup>4</sup> In cases of great complexity, especially in the congested districts, even the 25-inch map is scarcely large enough to show satisfactorily the minute and intermingled holdings.

Secondly, some ambiguity is thought to exist between the inquiry in paragraph 3 as to the assumption with regard to rates on which the fair rent is fixed, and the marginal direction in paragraph 5 as the basis to be taken.<sup>5</sup> We think that this ambiguity should be removed.

Thirdly, in paragraph 5, there should, in order to negative the tendency to allow for an occupation interest, be a direction to state the annual value on the assumption that the holding is in the landlord's hands.

Fourthly, to prevent the possibility of grouping several items together (of which some complaint has been made, but in our opinion without much ground), it would be well that the directions, contained in paragraph 5, should direct the specification of the several items to be separate.

Fifthly, the 8th paragraph should be recast so as to call the attention of the Court to the duty of weighing every relevant circumstance of the case, the holding, and the district.

<sup>1</sup> Butler, 4624 ; Williams, 6048 ; Robinson, 6252.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B, No. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Pinkerton, 14513 ; Barrington, 20723-20741 ; Nolan, 25956 ; Kincaid, 27063-27072.

<sup>4</sup> Peet, 4517 ; Williams, 6101.

<sup>5</sup> Shaw, 20016 ; Guiry, 20099 ; Barrington, 20720.

Sixthly, the particulars of the improvements allowed should be even more fully stated than at present.<sup>1</sup> Thus in the case of drainage the schedule should show by reference to the map, properly coloured, the fields or parts of fields in which the drains are allowed for. In the case of fences, if particular fences are valued, these should be indicated in the large Ordnance map when available, or if not in some other manner: if the fences are valued at so much an acre this should be so stated.

Seventhly, when an annual sum is allowed against the gross fair rent in respect of improvements, it appears to be generally so allowed by way of interest on the capital expenditure and for maintenance; but sometimes by way of interest and for repayment of a capital sum laid out on a temporary or terminable improvement. The intention with which the allowance is made should be specified in respect of the annual sums so allowed, so as to show whether the charge is to be permanent or to terminate at a definite time.

Eighthly, in cases of reclamation by the cutting away of bog, it should be stated whether the turf cut away was taken by the tenant, and whether any and what payments or allowances have been made by, or to, the landlord for the same, and in the case of cut-away bog, within what period after the commencement of the reclamation crops were raised from the land, and whether the reclamation has been effected at a capital cost or by ordinary cultivation.

#### XXV.—ULSTER CUSTOM.

There appears to be an impression that in some way the Ulster Custom does not receive proper consideration at the hands of the Land Commission.<sup>2</sup>

In numerous cases in the course of the present and last year arising in Ulster, a note has been appended to the pink schedule, to the effect that "this holding is subject to the Ulster Tenant-right Custom, but no special deduction has been made in fixing the fair rent on account thereof."<sup>3</sup>

Complaint has been made that this note has been added without evidence and without specifying the particular usage applicable to the estate.<sup>4</sup> But the evidence convinces us that the note has not as a rule been added unless in cases where it was either admitted or assumed by all the parties that the custom did apply; and, except certain cases which we did not investigate as they were under appeal, no case has been brought before us in which it has been shown that the note was erroneous, or in which it was shown that any usage existed which required special attention, or made any difference in the ascertainment of fair rent.<sup>5</sup> As the pink schedule forms a record in future proceedings, we think that it would be convenient in case any note be added that it should state the custom as explicitly as possible; and if landlords appearing before Sub-Commissions were to make an admission in precise terms, the Sub-Commission would be obliged either to act on this admission, or if it were challenged by the tenant, to investigate the precise character of the usage affecting the estate in question.

The note thus placed on the pink schedule has given the parties interested an opportunity of raising the question, whether a special deduction ought or ought not to have been made on account of the custom. Thus this note came up for consideration in the case of *Markey v. Earl of Gosford*,<sup>6</sup> and the Land Commission, though differing as to whether there be or be not in law an interest which may be called an occupation interest, seem to have been unanimous in holding that in this respect there is no difference between a holding subject to the Ulster Custom, and one not so subject since the passing of the Act of 1881. Whether the custom did or did not give any special presumption as to improvements was not then decided, but the point seems to have been left open, except so far as it may be covered by the judgment of Mr. Justice Bewley, in *M'Glynn v. the Duke of Abercorn*.<sup>7</sup>

Whatever matters may yet remain in controversy about the Ulster Custom, seem to us to be matters of right which the appointed tribunals will deal with, and not to require any observations from us as they are not matters of practice or procedure, or methods of valuation.

<sup>1</sup> FitzGerald, 142; Bailey, 497; Lynch, 1316; MacAfee, 1703.

<sup>2</sup> Shillington, 15220-15240.

<sup>3</sup> M'Kenzie, 3346, 3358, 3421, 3434; Eyre, 4033, 4129; Williams, 6065; Robinson, 6302; Davidson, 6903.

<sup>4</sup> Campbell's Speech, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> FitzGerald, 152; Bailey, 599; Howe, 10274.

<sup>6</sup> Quarterly Irish Law Rep., part vi., p. 104.

<sup>7</sup> Greer's Irish Land Cases, 539-555.

## XXVI.—A SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE.

† Before parting with the subject of fair rent, we desire to state our opinion that in the great majority of cases the question is not one of law, but solely of valuation: and that the proportion of legal questions is likely to go on diminishing, as each successive time of fixing fair rents comes round. This consideration seems to show that the legal element at present occupies too large a space in the machinery, and that as years go on, it will do so more and more: it indicates the desirability of enacting a method of settling the fair rent without the necessity of a hearing in Court.

More fully to express our opinion on this point, we venture to submit that the following outline of a plan should be carefully considered.<sup>1</sup>

Let the proceedings begin, as at present, by an originating notice. Let two lay Assistant Commissioners be then sent to inspect the holding, with power to listen to statements not on oath, and also to consult their legal coadjutor, and with a further power, when so requested by both sides, to take part and assist in the friendly settlement of the fair rent between landlord and tenant. In the event of a difference of opinion between the two Assistant Commissioners, or in the event of a demand to that effect being made by either party, let a Court Valuer inspect the land, and let the Assistant Commissioners or the Court Valuer, as the case may be, then prepare a pink schedule and supply a copy to each of the parties. Let each party have the liberty within a fixed period after the receipt of the pink schedule to require a hearing in Court; and in that case let the matter proceed as at present, except that no fresh inspection be made, unless by direction of the legal Assistant Commissioner for special reason shewn, and subject to an express power in the Court to visit with costs the party demanding a hearing, unless the legal Assistant Commissioner holds that there was some real and important question which rendered the hearing in Court reasonably necessary.

If no requisition for a hearing be served, let the pink schedule prepared by the two Assistant Commissioners, or by the Court Valuer, as the case may be, act as a conditional order, which shall become absolute, unless within a limited time cause be shown against it by either party on any ground on which an award can be set aside.

If cause be shown the matter should be sent for hearing to the Sub-Commission, with the usual right of demanding a rehearing, and all its incidents.

By some such plan as this, we believe that a great part of the cases of fair rent would be disposed of at less cost than at present.

## XXVII.—TRUE VALUE.

We now come to the second head of our inquiry, which relates to the true value of tenancies when purchased by landlords under the right of pre-emption given by the 1st section of the Act of 1881.

317 cases only have arisen under this provision during the sixteen years of the currency of the legislation, and great uncertainty appears to prevail in the minds of the Judges of the Civil Bill Courts and the Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers as to the true method of ascertaining this value.<sup>2</sup>

Inconveniences have also been found to arise in carrying the transaction into effect. These circumstances may account in part, though probably in small part only, for the comparatively few cases which have occurred. We have no reason to suppose that there has been, on the part of Irish landlords, any general or wide-spread desire to buy out their tenants' interests in their holdings<sup>3</sup>; but the fact that the fifteen years from 1881, during which any land so purchased and re-let was subject to a right on the part of the new tenant to require a fair rent to be fixed, has expired, may in the future exercise an influence in increasing the desire of landlords to purchase holdings.<sup>4</sup>

The questions of fair rent and true value have been approached in a very different way by the Courts. In the case of fair rent it has been, as we have shown, almost entirely determined by what we have called the technical line of evidence, but in the

<sup>1</sup> Kane, 5691, Adams, 3161; Peet, 4611; Lynch (a different plan), 7700; Waters, 8783; Orr, 10736-10739; Barrington, 20617; Wrench, 26711-26713.

<sup>2</sup> Bailey, 609; O'Brien, 1032; Lynch, 1395, 1431, 1507; MacAfee, 2092; O'Keeffe, 2615; Waters, 8637, 8763; Babington, 8945; Bayley, 9559, Headech, 9677; Doyle, 9993.

<sup>3</sup> Ryers, 4814; Lowry, 10897; Shaw, 20042; Hussey, 22727; Wrench, 27020.

<sup>4</sup> See Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, see 20, Sub-Sec. 3

case of true value, the evidence received and principally relied on has been that which we have described as the popular line of evidence, such as the evidence of auctioneers and similar witnesses, with regard to the prices obtained by competition for tenancies in the district, and this has been moderated with a view to exclude extreme and unreasonable prices.<sup>1</sup> Information of this description is obtained by the Court Valuers by means of conversations, and not from strict evidence, and influences their report. In our judgment there often exists a disparity in the assessment of a fair rent, and the true value.

A case which illustrates this disparity of result between fair rent and true value is the following :—

A holding of 71 acres in the County Cork had been held at a rent of £77. In 1890 this holding came before a Sub-Commission who found, in the form of pink schedule then in use, that there were no improvements allowed to tenant or to landlord, and that the buildings, which were the landlord's, consisted of an old thatched house of no value, and they assessed the fair rent at £47 10s. The landlord and tenant both appealed, and the Court Valuer agreed with the Sub-Commission, except that he reported that the old thatched house was of the value of 10s. a year, and on the rehearing in July, 1892, the rent was reduced to £40.

In January, 1895, on the tenant having given notice to sell his interest, the landlord required the true value to be ascertained, and the Sub-Commission fixed the true value at £480; again, both parties appealed, and two Court Valuers inspected the property; they reported that the buildings were assumed to be the tenant's, and that they consisted of the following items: (i.) a thatched cottage dwelling-house, somewhat out of repair; (ii.) an old slated cow-house in bad repair; (iii.) a more modern one in fair order; and (iv.) a small detached thatched cottage, sublet. They further found that the judicial rent appeared very moderate, and that taking all the circumstances into consideration, they were of opinion that the true value should be fixed at £480. The landlord carried the matter no further, but consented to pay the sum.<sup>2</sup>

We have heard one of these two Court Valuers,<sup>3</sup> and find that the sum really arrived at by him was £460, but that he rejected, as of no importance, the £20 difference, and reported in favour of the identical sum under rehearing; and further, that no buildings had been erected within a few years before his inspection.

We find a curious discrepancy in these proceedings: as against the rent the one building only is taken into account, and this is said to be the landlord's; as against the purchase money five buildings are enumerated, and they are said to be the tenant's. When fixing the rent, £40 is held to be enough; when assessing the true value, the moderation of this sum appears as an ingredient to swell the price to £480.<sup>4</sup> This case well illustrates the intimate relation which exists between fair rent and true value, and shows how an error in fixing the former tends to produce another error in the same direction in the latter; and thus to do a double wrong. If, for a moment, we suppose that the £40 was an inadequate rent, the landlord suffered first, in that he received too little rent during the tenancy; and, secondly, in that he had to pay too much on his purchase: in like manner, if a fair rent be fixed too high, and the tenant has to sell to his landlord, he will pay too much during the tenancy and receive too little at its end.

In a second case of true value, a sum of 20 per cent. was charged against the landlord for proximity by the Sub-Commission, and a sum of 25 per cent. by the Land Commission, on rehearing, whereas, in the fixing of fair rent on several holdings on the same estate, and somewhat nearer to Belfast, no sum was allowed for proximity to that city. These properties were visited by the expert members of our Commission, and they could discover no reason for the different treatment of these adjoining farms.<sup>5</sup> Such explanations as could be offered in respect of this case by two of the Assistant Lay Commissioners concerned were heard by us, but without satisfying us of the justice of the proceeding.<sup>6</sup>

In the matter of true value we have the good fortune to have decisions of the Land Commission and of the Court of Appeal which throw light upon its true character.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FitzGerald, 232; Butler, 4651; Byers, 4837; Cunningham, 9186; Comyn, 9761; Headech, 9678; Doyle, 9995, 10023, 10035.

<sup>2</sup> Michelli, 16338; Lynch, 22247.

<sup>3</sup> Lynch, 22219-22270.

<sup>4</sup> Kane, 5823.

<sup>5</sup> Howe, 10185.

<sup>6</sup> Byers, 23481-23592; O'Callaghan, 23593-23626.

<sup>7</sup> See *Curneen v. Tottenham* [1896] 2 Irish Rep., 36, and 356.

From these cases we believe that we may conclude that there are two elements to be considered in the ascertainment of true value—viz.,

- (i.) The value of the improvements on the holding when these are the property of the tenant.
- (ii.) A reasonable compensation for the disturbance of the tenant in consequence of the notice of pre-emption.

“It is truly said that the landlord has not disturbed this tenant” said Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, in *Curneen v. Tottenham*. “But he claims to get his holding all the same, on the same terms as if he had disturbed him, and if ‘the tenancy’ continues for the purpose of being transferred to the landlord, it would be a contradiction in terms to say that the landlord may claim for nothing the very same thing which the tenant could sell for a large sum, and which the landlord could not otherwise acquire without paying compensation for disturbance. In substance, the compensation for disturbance is just as much included in the tenant’s interest as is the compensation for improvements.”<sup>1</sup> The price which it may reasonably be expected might be obtained for the holding from a solvent and prudent purchaser who desired, after paying his rent, to derive a benefit from the occupation of the tenement and not from its sale, will, we apprehend, be the measure of the compensation for improvements and disturbance. In estimating this sum it is evident that account must be taken of the condition of things as regards fair rent at two points of time—viz., the last settlement of fair rent, and the date of the notice for pre-emption, for it is evident that if fair rent had been fixed under the influence of agricultural depression, and if the true value came to be fixed at a time of inflated agricultural prices, there might be a difference between the fair rents at the two dates, which would exist for the residue of the statutory term of fifteen years, and might be of considerable value, and that to this the tenant would be entitled. The converse would, of course, be equally true in the event of a continued fall of agricultural prices.

At present it is optional with the Sub-Commission whether they do or do not embody in a document the process by which they fix the true value, and the assumptions on which they proceed.<sup>2</sup> There was a case before us where the true value had been fixed by a Sub-Commission. There was no document which showed whether the improvements had been treated as belonging to the landlord or to the tenant, and there was admittedly no means of ascertaining this simple but important fact short of an application for a rehearing.<sup>3</sup> In our opinion this practice should be altered and the Courts should be required to ascertain and record the several steps and figures involved in their assessment of true value in a way similar to that in the case of fair rent, and this record should be accessible to the parties interested.

There is often delay in the cases of pre-emption (which is in part at least unavoidable)—first, in the ascertainment of the true value, and secondly, in the completion of the transaction. The landlord is, from the date of the service of his notice of pre-emption, bound to complete the matter, and yet the tenant continues in occupation. The landlord is thus prejudiced in two ways at least. For, first he can only recover compensation for the occupation of the land by the tenant after the notice of pre-emption by an independent action in the courts for use and occupation; and, secondly, the tenant having little or no interest in the land often allows it to deteriorate or lie waste. We are of opinion that these inconveniences tend to prevent landlords availing themselves of the power of pre-emption given by the Statute and ought to be removed;<sup>4</sup> and that the court should be empowered to make a set off against the purchase-money of a sum equal to the rent from the time of the notice of pre-emption, and also to apportion cesses and other outgoings, and generally to adjust the account between landlord and tenant; and further that liberty should be given to the tenant to give up the occupation to the landlord pending the proceedings and so to stop his liability for rent; and on the other hand that power should be given to the landlord to take possession on payment into court of the sum fixed as the true value in the first court, or by an order of the court on payment into court of what it may consider a reasonable sum.

<sup>1</sup> *Curneen v. Tottenham* [1896], 2 I. R. at p. 361.

<sup>2</sup> *Franks*, 27054.

<sup>3</sup> *Franks*, 27055.

<sup>4</sup> *FitzGerald*, 230.

## XXVIII.—PURCHASE

We now approach the third subject on which your Majesty has required us to report, viz. :—The procedure and practice and the methods of valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Land Judge's Court in carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts.

These Land Purchase Acts, extending from the Act of 1881 to the Act of 1896 inclusive, constitute a very complicated system of legislation, the object of which is to enable Irish tenants to buy out their landlords by means of advances provided by the Treasury, for whom the Land Commission act as agents in the transaction. Incidentally to the carrying out of this object means are provided for clearing the holdings sold from all superior interests, including head-rents, rentcharges, and Crown reversions, and also for distributing among the Vendor and his incumbrancers the purchase money so soon as the holdings shall have been vested in the tenants.

The estates in respect of which the Land Commission can make such advances are :

- (1.) Estates sold by the landlord to his tenants by agreement. This forms by far the most numerous class of sales.
- (2.) Estates purchased by the Land Commission in the Court of the Land Judge, for resale to the tenants.
- (3.) Estates sold in the Court of the Land Judge (still popularly called the Landed Estates Court) direct to the tenants.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion in Ireland,<sup>1</sup> in which we concur, that beneficial results have followed from the sales already effected, and that it is very desirable to encourage landlords and tenants to avail themselves of the benefits of the Land Purchase Acts in the future more generally than they have done in the past.<sup>2</sup>

Unfortunately the efficiency of the Land Commission as a body for carrying out sales with dispatch has diminished instead of increasing. The staff has been fully maintained, but the amount distributed has fallen away. The sum of £515,252, paid out in the year 1896 is less than in any similar period since the year immediately following the passing of the Ashbourne Act of 1885, and is less than one-third of the sum which was distributed in 1887, viz., £1,599,271.<sup>3</sup>

The Purchase Acts from 1885 to 1896 do not disclose any reason why the proceedings of the Land Commission in sales should have become more complex or more dilatory. On the contrary, by removing certain legal difficulties which formerly impeded the progress of sales, these Acts have tended to simplify procedure and facilitate the rapid completion of sales. The conclusion is almost irresistible that the increasing delays must be, in part at least, due to the rules and methods of procedure followed by the Land Commission. "I am quite sure," said Mr. Commissioner Wrench, "that the delays in dealing with purchase now stop purchase . . . if we can only make the sales go through quickly and avoid 'red tape,' purchase will increase very much."<sup>4</sup>

## XXIX.—METHODS OF VALUATION.

As regards the methods of valuation pursued by the Land Commission and the Land Judge we do not find much to observe on. The valuations are made by an official selected for the purpose from the list of Lay Assistant Commissioners who inspects the land and reports his opinion. The questions which he is required to answer whether relative to the selling price of the land or the sum which may be prudently advanced upon it are questions free from the complexities which hang around the questions of Fair Rent and True Value. The form of report which the Inspector is required to fill up appears to us to be open to amendment: a copy of this form will be found in the Appendix.<sup>5</sup> The language used appears almost to suggest that the property to be valued is the interest of the tenant only; and even if this be not the true construction of the document, we are of opinion that it would be improved if it unambiguously drew the attention of the Inspector to the fact that he is required to value the conjoint interests of landlord and tenant which will be brought together in the tenant on purchase. We are also of opinion that, in every case, notice should be given to the landlord or his agent as well as to his solicitor and to the tenants, of the time of the inspection.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nolan, 16573, 16585; Lynskey, 25610; Goddard, 29908; Stanuell, 29715.

<sup>2</sup> Wrench, 26824, 26891-26897.

<sup>3</sup> See table in Appendix A, No. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Wrench, 26824, 26896.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix B, No. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Lord Castletown, 29477, 29587.



## XXX.—INADEQUACY OF ADVANCES.

It is thought by many witnesses that unreasonable strictness is exercised with regard to the amounts advanced, and that many proposals for loans which ought to have been accepted have been refused;<sup>1</sup> the evidence of Mr. Commissioner Wrench strongly confirms this view.<sup>2</sup> As the property pledged as security are the interests of both landlord and tenant (united in the tenant by his purchase), and as the money required is only that representing the landlord's interest, and as furthermore a part or even the whole of the purchase-money may be retained by way of guarantee deposit, it would have seemed probable that there would rarely be any difficulty in advancing the whole of the sum required,

But such advances are frequently refused. The Commissioners acting in the purchase department decline to take into account the value of the buildings,<sup>3</sup> on the ground of difficulties connected with the insurance of them. Considerable attention is also paid to the personal condition of the tenant and the stock on the holding, and from these circumstances, advances appear to be sometimes refused which might have been reasonably granted.<sup>4</sup>

We have evidence before us of one case in which the landlord had agreed to sell to his tenants at what has been described to us by a most experienced surveyor as a very moderate figure.<sup>5</sup> On an application to the Purchase Department the Commission first reduced the price of a particular holding and then, even when the whole purchase money was offered as a guarantee deposit, refused to advance the money. This is not the only case which has come before us where the landlord offered to leave the whole purchase money on particular holdings as a guarantee deposit and yet the advance has been refused.<sup>6</sup> In these cases it is obvious that it was impossible for the Treasury to lose, however deficient may have been the security of the land taken by itself. In our opinion the practice of the Department has been over strict in the matter of security, and applications to the Department have been thereby discouraged.

We think that in every case in which the landlord and tenant have agreed upon a price, and the landlord is willing that the whole amount should remain as a guarantee fund, the advance should be made as a matter of course; and that where the landlord gives a consent to this effect before the inspection of the land, the advance should be made without the expense and delay of the inspection, except so far as may be necessary to ascertain that the purchasers are the actual occupants of the holdings.

We are further of opinion that, where the purchase is made within a fixed period, say five years from the fixing of a fair rent, and the purchase-money does not exceed, say eighteen years' purchase of the fair rent, that price ought to be accepted by the Purchase Department as the sum to be advanced by the State, without inspection, except to the extent of ascertaining that the purchasers are the actual occupants.

If any case of fraud, duress, or collusion be brought to the attention of the Land Commission, it should be their duty to stay their hand until it has been investigated and disposed of.

## XXXI.—VESTING OF ESTATES.

Complaints have been made to us of the unnecessary expense and delay entailed on the parties by the practice of the Land Commission in vesting the holdings in the several tenants who had agreed to purchase.<sup>7</sup>

These complaints seem to have been well founded. Up to 1896 the Land Commission used to insist upon having a separate vesting order prepared and fully printed for each separate holding, no matter how small the purchase money might be. Vesting orders have been produced to us, each one a separate work of the draughtsman and printer, each vesting only one single holding, and in none of these cases did the purchase-money exceed £25; in some it was less than half of that amount. We were informed that these documents represented a cost of between £1 and £2 each.

<sup>1</sup> Trench, 19170; George Young, 13585, 13599; P. Fitzgerald, 19525-19547; Kincaid, 27128-27143; Lord Castletown, 29577; Stanucll, 29623-29629; Sanders, 29934-29937.

<sup>2</sup> Wrench, 26849.

<sup>3</sup> Campbell's Speech, p. 48; Lynch, 7736-7737; Stanucll, 29719.

<sup>4</sup> Peter Fitzgerald, 19534; Lord Castletown, 29586.

<sup>5</sup> Kincaid, 28632.

<sup>6</sup> Young, 13588; Kincaid, 27133-27135; Sanders, 29944.

<sup>7</sup> George Young, 13577; Peter Fitzgerald, 19528; French, 27350-27359; Lord Castletown, 29588; Wrench, 27006-27019.

The vesting order is not, as was the Landed Estates Court conveyance, the purchaser's title deed. Since the passing of the Registration of Title Act, 1891, the evidence of the purchaser's title is a certificate from the Registration of Title Office, and not the vesting order. The evidence of the purchaser's liability to pay the annual instalments of his purchase-money to the Land Commission is not the vesting order, but a certificate from the Land Commission, given in pursuance of the Public Works Loans Act, 1889, Sec. 7. The document which the Land Commission transmit to the Registrar of Title, and from which he extracts the particulars requisite for entering the holding upon the Register, is not the vesting order, but is a separate memorandum, which states that the holding has been vested. The vesting order never leaves the precincts of the Land Commission. It is there executed, there filed in duplicate, and there buried.

Under these circumstances it seems not unreasonable on the part of the contracting parties to ask that the simplest and least expensive process of vesting the holding should be adopted.

By the Act of 1896 (sec. 32) the Land Commission were empowered to vest the holding in the tenant by simply stamping a fiat on the agreement to purchase. This provision for simplifying the process of vesting has in no single instance been availed of by the Land Commission.<sup>1</sup> The system of preparing and printing a separate vesting order for each holding has, however, been abandoned, and the Land Commission now make one order vesting several holdings by the simple expedient of setting out particulars of them in a schedule to the order. This change seems to us an obvious improvement, and if, especially in small cases, a fiat or a common form of vesting order be used, and if the particulars of the holdings be filled in in manuscript, and printing be not insisted upon, the complaint in relation to the system of vesting the holdings will, in our opinion, have been substantially met.

#### XXXII.—INSPECTION BEFORE SALE.

It is commonly the case that a landlord contemplating a sale enters into agreements with the whole of his tenants on an estate. When these contracts are laid before the Land Commission, it frequently occurs that in a majority of cases the desired advances are sanctioned in full, but in the remainder of the cases they are allowed only at a lower figure, and the landlord finds himself reduced to the alternative of accepting as his purchase-money for some of the holdings sums smaller than the tenants were willing to pay, or of selling the greater part of his property and retaining a few scattered holdings, generally of the least value.<sup>2</sup> This subject has received the attention of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, who, in their observations laid before us, say as follows:—(par. 23)—“We think that owners of estates ought to have a right, on payment of a fee to the Land Commission which would cover actual cash outlay in connection with an inspection, to have their estates inspected with a view to ascertaining what sums the Land Commission would advance on the security of them.”<sup>3</sup> This suggestion meets with our approval, but we do not concur with the additional suggestion of the Incorporated Law Society that the Land Commission should ascertain whether the tenants would buy at the figures so found. In our opinion the landlords and tenants should be left absolutely free to negotiate for themselves.

#### XXXIII.—CROWN REVERSIONS AND QUIT RENTS.

Another circumstance which repels applicants to the Purchase Department is the requirement of the 31st section of the Act of 1896, that the sale shall be made, discharged from all superior interests “or any of them.”

Amongst these superior interests are Crown reversions and quit rents due to the Crown.

One of the rules of the Land Commission for the preparation by vendors of their abstracts of title requires that in certain specified cases an extract from the Patent shall be given showing that there is no reversion in the Crown, that the lands are held in fee, and whether they are subject to quit or Crown rents.<sup>4</sup>

This is a rule which only the unwary Solicitor complies with: for in point of fact the Land Commission never enforce it; and that because it is needless in so large a number of cases that it is found safe to disregard it for the Quit Rent office always receives notice of the sale, and in nine-tenths of the cases the search is

<sup>1</sup> Lynch, 7959-7989; Wrench, 26814-26819; French, 27349-27361.

<sup>2</sup> Montgomery, 28923; Turner, 29258.

<sup>3</sup> Wrench, 26840-26844; Stanuelli, 29722.

<sup>4</sup> Howlett, 20296.

unnecessary;<sup>1</sup> but the presence of a formal regulation of this sort of course leads Solicitors who have not had previous experience of the actual practice into needless trouble and expense. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests were so good as to direct the attendance before us of one of their officials, Mr. Howlett, and to state through him, they would be satisfied that this misleading rule should be omitted, provided another be inserted to the effect that whenever the Quit Rent office certify within a time to be limited, that a reference to the patent is necessary to clear up the title, the patent shall be searched for and if found an extract shall be produced.<sup>2</sup> In our opinion this change should be made, and the needless expenditure now caused by the rule be saved.

#### XXXIV.—RENT AND INTEREST PENDING PURCHASE.

The legal effect of an agreement for sale from landlord to tenant having been entered into, is to discharge the tenant from all rent and arrears, not up to the gale day preceding the signing of the agreement, but up to the date of such signing; thus leaving an intervening period, in reference to which either the landlord must forego his rent, or the tenant must, prior to the signing of the agreement, pay such rent. It has been pointed out to us that this system causes inconvenience, and acts as a deterrent to sales.<sup>3</sup> The vendor, especially if he be a trustee, is unwilling to forego the rent; the purchaser often finds it very inconvenient, and regards it as a grievance to be called upon to pay up the rent at a time unusual to him.

In our opinion, it would be conducive to sales to make the agreement operate as discharging the purchaser from liability up to the preceding gale-day, leaving him liable to pay, not rent, but interest on the purchase money, from such gale-day up to the completion of the purchase.

#### XXXV.—DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASE-MONEYS.

Up to the year 1896 it was the practice of the Land Commissioners to take charge, each in rotation, of the estates which were brought in for sale. The Commissioner who so took charge of the estate presided over its sale at every stage, vested the holdings in the tenants, and distributed the purchase-money among the vendor and his incumbancers.<sup>4</sup> This system seems to have worked well. Under it a sum of about £9,000,000 of purchase-money was distributed, and so far as we could ascertain no complaints were made as to the mode or results of the distribution.

By the rules made after the passing of the Act of 1896, this scheme of distribution has been altered, and the evidence laid before us leans towards the conclusion that the alteration has not been an improvement, that it has tended to bring about confusion and delay, and that it would be better to revert to the old system.<sup>5</sup> In our opinion the Commissioner who takes charge of the sale of an estate at the beginning of the proceedings should have the control of them to the end, should have the power and the responsibility not alone of vesting the holdings but also of distributing the purchase-money, unless he finds some legal difficulty in his way, or unless some person interested in them should apply to have the funds dealt with in the High Court.

#### XXXVI.—PROCEDURE IN CHAMBERS.

It has been pointed out to us that for some time past there has been a growing tendency in the Land Commission to assimilate its practice to that prescribed for the Landed Estates Court by rules made in the year 1859.<sup>6</sup>

This tendency seems to us unfortunate. The purposes for which these two tribunals were established and the circumstances under which they are respectively called upon to act differ materially, and, in our opinion, are not such as to recommend a uniformity of practice.

In the Landed Estates Court the institution of proceedings for sale in no way disturbs the relations theretofore existing between the owner and his tenants, and no matter how dilatory may be the conduct of the sale the owner suffers little from the delay, because in the meanwhile he by his Agent or by a Receiver appointed by the Court continues in receipt of his rents. In the Land Commission the case is reversed. The first step in the proceedings is the signing of agreements by the landlord to sell, and by the tenants to purchase, and the statutory effect of these agreements is to sever the

<sup>1</sup> Howlett, 20304.

<sup>2</sup> Howlett, 20299, 20320.

<sup>3</sup> Turner, 29245-29252.

<sup>4</sup> Franks, 27363-27367.

<sup>5</sup> French, 27363-27367.

<sup>6</sup> French, 27308; Stanuall, 29686-29689.

relations of landlord and tenant, and to release the tenants from rent and arrears.<sup>1</sup> From thenceforth pending the sale the tenant is liable to pay only interest on his purchase-money, and this interest is frequently at a rate lower than that which the landlord has to pay to his incumbrancers; thus every day's delay is an injury to the landlord and an inconvenience if not an injury to the tenant.<sup>2</sup>

The Landed Estates Court was established for carrying out sales of estates *en bloc* to outside investors, and as these estates were largely occupied by tenants a very elaborate procedure was devised for securing that in the preparation of the rental for sale every particular of each tenant's tenure should be set out; so that after the sale he should be estopped from setting up against the purchaser who had bought as a stranger, claims which he the tenant had failed to establish on the settlement of the rental. But inasmuch as sub-tenants had no legal claim against the purchaser their existence and their rights, if any, were alike ignored in the Landed Estates Court procedure.

The Land Commission has nothing to do with sales to strangers. It has to do with the sale of his holding to the occupying tenant thereof. It has to investigate whether or no there are sub-tenants on the holding, because the Land Commission will not make an advance in respect of any portion of the holding which is not in the actual occupation of the man who has signed the agreement to purchase. A rental prepared with due observance of all the elaborate precautions prescribed by the Landed Estates Court rules may fail to give to the Land Commission information which that tribunal is bound to obtain.<sup>3</sup>

Yet we have been informed that months are sometimes spent in mutual requisitions between the Landed Estates Court and the Land Commission in relation to the alteration and re-settlement of rentals<sup>4</sup> which the Valuer of the Land Commission who goes down to inspect and value each holding could probably more effectually rectify on the spot in as many days.

It appears that in several particulars different practices prevail in the different chambers. Our attention has been especially drawn to the difference of practice of different Commissioners on the important question whether or no a purchaser can lawfully give to his vendor a second mortgage to secure an unpaid balance of purchase-money.

On the one hand the form of agreement given by the general rules of March, 1897, contemplates the giving of such a mortgage,<sup>5</sup> and the practice of some of the Commissioners is in accordance with the rule, and they make no difficulty in the way of sanctioning an advance when such a mortgage is to be given.<sup>6</sup>

On the other hand, one of the Commissioners disapproves of the form given by the Rules and holds that the tenant by executing the mortgage embarrasses himself and prejudices the security of the Treasury, and further that by the effect of the 35th Section of the Act of 1896, the mortgage is invalid, and he consequently declines to allow any advance where such a mortgage is to be executed.<sup>7</sup>

In this conflict of views it would be wrong for us to express an opinion on the point in controversy. But we feel assured that the diversity of practice on an important matter of business in the sale of estates must exert a deterring influence on the public.

#### XXXVII.—DELAY.

Complaints have been made of delay in the business of the Purchase Department.<sup>8</sup> In our opinion the delays complained of are sometimes due to the negligence of the representatives of the landlords,<sup>9</sup> especially in the preparation of maps on which the tenants' holdings are incorrectly set out. It has been suggested that vendors should be required to have their maps prepared either by the Ordnance Department or by one or more of a body of surveyors to be selected by the Land Commission.<sup>10</sup> Whilst we hesitate to adopt this recommendation we think it advisable that the attention of landlords should be called to the necessity of care in all, and especially in the initial steps of the proceeding.

We believe that delay would be lessened if, for reasons which will appear from what we have already said, the whole rules of procedure and practice in the Purchase Department were reconsidered with the view of making them more simple.

<sup>1</sup> Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896, sec. 35.

<sup>2</sup> French, 27308-27309; Stanuelli, 29686-29687.

<sup>3</sup> Stanuelli, 29696-29700.

<sup>4</sup> French, 27348; Stanuelli, 29696-29700.

<sup>5</sup> Form No. 10.

<sup>6</sup> Lynch, 7688.

<sup>7</sup> O'Brien, 8115 *et seq.*

<sup>8</sup> Geo. Young, 13577-13581; Peter Fitzgerald, 19528; Lord Castletown, 29588; Stanuelli, 29685-29712.

<sup>9</sup> French, 27310-27316; Goddard, 29922.

<sup>10</sup> See Observations and Suggestions of Incorporated Law Society, Appendix B, No. 15.

## XXXVIII.—ACT OF 1896.—SECTION 40.

Our attention has been called to several difficult questions which arise under the 3rd part of the Act of 1896, and especially under Section 40.<sup>1</sup> In consequence of the different views taken of the construction of this section by the Land Commission and the Land Judge, proceedings under it appear to be at a deadlock, and an appeal is now pending in a case in which this difference of opinion arose.<sup>2</sup> The statute is of so recent a date that there is as yet no ascertained practice. No single estate has yet been vested under the 40th Section: many of the questions raised under this section are undecided, and much litigation will probably take place before they can be solved. In this state of things we do not think that we can, except so far as we have already done so, usefully discuss the questions thus arising. The difficulties which are showing themselves in the construction of this enactment, exercise, we fear, a retarding influence on the conduct of Land Purchase, and will entail serious injury and heavy costs on the parties who are compelled by circumstances to litigate these questions.

## XXXIX.—CONCLUSION.

We have thus endeavoured to obey your Majesty's command to enquire into the practice, procedure, and methods of valuation referred to in your Majesty's Commission. The system which we have had to investigate is of a highly complicated kind: in our opinion, as already indicated, it is susceptible of several improvements, many of them in matters of detail; but we do not conceal from ourselves the fact that no amendments can leave the existing system other than complicated, or relieve the processes of ascertaining fair rent and true value from the uncertainty which will always attend figures which rest on human opinion and not on scientific computation.

We believe that if the alternative procedure in fair rent cases, and the changes in the business of the Purchase Department, which we have suggested, be made, considerable saving will accrue both to the State and to the litigant parties. We are aware that if other of the suggested modifications of the existing system only be made, greater deliberation will be introduced into some of the proceedings of the Land Commission, and additional expenses may be thereby involved in the working of the machine. But suitors naturally resent even the appearance of undue haste in the settlement of fair rent and true value—questions which vitally affect their interests: and justice, like some other good things, must either be paid for or foregone.

We have, during the course of our investigations, been deeply impressed by the weight of that burthen which is laid upon the country by the existence of the great staff of officials employed under the Land Acts, and of the great body of solicitors and valuers who gather around them: and not less by the evil wrought by that unrest which is generated by the periodical settlement of rents. To pursue these subjects would be to go beyond the limits placed on our enquiry. But we venture to submit that if by an automatic adjustment of rents or by their conversion into rents charge or by other means which the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, this unrest could be stayed, and this burthen of a perpetually recurring litigation cast off, a great boon would be bestowed on your Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

<sup>1</sup> Lynch, 7471, 7497, 7503, 7522, 7527, 7780; Kennedy, 8444; Wrench, 26868, 26874, 26996, 27005; Kincaid, 27144, 27156, 27256, French, 27343–27348, Turner, 29263; Sanders, 29975.

<sup>2</sup> *In re Harkness' Estate*. Judgment of Land Commission delivered 4th January, 1898. 32 I.L.T.R. 16.

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IRISH LAND PURCHASE FINANCE.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

IRISH LAND PURCHASE FINANCE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

PROVISION OF FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSES  
OF THE IRISH LAND ACT, 1903.

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# COMMITTEE ON IRISH LAND PURCHASE FINANCE.

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## TREASURY MINUTE,

*Dated 20th November, 1907.*

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the provision of the funds required for the purposes of the Irish Land Act, 1903; and to report how far these difficulties can be diminished or removed without imposing any additional charge on the Exchequer: the Committee to be constituted as follows:—

WALTER RUNCIMAN, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart.

T. L. HEATH, Esq., C.B.

W. BLAIN, Esq., C.B.

PATRICK DUNCAN, Esq., C.M.G.

W. R. DAVIES, Esq.

MY LORDS concur.

Let the necessary directions be given accordingly.

## TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

1. In accordance with the terms of your Minute of the 20th November, 1907, we have inquired into the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the provision of the funds required for the purposes of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and we beg to submit our Report thereupon.

2. We have held 13 meetings, and taken the evidence of representatives of the Landlords and of the County Councils, and considered proposals put forward by them which we shall discuss later in our Report.

3. We also wished to hear the views of the tenant purchasers, but we found considerable difficulty in obtaining the evidence of anyone who could be regarded as representative of their interests. We were fortunate, however, in securing the attendance of a member of a leading firm of Belfast solicitors, who has had large experience in negotiating sales on behalf of the tenants.

4. We have also taken the evidence of Mr. H. A. Daniell, of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall and Co., who act as Government Brokers, and of Mr. W. G. Turpin, of the National Debt Office, to whom we wish to express our thanks for the great assistance he has rendered us throughout our enquiry, and we have received an exhaustive memorandum by Sir John Franks, the Secretary of the Land Commission.

5. We have not considered it necessary to take further evidence than this, partly because we have understood it to be essential that we should reach a decision within as short a time as possible, and the difficulty we have experienced in obtaining the evidence of such witnesses as we have heard has already considerably delayed our proceedings, and partly because outside the various bodies we have enumerated we did not consider that there were other parties sufficiently interested in Land Purchase to entitle them to a hearing.

6. Indeed, the problem which we have been asked to solve is mainly financial in character, and the subjects to which we have especially addressed ourselves have been questions of ways and means, on which the views of only a very limited class could have been of value.

### THE IRISH LAND ACT, 1903.

#### GENERAL FEATURES.

7. The Irish Land Act, 1903, is the last of a series of measures dealing with the question of Land Purchase.

8. The previous Acts, in so far as they have proved unsuccessful, had failed of their purpose owing to the difficulty of devising a scheme for voluntary land purchase, which should provide for the landlord obtaining a price for his land at which he would be ready to sell, while allowing the tenant a sufficient reduction in his rent, in the shape of an annuity, to induce him to buy.

9. The Act of 1903 attempted to meet this difficulty partly by contributing out of money provided by Parliament and borne on the vote for the Land Commission a bonus to the landlord over and above the purchase money to be paid by the tenant, and partly by reducing the annuity which the tenant purchaser paid for his advance below the level of previous enactments. The money was advanced to him at a low rate of interest,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and the period of repayment was considerably lengthened, so as to provide for a small (10s. per cent.) annual redemption payment.

10. The extent of this reduction in the annuity will be best appreciated by a comparison with the annual payments provided under previous enactments.

11. Thus, under the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, 44 and 45 Vict., c. 49, the tenants annuity was £5 per cent., of which  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was interest charge, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. sinking fund.

*Annuities  
under  
previous  
Acts.*

12. By the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, 48 and 49 Vict., c. 73, and the amending Acts of 1887-1889, known as the Ashbourne Acts, this annuity was re-

duced to 4 per cent., of which  $3\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. was interest, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. sinking fund, and advances at this rate were made under this Act.

13. Under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vict., c. 48, the annuity was, in the large majority of cases, 4 per cent., the interest charge being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and the sinking fund charge  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.\*

14. One other important feature in the Act of 1903 deserves to be mentioned. Under the Act of 1891 payment to the landlord was made in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Guaranteed Land Stock at its face value instead of cash. This scheme worked so long as the Stock was at a premium, but when it fell below par the landlords refused to accept payment in the depreciated security, and land purchase did not make progress. The Act of 1903 accordingly reverted to the earlier system of providing for cash payments to the landlord.

#### FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

The main financial provisions of the Act of 1903 are as follows:—

15. Under the First Section it is enacted that the Land Commission shall sanction an advance of the whole purchase money to an occupying tenant, provided that the purchase money is based upon a judicial rent, and the purchase annuity payable in respect of the advance shows a reduction of from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the case of rents fixed after 14th August, 1896 (second-term rents), and from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the case of rents fixed before that date (first-term rents).

*Zone system.*

16. This is known as the zone system, and advances within these limits are known as advances within the zones, and in these cases, as has been shown, the Land Commission have no discretion, but are obliged to make the advance without valuation of the land or inspection as to its security for the advance.

17. The advances, as we have already stated, are made in cash, and on the purchase money received by the landlord the Act, Sections 47 and 48, provides (in the case of all agreements lodged previously to 1st November, 1903), that a cash bonus shall be paid to him of 12 per cent., within the limit of a total of twelve million pounds. This bonus is raised by means of a fund known as the Land Purchase Aid Fund, and the interest and Sinking Fund of Stock issued for this Fund are borne on the Land Commission Vote.

*Guaranteed  
2½ per cent  
Stock.*

18. The Act directs that the cash for the advances shall be issued from a fund known as the Irish Land Purchase Fund, and shall be raised by the creation of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock, secured primarily on the Land Purchase Fund, and secondarily on the Guarantee Fund with the security of the Consolidated Fund behind it, but power is given to the Treasury by Sect. 30 to borrow temporarily for the advances from the National Debt Commissioners, the Bank of England, or the Bank of Ireland, repayment being made out of the next issue of Stock, or out of any money standing to the credit of the account of the Land Purchase Fund. In the case of the Land Purchase Aid Fund, this power of temporary borrowing does not exist.

Sections 1  
28 and 29

19. The stock bears interest, as its name implies, at the rate of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., payable half-yearly, and is redeemable at par after thirty years from the commencement of the Act.

20. The advances are to be repaid by the tenant by an annuity of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., of which  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. represents interest charge, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. sinking fund. The annuity is payable until the advance is ascertained in manner prescribed by the Treasury to have been repaid.

Section 41  
Section 30

*Guarantee  
Fund*

21. Inasmuch as the annuity payable by the tenant was only sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund on the Guaranteed Stock, if that Stock was issued at par, and left no margin to provide for: (a) charges incidental to the working of the Land Purchase Fund, and (b) discount on Stock when issued below par, utilisation is made of the Guarantee Fund established under the Land Purchase Act of 1891, the fund being reconstituted to meet the additional requirements.

\* By the Act of 1896 the County percentage charge of 5s. per cent. was added to the Sinking Fund charge, but at the same time the Annuities were reduced by the system of decadal revisions, the period of repayment being extended.

22. This fund consists of two parts, known respectively as the cash portion and the contingent portion.

The cash portion is composed of the following items:—

(a) The Ireland Development Grant:—The grant amounts to £185,000 a year, but under the Act it is subject to charges amounting to £25,000 a year, leaving available for the Guarantee Fund ... ..	£ 160,000
(b) The Death Duty Grant, under Section 19 of the Finance Act of 1894, about ... ..	284,000
(c) The Agricultural Grant, under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, about ... ..	727,000
(d) The Exchequer Contribution paid from the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account ... ..	40,000
Total ... ..	1,211,000

23. The contingent portion of the Fund can only be drawn upon after (1) the cash portion has been exhausted, and (2) the Lord Lieutenant has failed to make good by levy on the several counties the amount still required to meet the charges payable out of the Guarantee Fund.

It consists of:—

1. Customs and Excise Duties paid (a) to the Department of Agriculture, (b) for intermediate education.
2. Contribution in lieu of rates on Government property.
3. The Grant for Model and National Schools.
4. The Grant for Industrial Schools.
5. Payments to the Irish Local Taxation Account under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.
6. The Grant to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of £70,000 out of the Church Temporalities Fund.

24. Under Section 29 (2) of the Act the Guarantee Fund is liable for any insufficiency in the income of the Land Purchase Fund to meet the dividends on the stock. This liability includes the incidental charges on the Fund, and also any charges in respect of arrears of payment on the part of the tenant purchasers.

25. Under Section 36 (6), the fund is liable for the charges for Excess Stock. These charges form so important a feature in our inquiry that it will be as well to explain them at some length. *Excess Stock*

26. Under the Act the tenant is only required to pay an annuity sufficient to repay with interest the cash advance actually made to him. Thus, if £100 cash is advanced to him, his annuity is £3 5s. and is only continued until the sinking fund portion of it has accumulated to £100 cash, or to an amount sufficient to pay off £100 stock.

27. If, however, in order to raise the £100 cash it has been necessary to issue, say, £110 Stock, it is obvious that his annuity, comprising, as it does, interest at the rate of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., will not suffice to pay the full amount of interest on £110 Stock, and the same, of course, applies to the sinking fund portion of the annuity. It is this gap which the Guarantee Fund under the Act is required to fill. By Section 36 (6) it is provided that, where by reason of the Stock having been issued at a discount, the Land Purchase Fund is insufficient to pay the dividends and sinking fund on it, the deficiency shall be made good out of the Guarantee Fund. In the case suggested the charge upon the Guarantee Fund would amount to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum on £110 less £100, i.e., upon £10, which represents the Excess Stock.

28. There is this difference, however, between the charges upon the Guarantee Fund in respect of incidental charges and Excess Stock, that whereas in the case of the former the Death Duty Grant and the Agricultural Grant are drawn upon before the Development Grant, in the case of the Excess Stock the first call is made upon the Development Grant.

29. The importance of this distinction will be appreciated when it is recollected that the Death Duty Grant and the Agricultural Grant are grants made from the Exchequer in aid of local taxation, and go therefore to relieve the rates; whereas the Development Grant is a special fund annually voted by Parliament, and applied by the Lord Lieutenant, so far as the prior claims upon it will allow, for the educational and economic benefit of Ireland generally.

*Working  
Balance of  
Land  
Purchase  
Fund*

30. Under Section 38 of the Act it was also provided that for each of the first four years of the Act there should be carried from the Development Grant to the income account of the Land Purchase Fund the sum of £50,000. This sum was, it is believed, intended to be used as a working balance wherewith to meet the incidental charges on the Fund, so far as these were of a temporary character. It was found, however, that the Act was so drafted that there was no power to use the money for this purpose, but that it must be treated in the same way as other income of the Fund, and final payments had to be made from it accordingly, which ought, according to the original intention, to have been charged direct upon the Guarantee Fund. In order to avoid further difficulties of this sort Section 15 of the Labourers' Act, 1906, was passed, which gave power to use so much of these annual payments as had not already been finally expended as a working balance. The payments already made amounted to £102,000, and there was thus left £98,000 as working balance.

31. In the result, for the first two years of the Act the income of the Land Purchase Fund was increased by £50,000 above its normal dimensions, and charges to that extent, which would otherwise have fallen upon the rates, were for the time being averted. After the passing of the Labourers' Act of 1906, however, this annual sum was no longer available, and in consequence a sum largely in excess of the corresponding sums for previous years was thrown upon the rates. We would wish, however, to point out that, had the Section referred to in the Labourers' Act of 1906 not been passed, the burden would inevitably have fallen with equal or greater weight upon the rates for the year 1909 and subsequent years, whereas the Irish Land Purchase Fund would have possessed no working balance from which to meet temporary charges, and these also would thereafter have had to be imposed upon the Irish ratepayers.

*Advances  
under the  
Labourers'  
Act, 1906,  
&c.*

32. Before concluding our description of the financial provisions of the Act, we should not omit to mention that by Section 16 of the Labourers' Act, 1906, sums not exceeding £4,250,000 are to be advanced out of the Land Purchase Fund on the same terms as advances under the Land Purchase Acts, for the purpose of providing labourers' cottages and plots under the Act, and that by Section 6 of the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Act, 1907, a sum not exceeding £100,000 may be paid out of the Land Purchase Aid Fund to meet losses incurred on resales of land by the Estates Commissioners.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

*Incidental  
charges.*

33. Hitherto no charges have fallen upon local funds in respect of the Excess Stock because the Ireland Development Grant has sufficed to meet such charges as have arisen. The sudden addition to the rates to which we have referred arose solely from the incidental charges under Section 29 (2) of the Act.

These charges are of five kinds:—

- (a) Unearned or bonus dividend.
- (b) Advance dividend.
- (c) Unproductive balances.
- (d) Interest accrued but not received.
- (e) Arrears of annuities.

34. The nature and cause of these charges have been fully explained in the House of Commons, and are, we believe, generally well understood. The annual amount which they involve is, comparatively speaking, trifling, and we propose means later in our report for removing many of them. We do not, therefore, consider that they need be dealt with further in this portion of our report.

Hans.  
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35. The main difficulty which has confronted us is that of dealing with the charges for Excess Stock. The following table shows the issues that have been made of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock since the commencement of the Act, together with dates of the issues and the average price realised. It should be observed that the last public issue was that of June, 1906, and that the succeeding issues were made privately to the National Debt Commissioners at the certified price of the day:—

ISSUES OF GUARANTEED  $2\frac{3}{4}$  PER CENT. STOCK UNDER IRISH LAND ACT, 1903.

Date of Issue.	Average Realised Price of Issue.	Amount of Stock Issued.	Net Amount Raised.	Amount of Stock allotted to the Land Purchase Aid Fund.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1904 March - -	87	5,000,000 0 0	4,337,121 6 8	400,000 0 0
1905 January - -	89: 8: 8	6,000,000 0 0	5,354,332 15 0	600,000 0 0
1906 January 2nd - -	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,103,448 5 7	1,000,000 0 0	103,448 5 7
February 26th - -	91: 1: 6 x.d.	1,097,996 3 2	1,000,000 0 0	97,996 3 2
April 6th - -	92: 0: 7 x.d.	1,000,000 0 0	920,291 13 4	—
June - -	89	7,000,000 0 0	6,212,093 5 7	700,000 0 0
1907 July 2nd - -	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,000,000 0 0	1,695,000 0 0	300,000 0 0
October 7th - -	84. 17: 11 x.d.	3,000,000 0 0	2,546,875 0 0	250,000 0 0
		26,201,444 8 9	23,065,714 0 7	2,451,444 8 9

36. Thus, the total amount of Guaranteed $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Stock issued to date has been	£	26,201,444
Of which there was assigned to the Land Purchase Aid Fund		2,451,444
Making the amount issued to provide advances for Irish Land Purchase		23,750,000
The amount of Cash obtained for the £23,750,000 Stock was...		20,912,612
And the difference between these amounts represents the "Excess Stock"		2,837,388
The £2,837,388 Guaranteed $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Stock is the capital amount of the charge on the Ireland Development Grant in respect of all issues up to date, and the annual sum payable is an annuity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on this sum, or ...		92,215
which becomes payable in full in the year 1908-9.		

37. In the previous years of the Act the actual payments for Excess Stock have been:—

1st November, 1903, to 31st March, 1905	19,818
Year ending 31st March, 1906	38,699
" " " 1907	57,791
" " " 1908	78,132

38. It will be seen, therefore, that the raising of some twenty-one millions of cash for the purpose of advances has resulted in the imposition of an annual charge for about  $68\frac{1}{2}$  years (the period required by a sinking fund of 10s. per cent. to amortize £100 Stock at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.) of £92,200. *Estimate of total charge for Excess Stock.*

39. From such information as we have been able to obtain, it appears probable that the amount of cash (exclusive of bonus) required to carry land purchase in Ireland through to completion on the present terms will be £160,000,000. If, therefore, the balance of the cash required, viz., £139,000,000, were to be raised on precisely the same terms as the existing £20,912,612, the charge on the Guarantee Fund in respect of excess stock would ultimately amount to about £705,000 a year, and this annual sum, less £160,000 from the Development Grant, would fall upon the Irish rates.

40. Although we share the general hope that the depression in all classes of securities is of a temporary character, and that in the near future so substantial an improvement will take place that the issue of the 2½ per cent. Stock could be made upon more profitable terms than hitherto, we have not, in framing our estimate of the future charges upon the Guarantee Fund, felt justified in relying upon such an anticipation.

41. Hitherto, the issues in the open market have amounted to no more than £19,000,000 cash. The issue of an additional £140,000,000, even spread over a period of years, cannot but have a depressing effect upon the price, which will tend either to neutralise the benefit to be derived from a general improvement in securities or to exaggerate a decline. On the other hand the sinking fund attached to the stock is so small that its operation will hardly be felt until the issues are nearing completion.

*Effect of depreciation of Stock on Land Purchase Aid Fund.*

42. It must not be forgotten that a similar charge will arise on the raising of cash for the Land Purchase Aid Fund. In this case it is true the total charge, whatever it may be, for dividends and sinking fund on the stock is borne on the Land Commission Vote, and no distinction of excess stock is therefore required; but none the less any decline in the price of the stock will throw an additional annual burden upon the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, proportionate to the increase in the burden thrown upon the local finances of Ireland by the charge for excess stock.

*Incidental Charges*

43. Finally, an indefinite sum, amounting to, say, twenty to forty thousand pounds for every five million of stock issued, would, under existing conditions, fall upon the Guarantee Fund under Section 29 (2) of the Act.

44. In considering what remedy can be devised to meet the situation we have been confronted by the following difficulties:—

*Difficulties to be met.*

45. In the first place our terms of reference do not permit the suggestion that the charge for excess stock like that for the bonus should be thrown upon the Exchequer. Even were this not the case we could not recommend such a course. In our opinion the contribution made by the taxpayer to land purchase is fully sufficient and could not equitably be increased for the purpose of relieving the Irish ratepayers of a charge imposed upon them by the Act.

It amounts to:—

*Contribution made from Votes to Land Purchase*

(1) The provision of £12,000,000 for bonus.	
(2) The cost of administration as represented by the Land Commission Vote.	
	£
The net total of the estimate for the year 1907-8 was ... ..	239,050
And provision was made in other votes in connection with the service of, approximately ... ..	33,400
	<hr/>
From this total of... ..	272,450
Must be deducted first the charge for bonus, to which we have already referred, of ... ..	£85,000
And also the estimated amount of extra receipts ... ..	12,000
Amounting together to . . . . .	97,000
	<hr/>
And the remainder ... ..	175,450

may be taken as the estimated cost of the Land Commission, mainly for the administration of the Act.

46. It is probable that this annual expenditure will increase rather than diminish as land purchase proceeds.

47. To meet this expenditure there has been no reduction in the cost of other branches of administration in Ireland, such as was hoped for from the operation of the Act.

48. On the other hand, from the evidence we have taken, it appears that all classes in Ireland, including the ratepayers, on whom the financial burden principally falls, appear to be agreed that it is essential to the interests of that country that land purchase should continue. We have felt it impossible to overlook the importance of this testimony. *Land Purchase to continue.*

49. All our evidence tends to show that what the tenant looks to in making his bargain is not so much the price at which he agrees with the landlord to purchase, as the reduction he will procure in his annual payments. So long as the annuity where-with he repays his advance is considerably below—generally about 20 to 25 per cent., we understand, in the case of second term rents—the rent he is paying, he will be inclined to buy; but if he cannot obtain a reduction of approximately that amount he prefers to continue his tenancy in the hope of a further reduction of rent at the next judicial revision. If the rate of his annuity is increased he will obtain a smaller reduction in his annual payment, unless the landlord will consent to take a smaller price. *Tenant's attitude.*

50. As regards the landlord, we were assured with almost equal unanimity that he would not be prepared to sell at lower terms than he is now receiving. The reason for the cessation of transactions under earlier Acts was the unwillingness of the landlord class to sell at such prices as were obtainable under those Acts—the great increase in land purchase which has taken place under the Act of 1903 goes to confirm this statement. *Landlord's attitude.*

51. At the same time, we are not convinced that the landlords as a whole would refuse to sell at prices lower than those now obtaining. The Irish Landowners' Convention accepted the Act of 1903 at a time when the prices of all first-class securities ruled considerably higher than in the years that immediately followed, while at the time of the passing of the Act it was confidently hoped that any change in those prices would be for the better. The subsequent fall in the price of securities, however, operated greatly to the benefit of the landlord, affording opportunities for investing his purchase-money to so much greater advantage.

52. Furthermore, the Irish Land Conference of 3rd January, 1903 (House of Commons Paper No. 89 of 1903), on which the landlords and the tenants of Ireland were alike represented, adopted as a basis of land purchase (para. v.):—

“That the purchase price should be based upon income as indicated above [vide para. iv.: ‘Income, as it appears to us is second-term rents, including all rents fixed subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1896, or their fair equivalent’], and should be either the assurance by the State of such income or the payment of a capital sum producing such income at 3 per cent., or at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. if guaranteed by the State, or if the existing powers of trustees be sufficiently enlarged. Costs of collection, where such exist, not exceeding 10 per cent., are not included for the purpose of these paragraphs in the word ‘income.’”

53. It is important, in considering the equity of this proposal, to remember that the vendor should generally be able to secure a prudent investment of his purchase-money to yield somewhat more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and that, if he consents to receive an amount of purchase-money which yields less than his former net income, if invested at 3 or  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., he has even then substantial compensations in the better security of his new income, and in possessing a capital which is readily negotiable.

54. If it were possible to modify the terms of the Act forthwith so as to meet the case of all future advances by the Land Commission, the difficulty of our subject would be considerably diminished. This, however, is not the case. Agreements have been arrived at between landlords and tenants on which advances have not yet been made, involving, we are informed, at the present moment some £38,000,000 (exclusive of bonus), and it is probable that before any legislative action can be taken the amount involved in these pending agreements will reach £40,000,000. *Pending Agreements.*

55. These agreements have been lodged with the Land Commission and await examination of title, etc., by the Commissioners, but under Section 35 of the Act of 1896, as applied by Section 57 of the Act of 1903, interest is payable by the tenant



on the purchase-money from the date of the agreement (no interest, however, is paid on the bonus). The rate of this interest payment, which is collected and paid to the landlord by the Land Commission, is fixed by agreement between the landlord and the tenant, and is usually  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

56. These agreements have been entered into by the parties to them while the Act was in undisturbed operation, and we consider that there is foundation for the view which has been put before us that to modify the law in regard to them would amount to a breach of public faith. Accordingly we do not propose that any legislation we suggest should disturb the terms upon which these bargains have been made.

*Insufficiency  
of Bonus.*

57. In this connection, however, it may be fitting to allude to a further difficulty which we have had to encounter. Under the terms of the Act the total of the bonus is limited to £12,000,000. When the Act was passed it was estimated, as may be gathered from public utterances at the time, as well as from the internal evidence of the Act itself, that not more than £100,000,000 would be required to finance it. This estimate, as we have stated, now appears to have been fallacious, and from the information put before us it appears that the amount may reach £160,000,000 or more.

58. Under Section 48 of the Act the bonus is fixed, in the case of agreements entered into during the first five years of the Act (*i.e.*, until 1st November, 1908), at 12 per cent. In the case of agreements entered into after that date it may be revised by the Treasury. The position is, therefore, as follows:—

		£
The amount of cash available under the Act is ... ..		12,000,000
Of this amount there has already been allotted to the Land Purchase Aid Fund ... ..	£2,153,102	
On pending agreements there will have to be allotted 12 per cent. on £40,000,000, viz. . . . .	4,800,000	
And there may be required for the purposes of the Evicted Tenants' (Ireland) Act, 1907 ... ..	100,000	
	<hr/>	
There must then be deducted from the total provided by the Act . . . . .		7,053,102
		<hr/>
Leaving . . . . .		4,946,898

as the amount available for the purposes of future agreements.

59. The balance of purchase-money to be advanced on these future agreements being little short of £100,000,000, it may be taken that the bonus on these agreements, if spread equally over them all, will hardly reach 5 per cent.

60. Unless, therefore, the limit of the bonus is to be extended, the administration of the Act will be further hampered in the future by a reduction in the inducement to sell paid to the landlord by the State. It has added considerably to our difficulty in attempting to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question that the price the landlord will receive will be automatically diminished in respect of the bonus, apart from any modifications in the terms which might tend to reduce the charges for excess-stock.

#### VARIOUS REMEDIES PROPOSED.

*Issue of  
Consols*

61. Almost all the suggestions which have been put before us by our various witnesses have, in one form or another, contained the view that the requisite cash should be raised by the issue of Consols rather than of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock. Several reasons have been advanced for this suggestion, and in view of the unanimity with which they have been put forward, we thought it incumbent upon us to examine them with considerable care.

62. It is contended that Consols command a relatively higher price than any other security, and comparison is made between them and Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock showing that, notwithstanding the greater interest paid by the latter stock, its price has recently been within a point of that of Consols, whereas the true difference between them, if the yield is to be the same, is over eight points, with Consols at 85.

63. It is argued that there is a sentimental preference for Consols which has always given them a leading position among other securities and enabled them to command so comparatively high a price, and that the amount of Consols is so large and the market in them so open that fresh issues of the stock could be made without materially affecting the price.

64. While we admit that investors have a preference for a stock directly secured on the Consolidated Fund over one that has merely the guarantee of that Fund, we have not felt ourselves justified in recommending the adoption of the course proposed.

65. In the first place it must be remembered that Consols are the debt of the British Exchequer, whereas the Guaranteed Stock is primarily secured upon the Irish Land Purchase Fund, and through that Fund and its Guarantee Fund upon the rates of Ireland. It ranks with all the other loans guaranteed by the British Government, and is classed among the contingent liabilities of the State, but is not shown in its debt. We consider that if for the future Land Purchase Finance were to be made a direct obligation of the Exchequer, the borrowing power of the State and the price of securities generally would be materially affected.

66. It might, indeed, be held to be worth while to incur this risk if any commensurate reduction in the charges for land purchase were thereby assured. We are not, however, convinced that this would be the case.

67. The comparison between the price of Consols and Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock is vitiated in our opinion by the dissimilarity of the conditions affecting these two securities. In the case of Consols no issues have been made since 1902, and no issues are expected, whereas a large Sinking Fund is annually provided and applied in redemption of the National Debt, including Consols.

68. In the case of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock, on the other hand, issues have been made since the commencement of the Act (the last public issue was in June, 1906), and it is of course well known in the market that further issues must periodically be made; whereas the sinking fund provided by the tenants' annuities is so small that its operation would not be felt at present, even if it were applied in the purchase of the stock in the open market.\*

69. These facts, in our opinion, are quite sufficient to account for a large proportion of the difference in relative price between the two stocks, and we are inclined to attribute little or none of this difference to sentimental reasons. It is no doubt difficult to estimate the depressing influence exercised upon a stock by the fear of impending issues, but we find support for our opinion in the increased popularity of Local Loans Stock (which bears in many respects a marked resemblance to Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock) in the last few years during which no issues of this stock have been made. If we are right in our opinion, then any announcement that land purchase was to be financed by Consols would produce a decline in the price, and would, therefore, neutralise to a large extent the attempted relief of the Guarantee Fund

70. The consequences of a fall in price would be more far-reaching in the case of Consols than in the case of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock. Consols are the leading security in the market and set the tone for other stocks, or, as Mr. Daniell said, Consols are the barometer of the market. A fall, then, in the price of Consols is wont to produce a general decline in the price of securities, which would not be caused to anything like the same extent in the case of a security such as the Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock, and affects not only the Government's powers of borrowing for the future, but the general commerce and prosperity of the whole community.

71. It has usually been considered that the issue of Consols should be reserved for a national emergency, and we are not prepared to recommend any arrangement that would involve successive issues of Consols.

72. Similar reasons have led us to reject any proposal to utilise the Sinking Fund moneys of the State for the purpose of financing land purchase. These funds operate directly upon the debt, funded or unfunded, of the nation, and thereby have an

*Utilisation  
of Sinking  
Fund.*

\* We understand, as a matter of fact, that the Sinking Fund is employed, and rightly employed, under Section 36 (2) of the Act, by the National Debt Commissioners for the purpose of advances, thus reducing the amount of the issues of fresh stock required.

important bearing upon its credit. We do not consider that there would be in the present case any resulting benefit sufficient to justify a diversion of this money from its proper purpose.

*Extension of redemption period*

73. Other proposals which we have considered have been based upon an extension of the period during which the tenant purchaser has to repay his loan. As we have stated, no definite period of repayment is fixed by the Act, but it is determined by the length of time which a sinking fund of 10s. takes to accumulate to £100 stock or cash. If the rate of accumulation is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. the period is  $68\frac{1}{2}$  years, but, of course, so far as Sinking Fund investments can be made to yield a higher rate than this the period will be correspondingly reduced.

74. Two proposals have been considered by us:—

- a. That the period of repayment should be fixed at  $68\frac{1}{2}$  years, and that the increased rate of accumulation should accrue to the benefit of the Land Purchase Fund so as to relieve the charge for excess stock.
- b. That the period of the annuity should be extended so as to reduce the sinking fund portion of the annuity to 5s. per cent., and increase the interest portion to a corresponding extent.

75. The first proposal means that the term of the annuity would be longer than the actual rate of accumulation would probably require, and therefore that the tenant would have to pay more on the whole than the Act now requires him to pay.

76. As regards the second proposal, it has been represented to us with great force that already the period of repayment is too long, and that danger to the Guarantee Fund is incurred by so protracted a term.

77. The punctuality hitherto displayed by the tenants in the payment of their annuities prevents us from attaching overmuch importance to the fear of any widespread repudiation of their obligations. At the same time we feel bound to admit that any danger now existing might be enhanced by any extension of the redemption period, and would be proportionately reduced if the period is shortened.

78. But apart from reasons of this nature we consider that the number of years required by the existing sinking fund portion of the annuity to amortize the advance must, in any circumstances, be so great as to make any extension undesirable on grounds of general prudence. It is impossible to forecast the condition of Ireland or the exigencies of finance so many years ahead, and we hold strongly to the view that, alike in the interests of the tenant purchasers, the ratepayers of Ireland, and the taxpayers of this country, it is of great importance to bring the operations of the Act to as speedy a conclusion as possible.

79. We find support for our view in the evidence tendered both by the representative of the County Councils of Ireland and by the gentleman whom we heard on behalf of the tenants, and we have no hesitation in rejecting any proposal which would lead to a prolongation of the purchase annuities.

*Purchase of "reversion" of Development Grant*

80. Another suggestion that has been put forward concerns the Ireland Development Grant. As the advances are redeemed it will necessarily result that this grant will gradually be released until ultimately the whole of it will again become available for the purposes of general administration in Ireland. It has been proposed to us to "redeem the reversion" of this grant. In other words, the proposal is that until the period of redemption is drawing to a close, an annuity equivalent in value to the reversion of the Development Grant after, say,  $68\frac{1}{2}$  years, should be provided on the Land Commission Vote in order to relieve the Guarantee Fund on the understanding that at the expiry of the period the Development Grant should cease to be payable from the Exchequer.

81. We have not treated this proposal as one requiring serious consideration. In our opinion it would meet with approval neither in Ireland nor in this country, and we cannot regard the purpose for which the grant was originally introduced, nor the nature of the grant itself, as justifying its utilisation in this manner.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Restriction of the operations of the Act.*

82. We consider that the finance of land purchase should be put on a workable basis as soon as possible, and that it is essential to restrict the operations of the law as it

stands at present at the earliest possible moment. This object could best be attained by the announcement that after the briefest possible interval all fresh agreements shall be subject to arrangements hereafter to be determined by Parliament. If this course is not taken, it appears to us highly probable that the announcement of more stringent provisions will produce a large influx of agreements entered into with the view of obtaining the existing advantages, and in this way fresh legislation will be deprived of much of its beneficial effect.

#### PENDING AGREEMENTS.

83. The most pressing question is that of the pending agreements. As we have stated, we do not consider that any alteration should be made in the terms upon which these bargains were concluded. It remains, therefore, only to consider the most economical way of financing them.

84. We consider the financial provisions of the Act to be radically unsound, but their defects have been greatly accentuated by the subsequent depreciation of all securities, and of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock in particular. Our first object has been, therefore, to devise a means of reducing the loss caused by the depreciation of the Guaranteed Stock so far as it can be done by legislative or administrative action. The only way to avoid the speedy exhaustion of the Development Grant and consequent encroachment on Irish local taxation moneys is to abstain from public issues of the stock while the conditions are unfavourable, and to restrict the cash advances and bonus to the amount of cash that the National Debt Commissioners may be in a position to supply for this purpose. The Act provides that advances shall be made in the case of agreements complying with its terms, but it does not specify the time within which the advances shall be made nor the amount of stock to be issued in any particular year, these matters being left to the discretion of the Treasury. Moreover, at the time when the Act was passed, it was contemplated that it might not be possible to provide cash in excess of £5,000,000 a year, and Mr. Wyndham, in introducing the Bill, clearly stated that it would be "neither financially prudent, nor administratively possible to expand these operations at a pace so high as to make us come to the City for more than £5,000,000 in any of the first three years after the passing of this Bill." It was thus recognised that due regard must be paid to the financial circumstances of the time and the limits which they impose upon the borrowing power of the State upon whose credit Land Purchase depends for its success. We have already shown that the method of financing the Act which we here recommend has been adopted during the past year, and we consider that it is the only means, to which no grave objection attaches, of avoiding the danger attending upon annual public issues of stock and the consequent depreciation of prices.

*Limit of  
Public  
Issues.*

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85. It is not possible to forecast what amount of cash the National Debt Commissioners would be able to provide in a year, but it seems reasonable to suppose that they might be in a position to lend £4,000,000 for advances and £1,000,000 for bonus.

86. We take first the case of advances. If the financial conditions should improve so far as to make it possible to make a public issue of stock at a price satisfactory in the opinion of the Treasury, public issues might be resumed.

*Advances.*

87. In the meantime, if, in exchange for cash, stock were to continue to be issued to the National Debt Commissioners at the certified price of the day, it is not probable that the excess stock created in each year in order to raise £4,000,000 cash would amount to more than £700,000, that amount being based upon an average price as low as 85, and the annuity at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. required to pay off this charge would amount to £22,750.

88. As we have already shown, the balance of the Development Grant available to meet such a charge is at present £68,000, and consequently, if our recommendations are adopted, it is probable that this sum will suffice for at least the next three years to finance land purchase without any burden in respect of excess stock falling upon the Irish ratepayer. We do not think it incumbent upon us to suggest the manner

*Effect on  
Development  
Grant.*

in which the excess charge should be met after this interval, partly because we trust that the cessation of public issues for so long a period will produce a recovery in the price and a consequent deferment of the necessity, and partly because we make later a recommendation which will tend, we anticipate, to reduce still further the claims upon the Guarantee Fund.

89. Our suggestion for restricting the issues in this way has not been made without reluctance in view of the evidence which we have received in favour of expediting land purchase, but we consider the delay which is involved in the suggestion as the least evil of any that we have had to face, and as inevitable in the circumstances

*Position of  
Tenant  
Purchaser*

90. Although the tenant purchaser does not at once get the full benefit which he will ultimately obtain when the advance is made, it was not to be expected, in view of the large number of applications, that money would be available immediately the agreements were concluded. As a matter of fact, however, he still obtains during the interval a considerable reduction in his annual payments. If, for the sake of illustration, the amount of reduction in his rent for which he has bargained is 20 per cent., and he pays interest on his purchase-money at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., his position will be as follows:—

91. Assume his rent to have been £100 per annum, the purchase price to which he will have agreed will be such a sum as at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. (the amount of his purchase annuity) will produce £80, viz., £2,461 10s. Interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on this amount represents approximately £86. In the case in question, therefore, the tenant purchaser has been temporarily benefited to the extent of £14 per cent. by his agreement to purchase; while he can still look forward to an ultimate reduction in his annual payments of £20 per cent.

It must not, moreover, be forgotten that he is also a ratepayer, and that our proposal to reduce the charge for excess stock will benefit him in that capacity.

*Position of  
Landlord*

92. In the instance assumed the landlord will receive during the same interval £86 per annum net, instead of £100 gross rental. According, therefore, as his rent collection expenses amount to more or less than 14 per cent. of his gross rental he is an actual gainer or loser by the transaction. But he receives no bonus nor interest on the bonus until the vesting order is made.

93. His position is aggravated if, as we understand is frequently the case, his estate is encumbered and the interest rate paid upon the encumbrance during the period between the filing of the agreement and the receipt of the purchase-money greatly exceeds the rate which he is receiving from the tenant. On the other hand his rental was less secure than the interest on his purchase-money which is collected for him by the Land Commission.

*Prices under  
Earlier Acts.*

94. But the argument which has weighed most with us is the ultimate gain which all our evidence tends to show the landlord receives when his purchase is completed. Under the Land Purchase Acts, 1885 to 1896, purchase prices for all categories of rental sold were as follows:—

Year	Price divided by rent.		
	All Ireland.	By Counties	
1886	18	23 6	— 13 8
1887	17·6	20 6	— 11 5
1888	17 0	19 7	— 12 4
1889	16 4	19 7	— 13 2
1890	16 7	19 8	— 13 2
1891	17 0	19 9	— 13 7
21st August, 1891, to 31st March, 1893	16 8	20 1	— 10 7
Year ended 31st March, 1894	17 1	25 1	— 12 5
“ “ 1895	16 9	21 2	— 6 6
“ “ 1896	16 7	20 5	— 11 3
“ “ 1897	16 5	21 2	— 12 4
“ “ 1898	17 5	20 3	— 11 6
“ “ 1899	17 7	19 8	— 15 1
“ “ 1900	17 9	20 5	— 15 7
“ “ 1901	17 8	20 5	— 15 1
“ “ 1902	18 0	20 7	— 15 3
Nine months to 31st December, 1902	18 1	22 1	— 16 1

95. From 1894 to 1900 the stock was at a premium; but in 1901 and 1902 the stock was at a discount; so that the cash value of the purchase price ran to rather less than 18 years' purchase in these later years.

96. These figures must be understood as applying to a range of tenancies of the most diversified possible kinds, and may be pressed too far in comparing prices before 1903 with prices under the Act of that year.

97. Nevertheless, the figures may be taken as showing that under these Acts Land Purchase proceeded on an average price of less than 18 years' purchase, payable in stock from 1891.

98. It is claimed that insolvent estates only, where vendors were under pressure to sell at any price, were sold under the Ashbourne Acts; and Mr. Wyndham, before 1903, used language of the kind which is quoted in a report of the Landlords' Convention. (House of Commons Paper 89, of 1903). But many valuable properties were sold under these Acts.

99. With these figures should be compared the following statistics taken from the reports of the Estates Commissioners representing the result of land purchase under the Act of 1903:— *Prices under Act of 1903.*

## 2ND-TERM JUDICIAL RENTS, OR POST 1896 RENTS

(a) *Within the Zone.*

	Rent £	Purchase Money. £	Years' Purchase	Bonus
Ulster- - - - -	64,896	1,651,304	25·4	3 0
Leinster - - - - -	70,784	1,729,014	24·4	2 9
Connaught - - - - -	5,565	137,622	24·7	2 9
Munster - - - - -	28,870	685,358	23·7	2 8

(b) *Above the Zone.*

Ulster- - - - -	91	2,659	29 0	3 5
Leinster - - - - -	218	6,087	27 9	3 3
Connaught - - - - -	11	305	27·7	3 3
Munster - - - - -	—	—	—	—

(c) *Below the Zone.*

Ulster- - - - -	1,109	22,677	20 4	2 4
Leinster - - - - -	3,623	73,945	20 4	2 4
Connaught - - - - -	418	8,571	20 4	2 4
Munster - - - - -	4,641	94,051	20 2	2 4

## 1ST-TERM JUDICIAL RENTS.

(a) *Within the Zone.*

	Rent. £	Purchase Money. £	Years' Purchase.	Bonus
Ulster- - - - -	24,587	543,494	22·1	2 6
Leinster - - - - -	93,411	2,116,084	22 6	2·7
Connaught - - - - -	14,993	329,795	22 0	2 6
Munster - - - - -	48,596	1,036,343	21 3	2 5

(b) *Above the Zone.*

Ulster- - - - -	674	17,069	25 3	3 0
Leinster - - - - -	1,415	35,018	24·7	2 9
Connaught - - - - -	448	11,283	25·1	3 0
Munster - - - - -	189	4,755	25 0	3 0

(c) *Below the Zone.*

Ulster - - - - -	386	6,557	17 0	2 0
Leinster - - - - -	717	12,063	16 8	2 0
Connaught - - - - -	130	2,245	17·1	2 0
Munster - - - - -	2,104	35,316	16 7	2 0

## NON-JUDICIAL CASES.

Ulster - - - - -	17,280	399,276	23 1	2 7
Leinster - - - - -	77,397	1,685,045	21 8	2 6
Connaught - - - - -	8,859	197,637	22 3	2 6
Munster - - - - -	45,902	955,471	20 8	2 5

100. Indeed, it would appear from the evidence which we have received that the price obtained by the landlord for his land in many cases exceeds (with bonus) the price paid for the best secured ground rents in Belfast.

101. With such a price in prospect we do not consider that the landlord has reasonable ground for complaint if he has to submit to a certain delay, in order to avert the heavy charge which must otherwise fall on the ratepayers of Ireland.

102. But we share the general desire that land purchase should be carried to completion with as great expedition as may be possible in the interest of the community at large.

*Landlords to  
be given  
option of  
taking Stock*

103. We therefore recommend that in cases which have reached the stage for making the advance, but for which cash is not immediately available, the landlords should be given the option of accepting their purchase-money in Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock at the market price of the day if below par, subject, however, to a minimum price of £92, the bonus to be payable, as hitherto, in cash.

104. As bearing upon the value of this offer we think stress should be laid on the fact, which is not, we imagine, sufficiently realised, that under the existing terms of the Act (unless the average rate of accumulation falls below  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.) the stock will be redeemed by the sinking fund within  $68\frac{1}{2}$  years from the date of issue, and it may be confidently assumed that, when issues of the stock have ceased and the sinking fund instalments come to be applied to buying the stock for redemption, the price will tend to rise to par.

105. We are unable to predict how far the landlords are likely to avail themselves of this option, but we think it probable that a considerable number, at any rate, of those whose agreements have only recently been concluded will prefer to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers rather than wait their turn in the issue of cash advances. So far as the option is exercised it would reduce the rate at which the increase of charge for excess stock will in future fall on the Development Grant and so tend to increase the amount of agreements that could be dealt with before the Development Grant is exhausted and recourse is had to the rates.

106. We have suggested a minimum price of 92, because the yield of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. stock at that quotation is approximately 3 per cent., and we consider that if the landlord is assured of a return of that amount on his purchase money (in addition to the receipt of his bonus in cash) he may, in some cases at any rate, be induced to hold his stock as an investment rather than throw it upon the market. We think that if it were announced that public issues would be limited in amount and would not be made at a price lower than 92 or thereabouts the effect should be to bring about an improvement in the price of the stock.

*Raising of  
Cash for  
Bonus.*

107. We propose, however, that the existing obligation to raise money for bonus by the issue of stock should not be maintained. The charges in respect of bonus are borne upon the votes, and we think it desirable that discretion should be given to the Treasury as to the means by which the cash should be raised.

*" Bonus  
Dividend "*

108. Our recommendations with regard to the pending agreements have the advantage, that they abolish the necessity for the charge for bonus dividend. In the case of issues of stock to the National Debt Commissioners, the dividend payable upon the stock will be precisely the amount, and no more, that has been earned in the period since its issue. The bonus dividend is a device employed to render the stock more attractive to the public, and with the cessation of public issues the need for the device will also disappear. Should it be decided in the future to have recourse to the public issue of stock, the bonus dividend should be treated, not as a charge upon the Income account of the Land Purchase Fund, but as a capital charge, and should be included in the expenses of issue.

*" Advance  
Dividend "*

109. In this connection we consider that the charge for advance dividend is one that should properly not be thrown upon the Guarantee Fund. The charge arises owing to the fact that the gale day on which the purchase annuities are payable is in each case one month earlier than the dividend day. This interval is necessary to enable the annuities to be collected and paid over to the National Debt Commissioners before the dividend day. But the result is that the payment received from a tenant on his first gale day includes interest for one month less than the period in respect of which dividend is payable on the stock.

110. We recommend that power should be taken to require the first payment made by a tenant to include this month's interest. This proposal we make not merely in regard to future agreements, but also in respect of those agreements already concluded.

111. We consider our suggestion to be justified by the following reasons. The additional charge only affects one half-yearly payment by the tenant (namely, the first), and is therefore a small matter as regards each individual, but when the individual amounts are accumulated and thrown together upon the rates their effect is not inconsiderable. Moreover, the charge is incurred entirely in the interest of the tenant purchaser and not in that of the ratepayer, and it seems equitable that it should be borne by the person for whose benefit it has arisen.

112. Lastly, the charge is not a final one, but will be adjusted when the ultimate payment of the annuity comes to be made. This is the case, no doubt, whether the charge is borne by the tenant or the rates, but it is advanced as an additional reason why the tenant should not complain if he is required now to make a payment of which he has hitherto been somewhat inequitably relieved at the expense of the rates.

113. We hope that by these means two of the incidental charges can be disposed of, and a third—that on account of interest accrued but not received—is essentially one which can and should be met from a working balance. The remaining two—unproductive balances and arrears in the annuities—are, in our opinion, proper charges to be borne by the ratepayers of Ireland. Their amount should not, however, be heavy.

*Remaining incidental charges.*

#### FUTURE AGREEMENTS.

114. As regards future agreements, we are agreed that no scheme of land purchase would be sound of which the finance is not made self-supporting.

*Finance to be self-supporting.*

115. In order to secure this it is essential in the first place to increase the annuities payable by the tenants to such an amount as should in ordinary circumstances be sufficient to provide the full amount of interest on the stock issued for advances and at the same time allow a sufficient amount for sinking fund.

116. Within reasonable limits the cost of raising capital is very little affected by the denomination of the stock. But, so far as there is any difference, our evidence shows that a 3 per cent. stock is somewhat more attractive to the investor than a  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. stock, and ought to give a shade of advantage in the price.

117. We are therefore in favour of taking power to issue a 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock redeemable at par after a period of years in place of  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , although we do not consider that the power to raise money by the issue of Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock should be surrendered. For an operation so vast and extending over so long a period it is desirable to have alternative methods of financing. Possibly before land purchase operations are completed, circumstances may have altered so much as to make a  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. stock the best form of security.

*Power to issue 3 per cent Stock.*

118. If in the meantime it is decided to raise cash by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock we consider that the Guarantee Fund should be safeguarded from any recurrence of a charge for excess stock by the provision that the stock shall not be issued below par. When, in the opinion of the Treasury, the stock could not be issued at a higher price than this, cash issues should cease, but lest land purchase should be arrested altogether we submit that power should be taken to issue stock to the landlord, should he elect to take it, at its face value.

*Tenant's Annuity to be  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent.*

119. Whatever method be adopted for raising money for advances, in view of the incidental charges which must be incurred, we do not think that the financial position would be sufficiently safeguarded (unless the conditions of the money market materially improve) if the tenant's annuity were fixed at a lower rate than  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. We consider that  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. should amply cover the incidental charges, so that at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. would be available for sinking fund.



120. Having regard to the importance of reducing the period of the operations of land purchase, to which we have already alluded, we should have preferred to see the rate of annuity fixed at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. We cannot, however, recommend this rate, because such an increase in the sinking fund portion of the annuity would involve a radical change in the scheme of land purchase provided by the Act of 1903, and would introduce material differentiation between the tenant purchasers whose agreements are already concluded and those who would purchase under the new scheme.

*Increase of  
Bonus*

121. Our evidence shows that the changes we recommend, if adopted, would be likely to have a prejudicial effect upon land purchase if, at the same time, the bonus percentage is reduced, as in existing circumstances seems inevitable, to as low a rate as 5 per cent. We have already explained that this reduction in the rate of the bonus is due to the underestimate formed at the time the Act was passed of the extent of its operations, and we think that there would be some justification for raising the bonus above 5 per cent.

#### LABOURERS' ACT LOANS.

122. If steps are hereafter taken to relieve the Local Taxation Grants of the charge for excess stock incurred in the ordinary transactions of land purchase, there appears to us to be no reason why the Grants should be relieved of this charge on money raised for loans under the Labourers' Act, 1906. The local taxation claim to relief in the case of loans for land purchase is justified on the ground that local authorities have no concern with land purchase. But the provision of labourers' cottages is essentially a matter of local government, and it is appropriate that the charge in that case should fall on local taxation moneys.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Notice to be given of a date after which no Agreements can be accepted or entered into under the terms of the Irish Land Act, 1903 (para. 82).

As regards the Pending Agreements.

2. No alteration to be made in the terms of bargains already concluded and lodged, but no Stock to be issued to the public so long as the conditions of the money market are unfavourable, cash advances being in the meantime limited to the amount of cash which the National Debt Commissioners may be able to provide in exchange for Stock (paras. 83-101).
3. In cases which have reached the stage for making the advance, but for which cash is not immediately available, the landlord to be given the option of accepting his purchase money in Guaranteed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock at the market price of the day subject to a minimum price of 92 (paras. 102-106).
4. The bonus in the latter case as well as, of course, in the case of the landlords who receive their purchase money in cash, to be paid as hitherto in cash; but the Treasury to have discretion as to the means by which the cash for bonus should be raised (paras. 103 and 107).

As regards Pending Agreements and Future Agreements alike.

5. The "bonus dividend," when need for it arises, to be treated as one of the expenses of issue (para. 108).
6. The "advance dividend" to be paid by the tenant purchaser on his first gale day (paras. 109-112).

As regards Future Agreements.

7. Power to be taken to issue a 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, but the power to raise money by the existing  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Stock to be retained (paras. 116 and 117).
8. No issues of the 3 per cent. Stock to be made below par (para. 118).

9. But when issues cannot be made at par or above, the landlord to be allowed to take his purchase money in 3 per cent. Stock at its face value (para. 118).
10. The tenant's annuity not to be lower than  $3\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. and to provide for incidental charges as well as for interest and sinking fund on the stock (paras. 119 and 120).
11. The limit of twelve millions of cash for bonus might be extended if necessary (para. 121).

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We are under great obligation to Mr. Behrens for the zeal and ability which he has shown in the discharge of his duties as Secretary to the Committee.

WALTER RUNCIMAN  
FELIX SCHUSTER.  
T. L. HEATH.  
W. BLAIN.  
PATRICK DUNCAN.  
W. R. DAVIES.

18 February, 1908.

N. E. BEHRENS  
(Secretary).

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## REPORT

OF

## THE IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM 1st APRIL, 1909, TO 31st MARCH, 1910.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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## REPORT

OF

## THE IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM 1st APRIL, 1909, TO 31st MARCH, 1910.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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**REPORT**  
 OF THE  
**IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS**  
 FOR  
**THE PERIOD FROM THE 1st OF APRIL, 1909, TO THE 31st OF**  
**MARCH, 1910.**

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,  
 LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

We, the Irish Land Commissioners, beg to submit to your Excellency this Report of our proceedings during the period from the 1st April, 1909, to the 31st March, 1910.

APPENDIX.  
 TABLE  
 No

**JUDICIAL RENTS.**

During the year under review there were four Legal and sixteen Lay Sub-Commissioners formed into Four Sub-Commission Courts at work in dealing with applications to fix fair rents.

The number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents disposed of, during the period stated, by the Commissioners as a Court of first instance, principally on consent, was 155 ; by the Sub-Commissions, 3,290, making for the Land Commission a total of 3,445 ; and by the Civil Bill Courts, as appears by returns furnished by the Clerks of the Peace, 242. These figures are divided as follows:—

*For a First Statutory Term.*—By the Commissioners, 79 ; by the Sub-Commissions, 1,616, total Land Commission, 1,695 ; by the Civil Bill Courts, 144, making a total of 1,839 cases in all.

*For a Second Statutory Term.*—By the Commissioners, 76 ; by the Sub-Commissions, 1,674, total Land Commission, 1,750 ; and by the Civil Bill Courts, 98, making a total of 1,848 cases in all.

Thus, during the year, the entire number of Fair Rent Notices so disposed of was 3,687.

The entire number of such applications disposed of both by Land Commission and Civil Bill Courts from the date of the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, to the 31st March, 1910, was as follows:—For a first statutory term, 289,351 ; and for a second statutory term, 107,400 ; total, 396,751.

2,342 direct applications were made to the Land Commission to fix Fair Rents since 1st April, 1909, of which 1,187 were for a first statutory term, and 1,155 were for a second statutory term. In the same period 358 applications were made to the Civil Bill Courts, of which 130 were transferred to the Land Commission. Of the 358 applications so made to the Civil Bill Courts there were 216 first statutory term applications, and 142 applications were made for a second statutory term ; of these 69 first term and 61 second term applications were transferred to the Land Commission in the year. Thus, during the year, 2,700 applications to fix Fair Rents were made to the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts.

APPENDIX. Number of  
TABLE cases  
No. awaiting  
hearing.

The number of such notices awaiting hearing on the 31st March, in each of the under-mentioned years was as follows:—

		1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
2, 18	By the Land Commission :—					
	For a first statutory term, . . . . .	3,616	2,993	2,946	1,860	1,421
	For a second statutory term, . . . . .	5,409	3,814	2,765	1,473	939
	Total, . . . . .	9,025	6,807	5,711	3,333	2,360
12, 24	By the Civil Bill Courts :—					
	For a first statutory term, . . . . . (Including part of apparent arrear brought forward from previous years, see page 8, Report to 31st March, 1894.)	4,623	4,616	4,663	4,722	4,725
	For a second statutory term, . . . . .	1,142	1,009	975	944	927
	Total, . . . . .	5,765	5,625	5,638	5,666	5,652

1, 2. Rents fixed on Valuers' reports. Judicial rents have been fixed during the year by the Land Commission on the reports of Court Valuers in 5 cases for a first statutory term, making a total of 2,214 of such cases in which judicial rents were so fixed up to the 31st of March, 1910; and judicial rents were similarly fixed in 3 cases for a second statutory term, making a total of 1,379 of such cases for a second statutory term up to the 31st of March, 1910. These figures include cases where the proceedings to fix rents on the reports of Court Valuers were taken under our Rules of the 9th November, 1898.

17, 18. Agreements Sec. 8 (6) Act of 1881. Originating agreements and declarations for a first statutory term have during the year been lodged under the provisions of the 8th section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, in 647 cases, of which 599 were lodged in the Land Commission and 48 were lodged in the Civil Bill Courts.

27, 29. The total number of such agreements to fix fair rents for a first statutory term lodged, since the passing of the Act of 1881, up to the 31st March, 1910, was 159,090.

28, 30. During the year 504 originating agreements and declarations for a second statutory term were lodged in the Land Commission, and none in the Civil Bill Courts.

31, 33. The total number of such agreements for a second statutory term lodged to 31st March, 1910, was 50,189.

32, 34. Particulars as to all these cases appear by counties in the Tables to the Appendix to this Report.

Agreements Sec. 17, Act of 1896. During the year 138 agreements between landlords and tenants under the 17th section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896, were lodged in the Land Commission, making a total, with those lodged previously, of 5,583.

72, 73. True value of tenancy. In the Appendix we give particulars of the proceedings during the year in applications to the Land Commission and Civil Bill Courts respectively to fix the True value of Tenancies pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 (3) of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and also of proceedings during the same period in such cases on Appeal.

74, 75. The total number of judicial leases executed since 1881 has been 163, and the number of fixed tenancies sanctioned 49.

61, 63. Judicial Leases Fixed Tenancies. For many years there have not been any proceedings taken under the 40th Section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act of 1881 to nominate arbitrators to fix the amount of the judicial rent. Since 1881 judicial rents have been fixed by this method in only 40 cases.

65, 67. Arbitration. During the year the number of leaseholders who applied under the provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, direct to the Land Commission was 23, and to the Civil Bill Courts 7; 7 applications were also made to the latter Courts during the same period to fix judicial rents in cases where ejectments were pending pursuant to the provisions of sec. 6 of the Act referred to. There were also 26 applications under the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, which during the year fell to be dealt with under the Land Law Acts.

1, 11. Leaseholders. The total number of fair rent applications from leaseholders and grantees who have applied under the provisions of the Act of 1887, and under the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, up to the 31st March, 1910, is 37,173, and of these applications 36,812 have been disposed of.

Under Section 65 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, certain classes of future tenants became entitled to apply to have fair rents fixed on their holdings as if they were present tenants. We issued our Provisional Rules under this Section on the 16th December, 1909.

APPENDIX.  
TABLE  
No.

Since the Act came into operation to the 31st March, 1910, 59 applications to have fair rents fixed have been received from tenants who claim to come within the Section. These applications have been disposed of since the 31st March last, but before the date of this Report.

The entire number of rents fixed under the Land Law Acts by all the methods enumerated to the 31st March, 1910, where the parties applied to have fair rents fixed for a *first statutory term*, was 375,467. The total rental dealt with was £7,421,109 and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect thereof was £5,883,248, the result being an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. over the entire country. The number of cases struck out, withdrawn, or dismissed was 73,014 of which latter some were disposed of on subsequent applications. The total number of cases disposed of during the period from August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, was therefore 448,481 for a first statutory term.

Total effect  
of Fair  
Rent sec-  
tions of  
Land Law  
Acts 68, 69.

2, 12

The entire number of rents fixed to the 31st March, 1910, for a *second statutory term* was 137,609. The total rental in these cases for the first statutory term was £2,473,291, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect of the same for a second statutory term was £1,989,951, the result being an average reduction of 19·5 per cent. on first term rents. The number of applications in such cases struck out, withdrawn, or dismissed was 19,980. The total number of second term cases disposed of to 31st March, 1910, was therefore, 157,589.

70, 71.

18, 24.

#### APPEALS.

Since the Irish Land Act, 1903, came into operation all Appeals in cases arising out of the Land Law Acts have, in pursuance of Section 88 of that Act, been heard by one Judicial Commissioner, assisted by a Lay Assessor.

1,686 appeals from the Civil Bill Courts and applications for re-hearings from the decisions of the Sub-Commissions were heard during the year under review, at 13 sittings held in Dublin and 32 in the country. Sittings were also held in Dublin for the disposal of motions and other court business.

Number of  
Appeals  
disposed of. 43, 47.  
51, 55, 90.

404 appeals were withdrawn, making a total of 2,090 of such applications disposed of during the year under review.

During the same period 1,135 appeals were lodged, as against 1,991 lodged in the previous year.

The total number of appeals disposed of since the passing of the Land Act of 1881 to the 31st March, 1910, was 97,253.

44 48, 52.

56, 91.

The total number of appeals lodged or reinstated was 98,533.

The total number pending on the 1st April, 1906, was 9,043; on the 1st April, 1907, 5,975; on the 1st April, 1908, 3,520; on the 31st March, 1909, 2,235; and on the 31st March, 1910, 1,280.

Appeals  
pending. 44, 48, 52  
56

#### LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS—RENTED PLOTS.

During the year 258 orders under these Acts fixing rents were made by one of the Commissioners sitting in chamber in Dublin, on applications from District Councils.

The total number of such rents fixed up to 31st March, 1910, was 5,747.

Rents fixed  
under  
Labourers  
Acts. 88.

There were no appeals to be disposed of during the year. The total number of such appeals to 31st March, 1910, was 36, all of which have been disposed of.

89

90, 91

In the Appendix particulars are given by districts of the number of such applications received and disposed of, and the average rent payable in respect of these cottage allotments.

#### PURCHASE OF LAND ACTS.

As stated in previous Reports, the Estates Commissioners deal with all applications made for the purchase and sale of "Estates" coming within the provisions of Sections 19 to 23 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and as periodical returns of their proceedings are made, pursuant to Sub-section 14 of Section 23 of that Act, this Report contains no reference to any proceedings within the purview of the sections referred to, or to the proceedings of the Estates Commissioners under the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Act, 1907.

APPENDIX.  
TABLE  
No

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE ACTS OF 1885 AND 1888.

*Advances in Cash, repayable by an annuity at the rate of 4 per cent. for 49 years, subject to decennial reductions as provided by 59 and 60 Vict., ch. 47, s. 25.*

104.	Loans applied for.	As stated in previous Reports, proceedings under these Acts have been completed and all applications disposed of. The total number of applicants for loans under these Acts was 29,179, and the amount applied for £11,452,066; 3,812 applications for £1,459,530 were withdrawn or rejected for reasons previously explained. In several of such cases applications were subsequently made and advances obtained under the Acts, 1891-96.																
105.	Loans issued	The total loans sanctioned and issued were 25,367 for £9,992,536. A classification of such loans according to amounts appears in the Report for the year to the 31st March, 1900.																
106.	Total Loans issued.	The total amount, £9,992,536 so issued, was in respect of sales for £10,162,834.																
107.	Purchase of Estates. Loans issued to Provinces	The total amount issued included £531,277 advanced to 2,029 tenants upon 101 estates purchased by us in the Land Judge's Court. The 25,367 loans were distributed as follows:—																
		<table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Ulster,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,954</td> <td>advances,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£3,749,421</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leinster,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,221</td> <td>„</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,358,079</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Connaught,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,988</td> <td>„</td> <td style="text-align: right;">662,980</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Munster,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,204</td> <td>„</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,222,056</td> </tr> </table>	Ulster,	12,954	advances,	£3,749,421	Leinster,	4,221	„	2,358,079	Connaught,	2,988	„	662,980	Munster,	5,204	„	3,222,056
Ulster,	12,954	advances,	£3,749,421															
Leinster,	4,221	„	2,358,079															
Connaught,	2,988	„	662,980															
Munster,	5,204	„	3,222,056															
	Part payment of purchase money.	In 393 of these cases the purchase money in excess of the advances was provided by cash payments amounting to £131,401, and by mortgages to the amount of £38,897. In 143 cases the tenants lodged the Guarantee Deposits, the amount so lodged being £32,648.																
	Guarantee Deposits.	The total amount of Guarantee Deposits retained and lodged amounted to the sum of £1,961,979, of which £236,697 was invested on the applications of the parties; a large portion of these investments, together with £1,471,196 cash, has been transferred or paid to the parties entitled, partly on account of principal moneys repaid by tenant purchasers, and partly pursuant to the provisions of Section 68 of the Irish Land Act of 1903. £5,036 has been applied in discharging arrears of instalments declared to be irrecoverable pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of 1885. The balance on the 31st March, 1910, consisted of £249,050 cash, the greater portion of which is in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners, and a residue of invested moneys.																
		A detailed statement with regard to loans under the above Acts is given in the Appendix.																

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PURCHASE OF LAND ACTS, 1891 AND 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock, repayable by an annuity at the rate of 4 per cent., subject to decennial reductions, as provided by 59 and 60 Vict., ch. 47, s. 25.*

108	Applications received	Since the 1st April, 1907, no further applications for Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock have been received in cases where the agreements had been entered into prior to the passing of the Land Act, 1903. In some pending cases, where advances in Guaranteed Land Stock had been applied for, loans for £2,235 Guaranteed Land Stock were sanctioned in 9 cases, and advances amounting to £6,930 were made to 17 tenants during the year, and in 53 cases applications for £19,575 which were made under agreements entered into prior to the passing of the Land Act of 1903 were dismissed for delay or other reasons, or were withdrawn by the parties, chiefly with a view to obtaining cash advances under that Act, or advances under the Act of 1909.
109.	Loans issued	Proceedings under the Acts of 1891 and 1896 have now been completed, and all applications disposed of.
111.		

Since the passing of the Act of 1891 51,363 applications\* for £14,491,009 have been received altogether; of these 4,535 for £1,345,247 have been refused or dismissed for defects in the vendor's title, irregularity, insufficiency of security or latterly with a view to obtaining advances in cash under subsequent Acts of 1903, and other causes. The total amount which has been sanctioned is £13,145,762 in respect of 46,828 applications, after allowing for applications so sanctioned but subsequently rescinded, and this amount has been issued which, with advances in 58 cases for sums amounting to £502,797 made to the Congested Districts Board, pursuant to Section 43 of the Land Act of 1896 and Section 2 (1) of the Congested Districts Board Act of 1899, brings the total amount of Guaranteed Land Stock issued to £13,648,559.

The total amount of Guarantee Deposits retained in Guaranteed Land Stock and lodged in cash, amounted on 31st March, 1910, to £1,175,101. Up to that date deposits represented by Guaranteed Land Stock and other Securities, resulting from re-investments, to the nominal amount of £911,929 were released pursuant to the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the Land Act of 1896, and on the same date deposits represented by Guaranteed Land Stock and other Securities, including a small amount of cash uninvested, to the nominal amount of £248,930, remained in hand.

Since the passing of the Land Act of 1896 up to the 31st March, 1910, only one advance has been made under Section 36 of that Act for the purchase of a holding subject to a rentcharge payable to the vendor.

Total Loans sanctioned and issued.	APPENDIX. TABLE No.
	108, 113, 116, 122, 110, 114, 116, 123, 112, 115, 116, 124, 117.
Guarantee Deposits.	
Advances for purchase of holding subject to rent-charge.	

\* See footnote to Table No. 108.

REDEMPTION OF RENT ACT, 1891.

1,840 applications under the Redemption of Rent Act have been received since the passing of that Act up to 31st March, 1910, of which 27 have been received during the year ended on that date. In 185 cases the landlord consented to the redemption of the rent. The total amount of the prices fixed in 98 cases, on 59 estates in which orders were made for redemption, was £110,129, in respect of a total rental of the holdings, as stated in the applications, of £7,365 3s. 11d., and the total advances sanctioned in respect of the prices so fixed was £98,394 Guaranteed Land Stock. Advances in cash under the Irish Land Act, 1903, amounting to £6,161, were sanctioned in 8 cases, the prices being fixed at £6,161 on a total rental of £331 6s. 3d. In 62 cases the applications for redemption were refused, and 17 cases had not been adjudicated upon at the 31st March last.

Proceedings in purchase cases under Redemption of Rent Act.	119, 118, 120.
	140

Out of the total number of applications received under this Act, the landlords did not consent to the redemption in 1,650 cases, and consequently the lessees or grantees were, as the Statute and Rules provide, deemed to have made applications, as if they were leaseholders under the Land Act of 1887, to have a judicial rent fixed. In 1,103 of such cases judicial rents have been fixed, in these cases the former rental was £70,246, and the judicial rental £53,267 showing an average reduction of 24·2 per cent. 387 applications have been dismissed or struck out, and 99 have been withdrawn leaving 61 cases pending for hearing.

Proceedings in fair rent cases under Redemption of Rent Act.	119
Number of Judicial rents fixed.	10.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LANDED ESTATES COURT ACT; SECTION 40, LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1896, AND SECTION 58 IRISH LAND ACT, 1903.

During the period from the passing of the Land Purchase Act of 1896 up to and ending the 31st March last, 341 requests had been received from the Land Judge under the 40th Section of that Act, and reports were made upon 340 of such requests, respecting the prices at and the conditions under which the sales under the Land Purchase Acts of the holdings to the tenants on the estates referred to in the requests could properly be made.

Proceedings under Sec. 40 Land Act, 1896	
--	--

In 9 of the estates in which the 340 reports were made the estates were subsequently bought by the Congested Districts Board for Ireland by means of advances which were made under Section 43 of the Act of 1896, or under Sections 72 and 77 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and the proceedings in 42 estates were cancelled by the Land Judge. In 285 estates the Orders of the Land Judge directing offers to be made to the tenants on such estates were lodged, leaving 4 estates in which no such Orders had been lodged with us to 31st March last.

APPENDIX.  
TABLE  
No

116.

138.

In the 285 estates where Orders directing offers to issue were lodged, advances amounting to £1,106,049 were made in Guaranteed Land Stock to 4,568 tenants upon 215 estates, and since the commencement of the Irish Land Act, 1903, advances amounting to £170,500, were made in Cash, to 580 tenants upon 49 estates, thus making a total advance of £1,276,549 to enable 5,148 tenants on 264 estates to purchase their holdings under the provisions of the Section. In 1 of the remaining 21 estates where such Orders were so lodged the proceedings were at the close of the year awaiting completion, and in the other 20 estates the proceedings under this Section were cancelled by the Land Judge owing to the tenants not having complied with the requirements of the offer made to them in pursuance of his orders.

GENERAL RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS, 1881-1896.

General result of proceedings under Purchase Acts, 1881 to 1896.

In the foregoing the general results have been given separately of proceedings under the Acts of 1885 and 1891, but taking the aggregate of all proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts since 1881 up to 31st March, 1910, the general result under each of those Acts has been as follows:—

	Number of Advances made to Tenants	Amount issued.
Act of 1881, Cash Advances, . . . .	731	£ 240,801
Acts of 1885, 1888, Cash Advances, . . . .	25,367	9,992,536
Acts of 1891, 1896, Advances in G. L. Stock,	46,828	13,145,762
Total, . . . .	72,926	23,379,099

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES WHERE ADVANCES ARE MADE UNDER THE IRISH LAND ACT, 1903, *exclusive* OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF ESTATES BEFORE THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS IN CASES ARISING UNDER SECTIONS 1-23 OF THAT ACT.

*Advances in Cash Repayable by an annuity at the rate of 3¼% for whole term.*

125, 127. Applications received.

During the year to the 31st day of March, 1910, there were received, exclusive of Applications for Advances in cash under the 40th Section of the Act of 1896, 1,276 Applications from tenants for Advances to enable them to purchase their holdings (on 93 Estates) for £172,367 in respect of sales where the purchase money agreed on was £173,053. These applications were received as follows:—

Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant		Province	Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.	
No	Amount applied for.		No.	Amount applied for
250	£ 16,371	Ulster, . . . .	76	£ 12,812
2	255	Leinster, . . . .	10	3,701
622	90,483	Connaught, . . . .	22	1,502
287	46,046	Munster, . . . .	7	1,197
1,161	153,155	Total, . . . .	115	19,212

129, 131, 133 and 135. Loans sanctioned and made.

1,379 applications for £233,552 have been provisionally sanctioned during the same period, and 1,462 loans amounting to £253,013 have been made. The latter comprised 411 loans for £87,724 to tenants who had purchased their holdings direct from the Land Judge, and 1,051 loans for £165,289 to tenants who purchased direct from the landlord, including 963 loans for £141,601 on resales by the Congested Districts Board of estates purchased by them; of this figure £14,522 was paid direct to the Board, while £127,079 was written off the Board's liability in respect of advances made to it under the Act of 1903 for the purchase of the estates so resold.



Loans in cash were also applied for, sanctioned and made in the year in 15 cases, Advances, amounting to £3,029, to enable tenants to purchase their holdings, pursuant to the 40th Section. APPENDIX. TABLE No.

137.  
143.

One loan representing a sum of £383 was made by the Land Commission Advances, (outside the operations of the Estates Commissioners) in Cash to the Congested Districts Congested Districts Board within the year under the provisions of Sections 72 and 77 of the Irish Land Districts Board Act, 1903, and Section 2 (1) of the Congested Districts Board Act of 1899, making a total of 25 loans for £121,022 under those sections to 31st March last.

The total Loans in the year ended the 31st of March, 1910, which were made for the purchase of tenants' holdings, as distinguished from the advances made by the Estates Commissioners for the purchase and sale of Estates, amounted to £256,442 to 1,478 tenants. 156

SUMMARY.

From the commencement of the Act of 1903 to the 31st March, 1910, 10,657 applications, representing £1,928,698 have been received; of these advances amounting to £1,775,797 in respect of 9,732 applications have been provisionally sanctioned, and 92 applications for £37,723 have been dismissed for delay, defects in title, irregularity, insufficiency of security and other reasons. 9,037 Loans for £1,636,720 have been made during the same period. These figures include 5,434 loans to tenants for £736,150 on resales by the Congested Districts Board of estates purchased by them; of this £399,612 was paid direct to the Board, while £336,538 was written off the Board's liability in respect of Advances made to it under the Act of 1903 for the purchase of the estates so resold. These loans with the advances made to the Congested Districts Board pursuant to Sections 72 and 77 of the Act of 1903, and Section 2 (1) of the Congested Districts Board Act of 1899, bring the total amount of loans made (exclusive of advances made by the Estates Commissioners or for the purpose of the Labourers Acts) to £1,757,742. 153, 155.  
157.  
146, 148, 151.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES WHERE ADVANCES ARE MADE UNDER THE IRISH LAND ACT, 1909, exclusive OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF ESTATES BEFORE THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

*Advances in Guaranteed Three per cent. Stock Repayable by an annuity at the rate of 3½% for whole term.*

During the period from 15th September, 1909 (Sec. 13 (b) of Act of 1909) to 31st March, 1910, there were received 37 Applications from Tenants for Advances to enable them to purchase their holdings (on 8 estates) for £10,238 in respect of Sales where the purchase money agreed upon was £10,238. 163.

Two Applications for £1,422 have been provisionally sanctioned during the same period, and one loan amounting to £180 has been made, in respect of a purchase direct from the landlord. 164.  
162.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1906.

(SECTION 16).

During the year ended the 31st March, 1910, advances to the amount of £1,158,745 had been made to Rural District Councils on the recommendation of the Local Government Board for the purpose of the Labourers Act, making to that date a total of £2,201,340 advanced by the Land Commission to the Councils since the Act came into force.

APPENDIX.  
TABLE  
No.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASE MONEYS.

Distribu-  
tion of  
Purchase  
Moneys  
advanced  
under Act  
of 1903.

All Purchase Moneys advanced for the purchase of Estates coming within Sections 1-23 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, including the Purchase Money of Estates sold to the Congested Districts Board under Section 79 of the same Act, and of lands taken under the Evicted Tenants Act, 1907, are distributed by a Judicial Commissioner, and in other cases of Advances under the Act of 1903 by one of the other Commissioners. Where the land is sold in the Land Judge's Court, the Purchase Money is transferred to the Land Judge for distribution by him.

From the commencement of the Act of 1903 to the 31st March, 1910, Advances to Vendors were made by the Estates Commissioners to the amount of £34,023,462. Of this £1,410,417 was transferred to the Land Judge for distribution by him, leaving £32,613,045 for distribution by a Judicial Commissioner. Of this amount £30,107,162 was distributed within the period mentioned, together with £256,284, representing payments in cash by tenant purchasers as part of the Purchase Money, and payments out of the Land Purchase Aid Fund to the extent of £3,562,941. The amount of Advances made in other cases to the same date was £1,305,198, of which £803,887 was transferred to the Land Judge and of the residue £498,977 was distributed.

On the 1st instant, an examination of the respective figures showed that Advances had been made by the Estates Commissioners to the amount of £34,542,656, of which £1,410,417 was transferred to the Land Judge, leaving £33,132,239 for distribution by a Judicial Commissioner. Of this amount £31,399,855 has been distributed, together with £265,053 cash payments by Tenant Purchasers, and £3,666,707 from the Land Purchase Aid Fund, while the amount of Advances made in other cases to the same date was £1,315,604, of which £803,887 was transferred to the Land Judge, and of the residue £508,347 was distributed.

## REFERENCES TO JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN LAND PURCHASE CASES.

Pursuant to Section 23 (1) of the Irish Land Act of 1903 any question of law may, if the Estates Commissioners think fit, and shall, on the application of any person interested, be referred for the decision of a Judicial Commissioner. In the twelve months under review 15 such questions were decided by the Judicial Commissioner, making a total of 106 decided in the period from 1st November, 1903, to 31st March, 1910.

APPEALS TO THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 2 (8) OF THE  
EVICTED TENANTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1907.

Appeals in 7 cases have been made to 31st March last under Sec. 2 (8) of the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Act, 1907, which provides that any persons aggrieved by any determination of the Estates Commissioners fixing the price of the land proposed to be acquired under that Act may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner, who shall hear in the prescribed manner and determine the appeal, in all of these cases the appeals had been determined by the 31st March last. In 2 of these cases the appeals to increase the prices fixed were dismissed, and in the remaining 5 cases the prices fixed were increased.

## PAYMENT OF PURCHASERS' INSTALMENTS.

Payment  
Instalments  
Act of 1885

On the 1st November last, the total amount payable in respect of Advances under the Purchase Act of 1885 for the annuities which had then become due including arrears unpaid on that date, was £356,900, payable by 25,359 payers. Of this amount £344,030 had been paid on 31st March, 1910, by 23,987 payers, leaving £12,870 due by 1,372 purchasers. Of this sum £1,544 was due by 156 persons who owed more than one instalment. The £12,870 in arrear on the 31st March has been reduced to £4,020 due by 370 purchasers at the 1st instant. The yearly annuities payable by 25,347 purchasers under the Act of 1885 have matured for decennial revision pursuant to Section 25 of the Land Act of 1896.

With regard to the payment of the annuities payable under the Purchase of Land Act, 1891, the amount receivable on the 1st November last, from 46,908 payers, was £505,536, as compared with 46,846 payers and £512,457 payable on 1st November, 1908, of this £492,866 had been paid on 31st March last, leaving £12,670 due by 1,714 purchasers. Of this sum £3,143 was due by 210 payers who owed more than one instalment. The £12,670 in arrear on the 31st March has, at the 1st instant, been reduced to £3,083 due by 308 payers. The yearly annuities payable by 19,973 purchasers under the Act of 1891 have matured for decennial revision pursuant to Section 25 of the Act of 1896.

Dealing with the payment of the annuities payable under the Irish Land Act, 1903, the amount receivable on the 1st December last, from 76,048 payers was £951,338 as compared with 60,549 payers and £734,412 payable on 1st December, 1908, of this £933,673 had been paid on 31st March last, leaving £17,665 due by 2,456 purchasers. Of this sum £3,886 was due by 220 payers, who owed more than one instalment. The £17,665 in arrear on the 31st March has, at the 1st instant, been reduced to £4,588 due by 587 payers. In addition to the above £35,658 was collectible in respect of advances made to District Councils under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, all of which was collected.

In the Appendix will be found a Return giving particulars of all cases under the Land Purchase Acts, 1891 to 1903, where on the 31st March last, the payers owed two or more half-yearly instalments and where same were unpaid on the 1st instant.

The holdings of 203 purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts who were in default in payment of their instalments were advertised for sale during the year. In 142 of such cases the sales were withdrawn, the arrears having been paid; in 41 cases the holdings were sold to ordinary purchasers, and in 20 cases where there was no bidding at the sale the Land Commission have instituted proceedings to take possession of the holdings pending resale. In 15 of such cases, where possession was taken, the holdings were on 31st March last still in hands for resale.

#### INTEREST IN LIEU OF RENT.

During the year ended the 31st March last the total amount of Interest in lieu of rent collectible under the provisions of the 35th Section of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1896, was £1,815,477 from 157,813 tenant purchasers, together with £42,263 arrears due by 6,047 payers from the previous year, making £1,857,740 in all, as compared with £1,608,517 (including arrears) from 165,991 payers in the previous year. Of this £1,815,759 was collected by the 31st March last, leaving an arrear of £41,980 due by some 5,294 payers. This figure has, at the 1st instant, been reduced to £19,063 due by 2,073 payers. The amount so collected was paid out to the persons entitled to receive it as rapidly as possible on its receipt.

#### LOCAL REGISTRATION OF TITLE (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

Notices in the prescribed form were, pursuant to the provisions of Section 23 (1) (b) of the above Act, lodged with the Registering Authority during the year for the purpose of having the titles of the tenant purchasers registered in all cases where the advances in aid of purchase were made in the year.

2,808 copies of Land Certificates, exclusive of copies "written up," were issued in the year free of charge to the Registered owners or their solicitors.

#### TEMPORALITIES OF LATE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The property of the late Established Church, which was vested in the Land Commission in 1881, produced during the year a total receipt of £519,412 including £200,687 received for the proceeds of sales of property and the redemption of income. Out of the sums so received, and the balance brought forward from previous year, payments have been made during the year amounting to £555,616 for charges on the Church Fund, including £350,000 in part discharge of liability under Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878.

The normal annual income receivable, including terminable annuities to the amount of £132,809 for the present financial year, estimated on the 1st April, 1910, is £292,430. The fixed annual charges on the fund with cost allowed for administration, taken on the same date, amount to £197,702, thus the income temporarily exceeds the annual expenditure by £94,728, which balance is utilised in reducing the capital debt which

APPENDIX  
TABLE  
No

on 31st March, 1910, amounted to £3,250,000. The effect of redemptions of the Church Income under the Land Purchase Acts and the cesser of the receipt of terminable annuities, and the reduction of Tithe Rent Charges and Perpetuity Rents as explained below, it is estimated will, in a few years hence, reduce the income below the estimated expenditure. Further particulars respecting the income and expenditure are shown in the Appendix.

**Tithe-Rent-charge Act, 1900.** During the year 5 cases, representing an Annual Income of £30, were admitted to the benefits of Section 3 of the Tithe Rent Charge (Ireland) Act, 1900, and the reductions amounted to £7 11s. 2d. per annum.

Since the passing of that Act 15,054 cases covering an Annual Revenue of £137,059 were so admitted; the reductions amounted to £32,189 being an average of 23·5 per cent. on the income affected by the Act, and 1,193 cases representing an Annual Income of £4,459 were excluded by Section 8 from the benefits of the Act.

In 3,323 cases covering an Annual Tithe Rentcharge of £17,370, the Statutory Declarations required had not been received from the Payers, or the queries issued upon their applications had not been discharged up to the 31st March, last.

Declarations have been received in about 8,000 cases from Tithe Annuity Payers in support of their claims under the provisions of Section 1.

**Section 90 of the Irish Land Act, 1903.** As has been stated in previous Reports the Perpetuity Rents payable to the Commissioners which numbered 779, and amounted to £49,626 14s. at the 22nd August, 1884, were reduced under the provisions of Section 90 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, from 1st November, 1903, by the applicable percentage as certified in the *Dublin Gazette* of 26th October, 1900. The reduction amounted altogether to £11,347 15s. 2d., or 22·86 per cent.

**Arrears.** The amount of arrears due to the Fund at the 31st March, 1910, was £41,115 14s. 3d. At a similar period last year the arrears were £45,599 13s. 2d.

**Decrease of total liability since 1881.** By payments made since the property vested, the total liability inclusive of charges imposed by the legislature since 1881, has been reduced to £3,250,000 as against £3,600,000 on 31st March, 1909.

The annuity of £20,000 ceased to be payable to the Royal University on the 1st July, 1909, and from that date one moiety thereof has been paid to the National University at Dublin, and the other moiety to the Queen's University at Belfast (8 Edw. VII., c. 38).

The annuity of £70,000 to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction has been regularly paid. These annuities are not capital charges.

(Signed),

J. O. WYLIE,

GERALD FITZGERALD,

S. J. LYNCH,

FREDK. S. WRENCH,

M. FINUCANE,

W. F. BAILEY.

JOHN H. FRANKS,

*Secretary.*

T. GEO. H. GREEN,

*Assistant Secretary.*

24 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

20th July, 1910.

# APPENDIX.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16 INCLUSIVE. Section 8, Sub-section 1.—*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.*  
Section 1.—*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887.* Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891. Section 65.—*Irish Land Act, 1909.*

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

1.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents lodged with the *Irish Land Commission*, the Number of such Notices transferred from the Civil Bill Courts to the Irish Land Commission, the Number of Rents fixed by Chief Commission, Sub-Commissions, and Valuers, and of Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged.				Number transferred from Civil Bill Courts.		Total Number of Cases.	Number of Rents Fixed.							Total Number of Rents Fixed.	Number of Applications Dismissed.	Number of Applications Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.
	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.	Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.	Future Tenancies Section 65 Irish Land Act, 1909.	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.		By Chief Commission				By Sub-Commissions							
								Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.	Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.	On Reports of Valuers.	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.	Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.					
<b>ULSTER:</b>																			
Antrim, ..	21	-	4	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	14	5	2	2	23
Armagh, ..	14	-	4	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	8	3	1	1	13
Cavan, ..	22	-	-	1	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	21	3	7	-	31
Donegal, ..	56	-	2	8	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47	-	2	1	50
Down, ..	27	-	4	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	8	5	-	-	13
Fermanagh, ..	8	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4	5	2	1	12
Londonderry, ..	9	1	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	3	-	-	9
Monaghan, ..	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	10	1	-	-	11
Tyrone, ..	21	-	-	-	6	-	27	-	-	-	1	35	-	3	39	3	-	-	42
Total, ..	205	2	14	9	8	-	239	-	1	-	1	147	1	7	157	23	14	5	204
<b>LEINSTER:</b>																			
Carlow, ..	6	-	-	3	8	1	18	-	-	-	3	20	-	1	24	3	3	-	30
Dublin, ..	24	2	-	-	-	-	26	2	-	1	-	17	2	1	23	1	4	-	28
Kildare, ..	9	2	3	-	1	-	15	1	-	-	-	11	-	2	14	-	-	-	14
Kilkenny, ..	14	1	-	2	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	32	2	2	36	-	2	1	39
King's, ..	25	2	-	-	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	33	1	-	34	1	3	-	38
Longford, ..	3	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	1	-	6
Louth, ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	7	1	2	-	10
Meath, ..	12	1	-	-	7	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	21	-	1	-	22
Queen's, ..	61	1	-	8	-	-	70	3	-	-	-	48	-	-	51	2	5	1	59
Westmeath, ..	7	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	14	1	1	-	16
Wexford, ..	4	-	-	-	7	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	3
Wicklow, ..	4	1	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	13	-	3	2	18
Total, ..	177	10	4	13	33	2	239	7	-	1	3	216	9	6	244	9	26	4	233
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>																			
Galway, ..	127	2	-	2	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	203	2	-	205	22	12	17	256
Letchin, ..	13	-	1	3	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	31	2	9	-	42
Mayo, ..	40	-	-	-	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	33	1	-	34	5	10	-	49
Roscommon, ..	35	1	-	1	2	-	39	1	-	-	-	33	-	-	34	-	5	1	40
Sligo, ..	24	-	-	7	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	20	3	-	2	25
Total, ..	239	3	1	13	7	-	263	1	-	-	-	318	3	2	324	32	36	20	412
<b>MUNSTER:</b>																			
Clare, ..	72	3	1	1	7	-	84	-	-	-	-	152	3	2	157	6	5	-	168
Cork, ..	80	1	4	4	2	-	91	-	-	-	-	81	6	6	93	2	8	2	105
Kerry, ..	182	-	-	10	2	-	194	2	-	-	1	333	2	-	338	4	24	1	367
Limerick, ..	8	-	1	9	3	1	22	-	1	-	-	19	4	-	24	2	10	-	36
Tipperary, ..	109	4	1	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	83	7	-	90	11	4	3	108
Waterford, ..	7	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	3	12
Total, ..	458	8	7	24	18	1	516	2	1	-	1	677	22	8	711	25	51	9	796
<b>SUMMARY.</b>																			
ULSTER, ..	205	2	14	9	8	-	238	-	1	-	1	147	1	7	157	23	14	5	204
LEINSTER, ..	177	10	4	13	33	2	239	7	-	1	3	216	9	6	244	9	26	4	233
CONNAUGHT, ..	239	3	1	13	7	-	263	1	-	-	-	318	3	2	324	32	36	20	412
MUNSTER, ..	458	8	7	24	18	1	516	2	1	-	1	677	22	8	711	25	51	9	796
Total, ..	1,079	23	26	59	66	3	1,256	10	2	1	5	1,358	35	25	1,436	94	127	38	1,695
During year ended 31st March, 1909	1,511	59	35	-	153	5	1,854	26	3	-	132	2,070	93	18	2,342	140	407	51	2,940

NOTE.—In this Appendix all Fair Rent Returns deal with applications to fix Fair Rents for the First Statutory Term, unless otherwise stated.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

2.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents lodged with the Irish Land Commission, the Number of such Notices transferred from the Civil Bill Courts to the Irish Land Commission, the Number of Rents fixed by Chief Commission, Sub-Commissions and Valuers, and of Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged				Number transferred from Civil Bill Courts		Total Number of Cases.	Number of Rents Fixed.								Total Number of Rents Fixed.	Number of Applications Dismissed.	Number of Applications Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.	Number of Cases Undisposed of.
	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies	Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.	Future Tenancies Section of Irish Land Act, 1909	Yearly Tenancies	Leasehold Tenancies		By Chief Commission.				By Sub-Commissions.									
								Yearly Tenancies	Leasehold Tenancies	Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.	On Reports of Valuers.	Yearly Tenancies	Leasehold Tenancies	Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.	On Reports of Valuers.						
<b>ULSTER.</b>																					
Antrim	8,428	2,361	66	-	3	-	10,858	105	363	10	71	5,789	1,496	32	7,866	370	1,388	1,229	10,853	5	
Armagh	12,311	741	307	-	5	1	13,365	43	103	5	7	8,936	452	214	9,760	550	1,415	1,547	13,273	93	
Cavan	5,981	520	16	1	2,179	151	8,848	474	63	1	113	5,580	400	13	6,644	260	1,601	317	8,822	26	
Donegal	14,838	612	40	8	35	-	15,533	66	57	-	40	10,600	402	19	11,184	664	2,546	982	13,376	157	
Down	12,926	1,243	157	-	5	-	14,331	41	210	2	5	8,765	663	95	9,781	480	3,368	682	14,311	20	
Fermanagh	6,188	344	35	-	163	4	6,734	34	57	4	19	4,123	190	17	4,444	289	1,526	445	6,704	30	
Londonderry	5,499	544	35	-	7	1	6,086	20	68	-	23	3,081	358	13	3,563	187	1,271	1,059	6,080	6	
Monaghan	8,707	320	34	-	100	-	9,161	20	10	-	55	6,461	256	17	6,819	286	1,793	247	9,145	16	
Tyrone	13,129	1,152	85	-	414	15	14,795	93	108	3	33	9,758	791	54	10,840	473	1,758	1,712	14,783	12	
Total	88,007	7,837	775	9	2,911	172	99,711	896	1,039	25	366	63,093	5,008	474	70,901	3,559	16,666	8,220	99,346	365	
<b>LEINSTER.</b>																					
Carlow	2,002	648	18	3	161	11	2,843	56	75	-	38	1,511	473	13	2,166	132	362	176	2,836	7	
Dublin	1,259	709	73	-	5	-	2,046	59	85	4	3	815	431	43	1,440	130	299	168	2,037	9	
Kildare	1,781	781	36	-	153	12	2,713	141	115	4	18	1,230	477	20	2,005	100	342	223	2,670	43	
Kilkenny	4,163	800	39	2	158	20	5,182	111	26	1	67	3,225	602	26	4,058	194	698	205	5,155	27	
King's	3,211	500	40	-	185	17	3,953	202	12	5	18	2,436	373	23	3,069	139	514	188	3,910	43	
Longford	2,636	421	8	-	445	40	3,550	18	29	1	27	2,438	346	5	2,864	97	336	243	3,540	10	
Louth	2,879	442	23	-	91	8	3,443	154	54	-	24	2,123	311	15	2,681	111	402	215	3,409	34	
Meath	2,866	941	39	-	369	117	4,332	316	176	1	42	2,217	705	30	3,487	141	503	174	4,305	27	
Queen's	3,853	618	32	8	102	16	4,629	26	40	-	51	2,895	466	17	3,495	182	667	268	4,612	17	
Westmeath	3,129	550	26	-	407	40	4,152	85	45	-	43	2,643	444	20	3,280	137	518	194	4,129	23	
Wexford	4,360	1,497	53	-	91	5	6,006	170	136	5	81	3,303	1,105	33	4,833	185	739	236	5,993	13	
Wicklow	1,960	638	28	-	113	6	2,745	62	128	-	30	1,430	410	23	2,083	61	420	176	2,740	5	
Total	34,099	8,495	415	13	2,280	292	45,594	1,400	921	21	442	26,266	6,143	268	35,461	1,609	5,800	2,466	45,336	258	
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>																					
Galway	18,195	658	16	2	1	1	18,873	350	23	-	145	12,293	428	10	13,249	1,201	3,501	810	18,761	112	
Letchin	5,294	492	14	3	1,797	62	7,662	67	8	-	9	5,436	435	11	5,966	274	1,094	318	7,652	10	
Mayo	14,793	368	2	-	1,398	10	16,571	31	15	-	18	10,068	166	-	10,298	1,008	4,195	975	16,476	95	
Roscommon	10,226	1,176	5	1	307	1	11,716	21	34	-	42	8,327	762	2	9,188	656	1,410	341	11,595	121	
Shgo	7,857	443	14	7	371	-	8,692	260	33	-	31	6,132	299	10	6,865	326	1,204	279	8,674	18	
Total	56,365	3,137	51	13	3,874	74	63,514	829	113	-	245	42,256	2,090	33	45,566	3,465	11,404	2,723	63,158	356	
<b>MUNSTER.</b>																					
Clare	8,655	1,642	12	1	117	5	10,432	152	24	1	49	7,138	1,341	7	8,712	318	957	389	10,376	56	
Cork	10,557	4,679	279	4	1,152	632	17,303	146	285	13	492	8,156	3,909	182	13,183	662	2,605	781	17,231	72	
Kerry	7,816	834	9	10	412	82	9,163	48	19	-	231	5,981	649	8	6,936	401	1,189	400	8,986	177	
Limerick	4,252	2,091	39	9	536	80	7,007	160	157	3	105	3,565	1,654	24	5,668	236	675	369	6,948	59	
Tipperary	7,416	1,966	64	-	133	30	9,609	187	127	2	243	5,383	1,398	40	7,380	320	1,331	532	9,563	46	
Waterford	1,725	292	6	-	691	179	2,893	17	17	-	41	1,694	346	2	2,117	107	430	207	2,861	32	
Total	40,421	11,504	409	24	3,041	1,008	56,407	710	629	19	1,161	31,917	9,297	263	43,996	2,044	7,187	2,738	55,965	442	
<b>SUMMARY.</b>																					
ULSTER	88,007	7,837	775	9	2,911	172	99,711	896	1,039	25	366	63,093	5,008	474	70,901	3,559	16,666	8,220	99,346	365	
LEINSTER	34,099	8,495	415	13	2,280	292	45,594	1,400	921	21	442	26,266	6,143	268	35,461	1,609	5,800	2,466	45,336	258	
CONNAUGHT	56,365	3,137	51	13	3,874	74	63,514	829	113	-	245	42,256	2,090	33	45,566	3,465	11,404	2,723	63,158	356	
MUNSTER	40,421	11,504	409	24	3,041	1,008	56,407	710	629	19	1,161	31,917	9,297	263	43,996	2,044	7,187	2,738	55,965	442	
Total	218,892	30,973	1,650	59	12,106	1,546	265,226	3,835	2,702	65	2,214	163,532	22,538	1,038	195,924	10,677	41,057	16,147	263,805	1,421	

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

3.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed for *Yearly Tenancies by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions* during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage.			Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		Statute Measure.					
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
		A	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	13	258	2	13	157 19 0	120 13 0	23·6
Armagh, .. .. .	7	38	1	27	29 0 8	20 16 0	28·4
Cavan, .. .. .	20	299	1	23	132 3 9	101 15 0	23·0
Donegal, .. .. .	47	866	1	19	257 0 9	176 4 6	31·4
Down, .. .. .	7	82	0	15	63 12 10	51 3 0	19·6
Fermanagh, .. .. .	3	31	2	5	20 12 6	12 16 0	37·9
Londonderry, .. .. .	6	118	1	9	42 8 7	34 12 0	18·5
Monaghan, .. .. .	9	320	2	36	176 7 0	145 19 0	17·2
Tyrone, .. .. .	35	516	1	14	220 16 11	166 10 9	24·6
Total, .. .. .	147	2,531	3	1	1,100 2 0	830 9 3	24·5
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, .. .. .	20	708	2	2	567 1 9	418 13 4	26·2
Dublin, .. .. .	19	735	2	26	850 11 8	720 1 4	15·3
Kildare, .. .. .	12	198	2	36	156 4 9	127 14 3	18·3
Kilkenny, .. .. .	32	879	1	23	631 12 1	483 15 2	23·4
King's, .. .. .	33	722	1	24	360 15 4	297 9 6	17·5
Longford, .. .. .	5	26	0	24	28 9 8	20 17 0	26·8
Louth, .. .. .	6	93	1	23	99 3 0	74 19 0	24·4
Meath, .. .. .	20	516	2	28	533 9 3	448 2 2	16·0
Queen's, .. .. .	51	1,536	2	37	833 5 4	696 7 0	16·4
Westmeath, .. .. .	13	369	1	5	283 3 5	238 8 0	15·8
Wexford, .. .. .	1	8	1	8	6 15 0	4 17 6	27·8
Wicklow, .. .. .	11	447	0	4	262 13 0	213 6 6	18·8
Total, .. .. .	223	6,242	1	0	4,613 4 3	3,744 10 9	18·8
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, .. .. .	203	7,670	2	12	2,300 16 7	1,705 11 0	25·9
Leitrim, .. .. .	30	413	0	19	148 0 7	113 15 0	23·2
Mayo, .. .. .	33	1,538	0	39	344 0 9	283 13 6	17·5
Roscommon, .. .. .	34	1,286	2	7	620 2 4	530 13 10	14·4
Sligo, .. .. .	19	267	2	36	179 2 5	139 14 9	22·0
Total, .. .. .	319	11,176	0	33	3,592 2 8	2,773 8 1	22·8
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, .. .. .	152	4,611	2	12	1,769 15 7	1,281 12 2	27·6
Cork, .. .. .	81	2,997	3	12	1,504 0 6	1,138 11 8	24·3
Kerry, .. .. .	335	11,584	1	31	3,679 3 1	2,604 5 3	29·2
Limerick, .. .. .	19	712	1	32	583 16 6	399 19 4	31·5
Tipperary, .. .. .	83	1,932	3	39	1,328 11 0	1,002 15 9	24·5
Waterford, .. .. .	9	410	1	21	123 15 2	92 14 6	25·1
Total, .. .. .	679	22,249	2	27	8,989 1 10	6,519 18 8	27·5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. .. .	147	2,531	3	1	1,100 2 0	830 9 3	24·5
LEINSTER, .. .. .	223	6,242	1	0	4,613 4 3	3,744 10 9	18·8
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	319	11,176	0	33	3,592 2 8	2,773 8 1	22·8
MUNSTER, .. .. .	679	22,249	2	27	8,989 1 10	6,519 18 8	27·5
Total, .. .. .	1,368	42,199	3	21	18,294 10 9	13,868 6 9	24·2
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	2,096	62,189	1	17½	30,084 2 2½	22,778 12 3	24·3

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

4—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed for *Yearly Tenancies by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions* during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage.			Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		A.	R.	P.			
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	5,894	158,692	2	19	119,730 19 1	94,988 0 6	20·7
Armagh, .. .. .	8,979	118,915	0	7	116,471 14 6	88,006 15 8	24·4
Cavan, .. .. .	6,054	120,427	1	21	80,635 8 10	63,286 12 2	21·5
Donegal, .. .. .	10,666	300,280	2	9	96,472 17 10	75,979 6 2	21·2
Down, .. .. .	8,806	166,853	0	29	169,057 10 6	134,708 5 4	20·3
Fermanagh, .. .. .	4,157	116,732	3	32	64,982 17 0	52,058 0 10	19·9
Londonderry, .. .. .	3,101	35,127	0	1	58,951 13 9	46,620 14 2	20·9
Monaghan, .. .. .	6,481	111,801	3	0	86,805 9 7	65,567 17 2	24·5
Tyrone, .. .. .	9,851	244,388	1	2	132,914 2 7	102,584 0 5	22·8
Total, .. .. .	63,989	1,423,218	3	0	926,022 13 8	723,799 12 5	21·8
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. .. .	1,567	57,795	2	30	46,191 19 9	35,809 17 3	22·5
Dublin, .. .. .	874	24,683	0	11	38,595 1 4	31,456 15 4	18·5
Kildare, .. .. .	1,371	51,618	1	21	45,061 9 5	36,893 5 9	18·1
Kilkenny, .. .. .	3,336	139,481	3	12	95,618 4 2	74,163 5 0	22·4
King's, .. .. .	2,638	94,867	1	14	60,647 0 4	50,401 17 1	16·9
Longford, .. .. .	2,456	61,575	0	20	45,385 10 3	34,823 13 6	23·3
Louth, .. .. .	2,277	51,729	2	35	55,700 4 10	42,826 6 4	23·1
Meath, .. .. .	2,533	89,044	1	23	90,355 3 6	74,970 0 6	17·0
Queen's, .. .. .	2,921	98,970	3	22	72,077 13 8	56,039 2 2	22·3
Westmeath, .. .. .	2,728	93,728	3	17	76,558 19 2	62,781 14 1	18·0
Wexford, .. .. .	3,473	127,548	1	33	88,882 17 8	69,021 16 10	22·4
Wicklow, .. .. .	1,492	80,840	3	7	48,961 12 2	38,619 9 10	21·1
Total, .. .. .	27,666	971,884	2	5	764,035 16 3	607,807 3 8	20·4
<b>CONNAUGHT .</b>							
Galway, .. .. .	12,643	315,616	0	33	143,083 18 2	110,586 16 9	22·7
Leitrim, .. .. .	5,503	119,753	2	2	58,777 7 3	45,268 15 2	23·0
Mayo, .. .. .	10,099	237,793	2	18	87,768 8 6	70,216 3 1	20·0
Roscommon, .. .. .	8,348	171,451	3	26	100,156 19 9	76,847 12 0	23·3
Sligo, .. .. .	6,492	150,206	0	28	77,310 1 2	60,877 14 11	21·3
Total, .. .. .	43,085	994,821	1	27	467,096 14 10	363,797 1 11	22·1
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. .. .	7,290	264,854	0	35	152,215 17 11	116,614 0 8	23·4
Cork, .. .. .	8,302	387,138	3	21	244,630 10 11	196,882 12 11	19·5
Kerry, .. .. .	6,029	331,891	1	11	128,670 19 11	98,500 16 11	23·4
Limerick, .. .. .	3,725	147,525	0	35	149,936 0 10	117,586 16 1	21·6
Tipperary, .. .. .	5,570	215,074	2	11	175,865 13 11	140,907 6 10	19·9
Waterford, .. .. .	1,711	83,805	3	10	66,362 19 4	53,158 0 5	19·9
Total, .. .. .	32,627	1,430,290	0	3	917,682 2 10	723,649 13 10	21·1
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. .. .	63,989	1,423,218	3	0	926,022 13 8	723,799 12 5	21·8
LEINSTER, .. .. .	27,666	971,884	2	5	764,035 16 3	607,807 3 8	20·4
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	43,085	994,821	1	27	467,096 14 10	363,797 1 11	22·1
MUNSTER, .. .. .	32,627	1,430,290	0	3	917,682 2 10	723,649 13 10	21·1
Total, .. .. .	167,367	4,820,214	2	35	2,074,837 7 7	2,419,053 11 10	21·3



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

5.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by the Irish Land Commission on the Reports of Valuers appointed upon the applications of Landlords and Tenants, during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	1	14 0 20	8 5 0	6 5 0	24·2
Total, .. .. .	1	14 0 20	8 5 0	6 5 0	24·2
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	3	240 0 31	197 19 10½	132 19 6	32·8
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	3	240 0 31	197 19 10½	132 19 6	32·8
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. .. .	1	33 0 35	11 0 0	11 1 0	0·5 Inc.
Limerick, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	33 0 35	11 0 0	11 1 0	0·5 Inc.
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	1	14 0 20	8 5 0	6 5 0	24·2
LEINSTER, .. .. .	3	240 0 31	197 19 10½	132 19 6	32·8
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, .. .. .	1	33 0 35	11 0 0	11 1 0	0·5 Inc.
Total, .. .. .	5	287 2 6	217 4 10½	150 5 6	30·8
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	133	6,922 2 22½	2,223 0 1½	1,750 9 4	21·3

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

6.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by the Irish Land Commission on the *Reports of Valuers* appointed upon the applications of Landlords and Tenants, during the period from 25th May, 1883, to 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.		Judicial Rent.		Percentage of Reduction.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
Antrim, .. .. .	71	1,040 1 39	984	7 9	761	2 8	22·7
Armagh, .. .. .	7	198 2 22	164	19 7	125	14 11	23·7
Cavan, .. .. .	113	2,406 1 31	1,332	3 8	1,237	16 5	7·1
Donegal, .. .. .	40	1,395 3 11	334	19 7	257	15 11	23·0
Down, .. .. .	5	165 2 10	123	12 6	93	10 2	24·4
Fermanagh, .. .. .	19	410 1 0	135	8 10	116	15 2	13·7
Londonderry, .. .. .	23	281 3 27	156	13 0	125	12 4	19·8
Monaghan, .. .. .	55	763 0 31	532	9 0	398	17 6	25 1
Tyrone, .. .. .	33	672 3 18	448	5 0	378	9 2	15 6
<b>Total,</b> .. .. .	<b>366</b>	<b>7,335 0 29</b>	<b>4,212 18 11</b>		<b>3,554 16 9</b>		<b>15 6</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. .. .	38	1,769 2 16	1,409	7 5	1,129	11 4	19·9
Dublin, .. .. .	3	17 0 21	49	0 0	40	14 0	16·9
Kildare, .. .. .	18	1,117 3 32	1,148	3 0	1,061	7 9	7·5
Kilkenny, .. .. .	67	2,488 0 11	1,773	17 11	1,484	10 3	16·3
King's, .. .. .	18	556 1 14	330	13 0	292	4 5	11·6
Longford, .. .. .	27	1,091 1 27	881	18 5	709	18 3	19·5
Louth, .. .. .	24	478 2 23	551	13 9	427	3 9	22·5
Meath, .. .. .	42	2,028 1 0	1,888	6 10	1,626	13 6	13·9
Queen's, .. .. .	51	1,957 1 8	1,198	2 4	1,007	5 9	15·9
Westmeath, .. .. .	43	1,783 0 31	1,359	7 10	1,162	13 10	14·4
Wexford, .. .. .	81	2,864 0 36	2,009	6 7½	1,653	2 6	17·7
Wicklow, .. .. .	30	1,888 0 4	1,482	6 2	1,208	13 6	18·5
<b>Total,</b> .. .. .	<b>442</b>	<b>18,040 0 23</b>	<b>14,082 3 3½</b>		<b>11,803 18 10</b>		<b>16·2</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. .. .	145	3,974 0 1½	1,997	13 1	1,678	13 11	15·9
Leitrim, .. .. .	9	473 1 22	243	18 9	221	19 7	8·9
Mayo, .. .. .	18	800 2 19	189	7 2	166	10 0	12·1
Roscommon, .. .. .	42	908 1 16	523	4 9	461	9 9	11·8
Sligo, .. .. .	31	933 3 9	612	15 5	497	14 10	18·7
<b>Total,</b> .. .. .	<b>245</b>	<b>7,090 0 27½</b>	<b>3,566 19 2</b>		<b>3,026 8 1</b>		<b>15·2</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. .. .	49	3,697 2 12	1,811	8 7	1,501	12 5	17·1
Cork, .. .. .	492	29,640 2 3	15,099	12 5	11,166	18 9	26·0
Kerry, .. .. .	231	7,934 2 5	4,324	8 6	3,153	0 0	27·1
Limerick, .. .. .	105	4,047 1 37	3,471	12 1	2,709	11 4	22·0
Tipperary, .. .. .	243	11,390 0 15	8,781	15 8	7,458	11 2	15·0
Waterford, .. .. .	41	2,736 1 25	2,062	4 10	1,575	3 6	23·6
<b>Total,</b> .. .. .	<b>1,161</b>	<b>59,446 2 17</b>	<b>35,551 2 1</b>		<b>27,564 17 2</b>		<b>22·5</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
<b>ULSTER,</b> .. .. .	<b>366</b>	<b>7,335 0 29</b>	<b>4,212 18 11</b>		<b>3,554 16 9</b>		<b>15·6</b>
<b>LEINSTER,</b> .. .. .	<b>442</b>	<b>18,040 0 23</b>	<b>14,082 3 3½</b>		<b>11,803 18 10</b>		<b>16·2</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT,</b> .. .. .	<b>245</b>	<b>7,090 0 27½</b>	<b>3,566 19 2</b>		<b>3,026 8 1</b>		<b>15·2</b>
<b>MUNSTER,</b> .. .. .	<b>1,161</b>	<b>59,446 2 17</b>	<b>35,551 2 1</b>		<b>27,564 17 2</b>		<b>22·5</b>
<b>Total,</b> .. .. .	<b>2,214</b>	<b>91,912 0 16½</b>	<b>57,413 3 5½</b>		<b>45,950 0 10</b>		<b>20·0</b>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS — TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

7.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed for *Leasehold Tenancies* by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	1	51 3 35	60 0 0	43 0 0½	28.3
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	1	6 3 10	4 5 8	3 3 0	26.5
Tyrone, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	2	58 3 5	64 5 8	46 3 0½	28.2
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. .. .	2	294 3 17	298 5 4	265 7 0	11.0
Kildare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	2	42 0 4	29 8 0	25 9 9	13.3
King's, .. .. .	1	249 0 8	137 0 0	106 10 0	22.3
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	1	5 3 4	8 11 4	7 0 0	18.3
Meath, .. .. .	1	12 3 32	13 2 6	11 5 0	14.3
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	1	40 0 10	33 12 0	25 0 0	25.6
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	1	57 1 3	16 9 0	13 1 6	20.5
Total, .. .. .	9	701 3 38	536 8 2	453 13 3	15.4
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	2	380 0 2	228 10 0	179 9 6	21.5
Letchim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. .. .	1	27 2 37	25 0 6	25 0 6	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	3	407 2 39	253 10 6	204 10 0	19.3
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	3	69 3 33	30 5 6	19 0 4	37.2
Cork, .. .. .	6	154 0 32	103 8 0	66 10 6	35.7
Kerry, .. .. .	2	72 1 18	21 0 0	16 0 0	23.8
Limerick, .. .. .	5	625 2 32	340 12 2	277 11 6	18.5
Tipperary, .. .. .	7	737 3 28	486 0 4	368 6 0	24.2
Waterford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	23	1,660 0 23	981 6 0	747 8 4	23.8
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	2	58 3 5	64 5 8	46 3 0½	28.2
LEINSTER, .. .. .	9	701 3 38	536 8 2	453 13 3	15.4
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	3	407 2 39	253 10 6	204 10 0	19.3
MUNSTER, .. .. .	23	1,660 0 23	981 6 0	747 8 4	23.8
Total, .. .. .	37	2,828 2 25	1,835 10 4	1,451 14 7½	20.9
During year ended 31 March, 1909.	96	7,718 2 13½	5,559 8 0½	4,416 11 0	20.6

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

8—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties; the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed for *Leasehold Tenancies by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions* during the period from 23rd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage.			Former Rent.			Judicial Rent.			Percentage of Reduction.
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>ULSTER:</b>											
Antrim, .. .. .	1,859	61,919	3	30	48,441	10	10	35,996	2	6	25·7
Armagh, .. .. .	555	8,543	3	26½	8,799	17	7	6,518	19	8	25·9
Cavan, .. .. .	463	17,030	1	35	13,019	7	3	9,923	8	8	23·8
Donegal, .. .. .	459	21,892	0	18	14,034	5	4½	10,871	3	6	22·5
Down, .. .. .	873	22,132	3	19	25,296	15	6	18,310	13	7	27·6
Fermanagh, .. .. .	247	9,194	3	19	6,280	9	1	4,824	4	7	23·2
Londonderry, .. .. .	426	15,559	3	34	14,725	4	5	11,165	13	2	24·1
Monaghan, .. .. .	266	8,401	0	36	7,120	4	8	5,261	8	6	26·1
Tyone, .. .. .	899	32,843	2	13	19,507	13	4	14,893	2	5	23·7
Total, .. .. .	6,047	197,518	3	30½	157,225	8	0½	117,764	16	7	25·1
<b>LEINSTER:</b>											
Carlow, .. .. .	548	37,307	2	3	34,019	6	4	25,903	18	10	25·2
Dublin, .. .. .	516	31,898	1	16	58,944	3	9	45,588	2	7	22·7
Kildare, .. .. .	592	55,633	3	15	56,276	3	9	44,903	19	5	20·2
Kilkenny, .. .. .	628	45,333	1	20	36,535	19	7	27,569	0	9	24·5
King's, .. .. .	385	30,438	3	29	22,251	11	9	17,313	3	2	22·2
Longford, .. .. .	375	19,499	2	29	17,514	18	7	13,177	11	7	24·7
Louth, .. .. .	365	20,174	1	5	24,517	18	8	18,743	8	6	23·6
Meath, .. .. .	881	85,518	1	38	101,517	2	2	80,278	3	8	20·9
Queen's, .. .. .	506	36,928	2	26	30,671	10	6	22,910	10	9	25·3
Westmeath, .. .. .	489	49,548	1	10	46,124	13	5	37,315	1	6	19·1
Wexford, .. .. .	1,241	72,146	1	23	57,371	10	11	42,858	11	11	25·3
Wicklow, .. .. .	538	53,819	0	3	38,901	1	9	29,894	16	7	23·2
Total, .. .. .	7,064	538,296	3	17	525,246	1	2	406,456	9	3	22·6
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>											
Galway, .. .. .	451	34,061	3	34	19,857	17	8	14,447	7	5	27·2
Leitrim, .. .. .	443	14,227	2	37	7,110	4	11	5,158	15	5	27·5
Mayo, .. .. .	181	13,005	2	34	7,026	15	11	5,688	12	5	19·0
Roscommon, .. .. .	796	33,371	3	27	22,686	10	2	17,769	10	9	21·7
Sligo, .. .. .	332	19,009	1	11	10,826	10	5	8,234	13	1	23·9
Total, .. .. .	2,203	113,676	2	23	67,507	19	1	51,298	19	1	24·0
<b>MUNSTER:</b>											
Clare, .. .. .	1,365	70,038	3	21	46,169	18	0	32,581	14	7	29·4
Cork, .. .. .	4,194	270,626	3	7	208,209	10	11	156,844	12	10	24·7
Kerry, .. .. .	668	48,895	2	17	31,733	3	0	22,170	9	6	30·1
Limerick, .. .. .	1,811	103,230	3	28	107,560	6	10	79,260	19	7	26·3
Tipperary, .. .. .	1,525	105,813	3	30	86,542	2	11	65,410	8	7	24·4
Waterford, .. .. .	363	30,193	0	9	26,510	8	10	18,807	4	7½	29·1
Total, .. .. .	9,926	628,799	0	32	506,725	10	6	375,075	9	8½	26·0
<b>SUMMARY.</b>											
ULSTER, .. .. .	6,047	197,518	3	30½	157,225	8	0½	117,764	16	7	25·1
LEINSTER, .. .. .	7,064	538,296	3	17	525,246	1	2	406,456	9	3	22·6
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	2,203	113,676	2	23	67,507	19	1	51,298	19	1	24·0
MUNSTER, .. .. .	9,926	628,799	0	32	506,725	10	6	375,075	9	8½	26·0
Total, .. .. .	25,240	1,478,291	2	22½	1,256,704	18	9½	950,595	14	7½	24·4

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

9.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed, under the *Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891*, by Chief Commission, and Sub-Commissions during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	1	49 2 35	40 0 0	32 2 0	19·8
Armagh, .. .. .	1	18 1 15	18 8 6½	14 0 0	24·0
Cavan, .. .. .	1	9 1 0	8 12 6	6 7 0	26·4
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	1	31 0 35	18 5 3	16 4 0	11·3
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	3	154 2 0	208 5 4	138 9 0	33·5
Total, .. .. .	7	263 0 5	293 11 7½	207 2 0	29·4
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	1	87 2 22	40 0 0	32 0 0	20·0
Dublin, .. .. .	2	93 1 33	133 15 8½	126 8 0	5·5
Kildare, .. .. .	2	46 2 10	72 15 5½	53 2 6	27·0
Kilkenny, .. .. .	2	226 2 32	169 0 0	101 8 0	40·0
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	1	59 2 15	43 5 0	20 9 0	52·7
Wicklow, .. .. .	1	145 3 13	90 18 0½	76 5 10	16·1
Total, .. .. .	9	659 3 5	549 14 2½	409 13 4	25·5
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	1	60 2 4	53 5 8	31 0 0	41·8
Mayo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	1	65 1 18	35 0 0	31 5 0	10·7
Total, .. .. .	2	125 3 22	88 5 8	62 5 0	29·5
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	2	456 3 8	356 13 2½	307 2 10	13·9
Cork, .. .. .	6	602 2 28	492 5 10	357 3 6	27·4
Kerry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	8	1,059 1 36	848 19 0½	664 6 4	21·8
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	7	263 0 5	293 11 7½	207 2 0	29·4
LEINSTER, .. .. .	9	659 3 5	549 14 2½	409 13 4	25·5
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	2	125 3 22	88 5 8	62 5 0	29·5
MUNSTER, .. .. .	8	1,059 1 36	848 19 0½	664 6 4	21·8
Total, .. .. .	26	2,108 0 28	1,780 10 6½	1,343 6 8	24·6
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	18	1,121 2 12½	882 14 6	724 10 2	17·9

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

10.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed, under the *Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions* during the period to 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage.			Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction
		A	B	P			
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, .. .. .	42	1,837	1	39	£ 1,179 9 1	£ 870 17 9	26·2
Armagh, .. .. .	219	4,971	3	32	4,853 8 3	3,317 2 1	31·7
Cavan, .. .. .	14	791	3	32	684 3 2	504 7 6	26·3
Donegal, .. .. .	19	811	3	34	870 5 11½	627 6 1	27·0
Down, .. .. .	97	2,904	2	32	3,197 18 8	2,171 12 5	32 1
Fermanagh, .. .. .	21	915	3	17	662 19 3	487 2 6	26 5
Londonderry, .. .. .	13	469	2	0	462 8 2	353 9 0	23·5
Monaghan, .. .. .	17	438	2	17	404 7 10	234 17 0	41·9
Tyrone, .. .. .	57	1,814	1	10	1,308 19 3	960 5 2	26·6
Total, .. .. .	499	14,956	1	13	13,623 19 7½	9,526 19 6	30·1
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, .. .. .	13	1,011	1	31	906 14 5	675 14 2	25·5
Dublin, .. .. .	47	1,850	2	38	4,767 1 8	3,673 11 0	22·9
Kildare, .. .. .	24	2,679	1	39	2,976 14 0	2,284 3 6	23·3
Kilkenny, .. .. .	27	2,422	3	2	2,151 2 9	1,691 16 0	21·4
King's, .. .. .	28	3,384	2	25	3,152 7 0	2,526 14 4	19·8
Longford, .. .. .	6	1,225	2	7	589 11 8	448 9 0	23·9
Louth, .. .. .	15	1,592	0	16	1,862 18 9	1,358 17 0	27·1
Meath, .. .. .	31	5,343	2	26	5,712 3 0½	4,643 7 2	18·7
Queen's, .. .. .	17	1,646	0	18	1,452 13 0½	1,207 11 5	16 9
Westmeath, .. .. .	20	2,161	0	32	2,267 6 4½	1,769 14 0	21·9
Wexford, .. .. .	38	2,545	1	12	1,847 5 8	1,373 11 7	25·7
Wicklow, .. .. .	23	2,387	3	39	2,603 0 11	1,917 12 10	26·4
Total, .. .. .	289	28,251	0	5	30,288 19 3	23,571 2 0	22·2
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, .. .. .	10	1,107	0	18	675 4 2	499 17 6	26 0
Leitrim, .. .. .	11	350	1	18	254 3 1	195 8 2	23·1
Mayo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	2	450	1	9	310 0 0	273 0 0	11·9
Sligo, .. .. .	10	287	0	39	263 9 0	189 3 6	28·2
Total, .. .. .	33	2,195	0	4	1,502 16 3	1,157 9 2	23·0
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, .. .. .	8	1,261	3	34	1,029 10 0	792 12 4	23 0
Cork, .. .. .	195	15,968	1	35	14,666 14 1	11,278 6 4	23·1
Kerry, .. .. .	8	743	0	23	594 2 6	416 17 6	29·8
Limerick, .. .. .	27	2,646	0	11	3,715 9 5½	2,791 16 9	24·8
Tipperary, .. .. .	42	5,042	2	20	4,738 14 4½	3,656 15 6	22 8
Waterford, .. .. .	2	73	0	34	85 16 10	75 16 10	11 6
Total, .. .. .	282	25,735	1	37	24,830 7 3	19,012 5 3	23·4
<b>SUMMARY</b>							
ULSTER, .. .. .	499	14,956	1	13	13,623 19 7½	9,526 19 6	30·1
LEINSTER, .. .. .	289	28,251	0	5	30,288 19 3	23,571 2 0	22·2
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	33	2,195	0	4	1,502 16 3	1,157 9 2	23·0
MUNSTER, .. .. .	282	25,735	1	37	24,830 7 3	19,012 5 3	23 4
Total, .. .. .	1,103	71,137	3	19	70,246 2 4½	53,267 15 11	24·2

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

11.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of the *Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents* lodged with the *Civil Bill Courts*, the Number of such Notices transferred to the Irish Land Commission, the number of *Rents Fixed*, and of *Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the year ended 31st March,

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged.			Number transferred to Irish Land Commission.		Number of Rents Fixed.		Number of Applications Dismissed and Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.
	Yearly Tenancies, Act of 1881.	Leasehold Tenancies, Act of 1887.	Form L, Sec. 6, Act of 1887.	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.			
<b>ULSTER :</b>										
Antrim, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, ..	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Donegal, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, ..	6	-	-	1	-	8	1	-	-	10
Monaghan, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, ..	16	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	-	13
Total, ..	25	-	1	8	-	14	3	1	-	26
<b>LEINSTER :</b>										
Carlow, ..	13	1	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	11
Dublin, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare, ..	6	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Kilkenny, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, ..	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Longford, ..	10	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	6
Louth, ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, ..	13	1	-	7	-	6	1	3	-	17
Queen's, ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Westmeath, ..	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Wexford, ..	10	1	-	7	1	12	-	1	-	21
Wicklow, ..	5	-	-	6	-	1	-	2	-	9
Total, ..	65	3	-	33	2	32	1	6	-	74
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>										
Galway, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letchin, ..	16	1	5	3	-	7	1	6	-	17
Mayo, ..	23	-	-	1	-	12	-	5	-	18
Roscommon, ..	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sligo, ..	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total, ..	69	1	5	7	-	20	1	11	-	39
<b>MUNSTER :</b>										
Clare, ..	16	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	11
Cork, ..	4	1	1	2	-	6	4	1	-	13
Kerry, ..	10	-	-	2	-	11	-	14	1	28
Limerick, ..	8	1	-	3	1	4	-	2	-	10
Tipperary, ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Waterford, ..	5	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	11
Total, ..	43	3	1	18	1	33	4	17	1	74
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, ..	25	-	1	8	-	14	3	1	-	26
LEINSTER, ..	65	3	-	33	2	32	1	6	-	74
CONNAUGHT, ..	69	1	5	7	-	20	1	11	-	39
MUNSTER, ..	43	3	1	18	1	33	4	17	1	74
Total, ..	202	7	7	66	3	99	9	35	1	213
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909.</i>	448	11	7	153	5	215	9	19	6	407

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

12.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of *Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents* lodged with the *Civil Bill Courts*, the Number of such Notices transferred to the Irish Land Commission, the number of *Rents Fixed*, and of *Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn*, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged.			Total Number of Cases.	Number transferred to Irish Land Commission.		Number of Rents Fixed.		Number of Applications Dismissed and Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.	Number Undisposed of.
	Yearly Tenancies, Act of 1881.	Leasehold Tenancies, Act of 1887.	Form 1, Sec. 6, Act of 1887.		Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.	Yearly Tenancies.	Leasehold Tenancies.				
<b>ULSTER.</b>												
Antrim, .. ..	18	-	5	23	3	-	-	-	7	2	12	11
Armagh, .. ..	49	10	15	74	5	1	41	6	12	1	66	8
Cavan, .. ..	4,459	274	594	5,327	2,179	151	2,114	299	402	40	5,185	142
Donegal, .. ..	408	64	44	511	85	-	280	49	114	12	490	21
Down, .. ..	38	5	-	43	5	-	21	5	7	1	39	4
Fermanagh, ..	488	32	24	544	163	4	253	33	55	10	518	26
Londonderry, ..	308	38	314	660	7	1	423	19	174	11	635	25
Monaghan, ..	323	3	40	366	100	-	163	8	35	9	315	51
Tyrone, .. ..	1,361	101	21	1,483	414	15	352	20	37	8	846	637
Total, .. ..	7,447	527	1,057	9,031	2,911	172	3,647	439	843	94	8,106	925
<b>LEINSTER.</b>												
Carlow, .. ..	345	17	2	364	161	11	61	1	17	-	251	113
Dublin, .. ..	10	4	-	14	5	-	-	1	-	-	6	8
Kildare, .. ..	392	30	67	489	153	12	209	39	43	8	464	25
Kilkenny, .. ..	591	59	19	669	158	20	307	39	33	3	560	109
King's, .. ..	604	69	36	709	185	17	346	44	86	20	698	11
Longford, .. ..	1,541	154	146	1,841	445	40	860	134	267	33	1,779	62
Louth, .. ..	343	31	1	375	91	8	190	22	25	9	345	30
Meath, .. ..	1,019	318	29	1,366	369	117	426	138	29	-	1,079	287
Queen's, .. ..	299	35	2	336	102	16	90	8	11	-	227	109
Westmeath, ..	1,082	116	161	1,359	407	40	672	103	76	5	1,303	56
Wexford, .. ..	238	23	3	264	91	5	70	14	14	-	194	70
Wicklow, .. ..	234	23	13	270	113	6	78	13	28	14	252	18
Total, .. ..	6,698	879	479	8,056	2,280	292	3,309	556	629	92	7,158	898
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>												
Galway, .. ..	126	3	14	143	1	1	90	9	40	1	142	1
Letrim, .. ..	3,473	126	288	3,887	1,797	62	1,425	108	408	30	3,830	57
Mayo, .. ..	7,145	118	20	7,283	1,398	10	4,014	70	1,529	162	7,183	100
Roscommon, ..	1,130	3	5	1,138	307	1	515	4	103	1	931	207
Sligo, .. ..	876	1	1	878	371	-	338	1	17	1	728	150
Total, .. ..	12,750	251	328	13,329	3,874	74	6,382	192	2,097	195	12,814	515
<b>MUNSTER.</b>												
Clare, .. ..	344	9	1	354	117	5	163	4	5	-	294	60
Cork, .. ..	3,538	1,717	463	5,718	1,152	632	1,324	464	237	20	3,829	1,889
Kerry, .. ..	2,268	436	159	2,863	412	82	1,501	366	365	89	2,835	28
Limerick, .. ..	1,520	309	34	1,863	536	80	794	182	156	67	1,815	48
Tipperary, ..	759	129	33	921	133	30	472	64	177	14	890	31
Waterford, ..	1,326	293	169	1,788	691	179	452	82	47	6	1,457	331
Total, .. ..	9,755	2,893	859	13,507	3,041	1,008	4,706	1,182	987	196	11,120	2,387
<b>SUMMARY.</b>												
ULSTER, .. ..	7,447	527	1,057	9,031	2,911	172	3,647	439	843	94	8,106	925
LEINSTER, ..	6,698	879	479	8,056	2,280	292	3,309	556	629	92	7,158	898
CONNAUGHT, ..	12,750	251	328	13,329	3,874	74	6,382	192	2,097	195	12,814	515
MUNSTER, .. ..	9,755	2,893	859	13,507	3,041	1,008	4,706	1,182	987	196	11,120	2,387
Total, .. ..	36,650	4,550	2,723	43,923	12,106	1,546	18,044	2,369	4,556	577	39,198	4,725*

\* See observations on page 2 of Report within as to this arrear.



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

13.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents for Yearly Tenancies have been fixed by Civil Bill Courts, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	9	135 3 20	93 6 6	71 1 0	23·9
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	6	53 2 9	25 19 11½	17 17 0	31·2
Total, .. .. .	14	189 1 29	119 6 5½	88 18 0	25·5
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	2	23 3 24	28 9 6	18 16 0	34·0
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	3	93 2 36	54 2 6	39 4 0	27·6
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	5	79 3 18	23 8 9	19 19 6	14·8
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	6	116 1 37	83 16 0	62 18 0	24·9
Queen's, .. .. .	1	19 3 0	24 18 6	18 0 0	27·8
Westmeath, .. .. .	2	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	33·3
Wexford, .. .. .	12	227 3 35	177 19 4	128 9 6	27·8
Wicklow, .. .. .	1	9 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	28·6
Total, .. .. .	32	575 2 30	409 14 7	299 7 0	26·9
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	7	129 1 34	35 15 6	23 2 0	35·4
Mayo, .. .. .	12	196 2 18	117 3 5	95 5 0	18·7
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	1	2 1 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	60·0
Total, .. .. .	20	328 1 12	155 8 11	119 7 0	23·2
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	4	182 3 11	81 8 0	42 10 0	47·8
Cork, .. .. .	6	265 1 17	159 14 8	129 8 0	19·0
Kerry, .. .. .	11	95 1 28	49 0 0	33 16 6	31·0
Limerick, .. .. .	4	46 1 1	59 19 2	35 10 0	40·8
Tipperary, .. .. .	1	6 3 29	4 7 10	3 10 0	20·3
Waterford, .. .. .	7	288 1 10	163 12 2	120 17 9	26·1
Total, .. .. .	33	885 0 16	518 1 10	365 12 3	29·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	14	189 1 29	119 6 5½	88 18 0	25·5
LEINSTER, .. .. .	32	575 2 30	409 14 7	299 7 0	26·9
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	20	328 1 12	155 8 11	119 7 0	23·2
MUNSTER, .. .. .	33	885 0 16	518 1 10	365 12 3	29·4
Total, .. .. .	99	1,978 2 7	1,202 11 9½	873 4 3	27·4
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	215	5,009 2 26½	2,906 5 1½	2,215 4 2½	23·3

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

14.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents for *Yearly Tenancies* have been fixed by *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	41	472 2 13	454 16 8	355 19 8	21.7
Armagh, .. .. .	2,114	37,725 2 37	26,764 13 10	20,275 19 10	24.2
Cavan, .. .. .	280	10,037 0 10	3,774 5 10	3,008 16 11	20.3
Down, .. .. .	21	295 1 2	309 1 0	218 8 0	29.3
Fermanagh, .. .. .	253	7,088 1 1	4,312 8 2	3,486 3 2	19.1
Londonderry, .. .. .	423	7,232 2 1	3,620 0 3	2,863 7 1	20.9
Monaghan, .. .. .	163	3,047 0 25	2,670 19 1½	2,053 13 4	23.1
Tyrone, .. .. .	352	7,080 1 24	4,671 12 3	3,588 10 8	23.2
Total, .. .. .	3,647	73,038 3 33	46,577 17 1½	35,850 18 8	23.0
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	61	1,749 2 31	1,412 19 1	1,064 5 8	24.7
Dublin, .. .. .	209	5,106 3 9	3,780 18 11	3,114 11 11	17.6
Kildare, .. .. .	307	12,248 2 27	10,089 12 11	7,801 2 11	22.7
Kilkenny, .. .. .	346	10,249 1 37	7,627 14 1	5,339 4 4	30.0
King's, .. .. .	860	18,125 3 20	13,405 16 9	10,252 5 11	23.5
Longford, .. .. .	190	3,499 1 18	3,881 17 5	2,929 9 5	24.5
Louth, .. .. .	426	14,525 1 12	15,089 1 3	11,639 1 10	22.9
Meath, .. .. .	90	2,649 0 1	1,973 9 2	1,516 6 0	23.2
Queen's, .. .. .	672	17,706 0 32	13,200 6 11	10,176 12 2	22.9
Westmeath, .. .. .	70	1,707 3 10	1,179 4 7	872 10 11	26.0
Wexford, .. .. .	78	2,456 0 22	1,921 1 1	1,374 7 8	28.5
Wicklow, .. .. .	78	2,456 0 22	1,921 1 1	1,374 7 8	28.5
Total, .. .. .	3,309	90,024 1 19	73,562 2 2	56,079 18 9	23.8
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	90	2,583 3 17	1,058 15 3	833 16 9	21.2
Leitrim, .. .. .	1,425	27,526 1 38	13,228 7 11	9,444 6 10	28.6
Mayo, .. .. .	4,014	79,060 3 10	35,776 17 0	28,450 6 0	20.5
Rosecommon, .. .. .	515	9,397 3 13	5,928 11 6	4,502 7 0	24.1
Sligo, .. .. .	338	7,430 1 32	4,644 6 6	3,677 2 2	20.8
Total, .. .. .	6,382	125,999 1 30	60,636 18 2	46,907 18 9	22.6
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	163	5,972 0 16	2,936 18 11	2,064 18 6	29.7
Cork, .. .. .	1,324	56,866 0 17	30,248 6 8	23,050 12 8	23.8
Kerry, .. .. .	1,501	72,935 0 14	26,887 13 1	19,824 17 5	26.3
Limerick, .. .. .	794	28,833 1 25	25,828 5 9	19,689 11 8	23.8
Tipperary, .. .. .	472	14,619 1 17	10,938 5 3	8,680 15 11	20.6
Waterford, .. .. .	452	21,198 3 11	16,432 12 3	12,217 6 5	25.7
Total, .. .. .	4,706	200,424 3 20	113,272 1 11	85,528 2 7	24.5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	3,647	73,038 3 33	46,577 17 1½	35,850 18 8	23.0
LEINSTER, .. .. .	3,309	90,024 1 19	73,562 2 2	56,079 18 9	23.8
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	6,382	125,999 1 30	60,636 18 2	46,907 18 9	22.6
MUNSTER, .. .. .	4,706	200,424 3 20	113,272 1 11	85,528 2 7	24.5
Total, .. .. .	18,044	489,487 2 22	294,048 19 4½	224,366 18 9	23.7

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

15.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents for *Leasehold Tenancies* have been fixed by *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER</b>					
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	1	15 1 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	11·5
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	1	29 2 38	10 10 0	10 10 0	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	1	37 0 20	37 0 0	29 0 0	21·6
Total, .. .. .	3	82 0 18	53 3 0	44 10 0	16·3
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	1	41 2 1	31 0 0	22 0 0	29·0
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	41 2 1	31 0 0	22 0 0	29·0
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	1	59 0 21	22 19 7½	14 13 6	36·1
Mayo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	59 0 21	22 19 7½	14 13 6	36·1
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	4	204 3 23	173 16 7	134 0 0	22·9
Kerry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	4	204 3 23	173 16 7	134 0 0	22·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	3	82 0 18	53 3 0	44 10 0	16·3
LEINSTER, .. .. .	1	41 2 1	31 0 0	22 0 0	29·0
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	1	59 0 21	22 19 7½	14 13 6	36·1
MUNSTER, .. .. .	4	204 3 23	173 16 7	134 0 0	22·9
Total, .. .. .	9	387 2 23	280 19 2½	215 3 6	23·4
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	9	347 1 34½	209 19 8½	147 0 0	30·0

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 1 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

16.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents for *Leasehold Tenancies* have been fixed by *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the *period from 23rd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910* and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	6	136 1 8	131 1 6	103 10 0	21·0
Cavan, .. .. .	299	6,486 2 37	4,345 9 7	3,155 18 4	27·4
Donegal, .. .. .	49	2,505 0 5	1,974 6 3½	1,543 18 4	21·7
Down, .. .. .	5	132 2 12	127 11 6	101 5 0	20·6
Fermanagh, .. .. .	33	936 0 23	635 13 11	499 8 6	21·4
Londonderry, .. .. .	19	280 3 14	178 18 10	143 1 9	20·0
Monaghan, .. .. .	8	158 0 15	108 13 6	87 16 0	19·1
Tyrone, .. .. .	20	707 2 18	641 6 9	492 15 9	23·2
Total, .. .. .	439	11,343 1 12	8,143 1 10½	6,127 13 8	24·8
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	1	102 0 23	89 4 6	72 0 0	19·2
Dublin, .. .. .	1	11 3 32	39 5 6	31 15 10	19·1
Kildare, .. .. .	39	2,128 3 33	1,583 0 4	1,307 5 6	17·4
Kilkenny, .. .. .	39	2,800 1 29	2,362 17 2	1,621 14 0	31·3
King's, .. .. .	44	3,048 1 32	2,068 15 8½	1,591 1 0	23·0
Longford, .. .. .	134	5,217 1 1	4,030 9 9	3,142 13 5	22·0
Louth, .. .. .	22	1,288 0 12	1,523 4 6	1,162 18 0	23·6
Meath, .. .. .	138	9,368 3 18	10,941 8 3	8,369 7 4	23·5
Queen's, .. .. .	8	596 3 27	412 8 6	337 10 0	18·2
Westmeath, .. .. .	103	5,104 1 33	4,304 9 4½	3,205 15 0	25·5
Wexford, .. .. .	14	489 3 27	442 15 6	313 5 6	29·2
Wicklow, .. .. .	13	954 3 29	685 4 0	516 0 0	24·7
Total, .. .. .	556	31,112 1 16	28,483 3 1	21,671 5 7	23·9
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	2	186 0 35	121 5 10	97 11 6	19·5
Leitrim, .. .. .	108	2,421 2 29	1,169 7 7	726 3 2	37·9
Mayo, .. .. .	70	3,220 0 20	2,079 16 0½	1,622 9 6	21·9
Roscommon, .. .. .	4	100 2 2	71 7 5	61 12 3	13·6
Sligo, .. .. .	1	4 3 24	5 0 0	3 18 4	21·6
Total, .. .. .	192	5,933 1 30	3,446 16 10½	2,511 14 9	27·1
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	4	220 2 12	- 122 5 0	83 14 0	31·5
Cork, .. .. .	464	30,004 2 38	17,917 12 5	12,337 2 9	31·1
Kerry, .. .. .	386	27,648 1 36	13,953 8 8	9,659 14 7	30·8
Limerick, .. .. .	182	10,457 3 8	9,322 0 0	6,754 13 7	27·6
Tipperary, .. .. .	64	3,875 2 21	2,873 6 11	2,139 14 6	25·5
Waterford, .. .. .	82	4,001 0 19	3,316 2 7½	1,974 9 7	40·4
Total, .. .. .	1,182	76,208 1 14	47,504 15 7½	32,949 9 0	30·6
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	439	11,343 1 12	8,143 1 10½	6,127 13 8	24·8
LEINSTER, .. .. .	556	31,112 1 16	28,483 3 1	21,671 5 7	23·9
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	192	5,933 1 30	3,446 16 10½	2,511 14 9	27·1
MUNSTER, .. .. .	1,182	76,208 1 14	47,504 15 7½	32,949 9 0	30·6
Total, .. .. .	2,369	124,597 1 32	87,577 17 5½	63,260 3 0	27·8

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE.

Section 8, Sub-Section 1, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

Section 1, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

17.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents for a Second Statutory Term lodged with the Irish Land Commission, the Number of such Notices transferred from the Civil Bill Courts, the Number of Rents fixed by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions, and of Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged.	Number transferred from Civil Bill Courts.	Total Number of Cases.	Number of Rents Fixed.			Total Number of Rents Fixed.	Number of Applications Dismissed.	Number of Applications Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.
				By Chief Commission.		By Sub-Commissions.					
				In Court on Consents.	On Reports of Valuers.						
<b>ULSTER :</b>											
Antrim, ..	84	—	34	2	—	30	32	—	—	1	33
Armagh, ..	42	—	42	—	—	33	33	—	1	1	35
Cavan, ..	37	—	37	—	—	50	50	2	3	1	56
Donegal, ..	32	2	34	—	—	23	23	—	2	—	25
Down, ..	50	—	50	—	1	47	48	—	18	—	66
Fermanagh, ..	29	—	29	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	33
Londonderry, ..	11	—	11	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	4
Monaghan, ..	35	—	35	—	—	32	32	1	1	—	34
Tyrone, ..	53	5	58	2	—	53	55	—	2	—	57
Total, ..	323	7	330	5	1	304	310	3	27	3	343
<b>LEINSTER :</b>											
Carlow, ..	8	4	12	—	—	15	15	1	1	—	17
Dublin, ..	4	—	4	—	—	22	22	—	2	—	24
Kildare, ..	2	1	3	—	—	10	10	—	—	1	11
Kilkenny, ..	25	1	26	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	33
King's, ..	21	1	22	—	—	23	23	—	1	2	26
Longford, ..	3	2	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
Louth, ..	5	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Meath, ..	18	8	26	1	—	24	25	—	—	—	25
Queen's, ..	38	—	38	—	—	46	46	—	4	—	50
Westmeath, ..	16	7	23	—	—	23	23	—	2	—	25
Wexford, ..	7	3	10	1	—	24	25	—	—	—	25
Wicklow, ..	9	4	13	—	—	26	26	—	—	1	27
Total, ..	156	31	187	2	—	252	254	1	10	4	269
<b>CONNAUGHT .</b>											
Galway, ..	117	—	117	—	—	195	185	3	8	3	199
Leltrim, ..	10	10	20	—	—	41	41	—	5	—	46
Mayo, ..	59	1	60	2	—	95	97	4	4	—	105
Roscommon, ..	39	2	41	2	—	61	63	2	4	4	73
Sligo, ..	59	1	60	—	—	53	53	1	4	—	58
Total, ..	284	14	298	4	—	435	439	10	25	7	481
<b>MUNSTER .</b>											
Clare, ..	101	4	105	—	—	159	159	—	2	—	161
Cork, ..	103	—	103	—	—	155	155	1	12	—	168
Kerry, ..	77	—	77	—	—	147	147	3	11	2	163
Limerick, ..	38	5	43	—	—	48	48	—	15	—	63
Tipperary, ..	59	—	59	1	—	76	77	2	2	—	81
Waterford, ..	14	—	14	—	2	18	20	1	—	—	21
Total, ..	392	9	401	1	2	603	606	7	42	2	657
<b>SUMMARY.</b>											
ULSTER, ..	323	7	330	5	1	304	310	3	27	3	343
LEINSTER, ..	156	31	187	2	—	252	254	1	10	4	269
CONNAUGHT, ..	284	14	298	4	—	435	439	10	25	7	481
MUNSTER, ..	392	9	401	1	2	603	606	7	42	2	657
Total, ..	1,155	61	1,216	12	3	1,594	1,609	21	104	16	1,750
During year ended 31 Mar, 1909	1,335	137	1,472	11	23	2,334	2,368	31	345	20	3,624

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

18—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* lodged with the *Irish Land Commission*, the Number of such Notices transferred from the Civil Bill Courts, the Number of Rents fixed by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions, and of Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged	Number transferred from Civil Bill Courts.	Total Number of Cases	Number of Rents Fixed.			Total Number of Rents Fixed.	Number of Applications Dismissed	Number of Applications Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.	Number of Cases Undisposed of.
				By Chief Commission		By Sub-Commissions						
				In court on Consents.	On Reports of Valuers							
<b>ULSTER.</b>												
Antrim,	6,510	-	6,510	114	46	5,214	5,374	70	921	135	6,506	4
Armagh,	7,827	-	7,827	188	7	5,992	6,187	135	1,328	170	7,820	7
Cavan,	5,128	756	5,884	122	14	4,707	4,843	46	861	103	5,853	31
Donegal,	4,136	16	4,152	30	77	3,126	3,233	66	717	84	4,100	52
Down,	8,691	18	8,709	106	149	6,677	6,932	81	1,488	142	8,643	66
Fermanagh,	3,292	4	3,296	51	19	2,503	2,573	65	465	190	3,293	3
Londonderry,	2,409	34	2,443	18	74	1,564	1,656	51	623	92	2,422	21
Monaghan,	6,085	-	6,085	132	52	4,960	5,144	70	786	84	6,084	1
Tyrone,	7,214	138	7,352	39	19	5,466	5,524	96	1,481	232	7,333	19
Total,	51,292	966	52,258	800	457	40,209	41,466	686	8,670	1,232	52,054	204
<b>LEINSTER.</b>												
Carlow,	816	399	1,155	24	19	944	987	9	140	18	1,154	1
Dublin,	399	-	399	18	10	309	337	3	46	9	395	4
Kildare,	376	117	493	13	2	366	381	2	84	20	487	6
Kilkenny,	1,028	83	1,111	13	24	880	917	8	144	28	1,097	14
King's,	691	148	839	28	13	679	720	6	89	14	829	10
Longford,	1,648	158	1,806	76	12	1,439	1,527	9	200	64	1,800	6
Louth,	1,534	119	1,653	24	12	1,396	1,432	16	165	16	1,649	4
Meath,	1,111	144	1,255	41	11	1,005	1,057	4	153	25	1,239	16
Queen's,	1,425	70	1,495	5	36	1,246	1,287	10	165	17	1,479	16
Westmeath,	970	271	1,241	12	13	1,034	1,059	4	133	27	1,223	18
Wexford,	1,571	84	1,655	13	25	1,355	1,393	19	148	69	1,629	26
Wicklow,	543	271	814	38	65	550	653	4	138	15	810	4
Total,	12,112	1,804	13,916	305	242	11,203	11,750	94	1,625	322	13,791	125
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>												
Galway,	3,682	3	3,685	32	21	2,828	2,881	101	514	91	3,587	98
Leitrim,	3,167	605	3,772	10	8	2,982	3,000	46	612	84	3,742	30
Mayo,	3,057	1,264	4,321	351	64	2,435	2,850	92	1,024	264	4,230	91
Roscommon,	2,958	19	2,977	13	29	2,336	2,378	61	455	49	2,943	34
Sligo,	2,858	7	2,865	19	30	2,138	2,187	42	555	62	2,846	19
Total,	15,722	1,898	17,620	425	152	12,719	13,296	342	3,160	550	17,348	272
<b>MUNSTER.</b>												
Clare,	3,602	259	3,861	41	12	3,260	3,313	25	324	108	3,770	91
Cork,	4,731	872	5,603	69	295	4,249	4,613	55	624	198	5,480	123
Kerry,	2,296	197	2,493	16	55	2,065	2,136	28	207	95	2,466	27
Limerick,	2,023	753	2,776	56	81	2,164	2,301	29	277	112	2,719	57
Tipperary,	2,601	48	2,649	32	25	2,127	2,184	15	361	62	2,622	27
Waterford,	731	191	922	3	60	743	806	9	68	26	909	13
Total,	15,984	2,320	18,304	217	528	14,608	15,353	161	1,861	591	17,966	338
<b>SUMMARY.</b>												
ULSTER,	51,292	966	52,258	800	457	40,209	41,466	686	8,670	1,232	52,054	204
LEINSTER,	12,112	1,804	13,916	305	242	11,203	11,750	94	1,625	322	13,791	125
CONNAUGHT,	15,722	1,898	17,620	425	152	12,719	13,296	342	3,160	550	17,348	272
MUNSTER,	15,984	2,320	18,304	217	528	14,608	15,353	161	1,861	591	17,966	338
Total,	95,110	6,988	102,098	1,747	1,379	73,739	81,865	1,283	15,316	2,695	101,159	939

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—continued.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

19 —TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been Fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
<b>ULSTER</b>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. ..	32	801 0 14	478 18 8	388 12 8	325 10 6	16 2
Armagh, .. ..	33	471 3 39	399 13 11	272 15 11	215 15 0	20 9
Cavan, .. ..	50	944 2 0	658 18 6	503 3 0	407 8 1	19 0
Donegal, .. ..	23	995 2 20	254 13 1	197 16 10	158 17 0	19 7
Down, .. ..	47	853 0 13	769 10 11	610 4 11	492 16 6	19 2
Fermanagh, .. ..	38	913 1 22	457 16 2	363 5 6	278 17 0	23 2
Londonderry, .. ..	4	137 0 17	133 13 2	124 0 8	99 14 6	19 6
Monaghan, .. ..	82	925 2 8	545 14 7	420 4 6	335 13 9	20 1
Tyrone, .. ..	55	1,122 0 1	645 14 2	513 9 2	408 11 6	20 4
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>309</b>	<b>7,164 1 14</b>	<b>4,344 13 2</b>	<b>3,393 13 2</b>	<b>2,723 3 10</b>	<b>19 7</b>
<b>LEINSTER</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	15	632 0 9	578 1 10	444 5 9	368 16 4	17 0
Dublin, .. ..	22	999 1 10	1,259 4 0	1,050 12 10	887 9 4	15 5
Kildare, .. ..	10	678 2 37	608 10 1	548 15 0	492 9 6	10 3
Kilkenny, .. ..	33	1,736 3 23	1,150 7 3	1,007 17 7	866 18 9	14 0
King's, .. ..	23	1,000 0 27	644 19 10	537 5 0	449 10 6	16 3
Longford, .. ..	5	80 2 32	61 12 2	48 15 0	43 2 0	11 6
Louth, .. ..	1	37 2 0	43 6 8	35 0 0	30 0 0	14 3
Meath, .. ..	25	1,526 1 37	1,674 12 11	1,368 0 1	1,171 7 8	14 4
Queen's, .. ..	46	2,058 1 9	1,486 9 4	1,181 1 10	990 12 1	14 7
Westmeath, .. ..	23	1,042 0 29	892 14 3	721 9 0	633 9 0	12 2
Wexford, .. ..	25	1,044 3 24	817 15 5	634 19 8	530 17 3	16 4
Wicklow, .. ..	26	1,693 3 37	966 19 0	664 6 0	575 6 0	13 4
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>254</b>	<b>12,531 0 34</b>	<b>10,184 12 9</b>	<b>8,222 7 9</b>	<b>7,039 18 5</b>	<b>14 4</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>						
Galway, .. ..	185	4,727 3 33	2,696 13 0	2,052 13 1	1,654 10 6	19 4
Leitrim, .. ..	41	751 3 34	319 0 2	255 12 10	213 1 0	16 6
Mayo, .. ..	97	2,986 0 9	1,112 18 4	948 11 4	822 18 0	13 2
Roscommon, .. ..	63	1,683 1 14	1,244 3 10	957 0 2	809 19 2	15 4
Sligo, .. ..	53	1,184 0 29	881 0 6	700 12 3	536 19 9	23 4
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>439</b>	<b>11,333 1 39</b>	<b>6,253 15 10</b>	<b>4,914 9 8</b>	<b>4,037 8 5</b>	<b>17 8</b>
<b>MUNSTER</b>						
Clare, .. ..	159	6,130 1 7	3,051 15 4	2,204 0 1	1,710 11 10	22 4
Cork, .. ..	155	7,406 2 9	5,941 7 5	4,425 14 10	3,494 12 6	21 0
Kerry, .. ..	147	8,002 0 23	2,853 3 2	2,223 6 10	1,667 9 2	25 2
Limerick, .. ..	48	2,122 1 8	2,436 5 5	1,966 11 4	1,642 4 6	16 5
Tipperary, .. ..	77	3,765 2 35	3,332 16 4	2,690 13 8	2,207 12 10	18 0
Waterford, .. ..	18	1,012 0 21	870 2 4	599 0 6	480 16 4	19 7
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>604</b>	<b>28,439 0 23</b>	<b>18,485 10 0</b>	<b>14,114 7 3</b>	<b>11,203 7 2</b>	<b>20 6</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	309	7,164 1 14	4,344 13 2	3,393 13 2	2,723 3 10	19 7
LEINSTER, .. ..	254	12,531 0 34	10,184 12 9	8,222 7 9	7,039 18 5	14 4
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	439	11,333 1 39	6,253 15 10	4,914 9 8	4,037 8 5	17 8
MUNSTER, .. ..	604	28,439 0 23	18,485 10 0	14,114 7 3	11,203 7 2	20 6
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>1,606</b>	<b>59,468 0 30</b>	<b>39,268 11 9</b>	<b>30,644 17 10</b>	<b>25,003 17 10</b>	<b>18 4</b>
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,</i>	<i>2,845</i>	<i>110,494 0 3½</i>	<i>73,711 6 10½</i>	<i>57,556 9 1</i>	<i>46,163 16 9</i>	<i>19 8</i>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.  
SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

20.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by Chief Commission and Sub-Commissions during the period ended 31st March, 1910, and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been Fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure			Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.			Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.			Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.			Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>ULSTER:</b>														
Antrim, ..	5,328	169,878	8	27	134,562	5	6	108,751	8	5	80,830	17	11	25 7
Armagh,	6,180	90,566	3	10	98,285	13	10	76,947	9	6	55,878	9	3	27 4
Cavan, .	4,829	108,933	3	30	80,746	19	5	64,236	9	2	50,406	6	10	21 5
Donegal, . . .	3,156	97,117	3	13	47,930	15	8	38,196	1	5	30,206	5	9	20 9
Down,	6,783	147,468	1	9	158,365	7	5	129,308	4	7	94,491	0	0	26 9
Fermanagh, .	2,554	81,541	3	13	50,358	0	9	41,460	8	11	31,109	7	8	25 0
Londonderry, ..	1,682	45,503	3	35	39,006	17	7	31,248	7	0	24,751	16	11	20 8
Monaghan, ..	5,092	93,278	2	5	75,382	9	5	59,528	6	8	44,877	9	4	24 6
Tyrone,	5,505	140,972	3	11	88,879	7	4	69,552	11	10	55,654	10	1	20 0
Total,	41,009	975,262	3	33	773,517	16	11	619,229	7	6	468,206	3	9	24 4
<b>LEINSTER</b>														
Carlow,	968	46,628	1	10	40,754	16	4	32,029	0	7	25,823	4	9	19 4
Dublin, .	327	18,459	0	3	33,592	16	9	26,516	18	6	22,221	10	2	16 2
Kildare, .	379	30,483	0	17	30,121	10	7	24,870	9	1	21,412	2	0	13 9
Kilkenny .	893	46,865	2	39	36,175	5	2	29,108	13	6	24,158	3	11	17 0
King's, ..	707	40,495	0	32	27,656	9	5	22,766	2	5	19,226	6	5	15 5
Longford, ..	1,515	48,083	0	8	39,263	18	9	31,162	17	11	24,879	11	4	20 1
Louth, .	1,420	47,718	3	35	57,954	10	2	46,492	19	5	36,621	0	2	21 2
Meath,	1,046	67,820	0	12	78,801	1	5	63,812	17	0	55,115	18	5	13 6
Queen's, ..	1,251	62,059	0	9	50,044	15	5	39,078	2	5	31,874	4	6	18 4
Westmeath, .	1,046	63,335	0	22	58,576	18	5	47,484	7	3	39,485	13	5	16 8
Wexford, ..	1,368	63,624	3	21	51,872	1	3	40,779	12	0	33,915	13	0	16 8
Wicklow, ..	583	41,049	0	1	30,336	9	0	23,261	16	10	19,367	15	11	16 7
Total,	11,508	576,621	2	9	535,150	12	8	427,363	16	11	354,101	4	6	17 1
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>														
Galway,	2,860	82,286	1	9	42,636	8	9	33,287	13	3	27,609	18	5	17 1
Leitrim, ..	2,992	74,591	3	6	41,172	17	11	32,061	1	5	24,786	4	6	22 7
Mayo, .	2,786	71,312	2	30	31,858	14	0	25,896	2	6	21,723	12	9	16 1
Roscommon, ..	2,349	61,120	2	36	42,224	15	5	33,341	12	4	27,436	13	7	17 7
Sligo, ..	2,157	58,198	2	12	36,797	6	7	29,907	8	8	23,960	18	7	19 9
Total	13,144	347,510	0	13	194,690	2	8	154,493	18	2	125,517	7	10	18 8
<b>MUNSTER</b>														
Clare, ..	3,301	142,741	0	3	96,774	3	0	73,858	5	6	59,903	16	8	18 9
Cork, ..	4,318	258,929	2	35	196,468	4	5	152,323	14	4	125,221	6	1	17 8
Kerry, . . .	2,081	132,791	2	27	60,932	8	1	46,064	0	6	36,070	13	11	21 7
Limerick, ..	2,220	108,689	0	16	129,132	12	4	100,224	8	8	81,850	18	1	18 3
Tipperary, ..	2,159	113,417	1	3	104,052	18	7	82,660	0	5	68,437	0	7	17 2
Waterford, ..	746	47,159	0	15	38,372	1	7	29,754	18	10	24,122	4	11	18 9
Total, ..	14,825	803,727	3	19	625,732	8	0	484,885	8	3	395,606	0	3	18 4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>														
ULSTER, ..	41,009	975,262	3	33	773,517	16	11	619,229	7	6	468,206	3	9	24 4
LEINSTER, ..	11,508	576,621	2	9	535,150	12	8	427,363	16	11	354,101	4	6	17 1
CONNAUGHT, ..	13,144	347,510	0	13	194,690	2	8	154,493	18	2	125,517	7	10	18 8
MUNSTER, ..	14,825	803,727	3	19	625,732	8	0	484,885	8	3	395,606	0	3	18 4
Total, ..	80,486	2,703,122	1	34	2,129,091	0	3	1,685,972	10	10	1,343,430	16	4	20 3



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—continued.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

21.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by the Irish Land Commission on the *Reports of Valuers* during the Year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been Fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER:</b>						
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	1	9 0 30	9 5 0	6 5 0	5 2 0	18·4
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	9 0 30	9 5 0	6 5 0	5 2 0	18·4
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
Carlow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
Clare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	2	4 3 3	6 0 0	4 18 6	3 9 0	29·9
Total, .. .. .	2	4 3 3	6 0 0	4 18 6	3 9 0	29·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. .. .	1	9 0 30	9 5 0	6 5 0	5 2 0	18·4
LEINSTER, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, .. .. .	2	4 3 3	6 0 0	4 18 6	3 9 0	29·9
Total, .. .. .	3	13 3 33	15 5 0	11 3 6	8 11 0	23·5
<i>During year ended 31 Mar. 1909.</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>518 0 23</i>	<i>409 10 2½</i>	<i>323 6 5</i>	<i>261 19 0</i>	<i>19·0</i>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

22.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by the Irish Land Commission on the *Reports of Valuers* during the period ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been Fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.			Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER</b>								
Antrim, ..	46	1,405	2	32	1,089 7 6	935 5 3	718 1 3	23.2
Armagh, ..	7	134	1	23	150 0 4	130 10 0	93 4 10	28.5
Cavan, . . .	14	404	3	10½	286 19 11	249 8 6	201 8 0	19.3
Donegal, ..	77	1,675	1	15	736 8 11	598 13 0	501 6 10	16.3
Down, . . .	149	4,155	2	22	4,724 16 8	3,569 16 9	2,770 17 7	22.4
Fermanagh, ..	19	629	0	15	429 3 10	365 7 0	277 5 11	24.1
Londonderry, .	74	1,208	0	9	1,010 0 0	846 11 6	695 6 11	17.9
Monaghan, ..	52	801	2	25	597 17 6	521 4 0	422 15 3	18.9
Tyrone, . . .	19	516	1	10	377 13 3	310 15 8	251 13 1	19.0
Total, . . .	457	10,931	0	1½	9,412 7 11	7,527 11 8	5,931 19 8	21.2
<b>LEINSTER</b>								
Carlow, .. ..	19	711	1	3	538 4 0	415 2 0	328 11 11	20.8
Dublin, .. ..	10	700	0	23	1,005 6 6	829 15 0	767 14 6	7.5
Kildare, . . .	2	998	3	30	1,091 0 0	900 11 0	767 10 0	14.8
Kilkenny, . . .	24	1,421	0	39	1,192 9 0½	1,019 17 2½	858 10 9	15.8
King's, .. . .	13	855	2	16	693 8 6	600 13 8	519 11 3	13.5
Longford, . . .	12	1,267	1	31	1,106 14 8	858 8 0	703 10 10	18.0
Louth, . . . .	12	276	1	36	388 0 4	314 12 10	232 8 0	26.1
Meath, .. . .	11	772	1	3	810 11 3	633 19 10	557 4 3	12.0
Queen's, .. . .	36	1,847	1	5	1,488 6 5	1,177 1 3	926 2 5	21.3
Westmeath, . . .	13	1,508	1	8	814 17 3	667 5 4	557 0 2	16.5
Wexford, . . .	25	1,069	2	8	898 1 9	801 10 3	697 14 10	12.9
Wicklow, . . .	65	4,460	0	19	3,062 19 5	2,500 4 10	2,074 19 7	17.0
Total, .. . .	242	15,888	2	21	13,089 19 1½	10,719 1 2½	8,990 18 6	16.1
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>								
Galway, . . .	21	822	2	9	391 11 6	313 11 8	251 1 6	19.9
Letchum, . . .	8	179	3	8	116 3 7½	95 10 0	78 16 4	17.4
Mayo, .. . .	64	1,054	1	16	563 7 5	440 18 9	342 10 9	22.3
Roscommon, . . .	29	688	3	5	359 7 3	293 4 6	236 1 0	19.5
Sligo, . . . .	30	768	1	12	500 0 4	421 16 6	327 2 10	22.4
Total, . . . .	152	3,513	3	10	1,930 10 1½	1,565 1 5	1,235 12 5	21.1
<b>MUNSTER</b>								
Clare, . . . .	12	658	3	23	387 5 0	272 9 0	227 1 4	16.7
Cork, . . . .	295	14,385	1	28	7,660 14 10	6,183 15 3	5,026 14 3	18.7
Kerry, . . . .	55	2,111	2	2	1,247 8 0	916 11 11	709 1 2	22.6
Limerick, .. ..	81	4,014	3	21	4,110 5 8½	3,218 12 4	2,629 17 1	18.3
Tipperary, . . .	25	986	3	6	1,061 8 0	894 7 6	745 10 9	16.6
Waterford, .. .	60	3,218	2	14	2,979 18 4	2,593 5 3	2,032 11 11	21.6
Total, .. . .	528	25,376	0	14	17,446 19 10½	14,079 1 3	11,370 16 6	19.2
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. . .	457	10,931	0	1½	9,412 7 11	7,527 11 8	5,931 19 8	21.2
LEINSTER, . . .	242	15,888	2	21	13,089 19 1½	10,719 1 2½	8,990 18 6	16.1
CONNAUGHT, . . .	152	3,513	3	10	1,930 10 1½	1,565 1 5	1,235 12 5	21.1
MUNSTER, .. . .	528	25,376	0	14	17,446 19 10½	14,079 1 3	11,370 16 6	19.2
Total, .. . .	1,379	55,709	2	6½	41,879 17 0½	33,890 15 6½	27,529 7 1	18.8

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

23.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* lodged with the *Civil Bill Courts*, the Number of such Notices transferred to the Irish Land Commission, the Number of Rents fixed, and of Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn, as notified to the Irish Land Commission during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged.	Number of Notices transferred to Irish Land Commission.	Number of Rents fixed.	Number of Applications Dismissed and Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn.	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.
<b>ULSTER :</b>						
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	5	—	4	—	—	4
Donegal, .. ..	1	2	—	—	—	2
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	6	—	7	—	—	7
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	8	5	12	—	—	17
Total, .. ..	20	7	23	—	—	30
<b>LEINSTER :</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	5	4	7	—	—	11
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	1
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	1	1	—	—	2
King's, .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	1
Longford, .. ..	5	2	1	—	—	3
Louth, .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	1
Meath, .. ..	11	8	4	—	—	12
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	9	7	2	—	—	9
Wexford, .. ..	4	3	7	—	—	10
Wicklow, .. ..	4	4	5	1	—	10
Total, .. ..	42	31	27	2	—	60
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>						
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	24	10	9	—	—	19
Mayo, .. ..	30	1	11	1	1	14
Roscommon, .. ..	3	2	—	—	—	2
Sligo, .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total, .. ..	57	14	20	1	1	36
<b>MUNSTER :</b>						
Clare, .. ..	4	4	5	—	—	9
Cork, .. ..	7	—	4	1	—	5
Kerry, .. ..	1	—	6	1	—	7
Limerick, .. ..	11	5	4	—	—	9
Tipperary, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	3	—	—	3
Total, .. ..	23	9	22	2	—	33
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	20	7	23	—	—	30
LEINSTER, .. ..	42	31	27	2	—	60
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	57	14	20	1	1	36
MUNSTER, .. ..	23	9	22	2	—	33
Total, .. ..	142	61	92	5	1	159
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909.</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>312</i>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

24 —TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Originating Notices to fix Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* lodged with the *Civil Bill Courts*, the Number of such Notices transferred to the Irish Land Commission, the Number of Rents fixed, and of Cases Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn, as notified to the Irish Land Commission during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Notices to fix Fair Rents Lodged	Number of Notices transferred to Irish Land Commission.	Number of Rents Fixed.	Number of Applications Dismissed and Struck Out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn	Total Number of Cases Disposed of.	Total Number of Cases Undisposed of
<b>ULSTER</b>							
Antrim, .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armagh, .. ..	3	—	2	—	—	2	1
Cavan, .. ..	1,176	756	373	26	—	1,155	21
Donegal, .. ..	48	16	31	—	—	47	1
Down, .. ..	34	18	12	1	—	31	3
Fermanagh, .. ..	18	4	9	1	2	16	2
Londonderry, .. ..	249	34	193	15	1	243	6
Monaghan, .. ..	6	—	4	—	—	4	2
Tyrone, .. ..	539	138	151	4	—	293	246
Total, .. ..	2,074	966	775	47	3	1,791	283
<b>LEINSTER.</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	510	339	101	—	—	440	70
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	215	117	53	8	1	179	36
Kilkenny, .. ..	161	83	26	1	4	114	47
King's, .. ..	212	148	47	5	3	203	9
Longford, .. ..	325	158	131	14	2	305	20
Louth, .. ..	275	119	135	3	6	263	12
Meath, .. ..	248	144	88	14	—	246	2
Queen's, .. ..	100	70	19	—	—	89	11
Westmeath, .. ..	414	271	122	9	—	402	12
Wexford, .. ..	167	84	65	—	—	149	18
Wicklow, .. ..	444	271	145	5	8	429	15
Total, .. ..	3,071	1,804	932	59	24	2,819	252
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>							
Galway, .. ..	9	3	1	5	—	9	—
Leitrim, .. ..	1,120	605	436	24	3	1,068	52
Mayo, .. ..	2,896	1,264	1,226	281	81	2,852	44
Roscommon, .. ..	47	19	20	—	—	39	8
Sligo, .. ..	12	7	4	—	—	11	1
Total, .. ..	4,084	1,898	1,687	310	84	3,979	105
<b>MUNSTER</b>							
Clare, .. ..	444	259	142	7	3	411	33
Cork, .. ..	1,890	872	878	56	11	1,817	73
Kerry, .. ..	763	197	506	32	10	745	18
Limerick, .. ..	1,307	753	504	16	10	1,283	24
Tipperary, .. ..	83	48	22	10	1	81	2
Waterford, .. ..	440	191	103	2	1	303	137
Total, .. ..	4,927	2,320	2,161	123	36	4,640	287
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	2,074	966	775	47	3	1,791	283
LEINSTER, .. ..	3,071	1,804	932	59	24	2,819	252
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	4,084	1,898	1,687	310	84	3,979	105
MUNSTER, .. ..	4,927	2,320	2,161	123	36	4,640	287
Total, .. ..	14,156	6,988	5,555	539	147	13,229	927

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—continued.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

25.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been Fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
<b>ULSTER:</b>						
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	4	45 2 8	39 7 0	26 0 0	19 6 4	25.7
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	7	164 3 2	109 6 0	90 17 6	71 5 0	21.6
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	12	352 2 32	100 8 6	76 4 0	63 10 3	16.7
Total, .. ..	23	563 0 2	249 1 6	193 1 6	154 1 7	20.2
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	7	189 1 23	143 17 0	114 10 0	78 15 0	31.2
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	50 2 26	60 0 0	52 16 0	39 0 0	26.1
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	1	14 2 15	13 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	12.5
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	4	48 0 12	57 2 2	43 6 6	35 3 0	18.9
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	2	24 0 31	21 0 0	15 15 0	12 15 0	19.0
Wexford, .. ..	7	197 3 10	148 8 6	131 14 3	108 8 0	17.7
Wicklow, .. ..	5	181 0 32	122 17 0	76 15 9	46 12 0	39.3
Total, .. ..	27	705 3 29	566 4 8	442 17 6	327 13 0	26.0
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	9	150 0 17	51 1 6½	40 1 0	31 18 6	20.3
Mayo, .. ..	11	282 3 14	223 15 2	165 15 10	141 7 10	14.7
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	20	432 3 31	274 16 8½	205 16 10	173 6 4	15.8
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
Clare, .. ..	5	262 3 15	83 5 3	74 15 0	55 15 0	25.4
Cork, .. ..	4	261 1 0	263 15 10	206 0 0	165 14 0	19.6
Kerry, .. ..	6	305 2 32	54 18 2	44 15 8	32 13 6	27.0
Limerick, .. ..	4	96 3 37	87 1 0	71 5 6	57 5 6	19.6
Tipperary, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	3	102 3 31	53 0 0	50 0 0	37 5 0	25.5
Total, .. ..	22	1,029 2 35	542 0 3	446 16 2	348 13 0	22.0
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	23	563 0 2	249 1 6	193 1 6	154 1 7	20.2
LEINSTER, .. ..	27	705 3 29	566 4 8	442 17 6	327 13 0	26.0
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	20	432 3 31	274 16 8½	205 16 10	173 6 4	15.8
MUNSTER, .. ..	22	1,029 2 35	542 0 3	446 16 2	348 13 0	22.0
Total, .. ..	92	2,731 2 17	1,632 3 1½	1,288 12 0	1,003 13 11	22.1
During year ended 31 March, 1909.	161	5,361 1 0	3,986 8 7½	2,930 7 7½	2,256 1 6	22.7

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

FAIR RENT RETURNS.—TABLES 17 TO 26, INCLUSIVE—continued.

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

26.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the period ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been Fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>						
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ..	2	24 1 9	55 8 6	45 10 0	38 6 0	15·8
Cavan, ..	373	7,575 1 1	5,392 0 3	4,362 5 0	3,340 11 5	23·4
Donegal, ..	31	1,933 3 35	408 7 10	323 0 7	247 10 0	23·4
Down, ..	12	416 3 28	487 15 4	390 0 0	294 14 0	24·4
Fermanagh, ..	9	258 0 29	218 13 6	193 15 7	144 2 4	25·6
Londonderry, ..	193	3,029 2 32½	2,629 18 0	2,050 9 7	1,620 13 11	21·0
Monaghan, ..	4	115 3 10	76 15 1	66 17 10	54 0 0	19·2
Tyrone, ..	151	5,397 0 21	2,300 6 5	1,819 15 8	1,395 2 6	23·3
Total, ..	775	18,751 1 5½	11,569 4 11	9,251 14 3	7,135 0 2	22·0
<b>LEINSTER :</b>						
Carlow, ..	101	5,539 1 19	5,256 18 8	3,980 14 9	3,133 14 0	21·3
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ..	53	2,394 3 24	2,364 15 7	1,948 12 1	1,591 18 6	18·3
Kilkenny, ..	26	1,322 0 28	1,003 0 1	915 12 1	707 5 0	22·8
King's, ..	47	1,949 0 38	1,647 11 4	1,302 14 6	1,029 14 6	21·0
Longford, ..	131	3,105 1 33	2,322 13 10	1,766 11 2	1,452 8 9	17·8
Louth, ..	135	3,200 0 17	4,119 12 0	3,266 7 8	2,514 2 8	23·0
Meath, ..	88	3,734 3 16	3,772 19 10	3,166 9 3	2,699 4 0	14·8
Queen's, ..	19	575 3 14	551 14 2	418 10 6	345 4 0	17·5
Westmeath, ..	122	5,373 3 19	4,549 12 1	3,756 9 10	3,040 15 3	19·1
Wexford, ..	65	3,120 0 22	2,106 15 6	1,688 11 4	1,362 13 0	19·3
Wicklow, ..	145	7,836 2 8	6,240 11 5	4,899 14 9	3,640 10 0	25·5
Total, ..	932	38,152 1 38	33,936 4 6	27,100 7 11	21,517 9 8	20·6
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>						
Galway, ..	1	175 1 29	110 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	—
Leitrim, ..	436	10,016 3 24	4,389 2 9	3,405 4 4	2,429 17 6	28·7
Mayo, ..	1,226	25,775 3 32	12,260 19 5	9,827 5 2	8,216 10 11	16·4
Roscommon, ..	20	437 0 0	240 15 6	194 2 6	156 2 10	19·6
Sligo, ..	4	27 3 36	31 0 0	22 5 0	16 6 8	26·7
Total, ..	1,687	36,433 1 1	17,031 17 8	13,550 17 0	10,920 17 11	19·4
<b>MUNSTER :</b>						
Clare, ..	142	5,958 2 11	4,664 9 5	3,541 15 1	2,632 18 1	25·7
Cork, ..	878	46,089 1 4	30,972 8 6	25,317 17 3	21,029 3 11	16·9
Kerry, ..	506	31,450 1 33	13,598 4 2	10,373 14 9	8,309 2 1	19·9
Limerick, ..	504	20,567 0 29	21,200 6 3	16,080 7 0	12,549 4 6	22·0
Tipperary, ..	22	1,069 2 33	939 5 10	759 5 0	640 16 8	15·6
Waterford, ..	109	6,757 2 29	6,470 7 11	4,995 5 4	3,981 10 4	20·3
Total, ..	2,161	111,892 3 19	77,845 2 1	61,068 4 5	49,142 15 7	19·5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, ..	775	18,751 1 5½	11,569 4 11	9,251 14 3	7,135 0 2	22·9
LEINSTER, ..	932	38,152 1 38	33,936 4 6	27,100 7 11	21,517 9 8	20·6
CONNAUGHT, ..	1,687	36,433 1 1	17,031 17 8	13,550 17 0	10,920 17 11	19·4
MUNSTER, ..	2,161	111,892 3 19	77,845 2 1	61,068 4 5	49,142 15 7	19·5
Total, ..	5,555	205,229 3 23½	140,382 9 2	110,971 3 7	88,716 3 4	20·1

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS.—TABLES 27 TO 30, INCLUSIVE.

Section 8, Sub-Section 6, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

27.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents were lodged with the *Land Commission* during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements lodged.	Acreage.			Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		Statute Measure.					
		A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
Antrim, .. .. .	26	442	1	7	499 1 5	364 11 8	26.9
Armagh, .. .. .	7	64	3	16	38 6 0	24 9 0	36.2
Cavan, .. .. .	13	333	0	24	158 3 6	121 9 10	23.2
Donegal, .. .. .	52	1,261	1	35	260 16 1	205 17 4	21.1
Down, .. .. .	121	1,674	1	38	1,076 17 11	962 8 6	10.6
Fermanagh, .. .. .	17	329	1	8	164 12 9	139 8 0	15.3
Londonderry, .. .. .	14	192	3	14	183 4 0	133 14 6	27.0
Monaghan, .. .. .	24	401	1	19	229 4 6	174 8 2	23.9
Tyrone, .. .. .	14	217	0	13	135 3 2	95 12 8	29.2
Total, .. .. .	288	4,916	3	14	2,745 9 4	2,221 19 8	19.1
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. .. .	18	399	1	21	379 19 0	301 16 0	20.6
Dublin, .. .. .	1	7	3	20	20 11 6	15 0 0	27.1
Kildare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	4	76	0	8	44 9 8	32 4 6	27.6
King's, .. .. .	7	335	2	2	62 0 0	53 0 0	14.5
Longford, .. .. .	2	21	1	35	5 5 0	5 0 0	4.8
Louth, .. .. .	4	38	3	21	227 7 4	166 6 6	26.8
Meath, .. .. .	13	577	3	34	427 0 9	342 2 9	19.9
Queen's, .. .. .	21	794	3	17	456 1 1	398 12 0	12.6
Westmeath, .. .. .	10	163	3	31	101 10 2	83 3 5	18.1
Wexford, .. .. .	10	283	3	31	424 14 0	347 6 0	18.2
Wicklow, .. .. .	9	318	2	31	68 16 0	56 15 0	17.5
Total, .. .. .	99	3,018	2	11	2,217 14 6	1,801 6 2	18.8
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. .. .	31	388	2	4	203 17 7	153 19 6	24.5
Leitrim, .. .. .	5	97	2	21	71 3 0	61 18 0	13.0
Mayo, .. .. .	12	617	2	31	374 9 2	284 12 5	24.0
Roscommon, .. .. .	4	184	3	34	201 8 11	209 2 6	3.7 Inc.
Sligo, .. .. .	6	63	0	21	34 14 0	29 8 0	15.3
Total, .. .. .	58	1,351	3	31	885 12 8	739 0 5	16.6
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. .. .	24	821	1	3	339 3 4	260 5 0	23.3
Cork, .. .. .	83	2,213	2	27	835 10 10	573 5 10	31.4
Kerry, .. .. .	13	342	2	23	85 3 10	69 15 6	18.1
Limerick, .. .. .	9	275	0	18	216 0 6	181 2 0	16.2
Tipperary, .. .. .	13	211	3	22	152 2 8	130 1 0	14.5
Waterford, .. .. .	12	269	1	18	146 10 10	130 2 6	11.2
Total, .. .. .	154	4,133	3	31	1,774 12 0	1,344 11 10	24.2
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. .. .	288	4,916	3	14	2,745 9 4	2,221 19 8	19.1
LEINSTER, .. .. .	99	3,018	2	11	2,217 14 6	1,801 6 2	18.8
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	58	1,351	3	31	885 12 8	739 0 5	16.6
MUNSTER, .. .. .	154	4,133	3	31	1,774 12 0	1,344 11 10	24.2
Total, .. .. .	599	13,421	1	7	7,623 8 6	6,106 18 1	19.9
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	1,221	29,956	1	31	13,264 12 3	11,041 19 6	16.8





AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS.—TABLES 27 TO 30, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

29.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents were lodged with the *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements lodged.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. .. .	1	2 1 15	2 0 0	1 10 0	25·0
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	2 1 15	2 0 0	1 10 0	25·0
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. .. .	46	306 2 12	196 17 2½	145 8 7	26·1
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	46	306 2 12	196 17 2½	145 8 7	26·1
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. .. .	1	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	33·3
Limerick, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	33·3
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, .. .. .	1	2 1 15	2 0 0	1 10 0	25·0
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	46	306 2 12	196 17 2½	145 8 7	26·1
MUNSTER, .. .. .	1	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	33·3
Total, .. .. .	48	312 1 27	201 17 2½	148 18 7	26·2
During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	6	142 3 27	104 0 0	85 0 0	18·3

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS.—TABLES 27 TO 30, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

30.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents were lodged with the *Civil Bill Courts*, as notified to the Irish Land Commission, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, and also a Summary of the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements lodged.	Acreage.			Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		Statute Measure.					
		A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	1	26	2	0	35 4 6	26 0 0	26·2
Cavan, .. .. .	476	9,092	1	22	6,473 12 1	5,200 4 10	19·7
Donegal, .. .. .	37	657	1	9	322 11 6	277 9 3	14 0
Down, .. .. .	3	13	1	27	32 0 0	19 1 0	40 6
Fermanagh, .. .. .	16	405	0	28	368 10 2	313 17 0	14·8
Londonderry, .. .. .	3	57	1	33	57 8 0	46 19 0	18·2
Monaghan, .. .. .	1,560	23,703	1	26	19,654 7 6	16,984 10 3	13 6
Tyrone, .. .. .	16	749	0	37	138 15 9	110 2 2	20·7
Total, .. .. .	2,112	34,704	3	22	27,082 9 6	22,978 3 6	15 2
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. .. .	8	266	3	12	222 16 5	186 18 6	16·1
Dublin, .. .. .	1	5	2	27	11 0 0	9 0 0	18 2
Kildare, .. .. .	564	41,022	1	39	35,804 11 5	29,643 13 10	17·2
Kilkenny, .. .. .	5	352	1	5	332 18 8	299 0 0	10 2
King's, .. .. .	53	1,769	3	25	1,146 1 1	991 8 10	13·5
Longford, .. .. .	67	1,775	0	24	1,449 6 8	1,227 18 0	15 3
Louth, .. .. .	18	365	1	33	443 8 6	384 18 4	13·2
Meath, .. .. .	21	737	3	16	915 9 1	755 4 1	17·5
Queen's, .. .. .	25	429	0	6	323 1 5	266 10 10	17·5
Westmeath, .. .. .	8	290	1	5	163 6 0	150 10 0	7·8
Wexford, .. .. .	8	169	1	8	78 19 0	74 0 0	6·3
Wicklow, .. .. .	439	25,930	2	19	14,867 13 6	13,125 12 0	11·7
Total, .. .. .	1,217	73,114	3	19	55,758 11 9	47,114 14 5	15·5
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. .. .	184	3,615	1	14	1,182 2 2	953 10 1	19·3
Leitrim, .. .. .	131	2,651	0	23	1,494 11 8	1,138 6 0	23·8
Mayo, .. .. .	2,952	50,175	2	38	23,739 13 11½	19,123 12 7	19·4
Roscommon, .. .. .	219	4,157	2	38	2,698 2 6	2,092 7 8	22·5
Shgo, .. .. .	215	4,099	2	39	2,896 13 7	2,284 6 6	21·1
Total, .. .. .	3,701	64,699	2	32	32,011 3 10½	25,592 2 10	20·1
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. .. .	8	315	2	15	366 15 6	278 7 0	24·1
Cork, .. .. .	297	11,835	3	29	8,408 8 5	6,700 8 0	20·3
Kerry, .. .. .	34	2,374	2	20	876 19 4	691 10 0	21·1
Limerick, .. .. .	18	865	1	25	1,033 15 9	846 3 3	18·1
Tipperary, .. .. .	2	64	3	28	43 0 0	36 10 0	15·1
Waterford, .. .. .	41	1,347	3	25	1,079 14 4	786 18 10	27·1
Total, .. .. .	400	16,804	1	22	11,808 13 4	9,339 17 1	20·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. .. .	2,112	34,704	3	22	27,082 9 6	22,978 3 6	15 2
LEINSTER, .. .. .	1,217	73,114	3	19	55,758 11 9	47,114 14 5	15·5
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	3,701	64,699	2	32	32,011 3 10½	25,592 2 10	20·1
MUNSTER, .. .. .	400	16,804	1	22	11,808 13 4	9,339 17 1	20 9
Total, .. .. .	7,430	189,323	3	15	126,660 18 5½	105,024 17 10	17·1

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS.—TABLES 31 TO 34, INCLUSIVE.

Section 8, Sub-Section 6, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

31.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* were lodged with the *Land Commission* during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Rents for First Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements Lodged.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents for First Statutory Term.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER.</b>						
Antrim, .. ..	14	203 0 16½	167 1 4	126 0 6	101 3 3	19 7
Armagh, .. ..	7	70 2 5	75 1 6	41 1 9	35 12 6	13 3
Cavan, .. ..	38	682 3 36	443 11 4	335 16 0	301 12 6	10 2
Donegal, .. ..	101	2,044 2 1	697 3 3	531 16 7	430 19 7	19 0
Down, .. ..	85	1,445 1 26	973 18 8	790 14 9	670 18 10	15 1
Fermanagh, .. ..	9	144 3 30	130 16 2	108 6 0	86 9 6	20 2
Londonderry, .. ..	13	280 0 28	102 2 1	84 19 9	70 3 7	17 4
Monaghan, .. ..	18	309 1 13	235 14 6	168 4 8	149 15 2	11 0
Tyrone, .. ..	26	513 0 28	183 9 0	139 0 6	119 18 10	13 7
Total, .. ..	311	5,694 0 23½	3,008 17 10	2,326 0 6	1,966 13 9	15 4
<b>LEINSTER.</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	8	492 2 10	330 4 4	232 1 6	193 11 0	16 6
Dublin, .. ..	3	114 2 33	167 17 11	161 10 0	117 0 0	27 6
Kildare, .. ..	2	92 0 27	118 5 6	98 15 0	80 11 0	18 4
Kilkenny, .. ..	7	299 2 5	295 17 9	220 14 0	201 3 8	8 8
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	1	38 3 18	17 0 0	13 15 0	10 15 0	21 8
Louth, .. ..	3	61 0 16	64 11 5	50 2 0	44 13 0	10 9
Meath, .. ..	6	90 3 30	113 10 6	85 0 0	77 6 0	9 1
Queen's, .. ..	7	218 0 2	153 16 0	123 10 6	105 3 6	14 9
Westmeath, .. ..	13	519 3 34	472 7 7	355 1 2	391 4 6	10 2 (Increase). 17 3
Wexford, .. ..	15	587 1 9	332 16 0	261 19 0	216 13 0	17 4
Wicklow, .. ..	3	113 2 39	48 8 8	43 9 6	35 18 0	17 4
Total, .. ..	68	2,568 3 23	2,114 15 8	1,645 17 8	1,473 18 8	10 4
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>						
Galway, .. ..	13	305 3 9	184 11 8	142 15 0	123 9 0	13 5
Leitrim, .. ..	6	158 3 11	113 6 10	61 10 0	49 1 6	20 2
Mayo, .. ..	25	483 2 1	229 8 8	194 15 8	164 3 6	15 7
Roscommon, .. ..	3	36 0 21	35 2 9	19 7 0	15 11 0	19 6
Sligo, .. ..	9	122 3 35	99 0 0	78 0 0	67 16 0	13 1
Total, .. ..	56	1,107 0 37	661 9 11	496 7 8	420 1 0	15 4
<b>MUNSTER.</b>						
Clare, .. ..	19	860 1 5	346 2 11	271 8 4	204 13 0	24 6
Cork, .. ..	27	730 3 1	321 10 2	243 3 6	172 14 6	29 0
Kerry, .. ..	10	353 3 3½	119 6 0	89 14 0	70 5 0	21 7
Limerick, .. ..	4	52 2 27	29 0 0	24 9 6	18 8 0	24 8
Tipperary, .. ..	6	158 3 9	123 19 10	111 1 0	86 15 0	21 9
Waterford, .. ..	3	209 1 24	184 9 2	147 10 0	131 10 0	10 8
Total, .. ..	69	2,365 2 29½	1,126 8 1	887 6 4	684 5 6	22 9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	311	5,694 0 23½	3,008 17 10	2,326 0 6	1,966 13 9	15 4
LEINSTER, .. ..	68	2,568 3 23	2,114 15 8	1,645 17 8	1,473 18 8	10 4
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	56	1,107 0 37	661 9 11	496 7 8	420 1 0	15 4
MUNSTER, .. ..	69	2,365 2 29½	1,126 8 1	887 6 4	684 5 6	22 9
Total, .. ..	504	11,735 3 33	6,911 11 6	5,355 12 2	4,544 18 11	15 1
During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,	737	22,204 3 4	12,721 10 5	9,833 0 7	8,200 16 0	16 6

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS—TABLES 31 TO 34, INCLUSIVE—continued

## Section 8, Sub-Section 6, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

32.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* were lodged with the *Land Commission to the 31st March, 1910*; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Rents for First Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements Lodged.	Acreage.			Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents for First Statutory Term.
		A.	R.	P.				
<b>ULSTER.</b>								
Antrim, .. ..	3,301	78,197	2	6½	56,971 13 3	46,343 12 3	37,541 2 9	19 0
Armagh, . . .	2,596	32,484	0	25	31,455 5 3	24,961 6 4	19,649 11 5	21 3
Cavan, .. .	2,690	51,467	2	31	35,829 5 0	29,245 3 6	24,595 9 6	15 9
Donegal, .. .	4,389	109,735	2	31	41,623 12 1	33,710 14 8	27,847 10 11	17 4
Down, .. ..	6,335	115,628	0	36	102,940 8 9	85,731 2 2	68,227 5 11	20 4
Fermanagh, ..	2,014	58,670	3	34	28,747 9 3	23,670 16 7	18,996 18 7	19 7
Londonderry, ..	2,318	59,403	2	25	35,596 1 10	28,970 18 0	23,921 2 9	17 4
Monaghan, .. .	1,978	32,200	0	38	24,980 3 2	20,371 9 1	16,243 19 2	20 3
Tyrone, .. .	4,260	100,334	3	10	55,819 16 10	44,921 12 7	36,952 1 0	17 7
Total,	29,881	638,122	3	36½	413,963 17 5	337,926 15 2	273,975 2 0	18 9
<b>LEINSTER.</b>								
Carlow, .. ..	500	21,931	1	31	15,456 10 10	12,240 9 10	10,416 15 6	14 9
Dublin, .. ..	63	3,584	0	27	5,006 0 10	4,046 8 0	3,371 6 5	16 7
Kildare, .. .	387	22,794	2	27	21,398 12 7	17,096 7 7	15,413 17 1	14 4
Kilkenny, . . .	412	18,579	0	9	13,165 5 0	10,369 13 9	8,923 8 3	14 1
King's, . . .	238	12,653	3	24	8,174 4 7	7,157 4 4	6,353 16 0	11 2
Longford, .. .	544	12,787	2	13	9,941 18 11	7,870 9 6	6,593 1 6	16 2
Louth, . . .	474	10,915	3	30	12,636 14 3	10,140 0 1	8,454 13 8	16 6
Meath, . . .	356	14,186	3	25	15,941 16 0	12,796 9 4	11,150 16 4	12 9
Queen's, . . .	291	12,837	0	34	9,280 14 10	7,403 2 5	6,253 19 3	15 5
Westmeath, ..	353	13,937	0	19	11,922 16 0	9,738 13 8	8,479 0 1	12 9
Wexford, .. .	345	14,407	2	10	9,802 4 2	7,963 16 2	6,673 13 3	16 2
Wicklow, .. .	728	41,655	2	37	22,704 17 7	17,736 10 10	15,126 11 9	14 7
Total,	4,691	200,271	1	6	155,431 15 7	125,479 5 6	107,210 14 1	14 6
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>								
Galway, . . .	1,517	32,222	2	21	18,046 2 3	14,773 6 8	12,570 4 9	14 9
Leitrim, .. .	1,531	32,074	1	33	18,138 7 8	13,918 14 1	11,663 17 4	16 2
Mayo, .. .	5,756	134,741	3	30	50,321 15 4	41,034 16 5	34,949 11 11	14 8
Roscommon, . .	981	18,563	0	23	12,615 12 1	9,926 0 3	8,338 6 9	16 0
Sligo, . . .	1,805	38,195	1	1	22,887 0 3	18,880 8 0	15,734 0 0	16 7
Total,	11,590	255,797	1	28	122,008 17 7	98,533 5 5	83,256 0 9	15 5
<b>MUNSTER.</b>								
Clare, .. .	864	28,926	0	16	16,671 3 3	12,899 19 0	10,424 9 9	19 2
Cork, .. .	1,218	54,042	1	16	33,218 4 8	26,026 5 11	21,246 10 8	18 4
Kerry, .. .	582	33,238	0	33½	15,860 4 9	12,262 9 9	9,851 0 4	19 7
Limerick, .. .	374	13,093	0	11	12,539 0 9	10,050 10 5	8,097 8 10	19 4
Tipperary, .. .	692	23,099	3	25	15,175 5 10	12,302 10 8	10,397 17 8	15 5
Waterford, .. .	141	8,002	3	32	6,479 9 2	5,284 3 8	4,387 12 5	17 0
Total,	3,871	160,402	2	13½	99,943 8 5	78,825 19 5	64,404 19 8	18 3
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. .	29,881	638,122	3	36½	413,963 17 5	337,926 15 2	273,975 2 0	18 9
LEINSTER, . . .	4,691	200,271	1	6	155,431 15 7	125,479 5 6	107,210 14 1	14 6
CONNAUGHT, ..	11,590	255,797	1	28	122,008 17 7	98,533 5 5	83,256 0 9	15 5
MUNSTER, . . .	3,871	160,402	2	13½	99,943 8 5	78,825 19 5	64,404 19 8	18 3
Total,	50,033	1,254,594	1	4	791,347 19 0	640,765 5 6	528,846 16 6	17 5

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS.—TABLES 31 TO 34, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Section 8, Sub-Section 6, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

33.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* were notified to the Irish Land Commission as having been lodged in the *Civil Bill Courts* during the year ended 31st March, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of *First Statutory Term*, Rents of Holdings for a *First Statutory Term*, Rents of Holdings for a *Second Statutory Term*, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Rents for *First Statutory Term*.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements lodged.	Acreage Statute Measure.			Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents for First Statutory Term.
		A.	B.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>								
Antrim, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<b>LEINSTER :</b>								
Carlow, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>								
Galway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<b>MUNSTER :</b>								
Clare, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

AGREEMENTS FIXING FAIR RENTS.—TABLES 31 TO 34, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Section 8, Sub-Section 6, Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

34.—TABLE showing, according to the Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Agreements between Landlords and Tenants fixing Fair Rents for a *Second Statutory Term* were notified to the Irish Land Commission as having been lodged in the *Civil Bill Courts* to the 31st *March*, 1910; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of *First Statutory Term*, Rents of Holdings for a *First Statutory Term*, Rents of Holdings for a *Second Statutory Term*, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Rents for *First Statutory Term*.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Agreements Lodged.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents for Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents for First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER.</b>						
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	5	89 0 21	77 8 1	69 13 0	58 10 0	16·0
Donegal, .. ..	6	88 3 32	50 9 3	45 2 6	36 2 0	20·0
Down, .. ..	1	9 3 27	10 19 2	9 10 0	6 0 0	36·8
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	37	600 3 19	546 11 9	468 7 3	359 12 4	23·2
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	49	788 3 19	685 8 3	592 12 9	460 4 4	22·3
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	2	12 3 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	14·3
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	2	35 0 4	21 10 8	20 10 0	18 0 0	12·2
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	1	9 3 27	10 13 10	6 17 9	5 0 0	27·4
Meath, .. ..	1	278 3 1	407 1 6	330 0 0	300 0 0	9·1
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	6	336 1 32	457 6 0	371 7 9	335 0 0	9·9
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	98	1,150 3 34	774 17 0	561 2 10	497 6 10	11·4
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	98	1,150 3 34	774 17 0	561 2 10	497 6 10	11·4
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
Clare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. ..	1	65 2 22	58 19 6	44 0 0	35 4 0	20·0
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, .. ..	1	68 3 11	119 0 4	110 0 0	90 0 0	18·2
Waterford, .. ..	1	12 1 2	14 12 6	12 10 0	10 10 0	16·0
Total, .. ..	3	146 2 35	192 12 4	166 10 0	135 14 0	18·5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	49	788 3 19	685 8 3	592 12 9	460 4 4	22·3
LEINSTER, .. ..	6	336 1 32	457 6 0	371 7 9	335 0 0	9·9
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	98	1,150 3 34	774 17 0	561 2 10	497 6 10	11·4
MUNSTER, .. ..	3	146 2 35	192 12 4	166 10 0	135 14 0	18·5
Total, .. ..	156	2,423 0 0	2,110 3 7	1,691 13 4	1,428 5 2	15·6

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

ARBITRATION RETURNS.—TABLES 35 TO 42, INCLUSIVE.

Section 40.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

35.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Rents have been fixed by Arbitration and the Awards recorded in the Court of the Irish Land Commission during the year ended 31st March, 1910; with the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent fixed by Award.	Percentage of Reduction.
—	NIL	A. R. P. NIL	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. NIL	NIL

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

36.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Rents have been fixed by Arbitration and the Awards recorded in the Court of the Irish Land Commission during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910; with the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent fixed by Award.	Percentage of Reduction.
<b>ULSTER:</b>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	1	29 2 39	35 17 6	26 10 0	26·1
Armagh, .. .. .	1	91 1 37	139 15 11	102 10 0	26·7
Cavan, .. .. .	1	22 2 26	18 0 0	10 10 0	41·7
Total, .. .. .	3	143 3 22	193 13 5	139 10 0	27·9
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Meath, .. .. .	5	598 0 22	702 18 10½	482 15 8	31·3
Total, .. .. .	5	598 0 22	702 18 10½	482 15 8	31·3
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Rosecommon, .. .. .	4	132 2 23	82 10 0	57 2 0	30·8
Total, .. .. .	4	132 2 23	82 10 0	57 2 0	30·8
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Cork, .. .. .	23	1,898 3 24	1,563 6 11	1,184 15 0	24·2
Limerick, .. .. .	2	155 2 6	201 19 1	141 0 0	30·1
Waterford, .. .. .	1	66 3 31	133 17 9	100 0 0	25·3
Total, .. .. .	26	2,121 1 21	1,899 3 9	1,425 15 0	24·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	3	143 3 22	193 13 5	139 10 0	27·9
LEINSTER, .. .. .	5	598 0 22	702 18 10½	482 15 8	31·3
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	4	132 2 23	82 10 0	57 2 0	30·8
MUNSTER, .. .. .	26	2,121 1 21	1,899 3 9	1,425 15 0	24·9
Total, .. .. .	38	2,996 0 8	2,878 6 0½	2,105 2 8	26·9

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

ARBITRATION RETURNS.—TABLES 35 TO 42, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

37 —TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of *Submissions to Arbitration* which have been lodged in the Court of the *Irish Land Commission* during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Submissions lodged.
—	Nil.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

38 —TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of *Submissions to Arbitration* which have been lodged in the Court of the *Irish Land Commission* during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Submissions lodged.
<b>ULSTER :</b>	
Antrim, ... ..	1
Armagh, ... ..	1
Cavan, ... ..	1
Donegal, ... ..	8
Down, .. ..	1
Fermanagh, ... ..	4
Londonderry, ... ..	6
Tyrone, ... ..	21
Total, ... ..	43
<b>LEINSTER :</b>	
Longford, ... ..	1
Meath, ... ..	7
Queen's, ... ..	4
Wexford, ... ..	1
Wicklow, ... ..	19
Total, ... ..	32
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>	
Galway, ... ..	268
Roscommon, ... ..	18
Sligo, ... ..	13
Total, ... ..	299
<b>MUNSTER :</b>	
Clare, ... ..	7
Cork, ... ..	62
Limerick, ... ..	8
Tipperary, ... ..	1
Waterford, ... ..	2
Total, ... ..	80
<b>SUMMARY.</b>	
ULSTER, ... ..	43
LEINSTER, ... ..	32
CONNAUGHT, ... ..	299
MUNSTER, ... ..	80
Total, ... ..	454



ARBITRATION RETURNS.—TABLES 35 TO 42, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

39.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Rents have been fixed by Arbitration and the Awards recorded in the Civil Bill Courts, during the year ended 31st March, 1910, with the Acreage Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent fixed by Award.	Percentage of Reduction.
—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

40.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Rents have been fixed by Arbitration and the Awards recorded in the Civil Bill Courts, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, with the Acreage, Former Rents, Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentage of Reduction made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases.	Acreage. Statute Measure	Former Rent	Judicial Rent fixed by Award.	Percentage of Reduction.
MUNSTER :		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Limerick, ...	2	469 1 24	544 8 1	340 0 0	37.5
Total, ...	2	469 1 24	544 8 1	340 0 0	37.5

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

41.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Submissions to Arbitration which have been lodged in the Civil Bill Courts during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Submissions.	PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Submissions.
—	Nil.	—	Nil.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

42.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Submissions to Arbitration which have been lodged in the Civil Bill Courts during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Submissions.
MUNSTER :	
Limerick, ...	2
Total, ...	2

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## APPEAL RETURNS.—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE.

## .FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

43.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by the Sub-Commissions lodged during the year ended 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, ... ..	13	2	—
Armagh, ... ..	1	—	1
Cavan, ... ..	10	4	1
Donegal ... ..	5	11	—
Down, ... ..	1	4	—
Fermanagh, ... ..	4	—	—
Londonderry, ... ..	3	5	1
Monaghan, ... ..	4	9	3
Tyrone, ... ..	7	11	—
Total, ... ..	48	46	6
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, ... ..	7	19	3
Dublin, ... ..	10	20	—
Kildare, ... ..	12	11	1
Kilkenny, ... ..	17	17	77
King's, ... ..	6	8	2
Longford, ... ..	—	1	—
Louth, ... ..	6	11	—
Meath, ... ..	9	10	3
Queen's, ... ..	12	22	—
Westmeath, ... ..	8	8	3
Wexford, ... ..	—	1	—
Wicklow ... ..	8	7	1
Total, ... ..	95	135	90
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>			
Galway, ... ..	45	40	8
Leitrim, ... ..	4	6	4
Mayo, ... ..	19	—	2
Roscommon, ... ..	13	10	—
Sligo, ... ..	7	4	—
Total, ... ..	88	60	14
<b>MUNSTER .</b>			
Clare, ... ..	76	70	10
Cork, ... ..	23	65	5
Kerry, ... ..	173	199	34
Limerick, ... ..	32	11	3
Tipperary, ... ..	31	61	9
Waterford, ... ..	6	5	—
Total, ... ..	341	411	61
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, ... ..	48	46	6
LEINSTER, ... ..	95	135	90
CONNAUGHT, ... ..	88	60	14
MUNSTER, ... ..	341	411	61
Total, ... ..	572	652	171
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909,</i> ... ..	<i>809</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>266</i>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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APPEAL RETURNS.—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—continued

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

44.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by Sub-Commissions lodged during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.	Total Number Disposed of.	Remaining Undisposed of.
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, ...	3,378	1,768	1,589	3,357	21
Armagh, ...	2,680	1,292	1,379	2,671	9
Cavan, ...	1,339	681	641	1,322	17
Donegal, ...	2,967	1,280	1,677	2,957	10
Down, ...	2,431	1,432	993	2,425	6
Fermanagh, ...	1,590	839	741	1,580	10
Londonderry, ...	1,722	1,037	679	1,716	6
Monaghan, ...	2,067	845	1,218	2,063	4
Tyrone, ...	3,003	1,367	1,621	2,988	15
Total, ...	21,177	10,541	10,538	21,079	98
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, ...	638	393	240	633	5
Dublin, ...	669	472	195	667	2
Kildare, ...	542	341	196	537	5
Kilkenny, ...	1,456	787	654	1,441	15
King's, ...	655	412	238	650	5
Longford, ...	991	476	515	991	—
Louth, ...	737	494	242	736	1
Meath, ...	942	535	404	939	3
Queen's, ...	1,256	756	490	1,246	10
Westmeath, ...	809	425	378	803	6
Wexford, ...	1,104	668	430	1,098	6
Wicklow, ...	686	477	203	680	6
Total, ...	10,485	6,236	4,185	10,421	64
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, ...	2,279	1,264	964	2,228	51
Leitrim, ...	1,162	582	574	1,156	6
Mayo, ...	951	569	360	929	22
Roscommon, ...	1,645	815	809	1,624	21
Sligo, ...	1,070	646	415	1,061	9
Total, ...	7,107	3,876	3,122	6,998	109
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, ...	2,929	1,747	1,115	2,862	67
Cork, ...	3,843	2,544	1,251	3,795	48
Kerry, ...	2,516	1,375	964	2,339	177
Limerick, ...	2,087	1,220	832	2,052	35
Tipperary, ...	1,352	984	648	1,632	20
Waterford, ...	694	496	194	690	4
Total, ...	13,721	8,366	5,004	13,370	351
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, ...	21,177	10,541	10,538	21,079	98
LEINSTER, ...	10,485	6,236	4,185	10,421	64
CONNAUGHT, ...	7,107	3,876	3,122	6,998	109
MUNSTER, ...	13,721	8,366	5,004	13,370	351
TOTAL, ...	52,490	29,019	22,849	51,868	622

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

APPEAL RETURNS — TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

45 — TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by Sub-Commissions during the year ended 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Sub-Commissions, and Rents as fixed after Re-hearing.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Former Rent	Rent fixed by Sub-Commission.	Rent fixed after Re-hearing.	Difference per cent. between Sub-Commission Rent and Rent fixed after Re-hearing <sup>1</sup> .
<b>ULSTER :</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. ..	37 12 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	40 4 0	31 13 0	34 4 0	Increase 8·1
Donegal, .. ..	84 16 2	64 7 0	66 10 6	„ 3·4
Down, .. ..	123 0 3	104 0 0	114 13 0	„ 10·2
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	18 2 6	12 11 0	12 11 0	—
Monaghan, .. ..	83 18 10	59 7 0	58 7 0	Decrease 1·7
Tyrone, .. ..	50 14 10	45 8 0	42 0 0	„ 6·8
Total, .. ..	438 8 7	346 6 0	357 11 6	Increase 3·3
<b>LEINSTER :</b>				
Carlow, .. ..	423 18 6	304 17 2	327 2 3	Increase 7·3
Dublin, .. ..	1,011 1 6	888 6 0	841 10 6	Decrease 5·3
Kildare, .. ..	187 2 2	147 4 6	147 0 10	„ 0·1
Kilkenny, .. ..	338 19 5	210 8 1	224 14 7	Increase 6·8
King's, .. ..	84 18 5	62 2 0	67 8 0	„ 8·5
Longford, .. ..	3 12 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	—
Louth, .. ..	908 0 0	793 1 10	737 19 0	Decrease 7·0
Meath, .. ..	756 16 3	720 1 0	708 3 6	„ 1·6
Queen's, .. ..	393 11 6	330 3 10	332 1 4	Increase 0·6
Westmeath, .. ..	365 9 11	234 5 6	249 15 6	„ 6·6
Wexford, .. ..	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 2 0	„ 1·4
Wicklow, .. ..	52 17 0	38 16 6	40 4 6	„ 3·6
Total, .. ..	4,536 6 8	3,739 7 5	3,686 3 0	Decrease 1·4
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>				
Galway, .. ..	582 15 6	442 10 0	443 3 6	Increase 0·2
Leitrim, .. ..	34 11 6	24 2 6	23 8 6	Decrease 2·9
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	208 19 0	158 4 0	155 14 0	Decrease 1·6
Sligo, .. ..	17 13 8	10 15 0	11 10 0	Increase 7·0
Total, .. ..	843 19 8	635 11 6	633 16 0	Decrease 0·3
<b>MUNSTER :</b>				
Clare, .. ..	644 3 3	473 4 4	479 5 9	Increase 1·3
Cork, .. ..	755 2 9	544 16 0	567 12 6	„ 4·2
Kerry, .. ..	1,446 16 4	997 1 8	1,026 8 6	„ 2·9
Limerick, .. ..	285 1 6	189 3 0	186 8 0	Decrease 1·5
Tipperary, .. ..	1,271 15 3	908 15 7	977 11 0	Increase 7·6
Waterford, .. ..	132 14 0	95 1 6	95 16 6	„ 0·8
Total, .. ..	4,535 13 1	3,208 2 1	3,333 2 3	Increase 3·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>				
ULSTER, .. ..	438 8 7	346 6 0	357 11 6	Increase 3·3
LEINSTER, .. ..	4,536 6 8	3,739 7 5	3,686 3 0	Decrease 1·4
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	843 19 8	635 11 6	633 16 0	„ 0·3
MUNSTER, .. ..	4,535 13 1	3,208 2 1	3,333 2 3	Increase 3·9
Total, .. ..	10,354 8 0	7,929 7 0	8,010 12 9	Increase 1·03
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,</i>	<i>14,665 4 8</i>	<i>11,101 5 2</i>	<i>11,166 16 1</i>	<i>Increase 0·59</i>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

APPEAL RETURNS.—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

46.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by Sub-Commissions, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Sub-Commissions, and Rents as fixed after Re-hearing.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Former Rent.		Rent fixed by Sub-Commission.		Rent fixed after Re-hearing		Difference per cent. between Sub-Commission Rent and Rent fixed after Re-hearing.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
Antrim, .. ..	33,033	4 11½	24,664	2 0	25,016	16 4	Increase 1·4
Armagh, .. ..	18,519	6 11	13,862	16 5	14,304	18 8	„ 3·2
Cavan, .. ..	12,518	8 10	9,675	3 4	9,912	19 0	„ 2·5
Donegal, .. ..	17,193	13 3	13,478	1 7	13,643	12 3½	„ 1·2
Down, .. ..	30,746	11 4	23,081	17 10	23,731	2 2	„ 2·8
Fermanagh, .. ..	10,791	19 11½	8,487	15 6	8,530	14 11	„ 0·5
Londonderry, .. ..	14,946	10 2	11,801	5 0	11,630	18 7	Decrease 1·4
Monaghan, .. ..	14,232	5 7	10,570	8 9	10,795	9 1	Increase 2·1
Tyrone, .. ..	18,346	18 11½	14,188	12 6	14,332	14 7	„ 1·0
Total, .. ..	170,328	19 11½	129,810	2 11	131,899	5 7½	Increase 1·6
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	19,650	18 3	14,933	18 7	15,274	7 0	Increase 2·3
Dublin, .. ..	30,119	19 0½	23,361	15 9	23,627	9 0	„ 1·1
Kildare, .. ..	18,275	3 8	14,399	7 8	14,400	13 2	„ 0·01
Kilkenny, .. ..	25,722	13 2	19,046	7 2	19,665	1 2	„ 3·2
King's, .. ..	15,218	13 6	12,485	7 9	12,651	7 3	„ 1·3
Longford, .. ..	10,946	6 1	8,273	1 10	8,447	6 6	„ 2·1
Louth, .. ..	16,359	13 5	12,402	18 11	12,605	2 6	„ 1·6
Meath, .. ..	43,461	10 0½	35,793	6 7	36,542	9 1	„ 2·1
Queen's, .. ..	21,714	5 7	16,254	12 2	16,656	4 2	„ 2·5
Westmeath, .. ..	17,769	5 2	14,487	9 1½	14,754	7 7	„ 1·8
Wexford, .. ..	20,842	17 8	15,274	13 3	14,949	15 11	Decrease 2·1
Wicklow, .. ..	17,286	18 3½	13,266	17 10	13,436	14 3	Increase 1·3
Total, .. ..	257,368	3 10½	199,979	16 7½	203,010	17 7	Increase 1·5
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. ..	19,680	12 9	15,110	11 7½	15,415	4 11	Increase 2·0
Leitrim, .. ..	5,099	13 3½	3,914	10 9	3,880	7 3	Decrease 0·9
Mayo, .. ..	7,879	10 2	6,221	17 8	6,469	19 5	Increase 4·0
Roscommon, .. ..	13,583	18 10½	10,150	10 9½	10,342	14 5	„ 1·9
Shgo, .. ..	9,679	11 11	7,099	1 8	7,311	18 11	„ 3·0
Total, .. ..	55,923	7 0	42,496	12 6	43,420	4 11	Increase 2·2
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. ..	38,080	3 7	28,897	8 5	28,663	9 6	Decrease 0·8
Cork, .. ..	93,322	2 7½	73,930	9 9	71,499	5 9	„ 3·3
Kerry, .. ..	32,070	0 1	24,163	19 3	23,825	12 2	„ 1·4
Limerick, .. ..	55,592	14 4	42,500	8 0	41,852	16 11	„ 1·5
Tipperary, .. ..	42,840	19 6½	33,911	13 1	33,389	3 3	„ 1·5
Waterford, .. ..	19,695	6 9	15,095	2 1	14,953	10 8	„ 0·9
Total, .. ..	281,601	6 11½	218,499	0 7	214,183	18 3	Decrease 2·0
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	170,328	19 11½	129,810	2 11	131,899	5 7½	Increase 1·6
LEINSTER, .. ..	257,368	3 10½	199,979	16 7½	203,010	17 7	„ 1·5
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	55,923	7 0	42,496	12 6	43,420	4 11	„ 2·2
MUNSTER, .. ..	281,601	6 11½	218,499	0 7	214,183	18 3	Decrease 2·0
Total, .. ..	765,221	17. 9	590,785	12 7½	592,514	6 4½	Increase 0·03

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

APPEAL RETURNS—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—*continued*

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

47.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Appeals from Decisions of Civil Bill Courts lodged during the year ended 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, . . . . .	—	—	—
Armagh, .. . . .	—	—	—
Cavan, .. . . .	—	1	—
Donegal, . . . . .	—	2	—
Down, . . . . .	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . . . . .	—	—	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	—	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . . . .	—	2	—
Total, .. . . .	1	5	1
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, . . . . .	2	1	—
Dublin, . . . . .	—	—	—
Kildare, . . . . .	3	1	—
Kilkenny, . . . . .	—	4	—
King's, . . . . .	—	—	—
Longford, . . . . .	—	1	2
Louth, . . . . .	—	—	—
Meath, .. . . .	2	3	—
Queen's, . . . . .	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . . . .	—	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	2	1	—
Wicklow, ... . .	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	9	11	2
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>			
Galway, ... . .	—	2	—
Leitrim, .. . . .	3	3	2
Mayo, . . . . .	1	3	—
Roscommon, . . . . .	1	—	—
Sligo, ... . .	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	5	8	2
<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Clare, . . . . .	1	3	—
Cork, . . . . .	5	10	—
Kerry, .. . . .	1	8	4
Limerick, . . . . .	1	5	3
Tipperary, ... . .	—	—	—
Waterford, ... . .	3	6	—
Total, .. . . .	11	32	7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, ... . .	1	5	1
LEINSTER, .. . . .	9	11	2
CONNAUGHT, .. . . .	5	8	2
MUNSTER, .. . . .	11	32	7
Total, .. . . .	26	56	12
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909,</i> . . . . .	<i>57</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>13</i>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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APPEAL RETURNS.—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

48.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Appeals from Decisions of Civil Bill Courts lodged during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard	Number Withdrawn	Total Number Disposed of.	Remaining Undisposed of
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, ... ..	23	18	5	23	—
Armagh, ... ..	18	15	3	18	—
Cavan, ... ..	521	298	222	520	1
Donegal, ... ..	98	68	30	98	—
Down, ... ..	18	11	7	18	—
Fermanagh, ... ..	120	61	59	120	—
Londonderry, ... ..	189	97	91	188	1
Monaghan, ... ..	69	30	39	69	—
Tyrone, ... ..	246	164	82	246	—
Total, ... ..	1,302	762	538	1,300	2
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, ... ..	55	40	13	53	2
Dublin, ... ..	5	5	—	5	—
Kildare, ... ..	90	56	32	88	2
Kilkenny, ... ..	102	55	45	100	2
King's, ... ..	98	52	45	97	1
Longford, ... ..	202	74	128	202	—
Louth, ... ..	41	30	11	41	—
Meath, ... ..	182	124	56	180	2
Queen's, ... ..	86	52	33	85	1
Westmeath, ... ..	107	60	47	107	—
Wexford, ... ..	23	12	8	20	3
Wicklow, ... ..	61	41	16	57	4
Total, ... ..	1,052	601	434	1,035	17
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, ... ..	19	14	4	18	1
Leitrim, ... ..	393	229	164	393	—
Mayo, ... ..	372	229	138	367	5
Roscommon, ... ..	91	50	40	90	1
Sligo, ... ..	38	24	14	38	—
Total, ... ..	913	546	360	906	7
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, ... ..	79	29	50	79	—
Cork, ... ..	971	637	334	971	—
Kerry, ... ..	763	506	256	762	1
Limerick, ... ..	293	172	120	292	1
Tipperary, ... ..	167	101	66	167	—
Waterford, ... ..	299	210	87	297	2
Total, ... ..	2,572	1,655	913	2,568	4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, ... ..	1,302	762	538	1,300	2
LEINSTER, ... ..	1,052	601	434	1,035	17
CONNAUGHT, ... ..	913	546	360	906	7
MUNSTER, ... ..	2,572	1,655	913	2,568	4
Total, ... ..	5,839	3,564	2,245	5,809	30

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

APPEAL RETURNS.—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

49.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Appeals from the Decisions of Civil Bill Courts during the year ended 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Civil Bill Courts, and the Rents as fixed on Appeal.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Former Rent	Rent fixed by Civil Bill Courts.	Rent fixed on Appeal.	Difference per cent. between Civil Bill Court Rent and Rent fixed on Appeal
<b>ULSTER :</b>				
Antrim, .. ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	42 8 4	32 0 0	32 0 0	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	13 11 2	12 10 0	12 10 0	—
Total, .. ..	55 19 6	44 10 0	44 10 0	—
<b>LEINSTER :</b>				
Carlow, .. ..	105 7 6	70 0 0	70 0 0	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	Increase 50·0
Kilkenny, .. ..	25 15 0	21 14 0	18 15 0	Decrease 13·6
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	40 12 0	36 6 6	34 14 0	Decrease 4·5
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	54 0 0	44 5 0	44 5 0	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	6 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	233 14 6	177 15 6	173 14 0	Decrease 2 3
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>				
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	28 15 4	21 15 0	22 13 0	Increase 4·1
Mayo, .. ..	8 10 0	8 10 0	6 15 0	Decrease 20·6
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	37 5 4	30 5 0	29 8 0	Decrease 2·8
<b>MUNSTER :</b>				
Clare, .. ..	13 3 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	Decrease 4·8
Cork, .. ..	101 11 0	75 4 0	69 5 0	„ 7·9
Kerry, .. ..	49 10 0	31 17 6	33 12 0	Increase 5·4
Limerick, .. ..	16 9 2	13 4 2	12 12 0	Decrease 4·6
Tipperary, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	74 12 5	65 14 0	65 19 0	Increase 4
Total, .. ..	255 5 7	196 9 8	191 8 0	Decrease 2 6
<b>SUMMARY.</b>				
ULSTER, .. ..	55 19 6	44 10 0	44 10 0	—
LEINSTER, .. ..	233 14 6	177 15 6	173 14 0	Decrease 2·3
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	37 5 4	30 5 0	29 8 0	„ 2 8
MUNSTER, .. ..	255 5 7	196 9 8	191 8 0	„ 2·6
Total, .. ..	582 4 11	449 0 2	439 0 0	Decrease 2·23
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909</i>	<i>913 10 1</i>	<i>741 7 5</i>	<i>702 10 0</i>	<i>Decrease 5·24</i>



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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APPEAL RETURNS.—TABLES 43 TO 50, INCLUSIVE—continued.

FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

50.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Appeals from the Decisions of Civil Bill Courts during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Civil Bill Courts, and Rents as fixed on Appeal.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Former Rent.	Rent fixed by Civil Bill Court.	Rent fixed on Appeal.	Difference per cent. between Civil Bill Court Rent and Rent fixed on Appeal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>				
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	84 2 4	69 15 0	72 15 0	Increase 4·3
Cavan, .. ..	3,646 0 11	2,595 11 10	2,781 3 7	„ 7·2
Donegal, .. ..	960 18 9½	809 14 4	776 7 6	Decrease 4·1
Down, .. ..	99 9 8	68 2 0	65 4 0	„ 4·3
Fermanagh, .. ..	850 11 0	683 14 2	700 18 6	Increase 2·5
Londonderry, .. ..	450 7 0	338 15 11	343 17 0	„ 1·5
Monaghan, .. ..	289 3 11	212 3 0	210 7 6	Decrease 0·8
Tyrone, .. ..	1,650 12 2½	1,247 17 4	1,264 16 11	Increase 1·4
Total, .. ..	8,031 5 10	6,025 13 7	6,215 10 0	Increase 3·2
<b>LEINSTER :</b>				
Carlow, .. ..	681 6 9½	514 19 0	495 9 0	Decrease 3·8
Dublin, .. ..	25 10 0	21 0 0	18 0 0	„ 14·3
Kildare, .. ..	530 19 4	435 19 6	445 8 0	Increase 2·2
Kilkenny, .. ..	1,680 8 2	1,268 8 8	1,277 10 0	„ 0·7
King's, .. ..	687 5 5	580 8 6	563 1 0	Decrease 3·0
Longford, .. ..	1,263 14 9	978 17 6	998 17 0	Increase 2·0
Louth, .. ..	259 18 9	183 7 11	188 13 0	„ 2·9
Meath, .. ..	8,276 16 10	5,876 9 6	6,288 7 2	„ 7·0
Queen's, .. ..	1,330 10 8	1,049 18 0	1,083 14 3	„ 3·2
Westmeath, .. ..	1,885 6 3	1,356 16 4	1,428 14 6	„ 5·3
Wexford, .. ..	153 14 2	119 10 0	131 10 0	„ 10·0
Wicklow, .. ..	525 5 1	363 7 4	382 4 0	„ 5·2
Total, .. ..	17,300 16 2½	12,749 2 3	13,301 7 11	Increase 4·3
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>				
Galway, .. ..	69 10 6	69 10 6	50 0 0	Decrease 28·0
Leitrim, .. ..	1,707 9 10	1,112 9 2	1,154 10 4	Increase 3·8
Mayo, .. ..	2,455 2 7½	2,073 4 8	2,080 8 6	„ 0·3
Roscommon, .. ..	403 17 2	301 6 9	315 17 5	„ 4·8
Sligo, .. ..	249 1 5	204 14 0	202 10 0	Decrease 1·1
Total, .. ..	4,885 1 6½	3,761 5 1	3,803 6 3	Increase 1·1
<b>MUNSTER :</b>				
Clare, .. ..	335 10 1	278 19 11	288 18 8	Increase 3·6
Cork, .. ..	16,295 9 4	11,433 4 2	11,682 12 8	„ 2·2
Kerry, .. ..	10,243 19 10	7,362 18 5	7,238 18 10	Decrease 1·7
Limerick, .. ..	5,867 1 1	4,406 10 1	4,421 4 5	Increase 0·3
Tipperary, .. ..	2,477 11 10	1,988 16 7	1,934 8 6	Decrease 2·7
Waterford, .. ..	6,742 15 5	4,617 16 10	4,931 19 0	Increase 6·8
Total, .. ..	41,962 7 7	30,088 6 0	30,498 2 1	Increase 1·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>				
ULSTER, .. ..	8,031 5 10	6,025 13 7	6,215 10 0	Increase 3·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	17,300 16 2½	12,749 2 3	13,301 7 11	„ 4·3
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	4,885 1 6½	3,761 5 1	3,803 6 3	„ 1·1
MUNSTER, .. ..	41,962 7 7	30,088 6 0	30,498 2 1	„ 1·4
Total, .. ..	72,179 11 2	52,624 6 11	53,818 6 3	Increase 2·27

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## APPEAL RETURNS — TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE

## SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

51.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by the Sub-Commissions lodged during the year ended 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Appeals Lodged	Number Heard	Number Withdrawn.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, .. .. .	6	9	—
Armagh, .. .. .	5	4	3
Cavan, .. .. .	17	8	7
Donegal, .. .. .	7	24	3
Down, .. .. .	4	23	92
Fermanagh, .. .. .	4	1	1
Londonderry, .. .. .	2	4	4
Monaghan, .. .. .	15	23	12
Tyrone, .. .. .	4	29	4
Total, .. .. .	64	125	126
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, .. .. .	11	27	2
Dublin, .. .. .	3	25	—
Kildare, .. .. .	8	7	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	19	16	18
King's, .. .. .	12	19	1
Longford, .. .. .	—	1	—
Louth, .. .. .	—	4	—
Meath, .. .. .	9	25	—
Queen's, .. .. .	22	38	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	7	17	2
Wexford, .. .. .	14	29	5
Wicklow, .. .. .	6	10	4
Total, .. .. .	111	218	32
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>			
Galway, .. .. .	19	19	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	6	26	9
Mayo, .. .. .	6	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	16	37	—
Sligo, .. .. .	8	5	—
Total, .. .. .	55	87	9
<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Clare, .. .. .	83	196	7
Cork, .. .. .	33	77	1
Kerry, .. .. .	98	63	15
Limerick, .. .. .	25	23	9
Tipperary, .. .. .	31	106	11
Waterford, .. .. .	22	36	2
Total, .. .. .	292	501	45
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, .. .. .	64	125	126
LEINSTER, .. .. .	111	218	32
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	55	87	9
MUNSTER, .. .. .	292	501	45
Total, .. .. .	522	931	212
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909, ..</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,553</i>	<i>458</i>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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APPEAL RETURNS.—(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

52—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by Sub-Commissions lodged during the period ended 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.	Total Number disposed of.	Remaining undisposed of.
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	4,554	2,956	1,593	4,549	5
Armagh, .. .. .	2,955	1,681	1,274	2,955	—
Cavan, .. .. .	2,245	1,213	988	2,201	44
Donegal, .. .. .	1,103	598	500	1,098	5
Down, .. .. .	3,427	2,165	1,238	3,403	24
Fermanagh, .. .. .	1,329	738	576	1,314	15
Londonderry, .. .. .	890	542	340	882	8
Monaghan, .. .. .	2,439	1,340	1,079	2,419	20
Tyrone, .. .. .	2,051	1,201	828	2,029	22
Total, .. .. .	20,993	12,434	8,416	20,850	143
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	437	285	145	430	7
Dublin, .. .. .	165	143	20	163	2
Kildare, .. .. .	160	116	37	153	7
Kilkenny, .. .. .	468	275	173	448	20
King's, .. .. .	231	131	93	224	7
Longford, .. .. .	901	655	239	894	7
Louth, .. .. .	669	504	164	668	1
Meath, .. .. .	434	290	139	429	5
Queen's, .. .. .	530	369	147	516	14
Westmeath, .. .. .	478	353	118	471	7
Wexford, .. .. .	665	499	166	665	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	236	145	91	236	—
Total, .. .. .	5,374	3,765	1,532	5,297	77
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	498	338	141	479	19
Leitrim, .. .. .	1,067	650	404	1,054	13
Mayo, .. .. .	465	333	122	455	10
Roscommon, .. .. .	637	338	274	612	25
Sligo, .. .. .	568	324	230	554	14
Total, .. .. .	3,235	1,983	1,171	3,154	81
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	1,652	1,288	302	1,590	62
Cork, .. .. .	2,280	1,619	607	2,226	54
Kerry, .. .. .	1,309	773	425	1,198	111
Limerick, .. .. .	1,277	814	438	1,252	25
Tipperary, .. .. .	1,068	661	379	1,040	28
Waterford, .. .. .	637	506	122	628	9
Total, .. .. .	8,223	5,661	2,273	7,934	289
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	20,993	12,434	8,416	20,850	143
LEINSTER, .. .. .	5,374	3,765	1,532	5,297	77
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	3,235	1,983	1,171	3,154	81
MUNSTER, .. .. .	8,223	5,661	2,273	7,934	289
Total, .. .. .	37,825	23,843	13,392	37,235	590

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

APPEAL RETURNS —(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—continued.

53.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by Sub-Commissions during the year ended 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Sub-Commissions, and Rents as fixed after Re-hearing.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Rent prior to First Judicial Rent.	Judicial Rent. First Statutory Term.	Rent fixed by Sub-Commissions Second Term.	Rent fixed after Re-hearing.	Difference per cent. between Sub-Commission Rent and Rent fixed after Re-hearing
<b>ULSTER.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, ..	199 9 2	189 10 0	178 15 0	161 10 0	Decrease 9.7
Armagh, ..	17 17 2	15 0 2	11 17 0	11 19 0	Increase 0.8
Cavan, ..	128 14 6	99 13 6	76 17 0	80 7 0	" 4.6
Donegal, ..	356 1 0	282 2 9	221 13 8	224 0 8	" 1.1
Down, ..	586 15 8	539 17 1	433 17 0	431 8 6	Decrease 0.6
Fermanagh, ..	17 12 6	15 18 0	14 0 0	12 19 0	" 7.5
Londonderry, ..	52 8 11	44 10 0	29 2 0	30 8 0	Increase 4.5
Monaghan, ..	385 13 3	304 13 0	239 13 0	240 16 0	" 0.5
Tyrone, ..	417 19 10	335 3 11	262 2 0	268 1 0	" 2.3
Total, ..	2,162 12 0	1,826 8 5	1,467 16 8	1,461 9 2	Decrease 0.4
<b>LEINSTER.</b>					
Carlow, ..	789 16 9	591 8 0	480 13 3	482 16 0	Increase 0.4
Dublin, ..	1,136 6 7½	925 1 0	806 7 0	786 10 6	Decrease 2.5
Kildare, ..	499 14 8	436 6 8	337 3 9	342 12 6	Increase 1.6
Kilkenny, ..	625 15 5	511 16 7	392 3 3	413 12 6	" 5.5
King's, ..	559 1 3½	479 6 6	358 2 6	374 4 0	" 4.5
Longford, ..	20 16 6	13 8 0	11 4 0	11 6 0	" 0.9
Louth, ..	150 18 9	108 1 0	98 1 6	90 3 0	Decrease 8.1
Meath, ..	2,801 6 4	2,314 6 3	2,056 0 6	2,002 14 0	" 2.6
Queen's, ..	1,217 3 8	956 2 4	750 2 0	770 11 0	Increase 2.7
Westmeath, ..	2,655 1 11	2,148 16 0	1,744 9 6	1,847 3 6	" 5.9
Wexford, ..	728 13 11	543 9 4	407 13 6	428 5 8	" 5.1
Wicklow, ..	418 0 4	314 4 4	280 16 6	268 15 0	Decrease 4.3
Total, ..	11,602 16 2	9,342 6 0	7,722 17 3	7,818 13 8	Increase 1.2
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, ..	335 0 1	276 11 2	219 6 6	215 7 2	Decrease 1.8
Leitrim, ..	318 8 10	260 19 6	198 11 6	189 4 6	" 4.7
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	920 10 2	661 19 9	549 17 0	536 6 0	Decrease 2.5
Sligo, ..	177 5 2	144 12 6	120 19 0	112 1 0	" 7.4
Total, ..	1,751 4 3	1,344 2 11	1,088 14 0	1,052 18 8	Decrease 3.3
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, ..	2,602 8 1	1,951 17 8	1,514 2 1	1,531 6 0	Increase 1.1
Cork, ..	2,547 7 0½	2,017 10 0	1,635 18 6	1,632 3 0	Decrease 0.2
Kerry, ..	919 15 6	705 16 10	511 11 0	529 11 6	Increase 3.5
Limerick, ..	1,287 19 10	1,029 6 8	795 12 9	829 10 6	" 4.3
Tipperary, ..	3,384 14 1½	26,29 6 11	2,089 3 5	2,191 0 10	" 4.9
Waterford, ..	1,443 6 8	1,058 12 2	822 14 11	808 13 4	Decrease 1.8
Total, ..	12,185 11 3	9,392 10 3	7,369 2 8	7,521 15 2	Increase 2.1
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, ..	2,162 12 0	1,826 8 5	1,467 16 8	1,461 9 2	Decrease 0.4
LEINSTER, ..	11,602 16 2	9,342 6 0	7,722 17 3	7,818 13 8	Increase 1.2
CONNAUGHT, ..	1,751 4 3	1,344 2 11	1,088 14 0	1,052 18 8	Decrease 3.3
MUNSTER, ..	12,185 11 3	9,392 10 3	7,369 2 8	7,521 15 2	Increase 2.1
Total, ..	27,702 3 8	21,905 7 7	17,648 10 7	17,854 16 8	Increase 1.17
During year ended 31 Mar, 1909,	52,831 2 6½	40,258 6 3	32,871 14 9	32,413 13 7	Decrease 1.39

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

APPEAL RETURNS.—(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

54.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Applications for the Re-hearing of Cases heard by Sub-Commissions during the period ended 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Sub-Commissions, and Rents as fixed after Re-hearing.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Rent prior to First Judicial Rent		Judicial Rent. First Statutory Term.		Rent fixed by Sub-Commission Second Term.		Rent fixed after Re-hearing.		Difference per cent. between Sub-Commission Rent and Rent fixed after Re-hearing.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<b>ULSTER:</b>									
Antrim, .. ..	62,777	13 3	50,901	14 4	36,258	4 9	37,445	17 9	Increase 3·3
Armagh, .. ..	31,112	2 4	24,694	4 5	17,115	19 3	17,925	14 7	" 4·7
Cavan, .. ..	22,740	10 3	18,595	6 8	13,422	16 0	13,582	10 5	" 1·2
Donegal, .. ..	11,311	19 0	9,095	6 11	7,028	7 7	7,166	9 4	" 2·0
Down, .. ..	49,379	15 2	40,675	19 1	28,824	0 4	29,701	9 5	" 3·0
Fermanagh, .. ..	13,108	2 8½	11,029	11 5	7,999	16 1	8,145	15 6	" 1·8
Londonderry, .. ..	12,878	3 9½	10,345	11 10	7,942	4 3	7,996	8 4	" 0·7
Monaghan, .. ..	20,101	6 4½	16,364	5 3½	12,021	18 7	12,218	6 7	" 1·6
Tyrone, .. ..	18,823	4 9½	14,957	0 8	11,409	14 7	11,512	18 10	" 0·9
Total, .. ..	242,232	17 8	196,659	0 7½	142,023	1 5	145,695	10 9	Increase 2·6
<b>LEINSTER:</b>									
Carlow, .. ..	13,157	18 3½	10,645	2 0	8,432	4 8	8,518	7 6	Increase 1·0
Dublin, .. ..	11,744	0 7½	9,027	12 3	7,502	5 8	7,505	8 4	" 0·04
Kildare, .. ..	9,413	16 4	7,912	14 8	6,892	1 4	6,794	8 4	Decrease 1·4
Kilkenny, .. ..	10,697	1 7½	8,638	12 5	7,027	12 0	7,216	4 8	Increase 2·7
King's, .. ..	5,772	4 6½	4,758	4 11	4,019	1 8	4,029	0 9	" 0·2
Longford, .. ..	15,492	7 11	13,356	16 11	10,413	11 3	10,742	18 10	" 3·2
Louth, .. ..	24,014	0 9	18,949	16 3	14,411	19 7	14,647	4 6	" 1·6
Meath, .. ..	29,451	12 6	24,642	9 11	21,374	8 9	21,337	13 3	Decrease 0·2
Queen's, .. ..	16,175	18 2	12,535	11 11	10,040	17 5	10,165	11 7	Increase 1·2
Westmeath, .. ..	23,892	8 3	19,755	2 5	16,345	8 9	16,787	18 8	" 2·7
Wexford, .. ..	17,505	19 8	13,820	5 6	11,075	9 10	11,386	7 0	" 2·8
Wicklow, .. ..	9,482	1 2	7,206	5 3	5,937	8 4	5,853	12 8	Decrease 1·4
Total, .. ..	186,799	9 10	151,248	14 5	123,472	9 3	124,984	16 1	Increase 1·2
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>									
Galway, .. ..	7,659	19 7	6,033	1 7	4,991	11 1	4,914	19 5	Decrease 1·5
Leitrim, .. ..	8,816	2 3	6,982	6 1	5,177	10 0	5,303	14 7	Increase 2·4
Mayo, .. ..	4,636	13 1½	3,887	8 0	3,216	11 7	3,247	8 4	" 1·0
Roscommon, .. ..	7,578	14 5	5,872	17 0	4,793	7 10	4,795	3 9	" 0·04
Sligo, .. ..	7,203	17 4	5,867	10 8	4,621	12 9	4,680	14 6	" 1·3
Total, .. ..	35,895	6 8½	28,643	3 4	22,800	13 3	22,942	0 7	Increase 0·6
<b>MUNSTER:</b>									
Clare, .. ..	34,641	10 8½	26,687	4 3	21,557	3 2	21,174	14 9	Decrease 1·8
Cork, .. ..	62,808	7 5½	49,336	18 5½	41,341	18 10	39,635	15 6	" 4·1
Kerry, .. ..	19,474	7 11	15,015	19 5	11,849	1 8	11,688	12 0	" 1·4
Limerick, .. ..	40,137	11 1½	31,631	9 1	25,852	1 9	25,152	14 9	" 2·7
Tipperary, .. ..	28,724	15 2½	22,598	18 4	18,787	5 1	18,743	19 11	" 0·2
Waterford, .. ..	18,264	7 9	14,267	12 9½	11,374	18 10	11,449	12 6	Increase 0·7
Total, .. ..	204,051	0 2	159,538	2 4	130,762	9 4	127,845	9 5	Decrease 2·2
<b>SUMMARY.</b>									
ULSTER, .. ..	242,232	17 8	196,659	0 7½	142,023	1 5	145,695	10 9	Increase 2·6
LEINSTER, .. ..	186,799	9 10	151,248	14 5	123,472	9 3	124,984	16 1	" 1·2
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	35,895	6 8½	28,643	3 4	22,800	13 3	22,942	0 7	" 0·6
MUNSTER, .. ..	204,051	0 2	159,538	2 4	130,762	9 4	127,845	9 5	Decrease 2·2
Total, .. ..	668,978	14 4½	536,089	0 8½	419,058	13 3	421,467	16 10	Increase 0·57

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

APPEAL RETURNS.—(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

55.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Appeals from Decisions of Civil Bill Courts lodged during the year ended 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, . . . . .	—	—	—
Armagh, . . . . .	—	—	—
Cavan, . . . . .	—	3	—
Donegal, . . . . .	1	2	—
Down, . . . . .	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . . . . .	—	—	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	—	3	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . . . .	1	1	—
Total, . . . . .	2	9	1
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, . . . . .	—	4	—
Dublin, . . . . .	—	—	—
Kildare, . . . . .	—	2	—
Kilkenny, . . . . .	—	—	—
King's, . . . . .	—	—	—
Longford, . . . . .	—	1	—
Louth, . . . . .	—	—	—
Meath, . . . . .	—	—	—
Queen's, . . . . .	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . . . .	—	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	2	4	—
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	3	11	1
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>			
Galway, . . . . .	—	—	—
Letchim, . . . . .	1	3	—
Mayo, . . . . .	1	—	—
Roscommon, . . . . .	—	6	—
Sligo, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	2	9	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Clare, . . . . .	4	8	4
Cork, . . . . .	1	4	1
Kerry, . . . . .	2	—	1
Limerick, . . . . .	—	4	1
Tipperary, . . . . .	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . . .	1	2	—
Total, . . . . .	8	18	7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, . . . . .	2	9	1
LEINSTER, . . . . .	3	11	1
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	2	9	—
MUNSTER, . . . . .	8	18	7
Total, . . . . .	15	47	9
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909,</i> . . . . .	<i>12</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>16</i>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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APPEAL RETURNS.—(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

56.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Appeals from Decisions of Civil Bill Courts lodged during the period ended 31st March, 1910, the Number Heard, the Number Withdrawn, and the Number Outstanding.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.	Total Number disposed of.	Remaining undisposed of.
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	2	2	—	2	—
Cavan, .. .. .	200	74	114	188	12
Donegal, .. .. .	12	11	1	12	—
Down, .. .. .	14	5	9	14	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	11	11	—	11	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	34	17	17	34	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	6	1	2	3	3
Tyrone, .. .. .	176	122	54	176	—
Total, .. .. .	455	243	197	440	15
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	90	61	29	90	—
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	40	24	15	39	1
Kilkenny, .. .. .	25	15	9	24	1
King's, .. .. .	13	8	5	13	—
Longford, .. .. .	34	25	9	34	—
Louth, .. .. .	33	17	14	31	2
Meath, .. .. .	24	15	9	24	—
Queen's, .. .. .	16	12	4	16	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	44	31	11	42	2
Wexford, .. .. .	21	19	2	21	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	85	47	33	80	5
Total, .. .. .	425	274	140	414	11
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	3	2	—	2	1
Leitrim, .. .. .	190	98	85	183	7
Mayo, .. .. .	87	53	32	85	2
Roscommon, .. .. .	6	6	—	6	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	286	159	117	276	10
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	75	52	22	74	1
Cork, .. .. .	435	353	102	455	—
Kerry, .. .. .	264	195	68	263	1
Limerick, .. .. .	213	146	67	213	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	5	2	3	5	—
Waterford, .. .. .	165	127	38	165	—
Total, .. .. .	1,177	875	300	1,175	2
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	455	243	197	440	15
LEINSTER, .. .. .	425	274	140	414	11
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	286	159	117	276	10
MUNSTER, .. .. .	1,177	875	300	1,175	2
Total, .. .. .	2,343	1,551	754	2,305	38

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

APPEAL RETURNS.—(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

57.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Appeals from the Decisions of Civil Bill Courts during the year ended 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by Civil Bill Courts, and the Rents as fixed on Appeal.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Rent prior to First Judicial Rent.	Judicial Rent. First Statutory Term.	Rent fixed by Civil Bill Courts. Second Term.	Rent fixed on Appeal.	Difference per cent. between Civil Bill Court Rent and Rent fixed on Appeal.
<b>ULSTER :</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .	67 10 6	50 9 0	39 6 0	40 16 0	Increase 3·8
Donegal, .. .	60 0 0	46 12 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	—
Down, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .	52 3 0	38 5 6	33 4 6	32 6 0	Decrease 2·8
Monaghan, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 17 0	Decrease 2·5
Total, .. .	185 13 6	141 6 6	113 10 6	113 19 0	Decrease ·4
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. .	193 10 0	130 0 0	110 10 0	118 18 0	Increase 7·6
Dublin, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .	43 2 0	40 0 0	28 0 0	32 3 0	Increase 14·8
Kilkenny, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. .	8 15 0	8 15 0	7 15 0	6 7 0	Decrease 18·1
Louth, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .	148 16 10	139 14 0	108 10 0	108 10 0	—
Wicklow, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .	394 3 10	318 9 0	254 15 0	265 18 0	Increase 4·4
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Letchim, .. .	13 14 7½	7 0 0	5 7 6	6 2 6	Increase 14·0
Mayo, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .	87 18 0	73 5 6	56 4 0	55 2 0	Decrease 2·0
Shgo, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .	101 12 7½	80 5 6	61 11 6	61 4 6	Decrease ·6
<b>MUNSTER .</b>					
Clare, .. .	195 0 0	162 5 0	99 5 0	105 6 0	Increase 6·1
Cork, .. .	147 1 0	101 15 0	79 15 0	78 13 0	Decrease 1·4
Kerry, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. .	192 14 0	147 8 2	121 0 0	124 0 0	Increase 2·5
Tipperary, .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. .	108 0 0	71 18 0	64 0 0	54 0 0	Decrease 15·6
Total, .. .	642 15 0	483 6 2	364 0 0	361 19 0	Decrease ·6
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .	185 13 6	141 6 6	113 10 6	113 19 0	Decrease ·4
LEINSTER, .. .	394 3 10	318 9 0	254 15 0	265 18 0	Increase 4·4
CONNAUGHT, .. .	101 12 7½	80 5 6	61 11 6	61 4 6	Decrease ·6
MUNSTER, .. .	642 15 0	483 6 2	364 0 0	361 19 0	„ ·6
Total, .. .	1,324 4 11½	1,023 7 2	793 17 0	803 0 6	Increase 1·16
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,</i>	<i>3,007 7 8½</i>	<i>2,284 14 10</i>	<i>1,769 5 6</i>	<i>1,747 6 8</i>	<i>Decrease 1·24</i>



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

63

APPEAL RETURNS.—(SECOND STATUTORY TERM).—TABLES 51 TO 58, INCLUSIVE—continued.

58.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Results of Appeals from the Decisions of Civil Bill Courts during the period ended 31st March, 1910, with the Former Rents, Rents as fixed by the Civil Bill Courts, and Rents as fixed on Appeal.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Rent prior to First Judicial Rent.	Judicial Rent First Statutory Term.	Rent fixed by Civil Bill Court Second Term.	Rent fixed on Appeal.	Difference per cent. between Civil Bill Court Rent and Rent fixed on Appeal.
<b>ULSTER:</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	9 7 0	7 2 6	5 0 0	5 3 9	Increase 3·7
Cavan, .. .. .	1,097 19 5	877 10 0	628 14 0	665 3 7	" 2·5
Donegal, .. .. .	160 17 4	130 7 0	101 4 0	103 15 0	" 2·5
Down, .. .. .	275 6 0	206 10 0	163 10 0	154 0 0	Decrease 5·8
Fermanagh, .. .. .	126 3 0	111 5 1	86 4 0	83 0 0	" 3·7
Londonderry, .. .. .	327 3 0	261 5 6	214 12 11	205 8 2	" 4·3
Monaghan, .. .. .	26 1 4	21 0 0	19 15 0	16 5 0	" 17·7
Tyrone, .. .. .	1,565 11 0	1,249 13 2	946 14 9	986 10 0	Increase 4·2
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>3,588 8 1</b>	<b>2,864 13 3</b>	<b>2,165 14 8</b>	<b>2,219 5 6</b>	<b>Increase 2·5</b>
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	3,032 13 1	2,385 9 4	1,879 6 0	1,926 2 3	Increase 2·5
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	1,121 7 6	960 7 10	772 5 0	790 9 6	Increase 2·4
Kilkenny, .. .. .	440 18 7	366 18 11	269 5 0	275 5 0	" 2·2
King's, .. .. .	540 5 8	433 0 0	310 14 0	346 8 0	" 11·5
Longford, .. .. .	288 7 0	221 12 6	181 3 9	188 10 0	" 4·0
Louth, .. .. .	701 16 6	598 9 10	465 6 4	470 1 3	" 1·0
Meath, .. .. .	901 16 10	784 6 6	697 3 6	713 1 0	" 2·3
Queen's, .. .. .	293 6 5	231 3 0	187 2 0	181 5 0	Decrease 3·1
Westmeath, .. .. .	1,224 12 4	1,023 10 6	824 15 6	836 18 9	Increase 1·5
Wexford, .. .. .	537 5 1	477 13 3	381 5 0	406 12 2	" 6·6
Wicklow, .. .. .	2,534 6 9	1,892 9 0	1,332 1 0	1,388 5 0	" 4·2
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>11,616 15 9</b>	<b>9,375 0 8</b>	<b>7,300 7 1</b>	<b>7,522 17 11</b>	<b>Increase 3·0</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	209 7 8	158 7 8	102 0 0	117 14 0	Increase 15·4
Leitrim, .. .. .	1,036 4 3½	802 7 2	528 4 6	582 10 3	" 10·3
Mayo, .. .. .	629 10 7	492 14 6	391 19 0	398 11 0	" 1·7
Roscommon, .. .. .	87 18 0	73 5 6	56 4 0	55 2 0	Decrease 2·0
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>1,963 0 6½</b>	<b>1,526 14 10</b>	<b>1,078 7 6</b>	<b>1,153 17 3</b>	<b>Increase 7 0</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	1,971 3 2½	1,562 19 5	1,162 17 2	1,191 6 6	Increase 2·4
Cork, .. .. .	10,958 17 10	8,881 3 8	7,437 17 3	7,107 10 5	Decrease 4·4
Kerry, .. .. .	4,388 10 9	3,438 6 9	2,750 16 6	2,641 19 10	" 4·0
Limerick, .. .. .	6,178 12 7	4,820 16 8	3,781 2 0	3,803 9 4	Increase 0·6
Tipperary, .. .. .	52 0 0	44 0 0	38 8 6	36 2 3	Decrease 6·0
Waterford, .. .. .	5,431 1 8	4,244 11 2	3,329 9 4	3,239 6 9	" 2·7
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>28,980 6 0½</b>	<b>22,991 17 8</b>	<b>18,500 10 9</b>	<b>18,019 15 1</b>	<b>Decrease 2·6</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
<b>ULSTER, .. .. .</b>	<b>3,588 8 1</b>	<b>2,864 13 3</b>	<b>2,165 14 8</b>	<b>2,219 5 6</b>	<b>Increase 2·5</b>
<b>LEINSTER, .. .. .</b>	<b>11,616 15 9</b>	<b>9,375 0 8</b>	<b>7,300 7 1</b>	<b>7,522 17 11</b>	<b>" 3·0</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT, .. .. .</b>	<b>1,963 0 6½</b>	<b>1,526 14 10</b>	<b>1,078 7 6</b>	<b>1,153 17 3</b>	<b>" 7·0</b>
<b>MUNSTER, .. .. .</b>	<b>28,980 6 0½</b>	<b>22,991 17 8</b>	<b>18,500 10 9</b>	<b>18,019 15 1</b>	<b>Decrease 2·6</b>
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>46,148 10 5</b>	<b>36,758 6 5</b>	<b>29,045 0 0</b>	<b>28,915 15 9</b>	<b>Decrease 44</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## LABOURERS' COTTAGES, &amp;c.

## Section 19.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

59.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which Orders have been made by Sub-Commissions respecting Labourers' Cottages during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

Province and County.	Number of Cases.	Province and County	Number of Cases
<b>ULSTER :</b>		<b>CONNAUGHT</b>	
Antrim, ... ..	8	Galway, ... ..	13
Armagh, ... ..	6	Leitrim, ... ..	8
Cavan, ... ..	27	Mayo, ... ..	4
Donegal, ... ..	25	Roscommon, ... ..	5
Down, ... ..	5	Sligo, ... ..	6
Fermanagh, ... ..	36	Total, ... ..	36
Londonderry, ... ..	8	<b>MUNSTER :</b>	
Monaghan, ... ..	4	Clare, ... ..	54
Tyrone ... ..	63	Cork, ... ..	223
Total, ... ..	182	Kerry, ... ..	21
<b>LEINSTER :</b>		Limerick, ... ..	80
Carlow, ... ..	14	Tipperary, ... ..	66
Dublin, ... ..	5	Waterford, ... ..	37
Kildare, ... ..	6	Total, ... ..	481
Kilkenny, ... ..	9	<b>SUMMARY.</b>	
King's, ... ..	17	ULSTER, ... ..	182
Longford, ... ..	13	LEINSTER, ... ..	154
Louth, ... ..	4	CONNAUGHT, ... ..	36
Meath, ... ..	6	MUNSTER, ... ..	481
Queen's, ... ..	22	Total, ... ..	853
Westmeath, ... ..	20		
Wexford, ... ..	26		
Wicklow, ... ..	12		
Total ... ..	154		

NOTE—There were no orders made under the Section during the year ended 31st March, 1910

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

65

JUDICIAL LEASES.—TABLES 60 TO 63, INCLUSIVE

Section 10.—*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.*

60.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Land Commission to sanction Judicial Leases Received, with the Number Sealed, and the Number Dismissed, Struck out, or Withdrawn, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Leases sealed.	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn.
—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

61.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Land Commission to sanction Judicial Leases Received, with the Number Sealed, and the Number Dismissed, Struck out, or Withdrawn, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Leases sealed.	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, ... ..	2	2	—
Cavan, ... ..	4	2	—
Tyrone, ... ..	5	5	—
Total, ... ..	11	9	—
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, ... ..	9	9	—
Dublin, ... ..	8	5	1
Kildare, ... ..	8	6	—
Kilkenny, ... ..	3	3	—
King's, ... ..	2	2	—
Longford, ... ..	1	1	—
Louth, ... ..	5	2	1
Meath, ... ..	10	7	—
Queen's, ... ..	8	6	—
Westmeath, ... ..	3	3	—
Wexford, ... ..	2	1	—
Wicklow, ... ..	15	9	—
Total, ... ..	74	54	2
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>			
Leitrim, ... ..	1	1	—
Mayo, ... ..	3	3	—
Roscommon, ... ..	2	2	—
Total, ... ..	6	6	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Clare, ... ..	6	5	1
Cork, ... ..	61	33	5
Kerry, ... ..	12	1	—
Limerick, ... ..	7	3	—
Tipperary, ... ..	42	28	3
Waterford, ... ..	6	4	—
Total, ... ..	134	74	9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, ... ..	11	9	—
LEINSTER, ... ..	74	54	2
CONNAUGHT, ... ..	6	6	—
MUNSTER, ... ..	134	74	9
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ... ..	225	143	11

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

JUDICIAL LEASES—TABLES 60 TO 63, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

62.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts to sanction Judicial Leases Received, with the Number Sealed, and the Number Dismissed, Struck out, or Withdrawn, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Applications received.	Number of Leases sealed	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn
MUNSTER :			
Cork, ... ..	1	Nil.	Nil.

63.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts to sanction Judicial Leases Received, with the Number Sealed, and the Number Dismissed, Struck out, or Withdrawn, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Applications received	Number of Leases sealed.	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn.	PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received	Number of Leases sealed.	Dismissed struck out, or withdrawn.
ULSTER :				MUNSTER :			
Antrim, .. ..	19	16	3	Cork, ... ..	22	1	—
				Kerry, ... ..	1	—	1
Total, . . . .	19	16	3	Limerick, .. .	1	1	—
				Tipperary, ..	2	—	2
				Waterford, ...	1	1	—
				Total, .. . .	27	3	3
LEINSTER .				SUMMARY			
Kildare, .. . .	1	—	—	ULSTER, ... ..	19	16	3
King's, .. . .	8	—	—	LEINSTER, ... ..	10	1	—
Longford, .. . .	1	1	—	MUNSTER, .. . .	27	3	3
Total, ... ..	10	1	—	TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	56	20	6

## FIXED TENANCIES.—TABLES 64 TO 67, INCLUSIVE.

*Section 11.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.*

64.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Land Commission to sanction Fixed Tenancies Received, with the Number Sealed, and the Number Dismissed, Struck out, or Withdrawn, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number sealed.	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn.
ULSTER :			
Londonderry, ...	1	1	Nil.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

FIXED TENANCIES.—TABLES 64 TO 67, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Section 11.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

65.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Land Commission to sanction Fixed Tenancies Received, with the Number Sealed, and the Number Dismissed, Struck out, or Withdrawn, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number sealed.	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn	PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number sealed.	Dismissed, struck out, or withdrawn.
<b>ULSTER :</b>				<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Antrim, .. ..	2	2	—	Cork, .. ..	4	2	1
Armagh, .. ..	7	6	—	Limerick, .. ..	7	6	—
Down, .. ..	4	1	3	Tipperary, .. ..	18	11	—
Londonderry, .. ..	6	1	4				
Tyrone, .. ..	3	2	—				
Total, .. ..	22	12	7	Total, .. ..	29	19	1
<b>LEINSTER</b>				<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
Kildare, .. ..	4	4	—	ULSTER, .. ..	22	12	7
King's, .. ..	16	—	7	LEINSTER, .. ..	38	12	14
Longford, .. ..	2	1	—	CONNAUGHT, .. ..	6	3	—
Louth, .. ..	3	2	1	MUNSTER, .. ..	29	19	1
Meath, .. ..	6	5	—				
Wicklow, .. ..	7	—	6	<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>
Total, .. ..	38	12	14				
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. ..	1	1	—				
Leitrim, .. ..	2	1	—				
Roscommon, .. ..	2	1	—				
Sligo, .. ..	1	—	—				
Total, .. ..	6	3	—				

66.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts to sanction Fixed Tenancies Received, with the Number Sealed, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number sealed.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

67.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts to sanction Fixed Tenancies Received, with the Number Sealed, during the period 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number sealed.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		
Antrim, ... ..	3	3
Donegal, ... ..	1	—
Total, ... ..	4	3
<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
ULSTER ... ..	4	3
Total, ... ..	4	3

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

Total effect of the Land Law Acts on the Rental of Ireland.

## FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

68.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which *Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods* provided by the Land Law Acts, for a First Statutory Term, during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, and also a Summary of the Acreages, Former Rents, and the Judicial Rents of the Holdings, and the Percentages of Reductions made in the Former Rents.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage.		Former Rent.			Judicial Rent.			Percentage of Reduction.
		Statute Measure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>ULSTER :</b>										
		A.	R. P.							
Antrim, .. ..	17,926	455,797	1 22	347,417	0 0	282,260	9 1	18.8		
Armagh, .. ..	18,700	240,864	1 32½	233,890	9 3	185,398	16 6	22.4		
Cavan, .. ..	17,019	337,120	3 24	226,465	11 7	180,356	15 1	20.4		
Donegal, .. ..	24,026	688,484	2 34	221,347	13 1½	178,105	11 5	19.5		
Down, .. ..	24,094	438,906	3 37	414,569	11 10	336,102	0 6	18.9		
Fermanagh, .. ..	10,307	284,841	1 11	154,764	1 9	126,274	15 5	18.4		
Londonderry, .. ..	12,227	309,516	1 36	191,247	11 3	156,020	18 0	18.4		
Monaghan, .. ..	13,868	236,297	3 5	185,377	13 ¾	146,292	18 4	21.1		
Tyrone, .. ..	23,032	565,411	0 29	303,290	3 0	241,600	12 4	20.3		
Total, .. ..	161,799	3,557,241	0 30½	2,283,369	15 0½	1,832,412	16 8	19.7		
<b>LEINSTER :</b>										
Carlow, .. ..	3,623	151,150	2 23	124,071	13 6	96,423	14 2	22.3		
Dublin, .. ..	1,936	76,403	2 1	126,406	0 1	100,861	10 4	20.2		
Kildare, .. ..	3,958	213,328	1 15	193,615	18 8	159,557	17 0	17.6		
Kilkenny, .. ..	6,942	299,344	1 29	211,151	11 9	165,813	12 6	21.5		
King's, .. ..	4,737	193,399	1 8	128,313	17 7½	104,741	13 1	18.4		
Longford, .. ..	6,252	161,645	1 33	122,835	15 9	95,563	0 2	22.2		
Louth, .. ..	5,317	130,896	0 12	145,088	9 0	114,243	15 2	21.3		
Meath, .. ..	5,576	263,198	2 26	284,770	16 0	231,513	17 6	18.7		
Queen's, .. ..	5,540	209,959	1 23	154,995	10 8½	122,195	1 0	21.2		
Westmeath, .. ..	6,070	236,575	2 37	197,303	19 3½	161,988	5 8	17.9		
Wexford, .. ..	8,050	320,287	0 27	228,582	17 7½	178,602	3 1	21.9		
Wicklow, .. ..	4,578	271,871	1 33	162,587	10 0	130,579	14 1	19.7		
Total, .. ..	62,579	2,528,066	0 27	2,079,724	0 0	1,662,084	3 9	20.1		
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>										
Galway, .. ..	19,387	480,503	3 14½	228,108	5 2	177,795	9 11	22.1		
Leitrim, .. ..	11,977	253,729	0 26	127,232	9 5	98,836	16 6	22.3		
Mayo, .. ..	24,478	539,255	1 35	216,288	14 4	175,214	8 4	19.0		
Roscommon, .. ..	13,896	298,433	0 24	180,079	17 4	141,029	8 6	21.7		
Sligo, .. ..	11,976	283,290	1 21	155,580	12 4	124,255	17 9	20.1		
Total, .. ..	81,714	1,855,212	0 0½	967,339	18 7	717,132	1 0	21.0		
<b>MUNSTER :</b>										
Clare, .. ..	11,302	426,568	0 31	248,456	17 6	188,455	3 11	24.1		
Cork, .. ..	20,636	1,033,716	2 14	677,590	0 9	529,526	16 10	21.9		
Kerry, .. ..	12,804	681,344	3 9	233,383	19 5	215,187	15 5	24.1		
Limerick, .. ..	8,913	381,574	0 25	387,291	6 7½	299,698	2 0	22.6		
Tipperary, .. ..	11,532	482,797	1 24	381,917	5 5½	303,473	3 6	20.5		
Waterford, .. ..	4,188	218,287	2 11	172,036	8 7½	135,278	11 3½	21.4		
Total, .. ..	69,375	3,224,288	2 34	2,150,675	18 4½	1,671,619	12 11½	22.3		
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, .. ..	161,799	3,557,241	0 30½	2,283,369	15 0½	1,832,412	16 8	19.7		
LEINSTER, .. ..	62,579	2,528,066	0 27	2,079,724	0 0	1,662,084	3 9	20.1		
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	81,714	1,855,212	0 0½	967,339	18 7	717,132	1 0	21.0		
MUNSTER, .. ..	69,375	3,224,288	2 34	2,150,675	18 4½	1,671,619	12 11½	22.3		
Total, .. ..	375,467	11,164,808	0 12	7,421,109	12 0½	5,883,248	14 4½	20.7		

In addition to the above 163 Judicial Leases were sealed and 49 Fixed Tenancies sanctioned, but particulars of these cases could not be included in the table as, amongst other reasons, the former rents were in most cases not given.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACTS.—FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

69.—RETURN of Judicial Rents fixed by the Land Commission, by the Civil Bill Courts, by Agreements, and by Arbitration, for a First Statutory Term for each of the Years from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, inclusive, with Percentage of Reduction in the Former Rents for each Year as shown in former Annual Reports.

Period.	How Fixed.	Rents fixed by Court, and on Valuers' Reports.			Rents fixed by Agreement, Section 8 (6) Land Act, 1881.			Rents fixed by Arbitration.			Total No. of Judicial Rents fixed with total amount of Former Rent and Judicial Rent.			Percentage of Reduction.
		No.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	No.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	No.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	No.	Former Rent.	Judicial Rent.	
22 August, 1881, to 22 August, 1882.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	11,929	£ 316,111	£ 251,158	9,750	£ 193,205	£ 157,031	1	£ 134	£ 100	21,680	£ 508,450	£ 408,289	19.8
	Total, ..	13,384	836,784	268,834	12,475	240,653	195,100	1	134	100	25,860	579,571	464,034	19.9
22 August, 1882, to 22 August, 1883.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	80,839	627,168	504,977	83,914	586,314	483,559	8	370	294	64,761	1,213,852	988,830	18.5
	Total, ..	82,525	652,999	525,112	86,005	619,113	510,851	8	370	294	68,538	1,272,482	1,036,257	18.5
22 August, 1883, to 22 August, 1884.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	27,828	473,217	385,120	23,151	359,983	303,861	3	404	266	50,852	833,584	689,247	17.3
	Total, ..	3,246	47,616	38,087	943	17,068	14,955	—	—	—	4,189	64,684	52,992	18.0
22 August, 1884, to 22 August, 1885.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	7,575	134,429	110,555	11,270	176,895	152,488	7	617	492	18,852	311,941	263,535	15.5
	Total, ..	701	12,013	9,778	386	6,293	5,472	—	—	—	1,087	18,306	15,260	16.6
22 August, 1885, to 22 August, 1886.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,993	68,021	51,806	3,991	67,804	56,905	—	—	—	6,984	135,325	108,711	19.6
	Total, ..	234	5,584	4,323	204	5,546	4,910	—	—	—	438	11,130	9,233	17.0
22 August, 1886, to 22 August, 1887.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	3,963	77,898	53,166	2,596	46,873	40,384	2	252	179	6,561	126,523	93,729	25.9
	Total, ..	818	6,859	4,931	139	2,576	2,203	2	544	340	459	9,979	7,474	25.1
22 August, 1887, to 22 August, 1888.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	4,281	84,257	58,097	2,735	51,449	42,587	4	796	519	7,020	136,502	101,233	25.8
	Total, ..	13,059	337,686	240,226	5,763	108,242	84,029	4	95	49	18,826	446,023	324,304	27.2
22 August, 1888, to 22 August, 1889.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,055	39,739	27,761	139	2,595	1,984	—	—	—	2,194	42,334	29,745	29.6
	Total, ..	1,150	29,882	21,928	162	2,803	2,203	—	—	—	1,312	697,178	532,085	23.6
22 August, 1889, to 22 August, 1890.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	17,674	514,657	387,049	9,772	181,909	144,623	9	612	413	27,455	697,178	532,085	23.6
	Total, ..	1,150	29,882	21,928	162	2,803	2,203	—	—	—	1,312	32,685	24,129	26.1
22 August, 1890, to 22 August, 1891.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	18,824	544,539	408,975	9,934	184,712	146,826	9	612	413	28,767	729,863	556,214	23.7
	Total, ..	17,898	519,269	401,310	5,506	101,886	81,653	1	80	59	23,205	621,235	483,022	22.2
22 August, 1891, to 31 March, 1893.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	1,779	45,869	33,835	173	3,505	2,763	—	—	—	1,952	48,874	36,598	25.1
	Total, ..	10,477	564,638	435,145	5,679	105,391	84,416	1	80	59	25,157	670,109	519,620	22.4
31 March, 1893, to 31 March, 1894.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	13,212	394,535	305,392	4,040	68,384	54,650	—	—	—	17,232	462,919	360,042	22.2
	Total, ..	1,076	23,437	17,684	68	918	767	—	—	—	1,144	24,355	18,451	24.2
31 March, 1894, to 31 March, 1895.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	14,288	417,972	323,076	4,108	69,302	55,417	—	—	—	18,396	487,274	378,493	22.3
	Total, ..	6,273	151,179	116,874	3,557	65,390	53,202	—	—	—	9,830	218,569	170,076	21.4
31 March, 1895, to 31 March, 1896.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	965	18,631	13,967	99	1,240	1,067	—	—	—	1,064	19,671	15,034	24.3
	Total, ..	7,238	169,810	130,841	3,656	66,630	54,269	—	—	—	10,894	236,440	185,110	21.7
31 March, 1896, to 31 March, 1897.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	4,265	118,172	91,394	1,414	28,553	23,234	—	—	—	6,679	146,725	114,628	21.8
	Total, ..	872	17,592	12,806	49	515	423	—	—	—	921	18,107	13,229	29.6
31 March, 1897, to 31 March, 1898.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	5,137	135,764	104,200	1,463	29,068	23,657	—	—	—	6,600	164,632	127,857	22.4
	Total, ..	2,559	56,406	42,989	1,246	20,809	17,080	—	—	—	3,804	77,215	60,069	22.2
31 March, 1898, to 31 March, 1899.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	708	14,231	10,404	24	265	206	—	—	—	730	14,496	10,610	26.8
	Total, ..	3,264	70,637	53,393	1,270	21,074	17,286	—	—	—	4,534	91,711	70,679	22.9
31 March, 1899, to 31 March, 1900.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,329	47,724	35,363	1,051	17,748	14,663	—	—	—	3,380	65,472	50,026	23.5
	Total, ..	644	15,256	11,297	31	446	381	—	—	—	675	15,702	11,678	25.6
31 March, 1900, to 31 March, 1901.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,973	62,980	46,660	1,082	18,194	15,044	—	—	—	4,055	81,174	61,704	23.9
	Total, ..	1,925	38,330	27,659	1,679	24,436	19,800	—	—	—	3,604	62,768	47,459	24.4
31 March, 1901, to 31 March, 1902.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	378	7,977	5,746	25	363	348	—	—	—	403	8,360	6,094	27.1
	Total, ..	2,303	46,307	33,405	1,704	24,819	20,148	—	—	—	4,007	71,126	53,553	24.7
31 March, 1902, to 31 March, 1903.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	3,597	77,256	59,546	3,005	42,435	34,189	—	—	—	6,602	119,691	93,735	21.6
	Total, ..	464	8,013	6,185	28	269	219	—	—	—	492	8,282	6,404	22.0
31 March, 1903, to 31 March, 1904.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	4,061	85,269	65,731	3,033	42,704	34,408	—	—	—	7,094	127,973	100,139	21.7
	Total, ..	3,511	66,294	51,646	4,497	52,850	42,710	1	154	109	8,009	119,298	94,465	20.8
31 March, 1904, to 31 March, 1905.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	344	5,870	4,556	8	76	61	—	—	—	352	5,946	4,617	22.3
	Total, ..	3,855	72,164	56,202	4,505	52,926	42,771	1	154	109	8,361	126,244	99,082	20.8

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACTS.—FIRST STATUTORY TERM.

69.—RETURN of Judicial Rents fixed by the Land Commission, by the Civil Bill Courts, by Agreements, and by Arbitration, for a First Statutory Term for each of the Years from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910, inclusive, with Percentage of Reduction in the Former Rents for each Year as shown in former Annual Reports—*continued*.

Period.	How Fixed.	Rents fixed by Court, and on Valuers' Reports.			Rents fixed by Agreement, Section 8 (6) Land Act, 1881.			Rents fixed by Arbitration.			Total No. of Judicial Rents fixed with total amount of Former Rent and Judicial Rent			Percentage of
		No.	Former Rent	Judicial Rent	No.	Former Rent	Judicial Rent	No.	Former Rent	Judicial Rent	No.	Former Rent	Judicial Rent	
31 March, 1899, to 31 March, 1900.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,182	£ 41,718	£ 32,750	3,607	£ 40,837	£ 33,779	—	£ —	£ —	5,789	£ 62,555	£ 68,529	19.7
	Total, .	2,380	45,416	35,591	3,635	41,040	33,948	—	—	—	6,015	86,456	69,539	19.1
31 March, 1900, to 31 March, 1901.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,016	38,226	30,460	2,977	3,541	29,080	—	—	—	4,993	73,767	59,540	19.7
	Total, ..	2,240	41,547	33,061	2,984	35,603	29,134	—	—	—	5,224	77,150	62,195	19.1
31 March, 1901, to 31 March, 1902.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,447	44,227	36,026	2,309	28,434	23,618	—	—	—	4,756	72,661	59,644	17.7
	Total, .	2,586	46,622	37,911	2,313	28,447	23,630	—	—	—	4,899	75,069	61,541	18.6
31 March, 1902, to 31 March, 1903.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,288	45,997	37,525	2,016	28,112	23,385	1	112	106	4,305	74,221	61,016	17.7
	Total, .	2,509	49,516	40,432	2,017	28,157	23,423	1	112	106	4,527	77,785	63,961	17.7
31 March, 1903, to 31 March, 1904.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	1,869	35,450	29,499	2,249	28,961	25,216	—	—	—	4,118	64,411	54,715	15.6
	Total, .	2,014	37,628	31,264	2,266	29,358	25,616	—	—	—	4,280	66,986	56,880	15.6
31 March, 1904, to 31 March, 1905.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	4,120	64,444	54,955	3,218	41,578	35,657	—	—	—	7,338	106,022	90,612	14.6
	Total, ..	4,404	69,346	58,920	3,227	42,316	36,323	—	—	—	7,631	111,662	95,243	14.7
31 March, 1905, to 31 March, 1906.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	1,953	36,058	28,782	2,609	32,336	27,607	—	—	—	4,562	68,444	56,389	17.6
	Total, .	2,235	39,949	31,837	2,619	32,450	27,659	—	—	—	4,854	72,399	59,496	17.6
31 March, 1906, to 31 March, 1907.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,249	40,083	31,178	2,095	24,173	20,482	1	45	35	4,345	64,301	51,695	19.6
	Total, .	2,523	43,445	33,718	2,095	24,173	20,482	1	45	35	4,619	67,663	54,235	19.6
31 March, 1907, to 31 March, 1908.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	1,924	33,510	24,931	2,558	24,026	19,242	—	—	—	4,482	57,536	44,173	23.6
	Total, .	2,165	36,592	27,228	2,564	24,104	19,310	—	—	—	4,729	60,696	46,538	23.6
31 March, 1908, to 31 March, 1909.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	2,342	38,749	29,670	1,221	13,265	11,042	—	—	—	3,563	52,014	40,712	21.7
	Total, ..	2,566	41,865	32,032	1,227	13,369	11,127	—	—	—	3,793	55,234	43,159	21.9
31 March 1909, to 31 March, 1910.	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	1,436	22,128	16,814	599	7,623	6,107	—	—	—	2,035	29,751	22,921	23.0
	Total, ..	1,544	23,612	17,902	647	7,825	6,256	—	—	—	2,191	31,437	24,158	23.2
Totals, {	Land Commission, Civil Bill Court,	195,924	4,458,442	3,468,820	151,660	2,450,132	2,019,276	38	2,875	2,102	347,622	6,911,449	5,490,198	20.6
	GRAND TOTAL,	216,337	4,839,963	3,757,173	159,090	2,576,783	2,124,292	40	3,419	2,442	375,467	7,420,165	5,883,907	20.7

NOTE.—This Table is cumulative, and includes round numbers only consequently, in result it varies slightly from totals of previous Tables, which include shillings and pence, as well as with former reports, the figures in which occasionally require slight adjustment.



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

71

Total effect of the Land Law Acts on the Rental of Ireland.

SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

70.—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Cases in which *Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods* provided by the Land Law Acts, for a Second Statutory Term, from the commencement of Proceedings to 31st March, 1910, and also a Summary of the Acreages, Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Cases in which Rents have been fixed.	Acreage Statute Measure.		Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A.	R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, ..	8,675	249,482	0 25½	192,633 6 3	156,030 5 11	119,030 1 11	23·7
Armagh, ..	8,785	123,209	2 27	129,946 7 11	102,084 15 10	75,659 11 6	25·9
Cavan, ..	7,911	168,470	3 13½	122,332 12 8	98,162 19 2	78,602 5 9	19·9
Donegal, ..	7,659	210,551	3 6	90,749 13 9	72,873 12 2	58,838 15 6	19·3
Down, ..	13,280	267,679	0 2	266,529 7 4	219,008 13 6	165,789 17 6	24·3
Fermanagh, ..	4,596	141,100	0 11	79,753 7 4	65,690 8 1	50,527 14 6	23·1
Londonderry, ..	4,167	103,145	1 21½	78,242 17 5	63,116 6 1	50,989 0 6	19·2
Monaghan, ..	7,163	126,997	0 17	101,583 16 11	80,956 4 10	61,957 16 1	23·5
Tyrene, ..	9,935	247,221	0 12	147,377 5 10	116,604 15 9	94,253 6 8	19·2
Total, ..	72,171	1,643,857	0 15½	1,209,148 15 5	974,528 1 4	755,708 9 11	22·5
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, ..	1,588	74,810	1 23	62,006 9 10	48,665 7 2	39,702 6 2	18·4
Dublin, ..	400	22,743	1 13	39,604 4 1	31,393 1 6	26,360 11 1	16·0
Kildare, ..	823	56,684	1 18	54,993 18 9	45,729 19 9	39,197 7 7	14·3
Kilkenny, ..	1,355	68,188	0 35	51,535 19 3½	41,433 16 6½	34,647 2 11	16·4
King's, ..	1,007	55,988	3 34	38,193 4 6	31,847 4 11	27,147 8 2	14·8
Longford, ..	2,202	65,243	2 5	52,635 6 2	41,658 6 7	33,628 12 5	19·3
Louth, ..	2,042	62,121	1 25	75,109 10 7	60,220 17 9	47,827 4 6	20·6
Meath, ..	1,502	86,792	3 17	99,733 10 0	80,739 15 5	69,823 3 0	13·5
Queen's, ..	1,597	77,319	1 22	61,365 10 10	48,076 16 7	39,399 10 2	18·0
Westmeath, ..	1,534	84,154	1 28	75,864 3 9	61,646 16 1	51,562 8 11	16·4
Wexford, ..	1,803	82,222	0 21	64,679 2 8	51,233 9 9	42,649 14 7	16·8
Wicklow, ..	1,526	95,001	1 25	62,344 17 5	48,388 7 3	40,209 17 3	16·9
Total, ..	17,379	831,270	1 26	738,065 17 10½	591,033 19 3½	492,155 6 9	16·7
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, ..	4,399	115,506	3 28	61,184 2 6	48,476 11 7	40,533 4 8	16·4
Leitrim, ..	4,967	116,862	3 31	63,816 11 11½	49,480 9 10	38,958 15 8	21·3
Mayo, ..	9,930	234,035	3 22	95,779 13 2	77,760 5 8	65,729 13 2	15·5
Roscommon, ..	3,379	80,809	2 24	55,440 10 3	43,754 19 7	36,167 4 2	17·3
Sligo, ..	3,996	97,190	0 21	60,215 7 2	49,231 18 2	40,038 8 1	18·7
Total, ..	26,671	644,405	2 6	336,436 5 0½	268,704 4 10	221,427 5 9	17·6
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, ..	4,319	178,284	2 13	118,497 0 8	90,572 8 7	73,188 5 10	19·2
Cork, ..	6,710	373,512	1 25	268,378 11 11	209,895 12 9	172,558 18 11	17·8
Kerry, ..	3,224	199,591	3 15½	91,638 5 0	69,616 16 11	54,939 17 6	21·1
Limerick, ..	3,179	146,364	0 37	166,982 5 0½	129,573 18 5	105,127 8 6	18·9
Tipperary, ..	2,809	138,642	1 38	121,347 18 7	96,726 3 7	80,311 5 8	17·0
Waterford, ..	1,057	65,150	2 12	54,316 9 6	42,640 3 1	34,534 9 7	19·0
Total, ..	21,388	1,101,546	0 20½	821,160 10 8½	639,025 3 4	520,660 6 0	18·5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, ..	72,171	1,643,857	0 15½	1,209,148 15 5	974,528 1 4	755,708 9 11	22·5
LEINSTER, ..	17,379	831,270	1 26	738,065 17 10½	591,033 19 3½	492,155 6 9	16·7
CONNAUGHT, ..	26,671	644,405	2 6	336,436 5 0½	268,704 4 10	221,427 5 9	17·6
MUNSTER, ..	21,388	1,101,546	0 20½	821,160 10 8½	639,025 3 4	520,660 6 0	18·5
Total, ..	137,609	4,221,079	0 28	3,104,811 9 0½	2,473,291 8 9½	1,989,951 8 5	19·5

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACTS.—SECOND STATUTORY TERM.

71.—RETURN of Judicial Rents fixed by the Land Commission, by the Civil Bill Courts, and by Agreements for a Second Statutory Term for each of the Years from the Commencement of Proceedings to the 31st March, 1910, inclusive; with Percentage of Reduction for each Year in Rents Fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.

Period.	How Fixed.	Rents Fixed by Court, and on Valuers' Reports.				Rents Fixed by Agreement. Section 8 (6) Land Act, 1881.				Total No. of Judicial Rents Fixed with total amount of Rent prior to creation of a First Statutory Term and of Judicial Rent for a First and Second Statutory Term.				Percentage of Reduction in Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		No.	£ Rent prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	£ Judicial Rent Fixed for First Statutory Term.	£ Judicial Rent Fixed for Second Statutory Term.	No.	£ Rent prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	£ Judicial Rent Fixed for First Statutory Term.	£ Judicial Rent Fixed for Second Statutory Term.	No.	£ Rent prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	£ Judicial Rent Fixed for First Statutory Term.	£ Judicial Rent Fixed for Second Statutory Term.	
Period to 31st March 1897.	Land Commission,	2,527	72,510	57,567	42,116	716	11,065	8,657	6,973	3,243	83,575	66,224	49,089	25.0
	Civil Bill Court,	159	6,160	4,956	3,546	7	61	55	42	166	6,221	5,011	3,588	28.4
	Total,	2,686	78,670	62,523	45,662	723	11,126	8,712	7,015	3,409	89,796	71,235	52,677	26.1
31 March, 1897, to 31 March, 1898	Land Commission,	7,695	187,983	150,458	113,687	4,988	83,330	67,692	54,650	12,683	271,313	218,150	168,337	22.8
	Civil Bill Court,	549	13,710	11,587	8,792	38	244	192	156	587	18,954	11,779	8,948	24.0
	Total,	8,244	201,693	162,045	122,479	5,026	83,574	67,884	54,806	13,270	290,267	229,929	177,285	22.9
31 March, 1898, to 31 March, 1899.	Land Commission,	8,516	211,461	172,689	130,230	9,359	141,340	115,977	94,529	17,875	352,821	288,866	224,759	22.2
	Civil Bill Court,	667	13,799	11,282	8,892	25	390	335	267	692	14,189	11,617	9,159	21.2
	Total,	9,183	225,260	184,171	139,122	9,384	141,730	116,312	94,796	18,567	367,010	300,483	233,918	22.2
31 March, 1899, to 31 March, 1900.	Land Commission,	8,397	183,816	150,701	115,087	8,118	117,132	95,678	77,907	16,515	300,948	246,379	192,974	21.7
	Civil Bill Court,	579	12,520	10,465	8,135	56	631	488	418	635	13,151	10,953	8,553	21.9
	Total,	8,976	196,336	161,166	123,202	8,174	117,763	96,166	78,325	17,150	314,099	257,332	201,527	21.7
31 March, 1900, to 31 March, 1901.	Land Commission,	9,012	202,306	167,118	129,735	5,628	78,300	65,186	53,692	14,640	280,606	232,304	183,427	21.0
	Civil Bill Court,	562	10,773	8,798	6,843	20	242	182	147	582	11,015	8,080	6,990	22.2
	Total,	9,574	213,079	175,916	136,578	5,648	78,542	65,368	53,839	15,222	291,621	241,284	190,417	21.1
31 March, 1901, to 31 March, 1902.	Land Commission,	8,195	177,155	146,136	115,539	3,490	52,867	43,214	35,556	11,685	230,022	189,350	151,095	20.2
	Civil Bill Court,	304	6,732	5,251	4,163	1	11	10	7	305	6,743	5,261	4,170	20.7
	Total,	8,499	183,887	151,387	119,702	3,491	52,878	43,224	35,563	11,990	236,765	194,611	155,265	20.2
31 March, 1902, to 31 March, 1903.	Land Commission,	7,099	187,214	148,115	121,830	3,498	68,273	54,793	46,239	10,597	255,487	202,908	168,069	17.2
	Civil Bill Court,	630	18,550	14,529	11,988	4	92	71	58	634	18,642	14,600	12,046	17.5
	Total,	7,729	205,764	162,644	133,818	3,502	68,365	54,864	46,297	11,231	274,129	217,508	180,115	17.2
31 March, 1903, to 31 March, 1904.	Land Commission,	7,632	256,757	194,518	162,807	3,725	65,489	51,771	43,829	11,357	322,246	246,289	206,636	16.1
	Civil Bill Court,	431	14,684	11,383	9,586	-	-	-	-	431	14,684	11,383	9,586	15.8
	Total,	8,063	271,441	205,901	172,393	3,725	65,489	51,771	43,829	11,788	336,930	257,672	216,222	16.1
31 March, 1904, to 31 March, 1905.	Land Commission,	6,059	211,134	160,944	135,209	3,913	67,188	53,704	45,160	9,972	278,322	214,648	180,369	15.9
	Civil Bill Court,	436	12,633	9,503	7,946	3	428	350	322	439	13,061	9,853	8,268	16.1
	Total,	6,495	223,767	170,447	143,155	3,916	67,616	54,054	45,482	10,411	291,383	224,501	188,637	15.9
31 March, 1905, to 31 March, 1906.	Land Commission,	4,674	151,525	116,422	98,233	2,381	39,332	31,255	26,233	7,055	190,857	147,677	124,466	15.7
	Civil Bill Court,	421	12,893	9,577	8,066	1	7	6	5	422	12,905	9,583	8,071	15.8
	Total,	5,095	164,423	125,999	106,299	2,382	39,339	31,261	26,238	7,477	203,762	157,260	132,537	15.7
31 March, 1906, to 31 March, 1907.	Land Commission,	4,206	118,298	91,748	74,814	1,635	27,927	22,071	18,576	5,841	146,225	113,819	93,390	17.9
	Civil Bill Court,	323	7,470	5,714	4,542	-	-	-	-	323	7,470	5,714	4,542	20.5
	Total,	4,529	125,768	97,462	79,356	1,635	27,927	22,071	18,576	6,164	153,695	119,533	97,932	18.1
31 March, 1907, to 31 March, 1908.	Land Commission,	3,376	97,387	74,711	60,255	1,341	19,472	15,579	12,757	4,717	116,859	90,290	73,012	19.1
	Civil Bill Court,	241	4,835	3,717	2,957	-	-	-	-	241	4,835	3,717	2,957	20.4
	Total,	3,617	102,222	78,428	63,212	1,341	19,472	15,579	12,757	4,958	121,694	94,007	75,969	19.2
31 March, 1908, to 31 March, 1909	Land Commission,	2,868	74,121	57,880	46,426	737	12,721	9,833	8,201	3,605	86,842	67,713	54,627	19.3
	Civil Bill Court,	161	3,986	2,920	2,256	1	4	3	6	162	3,990	2,923	2,262	22.6
	Total,	3,029	78,107	60,800	48,682	738	12,725	9,836	8,207	3,767	90,832	70,636	56,889	19.5
31 March, 1909, to 31 March, 1910.	Land Commission,	1,609	39,284	30,656	25,012	504	6,912	5,355	4,545	2,113	46,196	36,011	29,557	17.9
	Civil Bill Court,	92	1,632	1,289	1,004	-	-	-	-	92	1,632	1,289	1,004	22.1
	Total,	1,701	40,916	31,945	26,016	504	6,912	5,355	4,545	2,205	47,828	37,300	30,561	18.1
Totals,	Land Commission,	81,865	2,170,971	1,719,863	1,370,960	50,033	791,348	640,765	528,847	131,898	2,962,319	2,360,628	1,899,807	19.5
	Civil Bill Court,	5,555	140,382	110,971	88,716	156	2,110	1,692	1,428	5,711	142,492	112,663	90,144	20.0
	GRAND TOTAL, ..	87,420	2,311,353	1,830,834	1,459,676	50,189	793,458	642,457	530,275	137,609	3,104,811	2,473,291	1,999,951	19.5

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

TRUE VALUE OF TENANCIES.—TABLES 72 TO 75, INCLUSIVE.

Section 1, Sub-section 3.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

72.—RETURN showing the number of Originating Notices to fix the True Value of Tenancy (Form 2) lodged with the Irish Land Commission, the number of such Notices in which the True Value was fixed, the number Dismissed, Struck out, and Withdrawn, during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number in which True Value was fixed	Particulars of Holdings where True Value was fixed.			Dismissed.	Struck Out.	Withdrawn.	Total Number disposed of.
			Area.	Rent.	True Value.				
<b>ULSTER :</b>									
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Antrim, .. .. .	2	1	33 0 0	54 3 0	1,250 0 0	-	-	-	1
Armagh, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, .. .. .	-	2	5 3 17	3 10 6	60 0 0	-	-	-	2
Down, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, .. .. .	1	1	29 1 15	23 0 0	400 0 0	-	-	-	1
Monaghan, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .. .. .	3	4	68 0 32	80 13 6	1,710 0 0	-	-	-	4
<b>LEINSTER :</b>									
Carlow, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, .. .. .	1	1	15 0 23	43 0 0	255 0 0	-	-	-	1
Kildare, .. .. .	2	2	139 0 8	104 4 0	950 0 0	1	-	-	3
Kilkenny, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, .. .. .	1	1	3 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	-	-	-	1
Longford, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, .. .. .	-	1	1 0 20	1 4 0	18 0 0	-	-	-	1
Meath, .. .. .	2	1	25 1 20	27 0 0	270 0 0	-	1	-	2
Queen's, .. .. .	2	1	27 3 12	22 0 0	20 0 0	-	-	-	1
Westmeath, .. .. .	2	3	4 3 10	7 10 0	50 0 0	-	-	-	3
Wexford, .. .. .	1	1	3 0 38	3 10 0	41 0 0	-	-	-	1
Wicklow, .. .. .	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, .. .. .	14	11	219 2 11	213 8 0	1,654 0 0	1	2	-	14
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>									
Galway, .. .. .	1	1	42 0 37	18 0 0	350 0 0	-	-	-	1
Leitrim, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, .. .. .	5	2	41 2 20	6 8 8	97 0 0	-	1	-	3
Roscommon, .. .. .	5	4	65 3 23	28 14 2	540 0 0	3	-	-	7
Sligo, .. .. .	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, .. .. .	14	7	149 3 0	53 2 10	987 0 0	3	2	-	12
<b>MUNSTER :</b>									
Clare, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Kerry, .. .. .	1	1	33 0 33	10 0 0	150 0 0	-	1	-	2
Limerick, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary, .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .. .. .	2	1	33 0 33	10 0 0	150 0 0	-	4	-	5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>									
ULSTER, .. .. .	3	4	68 0 32	80 13 6	1,710 0 0	-	-	-	4
LEINSTER, .. .. .	14	11	219 2 11	213 8 0	1,654 0 0	1	2	-	14
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	14	7	149 3 0	53 2 10	987 0 0	3	2	-	12
MUNSTER, .. .. .	2	1	33 0 33	10 0 0	150 0 0	-	4	-	5
Total, .. .. .	33	23	470 2 36	337 4 4	4,501 0 0	4	8	-	35

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

TRUE VALUE OF TENANCIES.—TABLES 72 TO 75 INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

TABLE 73.—RETURN showing the number of Originating Notices to fix true value of Tenancy (Form 2) lodged with the Civil Bill Courts, the number of such Notices transferred to the Irish Land Commission, the number of cases in which the True Value was fixed, the number Dismissed, Struck Out, and Withdrawn, as notified to the Irish Land Commission during the Year ended 31st March, 1910

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number in which True Value was fixed	Particulars of Holdings in which True Value was fixed.			Transferred to Land Commission	Dismissed.	Struck Out	Withdrawn.	Total Number Disposed of
			Area.	Rent.	True Value.					
ULSTER :										
Armagh, .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
LEINSTER :										
Meath, .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

TABLE 74.—RETURN showing number of Applications for Re-hearing in Cases where the Sub-Commission fixed the True Value of a Tenancy which were lodged during the Year ended 31st March, 1910, and the number disposed of or pending, with particulars in those Cases where the Orders of the Sub-Commission were varied on Re-hearing.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications for a Re-hearing received.	Number of Cases varied on Re-hearing.	Particulars of Cases varied on Re-hearing.				Affirmed or Reversed.	Struck out or Withdrawn	Dismissed.	Pending.
			Area.	Rent.	True Value fixed by Sub-Commission.	True Value fixed on Re-hearing.				
ULSTER :										
Fermanagh, .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tyrone, .. ..	-	1	9 2 0	5 10 0	110 0 0	120 0 0	-	-	-	-
Total, .. ..	1	1	9 2 0	5 10 0	110 0 0	120 0 0	-	-	-	1
LEINSTER :										
Kildare, .. ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meath, .. ..	2	1	25 1 20	27 0 0	270 0 0	320 0 0	-	1	-	-
Total, .. ..	4	1	25 1 20	27 0 0	270 0 0	320 0 0	-	1	-	2
CONNAUGHT :										
Roscommon, .. ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total, .. ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
MUNSTER :										
Kerry, .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
SUMMARY.										
ULSTER, .. ..	1	1	9 2 0	5 10 0	110 0 0	120 0 0	-	-	-	1
LEINSTER, .. ..	4	1	25 1 20	27 0 0	270 0 0	320 0 0	-	1	-	2
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
MUNSTER, .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ..	9	2	34 3 20	32 10 0	380 0 0	440 0 0	-	2	-	7

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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TRUE VALUE OF TENANCIES—APPEALS.—TABLES 72 TO 75 INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

TABLE 75.—RETURN showing the number of Appeals against decisions of Civil Bill Courts fixing the True Value of a Tenancy which were lodged during the Year ended 31st March, 1910, and the number disposed of or pending, with particulars in those Cases where the Orders of the Civil Bill Courts were varied on Appeal.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Appeals received.	Number of Cases varied on Appeal.	Particulars of Cases varied on Appeal.				Affirmed.	Struck out or With-drawn.	Pending.
			Area.	Rent.	True Value fixed by County Court Judge.	True Value fixed on Appeal.			
CONNAUGHT :			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Mayo, .. ..	.	2	27 3 12	15 0 0	210 0 0	170 0 0	.	.	.
Total, .. ..	.	2	27 3 12	15 0 0	210 0 0	170 0 0	.	.	.
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	.	2	27 3 12	15 0 0	210 0 0	170 0 0	.	.	.

RESUMPTION OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOLDINGS.—TABLES 76 TO 79, INCLUSIVE.

Section 5.—*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.*

TABLE 76.—Showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications to the Land Commission by Landlords applying to the Court for the resumption of the whole or part of Holding (Form 27), the Number of such Applications Granted, the Number Dismissed, With-drawn, and Struck Out during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications Received.	Applications Granted	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Struck Out.	Total Number disposed of.
ULSTER :						
Fermanagh, ..	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total, .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	1
LEINSTER :						
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total, .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
CONNAUGHT :						
Galway, .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	1	4	3	—	3	10
Roscommon, ..	5	6	1	—	—	7
Sligo, .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	8	10	4	—	3	17
MUNSTER :						
Kerry, .. ..	1	—	3	—	—	3
Total, .. ..	1	—	3	—	—	3
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	10	10	9	—	3	22

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

RESUMPTION OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOLDINGS.—TABLES 76 TO 79 INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

TABLE 77.—Showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications to the Land Commission by Landlords applying to the Court for the resumption of the whole or part of Holding (Form 27), the Number of such Applications Granted, the Number Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the period from the 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received	Applications granted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Struck Out	Total Number disposed of.	Pending
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
Antrim, .. ..	36	4	18	5	9	36	—
Armagh, .. ..	3	—	2	—	1	3	—
Cavan, .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Donegal, .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Down, .. ..	11	1	4	1	5	11	—
Fermanagh, ..	9	1	5	—	3	9	—
Londonderry, ..	11	3	4	—	3	10	1
Tyrone, .. ..	11	—	7	1	3	11	—
Total, .. ..	84	9	43	7	24	83	1
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Dublin, .. ..	3	—	2	1	—	3	—
Kildare, .. ..	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Louth, .. ..	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
Meath, .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Queen's, .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Westmeath, ..	3	—	—	1	2	3	—
Wexford, .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Wicklow, .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total, .. ..	16	3	6	4	3	16	—
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. ..	8	—	5	—	—	5	3
Leitrim, .. ..	4	3	—	1	—	4	—
Mayo, .. ..	57	8	6	—	29	43	14
Roscommon, ..	24	14	1	—	—	15	9
Sligo, .. ..	5	1	1	1	1	4	1
Total, .. ..	98	26	13	2	30	71	27
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. ..	5	—	1	1	3	5	—
Cork, .. ..	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
Kerry, .. ..	9	3	4	—	1	8	1
Limerick, .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tipperary, ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total, .. ..	20	4	5	2	8	19	1
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>29</b>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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RESUMPTION OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOLDINGS—TABLES 76 TO 79 INCLUSIVE—continued.

TABLE 78.—Showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts by Landlords applying for the Resumption of the whole or part of Holding (Form 27), the Number of such Applications Transferred to the Land Commission, the Number Granted, Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications transferred to the Land Commission Court	Applications granted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Struck out	Total Number disposed of.
—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TABLE 79.—Showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts by Landlords applying for the Resumption of the whole or part of Holding (Form 27), the Number of such Applications Transferred to the Land Commission, the Number Granted, Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications transferred to the Land Commission Court.	Applications granted	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Struck out	Total Number disposed of	Pending.
<b>ULSTER :</b>								
Antrim, .. ..	3	1	1	.	.	1	3	.
Armagh, .. ..	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Down, .. ..	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh, .. ..	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	.
Tyrone, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total, .. ..	8	3	1	2	.	1	7	1
<b>LEINSTER :</b>								
Kildare, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
King's, .. ..	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
Longford, .. ..	5	.	.	4	1	.	5	.
Total, .. ..	8	.	1	6	1	.	8	.
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>								
Galway, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Total, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
<b>MUNSTER :</b>								
Clare, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cork, .. ..	8	.	2	2	.	.	4	4
Limerick, .. ..	4	1	2	.	.	.	3	1
Tipperary, .. ..	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Waterford, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total, .. ..	16	1	5	2	.	.	8	8
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. ..	8	3	1	2	.	1	7	1
LEINSTER, .. ..	8	.	1	6	1	.	8	.
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
MUNSTER, .. ..	16	1	5	2	.	.	8	8
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, .. ..	33	4	8	10	1	1	24	9

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## RESUMPTION OF HOLDINGS AT EXPIRATION OF LEASE.—TABLES 80 TO 83 INCLUSIVE

## Section 21.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

TABLE 80.—Showing by Provinces and Counties the Number of Applications to the Land Commission by Landlords to Resume Holding on expiration of Lease existing at the date of the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (Form 59), the number of such Applications Granted, the number Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Applications granted.	Dismissed	Withdrawn.	Struck Out.	Total Number Disposed.
LEINSTER : Dublin, .. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	1

TABLE 81 —Showing by Provinces and Counties the Number of Applications to the Land Commission by Landlords to Resume Holding on expiration of Lease existing at the date of the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act 1881 (Form 59), the number of such Applications Granted, the number Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the Period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Applications granted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Struck out.	Total Number disposed of.	Pending
ULSTER .							
Antrim, .. ..	40	4	15	3	18	40	.
Armagh, .. ..	3	.	.	1	2	3	.
Donegal, .. ..	2	1	1	.	.	2	.
Down, .. ..	5	2	1	.	2	5	.
Fermanagh, .. ..	4	2	.	.	2	4	.
Londonderry, .. ..	8	.	4	1	3	8	.
Monaghan, .. ..	1	.	.	.	1	1	.
Tyrone, .. ..	4	1	.	1	2	4	.
Total, .. ..	67	10	21	6	30	67	.
LEINSTER :							
Dublin, .. ..	8	1	2	.	5	8	.
Kildare, .. ..	7	.	4	1	2	7	.
Kilkenny, .. ..	2	.	1	.	1	2	.
King's, .. ..	2	.	.	1	1	2	.
Longford, .. ..	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, .. ..	1	.	1	.	1	1	.
Meath, .. ..	3	.	1	1	1	3	.
Queen's, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Westmeath, .. ..	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
Wexford, .. ..	5	.	3	2	.	5	.
Wicklow, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Total, .. ..	32	2	14	6	10	32	.
CONNAUGHT :							
Galway, .. ..	7	3	3	1	.	7	.
Mayo, .. ..	1	.	.	.	1	1	.
Sligo, .. ..	2	1	1	.	.	2	.
Total, .. ..	10	4	4	1	1	10	.
MUNSTER :							
Cork, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Kerry, .. ..	12	.	1	4	7	12	.
Limerick, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, .. ..	19	2	7	6	4	19	.
Waterford, .. ..	10	1	3	4	3	10	.
Total, .. ..	43	3	13	14	13	43	.
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	152	19	52	27	54	152	.



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

RESUMPTION OF HOLDINGS AT EXPIRATION OF LEASE.—TABLES 80 TO 83, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Section 21.—Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

TABLE 82.—Showing by Provinces and Counties the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts by Landlords to Resume Holding on expiration of Lease existing at the date of the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (Form 59), the number of such Applications transferred to the Land Commission, the number Granted, the number Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications transferred to the Land Commission Court.	Applications granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn.	Struck Out	Total Number disposed of.
—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TABLE 83.—Showing by Provinces and Counties the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts by Landlords to Resume Holding on expiration of Lease existing at the date of the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (Form 59), the number of such Applications transferred to the Land Commission, the number Granted, the number Dismissed, Withdrawn, and Struck Out during the Period from 22nd August, 1881, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications transferred to the Land Commission Court.	Applications granted.	Dismissed	With- drawn.	Struck Out	Total disposed of	Pending.
<b>ULSTER :</b>								
Antrim, .. ..	20	5	2	3	.	4	14	6
Armagh, .. ..	6	3	1	.	.	1	5	1
Cavan, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Donegal, .. ..	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Down, .. ..	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh, .. ..	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Londonderry, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tyrone, .. ..	4	.	.	1	.	2	3	1
Total, .. ..	35	9	3	5	1	8	26	9
<b>LEINSTER :</b>								
Dublin, .. ..	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.
Kildare, .. ..	6	2	.	2	.	.	4	2
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
King's, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wicklow, .. ..	5	.	2	.	.	2	4	1
Total, .. ..	16	4	3	2	.	2	11	5
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>								
Galway, .. ..	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	.
Mayo, .. ..	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Sligo, .. ..	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total, .. ..	5	4	.	.	.	1	5	.
<b>MUNSTER :</b>								
Cork, .. ..	9	.	3	3	.	.	6	3
Kerry, .. ..	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick, .. ..	5	4	.	.	.	1	5	.
Tipperary, .. ..	9	1	3	2	1	2	9	.
Total, .. ..	24	5	7	5	1	3	21	3
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. ..	35	9	3	5	1	8	26	9
LEINSTER, .. ..	16	4	3	2	.	2	11	5
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	5	4	.	.	.	1	5	.
MUNSTER, .. ..	24	5	7	5	1	3	21	3
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ..</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>17</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## DECLARING LEASES VOID.—TABLES 84 AND 85.

Section 21.—*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.\**

84.—TABLE showing the NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS to the Land Commission to declare Leases void received, with the number disposed of.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Leases declared void.	Number of Applications Dismissed or Struck out	Number of Applications Withdrawn or Compromised	Number of Applications pending
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	52	1	25	26	—
Armagh, .. .. .	10	1	9	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	10	—	7	3	—
Donegal, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Down, .. .. .	4	—	2	2	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	7	—	6	1	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	8	—	6	2	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	15	—	11	4	—
Total, .. .. .	108	2	68	38	—
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	18	2	5	11	—
Dublin, .. .. .	52	10	24	18	—
Kildare, .. .. .	68	2	47	19	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	49	—	46	3	—
King's, .. .. .	14	—	12	2	—
Longford, .. .. .	6	—	4	2	—
Louth, .. .. .	11	1	6	4	—
Meath, .. .. .	40	6	11	23	—
Queen's, .. .. .	27	—	20	7	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	7	—	5	2	—
Wexford, .. .. .	7	2	2	3	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	17	—	6	11	—
Total, .. .. .	316	23	188	105	—
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	119	1	36	82	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	5	2	1	2	—
Mayo, .. .. .	9	—	9	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	19	—	11	8	—
Sligo, .. .. .	28	2	10	16	—
Total, .. .. .	180	5	67	108	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare .. .. .	101	12	79	10	—
Cork, .. .. .	382	68	222	92	—
Kerry, .. .. .	205	6	139	60	—
Limerick, .. .. .	101	22	60	19	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	63	—	57	6	—
Waterford, .. .. .	21	1	11	9	—
Total, .. .. .	873	109	568	196	—
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b> .. .. .	<b>1,477</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>—</b>

\* The time for receiving applications under this section expired in February, 1882, and all proceedings were disposed of by 22nd August, 1888.

85.—TABLE showing number of Applications to Civil Bill Courts to declare Leases void received, with the number disposed of.\*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Leases declared void.	Number of Applications Dismissed or Struck out.	Number of Applications Withdrawn or Compromised.	Number of Applications pending
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Tyrone, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Kilkenny, .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Mayo, .. .. .	14	—	2	12	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Waterford, .. .. .	6	4	—	2	—
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—
LEINSTER, .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	14	—	2	12	—
MUNSTER, .. .. .	6	4	—	2	—
Total, .. .. .	23	4	4	15	—

\* See Note to preceding Table

COURT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION IN DUBLIN.

86.—TABLE showing the Number of Motions and Applications disposed of in Court under the Land Law (Ireland) Acts, 1881, 1887, and 1896, and the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Motions <i>ex parte</i> disposed of by Interlocutory Orders and directions	34
Motions on Notice disposed of by Interlocutory Orders and directions	42
Total, . . . . .	76
Side Bar Orders by Registrar during same period, . . . . .	522

87.—TABLE showing the number of Applications disposed of by the Court *in Chamber* under the Land Law (Ireland) Acts, 1881, 1887, and 1896, the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Land Law Acts—

Rents fixed in Leasehold cases—where parties consent, . . . . .	Nil.
Do. in cases of Yearly Tenancies, ,, (First Statutory Term), .	7
Do. do. do. .. (Second Statutory Term),	11
Do. in Appeal cases ,, . . . . .	7

Labourers Acts—

Motions disposed of by Interlocutory and Final Orders and directions, .	289
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88.—TABLE showing the proceedings under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906, from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

DISTRICT.	Number of Applications received	Number Disposed of.		Outstanding	Average Annual Rent payable to Owner by the District Council in respect of each Cottage applotment.	Compensation other than Rent awarded by Court
		Rents fixed	Withdrawn or Struck Out.			
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbeyleix, .. .. .	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ballymahon, .. .. .	28	112	—	11	1 9 2	192 0 0
Castlerahan, .. .. .	—	28	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	162	—	—	162	—	—
Kells, .. .. .	16	16	—	—	—	—
Kilbeggan, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—
Killarney, .. .. .	6	6	—	2	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—	—
Kilmacthomas, .. .. .	—	74	—	—	0 16 11	—
Tullamore, .. .. .	—	8	—	1	—	—
Total, .. .. .	213	249	—	178	—	—

89.—TABLE showing the Proceedings under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Number of Applications received.	Number disposed of.		Outstanding.	Average Annual Rent payable to the Owner by the District Council in respect of each Cottage allotment.	Compensation other than Rent awarded by Court.
		Rents fixed.	Withdrawn or struck out.			
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbeyleix, .. .. .	162	156	6	—	1 12 1	—
Ardee Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	231	226	5	—	0 16 1	808 2 0
Athlone Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	38	36	2	—	0 17 4	—
Athy Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	82	80	2	—	0 11 4	30 0 0
Baileborough, .. .. .	54	51	3	—	0 8 8	164 9 8
Ballymahon, .. .. .	370	349	10	11	1 3 10	191 10 0
Ballymore, .. .. .	156	155	1	—	0 15 6	50 0 0
Balrothery, .. .. .	37	28	9	—	0 13 7	36 0 0
Baltinaglass Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	97	92	5	—	0 14 7	3 0 0
Callan, .. .. .	56	45	11	—	0 10 0	—
Carlow, .. .. .	13	8	5	—	1 0 4	2 10 0
Carrick-on-Shannon Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	42	21	21	—	0 18 1	12 0 0
Castlecomer, .. .. .	155	152	3	—	1 2 3	12 11 6
Castlerahan, .. .. .	112	99	13	—	0 16 5	84 0 0
Celbridge Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	5	5	—	—	0 8 8	—
Cionmel No. 1, .. .. .	702	523	17	162	0 16 5	—
Cork, .. .. .	9	9	—	—	0 13 9	—
Corofin, .. .. .	10	10	—	—	0 13 2	—
Dingle, .. .. .	21	21	—	—	0 16 6	—
Dromore West, .. .. .	6	3	3	—	0 11 3	—
Dublin North, .. .. .	111	103	8	—	0 12 6	22 0 0
Dunshaughlin, .. .. .	13	13	—	—	1 1 0	—
Ennis, .. .. .	243	243	—	—	0 6 9	—
Gorey, .. .. .	136	132	4	—	1 1 5	30 0 0
Kells, .. .. .	21	21	—	—	0 16 5	—
Kilbeggan, .. .. .	175	167	6	2	0 15 10	16 0 0
Kilkenny, .. .. .	236	199	35	2	0 16 4	10 0 0
Killarney, .. .. .	440	440	—	—	0 11 8	—
Kilmacthomas, .. .. .	31	—	31	—	—	—
Kilrush, .. .. .	19	17	2	—	0 10 0	—
Kinsale, .. .. .	50	49	1	—	0 10 9	—
Lasmore, .. .. .	102	97	5	—	1 0 9	71 8 0
Louth, .. .. .	25	22	3	—	1 1 6	46 0 0
Manorhamilton, .. .. .	259	251	8	—	1 8 3	10 15 0
Meath, .. .. .	171	166	5	—	0 18 0	55 10 0
Midleton, .. .. .	46	44	2	—	0 10 9	—
Mitchekestown Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	208	158	50	—	0 11 5	11 0 0
Naas Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	143	135	8	—	0 8 7	10 0 0
New Ross Nos. 1, 2, and 3, .. .. .	140	136	4	—	1 10 6	5 6 6
Oldcastle, .. .. .	66	61	5	—	0 16 10	78 6 9
Parsonstown, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	0 15 0	—
Portumna, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	1 0 0	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	2	2	—	—	0 17 6	—
Scariff, .. .. .	33	31	2	—	0 10 6	61 10 0
Shillelagh, .. .. .	121	109	12	—	0 14 6	9 0 0
Sheveardagh, .. .. .	27	24	3	—	0 10 10	—
Shevemargy, .. .. .	152	134	18	—	0 9 11	33 5 0
Thomastown, .. .. .	280	213	67	—	0 17 1	—
Tralee, .. .. .	207	202	5	—	1 6 3	—
Trim, .. .. .	119	116	2	1	0 18 5	1 10 0
Tullamore, .. .. .	59	59	—	—	0 6 7	—
Urlingford Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	170	162	8	—	0 11 1	—
Waterford Nos. 1 and 2, .. .. .	164	161	3	—	0 10 10	18 17 0
Youghal, .. .. .						
Total, .. .. .	6,329	5,738	413	178	—	2,084 11 5

## APPEAL RETURNS.—LABOURERS' ACTS.—TABLES 90 AND 91.

90.—TABLE showing, according to Rural Districts and Counties, the Number of Appeals Lodged during the year ended 31st March, 1910, from the Decisions under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883-1906; the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

RURAL DISTRICT	County.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Struck Out.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

91.—TABLE showing, according to Rural Districts and Counties, the Number of Appeals Lodged from the passing of the Labourers Act, 1885, up to the 31st March, 1910, from Decisions under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883-1906, the Number Heard, and the Number Withdrawn.

RURAL DISTRICT.	County.	Number of Appeals Lodged.	Number Heard.	Number Withdrawn.	Number Struck Out.	Number remaining to be disposed of.
Celbridge No. 2, ..	Dublin, ..	1	1	—	—	—
North Dublin, ..	„ ..	1	1	—	—	—
Trim, ..	Meath, ..	1	—	1	—	—
Ardee No. 2, ..	„ ..	3	3	—	—	—
Tralee, ..	Kerry, ..	3	2	1	—	—
Manorhamilton, ..	Leitrim, ..	3	3	—	—	—
Oldcastle No. 1, ..	Meath, ..	2	—	2	—	—
Scariff, ..	Clare, ..	1	1	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	Kilkenny, ..	18	10	—	8	—
Naas No. 1, ..	Kildare, ..	1	1	—	—	—
Celbridge No. 1, ..	„ ..	2	2	—	—	—
Total, ..	..	36	24	4	8	—

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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APPLICATIONS TO SET ASIDE LEASES OR GRANTS.

*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, Sec. 2.*

92.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Lessee or Grantee to the Land Commission to have Lease or Grant executed since 1st January, 1869, declared void during the year ended 31st March, 1910.\*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Declared void.	Dismissed or Struck Out	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

\* The time for receiving applications under this Section expired in February, 1888.

93.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Lessee or Grantee to the Land Commission to have Lease or Grant executed since 1st January, 1869, declared void during the period from 22nd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910.\*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Declared void.	Dismissed or Struck Out.	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	27	21	4	2	—
Donegal, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Down, .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL FOR ULSTER,</b> ..	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Dublin, .. .. .	3	—	3	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL FOR LEINSTER,</b> ..	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Mayo, .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	6	—	6	—	—
<b>TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT,</b> ..	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	2	—	1	1	—
<b>TOTAL FOR MUNSTER,</b> ..	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b> ..	<b>55</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>

\* See note to preceding Table.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## APPLICATIONS TO SET ASIDE LEASES OR GRANTS.

94.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications to the Civil Bill Courts to have Lease or Grant executed since 1st January, 1869, declared void during the year ended 31st March, 1910 \*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received.	Declared void	Dismissed or struck out.	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

\* See note to Table 92.

95.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Lessee or Grantee to the Civil Bill Courts to have Lease or Grant executed since the 1st January, 1869, declared void during the period from 22nd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910 \*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received	Declared void	Dismissed or struck out	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending
ULSTER :					
Antrim, .. .. .	3	—	3	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL FOR ULSTER, ..	4	—	4	—	—
CONNAUGHT :					
Mayo, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—
TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT, ..	2	—	2	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ..	6	—	6	—	—

\* See note to Table 92.

## LESSEES DECLARED PRESENT TENANTS.

*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, Sec. 1.*

96 —TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Leaseholders to the Land Commission to be declared Tenants of present tenancies (Form 33) during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received.	Declared present Tenants	Dismissed or struck out	Withdrawn	Number of Applications pending.
CONNAUGHT :					
Mayo, ... .. .	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total, ..	1	1	—	—	—



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97.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Leaseholders to the Land Commission to be declared Tenants of present tenancies (Form 33) during the period 22nd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Declared present Tenants.	Dismissed or struck out.	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending.
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, .. .. .	191	191	—	—	—
Armagh, .. .. .	7	7	—	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	258	256	—	2	—
Donegal, .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	97	96	—	1	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	2	—	—	2	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	18	14	3	1	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	6	6	—	—	—
Total for Ulster, .. .. .	583	574	3	6	—
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. .. .	30	27	2	1	—
Dublin, .. .. .	39	36	2	1	—
Kildare, .. .. .	10	10	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	39	36	3	—	—
King's, .. .. .	6	6	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	10	10	—	—	—
Louth, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	19	18	1	—	—
Queen's, .. .. .	6	5	—	1	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	10	10	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	26	22	2	2	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	26	25	—	1	—
Total for Leinster, .. .. .	222	206	10	6	—
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. .. .	6	5	1	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Mayo, .. .. .	4	4	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	7	4	3	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught, .. .. .	18	14	4	—	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	155	148	5	2	—
Kerry, .. .. .	31	31	—	—	—
Limerick, .. .. .	53	48	2	3	—
Tipperary, .. .. .	11	10	1	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Total for Munster, .. .. .	251	238	8	5	—
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b> .. .. .	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>

98.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Leaseholders to the Civil Bill Courts to be declared Tenants of present tenancies (Form 33) during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Declared present Tenants	Dismissed or struck out.	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

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99.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Leaseholders to the Civil Bill Courts to be declared Tenants of present tenancies (Form 33) during the period 22nd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received	Declared present Tenants.	Dismissed or struck out	Withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending
CONNAUGHT :					
Mayo, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER :					
Cork, .. .. .	2	1	—	—	1
Total, .. .. .	2	1	—	—	1
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ..	3	1	1	—	1

## SURRENDER OF HOLDING BY MIDDLEMAN.—TABLES 100 TO 103 INCLUSIVE.

*Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, Sec. 8.*

100.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Middleman to the Land Commission claiming to be entitled to surrender his Holding (Form 38), during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received	Number of Applications transferred from Civil Bill Courts.	Total.	Applications granted.	Applications dismissed or struck out.	Applications withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending.
LEINSTER :							
Westmeath, ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.

101.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Middleman to the Land Commission claiming to be entitled to surrender his Holding (Form 38), during the period 22nd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received	Number of Applications transferred from Civil Bill Courts	Total.	Applications granted	Applications dismissed or struck out.	Applications withdrawn	Number of Applications pending.
ULSTER :							
Armagh, .. .. .	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Cavan, .. .. .	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Down, .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	6	—	6	4	1	1	—
LEINSTER :							
Kildare, .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total, .. .. .	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
CONNAUGHT :							
Galway, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Mayo, .. .. .	6	1	7	2	4	1	—
Total, .. .. .	8	1	9	2	5	2	—
MUNSTER :							
Clare, .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cork, .. .. .	2	1	3	—	3	—	—
Limerick, .. .. .	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Waterford, .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Total, .. .. .	7	2	9	3	5	1	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	24	3	27	10	13	4	—

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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SURRENDER OF HOLDING BY MIDDLEMAN.—TABLES 100 TO 103, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

102.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Middleman to the Civil Bill Courts claiming to be entitled to surrender his Holding (Form 38), during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications transferred to Land Commission Court.	Applications granted.	Applications dismissed or struck out	Applications withdrawn.
—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

103.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications by Middleman to the Civil Bill Courts claiming to be entitled to surrender his Holding (Form 38), during the period 22nd August, 1887, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications transferred to Land Commission Court.	Applications granted.	Applications dismissed or struck out.	Applications withdrawn.	Number of Applications pending
<b>ULSTER :</b>						
Armagh, ..	3	—	2	1	—	—
Total, ..	3	—	2	1	—	—
<b>LEINSTER :</b>						
Kildare, ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
King's, ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Queen's, ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wicklow, ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total, ..	5	—	1	2	—	2
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>						
Leitrim, ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	2	1	—	—	1	—
Total, ..	3	1	1	—	1	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>						
Clare, ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cork, ..	6	1	2	—	—	3
Limerick, ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Waterford, ..	5	1	—	—	—	4
Total, ..	13	2	3	1	—	7
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

*Advances in Cash.*

## TABLES 104 TO 107 INCLUSIVE.

104—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of loans applied for, the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage, and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications, also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon, and the Amount of Loans applied for, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

*During the eight years ended the 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans	Number of Estates embraced in Applications.	Area in Statute Measure.			Net Rent.			Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans applied for
			A.	R.	P.	£	s	d.		
<b>ULSTER.</b>										
Antrim, .. ..	2,061	57	53,565	0	32	37,296	4	2	742,559	734,708
Armagh, .. ..	1,075	26	16,796	3	20	16,310	7	1	287,028	286,304
Cavan, .. ..	1,056	61	25,831	3	10	11,685	5	1	204,146	202,810
Donegal, .. ..	813	42	33,900	0	1	13,972	5	4	261,023	258,907
Down, .. ..	644	43	15,844	3	28	15,139	8	7	290,243	286,674
Fermanagh, .. ..	1,117	36	34,843	3	15	19,423	0	11	373,777	371,661
Londonderry, .. ..	4,187	70	125,710	0	4	60,746	6	0	1,058,277	1,047,026
Monaghan, .. ..	2,111	21	37,640	2	17	32,116	16	11	546,934	540,366
Tyrone, .. ..	1,464	71	40,623	0	19	23,446	0	11	446,511	442,997
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>14,528</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>384,756</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>230,135</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,210,498</b>	<b>4,171,513</b>
<b>LEINSTER:</b>										
Carlow, .. ..	36	17	2,779	1	16	2,455	6	1	45,228	44,928
Dublin, .. ..	144	49	5,656	3	38	9,027	8	8	165,440	159,285
Kildare, .. ..	520	41	34,118	3	0	24,218	13	10	445,168	432,110
Kilkenny, .. ..	782	65	39,617	2	1	35,018	15	10	423,106	419,635
King's, .. ..	234	43	11,275	3	27	6,668	15	1	119,008	112,931
Longford, .. ..	1,228	37	26,935	3	19	17,185	18	4	276,232	274,144
Louth, .. ..	238	25	4,891	3	30	5,126	14	4	85,363	82,238
Meath, .. ..	389	59	20,865	0	37	18,076	9	10	310,817	287,378
Queen's, .. ..	597	47	26,537	3	12	20,569	14	11	360,832	352,155
Westmeath, .. ..	204	40	12,883	2	15	9,678	17	0	175,088	163,687
Wexford, .. ..	599	68	31,094	3	5	21,062	17	1	353,823	351,815
Wicklow, .. ..	91	26	6,622	0	9	4,695	17	3	83,813	78,333
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>5,062</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>223,279</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>163,785</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,843,918</b>	<b>2,758,639</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>										
Galway, .. ..	1,081	73	46,402	2	18	19,368	19	10	317,437	310,150
Leitrim, .. ..	646	30	16,383	0	10	7,117	1	0	117,603	115,420
Mayo, .. ..	611	31	17,634	2	12	9,510	11	7	162,256	158,478
Roscommon, .. ..	735	42	16,515	1	0	8,671	11	7	146,891	140,861
Sligo, .. ..	353	20	9,148	3	38	4,280	11	0	75,383	74,433
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>3,426</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>106,084</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48,948</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>819,570</b>	<b>799,342</b>
<b>MUNSTER.</b>										
Clare, .. ..	194	34	7,940	3	15	3,968	17	8	63,448	58,368
Cork, .. ..	1,575	208	100,203	3	17	69,905	7	7	1,074,929	1,060,692
Kerry, .. ..	1,379	91	74,921	1	27	40,506	3	2	661,033	660,295
Limerick, .. ..	574	85	29,888	0	17	23,622	2	10	373,840	369,608
Tipperary, .. ..	1,282	122	66,346	2	15	42,856	13	7	701,521	682,483
Waterford, .. ..	889	80	68,574	2	9	47,876	16	6	807,351	805,855
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>5,893</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>347,875</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>228,736</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,682,122</b>	<b>3,637,301</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
<b>ULSTER,</b> .. ..	<b>14,528</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>384,756</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>230,135</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,210,498</b>	<b>4,171,513</b>
<b>LEINSTER,</b> .. ..	<b>5,062</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>223,279</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>163,785</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,843,918</b>	<b>2,758,639</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT,</b> .. ..	<b>3,426</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>106,084</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48,948</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>819,570</b>	<b>799,342</b>
<b>MUNSTER,</b> .. ..	<b>5,893</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>347,875</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>228,736</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,682,122</b>	<b>3,637,301</b>
<b>Total (b),</b> .. ..	<b>28,909</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,061,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>671,605</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11,556,108</b>	<b>11,366,795</b>

(a) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agree to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or drainage charge, or other outgoing previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the tenant.

(b) In addition to the figures here given, sums amounting to £85,271 were set aside in August, 1891, to provide funds for the purchase by 270 tenants of their holdings in the Land Judge's Court. In these cases the proceedings were in the end not carried out, having either fallen through or been refused by the Land Judge, and particulars of same are not included in the above table.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 104 TO 107, INCLUSIVE.—continued.

105.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans provisionally sanctioned, the Rental and Total Purchase-money of the Holdings, and the Amount of Loans sanctioned, also the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

During the eight years ended the 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	No. of Loans.	Rent. (a)			Amount of Purchase-Money.	Amount of Loans.	No. of years Purchase of Rent.
		£	s.	d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, .. ..	1,564	28,913	1	9	570,546	565,514	19·7
Armagh, .. ..	1,004	15,629	19	5	276,059	275,495	17·6
Cavan, .. ..	981	11,275	18	7	196,173	194,839	17·3
Donegal, .. ..	681	12,811	18	6	239,012	237,462	18·6
Down, .. ..	543	12,858	3	3	243,792	239,546	18·9
Fermanagh, .. ..	1,001	18,074	15	7	347,394	345,731	19·2
Londonderry, .. ..	3,830	54,035	11	8	966,844	957,739	17·8
Monaghan, .. ..	2,024	31,160	0	3	525,507	520,867	16·8
Tyrone, .. ..	1,326	21,793	17	5	415,433	412,228	19·0
Total, .. ..	12,954	206,553	6	5	3,780,760	3,749,421	18·2
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	26	1,930	5	6	33,616	33,316	17·4
Dublin, .. ..	111	7,145	3	4	126,398	121,625	17·6
Kildare, .. ..	499	22,856	9	11	419,053	406,810	18·3
Kilkenny, .. ..	743	23,966	19	8	403,763	400,495	16·8
King's, .. ..	211	5,543	12	9	96,194	93,789	17·3
Longford, .. ..	870	12,140	13	6	189,806	188,557	15·6
Louth, .. ..	130	3,758	0	5	62,919	61,619	16·7
Meath, .. ..	360	16,662	2	7	286,631	262,133	17·2
Queen's, .. ..	467	17,107	8	2	297,243	289,668	17·3
Westmeath, .. ..	174	7,655	7	2	134,112	124,171	17·5
Wexford, .. ..	543	18,416	18	3	301,192	299,479	16·3
Wicklow, .. ..	87	4,620	18	5	81,902	76,417	17·7
Total, .. ..	4,221	141,803	19	8	2,432,829	2,358,079	17·1
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, .. ..	951	15,977	0	8	264,369	255,270	16·5
Leitrim, .. ..	539	5,964	16	0	96,623	94,620	16·1
Mayo, .. ..	524	8,198	13	11	137,599	133,753	16·7
Roscommon, .. ..	649	7,361	1	8	121,379	118,149	16·4
Sligo, .. ..	325	3,456	18	2	62,551	61,188	18·0
Total, .. ..	2,988	40,958	10	5	682,521	662,980	16·6
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, .. ..	192	3,969	6	11	62,689	55,299	15·7
Cork, .. ..	1,361	62,108	9	5	939,363	926,089	15·1
Kerry, .. ..	1,178	35,283	15	4	564,351	563,603	15·9
Limerick, .. ..	477	20,024	6	10	308,868	304,937	15·4
Tipperary, .. ..	1,146	37,993	11	11	617,680	600,381	16·2
Waterford, .. ..	850	45,985	11	0	773,773	771,747	16·8
Total, .. ..	5,204	205,365	2	2	3,266,724	3,222,056	15·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	12,954	206,553	6	5	3,780,760	3,749,421	18·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	4,221	141,803	19	8	2,432,829	2,358,079	17·1
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	2,988	40,958	10	5	682,521	662,980	16·6
MUNSTER, .. ..	5,204	205,365	2	2	3,266,724	3,222,056	15·9
Total, .. ..	25,367	594,680	18	8	10,162,834	9,992,536	17·0

(a) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Drainage Charge, or other outgoing previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 104 TO 107, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

106.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued, the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued, also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years Purchase of Rent, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

*During the eight years ended the 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.			Net Rent. (a)	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
			A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>									
Antrim, .. ..	1,564	42	42,508	3	10	28,913 1 9	570,546	565,514	19·7
Armagh, .. ..	1,004	17	16,239	0	33	15,629 19 5	276,059	275,495	17·6
Cavan, .. ..	981	49	24,207	3	38	11,275 18 7	196,173	194,839	17·3
Donegal, .. ..	681	28	29,016	3	3	12,811 18 6	239,012	237,462	18·6
Down, .. ..	543	29	13,767	0	1	12,858 3 3	243,792	239,546	18·9
Fermanagh, .. ..	1,001	28	32,341	0	24	18,074 15 7	347,394	345,731	19·2
Londonderry, .. ..	3,830	48	116,642	2	30	54,035 11 8	966,844	957,739	17·8
Monaghan, .. ..	2,024	16	36,934	0	3	31,160 0 3	525,507	520,867	16·8
Tyrone, .. ..	1,326	53	38,130	3	22	21,793 17 5	415,433	412,228	19·0
Total, .. ..	12,954	310	349,788	2	4	206,553 6 5	3,780,760	3,749,421	18·2
<b>LEINSTER:</b>									
Carlow, .. ..	26	11	2,052	2	6	1,930 5 6	33,616	33,316	17·4
Dublin, .. ..	111	35	4,518	2	1	7,145 3 4	126,398	121,625	17·6
Kildare, .. ..	499	38	31,512	0	34	22,856 9 11	419,053	406,810	18·3
Kilkenny, .. ..	743	61	38,293	1	13	23,966 19 8	403,763	400,495	16·8
King's, .. ..	211	34	8,766	3	23	5,543 12 9	96,194	93,789	17·3
Longford, .. ..	870	25	21,387	3	12	12,140 13 6	189,806	188,557	15·6
Louth, .. ..	130	17	3,483	3	7	3,758 0 5	62,919	61,619	16·7
Meath, .. ..	360	45	18,852	1	22	16,662 2 7	286,631	282,133	17·2
Queen's, .. ..	467	39	22,931	3	16	17,107 8 2	297,243	289,668	17·3
Westmeath, .. ..	174	34	10,596	3	6	7,655 7 2	134,112	124,171	17·5
Wexford, .. ..	543	57	26,822	1	20	18,416 18 3	301,192	299,479	16·3
Wicklow, .. ..	87	22	6,573	0	6	4,620 18 5	81,902	76,417	17·7
Total, .. ..	4,221	418	195,791	2	6	141,803 19 8	2,432,829	2,358,079	17·1
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>									
Galway, .. ..	951	63	40,437	0	28	15,977 0 8	264,369	255,270	16·5
Leitrim, .. ..	539	19	12,810	0	5	5,964 16 0	96,623	94,620	16·1
Mayo, .. ..	524	17	14,966	1	3	8,198 13 11	137,599	133,753	16·7
Roscommon, .. ..	649	39	14,454	0	11	7,361 1 8	121,379	118,149	16·4
Sligo, .. ..	325	14	7,633	3	10	3,456 18 2	62,551	61,188	18·0
Total, .. ..	2,988	152	90,301	1	17	40,958 10 5	682,521	662,980	16·6
<b>MUNSTER:</b>									
Clare, .. ..	192	25	8,342	0	35	3,969 6 11	62,689	55,299	15·7
Cork, .. ..	1,361	158	86,968	3	37	62,108 9 5	939,363	926,089	15·1
Kerry, .. ..	1,178	73	61,753	3	26	35,283 15 4	564,351	563,603	15·9
Limerick, .. ..	477	61	24,375	0	2	20,024 6 10	308,868	304,937	15·4
Tipperary, .. ..	1,146	83	58,951	0	38	37,993 11 11	617,680	600,381	16·2
Waterford, .. ..	850	75	66,352	3	12	45,985 11 9	773,773	771,747	16·8
Total, .. ..	5,204	475	306,744	0	30	205,365 2 2	3,266,724	3,222,056	15·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>									
ULSTER, .. ..	12,954	310	349,788	2	4	206,553 6 5	3,780,760	3,749,421	18·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	4,221	418	195,791	2	6	141,803 19 8	2,432,829	2,358,079	17·1
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	2,988	152	90,301	1	17	40,958 10 5	682,521	662,980	16·6
MUNSTER, .. ..	5,204	475	306,744	0	30	205,365 2 2	3,266,724	3,222,056	15·9
Total, .. ..	25,367	1,355	942,625	2	17	594,680 18 8	10,162,834	9,992,536	17·0

(a) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Drainage Charge or other outgoing, previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—  
Advances in Cash.

TABLES 104 TO 107, INCLUSIVE.—continued.

107.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Estates purchased by the Irish Land Commission under Section 5, with the Number of Tenants, the Acreage, Rental, Purchase-money, and Amount of Loans, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

During the eight years ended the 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Estates.	Number of Tenants.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rental.	Purchase Money.	Amount of Loans.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
<b>ULSTER :</b>						
Antrim, .. ..	1	12	680 3 34	327 2 0	5,890	5,890
Armagh, .. ..	2	52	875 1 33	485 10 4	8,088	8,088
Cavan, .. ..	6	86	1,767 0 5	975 4 5	15,028	14,425
Donegal, .. ..	1	32	675 2 20	85 13 0	1,294	1,294
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	3	74	1,196 0 20	822 16 4	14,907	14,503
Tyrone, .. ..	4	140	3,144 2 27	1,392 10 4	24,836	24,215
Total, .. ..	17	396	8,339 3 19	4,088 16 5	70,043	68,415
<b>LEINSTER :</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	1	15	272 0 26	224 9 4	3,811	3,811
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	4	102	5,313 2 2	2,867 4 7	49,443	48,672
King's, .. ..	1	6	146 0 6	93 10 0	1,688	1,643
Longford, .. ..	3	47	1,196 1 3	637 8 3	10,834	10,834
Louth, .. ..	2	69	983 2 29	914 13 5	15,554	15,554
Meath, .. ..	2	28	708 1 10	620 5 1	9,557	9,407
Queen's, .. ..	3	74	2,391 0 24	1,300 13 5	22,124	21,879
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	4	169	5,442 1 39	4,718 3 1	75,156	75,150
Wicklow, .. ..	2	10	373 2 27	291 19 0	5,540	5,540
Total, .. ..	22	520	16,827 1 6	11,668 6 2	193,707	192,490
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>						
Galway, .. ..	10	116	3,410 2 23	1,434 9 0	22,431	21,276
Leitrim, .. ..	4	232	6,305 1 34	2,508 1 3	43,002	42,659
Mayo, .. ..	5	139	3,415 3 18	1,410 2 5	22,015	22,015
Roscommon, .. ..	6	91	1,652 0 16	789 14 0	12,718	12,718
Sligo, .. ..	1	5	176 2 20	99 10 0	1,720	1,720
Total, .. ..	26	583	14,960 2 31	6,241 16 8	101,886	100,388
<b>MUNSTER :</b>						
Clare, .. ..	5	110	3,136 1 9	1,521 6 3	21,182	21,182
Cork, .. ..	7	134	6,335 2 8	3,076 5 8	42,101	40,993
Kerry, .. ..	3	39	1,653 1 2	657 19 0	9,503	9,503
Limerick, .. ..	1	6	291 1 16	185 19 6	2,715	2,715
Tipperary, .. ..	14	154	5,629 2 38	3,258 7 9	50,541	50,333
Waterford, .. ..	6	87	4,504 2 27	2,784 5 1	45,393	45,258
Total, .. ..	36	530	21,550 3 20	11,484 3 3	171,435	169,984
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	17	396	8,339 3 19	4,088 16 5	70,043	68,415
LEINSTER, .. ..	22	520	16,827 1 6	11,668 6 2	193,707	192,490
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	26	583	14,960 2 31	6,241 16 8	101,886	100,388
MUNSTER, .. ..	36	530	21,550 3 20	11,484 3 3	171,435	169,984
Total, .. ..	101	2,029	61,678 2 36	33,483 2 6	537,071	531,277

NOTE—Particulars of these Estates are included in Returns 104, 105, and 106.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.

108.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans applied for, the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon, and the Amount of Loans applied for during the period ended 31st March, 1909.

*\*During the year ended 31st March, 1910, there were no further Loans applied for in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans applied for.	Number of Estates embraced in applications.	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent.			Purchase money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans applied for.
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	£
<b>ULSTER.</b>										
Antrim, .. .. .	2,549	57	55,884	3	9	39,568	3	6	774,135	755,665
Armagh, .. .. .	881	43	10,639	0	7	7,880	19	5	133,343	131,754
Cavan, .. .. .	2,483	73	51,107	0	26	25,048	8	9	459,574	457,948
Donegal, .. .. .	1,787	58	55,454	0	2	15,490	12	5	296,837	296,208
Down, .. .. .	1,024	58	21,814	1	14	17,904	18	4	344,376	340,830
Fermanagh, .. .. .	1,389	64	36,395	3	16	16,947	16	1	321,109	309,795
Londonderry, .. .. .	1,966	100	57,873	1	27	22,984	19	8	432,433	427,818
Monaghan, .. .. .	843	52	13,963	1	26	8,234	1	7	142,793	141,973
Tyrone, .. .. .	2,971	111	82,679	0	24	34,256	9	9	634,545	630,314
Total, .. .. .	15,893	616	385,811	0	31	188,316	9	6	3,539,145	3,492,305
<b>LEINSTER :</b>										
Carlow, .. .. .	203	23	10,918	0	27	7,609	18	7	142,376	138,886
Dublin, .. .. .	66	35	4,019	1	13	4,901	17	5	90,961	83,010
Kildare, .. .. .	364	45	15,545	1	1	11,920	3	8	216,903	202,589
Kilkenny, .. .. .	1,007	85	45,784	3	21	25,447	15	11	452,736	446,308
King's, .. .. .	605	54	26,810	2	10	12,666	1	10	235,342	229,760
Longford, .. .. .	1,528	58	42,013	0	14	22,964	14	10	414,449	410,065
Louth, .. .. .	193	21	3,827	2	29	3,370	13	2	56,491	54,993
Meath, .. .. .	328	58	12,134	3	4	10,254	7	2	186,750	179,305
Queen's, .. .. .	866	44	32,313	1	13	18,391	9	1	339,747	332,812
Westmeath, .. .. .	969	58	29,294	1	0	19,389	2	3	349,898	348,802
Wexford, .. .. .	2,192	140	97,738	2	37	55,861	17	5	1,009,057	1,004,422
Wicklow, .. .. .	351	30	24,999	1	17	15,143	17	10	294,580	287,495
Total, .. .. .	8,672	651	345,399	1	26	207,921	19	2	3,789,290	3,718,447
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>										
Galway, .. .. .	2,194	119	76,300	1	34	30,259	4	4	530,576	514,411
Leitrim, .. .. .	2,927	40	60,917	3	19	22,700	10	10	410,880	410,241
Mayo, .. .. .	3,226	53	77,424	0	14	20,031	2	9	330,309	323,625
Roscommon, .. .. .	2,257	95	50,571	0	10	23,093	1	8	420,353	416,614
Sligo, .. .. .	535	35	12,993	2	23	6,027	7	6	107,851	104,755
Total, .. .. .	11,139	342	278,207	0	20	102,111	7	1	1,799,969	1,769,646
<b>MUNSTER :</b>										
Clare, .. .. .	1,278	76	58,979	1	26	21,871	18	9	363,853	359,946
Cork, .. .. .	1,973	235	104,473	0	34	58,074	3	9	982,704	965,109
Kerry, .. .. .	926	45	47,949	1	9	21,140	16	5	362,245	357,567
Limerick, .. .. .	1,489	115	63,898	1	31	44,738	12	2	761,730	753,600
Tipperary, North, .. .. .	897	73	34,568	3	35	19,062	1	0	337,671	332,212
Tipperary, South, .. .. .	1,157	108	52,102	0	3	32,176	5	8	544,647	534,965
Waterford, .. .. .	536	73	35,361	1	28	20,653	0	7	358,813	351,396
Total, .. .. .	8,256	725	397,332	3	6	217,716	18	4	3,711,663	3,654,795
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, .. .. .	15,893	616	385,811	0	31	188,316	9	6	3,539,145	3,492,305
LEINSTER, .. .. .	8,672	651	345,399	1	26	207,921	19	2	3,789,290	3,718,447
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	11,139	342	278,207	0	20	102,111	7	1	1,799,969	1,769,646
MUNSTER, .. .. .	8,256	725	397,332	3	6	217,716	18	4	3,711,663	3,654,795
Total, .. .. .	43,960	2,334	1,406,750	2	3	716,066	14	1	12,840,067	12,635,193

\* NOTE.—One previous application in Co. Londonderry for a loan of £590 was by Commissioners' Order sanctioned, and the amount issued in two moieties to separate tenants during the year. One case has therefore been added to the Number of Applications to balance.



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

109.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings, the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans sanctioned; also the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ..	9	121 18 2	2,235	2,235	18·3
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>9</b>	<b>121 18 2</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>18·3</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	—	—	—	—	—
„ South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
<b>ULSTER,</b> .. ..	<b>9</b>	<b>121 18 2</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>18·3</b>
<b>LEINSTER,</b> .. ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT,</b> .. ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>MUNSTER,</b> .. ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	<b>9</b>	<b>121 18 2</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>18·3</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

110.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings, the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans sanctioned; also the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	No. of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	No. of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>					
Antrim, .. ..	2,425	£ 38,275 1 5	£ 737,498	£ 728,920	19.2
Armagh, .. ..	811	7,351 18 6	122,746	121,323	16.6
Cavan, .. ..	2,378	24,264 13 10	436,463	434,837	17.9
Donegal, .. ..	1,634	13,781 13 9	263,033	262,439	19.0
Down, .. ..	1,002	17,597 8 6	338,532	334,986	19.2
Fermanagh, .. ..	1,317	15,836 14 10	298,568	287,304	18.8
Londonderry, .. ..	1,867	22,046 13 6	410,996	406,343	18.6
Monaghan, .. ..	825	7,901 10 10	131,871	131,101	16.6
Tyrone, .. ..	2,727	31,994 9 1	589,350	585,180	18.4
Total, .. ..	14,986	179,050 4 3	3,329,057	3,292,433	18.6
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	200	7,510 15 5	140,875	138,385	18.7
Dublin, .. ..	62	4,357 4 6	80,127	72,654	18.3
Kildare, .. ..	336	10,816 0 6	198,916	184,602	18.3
Kilkenny, .. ..	774	20,257 2 5	362,811	356,925	17.9
King's, .. ..	579	12,037 14 1	222,761	217,186	18.5
Longford, .. ..	1,460	22,460 18 0	395,022	392,248	17.6
Louth, .. ..	161	2,912 16 1	48,354	47,356	16.6
Meath, .. ..	233	8,244 9 1	150,273	142,804	18.2
Queen's, .. ..	761	15,916 15 3	288,365	282,561	18.1
Westmeath, .. ..	883	17,723 10 0	319,036	317,940	18.0
Wexford, .. ..	2,055	53,636 16 1	961,754	957,119	17.9
Wicklow, .. ..	336	14,795 12 7	282,441	276,020	19.0
Total, .. ..	7,840	190,669 14 0	3,450,735	3,385,800	18.1
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	1,991	28,530 11 9	501,810	486,308	17.5
Leitrim, .. ..	2,741	21,658 17 1	388,186	387,674	17.9
Mayo, .. ..	2,920	17,960 9 4	291,314	284,780	16.2
Roscommon, .. ..	1,987	20,842 9 9	375,557	371,971	18.0
Sligo, .. ..	519	5,905 9 4	104,265	101,816	17.6
Total, .. ..	10,158	94,897 17 3	1,661,132	1,632,549	17.5
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	1,133	20,043 12 4	333,965	330,077	16.6
Cork, .. ..	1,839	53,494 12 1	890,654	872,258	16.6
Kerry, .. ..	859	20,298 9 5	326,487	322,354	16.0
Limerick, .. ..	1,298	39,640 13 2	664,730	658,832	16.7
Tipperary North, .. ..	870	18,146 19 4	318,216	314,407	17.5
" South, .. ..	1,065	29,940 5 0	501,871	494,345	16.7
Waterford, .. ..	454	17,463 16 8	296,164	289,135	16.9
Total, .. ..	7,518	199,028 8 0	3,332,087	3,281,408	16.7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	14,986	179,050 4 3	3,329,057	3,292,433	18.6
LEINSTER, .. ..	7,840	190,669 14 0	3,450,735	3,385,800	18.1
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	10,158	94,897 17 3	1,661,132	1,632,549	17.5
MUNSTER, .. ..	7,518	199,028 8 0	3,332,087	3,281,408	16.7
Total, .. ..	40,502	663,646 3 6	11,773,011	11,592,190	17.7

NOTE—In thirty-six cases the Provisional Orders made sanctioning advances prior to 1st April, 1909, were rescinded during the year ended 31st March, 1910, and particulars of these cases have, therefore, been deducted from this return.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.

TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE—continued.

111.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued, the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ..	15	1	767 3 37	204 13 2	3,930	3,930	19·2
Monaghan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	15	1	767 3 37	204 13 2	3,930	3,930	19·2
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ South, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	2	1	431 0 4	169 15 10	3,000	3,000	17·6
Total, ..	2	1	431 0 4	169 15 10	3,000	3,000	17·6
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, ..	15	1	767 3 37	204 13 2	3,930	3,930	19·2
LEINSTER, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ..	2	1	431 0 4	169 15 10	3,000	3,000	17·6
Total, ..	17	2	1,199 0 1	374 9 0	6,930	6,930	18·5

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

112.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued, the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure		Rent		Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
			A.	R. P.	£	s. d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>									
Antrim, ..	2,425	43	52,975	0 13	38,275	1 5	737,498	728,920	19 2
Armagh, ..	811	35	10,036	2 9	7,351	18 6	122,746	121,323	16 0
Cavan, ..	2,378	67	48,554	3 22	24,264	13 10	436,463	434,837	17 9
Donegal, ..	1,634	51	52,271	0 36	13,781	13 9	263,033	262,439	19 0
Down, ..	1,002	49	21,548	2 2	17,597	8 6	338,532	334,986	19 2
Fermanagh, ..	1,317	53	34,719	1 7	15,836	14 10	298,568	287,304	18 8
Londonderry, ..	1,867	79	55,134	0 13	22,046	13 6	410,996	406,343	18 6
Monaghan, ..	825	43	13,754	3 19	7,901	10 10	131,871	131,101	16 6
Tyrone, ..	2,727	105	75,856	1 13	31,994	9 1	589,350	585,180	18 4
Total, ..	14,986	525	364,850	3 14	179,050	4 3	3,329,057	3,292,433	18 6
<b>LEINSTER:</b>									
Carlow, ..	200	23	10,909	3 27	7,510	15 5	140,875	138,385	18 7
Dublin, ..	62	32	3,448	3 27	4,357	4 6	80,127	72,654	18 3
Kildare, ..	336	36	14,133	2 23	10,816	0 6	198,916	184,602	18 3
Kilkenny, ..	774	69	39,031	2 27	20,257	2 5	362,811	356,925	17 9
King's, ..	579	53	24,410	3 22	12,037	14 1	222,761	217,186	18 5
Longford, ..	1,460	50	41,016	2 1	22,460	18 0	395,022	392,248	17 6
Louth, ..	161	19	3,390	2 1	2,912	16 1	48,354	47,356	16 6
Meath, ..	233	47	9,479	2 24	8,244	9 1	150,273	142,804	18 2
Queen's, ..	761	38	28,201	0 5	15,916	15 3	288,365	282,561	18 1
Westmeath, ..	883	51	26,430	3 12	17,723	10 0	319,036	317,940	18 0
Wexford, ..	2,055	113	94,556	2 21	53,636	16 1	961,754	957,119	17 9
Wicklow, ..	336	28	24,455	3 22	14,795	12 7	282,441	276,020	19 0
Total, ..	7,840	559	319,466	0 12	190,669	14 0	3,450,735	3,385,800	18 1
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>									
Galway, ..	1,991	115	71,836	0 0	28,530	11 9	501,810	486,308	17 5
Leitrim, ..	2,741	42	58,045	0 12	21,668	17 1	388,186	387,674	17 9
Mayo, ..	2,920	52	71,192	3 16	17,960	9 4	291,314	284,780	16 2
Roscommon, ..	1,987	75	45,090	2 25	20,842	9 9	375,557	371,971	18 0
Sligo, ..	519	32	12,767	1 36	5,905	9 4	104,265	101,816	17 6
Total, ..	10,158	316	258,932	0 9	94,897	17 3	1,661,132	1,632,549	17 5
<b>MUNSTER:</b>									
Clare, ..	1,133	66	54,655	0 25	20,043	12 4	333,965	330,077	16 6
Cork, ..	1,839	200	97,258	3 31	53,494	12 1	890,654	872,258	16 6
Kerry, ..	859	32	45,099	3 17	20,298	9 5	326,487	322,354	16 0
Limerick, ..	1,298	105	56,359	0 15	39,640	13 2	664,730	658,832	16 7
Tipperary, North, ..	870	64	32,807	2 39	18,146	19 4	318,216	314,407	17 5
" South, ..	1,065	96	48,433	3 7	29,940	5 0	501,871	494,345	16 7
Waterford, ..	454	58	28,766	0 36	17,463	16 8	296,164	289,135	16 9
Total, ..	7,518	621	363,380	3 10	199,028	8 0	3,332,087	3,281,408	16 7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>									
ULSTER, ..	14,986	525	364,850	3 14	179,050	4 3	3,329,057	3,292,433	18 6
LEINSTER, ..	7,840	559	319,466	0 12	190,669	14 0	3,450,735	3,385,800	18 1
CONNAUGHT, ..	10,158	316	258,932	0 9	94,897	17 3	1,661,132	1,632,549	17 5
MUNSTER, ..	7,518	621	363,380	3 10	199,028	8 0	3,332,087	3,281,408	16 7
Total, ..	40,502	2,021	1,306,629	3 5	663,646	3 6	11,773,011	11,592,190	17 7

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.

TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—continued.

113.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans applied for the purchase of Estates for re-sale to the Tenants under Section 5 of the Act of 1885, the number of such Estates, and the Total Acreage, and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the applications; also the Total Purchase-money and the amount of Loans applied for, during the period ended 31st March, 1902.

During the eight years ended 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Section of the Act of 1885.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans applied for.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.	Rental.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
<b>ULSTER.</b>			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Antrim, .. .. .	6	2	162 1 7	128 14 6	2,262	1,996
Armagh, .. .. .	17	3	182 0 8	69 7 4	1,196	1,196
Cavan, .. .. .	89	4	1,707 2 17	974 10 0	16,194	15,982
Donegal, .. .. .	21	1	232 0 10	185 0 0	3,446	3,346
" Congested District	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. .. .	155	4	2,655 3 24	2,519 18 6	40,933	38,787
Fermanagh, .. .. .	23	2	266 2 33	158 17 0	2,547	2,547
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	19	3	405 2 3	229 0 0	3,788	3,137
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5,612 0 22</b>	<b>4,265 7 4</b>	<b>70,366</b>	<b>66,991</b>
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
Carlow, .. .. .	4	1	523 3 34	517 0 0	8,892	8,322
Dublin, .. .. .	29	5	858 3 36	865 15 9	13,286	12,793
Kildare, .. .. .	20	2	997 1 6	625 11 0	10,849	9,389
Kilkenny, .. .. .	38	3	1,382 2 9	879 9 0	14,136	14,136
King's, .. .. .	73	7	2,848 0 20	1,515 2 11	26,565	24,314
Longford, .. .. .	180	2	5,508 3 28	2,845 13 8	48,992	48,599
Louth, .. .. .	17	1	906 1 13	882 12 8	14,671	14,659
Meath, .. .. .	41	3	1,264 1 19	842 13 6	13,802	13,802
Queen's, .. .. .	53	4	2,287 3 18	1,340 18 3	21,571	21,571
Westmeath, .. .. .	22	3	434 2 22	333 6 1	5,433	5,418
Wexford, .. .. .	99	7	3,631 0 2	2,466 7 2	43,680	43,564
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20,644 0 7</b>	<b>13,114 10 0</b>	<b>221,877</b>	<b>216,567</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
Galway, .. .. .	511	18	12,342 1 0	6,253 10 4	102,937	97,445
" Congested District, ..	138	4	2,962 0 37	970 8 6	15,162	15,107
Leitrim, .. .. .	29	2	605 3 30	268 11 6	4,435	4,392
" Congested District, ..	39	1	558 1 20	254 4 0	2,944	2,944
Mayo, .. .. .	13	1	471 2 29	145 9 0	2,697	2,697
" Congested District, ..	126	3	2,651 3 23	809 6 0	12,774	12,774
Roscommon, .. .. .	325	8	7,291 2 19	3,545 19 2	58,013	55,829
" Congested District, ..	23	3	404 3 38	148 3 2	2,318	2,318
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Congested District, ..	99	2	1,577 0 38	564 17 9	8,866	8,866
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28,866 0 34</b>	<b>12,960 9 5</b>	<b>210,146</b>	<b>202,372</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
Clare, .. .. .	72	6	3,183 3 28	1,070 9 11	16,201	16,201
Cork, .. .. .	105	14	7,078 3 26	3,996 19 10	59,343	58,911
" Congested District, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. .. .	126	6	6,112 2 26	2,894 0 3	43,059	41,537
" Congested District, ..	5	1	202 2 2	171 5 0	2,740	2,740
Limerick, .. .. .	60	10	2,453 3 19	1,926 11 11	29,724	29,724
Tipperary, North, ..	19	3	571 2 9	297 17 11	4,775	4,508
" South, .. .. .	144	14	6,589 0 34	5,552 18 10	84,406	83,426
Waterford, .. .. .	95	4	2,709 2 39	1,765 4 8	26,790	26,790
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28,902 1 23</b>	<b>17,675 8 4</b>	<b>267,038</b>	<b>263,837</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. .. .	330	19	5,612 0 22	4,265 7 4	70,366	66,991
LEINSTER, .. .. .	576	38	20,644 0 7	13,114 10 0	221,877	216,567
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	1,303	42	28,866 0 34	12,960 9 5	210,146	202,372
MUNSTER, .. .. .	626	58	28,902 1 23	17,675 8 4	267,038	263,837
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>84,024 3 6</b>	<b>48,015 15 1</b>	<b>769,427</b>	<b>749,767</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

114 —RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans provisionally sanctioned for the purchase of Estates for re-sale to the Tenants under Section 5 of the Act of 1885, the Rental and Total Purchase-money of the Holdings, and the Amount of Loans sanctioned; also the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent during the period ended 31st March, 1902.

*During the eight years ended 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Section of the Act of 1885.*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans	Rental.	Amount of Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER.</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	4	73 14 6	1,328	1,062	18·0
Armagh, .. ..	16	67 17 4	1,100	1,100	16·2
Cavan, .. ..	86	911 12 0	14,758	14,758	16·1
Donegal, .. ..	14	123 0 0	2,268	2,268	18·4
„ Congested District,	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	59	800 6 7	13,737	13,737	17·1
Fermanagh, .. ..	13	90 9 9	1,529	1,529	16·8
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	11	158 2 0	2,559	1,908	16·1
Total, .. ..	203	2,225 2 2	37,279	36,362	16·7
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	4	517 0 0	8,535	7,965	16·5
Dublin, .. ..	11	469 2 5	8,311	7,818	17·7
Kildare, .. ..	8	132 15 0	2,123	1,981	15·9
Kilkenny, .. ..	37	709 9 0	11,346	11,346	15·9
King's, .. ..	64	1,282 1 0	22,495	20,670	17·5
Longford, .. ..	168	2,673 16 8	45,976	45,822	17·1
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	41	842 13 6	13,802	13,802	16·3
Queen's, .. ..	24	603 18 6	11,272	11,272	18·6
Westmeath, .. ..	15	205 19 8	3,351	3,351	16·2
Wexford, .. ..	85	1,816 4 11	30,579	30,579	16·8
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	457	9,253 0 8	157,790	154,606	17·0
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	281	2,986 8 6	48,190	46,590	16·1
„ Congested District,	65	452 9 0	6,861	6,808	15·1
Leitrim, .. ..	21	268 19 0	4,216	4,216	15·6
„ Congested District,	39	253 1 6	2,461	2,461	9·7
Mayo, .. ..	14	145 9 0	2,697	2,697	18·5
„ Congested District,	11	49 15 8	707	707	14·2
Roscommon, .. ..	223	2,373 17 5	37,937	37,717	15·9
„ Congested District,	6	48 15 0	780	780	16·0
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
„ Congested District,	93	521 2 0	7,924	7,924	15·2
Total, .. ..	753	7,099 17 1	111,773	109,900	15·7
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	33	489 18 9	7,040	7,040	14·3
Cork, .. ..	62	1,891 3 8	28,161	27,729	14·8
„ Congested District,	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	83	1,811 11 1	26,667	25,279	14·7
„ Congested District,	3	86 5 0	1,380	1,380	16·0
Limerick, .. ..	37	1,154 3 6	18,452	18,452	15·9
Tipperary, North, .. ..	10	210 6 2	3,215	2,948	15·2
„ South, .. ..	85	3,317 4 8	49,516	48,561	14·9
Waterford, .. ..	32	1,020 2 1	15,266	15,266	14·9
Total, .. ..	345	9,980 14 11	149,697	146,655	14·9
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	203	2,225 2 2	37,279	36,362	16·7
LEINSTER, .. ..	457	9,253 0 8	157,790	154,606	17·0
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	753	7,099 17 1	111,773	109,900	15·7
MUNSTER, .. ..	345	9,980 14 11	149,697	146,655	14·9
Total, .. ..	1,758	28,558 14 10	456,539	447,523	15·9

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.

TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—continued.

115.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued for the purchase of Estates for re-sale to the Tenants under Section 5 of the Act of 1885, the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent during the period ended 31st March, 1902.

During the eight years ended 31st March, 1910, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Section of the Act of 1885.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	No. of years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER:</b>			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	4	1	93 1 23	73 14 6	1,328	1,062	18·0
Armagh, .. ..	16	1	180 1 22	67 17 4	1,100	1,100	16·2
Cavan, .. ..	86	3	1,544 0 28	911 12 0	14,758	14,758	16·1
Donegal, .. ..	14	1	186 0 9	123 0 0	2,268	2,268	18·4
Congested District,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	59	2	835 3 35	800 6 7	13,737	13,737	17·1
Fermanagh, .. ..	13	1	153 0 16	90 9 9	1,529	1,529	16·8
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	11	2	269 1 5	158 2 0	2,559	1,908	16·1
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,262 1 18</b>	<b>2,225 2 2</b>	<b>37,279</b>	<b>36,362</b>	<b>16·7</b>
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	4	1	523 2 34	517 0 0	8,535	7,965	16·5
Dublin, .. ..	11	2	323 3 14	469 2 5	8,311	7,818	17·7
Kildare, .. ..	8	1	233 0 31	132 15 0	2,123	1,981	15·9
Kilkenny, .. ..	37	2	1,224 1 17	709 9 0	11,346	11,346	15·9
King's, .. ..	64	5	2,361 0 16	1,282 1 0	22,495	20,670	17·5
Longford, .. ..	168	2	5,378 2 19	2,673 16 8	45,976	45,822	17·1
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	41	3	1,268 3 13	842 13 6	13,802	13,802	16·3
Queen's, .. ..	24	1	1,079 3 30	603 18 6	11,272	11,272	18·6
Westmeath, .. ..	15	2	284 0 27	205 19 8	3,351	3,351	16·2
Wexford, .. ..	85	5	2,876 2 26	1,816 4 11	30,579	30,579	16·8
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15,554 1 27</b>	<b>9,253 0 8</b>	<b>157,790</b>	<b>154,606</b>	<b>17·0</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, .. ..	281	11	6,174 1 34	2,986 8 6	48,190	46,590	16·1
Congested District,	65	3	1,063 2 36	452 9 0	6,861	6,808	15·1
Leitrim, .. ..	21	2	585 0 19	268 19 0	4,216	4,216	15·6
Congested District,	39	1	555 3 2	253 1 6	2,461	2,461	9·7
Mayo, .. ..	14	1	471 2 29	145 9 0	2,697	2,697	18·5
Congested District,	11	1	93 1 17	49 15 8	707	707	14·2
Roscommon, .. ..	223	7	4,921 0 27	2,373 17 5	37,937	37,717	15·9
Congested District,	6	1	130 3 31	48 15 0	780	780	16·0
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congested District,	93	2	1,472 0 11	521 2 0	7,924	7,924	15·2
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15,468 1 6</b>	<b>7,099 17 1</b>	<b>111,773</b>	<b>109,900</b>	<b>15·7</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, .. ..	33	4	1,623 3 9	489 18 9	7,040	7,040	14·3
Cork, .. ..	62	8	3,465 3 27	1,891 3 8	28,161	27,729	14·8
Congested District,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	83	3	3,547 1 6	1,811 11 1	26,667	25,279	14·7
Congested District,	3	1	89 3 31	86 5 0	1,380	1,380	16·0
Limerick, .. ..	37	5	1,339 3 20	1,154 3 6	18,452	18,452	15·9
Tipperary, North, .. ..	10	3	364 3 24	210 6 2	3,215	2,948	15·2
South, .. ..	85	8	3,953 2 15	3,317 4 8	49,516	48,561	14·9
Waterford, .. ..	32	3	1,749 1 22	1,020 2 1	15,266	15,266	14·9
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16,134 2 34</b>	<b>9,980 14 11</b>	<b>149,697</b>	<b>146,655</b>	<b>14·9</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
<b>ULSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,262 1 18</b>	<b>2,225 2 2</b>	<b>37,279</b>	<b>36,362</b>	<b>16·7</b>
<b>LEINSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15,554 1 27</b>	<b>9,253 0 8</b>	<b>157,790</b>	<b>154,606</b>	<b>17·0</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT, .. ..</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15,468 1 6</b>	<b>7,099 17 1</b>	<b>111,773</b>	<b>109,900</b>	<b>15·7</b>
<b>MUNSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16,134 2 34</b>	<b>9,980 14 11</b>	<b>149,697</b>	<b>146,655</b>	<b>14·9</b>
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>50,419 3 5</b>	<b>28,558 14 10</b>	<b>456,539</b>	<b>447,523</b>	<b>15·9</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—*continued*

116.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued under Section 40 of the Act of 1896, the Number of such Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans issued, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1909.

*During the year ended 31st March, 1910, there were no further advances in Guaranteed Land Stock under this Section of the Act of 1896*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.			Rental.	Price fixed by the Land Judge.	Portion of price paid in cash by the Tenants.	Amount of Loans in Guaranteed Land Stock	Number of years Purchase of Rent.	
			A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
<b>ULSTER.</b>											
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Armagh, ..	376	4	3,323	0	14	1,551	8	26,300	794	25,506	17·0
Cavan, ..	138	7	2,616	2	16	1,205	3	20,653	485	20,168	17·1
Donegal, ..	86	2	2,083	2	20	695	17	12,534	783	11,751	18·0
Down, ..	27	4	1,056	2	33	698	10	14,120	1,235	12,885	20·2
Fermanagh, ..	39	2	1,302	2	23	803	0	15,362	632	14,730	19·1
Londonderry, ..	21	1	319	0	17	145	17	2,986	166	2,820	20·4
Monaghan, ..	266	8	4,887	2	34	2,711	0	42,816	1,339	41,477	15·7
Tyrone, ..	218	5	6,713	3	21	2,773	13	52,922	2,521	50,401	19·0
Total, ..	1,171	33	22,303	1	18	10,584	9	187,783	7,955	179,828	17·7
<b>LEINSTER :</b>											
Carlow, ..	43	3	1,100	2	33	650	16	11,280	650	10,630	17·3
Dublin, ..	45	5	709	0	13	945	11	17,156	280	16,876	18·1
Kildare, ..	22	2	341	2	33	161	18	3,067	98	2,969	18·9
Kilkenny, ..	75	7	3,991	2	1	2,611	17	48,166	4,470	43,696	18·4
King's, ..	22	2	604	1	1	317	12	5,918	788	5,130	18·6
Longford, ..	4	1	149	0	6	93	0	1,934	54	1,880	20·7
Louth, ..	53	5	1,511	1	17	1,287	10	22,208	3,042	19,166	17·2
Meath, ..	79	8	2,993	3	16	2,868	13	51,560	6,977	44,583	17·9
Queen's, ..	79	7	2,959	3	32	1,964	7	34,800	2,628	32,172	17·7
Westmeath, ..	29	2	684	2	31	493	3	9,950	398	9,552	20·1
Wexford, ..	201	8	6,820	2	34	3,695	0	71,026	2,706	68,320	19·2
Wicklow, ..	68	4	2,831	2	29	1,903	3	33,994	2,630	31,364	17·8
Total, ..	720	54	24,698	2	6	16,992	14	311,059	24,721	286,338	18·3
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>											
Galway, ..	654	23	15,351	3	4	6,421	15	113,744	4,942	108,802	17·7
Leitrim, ..	70	3	1,027	3	32	308	16	4,999	52	4,947	16·1
Mayo, ..	188	7	3,404	2	8	1,416	9	23,452	1,056	22,396	16·5
Roscommon, ..	222	10	4,409	0	30	1,630	1	28,913	1,468	27,445	17·7
Sligo, ..	165	4	3,631	0	38	1,483	18	25,936	442	25,494	17·4
Total, ..	1,299	47	27,824	2	32	11,261	1	197,044	7,960	189,084	17·4
<b>MUNSTER :</b>											
Clare, ..	330	17	9,352	1	9	4,525	15	75,612	4,374	71,238	16·7
Cork, ..	302	24	19,002	2	6	8,457	6	151,694	7,271	144,423	17·9
Kerry, ..	208	14	5,895	3	5	2,962	2	49,261	2,114	47,147	16·6
Limerick, ..	163	14	5,200	2	10	3,771	1	65,399	3,658	61,741	17·3
Tipperary, North, ..	46	4	1,629	3	29	926	12	15,210	1,840	13,370	16·4
Tipperary, South, ..	127	13	5,105	2	12	3,357	4	61,022	1,743	59,279	18·1
Waterford, ..	202	7	4,540	1	7	3,138	0	56,462	2,861	53,601	17·9
Total, ..	1,378	93	50,726	3	38	27,138	2	474,660	23,861	450,799	17·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>											
ULSTER, ..	1,171	33	22,303	1	18	10,584	9	187,783	7,955	179,828	17·7
LEINSTER, ..	720	54	24,698	2	6	16,992	14	311,059	24,721	286,338	18·3
CONNAUGHT, ..	1,299	47	27,824	2	32	11,261	1	197,044	7,960	189,084	17·4
MUNSTER, ..	1,378	93	50,726	3	38	27,138	2	474,660	23,861	450,799	17·4
Total, ..	4,568	227	125,553	2	14	65,976	7	1,170,546	64,497	1,106,049	17·7

NOTE—As several of the Estates comprised in Requests issued under the 40th Section are situate in more than one county, the number of Estates given in this Return differs from the figure set out at page 6 of the Report where the number of Estates given agrees with the number of Requests issued.



PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

TABLES 108 TO 117, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

117.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Advances made to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland for the purchase of Estates, pursuant to Section 43 of the Act of 1896, the Number of such Estates in respect of which the Advances have been issued; also the Amount of Advances obtained from Land Commission, under the above Statute, or for the redemption of superior interests under Section 2 of the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1899, during the period from 5th August, 1906, to 31st March, 1904.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number.	Number of Estates.	Advance.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			£
Donegal (C.D.), .. ..	7	4	19,873
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	7	4	19,873
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>			
Galway (C.D.), .. ..	12	9	31,031
Mayo (C.D.), .. ..	35	23	348,762
Roscommon (C.D.), .. ..	3	2	98,607
Sligo (C.D.), .. ..	1	1	4,524
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	51	35	482,924
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
<b>ULSTER,</b> .. ..	7	4	19,873
<b>CONNAUGHT,</b> .. ..	51	35	482,924
<b>Total,</b> .. ..	58	39	502,797

NOTE.—Since the 1st April, 1904, there has been no further advance in Guaranteed Land Stock under the above Sections of the Acts of 1896 and 1899.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

## TABLES 118 TO 121, INCLUSIVE.

118.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications received by the Irish Land Commission under the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, during the year ended 31st March, 1910, together with the number of such cases in which Consents have or have not been received.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received under Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.	Number of Cases in which Grantor or Lessor consented to Redemption.	*Number of Cases in which Grantor or Lessor did not consent to Redemption.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, .. .. .	3	—	4
Armagh, .. .. .	4	—	4
Cavan, .. .. .	—	—	—
Donegal, .. .. .	2	—	2
Down, .. .. .	4	—	4
Fermanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. .. .	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	13	—	14
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, .. .. .	—	—	—
Dublin, .. .. .	1	—	—
Kildare, .. .. .	2	—	3
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—
Longford, .. .. .	1	—	1
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—
Meath, .. .. .	1	—	—
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	5	—	4
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>			
Galway, .. .. .	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. .. .	1	—	1
Mayo, .. .. .	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. .. .	—	—	—
Sligo, .. .. .	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	1	—	1
<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Clare, .. .. .	1	—	1
Cork, .. .. .	5	—	4
Kerry, .. .. .	—	—	—
Limerick, .. .. .	1	—	1
Tipperary, .. .. .	1	—	1
Waterford, .. .. .	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	8	—	7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, .. .. .	13	—	14
LEINSTER, .. .. .	5	—	4
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	1	—	1
MUNSTER, .. .. .	8	—	7
Total, .. .. .	27	—	26
<i>During year ended 31 March, 1909,</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>35</i>

\* These figures are included in Tables 1 and 2.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

TABLES 118 TO 121, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

119.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Applications received by the Irish Land Commission under the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, during the period from 5th August, 1891, to 31st March, 1910, together with the number of such cases in which Consents have or have not been received.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Applications received under Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, to 31st March, 1910	Number of Cases in which Grantor or Lessor consented to Redemption.	*Number of Cases in which Grantor or Lessor did not consent to Redemption.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			
Antrim, .. .. .	106	40	66
Armagh, .. .. .	330	23	307
Cavan, .. .. .	17	1	16
Donegal, .. .. .	41	1	40
Down, .. .. .	173	15	157
Fermanagh, .. .. .	45	10	35
Londonderry, .. .. .	39	4	35
Monaghan, .. .. .	37	3	34
Tyrone, .. .. .	88	3	85
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>775</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>			
Carlow, .. .. .	19	1	18
Dublin, .. .. .	84	10	73
Kildare, .. .. .	38	2	36
Kilkenny, .. .. .	39	—	39
King's, .. .. .	44	4	40
Longford, .. .. .	8	—	8
Louth, .. .. .	24	1	23
Meath, .. .. .	44	4	39
Queen's, .. .. .	36	4	32
Westmeath, .. .. .	28	2	26
Wexford, .. .. .	54	1	53
Wicklow, .. .. .	32	4	28
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>415</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>			
Galway, .. .. .	19	3	16
Leitrim, .. .. .	17	3	14
Mayo, .. .. .	2	—	2
Roscommon, .. .. .	5	—	5
Sligo, .. .. .	15	1	14
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>			
Clare, .. .. .	15	3	12
Cork, .. .. .	305	25	279
Kerry, .. .. .	9	—	9
Limerick, .. .. .	43	3	39
Tipperary, .. .. .	73	9	64
Waterford, .. .. .	11	5	6
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
ULSTER, .. .. .	876	100	775
LEINSTER, .. .. .	450	33	415
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	58	7	51
MUNSTER, .. .. .	456	45	409
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,650</b>

\* These figures are included in Tables 1 and 2.

NOTE.—In 5 cases the period within which the Grantor or Lessor could consent to the redemption of the Rent had not expired by the 31st March, 1910.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*TABLES 118 TO 121, INCLUSIVE.—*continued.*

120—TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Consents to Redemption in which the Prices have been fixed, the Number of Estates embraced in such Consents, the Acreage, and Rent of the Holdings in respect of which the Prices have been fixed; also the Total Prices fixed and the Amount of Loans sanctioned, and the number of Years of Price on Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

*During the year ended the 31st March, 1910, there was no further advance in Guaranteed Land Stock sanctioned under above Act.*

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Price Fixed.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	No of Years of Price on Rent
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, ..	29	9	1,279 0 4	1,553 8 4	23,277	22,302	14·9
Armagh, ..	9	4	199 3 22	247 1 9	3,750	3,750	15·1
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	1	1	28 0 25	24 0 0	480	480	20 0
Down, ..	7	2	156 1 38	180 7 10	2,800	2,742	16 0
Fermanagh, ..	8	2	124 3 13	65 6 6	1,150	1,150	17·6
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	1	1	87 2 24	81 3 4	900	900	11·0
Tyrone, ..	1	1	210 0 30	204 13 4	3,750	3,000	18 3
Total, ..	56	20	2,086 0 36	2,356 1 1	36,197	34,384	15 3
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	7	7	420 0 25	984 11 2	15,362	11,324	15·6
Kildare, ..	1	1	84 1 23	70 0 0	1,325	1,325	18·9
Kilkenny, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ..	2	2	216 2 14	263 16 0	3,700	3,600	14·0
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, ..	1	1	124 0 7	184 17 6	2,200	2,200	11·8
Westmeath, ..	1	1	166 3 14	161 16 2	2,800	2,800	17·3
Wexford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ..	1	1	59 1 14	40 0 0	560	420	14·0
Total, ..	13	13	1,071 1 17	1,705 0 10	25,947	21,669	15·2
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, ..	2	2	412 1 8	239 4 7	3,360	3,360	14 0
Letchum, ..	1	1	40 3 8	28 0 2	580	580	20·7
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	3	3	453 0 16	267 4 9	3,940	3,940	14·7
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, ..	1	1	191 0 3	181 10 0	2,200	2,200	12·1
Cork, ..	17	17	2,185 1 16	2,205 14 7	33,695	30,540	15 2
Kerry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	5	3	195 3 33	138 2 4	2,150	2,080	15·5*
Tipperary, South, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	3	2	273 2 20	511 10 4	6,000	3,581	11·7
Total, ..	26	23	2,845 3 32	3,036 17 3	44,045	38,401	14·5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, ..	56	20	2,086 0 36	2,356 1 1	36,197	34,384	15 3
LEINSTER, ..	13	13	1,071 1 17	1,705 0 10	25,947	21,669	15·2
CONNAUGHT, ..	3	3	453 0 16	267 4 9	3,940	3,940	14·7
MUNSTER, ..	26	23	2,845 3 32	3,036 17 3	44,045	38,401	14·5
Total, ..	98	59	6,456 2 21	7,365 3 11	110,129	98,394	14 9

NOTE.—The particulars of these cases are included in Returns 108 and 110.

\*In one case included here, in which the price was fixed at £70, there was no advance, the price having been paid in cash by the Tenant.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.

TABLES 118 TO 121, INCLUSIVE—continued.

121.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued in respect of Holdings for which Redemption Prices have been fixed, the Number of Estates, the Acreage and Rental of the Holdings; also the Prices fixed and the Amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1909.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1910, there was no further advance in Guaranteed Land Stock sanctioned under above Act.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Price Fixed.	Amount of Loans issued	Number of years Purchase of Rent.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, ..	29	9	1,279 0 4	1,553 8 4	23,277	22,362	14·9
Armagh, ..	9	4	199 3 22	249 1 9	3,750	3,750	15·0
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	1	1	28 0 25	24 0 0	480	480	20·0
Down, ..	7	2	156 1 38	180 7 10	2,890	2,742	16·0
Fermanagh, ..	8	2	124 3 13	65 6 6	1,150	1,150	17·6
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	1	1	87 2 24	81 3 4	900	900	11·0
Tyrone, ..	1	1	210 0 30	204 13 4	3,750	3,000	18·3
Total, ..	56	20	2,086 0 36	2,358 1 1	36,197	34,384	15·3
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	7	7	420 0 25	984 11 2	15,362	11,324	15·6
Kildare, ..	1	1	84 1 23	70 0 0	1,325	1,325	18·9
Kilkenny, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ..	2	2	216 2 14	263 16 0	3,700	3,600	14·0
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, ..	1	1	124 0 7	184 17 6	2,200	2,200	11·8
Westmeath, ..	1	1	166 3 14	161 16 2	2,800	2,800	17·3
Wexford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ..	1	1	59 1 14	40 0 0	560	420	14·0
Total, ..	13	13	1,071 1 17	1,705 0 10	25,947	21,669	15·2
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, ..	2	2	412 1 8	239 4 7	3,360	3,360	14·0
Leitrim, ..	1	1	40 3 8	28 0 2	580	580	20·7
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	3	3	453 0 16	267 4 9	3,940	3,940	14·7
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, ..	1	1	191 0 3	181 10 0	2,200	2,200	12·1
Cork, ..	17	17	2,185 1 16	2,205 14 7	33,695	30,540	15·2
Kerry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	4	2	193 1 23	133 10 0	2,080	2,080	15·5
South, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	3	2	273 2 20	511 10 4	6,000	3,581	11·7
Total, ..	25	22	2,843 1 22	3,032 4 11	43,975	38,401	14·5
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, ..	56	20	2,086 0 36	2,358 1 1	36,197	34,384	15·3
LEINSTER, ..	13	13	1,071 1 17	1,705 0 10	25,947	21,669	15·2
CONNAUGHT, ..	3	3	453 0 16	267 4 9	3,940	3,940	14·7
MUNSTER, ..	25	22	2,843 1 22	3,032 4 11	43,975	38,401	14·5
Total, ..	97	58	6,454 0 11	7,362 11 7	110,059	98,394	14·9

NOTE.—The particulars of these cases are included in Return 112.

P

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891, 1896.

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

122.—SUMMARY of Returns 108, 113, and 116, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans applied for, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon, and the Amount of Loans applied for during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.		Rent.			Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans applied for.
		A.	R. P.	£	s.	d.		
<b>ULSTER:</b>								
Antrim, .. .. .	2,555	56,047	0 16	39,696	18 0	776,397	757,661	
Armagh, .. .. .	1,274	14,144	0 29	9,501	14 11	160,929	158,546	
Cavan, .. .. .	2,710	55,431	1 19	27,228	2 4	496,421	494,098	
Donegal, .. .. .	1,894	57,769	2 32	16,371	9 5	312,817	311,305	
Down, .. .. .	1,206	25,526	3 31	21,123	6 10	399,429	392,502	
Fermanagh, .. .. .	1,451	37,965	0 32	17,909	13 7	339,018	327,072	
Londonderry, .. .. .	1,987	58,192	2 4	23,130	16 8	435,419	430,634	
Monaghan, .. .. .	1,109	18,851	0 20	10,945	1 7	185,609	183,450	
Tyrone, .. .. .	3,208	89,798	2 8	37,259	2 10	691,255	683,852	
Total, .. .. .	17,394	413,726	2 31	203,166	6 2	3,797,294	3,739,124	
<b>LEINSTER:</b>								
Carlow, .. .. .	250	12,542	3 14	8,777	14 11	162,548	157,838	
Dublin, .. .. .	140	5,587	1 22	6,713	5 0	121,403	112,679	
Kildare, .. .. .	406	16,884	1 0	12,707	12 10	230,819	214,947	
Kilkenny, .. .. .	1,120	51,158	3 31	28,939	1 11	515,038	504,140	
King's, .. .. .	700	30,262	3 31	14,498	16 10	267,825	259,234	
Longford, .. .. .	1,712	47,671	0 8	25,903	8 6	465,375	460,514	
Louth, .. .. .	263	6,245	1 19	5,540	15 10	93,370	88,818	
Meath, .. .. .	448	16,392	3 39	13,965	14 7	252,112	237,690	
Queen's, .. .. .	998	37,561	0 23	21,696	14 9	396,118	386,555	
Westmeath, .. .. .	1,020	30,413	2 13	20,215	11 9	365,281	363,772	
Wexford, .. .. .	2,492	108,190	1 33	62,023	5 1	1,123,763	1,116,306	
Wicklow, .. .. .	419	27,831	0 6	17,047	1 2	328,574	318,859	
Total, .. .. .	9,968	390,741	3 39	238,029	3 2	4,322,226	4,221,352	
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>								
Galway, .. .. .	3,497	106,956	2 35	43,904	19 0	762,419	735,765	
Leitrim, .. .. .	3,065	63,110	0 21	23,532	3 3	423,258	422,524	
Mayo, .. .. .	3,553	83,952	0 34	22,402	6 9	369,232	361,492	
Roscommon, .. .. .	2,827	62,676	3 17	28,417	5 1	509,597	502,206	
Sligo, .. .. .	799	18,202	0 19	8,076	3 11	142,653	139,115	
Total, .. .. .	13,741	334,898	0 6	126,332	18 0	2,207,159	2,161,102	
<b>MUNSTER:</b>								
Clare, .. .. .	1,680	71,515	2 23	27,468	3 8	455,666	447,385	
Cork, .. .. .	2,380	130,554	2 26	70,528	9 7	1,193,741	1,168,443	
Kerry, .. .. .	1,265	60,160	1 2	27,168	4 3	457,305	448,991	
Limerick, .. .. .	1,712	71,552	3 20	50,436	5 10	856,853	845,065	
Tipperary, North, .. .. .	962	36,770	1 33	20,286	11 8	357,056	350,090	
" South, .. .. .	1,428	63,796	3 9	41,086	9 0	690,075	677,670	
Waterford, .. .. .	833	42,611	1 34	25,556	5 3	442,065	431,787	
Total, .. .. .	10,260	476,962	0 27	262,530	9 3	4,453,361	4,369,431	
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. .. .	17,394	413,726	2 31	203,166	6 2	3,797,294	3,739,124	
LEINSTER, .. .. .	9,968	390,741	3 39	238,029	3 2	4,322,226	4,221,352	
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	13,741	334,898	0 6	126,332	18 0	2,207,159	2,161,102	
MUNSTER, .. .. .	10,260	476,962	0 27	262,530	9 3	4,453,361	4,369,431	
Total, .. .. .	51,363	1,616,328	3 23	830,058	16 7	14,780,040	14,491,009	

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

109

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1896.

Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.

123. —SUMMARY of Returns 110, 114, and 116 showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings, the Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	2,429	33,348 15 11	738,826	729,982	19·2
Armagh, .. ..	1,203	8,971 4 0	150,236	148,019	16·7
Cavan, .. ..	2,602	26,381 9 5	471,874	469,763	17·8
Donegal, .. ..	1,734	14,600 10 9	277,835	276,458	19·0
Down, .. ..	1,088	19,036 5 1	366,389	361,608	19·1
Fermanagh, .. ..	1,369	16,730 5 1	315,459	303,563	18·8
Londonderry, .. ..	1,888	22,192 10 6	413,982	409,163	18·6
Monaghan, .. ..	1,031	10,612 10 10	174,687	172,578	16·4
Tyrone, .. ..	2,956	34,926 4 2	644,831	637,489	18·4
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>16,360</b>	<b>191,859 15 9</b>	<b>3,554,119</b>	<b>3,508,623</b>	<b>18·5</b>
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	247	8,678 11 9	160,690	156,980	18·5
Dublin, .. ..	118	5,771 18 9	105,594	97,348	18·2
Kildare, .. ..	366	11,110 13 8	204,106	189,552	18·3
Kilkenny, .. ..	886	23,578 8 0	422,323	411,967	17·9
King's, .. ..	665	13,637 7 2	251,174	242,986	18·4
Longford, .. ..	1,632	25,227 14 8	442,932	439,950	17·6
Louth, .. ..	214	4,200 6 1	70,562	66,522	16·7
Meath, .. ..	253	11,955 16 6	215,635	201,189	18·0
Queen's, .. ..	864	18,485 1 2	334,437	326,005	18·0
Westmeath, .. ..	927	18,422 13 1	332,337	330,843	18·0
Wexford, .. ..	2,341	59,148 1 6	1,063,359	1,056,018	17·9
Wicklow, .. ..	404	16,698 15 11	316,435	307,384	18·9
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>216,915 8 8</b>	<b>3,919,584</b>	<b>3,826,744</b>	<b>18·1</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. ..	2,991	38,391 5 1	670,605	648,508	17·4
Leitrim, .. ..	2,871	22,489 14 6	399,862	399,298	17·7
Mayo, .. ..	3,133	19,572 3 0	318,170	310,580	16·3
Roscommon, .. ..	2,438	24,895 3 3	443,187	437,913	17·8
Sligo, .. ..	777	7,910 10 0	138,125	135,234	17·4
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>12,210</b>	<b>113,258 15 10</b>	<b>1,969,949</b>	<b>1,931,533</b>	<b>17·3</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. ..	1,496	25,059 6 1	416,617	408,355	16·6
Cork, .. ..	2,203	63,843 1 9	1,070,509	1,044,410	16·7
Kerry, .. ..	1,153	25,158 8 1	403,795	396,160	16·0
Limerick, .. ..	1,498	44,565 18 5	748,581	739,025	16·7
Tipperary, North, .. ..	926	19,283 18 3	336,641	330,725	17·5
" South, .. ..	1,277	36,614 14 2	612,409	602,185	16·7
Waterford, .. ..	688	21,621 18 9	367,892	358,002	17·0
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>9,241</b>	<b>236,147 5 6</b>	<b>3,956,444</b>	<b>3,878,862</b>	<b>16·7</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	16,360	191,859 15 9	3,554,119	3,508,623	18·5
LEINSTER, .. ..	9,017	216,915 8 8	3,919,584	3,826,744	18·1
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	12,210	113,258 15 10	1,969,949	1,931,533	17·3
MUNSTER, .. ..	9,241	236,147 5 6	3,956,444	3,878,862	16·7
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>46,828</b>	<b>758,181 5 9</b>	<b>13,400,096</b>	<b>13,145,762</b>	<b>17·7</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1896

*Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock.*

124.—SUMMARY of Returns 112, 115, and 116, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans issued, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent			Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
		A	R	P.	£	s.	d.			
<b>ULSTER:</b>										
Antrim, .. ..	2,429	53,068	1	36	38,348	15	11	738,826	729,982	19·2
Armagh, .. ..	1,203	13,540	0	5	8,971	4	0	150,236	148,019	16·7
Cavan, .. ..	2,602	52,715	2	26	26,381	9	5	471,874	469,763	17·8
Donegal, .. ..	1,734	54,540	3	25	14,600	10	9	277,835	276,458	19·0
Down, .. ..	1,088	23,441	0	30	19,096	5	1	366,389	361,608	19·1
Fermanagh, ..	1,369	36,175	0	6	16,730	5	1	315,459	303,563	18·8
Londonderry, ..	1,888	55,453	0	30	22,192	10	6	413,982	409,163	18·6
Monaghan, ..	1,091	18,642	2	13	10,612	10	10	174,687	172,578	16·4
Tyrone, .. ..	2,956	82,839	1	39	34,926	4	2	644,831	637,489	18·4
Total, .. ..	16,360	390,416	2	10	191,859	15	9	3,554,119	3,508,623	18·5
<b>LEINSTER:</b>										
Carlow, .. ..	247	12,534	1	14	8,678	11	9	160,690	156,980	18·5
Dublin, .. ..	118	4,481	3	14	5,771	18	9	105,594	97,348	18·2
Kildare, .. ..	366	14,708	2	7	11,110	13	8	204,106	189,552	18·3
Kilkenny, .. ..	886	44,247	2	5	23,578	8	5	422,323	411,967	17·9
King's, .. ..	665	27,376	0	39	13,637	7	2	251,174	242,986	18·4
Longford, .. ..	1,632	46,544	0	26	25,227	14	8	442,932	439,950	17·6
Louth, .. ..	214	4,901	3	18	4,200	6	1	70,562	66,522	16·7
Meath, .. ..	353	13,742	1	13	11,955	16	6	215,635	201,189	18·0
Queen's, .. ..	864	32,240	3	27	13,485	1	2	334,437	326,005	18·0
Westmeath, ..	927	27,399	2	30	18,422	13	1	332,337	330,843	18·0
Wexford, .. ..	2,341	104,254	0	1	59,148	1	6	1,063,359	1,056,018	17·9
Wicklow, .. ..	404	27,287	2	11	16,698	15	11	316,435	307,384	18·9
Total, .. ..	9,017	359,719	0	5	216,915	8	8	3,919,584	3,826,744	18·1
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>										
Galway, .. ..	2,991	94,425	3	34	38,391	5	1	670,605	648,508	17·4
Leitrim, .. ..	2,871	60,213	3	25	22,489	14	6	399,862	399,298	17·7
Mayo, .. ..	3,133	75,162	1	30	19,572	3	0	318,170	310,580	16·3
Roscommon, ..	2,438	54,551	3	33	24,895	3	3	443,187	437,913	17·8
Shgo, .. ..	777	17,870	3	5	7,910	10	0	138,125	135,234	17·4
Total, .. ..	12,210	302,225	0	7	113,258	15	10	1,969,949	1,931,533	17·3
<b>MUNSTER:</b>										
Clare, .. ..	1,496	65,631	1	3	25,059	6	1	416,617	408,355	16·6
Cork, .. ..	2,203	119,727	1	24	63,843	1	9	1,070,509	1,044,410	16·7
Kerry, .. ..	1,153	54,632	3	19	25,158	8	1	403,795	396,160	16·0
Limerick, .. ..	1,498	62,899	2	5	44,565	18	5	748,581	739,025	16·7
Tipperary, North, ..	926	34,802	2	12	19,283	13	3	336,641	330,725	17·5
Tipperary, South, ..	1,277	57,492	3	34	36,614	14	2	612,409	602,185	16·7
Waterford, .. ..	683	35,055	3	25	21,621	13	9	367,892	353,002	17·0
Total, .. ..	9,241	430,242	2	2	236,147	5	6	3,956,444	3,878,862	16·7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, .. ..	16,360	390,416	2	10	191,859	15	9	3,554,119	3,508,623	18·5
LEINSTER, .. ..	9,017	359,719	0	5	216,915	8	8	3,919,584	3,826,744	18·1
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	12,210	302,225	0	7	113,258	15	10	1,969,949	1,931,533	17·3
MUNSTER, .. ..	9,241	430,242	2	2	236,147	5	6	3,956,444	3,878,862	16·7
Total, .. ..	46,828	1,482,603	0	24	753,181	5	9	13,400,096	13,145,762	17·7



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

111

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE.

Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant

125.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon and the Amount of Loans Applied for during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
			A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£	£
<b>ULSTER :</b>								
Antrim, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Armagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cavan, .. .. .	7	1	449	0	13	56 15 4	979	
Donegal, .. .. .	210	5	2,624	2	27	564 15 10	10,973	
Down, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fermanagh, .. .. .	2	1	80	1	14	25 14 0	558	
Londonderry, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Monaghan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tyrone, .. .. .	31	2	795	3	22	176 11 6	4,141	
Total, .. .. .	250	9	3,949	3	36	823 16 8	16,651	
<b>LEINSTER :</b>								
Carlow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dublin, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kildare, .. .. .	2	1	18	0	8	11 6 0	255	
Kilkenny, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
King's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Longford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Louth, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Queen's, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Westmeath, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wexford, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wicklow, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, .. .. .	2	1	18	0	8	11 6 0	255	
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>								
Galway, .. .. .	44	9	1,246	0	34	430 4 11	10,297	
Leitrim, .. .. .	39	4	958	1	16	262 7 1	5,319	
Mayo, .. .. .	477	29	8,340	1	31	2,272 4 8	54,857	
Roscommon, .. .. .	52	10	1,399	1	27	720 4 4	18,358	
Sligo, .. .. .	10	4	277	0	35	90 11 9	2,058	
Total, .. .. .	622	56	12,221	2	23	3,775 12 9	90,889	
<b>MUNSTER :</b>								
Clare, .. .. .	5	1	181	3	6	83 3 0	1,519	
Cork, .. .. .	15	3	725	3	28	128 15 0	3,010	
Kerry, .. .. .	261	4	12,217	1	7	1,934 10 3	41,248	
Limerick, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tipperary, North, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tipperary, South, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Waterford, .. .. .	6	1	9	2	17	14 9 6	269	
Total, .. .. .	287	9	13,134	2	18	2,160 17 9	46,046	
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. .. .	250	9	3,949	3	36	823 16 8	16,651	
LEINSTER, .. .. .	2	1	18	0	8	11 6 0	255	
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	622	56	12,221	2	23	3,775 12 9	90,483	
MUNSTER, .. .. .	287	9	13,134	2	18	2,160 17 9	46,046	
Total, .. .. .	1,161	75	29,324	1	5	6,771 13 2	153,841	
During year ended 31 Mar., 1909, .. .. .	1,453	90	32,918	1	59	11,503 7 8	261,460	

NOTE.—Particulars of 27 applications, withdrawn in place of new applications received during the year, have been deducted in above.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.*

126.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon and the Amount of Loans Applied for during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent.			Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
<b>ULSTER:</b>										
Antrim, .. ..	3	2	44	3	27	15	1	0	277	277
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	24	2	810	1	30	162	19	1	2,758	2,758
Donegal, .. ..	645	9	6,064	0	8	1,859	18	2	39,836	39,531
Down, .. ..	3	1	35	3	17	33	0	0	660	660
Fermanagh, .. ..	13	4	346	3	1	113	6	9	2,361	2,361
Londonderry, .. ..	10	3	363	1	29	52	2	1	958	958
Monaghan, .. ..	2	2	22	1	37	12	15	0	230	230
Tyrone, .. ..	39	6	997	2	36	272	3	6	6,252	6,252
Total, .. ..	739	29	8,685	2	25	2,521	5	7	53,332	53,027
<b>LEINSTER:</b>										
Carlow, .. ..	2	2	35	2	27	64	10	0	1,407	1,407
Dublin, .. ..	1	1	23	0	23	35	0	0	700	700
Kildare, .. ..	2	1	18	0	8	11	6	0	255	255
Kilkenny, .. ..	17	2	655	3	30	182	10	0	3,268	3,268
King's, .. ..	3	3	160	0	5	64	0	0	1,740	1,710
Longford, .. ..	3	2	49	0	16	17	3	5	322	322
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	3	2	441	3	33	119	2	6	2,900	2,900
Queen's, .. ..	4	4	217	3	38	64	10	0	1,360	1,360
Westmeath, .. ..	5	1	314	1	21	108	2	0	2,164	2,164
Wexford, .. ..	5	3	164	1	7	125	4	2	2,670	2,620
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	45	21	2,080	2	8	791	8	1	16,786	16,706
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>										
Galway, .. ..	608	36	15,277	3	29	5,739	2	5	141,715	141,685
Leitrim, .. ..	83	10	2,176	0	30	533	6	7	11,115	11,115
Mayo, .. ..	3,624	57	76,049	3	30	20,218	6	0	431,000	430,403
Roscommon, .. ..	726	15	13,631	3	9	6,135	6	6	129,943	128,543
Sligo, .. ..	328	7	7,419	1	14	2,711	2	7	63,101	63,101
Total, .. ..	5,369	125	114,555	0	32	35,337	4	1	776,874	774,847
<b>MUNSTER:</b>										
Clare, .. ..	9	4	339	3	8	195	6	0	3,078	3,078
Cork, .. ..	96	7	2,620	0	1	699	2	4	14,272	14,272
Kerry, .. ..	548	6	22,433	2	28	5,563	5	7	116,633	116,633
Limerick, .. ..	67	6	1,528	2	27	1,283	16	9	26,508	26,508
Tipperary, North, .. ..	23	7	676	2	7	254	8	8	5,198	5,050
Tipperary, South, .. ..	1	1	279	3	26	189	9	0	3,800	3,800
Waterford, .. ..	10	2	264	1	14	67	14	6	1,134	1,134
Total, .. ..	754	33	28,142	3	31	8,253	2	10	170,622	170,475
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, .. ..	739	29	8,685	2	25	2,521	5	7	53,332	53,027
LEINSTER, .. ..	45	21	2,080	2	8	791	8	1	16,786	16,706
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	5,369	125	114,555	0	32	35,337	4	1	776,874	774,847
MUNSTER, .. ..	754	33	28,142	3	31	8,253	2	10	170,623	170,475
Total, .. ..	6,907	208	153,464	1	16	46,903	0	7	1,017,615	1,015,055

NOTE.—The sum of £30 having been paid in cash as part of the price by the tenant in respect of an application for a loan in co. Galway, has been deducted from the amount of Loans in above Return. Two cases have been deducted from the number of Loans in above Return, owing to consolidations of two or more applications into one by Provisional Orders made during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.

127.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans applied for, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the applications; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans applied for during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent.			Purchase-money. £	Amount of Loans. £
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
<b>ULSTER:</b>										
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	5	2	46	1	3	8	13	7	205	205
Cavan, .. ..	7	1	41	2	33	22	0	0	384	384
Donegal, .. ..	1	1	8	3	5	10	12	0	230	230
Down, .. ..	63	2	425	3	39	510	18	7	11,993	11,993
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	76	6	522	3	5	552	4	2	12,812	12,812
<b>LEINSTER:</b>										
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	1	21	3	24	68	18	6	800	800
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	9	1	334	3	19	146	18	4	2,901	2,901
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	10	2	356	3	3	215	16	10	3,701	3,701
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>										
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	7	2	53	3	1	13	2	6	174	174
Mayo, .. ..	1	1	12	2	13	3	7	6	60	60
Roscommon, .. ..	3	1	32	3	21	19	5	0	401	401
Sligo, .. ..	11	1	138	2	32	39	17	3	867	867
Total, .. ..	22	5	237	3	32	75	12	3	1,502	1,502
<b>MUNSTER:</b>										
Clare, .. ..	4	3	150	1	32	31	18	6	861	861
Cork, .. ..	3	2	70	2	12	15	4	0	336	336
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	7	5	221	0	4	47	2	6	1,197	1,197
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, .. ..	76	6	522	3	5	552	4	2	12,812	12,812
LEINSTER, .. ..	10	2	356	3	3	215	16	10	3,701	3,701
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	22	5	237	3	32	75	12	3	1,502	1,502
MUNSTER, .. ..	7	5	221	0	4	47	2	6	1,197	1,197
Total, .. ..	115	18	1,333	2	4	890	15	9	19,212	19,212
During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,	439	41	11,781	0	5	4,918	5	3	106,978	106,943

NOTE.—Particulars of 52 applications withdrawn in place of new applications received during the year have been deducted in above.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.*

128.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans applied for, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the applications; also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon and the Amount of Loans applied for during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure			Rent.			Purchase-money. £	Amount of Loans. £
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
<b>ULSTER:</b>										
Antrim, .. ..	29	2	236	2	11	166	2	5	3,864	3,864
Armagh, .. ..	134	5	2,156	1	11	880	1	0	20,108	20,040
Cavan, .. ..	85	6	1,539	1	10	562	10	7	10,901	10,491
Donegal, .. ..	702	9	13,103	2	12	4,298	7	2	93,943	93,903
Down, .. ..	227	7	4,075	1	1	3,059	5	4	70,469	70,469
Fermanagh, .. ..	19	4	565	1	11	364	16	6	7,479	7,479
Londonderry, .. ..	14	3	260	1	24	162	5	0	3,243	3,229
Monaghan, .. ..	7	4	135	3	10	112	5	0	2,395	2,385
Tyrone, .. ..	123	9	5,667	3	7	949	6	6	18,520	18,446
Total, .. ..	1,340	49	27,746	1	17	10,554	19	6	230,922	230,312
<b>LEINSTER:</b>										
Carlow, .. ..	1	1	187	2	23	130	0	0	2,500	2,000
Dublin, .. ..	2	1	60	0	23	147	15	6	3,399	3,399
Kildare, .. ..	16	4	769	1	17	872	0	11	18,791	18,791
Kilkenny, .. ..	17	4	790	1	28	539	0	0	10,528	8,498
King's, .. ..	61	4	1,228	0	20	766	5	0	14,107	13,807
Longford, .. ..	82	3	1,982	0	24	1,027	5	4	21,865	21,865
Louth, .. ..	12	2	192	1	10	265	9	2	4,283	3,558
Meath, .. ..	29	3	999	2	26	609	19	10	12,391	12,391
Queen's, .. ..	31	5	1,487	3	26	1,501	17	4	30,527	29,541
Westmeath, .. ..	35	3	1,902	1	26	1,369	2	11	26,762	26,762
Wexford, .. ..	99	7	2,786	2	3	1,570	8	10	29,883	29,000
Wicklow, .. ..	16	4	807	1	26	293	15	0	6,462	6,412
Total, .. ..	401	41	13,194	0	17	9,092	19	10	181,498	176,624
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>										
Galway, .. ..	159	17	5,880	0	11	1,468	2	7	31,713	31,075
Lertrim, .. ..	319	11	6,163	3	7	1,719	4	2	35,351	35,342
Mayo, .. ..	126	12	4,288	3	19	977	0	7	19,656	19,656
Roscommon, .. ..	97	8	1,365	2	26	567	6	10	9,921	9,921
Shgo, .. ..	22	6	386	3	11	110	1	3	2,225	2,195
Total, .. ..	733	54	18,085	0	34	4,841	15	5	98,866	98,189
<b>MUNSTER:</b>										
Clare, .. ..	182	13	7,345	1	13	2,654	9	0	51,438	51,362
Cork, .. ..	138	24	6,189	2	7	2,544	9	2	52,844	52,798
Kerry, .. ..	43	5	1,505	1	3	641	11	6	11,864	11,859
Limerick, .. ..	143	9	5,030	1	21	3,139	2	4	61,540	61,040
Tipperary, North, .. ..	27	1	1,023	2	35	589	17	6	11,398	11,298
"    South, .. ..	103	6	2,930	0	22	1,728	11	0	33,941	33,937
Waterford, .. ..	46	6	1,319	3	31	491	15	2	9,791	9,563
Total, .. ..	688	64	25,344	1	12	11,789	15	8	232,816	231,857
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
ULSTER, .. ..	1,340	49	27,746	1	17	10,554	19	6	230,922	230,312
LEINSTER, .. ..	401	41	13,194	0	17	9,092	19	10	181,498	176,624
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	733	54	18,085	0	34	4,841	15	5	98,866	98,189
MUNSTER, .. ..	688	64	25,344	1	12	11,789	15	8	232,816	231,857
Total, .. ..	3,162	208	84,370	0	0	36,279	10	5	744,102	736,982

NOTE.—Particulars of 4 applications withdrawn during the year, differing in some respects from the new applications received in their place, have been deducted in above Return. Twelve cases have been deducted from the number of Loans in above Return, owing to consolidations of two or more applications into one by Provisional Orders made during the year ended 31st March, 1910, and the sum of £283 has been deducted from the amount of loans, having been paid in cash as part of the price by tenants, in respect of applications for loans in county Wexford.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.

129.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings, also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	36	80 5 11	2,149	2,069	26·8
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	9	82 10 0	1,780	1,780	21·6
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>169 13 5</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>24·2</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	2	11 6 0	255	255	22·5
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11 6 0</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>22·5</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	29	262 12 2	6,389	6,359	24·3
Leitrim, .. ..	12	146 2 6	3,090	3,090	21·1
Mayo, .. ..	782	3,838 13 6	86,867	86,761	22·6
Roscommon, .. ..	70	1,119 15 6	28,207	28,207	25·2
Sligo, .. ..	19	153 14 3	3,548	3,548	23·1
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>5,520 17 11</b>	<b>128,101</b>	<b>127,965</b>	<b>23·2</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. ..	38	327 1 3	6,714	6,714	20·5
Kerry, .. ..	186	2,945 17 5	62,116	62,116	21·1
Limerick, .. ..	2	83 17 4	1,833	1,833	21·8
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3,356 16 0</b>	<b>70,663</b>	<b>70,663</b>	<b>21·0</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
<b>ULSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>169 13 5</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>24·2</b>
<b>LEINSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11 6 0</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>22·5</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT, .. ..</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>5,520 17 11</b>	<b>128,101</b>	<b>127,965</b>	<b>23·2</b>
<b>MUNSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3,356 16 0</b>	<b>70,663</b>	<b>70,663</b>	<b>21·0</b>
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>9,058 13 4</b>	<b>203,128</b>	<b>202,912</b>	<b>22·4</b>
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>9,239 12 9</i>	<i>210,599</i>	<i>209,749</i>	<i>22·3</i>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.*

130.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings, also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	3	15 1 0	277	277	18·4
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	17	106 3 9	1,674	1,674	15·8
Donegal, .. ..	431	1,313 14 4	29,444	29,339	22·4
Down, .. ..	2	17 0 0	340	340	20·0
Fermanagh, .. ..	13	113 6 9	2,361	2,361	20·8
Londonderry, .. ..	10	52 2 1	958	958	18·4
Monaghan, .. ..	2	12 15 0	230	230	18·0
Tyrone, .. ..	8	95 12 0	2,073	2,073	21·7
Total, .. ..	486	1,725 14 11	37,357	37,252	21·6
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	2	64 10 0	1,407	1,407	21·8
Dublin, .. ..	1	35 0 0	700	700	20·0
Kildare, .. ..	2	11 6 0	255	255	22·5
Kilkenny, .. ..	13	134 15 6	2,411	2,411	17·9
King's, .. ..	3	64 0 0	1,640	1,610	25·6
Longford, .. ..	3	17 3 5	322	322	18·8
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	3	119 2 6	2,900	2,900	24·3
Queen's, .. ..	3	39 10 0	900	900	22·8
Westmeath, .. ..	5	108 2 0	2,164	2,164	20·0
Wexford, .. ..	5	125 4 2	2,670	2,620	21·3
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	40	718 13 7	15,369	15,289	21·3
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	573	5,409 16 11	134,229	134,199	24·8
Leitrim, .. ..	49	384 17 6	8,085	8,085	21·0
Mayo, .. ..	3,519	19,826 7 9	420,034	419,537	21·2
Roscommon, .. ..	713	6,023 10 4	127,386	125,986	21·1
Sligo, .. ..	324	2,687 5 6	62,533	62,533	23·2
Total, .. ..	5,178	34,331 18 0	752,267	750,340	21·9
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	3	95 3 0	1,389	1,389	14·6
Cork, .. ..	81	543 12 4	10,973	10,973	20·2
Kerry, .. ..	286	3,601 15 4	75,283	75,283	20·9
Limerick, .. ..	67	1,283 16 9	26,495	26,495	20·6
Tipperary, North, .. ..	21	234 6 2	4,799	4,551	20·5
„ South, .. ..	1	189 9 0	3,800	3,800	20·1
Waterford, .. ..	4	53 5 0	865	865	16·2
Total, .. ..	463	6,001 7 7	123,604	123,356	20·6
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	486	1,725 14 11	37,357	37,252	21·6
LEINSTER, .. ..	40	718 13 7	15,369	15,289	21·3
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	5,178	34,331 18 0	752,267	750,340	21·9
MUNSTER, .. ..	463	6,001 7 7	123,604	123,356	20·6
Total, .. ..	6,167	42,777 14 1	928,597	926,237	21·7

NOTE.—In 14 cases the Provisional Orders made sanctioning Advances were rescinded during the year, and particulars of these cases have been deducted from this Return.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.

131.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings, also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	No. of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	65	285 7 7	6,679	6,679	23·4
Cavan, .. ..	4	22 0 0	380	380	17·3
Donegal, .. ..	4	25 0 6	537	537	21·5
Down, .. ..	51	534 5 2	12,159	12,159	22·7
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	124	866 13 3	19,755	19,755	22·8
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	68 18 6	800	800	11·6
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	1	5 0 0	120	120	24·0
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	2	73 18 6	920	920	12·4
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	3	23 14 3	539	539	22·7
Leitrim, .. ..	14	60 4 6	1,084	1,084	18·0
Mayo, .. ..	12	45 19 0	893	893	19·4
Roscommon, .. ..	5	122 15 0	1,024	1,024	8·3
Sligo, .. ..	10	39 9 9	859	859	21·7
Total, .. ..	44	292 2 6	4,399	4,399	15·0
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	16	156 4 0	3,197	3,197	20·5
Cork, .. ..	7	105 7 6	2,369	2,369	22·5
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
„ South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	23	261 11 6	5,566	5,566	21·3
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	124	866 13 3	19,755	19,755	22·8
LEINSTER, .. ..	2	73 18 6	920	920	12·4
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	44	292 2 6	4,399	4,399	15·0
MUNSTER, .. ..	23	261 11 6	5,566	5,566	21·3
Total, .. ..	193	1,494 5 9	30,640	30,640	20·5
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909,</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>4,777 12 5</i>	<i>104,122</i>	<i>104,050</i>	<i>21·8</i>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.*

132.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	29	166 2 5	3,664	3,664	22·1
Armagh .. ..	108	782 13 0	17,736	17,663	22·6
Cavan, .. ..	83	562 10 7	10,776	10,366	19·1
Donegal, .. ..	697	4,251 19 2	92,923	92,859	21·8
Down, .. ..	207	2,887 15 11	66,406	66,406	23·0
Fermanagh, .. ..	19	364 16 6	7,479	7,479	20·5
Londonderry, .. ..	12	129 12 0	2,544	2,530	19·6
Monaghan, .. ..	7	112 5 0	2,126	2,116	18·9
Tyrone, .. ..	122	947 9 6	18,448	18,374	19·5
Total, .. ..	1,284	10,205 4 1	222,102	221,457	21·7
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	1	130 0 0	2,500	2,000	19·2
Dublin, .. ..	2	147 15 6	3,399	3,399	23·0
Kildare, .. ..	12	616 14 11	13,380	13,171	21·7
Kilkenny, .. ..	16	494 13 10	9,558	7,528	19·3
King's, .. ..	61	766 5 0	14,082	13,782	18·4
Longford, .. ..	82	1,027 5 4	21,829	21,829	21·1
Louth, .. ..	12	265 9 2	4,243	3,518	16·0
Meath, .. ..	27	569 13 11	11,139	11,139	19·6
Queen's, .. ..	22	1,354 19 0	27,626	26,640	20·4
Westmeath, .. ..	31	992 3 5	18,381	18,381	18·5
Wexford, .. ..	98	1,569 18 10	29,876	29,593	19·0
Wicklów, .. ..	15	267 15 0	5,876	5,826	21·9
Total, .. ..	379	8,202 13 11	161,889	156,806	19·7
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	152	1,286 17 5	27,538	26,900	21·4
Leitrim, .. ..	301	1,741 0 11	33,623	33,614	19·3
Mayo, .. ..	132	953 12 7	19,229	19,229	20·2
Roscommon, .. ..	95	551 3 6	8,916	8,916	16·2
Sligo, .. ..	20	93 13 9	1,910	1,880	20·4
Total, .. ..	700	4,626 8 2	91,216	90,539	19·7
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	172	2,456 6 0	46,304	46,138	18·8
Cork, .. ..	104	1,886 1 11	38,289	38,243	20·3
Kerry, .. ..	43	641 11 6	11,859	11,859	18·5
Limerick, .. ..	139	3,081 15 1	60,948	60,448	19·8
Tipperary, North, .. ..	26	589 17 6	11,353	11,253	19·2
"    South, .. ..	106	1,723 8 0	33,416	33,374	19·4
Waterford, .. ..	24	180 11 6	3,010	2,782	16·7
Total, .. ..	614	10,559 11 6	205,179	204,097	19·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	1,284	10,205 4 1	222,102	221,457	21·7
LEINSTER, .. ..	379	8,202 13 11	161,889	156,806	19·7
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	700	4,626 8 2	91,216	90,539	19·7
MUNSTER, .. ..	614	10,559 11 6	205,179	204,097	19·4
Total, .. ..	2,977	33,593 17 8	680,386	672,899	20·2

NOTE.—In 31 cases the Provisional Orders made sanctioning advances were rescinded during the year, and particulars of these cases have been deducted in the above Return.



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.

133.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area	Rent.	Purchase-	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
			in Statute Measure.		money.		
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	40	3	225 2 31	86 17 6	2,195	2,195	25·2
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	40	3	225 2 31	86 17 6	2,195	2,195	25·2
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	2	1	18 0 8	11 6 0	255	255	22·5
Kilkenny, .. ..	13	1	526 2 2	134 15 6	2,411	2,411	17·9
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	1	1	156 1 2	20 0 0	500	500	25·0
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	16	3	700 3 12	166 1 6	3,166	3,166	19·0
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, .. ..	28	14	827 0 35	293 15 1	7,136	7,136	24·3
Leitrim, .. ..	29	—	936 2 25	185 1 6	3,989	3,989	21·5
Mayo, .. ..	740	35	15,674 0 25	4,172 1 7	94,686	94,686	22·7
Roscommon, ..	64	8	1,775 3 31	964 14 6	24,408	24,408	25·3
Sligo, .. ..	37	3	820 2 19	309 19 9	7,121	7,121	23·0
Total, .. ..	898	63	20,034 2 15	5,925 12 5	137,340	137,246	23·2
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, .. ..	1	1	44 3 4	7 0 0	150	150	21·4
Cork, .. ..	66	3	1,549 0 35	436 11 8	8,951	8,951	20·5
Kerry, .. ..	27	2	974 1 8	612 11 6	12,595	12,595	20·6
Limerick, .. ..	2	1	58 0 19	35 12 0	786	786	22·1
Tipperary, North, ..	1	1	19 3 31	7 1 0	300	200	42·5
Tipperary, South, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	97	8	2,646 1 17	1,098 16 2	22,782	22,682	20·7
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	40	3	225 2 31	86 17 6	2,195	2,195	25·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	16	3	700 3 12	166 1 6	3,166	3,166	19·0
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	898	63	20,034 2 15	5,925 12 5	137,340	137,246	23·2
MUNSTER, .. ..	97	8	2,646 1 17	1,098 16 2	22,782	22,682	20·7
Total, .. ..	1,051	77	23,607 1 35	7,277 7 7	165,483	165,289	22·7
During year ended 31 Mar., 1909.	914	70	18,991 2 31	7,102 19 9	162,128	161,978	22·8

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.*

134.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	3	2	44 3 27	15 1 0	277	277	18·4
Armagh, .. ..	17	2	360 2 2	106 3 9	1,674	1,674	15·8
Cavan, .. ..	418	7	3,276 3 20	1,251 11 8	28,052	28,027	22·4
Down, .. ..	2	1	18 0 39	17 0 0	340	340	20·0
Fermanagh, ..	4	3	77 2 31	30 16 9	581	581	18·8
Londonderry, ..	8	2	343 2 2	37 7 1	665	665	17·8
Monaghan, ..	2	2	23 0 27	12 15 0	230	230	18·0
Tyrone, .. ..	6	4	171 1 14	72 14 6	1,673	1,673	23·0
Total, .. ..	460	23	4,316 1 2	1,543 9 9	33,492	33,467	21·7
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	2	2	35 2 27	64 10 0	1,407	1,407	21·8
Dublin, .. ..	1	1	23 0 23	35 0 0	700	700	20·0
Kildare, .. ..	2	1	18 0 8	11 6 0	255	255	22·5
Kilkenny, .. ..	13	1	526 2 2	134 15 6	2,411	2,411	17·9
King's, .. ..	3	3	160 0 5	64 0 0	1,640	1,610	25·6
Longford, .. ..	3	2	48 1 33	17 3 5	322	322	18·8
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	3	2	441 3 33	119 2 6	2,900	2,900	24·3
Queen's, .. ..	2	2	166 1 3	29 10 0	650	650	22·0
Westmeath, ..	5	1	314 1 21	108 2 0	2,164	2,164	20·0
Wexford, .. ..	4	2	140 3 4	101 3 6	2,078	2,028	20·5
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	38	17	1,875 0 39	684 12 11	14,527	14,447	21·2
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. ..	553	34	13,657 0 34	5,192 6 9	128,962	128,962	24·8
Leitrim, .. ..	45	9	1,173 0 19	308 7 0	6,566	6,566	21·3
Mayo, .. ..	3,260	50	71,273 3 22	18,418 11 7	387,662	387,377	21·0
Roscommon, ..	686	12	12,546 3 12	5,642 5 6	118,043	117,342	20·9
Sligo, .. ..	312	7	7,152 1 25	2,615 19 4	60,923	60,923	23·3
Total, .. ..	4,856	112	105,803 1 32	32,177 10 2	702,156	701,170	21·8
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. ..	1	1	44 3 4	7 0 0	150	150	21·4
Cork, .. ..	75	6	1,737 0 13	491 14 4	9,898	9,898	20·1
Kerry, .. ..	118	3	2,775 2 15	1,195 12 7	24,276	24,276	20·3
Limerick, .. ..	66	5	1,475 0 27	1,228 5 5	25,308	25,308	20·6
Tipperary, North, ..	21	5	632 3 17	234 6 2	4,799	4,551	20·5
"    South, .. ..	1	1	279 3 26	189 9 0	3,800	3,800	20·1
Waterford, .. ..	4	1	254 2 37	53 5 0	865	865	16·2
Total, .. ..	286	22	7,200 0 19	3,399 12 6	69,096	68,848	20·3
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	460	23	4,316 1 2	1,543 9 9	33,492	33,467	21·7
LEINSTER, .. ..	38	17	1,875 0 39	684 12 11	14,527	14,447	21·2
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	4,856	112	105,803 1 32	32,177 10 2	702,156	701,170	21·8
MUNSTER, .. ..	286	22	7,200 0 19	3,399 12 6	69,096	68,848	20·3
Total, .. ..	5,640	174	119,195 0 12	37,805 5 4	819,271	817,932	21·7

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

121

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.

135.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	5	1	30 0 2	22 2 3	447	447	20·2
Armagh, .. ..	31	2	450 1 20	162 16 2	3,881	3,881	23·8
Cavan, .. ..	1	1	15 3 6	5 0 0	100	100	20·0
Donegal, .. ..	26	3	451 2 16	177 7 8	3,781	3,781	21·3
Down, .. ..	141	3	3,346 2 22	2,337 19 4	53,527	53,527	22·9
Fermanagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,294 1 26</b>	<b>2,705 5 5</b>	<b>61,736</b>	<b>61,736</b>	<b>22·8</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	4	1	40 0 12	32 3 10	686	686	21·3
King's, .. ..	5	3	264 2 38	175 15 0	2,901	2,901	16·5
Longford, .. ..	9	1	107 2 39	42 7 6	966	966	22·8
Louth, .. ..	5	1	36 1 35	13 4 2	168	168	12·7
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	1	1	114 3 20	8 10 4	200	200	23·5
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>563 3 24</b>	<b>272 0 10</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>18·1</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. ..	30	2	383 2 1	168 7 6	3,858	3,858	22·9
Letchum, .. ..	89	4	2,357 0 15	595 2 3	10,900	10,900	18·3
Mayo, .. ..	26	1	300 1 10	80 14 2	1,717	1,717	21·3
Roscommon, ..	10	2	191 2 16	141 13 6	1,395	1,395	9·8
Sligo, .. ..	10	1	137 2 12	39 9 9	859	859	21·7
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,370 0 14</b>	<b>1,025 7 2</b>	<b>18,729</b>	<b>18,729</b>	<b>18·3</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. ..	12	3	195 3 4	55 12 6	962	962	17·3
Cork, .. ..	4	4	129 1 24	44 16 0	826	796	18·4
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"    South, ..	2	2	72 3 10	30 0 0	580	580	19·3
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>397 3 38</b>	<b>130 8 6</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>18·1</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
<b>ULSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,294 1 26</b>	<b>2,705 5 5</b>	<b>61,736</b>	<b>61,736</b>	<b>22·8</b>
<b>LEINSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>563 3 24</b>	<b>272 0 10</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>18·1</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT, ..</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,370 0 14</b>	<b>1,025 7 2</b>	<b>18,729</b>	<b>18,729</b>	<b>18·3</b>
<b>MUNSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>397 3 38</b>	<b>130 8 6</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>18·1</b>
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8,626 1 22</b>	<b>4,133 1 11</b>	<b>87,754</b>	<b>87,724</b>	<b>21·2</b>
<i>During year ended 31 Mar., 1909.</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>6,758 0 28</i>	<i>2,639 8 11</i>	<i>53,250</i>	<i>53,052</i>	<i>20·2</i>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.*

136.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
			A R P	£ s. d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, .. ..	27	2	219 0 35	155 3 5	3,557	3,407	22·9
Armagh, .. ..	89	6	1,233 2 23	747 4 1	16,864	16,791	22·6
Cavan, .. ..	73	6	1,411 1 35	515 4 7	9,949	9,539	19·3
Donegal, .. ..	685	8	13,362 3 36	4,167 4 1	91,232	91,193	21·9
Down, .. ..	160	5	3,529 0 13	2,458 0 10	56,293	56,293	22·9
Fermanagh, .. ..	19	4	563 3 26	364 16 6	7,479	7,479	20·5
Londonderry, .. ..	12	1	227 3 1	129 12 0	2,544	2,530	19·6
Monaghan, .. ..	7	4	135 3 10	112 5 0	2,126	2,116	18·9
Tyrone, .. ..	122	9	5,760 2 19	947 9 6	18,448	18,374	19·5
Total, .. ..	1,194	45	26,444 1 38	9,597 0 0	208,492	207,722	21·7
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	1	1	187 2 23	130 0 0	2,500	2,000	19·2
Dublin, .. ..	2	1	60 0 23	147 15 6	3,399	3,399	23·0
Kildare, .. ..	12	4	578 2 23	616 14 11	13,380	13,171	21·7
Kilkenny, .. ..	15	4	729 1 23	425 15 4	8,758	6,728	20·6
King's, .. ..	61	4	1,232 0 7	766 5 0	14,082	13,782	18·4
Longford, .. ..	82	3	1,996 0 26	1,027 5 4	21,829	21,829	21·1
Louth, .. ..	11	2	196 3 30	261 9 4	4,168	3,443	16·0
Meath, .. ..	27	2	957 1 10	569 13 11	11,139	11,139	19·6
Queen's, .. ..	22	4	1,152 1 8	1,354 19 0	27,626	26,640	20·4
Westmeath, .. ..	31	2	1,433 2 23	992 3 5	18,381	18,381	18·5
Wexford, .. ..	98	7	2,786 1 31	1,569 18 10	29,876	29,593	19 0
Wicklow, .. ..	15	3	790 3 15	267 15 0	5,876	5,826	21·9
Total, .. ..	377	37	12,101 2 18	8,129 15 7	161,014	155,931	19 8
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>							
Galway, .. ..	149	15	4,568 2 29	1,264 7 2	27,003	26,365	21·4
Leitrim, .. ..	287	8	5,888 2 0	1,681 0 11	32,516	32,507	19·3
Mayo, .. ..	126	7	4,081 2 31	932 15 1	18,838	18,838	20·2
Roscommon, .. ..	90	6	1,283 3 13	526 3 6	8,452	8,452	16·1
Sligo, .. ..	20	6	340 0 17	93 13 9	1,910	1,880	20·4
Total, .. ..	672	42	16,162 3 10	4,498 0 5	88,719	88,042	19·7
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, .. ..	160	13	6,350 0 16	2,328 10 0	43,835	43,649	18·8
Cork, .. ..	74	20	3,164 0 37	1,489 10 11	30,142	29,790	20·2
Kerry, .. ..	43	5	1,505 1 3	641 11 6	11,859	11,859	18·5
Limerick, .. ..	137	7	4,993 0 22	3,066 3 1	60,676	60,176	19·8
Tipperary, North, .. ..	26	1	1,023 2 35	589 17 6	11,353	11,253	19 2
"    South, .. ..	106	6	2,937 2 11	1,723 8 0	33,416	33,374	19·4
Waterford, .. ..	24	4	231 3 35	180 11 6	3,010	2,782	16·7
Total, .. ..	570	56	20,205 3 39	10,019 12 6	194,291	192,883	19·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	1,194	45	26,444 1 38	9,597 0 0	208,492	207,722	21·7
LEINSTER, .. ..	377	37	12,101 2 18	8,129 15 7	161,014	155,931	19 8
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	672	42	16,162 3 10	4,498 0 5	88,719	88,042	19·7
MUNSTER, .. ..	570	56	20,205 3 39	10,019 12 6	194,291	192,883	19·4
Total, .. ..	2,813	180	74,914 3 25	32,244 8 6	652,516	644,578	20·2

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

123

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

137.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans issued under Section 40 of the Act of 1896, the number of such Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans Issued, and the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Portion of Price paid in Cash by the Tenants.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER:</b>			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	2	2	36 0 1	39 10 0	910	—	910	23·0
Fermanagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	12	2	173 0 2	84 3 0	1,991	10	1,981	23·6
Tyrone, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>209 0 3</b>	<b>123 13 0</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>23·4</b>
<b>LEINSTER:</b>								
Carlow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>								
Galway, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>								
Clare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, ..	1	1	42 1 38	7 12 6	138	—	138	18·1
Kerry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, Nth., ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Sth., ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42 1 38</b>	<b>7 12 6</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>18·1</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, ..	14	4	209 0 3	123 13 0	2,901	10	2,891	23·4
LEINSTER, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ..	1	1	42 1 38	7 12 6	138	—	138	18·1
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>251 2 1</b>	<b>131 5 6</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>23·1</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

138.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued under Section 40 of the Act of 1896, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Issued, and the number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Portion of Price paid in Cash by the Tenants.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	
<b>ULSTER :</b>								
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ..	23	1	228 2 3	103 19 4	2,366	—	2,366	22·8
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	2	2	36 0 1	39 10 0	910	—	910	23·0
Fermanagh, ..	1	1	11 3 23	7 8 0	187	11	176	25·3
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	29	2	364 0 22	168 5 6	3,969	20	3,949	23·6
Tyrone, ..	90	3	4,383 2 39	1,422 8 5	30,629	700	29,929	21·5
Total, ..	145	9	5,024 1 8	1,741 11 3	38,061	731	37,330	21·8
<b>LEINSTER :</b>								
Carlow, ..*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ..	3	1	87 2 17	126 10 0	2,300	—	2,300	18·2
Kilkenny, ..	15	2	913 1 23	386 2 0	7,855	166	7,689	20·3
King's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	41	3	362 0 34	251 8 0	4,147	50	4,097	16·5
Meath, ..	5	2	154 1 24	161 8 6	3,481	81	3,400	21·6
Queen's, ..	58	1	1,721 1 20	563 5 4	11,175	258	10,917	19·8
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, ..	5	1	34 0 28	29 5 6	550	15	535	18·8
Wicklow, ..	2	1	109 3 9	37 10 0	817	—	817	21·8
Total, ..	129	11	3,382 3 35	1,555 9 4	30,325	570	29,755	19·5
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>								
Galway, ..	42	4	722 1 3	297 15 2	6,097	24	6,073	20·5
Leitrim, ..	52	3	1,038 3 34	298 17 7	5,590	37	5,553	18·7
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	16	1	197 1 22	50 16 4	960	—	960	18·9
Sligo, ..	31	3	730 2 38	368 4 9	8,070	85	7,985	21·9
Total, ..	141	11	2,689 1 17	1,015 13 10	20,717	146	20,571	20·4
<b>MUNSTER :</b>								
Clare, ..	19	3	1,107 3 16	536 4 0	9,185	150	9,035	17·1
Cork, ..	134	12	6,990 3 2	3,709 19 5	69,771	1,789	67,982	18·8
Kerry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ..	1	1	142 2 35	38 6 0	850	—	850	22·2
Tipperary, Nth.,	6	1	146 1 27	73 8 6	1,605	—	1,605	21·9
„ Sth.,	5	2	226 0 18	152 17 6	3,403	31	3,372	22·3
Waterford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	165	19	8,613 3 18	4,510 15 5	84,814	1,970	82,844	18·8
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, ..	145	9	5,024 1 8	1,741 11 3	38,061	731	37,330	21·8
LEINSTER, ..	129	11	3,382 3 35	1,555 9 4	30,325	570	29,755	19·5
CONNAUGHT, ..	141	11	2,689 1 17	1,015 13 10	20,717	146	20,571	20·4
MUNSTER, ..	165	19	8,613 3 18	4,510 15 5	84,814	1,970	82,844	18·8
Total, ..	580	50	19,710 1 38	8,823 9 10	173,917	3,417	170,500	19·7

NOTE.—As some of the Estates comprised in Requests issued under the 40th Section are situate in more than one county, the number of Estates given in this Return differs from the figure set out at page 6 of the Report, where the number of Estates given agrees with the number of Requests issued.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS

125

REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

*Advances in Cash.*

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

139.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Consents to Redemption in which Prices have been fixed, the Number of Estates embraced in such Consents, the Acreage, and Rent of the Holdings in respect of which the Prices have been fixed; also the Total Prices fixed and the Amount of Loans sanctioned, and the Number of Years of Price on Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Consents.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Prices Fixed.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Number of Years of Price on Rent.
LEINSTER:			A. R. P.	£ s. d.			
Queen's, ...	1	1	33 0 31	45 16 1	800	800	17.4
Westmeath, ...	1	1	15 3 5	10 0 0	185	185	18.5
Total, ...	2	2	48 3 36	55 16 1	985	985	17.6
MUNSTER:							
Cork, ...	1	1	73 2 20	46 5 6	960	960	20.7
Total, ...	1	1	73 2 20	46 5 6	960	960	20.7
SUMMARY.							
LEINSTER, ...	2	2	48 3 36	55 16 1	985	985	17.6
MUNSTER, ..	1	1	73 2 20	46 5 6	960	960	20.7
Total, ...	3	3	122 2 16	102 1 7	1,945	1,945	19.0

REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

*Advances in Cash.*

140.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Consents to Redemption in which Prices have been fixed, the Number of Estates embraced in such Consents, the Acreage, and Rent of the Holdings in respect of which the Prices have been fixed; also the Total Prices fixed and the Amount of Loans sanctioned, and the Number of Years of Price on Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Consents.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Price Fixed.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Number of Years of Price on Rent.
ULSTER:			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Down, ..	1	1	29 2 6	24 16 2	506	506	20.3
Total, ..	1	1	29 2 6	24 16 2	506	506	20.3
LEINSTER:							
Dublin, ..	3	2	70 1 22	182 10 4	3,400	3,400	18.6
Queen's, ..	1	1	33 0 31	45 16 1	800	800	17.4
Westmeath, ..	1	1	15 3 5	10 0 0	185	185	18.5
Total, ..	5	4	119 1 18	238 6 5	4,385	4,385	18.4
MUNSTER:							
Clare, ..	1	1	19 1 26	21 18 2	310	310	14.2
Cork, ..	1	1	73 2 20	46 5 6	960	960	20.7
Total, ..	2	2	93 0 6	68 3 8	1,270	1,270	18.6
SUMMARY.							
ULSTER, ..	1	1	29 2 6	24 16 2	506	506	20.3
LEINSTER, ..	5	4	119 1 18	238 6 5	4,385	4,385	18.4
MUNSTER, ..	2	2	93 0 6	68 3 8	1,270	1,270	18.6
Total, ..	8	7	241 3 30	331 6 3	6,161	6,161	18.6

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

REDEMPTION OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1891—*continued.**Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

141.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued in respect of Holdings for which Redemption Prices have been fixed, the Number of Estates, the Acreage and Rental of the Holdings; also the Prices fixed, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Price Fixed.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase.
LEINSTER:			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Dublin, .. ..	1	1	8 0 11	19 15 0	400	400	20·2
Total, .. ..	1	1	8 0 11	19 15 0	400	400	20·2
SUMMARY.							
LEINSTER, .. ..	1	1	8 0 11	19 15 0	400	400	20·2
Total, .. ..	1	1	8 0 11	19 15 0	400	400	20·2

142.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Loans issued in respect of Holdings for which Redemption Prices have been fixed, the Number of Estates, the Acreage and Rental of the Holdings; also the Prices fixed, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Acreage in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Price Fixed.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase.
LEINSTER:			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Dublin, .. ..	3	2	70 2 21	182 10 4	3,400	3,400	18 6
Total, .. ..	3	2	70 2 21	182 10 4	3,400	3,400	18·6
MUNSTER:							
Clare, .. ..	1	1	19 1 26	21 18 2	310	310	14·2
Total, .. ..	1	1	19 1 26	21 18 2	310	310	14·2
SUMMARY.							
LEINSTER, .. ..	3	2	70 2 21	182 10 4	3,400	3,400	18·6
MUNSTER, .. ..	1	1	19 1 26	21 18 2	310	310	14·2
Total, .. ..	4	3	90 0 7	204 8 6	3,710	3,710	18·1



PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

143 —RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Advances made to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland for the purchase of Estates, pursuant to Section 77 of the Act of 1903, and the Number of such Estates, in respect of which the Advances have been issued; also the Amount of Advances obtained from Land Commission, under the above Statute, or for the redemption of superior interests under Section 2 of the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1899, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number.	Number of Estates.	Advance.
ULSTER:			£
Donegal, .. .. .	1	1	383
Total, .. .. .	1	1	383
SUMMARY.			
ULSTER, .. .. .	1	1	383
Total, .. .. .	1	1	383

144.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the Number of Advances made to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland for the purchase of Estates, pursuant to Section 77 of the Act of 1903, and the Number of such Estates, in respect of which the Advances have been issued; also the Amount of Advances obtained from Land Commission, under the above Statute, or for the redemption of superior interests under Section 2 of the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1899, during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number.	Number of Estates.	Advance.
ULSTER:			£
Donegal (C.D.), .. .. .	2	2	1,180
Total, .. .. .	2	2	1,180
CONNAUGHT:			
Galway (C.D.), .. .. .	4	4	24,950
Mayo (C.D.), .. .. .	15	13	72,386
Roscommon (C.D.), .. .. .	3	3	18,156
Total, .. .. .	22	20	115,492
MUNSTER:			
Kerry (C.D.), .. .. .	1	1	4,350
Total, .. .. .	1	1	4,350
SUMMARY.			
ULSTER, .. .. .	2	2	1,180
CONNAUGHT, .. .. .	22	20	115,492
MUNSTER, .. .. .	1	1	4,350
Total, .. .. .	25	23	121,022

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

145.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales to Tenants of Holdings included in Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Sections 72 and 79 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
CONNAUGHT :		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Galway, .. ..	18	503 1 6	190 17 0	4,628	4,628
Mayo, .. ..	404	9,738 1 37	2,634 7 3	63,631	63,537
Roscommon, .. ..	46	1,273 2 23	806 8 3	19,711	19,711
Sligo, .. ..	32	668 2 29	247 14 9	5,660	5,660
Total, .. ..	500	12,184 0 15	3,879 7 3	93,630	93,536
MUNSTER :					
Cork, .. ..	66	1,549 0 35	436 11 8	8,951	8,951
Kerry, .. ..	8	220 0 27	70 3 6	1,429	1,429
Total, .. ..	74	1,769 1 22	506 15 2	10,380	10,380
SUMMARY.					
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	500	12,184 0 15	3,879 7 3	93,630	93,536
MUNSTER, .. ..	74	1,769 1 22	506 15 2	10,380	10,380
Total, .. ..	574	13,953 1 37	4,386 2 5	104,010	103,916

NOTE.—Included in Return 133.

146.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales to Tenants of Holdings included in Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Sections 72 and 79 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, during the Period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
CONNAUGHT :		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Galway, .. ..	309	7,833 0 19	2,913 3 6	72,358	72,358
Mayo, .. ..	839	16,683 1 29	5,267 16 11	118,316	118,222
Roscommon, .. ..	57	1,615 1 22	1,070 18 3	25,707	25,707
Sligo, .. ..	285	6,562 1 26	2,356 15 10	54,616	54,616
Total, .. ..	1,490	32,694 1 16	11,608 14 6	270,997	270,903
MUNSTER :					
Cork, .. ..	66	1,549 0 35	436 11 8	8,951	8,951
Kerry, .. ..	57	1,311 0 4	442 3 7	8,908	8,908
Total, .. ..	123	2,860 0 39	878 15 3	17,859	17,859
SUMMARY.					
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	1,490	32,694 1 16	11,608 14 6	270,997	270,903
MUNSTER, .. ..	123	2,860 0 39	878 15 3	17,859	17,859
Total, .. ..	1,613	35,554 2 15	12,487 9 9	288,856	288,762

NOTE.—Included in Return 134.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

129

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—continued.

147.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales to Tenants of Holdings on Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Section 77 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
CONNAUGHT:		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Galway, .. ..	2	65 1 24	12 10 0	736	736
Mayo, . . . .	235	3,772 2 5	1,000 17 3	19,195	19,195
Roscommon, ..	7	306 0 0	135 2 9	3,232	3,232
Total, .. .	244	4,143 3 29	1,148 10 0	23,163	23,163
SUMMARY.					
CONNAUGHT, ..	244	4,143 3 29	1,148 10 0	23,163	23,163
Total, .. .	244	4,143 3 29	1,148 10 0	23,163	23,163

NOTE.—Included in Return 133.

148.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales to Tenants of Holdings on Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Section 77 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, during the Period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
CONNAUGHT:		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Galway, .. ..	42	1,538 0 28	694 10 8	17,121	17,121
Mayo, .. . .	261	4,338 0 33	1,194 18 0	23,221	23,221
Roscommon, ..	7	306 0 0	135 2 9	3,232	3,232
Total, .. .	310	6,182 1 21	2,024 11 5	43,574	43,574
MUNSTER:					
Kerry, .. . .	45	710 1 30	211 1 0	4,202	4,202
Total, .. .	45	710 1 30	211 1 0	4,202	4,202
SUMMARY.					
CONNAUGHT, ..	310	6,182 1 21	2,024 11 5	43,574	43,574
MUNSTER, .. .	45	710 1 30	211 1 0	4,202	4,202
Total, .. .	355	6,892 3 11	2,235 12 5	47,776	47,776

NOTE.—Included in Return 131.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

149.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales of Demesnes on Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Sections 72 and 79 of the Irish Land Act of 1903, during the Period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	No of Loans	Area in Statute Measure	Rent	Purchase-money	Amount of Loans
CONNAUGHT :		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Galway, .. ..	2	216 3 8	—	1,850	1,725
Mayo, .. ..	1	82 2 0	—	4,185	1,764
Roscommon, ..	1	212 2 19	—	5,000	5,000
Total, . . . .	4	511 3 27	—	11,035	8,489
MUNSTER :					
Kerry, .. ..	1	231 3 21	—	6,000	6,000
Total, . . . .	1	231 3 21	—	6,000	6,000
SUMMARY					
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	4	511 3 27	—	11,035	8,489
MUNSTER, .. ..	1	231 3 21	—	6,000	6,000
Total, . . . .	5	743 3 8	—	17,035	14,489

During the year ended 31st March, 1910, there were no further Re-sales of Demesnes in above.

150.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales to Tenants of Holdings included in Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Section 43 of the Land Purchase Act, 1896, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	No. of Loans	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money	Amount of Loans
ULSTER :		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Donegal, .. ..	28	125 3 34	34 9 3	1,163	1,163
Total, .. ..	28	125 3 34	34 9 3	1,163	1,163
CONNAUGHT :					
Galway, .. ..	4	88 0 33	22 2 7	507	507
Mayo, .. ..	103	2,163 2 24	536 17 1	11,860	11,860
Roscommon, ..	10	119 3 12	2 3 6	992	992
Total, .. ..	117	2,371 2 29	561 3 2	13,359	13,359
SUMMARY.					
ULSTER, .. ..	28	125 3 34	34 9 3	1,163	1,163
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	117	2,371 2 29	561 3 2	13,359	13,359
Total, .. ..	145	2,497 2 23	595 12 5	14,522	14,522

NOTE.—Included in Return 133.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*

TABLES 125 TO 151, INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

151.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Re-sales to Tenants of Holdings included in Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board under Section 43 of the Land Purchase Act, 1896, during the Period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	No. of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent			Purchase- money.	Amount of Loans.
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	£
<b>ULSTER :</b>									
Donegal, .. ..	397	3,062	0	23	1,156	3	1	26,055	26,055
Total, ..	397	3,062	0	23	1,156	3	1	26,055	26,055
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>									
Galway, .. ..	196	3,944	1	36	1,440	3	11	36,131	36,131
Mayo, .. ..	2,235	50,252	1	2	12,509	5	6	246,125	245,934
Roscommon ..	617	10,444	2	16	4,344	15	4	87,405	86,705
Sligo, .. ..	21	417	3	29	193	13	6	4,787	4,787
Total, ..	3,069	65,059	1	3	18,487	18	3	374,448	373,557
<b>SUMMARY.</b>									
ULSTER, .. ..	397	3,062	0	23	1,156	3	1	26,055	26,055
CONNAUGHT, ..	3,069	65,059	1	3	18,487	18	3	374,448	373,557
Total, ..	3,466	68,121	1	26	19,644	1	4	400,503	399,612

The above Return includes Re-sales to 145 Tenants amounting to £18,090 on Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board by means of advances from Board's funds,

NOTE.—Included in Return 134.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903

*Advances in Cash.*

152.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 125, 127, 137, and 139 showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans Applied for during the Year ended 31st March 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	5	46 1 3	8 13 7	205	205
Cavan, .. ..	14	490 3 11	78 15 4	1,363	1,363
Donegal, .. ..	211	2,633 1 32	575 7 10	11,203	10,923
Down, .. ..	65	462 0 0	550 8 7	12,903	12,903
Fermanagh, .. ..	2	80 1 14	25 14 0	558	558
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	12	173 0 2	84 3 0	1,991	1,981
Tyrone, .. ..	31	795 3 22	176 11 6	4,141	4,141
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>4,681 3 4</b>	<b>1,499 13 10</b>	<b>32,364</b>	<b>32,074</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	2	18 0 8	11 6 0	255	255
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	21 3 24	68 18 6	800	800
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	10	368 0 10	192 14 5	3,701	3,701
Westmeath, .. ..	1	15 3 5	10 0 0	185	185
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>423 3 7</b>	<b>282 18 11</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>4,941</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	44	1,246 0 34	430 4 11	10,297	10,297
Leitrim, .. ..	46	1,012 0 17	275 9 7	5,493	5,493
Mayo, .. ..	478	8,353 0 9	2,275 12 2	54,917	54,511
Roscommon, .. ..	55	1,432 1 8	739 9 4	18,759	18,759
Sligo, .. ..	21	415 3 27	130 9 0	2,925	2,925
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>12,459 2 15</b>	<b>3,851 5 0</b>	<b>92,391</b>	<b>91,985</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	9	332 0 38	115 1 6	2,380	2,380
Cork, .. ..	20	912 2 18	197 17 0	4,444	4,444
Kerry, .. ..	261	12,217 1 7	1,934 10 3	41,248	41,248
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	6	9 2 17	14 9 6	269	269
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>13,471 3 0</b>	<b>2,261 18 3</b>	<b>48,341</b>	<b>48,341</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
<b>ULSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>4,681 3 4</b>	<b>1,499 13 10</b>	<b>32,364</b>	<b>32,074</b>
<b>LEINSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>423 3 7</b>	<b>282 18 11</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>4,941</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT, .. ..</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>12,459 2 15</b>	<b>3,851 5 0</b>	<b>92,391</b>	<b>91,985</b>
<b>MUNSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>13,471 3 0</b>	<b>2,261 18 3</b>	<b>48,341</b>	<b>48,341</b>
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>31,036 3 26</b>	<b>7,895 16 0</b>	<b>178,037</b>	<b>177,341</b>

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

133

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*

153.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 126, 128, 138 and 140, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans Applied for during the period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.			Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
		A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£	£
<b>ULSTER :</b>							
Antrim, .. ..	32	281	1	38	181 3 5	4,141	4,141
Armagh, .. ..	157	2,384	3	14	984 0 4	22,474	22,406
Cavan, .. ..	109	2,349	3	0	725 9 8	13,659	13,249
Donegal, .. ..	1,347	19,173	2	20	6,158 5 4	133,779	133,440
Down, .. ..	233	4,176	2	25	3,156 11 6	72,545	72,545
Fermanagh, .. ..	33	923	3	35	485 11 3	10,027	10,016
Londonderry, .. ..	24	623	3	13	214 7 1	4,201	4,187
Monaghan, .. ..	38	522	1	29	293 5 6	6,594	6,564
Tyrone, .. ..	252	11,049	1	2	2,643 16 5	55,401	54,627
Total, .. ..	2,225	41,485	3	16	14,842 12 6	322,821	321,175
<b>LEINSTER :</b>							
Carlow, .. ..	3	223	1	10	194 10 0	3,907	3,407
Dublin, .. ..	6	153	2	33	365 5 10	7,499	7,499
Kildare, .. ..	21	875	0	2	1,009 16 11	21,346	21,346
Kilkenny, .. ..	49	2,359	3	1	1,107 12 0	21,651	19,455
King's, .. ..	64	1,388	0	25	830 5 0	15,847	15,517
Longford, .. ..	85	2,031	1	0	1,044 8 9	22,187	22,187
Louth, .. ..	53	554	2	4	516 17 2	8,430	7,655
Meath, .. ..	37	1,596	0	3	890 10 10	18,772	18,691
Queen's, .. ..	94	3,460	1	35	2,175 8 9	43,862	42,618
Westmeath, .. ..	41	2,232	2	12	1,487 4 11	29,111	29,111
Wexford, .. ..	109	2,984	3	38	1,724 18 6	33,103	32,755
Wicklow, .. ..	18	917	0	35	331 5 0	7,279	7,229
Total, .. ..	580	18,776	3	38	11,678 3 8	232,994	227,470
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>							
Galway, .. ..	809	21,880	1	3	7,505 0 2	179,525	178,833
Leitrim, .. ..	454	9,378	3	31	2,551 8 4	52,056	52,010
Mayo, .. ..	3,760	80,338	3	9	21,195 6 7	450,656	450,059
Roscommon, .. ..	839	15,194	3	17	6,753 9 8	140,824	139,424
Sligo, .. ..	381	8,536	3	23	3,189 8 7	73,396	73,281
Total, .. ..	6,243	135,329	3	3	41,194 13 4	896,457	893,607
<b>MUNSTER :</b>							
Clare, .. ..	211	8,812	1	23	3,407 17 2	64,011	63,785
Cork, .. ..	369	15,873	3	30	6,999 16 5	137,847	136,012
Kerry, .. ..	591	23,938	3	31	6,204 17 1	128,497	128,492
Limerick, .. ..	211	6,701	3	3	4,461 5 1	88,898	88,398
Tipperary, North, .. ..	56	1,846	2	29	917 14 8	18,201	17,953
„ South, .. ..	115	3,436	0	26	2,070 17 6	41,144	41,109
Waterford, .. ..	56	1,584	1	5	559 9 8	10,925	10,697
Total, .. ..	1,609	62,194	0	27	24,621 17 7	489,523	486,446
<b>SUMMARY.</b>							
ULSTER, .. ..	2,225	41,485	3	16	14,842 12 6	322,821	321,175
LEINSTER, .. ..	580	18,776	3	38	11,678 3 8	232,994	227,470
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	6,243	135,329	3	3	41,194 13 4	896,457	893,607
MUNSTER, .. ..	1,609	62,194	0	27	24,621 17 7	489,523	486,446
Total, .. ..	10,657	257,786	3	4	92,337 7 1	1,941,795	1,928,698

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*

154.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 129, 131, 137, and 139, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	65	285 7 7	6,679	6,679	23·4
Cavan, .. ..	4	22 0 0	380	380	17·3
Donegal, .. ..	40	105 6 5	2,686	2,606	25·5
Down, .. ..	53	573 15 2	13,069	13,069	22·7
Fermanagh, .. ..	9	82 10 0	1,780	1,780	21·6
Londonderry .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	12	84 3 0	1,991	1,981	23·6
Tyrone, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
Total, .. ..	184	1,159 19 8	26,675	26,765	23·1
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	2	11 6 0	255	255	22·5
Kilkenny, .. ..	1	68 18 6	800	800	11·6
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	1	5 0 0	120	120	24·0
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	1	45 16 1	800	800	17·4
Westmeath, .. ..	1	10 0 0	185	185	18·5
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	6	141 0 7	2,160	2,160	15·3
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	32	286 6 5	6,928	6,898	24·2
Lertrim, .. ..	26	206 7 0	4,174	4,174	20·2
Mayo, .. ..	794	3,884 12 6	87,760	87,654	22·6
Roscommon, .. ..	75	1,242 10 6	29,231	29,231	23·5
Shgo, .. ..	29	193 4 0	4,407	4,407	22·8
Total, .. ..	956	5,813 0 5	132,500	132,364	22·8
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	16	156 4 0	3,197	3,197	20·5
Cork, .. ..	47	486 6 9	10,181	10,181	20·9
Kerry, .. ..	186	2,945 17 5	62,116	62,116	21·1
Limerick, .. ..	2	83 17 4	1,833	1,833	21·8
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	251	3,672 5 6	77,327	77,327	21·0
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	184	1,159 19 8	26,675	26,675	23·1
LEINSTER, .. ..	6	141 0 7	2,160	2,160	15·3
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	956	5,813 0 5	132,500	132,364	22·8
MUNSTER, .. ..	251	3,672 5 6	77,327	77,327	21·0
Total, .. ..	1,397	10,786 6 2	238,752	238,526	22·1



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903

*Advances in Cash.*

155.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 130, 132, 138, and 140, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	32	181 3 5	3,941	3,941	21 8
Armagh, .. ..	131	886 12 4	20,102	20,029	22 7
Cavan, .. ..	100	668 14 4	12,450	12,040	18 6
Donegal, .. ..	1,128	5,565 13 6	122,367	122,198	21 9
Down, .. ..	212	2,969 2 1	68,162	68,162	22 9
Fermanagh, .. ..	33	485 11 3	10,027	10,016	20 6
Londonderry, .. ..	22	181 14 1	3,502	3,488	19 3
Monaghan, .. ..	38	293 5 6	6,325	6,295	21 6
Tyrone, .. ..	220	2,465 9 11	51,150	50,376	20 8
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>13,697 6 5</b>	<b>298,026</b>	<b>296,545</b>	<b>21 8</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	3	194 10 0	3,907	3,407	20 1
Dublin, .. ..	6	365 5 10	7,499	7,499	20 5
Kildare, .. ..	17	754 10 11	15,935	15,726	21 1
Kilkenny, .. ..	44	1,015 11 4	19,824	17,628	19 5
King's, .. ..	64	830 5 0	15,722	15,392	18 9
Longford, .. ..	85	1,044 8 9	22,151	22,151	21 1
Louth, .. ..	53	516 17 2	8,390	7,615	16 2
Meath, .. ..	35	850 4 11	17,520	17,439	20 6
Queen's, .. ..	84	2,003 10 5	40,501	39,257	20 2
Westmeath, .. ..	37	1,110 5 5	20,730	20,730	18 7
Wexford, .. ..	108	1,724 8 6	33,096	32,748	19 2
Wicklow, .. ..	17	305 5 0	6,693	6,643	21 9
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>10,715 3 3</b>	<b>211,968</b>	<b>206,235</b>	<b>19 7</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>					
Galway, .. ..	767	6,994 9 6	167,864	167,172	24 0
Leitrim, .. ..	402	2,424 16 0	47,298	47,252	19 5
Mayo, .. ..	3,651	20,780 0 4	439,263	438,766	21 1
Roscommon, .. ..	824	6,625 10 2	137,262	135,862	20 7
Sligo, .. ..	375	3,149 4 0	72,513	72,398	23 0
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>39,974 0 0</b>	<b>864,200</b>	<b>861,450</b>	<b>21 6</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>					
Clare, .. ..	195	3,109 11 2	57,188	56,872	18 3
Cork, .. ..	320	6,185 19 2	119,993	118,158	19 4
Kerry, .. ..	329	4,243 6 10	87,142	87,142	20 5
Limerick, .. ..	207	4,403 17 10	88,293	87,793	20 0
Tipperary, North, .. ..	53	897 12 2	17,757	17,409	19 8
South, .. ..	112	2,065 14 6	40,619	40,546	19 6
Waterford, .. ..	28	233 16 6	3,875	3,647	16 6
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>21,139 18 2</b>	<b>414,867</b>	<b>411,567</b>	<b>19 6</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
<b>ULSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>13,697 6 5</b>	<b>298,026</b>	<b>296,545</b>	<b>21 8</b>
<b>LEINSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>10,715 3 3</b>	<b>211,968</b>	<b>206,235</b>	<b>19 7</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT, .. ..</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>39,974 0 0</b>	<b>864,200</b>	<b>861,450</b>	<b>21 6</b>
<b>MUNSTER, .. ..</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>21,139 18 2</b>	<b>414,867</b>	<b>411,567</b>	<b>19 6</b>
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>85,526 7 10</b>	<b>1,789,061</b>	<b>1,775,797</b>	<b>20 9</b>

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

*Advances in Cash.*

156.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 133, 135, 137, and 141, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans,	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-Money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
<b>ULSTER :</b>						
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	5	30 0 2	22 2 3	447	447	20·2
Armagh, .. ..	31	450 1 20	162 16 2	3,881	3,881	23·8
Cavan, .. ..	1	15 3 6	5 0 0	100	100	20·0
Donegal, .. ..	66	877 1 7	264 5 2	5,976	5,976	22·6
Down, .. ..	143	3,382 2 23	2,377 9 4	54,437	54,437	22·9
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	12	173 0 2	84 3 0	1,901	1,981	23·6
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	258	4,729 0 20	2,915 15 11	66,832	66,822	22·9
<b>LEINSTER .</b>						
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	1	8 0 11	19 15 0	400	400	20·2
Kildare, .. ..	2	18 0 8	11 6 0	255	255	22·5
Kilkenny, .. ..	17	566 2 14	166 19 4	3,097	3,097	18·5
King's, .. ..	5	264 2 38	175 15 0	2,901	2,901	16·5
Longford, .. ..	9	107 2 39	42 7 6	966	963	22·8
Louth, .. ..	5	36 1 35	13 4 2	168	168	12·7
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	1	156 1 2	20 0 0	500	500	25·0
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	1	114 3 20	8 10 4	200	200	23·5
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	41	1,272 3 7	457 17 4	8,487	8,487	18·5
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>						
Galway, .. ..	58	1,210 2 36	462 2 7	10,994	10,994	23·8
Leitrim, .. ..	118	3,293 3 0	780 3 9	14,889	14,889	19·0
Mayo, .. ..	766	15,974 1 35	4,252 15 9	96,403	96,309	22·7
Roscommon, .. ..	74	1,967 2 7	1,106 8 0	25,803	25,803	23·3
Sligo, .. ..	47	958 0 31	349 9 6	7,980	7,980	22·8
Total, .. ..	1,063	23,404 2 29	6,950 19 7	156,069	155,975	22·4
<b>MUNSTER :</b>						
Clare, .. ..	13	240 2 8	62 12 6	1,112	1,112	17·7
Cork, .. ..	71	1,721 0 17	489 0 2	9,915	9,885	20·3
Kerry, .. ..	27	974 1 8	612 11 6	12,595	12,595	20·6
Limerick, .. ..	2	58 0 19	35 12 0	786	786	22·1
Tipperary, North, .. ..	1	19 3 31	7 1 0	300	200	42·5
Tipperary, South, .. ..	2	72 3 10	30 0 0	580	580	19·3
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	116	3,086 3 13	1,236 17 2	25,286	25,158	20·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
ULSTER, .. ..	258	4,729 0 20	2,915 15 11	66,832	66,822	22·9
LEINSTER, .. ..	41	1,272 3 7	457 17 4	8,487	8,487	18·5
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	1,063	23,404 2 29	6,950 19 7	156,069	155,975	22·4
MUNSTER, .. ..	116	3,086 3 13	1,236 17 2	25,288	25,158	20·4
Total, .. ..	1,478	32,493 1 29	11,561 10 0	256,676	256,442	22·2

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1903.

Advances in Cash.

157.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 134, 136, 138, and 142, showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Period ended 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY,	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.		Rent.		Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
		A.	R. P.	£	s. d.	£	£	
<b>ULSTER:</b>								
Antrim, .. ..	30	264	0 22	170	4 5	3,834	3,684	22·5
Armagh, .. ..	112	1,462	0 26	851	3 5	19,230	19,157	22·6
Cavan, .. ..	90	1,771	3 37	621	8 4	11,623	11,213	18 7
Donegal, .. ..	1,103	16,639	3 16	5,418	15 9	119,284	119,220	22 0
Down, .. ..	164	3,583	1 13	2,514	10 10	57,543	57,543	22 9
Fermanagh, .. ..	24	653	2 0	403	1 3	8,247	8,236	20·5
Londonderry, .. ..	20	571	1 3	166	19 1	3,209	3,195	19 2
Monaghan, .. ..	38	523	0 19	293	5 6	6,325	6,295	21 6
Tyrone, .. ..	218	10,315	2 32	2,442	12 5	50,750	49,976	20·8
Total, .. ..	1,799	35,785	0 8	12,882	1 0	280,045	278,519	21·7
<b>LEINSTER:</b>								
Carlow, .. ..	3	223	1 10	194	10 0	3,907	3,407	20·1
Dublin, .. ..	6	153	3 32	305	5 10	7,499	7,499	20·5
Kildare, .. ..	17	684	1 19	754	10 11	15,935	15,726	21·1
Kilkenny, .. ..	43	2,169	1 8	946	12 10	19,024	18,828	20·1
King's, .. ..	64	1,392	0 12	830	5 0	15,722	15,392	18·9
Longford, .. ..	85	2,044	2 19	1,044	8 9	22,151	22,151	21 1
Louth, .. ..	52	559	0 24	512	17 4	8,315	7,540	16·2
Meath, .. ..	35	1,553	2 27	850	4 11	17,520	17,439	20·6
Queen's, .. ..	82	3,039	3 31	1,947	14 4	39,451	38,207	20·2
Westmeath, .. ..	36	1,748	0 4	1,100	5 5	20,545	20,545	18 7
Wexford, .. ..	107	2,961	1 23	1,700	7 10	32,504	32,156	19·1
Wicklow, .. ..	17	900	2 24	305	5 0	6,693	6,643	21 9
Total, .. ..	547	17,430	1 33	10,552	8 2	209,266	203,533	19 8
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>								
Galway, .. ..	744	18,948	0 26	6,751	9 1	162,062	161,400	24·0
Leitrim, .. ..	384	8,100	2 13	2,288	5 6	44,672	44,626	19 5
Mayo, .. ..	3,386	75,355	2 13	19,351	6 8	406,500	406,215	21·0
Roscommon, .. ..	792	14,028	0 7	6,219	5 4	127,455	126,754	20·5
Sligo, .. ..	363	8,223	1 0	3,077	17 10	70,903	70,788	23·0
Total, .. ..	5,669	124,055	2 19	37,691	4 5	811,592	809,783	21·5
<b>MUNSTER:</b>								
Clare, .. ..	181	7,522	0 22	2,893	12 2	53,480	53,144	18·5
Cork, .. ..	283	11,892	0 12	5,691	4 8	109,811	107,670	19·3
Kerry, .. ..	161	4,280	3 18	1,837	4 1	36,135	36,135	19·7
Limerick, .. ..	204	6,611	0 4	4,332	11 6	86,834	86,334	20·0
Tipperary, North, .. ..	53	1,802	3 39	897	12 2	17,757	17,409	19·8
Tipperary, South, .. ..	112	3,443	2 15	2,065	14 6	40,619	40,546	19·6
Waterford, .. ..	28	486	2 32	233	16 6	3,875	3,647	16·6
Total, .. ..	1,022	36,039	1 22	17,951	18 7	348,511	344,885	19·4
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
ULSTER, .. ..	1,799	35,785	0 8	12,882	1 0	280,045	278,519	21·7
LEINSTER, .. ..	547	17,430	1 33	10,552	8 2	209,266	203,533	19·8
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	5,669	124,055	2 19	37,691	4 5	811,592	809,783	21·5
MUNSTER, .. ..	1,022	36,039	1 22	17,951	18 7	348,511	344,885	19·4
Total, .. ..	9,037	213,910	2 2	79,077	12 2	1,649,414	1,636,720	20·8

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

*Advances in Guaranteed Three Per Cent. Stock.*

TABLES 158 TO 162, INCLUSIVE

*Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant*

158.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money agreed upon, and the Amount of Loans applied for, during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
ULSTER :			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180
Total, ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180
LEINSTER :						
Carlow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, ..	1	1	27 3 15	15 0 0	315	315
Wicklow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	1	1	27 3 15	15 0 0	315	315
CONNAUGHT :						
Galway, ..	1	1	6 1 14	3 0 0	50	50
Leitrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	1	1	6 1 14	3 0 0	50	50
MUNSTER :						
Clare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, ..	1	1	15 2 0	10 0 0	155	155
Limerick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	1	1	294 0 16	73 0 0	1,250	1,250
Total, ..	2	2	309 2 16	83 0 0	1,405	1,405
SUMMARY :						
ULSTER, ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180
LEINSTER, ..	1	1	27 3 15	15 0 0	315	315
CONNAUGHT, ..	1	1	6 1 14	3 0 0	50	50
MUNSTER, ..	2	2	309 2 16	83 0 0	1,405	1,405
TOTAL, ..	5	5	400 3 20	107 17 6	1,950	1,950

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

Advances in Guaranteed Three Per Cent. Stock.

TABLES 158 TO 162, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.

159.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Applied for during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.
ULSTER :			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Antrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, ..	25	1	273 1 24	154 5 6	3,476	3,476
Cavan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	25	1	273 1 24	154 5 6	3,476	3,476
LEINSTER :						
Carlow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT :						
Galway, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :						
Clare, ..	1	1	274 1 16	55 0 0	1,242	1,242
Cork, ..	6	1	382 1 30	166 7 6	3,570	3,570
Kerry, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	7	2	656 3 6	221 7 6	4,812	4,812
SUMMARY.						
ULSTER, ..	25	1	273 1 24	154 5 6	3,476	3,476
LEINSTER, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ..	7	2	656 3 6	221 7 6	4,812	4,812
TOTAL, ..	32	3	930 0 30	375 13 0	8,288	8,288

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

*Advances in Guaranteed Three Per Cent. Stock.*TABLES 158 TO 162, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.*

160.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
ULSTER :		£ s. d	£	£	£
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
Total, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
LEINSTER :					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT :					
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :					
Clare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
SUMMARY.					
ULSTER, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

Advances in Guaranteed Three Per Cent. Stock.

TABLES 158 TO 162 INCLUSIVE—continued.

Direct Sales in Court of Land Judge.

161 —RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
ULSTER :		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER :					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT :					
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :					
Clare, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6
Cork, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6
SUMMARY.					
ULSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6
TOTAL, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

*Advances in Guaranteed Three Per Cent. Stock.*TABLES 158 TO 162, INCLUSIVE—*continued.**Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant.*

162.—RETURN showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Issued, the number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been Issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' purchase of Rent, during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
ULSTER :			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
Total, .. ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
LEINSTER :							
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT :							
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :							
Clare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUMMARY.							
ULSTER, .. ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	1	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180	26·2



PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

*Advances in Guaranteed Three Per Cent. Stock.*

163.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 158 AND 159 showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Applied for, the Total Acreage, and Rental of the Holdings embraced in the Applications; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans Applied for during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase money.	Amount of Loans.
<b>ULSTER:</b>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	25	273 1 24	154 5 6	3,476	3,476
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	1	57 0 15	6 17 6	180	180
Total, .. ..	26	330 1 39	161 3 0	3,656	3,656
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	1	27 3 15	15 0 0	315	315
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	1	27 3 15	15 0 0	315	315
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>					
Galway, .. ..	1	6 1 14	3 0 0	50	50
Leitrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	1	6 1 14	3 0 0	50	50
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Clare, .. ..	1	274 1 16	55 0 0	1,242	1,242
Cork, .. ..	6	382 1 30	166 7 6	3,570	3,570
Kerry, .. ..	1	15 2 0	10 0 0	155	155
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	1	294 0 16	73 0 0	1,250	1,250
Total, .. ..	9	966 1 22	304 7 6	6,217	6,217
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
ULSTER, .. ..	26	330 1 39	161 3 0	3,656	3,656
LEINSTER, .. ..	1	27 3 15	15 0 0	315	315
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	1	6 1 14	3 0 0	50	50
MUNSTER, .. ..	9	966 1 22	304 7 6	6,217	6,217
Total, .. ..	37	1,331 0 10	483 10 6	10,238	10,238

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1909.

*Advances in Guaranteed Three per Cent. Stock.*

164.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS 160 AND 161 showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Loans Sanctioned, the Rental of the Holdings; also the Total Purchase money and the Amount of Loans Sanctioned, and the number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 15th September, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years Purchase of Rent.
ULSTER :		£ s. d.	£	£	
Antrim, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Down, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
Total, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
LEINSTER :					
Carlow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
King's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT:					
Galway, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Letchin, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER .					
Clare, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6
Cork, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, South, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6
SUMMARY.					
ULSTER, .. ..	1	6 17 6	180	180	26·2
LEINSTER, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, .. ..	1	55 0 0	1,242	1,242	22·6
Total, .. ..	2	61 17 6	1,422	1,422	23·0

TURBARY (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

165.—RETURN showing the Number of Applications received during the period from 5th August, 1891, to 31st March, 1910.

There was one application received. The following are the particulars thereof:—

COUNTY.	Area in Statute Measure of Bog proposed to be sold.	Price required.						
Roscommon,           ...           ...	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">R.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">P.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">163</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29</td> </tr> </table>	A.	R.	P.	163	2	29	£ 1,000
A.	R.	P.						
163	2	29						

The application was refused.

FINANCIAL.

166.—STATEMENT of LOANS made by the Irish Land Commission to 31st March, 1910, under the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, and the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, 1885 and 1888

1. Money placed at the disposal of the Commissioners	2. For what purpose Advanced.	ADVANCES.		PRINCIPAL REPAYED AND INTEREST PAID BY BORROWERS				BALANCE OUTSTANDING.				
		3. In the Year 1909-10.	4. Total Advanced to 31st March, 1910.	In the Year 1909-10.		Total to 31st March, 1910		Principal.			12. Interest.	
				5. Principal.	6. Interest	7. Principal.	8. Interest.	In Arrear		11. Not yet Due.		
		9. Written off.	10. Other Arrears.									
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total amount issued for the purpose of "The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881," "The Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883," and "The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885"	LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881.											
To 31st March, 1909 .. 10,013,000 0 0	For purchases by tenants from their landlords (24th & 25th sections),	—	191,623 0 0	1,765 13 3	4,226 10 9	57,015 15 2	132,842 10 9	1,829 18 4	46 13 0	132,730 13 6	135 3 2	
In the Year 1909 10, .. 20,000 0 0	For purchases by tenants from the Land Commission (26th section), ..	—	48,933 0 0	318 11 7	918 12 6	19,212 18 4	32,375 10 2	—	5 6 8	29,714 15 0	15 8 10	
10,033,000 0 0	For purchases by persons not being the occupying tenants (27th Section), ..	—	245 0 0	0 3 0	0 8 10	231 17 8	63 2 4	—	—	13 2 4	—	
	In payment of arrears of rent due by tenant (59th section),	—	18,793 10 11	—	—	18,793 10 11 (d)	607 12 3	—	—	—	—	
	TRAMWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES (IRELAND) ACT, 1883											
Deduct balance not advanced out of £304,000, the amount issued for the purpose of "The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881," repaid to Local Loans Fund in March, 1893, .. 2,105 9 1	For purchases of estates by public companies (13th section),	—	42,300 0 0	49 12 0	35 19 6	33,061 2 10	22,396 4 1	—	2,112 14 6	7,126 2 8	1,594 7 3	
10,030,894 10 11	PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS, 1885 and 1888.											
	To tenants of the whole purchase money (2nd section),	—	9,641,254 0 0	95,469 9 5	235,228 17 6	1,912,095 18 9	4,618,775 11 2 (d)	3,445 0 0	3,274 8 5	7,722,438 12 10	9,601 17 8	
	To tenants of three-fourths of the purchase money for 49 years (4th section), ..	—	329,355 0 0	3,070 10 7	7,881 14 8	79,488 11 10	180,523 15 11	—	133 19 11	249,732 8 3	409 12 10	
	To persons other than tenants of one-half of the purchase money (7th section), ..	—	727 0 0	3 5 1	10 3 9	407 17 6	296 13 5	—	—	319 2 6	—	
Total amount advanced out of issues (as shown in col 4), .. 10,029,041 17 10		—	10,273,230 10 11 (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,142,074 17 1	—	
	Add amount of Guarantee Deposits repaid to owners, &c., in the year, .. 15,872 15 7	15,872 15 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Deduct net Guarantee Deposits retained out of advances of purchase money under "The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885," .. 244,188 13 1	—	244,188 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	244,188 13 1	—	
Balance in hands, .. 1,852 13 1	Net amount advanced out of issues (col. 1), .. 15,872 15 7	15,872 15 7	10,029,041 17 10	(c) 100,677 4 11	(c) 248,322 7 6	2,120,307 13 0	4,987,881 0 1	5,274 18 4	5,573 2 6	7,897,886 4 0	12,056 9 9	
									7,903,459 6 6			

(a) This is the net amount after providing for the interest on Guarantee Deposits payable under Section 3 of the Act 43 & 49 Vict., c 73 (£687,404 2s 7d.)  
 (b) Exclusive of Guarantee Deposits received in cash and applied in reduction of advances of the whole Purchase Money.  
 (c) On the 31st March, 1910, the Irish Land Commissioners had in hand for Principal repaid, £656 7s. 3d., for Interest £1,547 4s 8d., included above  
 (d) Repayments under the 59th Section, Act 1881, include £16,840 1s 6d., provided out of the Church Temporalities Fund, and £10 6s. 4d., provided from the Vote for the Irish Land Commission.

FINANCIAL.

TEMPORALITIES OF LATE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

167.—TABLE showing the Collection Account in respect of Tithe Rent Charge, Rents, Interest on Mortgages, &c., for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Title of Account.	Arrears due 1st April, 1909.	Rental for Year ended 31st March, 1910.	Total.	Received within the Year.	Remitted or Written off	Arrears due 31st March, 1910.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Permanent Church Revenue:—</b>						
Tithe Rent Charge, .. ..	17,421 11 10	98,784 3 11	116,158 15 9	100,053 0 9	45 2 9	16,060 12 3
Lands, perpetuity rents, .. ..	12,778 10 2	31,847 8 7	44,425 18 9	32,186 11 10	—	12,239 6 11
Lands, renewable leaseholds, and other tenures.	418 12 2	944 12 4	1,361 4 6	979 12 6	18 10 0	363 2 0
Mortgages, landed property interest,	1,306 4 8	7,248 5 2	8,554 9 10	7,081 19 9	—	1,472 10 1
Mortgages converted leaseholds interest,	753 17 11	4,440 1 2	5,193 19 1	4,660 19 8	—	532 19 5
<b>Terminable Church Revenue —</b>						
Tithe Annuities, . . . .	3,888 7 1	116,719 11 9	120,107 18 10	117,822 13 5	—	2,285 5 5
Land Annuities, . . . .	9,531 9 4	21,274 15 1	30,806 4 5	22,629 12 10	14 13 5	8,161 18 2
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>45,599 13 2</b>	<b>281,008 18 0</b>	<b>326,608 11 2</b>	<b>285,414 10 9</b>	<b>*78 6 2</b>	<b>41,115 14 3</b>

Excess Charge—Variation of Tithe Rent Charge under Section 3 Tithe Rent Charge (Ireland) Act, 1900, .. .. .	£ 44 5 8
Irrecoverable, ... .. .	34 0 6
	<b>*78 6 2</b>

168.—STATEMENT showing estimated RECEIPTS (excluding Sales) and PAYMENTS for the FINANCIAL YEAR, 1910-1911, with particulars of CAPITAL CHARGES, RATES of INTEREST payable and ANNUAL CHARGES, as on 1st April, 1910.

I.—PERMANENT CHURCH REVENUE.		LIABILITIES.		Capital Charge	Rate of Interest.	Annual Charge.
£		£		£		£
Tithe Rent Charge, .. .. .	94,780	1. Intermediate Education (now N. D. Crs),	450,000	3†	13,500	
Perpetuity Rents, .. .. .	31,025	2. National School Teachers, .. .. .	1,300,000	3	39,000	
Renewable Leases, Yearly and other Tenures,	830	3. Irish Universities Act, 1908, .. .. .	—	—	20,000*	
Interest, Land Mortgages, .. .. .	7,248	4. Congested Districts Board, .. .. .	1,500,000	2†	41,250	
Converted Leaseholds, .. .. .	3,962	5. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	—	—	70,000*	
	<b>137,895</b>	Total Capital Charge, .. .. .	<b>3,250,000</b>			
<b>II.—TERMINABLE REVENUE.</b>		<b>OTHER CHARGES.</b>				
Tithe Annuities, .. .. .	112,313	6. Annuitants and Superannuation, .. .. .	—	—	1,277	
Land Annuities, .. .. .	20,496	7. Expenses of Collection and Management, etc., .. .. .	—	—	11,175	
	<b>132,809</b>	8. Income Tax (Net), .. .. .	—	—	1,500	
<b>III.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		Total obligatory Expenditure under existing arrange- ments.			<b>197,702</b>	
Relief of Distress, Loans, Repayments, .. .. .	20,226	Balance (Credit), .. .. .			94,728	
Interest on Stocks, and other Receipts, .. .. .	1,500				<b>292,430</b>	
	<b>21,726</b>					
Total Estimated Income, .. .. .	<b>292,430</b>					

\* These are Annuities  
† Intermediate Education—The interest has been increased to 3 per cent.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

169.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY AND GENERAL COLLECTION BRANCH,  
44 & 45 Vict., Chap. 71.

## (a.) ANNUITIES OUTSTANDING ON 31ST MARCH, 1910.

Head of Account.	No.	Amount.
Curates, 15th Sec., Irish Church Act, 1869, ... ..	1	£ 115 0 0
Diocesan Schoolmasters, 16th Sec., ,, ... ..	1	163 5 6
Clerks, Sextons, &c, ,, ... ..	41	360 13 0
Nonconformist Ministers, 38th, ,, ... ..	2	138 9 4
Annuitants, 28th Sec, Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, ... ..	3	433 16 8
Annuitants, 86th Sec, Irish Land Act, 1903, ... ..	1	66 13 4
Total, .. ..	49	1,277 17 10

## (b.) SALES OF PROPERTY IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1910.

Head of Account.	No. of Items sold.	Annual Rent or Value.	Purchase Money.
Yearly and other Tenures, ... ..	20	£ 160 4 0	£ 3,147 19 2
Perpetuity Rents, .. ..	22	710 14 3	17,687 16 5
Tithe Rent-charge, ... ..	428	3,992 18 10	88,991 8 8
„ on Loan, .. ..	—	—	—
Arrears of Revenue at 31st March, 1910, ... ..	...	...	£41,115 14s. 3d.

## ARREARS OF RENT ACT, 45 &amp; 46 Victoria, Chap. 47.

170.—PROCEEDINGS from 1st April, 1909, to the 31st March, 1910, under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882.

## Section 1, sub-section 1.

Amount Paid.	Amount remaining Unpaid.	Number of Cases in which Payment has not yet been made.
£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 3,743 15 9	499

## Section 1, sub-section 5.

Amount Paid	Amount remaining Unpaid.	Number of Cases in which Payment has not yet been made.
£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 303 11 10	51

## Section 16.

Amount Advanced.	Amount remaining Unclaimed.	Number of Cases pending.
£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 19 19 7	4

## Section 17.

Nature of Claim.	No. of Claims.	Amount Claimed to be Remitted.	Amount of Rent certified to have been Extinguished.
Remission of Tithe Rent-charge, ...	Nil.	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. Nil.
„ Income Tax, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
„ Quit Rent,...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TABLE 171.—STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st March, 1910, relating to Interest in lieu of Rent payable under Section 35 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896, in cases where Agreements for Purchase are pending.

Number of Tenants.	RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.			
	Unpaid by 6,047 tenants at 31st March, 1909.	Collectible from tenants in the year ended 31st March, 19 0.	Total amount collectible	Collected from tenants during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	Unpaid by 5,294 tenants at 31st March, 1910.	Balance of Interest collected and not paid out to Vendors or others entitled on 31st March, 1909.	Collected from tenants during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	Remitted to the Vendors or others entitled during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	Balance of Interest collected and not paid out to Vendors or others entitled on 31st March, 1910.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
157,813	42,263 4 5	1,815,476 19 2	1,857,740 3 7	1,815,759 12 4	41,980 11 3	18,532 11 3	1,815,759 12 4	1,827,380 13 0	6,911 10 7

NOTE.— A considerable portion of the £6,911 10s. 7d. unpaid on 31st March, 1910, to Vendors or others entitled out of the amount collected, remained unpaid at that date owing to delays on the part of the persons claiming the Interest in showing their title thereto, while the residue has been duly paid out to the persons entitled from day to day on and after the 1st April, 1910.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

TABLE 172 — RETURN showing particulars of all cases in which, on the 31st March, 1910, Purchasers under the Land half-yearly instalments thereof and upwards, and where

No.	Collection Number	Date of Advance.	Act under which Advance was made	Vendor.	Purchaser.	County.	Townland.	Area in Statute Measure
1	580	31 July, 1900,	Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891,	James Johnston,	Terence Durnin (decd.),	Armagh,	Carrickbroad	A. R. P 4 1 15
2	631	"	"	"	Michael Rafferty,	"	Maphoner,	1 3 27
3	59	19 Dec., 1894,	"	Alicia Fawcett & others	John Hart,	Cavan,	Carrick West,	17 3 19
4	73	"	"	"	Ellen Magauran and others,	"	Leglass,	24 3 16
5	78	"	"	"	"	"	Mully Upper,	22 3 7
6	141	2 Dec., 1895,	"	Reps. of A. R. Fawcett,	Bernard Darcy,	"	Curragh West and another,	23 0 35
7	703	27 Feb., 1899,	"	Trustees of A. O'Reilly, deceased,	Michael Sheils,	"	Lonnogs and another,	22 1 38
8	704	"	"	"	"	"	Lonnogs,	9 2 21
9	721	"	"	"	"	"	Carrickatober,	2 2 4
10	903	1 July, 1899,	"	Earl Annesley,	Anthony Magauran (now Bridget Dolan),	"	Lattone,	30 0 6
11	2135	13 Dec., 1901,	"	Earl of Lanesborough,	James McLean (now Francis Jermyn),	"	Kilconny,	11 0 20
12	2427	26 Nov., 1902,	"	"	Thomas Reilly (now John Reilly),	"	Coragh,	18 3 23
13	2529	22 Feb., 1904,	"	George M. Dobbin,	Thomas McGovern (junr.),	"	Eshveagh,	28 0 0
14	2551	"	"	"	Michael Sheridan,	"	"	14 0 0
15	955	22 Feb., 1902,	"	Norah K. Brodie and another,	John Kelly (decd.),	Clare,	Muckinish,	0 0 2
16	232	26 July, 1894,	"	Duke of Devonshire,	Patrick O'Neill,	Cork,	Booaldurragha Nth,	248 0 20
17	616	26 Feb., 1898,	"	Benjamin A. Cross,	Daniel Murphy (now John Moymhan),	"	Ballymorishen,	37 0 4
18	1911	15 May, 1902	"	Margaret Fitzpatrick and others,	John Sweeney,	"	Mountrivers,	89 0 30
19	47	18 June, 1894,	"	Marquis of Londonderry,	William Barnhill,	Donegal,	Balleeghan,	32 0 0
20	50	"	"	"	"	"	Tirharon,	59 3 30
21	339	3 Dec., 1900,	"	Robert Stevenson,	William Hutchinson,	"	Listellean	33 1 20
22	369	29 Mar., 1901,	"	Thomas Batt and anr.,	Samuel Nelson (now Mary J. Stewart),	"	Gortlough,	33 1 8
23	631	21 Dec., 1904,	"	Elizabeth A. Foster,	Catherine Doherty	"	Balleeghan Upper,	22 0 30
24	348	17 July, 1900,	"	O. B. Doherty and ors.,	Daniel McCriston,	Donegal C. D.,	Ballyargus,	10 2 6
25	351	"	"	"	James Quigley	"	"	2 2 25
26	366	"	"	"	James Henry,	"	"	7 3 30
27	637	15 Dec., 1900,	"	Sir W. H. M. Style and another,	Michael McNamee (deceased),	"	Altahan	8 0 31
28	660	"	"	"	Daniel McGlynn (now John McGlynn),	"	Cashel,	11 3 6
29	625	21 Apr., 1899,	"	Baron Deramore,	James Dorman (now Mary S. Dorman)	Down,	Tullyard,	17 0 25
30	802	19 Mar., 1900,	"	Marquis of Londonderry,	Robert Miskelly	"	Ravara,	10 0 0
31	667	27 July, 1899,	"	R. F. Collum,	John Flood,	Fermanagh,	Cleenaghan,	14 1 15
32	1010	8 Jan., 1902,	"	Francis J. Graham,	James McManus,	"	Cam,	15 3 35
33	1225	14 Mar., 1903,	"	Edward N. Blake	Margaret J. Armstrong,	"	Gortdonaghy,	22 2 36
34	1184	15 April, 1901	"	Edward Martyn,	Thomas Dooly (now Stephen O'Donnell),	Galway,	Gorteenboy,	17 2 38
35	1790	26 April, 1902,	"	Thomas E Lambert and another,	Michael Keane or Kane (deceased),	"	Deerpark,	5 2 24
36	2054	28 Mar., 1903,	"	Isabella Rowe and others,	Thomas Gauckwin,	"	Fairfield,	13 1 2
37	367	15 July, 1899,	"	Earl of Drogheda,	Michael Walsh,	Kilkenny,	Ballyhale	14 0 12
38	176	18 Mar., 1899,	"	Cecilia Nesbitt	John Finlay,	King's	Clonsast Upper,	100 0 10
39	382	22 April, 1901,	"	David Sherlock,	James Bourke,	"	Kilgortin,	8 0 17
40	419	6 June, 1901,	"	"	Michael Carroll (now James Carroll),	"	Ballindrinan and another,	19 3 8
41	442	1 July, 1901,	"	Rev. W. A. Hayes,	Edward Kirwan,	"	Breaghmore,	33 1 7
42	456	"	"	"	"	"	Bellhull,	21 3 30
43	502	15 Jan., 1902,	"	David Sherlock,	Thomas Foran,	"	Kilgortin,	5 0 35
44	359	17 Dec., 1900,	"	H. D. Crofton,	Margaret Dobson (now Noble Dobson),	Leitrim,	Drumboy,	21 2 0
45	637	15 July, 1901	"	James O. Lawder,	Margaret McGill,	"	Cornagher,	62 0 21
46	683	"	"	J. T. B. Lane-Fox,	Patrick Wynne,	"	Bohy and another,	20 2 24
47	1169	1 Nov., 1901,	"	Hugh D. Crofton,	Michael O'Connor,	"	Treanmore,	8 3 2
48	1357	15 Mar., 1902,	"	Henry Allen,	Bridget Glancy (now John Glancy),	"	Drumkeeran,	8 2 32
49	1734	20 May, 1904,	"	Col. H. T. Clements,	John Plunkett,	"	Derrinivver,	20 3 22
50	64	20 Oct., 1897	"	Sir O. R. Slacke,	Patrick McManus,	Leitrim C. D.,	Derryteigeror,	40 0 29
51	90	16 May, 1899,	"	"	Patrick McGovern,	"	Lorgan Mountain,	25 2 27
52	196	9 Mar., 1900,	"	Baron Massy,	Denis Clancy,	"	Aghalateeve,	22 0 4
53	458	26 Nov., 1900,	"	"	Owen Kelly,	"	Loughmurrin,	27 2 12
54	500	17 Dec., 1900,	"	H. D. Crofton	Winifred Reynolds,	"	Oghill,	8 0 18



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Purchase Acts, 1891-96 and 1903, were in default in payment of Land Purchase Annuities to the extent of two such instalments were unpaid on the 1st July, 1910.

Tenement Valuation (where known).	Rent.	Judicial or Non-Judicial.	Purchase Money.	Advance made.	Guarantee Deposit (if any).	Number of Instalments in default.	Amount of Instalments in default.	Proceedings taken for the recovery of the Instalments due.	Observations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£	£		£ s. d.		
—	1 19 7	Judicial, ..	22	22	5	4	1 15 4	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	0 18 0	" ..	12	12	6	2	0 9 8	"	
3 12 0	3 15 0	" ..	51	51	11	2	1 14 6	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
5 5 0	4 13 4	" ..	66	66	14	2	2 4 10	"	
3 10 0	3 6 8	" ..	46	46	10	2	1 11 2	"	
6 0 0	6 10 0	" ..	75	75	25	2	2 12 10	"	
20 0 0	15 10 0	" ..	271	271	—	3	15 10 7	Sale proceedings pending.	
7 0 0	7 3 6	Non-Judicial,	126	126	—	3	7 4 5	"	
1 15 0	1 16 6	" ..	32	32	11	3	1 16 9	"	
7 5 0	6 15 0	" ..	120	120	40	4	9 12 0	"	
30 7 0	31 17 6	Judicial, ..	640	493 15 0	—	3	25 15 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	Partial Redemption of Advance.
11 10 0	6 10 0	" ..	150	150	30	2	6 0 0	"	
6 10 0	8 0 2	" ..	97	97	—	2	3 17 8	"	
3 15 0	4 3 0	" ..	56	56	—	2	2 4 10	"	
0 5 0	0 10 0	" ..	9	9	—	2	0 7 2	"	
143 10 0	163 11 0	" ..	2,650	2,650	530	2	92 0 10	Superior Court proceedings pending.	
10 0 0	6 0 0	" ..	77	77	26	3	3 18 3	Sale proceedings pending.	
31 5 0	36 10 0	" ..	647	647	162	2	25 9 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
16 0 0	16 0 0	Non-Judicial,	325	325	65	2	11 4 2	"	
42 0 0	33 0 0	" ..	675	675	135	2	23 12 4	"	
10 0 0	8 7 6	Judicial, ..	134	134	27	3	8 0 9	Sale proceedings pending.	
6 15 0	7 10 0	" ..	128	128	—	3	7 13 6	"	
8 5 0	5 18 0	Non-Judicial,	107	107	—	3	6 8 6	"	
4 10 0	4 10 0	" ..	81	81	—	2	3 4 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
2 15 0	2 13 0	" ..	40	40	8	2	1 12 0	"	
6 5 0	5 5 0	" ..	80	80	16	3	4 16 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
2 5 0	1 16 4	" ..	37	37	—	2	1 9 8	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
5 0 0	5 5 6	" ..	85	85	—	Pal. of 4	5 4 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
16 10 0	10 10 0	Judicial, ..	211	211	—	2	7 16 10	"	
7 10 0	7 18 6	Non-Judicial,	135	135	45	2	5 8 0	"	
10 15 0	12 10 0	" ..	250	200	—	2	6 18 2	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	£50 paid in cash by tenant.
14 10 0	14 7 6	" ..	300	300	60	2	12 0 0	"	
—	7 15 0	Judicial, ..	156	150	—	2	6 0 0	"	
6 10 0	6 0 0	Non-Judicial,	102	102	21	2	4 1 8	"	
1 0 0	2 5 8	" ..	30	30	6	9	5 8 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	1 19 6	" ..	39	39	—	4	3 2 4	"	
19 10 0	17 5 0	Judicial, ..	290	290	—	2	11 12 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
43 14 0	45 12 6	" ..	850	850	170	2	31 11 8	"	
3 5 0	3 19 3	Non-Judicial,	79	79	—	2	3 3 2	"	
12 5 0	11 13 4	" ..	233	233	—	2	9 6 4	"	
11 10 0	8 10 0	Judicial, ..	166	166	—	2	6 12 10	"	
12 0 0	12 0 0	Non-Judicial,	195	195	—	2	7 16 0	"	
4 0 0	2 14 0	" ..	54	54	14	5	5 7 11	Sale proceedings pending.	
12 15 0	13 10 0	Judicial, ..	262	262	—	4	20 19 4	"	
—	18 0 0	Non-Judicial,	266	266	54	2	10 12 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
0 15 0	1 5 0	" ..	25	25	—	3	1 10 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	7 18 6	Judicial, ..	142	142	29	2	5 18 8	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
5 5 0	6 0 0	" ..	100	100	—	2	4 0 0	"	
7 0 0	5 8 7	" ..	81	81	21	6	9 14 6	Sale proceedings pending.	
15 15 0	17 0 0	" ..	284	284	57	3	14 12 3	"	
4 15 0	5 4 0	" ..	90	90	18	8	14 8 0	"	Caretaker in possession
5 10 0	6 0 0	Non-Judicial,	102	102	—	3	6 2 6	"	
9 0 0	9 10 0	" ..	161	161	33	2	6 8 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
3 5 0	3 8 4	" ..	65	65	17	2	2 12 0	"	

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

TABLE 172.—RETURN showing particulars of all cases in which, on the 31st March, 1910, Purchasers under the Land half-yearly instalments thereof and upwards, and where

No.	Collection Number	Date of Advance.	Act under which Advance was made.	Vendor.	Purchaser.	County.	Townland.	Area in Statute Measure.
55	637	27 April, 1901,	Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891,	Mary T. Rapmund	Hugh Clancy,	Leitrim, C D,	Carrownona,	A. R. P. 26 3 24
56	894	25 April, 1902,		Rev. Digby M. Berry	Bernard McCabe,	"	Killyfea,	19 3 32
57	396	15 April, 1898,		Hon. William C. Trench,	Patrick Riordan,	Limerick,	Ballinlyna Lower,	6 2 38
58	1259	7 Nov., 1902,		George Finch,	James Darby,	"	Coonagh West,	1 3 8
59	2 (2)	30 Oct., 1894,		J. D. Blake and anor,	James Devane,	"	Tuogh,	132 0 13
60	846	26 Jan., 1899,		Andrew A. Orr,	Hugh McAtamney,	Londonberry,	Moyagoney,	42 2 2
61	1118	23 Nov., 1899,		Henry S. B. Bruce,	Patrick McErlain,	"	Ballysculion West,	20 3 25
62	238	22 April, 1896,		Earl of Granard,	Mary A. Rodgers (now James Rogers),	Longford,	Derawley and anor,	12 0 0
63	496	16 Dec., 1898,		A. H. Middleton,	Mary Casey,	"	Clooncullen,	0 0 36
64	985	17 July, 1900,		G. A. H. Howard,	Francis Reilly (junr),	"	Fihoragh,	38 2 27
65	1219	10 June, 1901,	W. H. K. Harman,	Robert Howden (now Eliza Howden),	"	Kilnacarrow,	35 0 31	
66	5	30 April, 1897,	Thomas O'C. Plunkett,	Patrick Hamill (now John Hamill),	Louth,	Richard Taaffe's holding,	24 1 37	
67	151	20 Oct., 1899,	Charles W. Thompson,	Patrick R. Beggan,	Meath,	Smthstown,	42 1 27	
68	173	19 Nov., 1900,	T. E. Clements,	John Keelan,	"	Baloaghan,	4 1 5	
69	1009	4 Oct., 1902,	James J. McCaul,	Thomas Carroll,	Monaghan,	Camaghy,	14 3 10	
70	190	14 July, 1896,	Marquis of Drogheda,	Anthony Mossop,	Queen's,	Finneel,	23 0 31	
71	528	7 Feb., 1899,	Eyre Coote,	Dennis Dunne,	"	Clonrud,	32 3 36	
72	248	11 Jan., 1896,	Charles M. O'Connor,	Patrick Berne (decd.),	Roscommon,	Caran and another,	51 3 31	
73	1646	7 Nov., 1902,	Ethel C. Kemms,	Martin Egan,	"	Bunnamucka and another,	10 3 2	
74	394	14 July, 1904,	Malby C. Dowdall and others	Malby C. Dowdall,	Sligo,	Carrownaskeagh and another,	1,411 3 39	
75	173	23 July, 1897,	Earl of Portarlington,	Margaret Whelan,	Tipperary, N.R.,	Derrymore,	13 0 23	
76	576	16 Jan., 1900,	William Gibson,	Patrick Delaney (now Arthur C. Houlihan),	"	Bawnmadrum,	32 1 0	
77	296	25 Jan., 1895,	R. Whitty,	Michael Cooney (a lunatic),	Tipperary, S. B.,	Arbourhall,	82 0 26	
78	702	29 July, 1898,	John O'Hagan and another,	Thomas Gibbs,	"	Baptistgrange,	3 2 0	
79	969	23 April, 1901,	William Gibson,	Thomas Guton,	"	Killeen,	16 1 22	
80	1194	25 Oct., 1902,	"	John Dollard,	"	Urard,	23 2 4	
81	1198	5 Dec., 1902,	Hon. Charles W. White and another,	John B. O'Brien (now Hanora Morris),	"	Mellisson,	60 1 21	
82	1256	23 Mar., 1904,	Trustees of Henry S. Keating	Thomas Cleary,	"	Lagganstown Upper,	31 2 10	
83	313	24 Nov., 1899,	H. F. E. O'Dell,	Julia Morrissey (now Michael Walsh),	Waterford,	Ballynagaul Beg,	0 0 5	
84	400	"	John G. B. Stopford	Peter Gavin,	Westmeath,	Ballinlassy,	50 0 18	
85	780	9 June, 1902,	Hon. P. E. J. G. Nugent,	Elizabeth Simmons (now Ellen Gilmore),	"	Lisclogher Little,	13 0 1	
86	1023	16 Dec., 1899,	Earl of Portsmouth,	Ellen McCrea,	Wexford,	Drumgold,	24 3 33	
87	1765	29 July, 1901,	Francis King,	William Delaney (now Edward Cooper),	"	Coolboy,	33 3 33	
88	2281	17 July, 1903,	Congreve Rogers,	Patrick Hearne,	"	Boderan,	19 0 19	
89	41	21 Feb., 1899,	Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde,	Catherine Windsor, (now John Windsor),	Wicklow,	Trooperstown,	26 0 23	
90	129	3 Mar., 1900,	Trustees of William F. Littledale,	George Graham (now William Graham),	"	Tinnakilly Lower,	52 0 32	
91	553	4 Aug., 1904,	Irish Land Act, 1903,	Maxwell A. Close,	John Steele,	Armagh,	Lussagally,	17 1 5
92	2703	1 June, 1908,	"	Earl of Gosford,	Owen O'Callaghan,	"	Belleek,	30 0 20
93	2712	"	"	"	Patrick Deghan,	"	"	2 1 36
94	32	16 June, 1904,	"	Ellen M. Scriven,	Anne Reilly (now Michael Reilly),	Cavan,	Castleterra,	8 0 36
95	95	22 June, 1905,	"	James Rogers and ors.,	James Farrelly (now Annie Farrelly),	"	Kilnaglare,	7 0 0
96	1249	6 Feb., 1908,	"	Anne Howard,	Thomas McDonald,	"	Drumgill,	10 3 32
97	523	15 Dec., 1904,	"	Elizabeth N. Parker or Gaggan,	Ellen O'Keefe,	Cork,	Ballard,	39 3 2
98	769	18 May, 1905,	"	R. H. E. White and another,	William H. Bryan, (now Timothy Collins),	"	Gortloughra,	270 2 12
99	2775	19 Dec., 1907,	"	Sylvester Gillman and another,	Edmond Sweeney,	"	Commeenaplace,	29 3 35
100	3239	2 April, 1908,	"	Ellen Grant,	Eugene Moynihan,	"	Clonmoyle West,	67 2 0
101	3805	18 June, 1908,	"	Countess of Kingston,	Maurice McGrath, (deceased),	"	Brigown,	10 2 31
102	3806	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 0 6
103	4600	19 Nov., 1908,	"	Earl of Bandon,	Jeremiah O'Neil,	"	Lassanaroe,	39 3 4
104	36	13 Oct., 1904,	"	Arthur H. Foster,	Alexander Kyle, decd.,	Donegal,	Ardchicken,	2 1 4
105	72	2 Mar., 1905,	"	D'Oyley C. Battley,	Robert Wilkie,	"	Doorabble,	9 3 8
106	287	13 July, 1905,	"	John Reilly,	James O'Donnell,	"	Luslamerty,	32 3 7
107	288	"	"	"	"	"	"	20 1 0
108	309	2 Nov., 1905,	"	William Black,	James Malley,	"	Killynure,	14 3 10

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Purchase Acts, 1891-96 and 1903, were in default in payment of Land Purchase Annuities to the extent of two such instalments were unpaid on the 1st July, 1910.

Tenement Valuation (where known).	Rent.	Judicial or Non-Judicial.	Purchase Money.	Advance made.	Guarantee Deposit (if any).	Number of Instalments in default.	Amount of Instalments in default.	Proceedings taken for the recovery of the Instalments due.	Observations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£	£		£ s. d.		
9 10 0	10 5 0	Judicial, ..	175	175	—	2	7 0 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
7 0 0	5 10 0	Non-Judicial,	109	109	—	3	6 10 9	Sale proceedings pending.	
2 5 0	2 0 0	" ..	26	26	—	10	5 0 8	"	
—	2 15 0	Judicial, ..	57	55	11	8	5 19 4	"	Holding in possession of Land Commission
149 15 0	175 0 0	Non-Judicial,	3,400	1,250	—	2	42 6 8	Bankruptcy proceedings pending	Original advance of £2,500 apportioned.
12 1 0	14 8 0	Judicial, ..	273	273	—	2	10 2 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
14 0 0	13 10 0	" ..	250	250	—	2	10 0 0	"	
17 10 0	13 0 0	Non-Judicial,	125	125	25	2	4 6 6	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	0 10 0	" ..	9	9	9	6	1 1 1	"	
16 5 0	12 0 0	Judicial, .	216	216	—	3	3 19 3	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
18 0 0	26 0 0	" ..	385	385	77	3	23 2 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
31 5 0	36 0 0	" ..	600	600	120	2	20 14 6	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
22 0 0	23 0 0	Non-Judicial,	440	440	—	2	17 12 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
2 0 0	2 10 0	" ..	46	46	10	2	1 16 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
8 15 0	13 4 0	" ..	200	200	40	2	8 0 0	"	
10 0 0	14 0 0	Judicial, ..	250	250	50	3	13 6 6	Sale proceedings pending.	£30 paid in cash by tenant.
19 8 0	23 0 0	Non-Judicial,	400	400	80	2	14 17 2	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
27 0 0	32 12 4	" ..	538	538	108	4	37 12 0	Chancery proceedings pending	
5 6 0	3 15 0	Judicial, ..	67	67	—	3	4 0 6	Sale proceedings pending.	
105 5 0	200 0 0	Non-Judicial,	4,000	4,000	800	2	160 0 0	Superior Court proceedings pending	
6 0 0	4 3 0	Judicial, ..	82	82	—	Bal. of 4	4 9 6	Sale proceedings pending.	
20 5 0	22 11 0	Non-Judicial,	451	451	91	3	27 1 3	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
48 0 0	48 0 0	" ..	816	816	164	2	27 16 10	"	
—	3 10 0	" ..	63	63	14	3	3 8 2	Sale proceedings pending.	
10 15 0	12 10 0	Judicial, ..	225	225	45	2	9 0 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
19 0 0	14 12 0	" ..	257	257	—	2	10 5 8	"	
61 5 0	55 0 0	" ..	1,100	1,100	275	2	44 0 0	"	
11 0 0	10 5 0	" ..	164	164	—	2	6 11 2	"	
—	1 0 0	Non-Judicial,	5	5	5	8	0 16 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
37 0 0	33 0 0	Judicial, ..	660	660	132	9	118 16 0	"	
10 0 0	8 0 0	" ..	168	168	—	2	6 14 4	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
22 5 0	24 15 0	Non-Judicial,	460	460	—	2	18 8 0	"	
12 5 0	12 5 0	" ..	238	233	—	2	9 6 4	"	
—	13 0 0	" ..	227	220	44	3	13 4 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
6 15 0	6 8 0	" ..	101	101	—	4	7 16 2	"	
19 15 0	20 13 0	" ..	371	371	75	2	14 16 10	"	
22 5 0	11 15 3	" ..	325	325	—	2	10 11 4	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
13 0 0	9 6 0	Judicial, ..	226	226	—	4	14 14 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
0 12 0	1 0 2	" ..	18	18	—	2	0 11 8	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
6 18 0	4 5 0	" ..	77	77	—	2	2 10 2	"	
5 0 0	2 17 6	" ..	66	66	—	2	2 3 0	"	
6 0 0	4 5 0	" ..	96	96	—	Interest & 3	5 10 6	"	
4 15 0	2 10 0	" ..	45	40	10	3	1 19 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
26 5 0	45 0 0	Non-Judicial,	657	657	—	2	21 7 2	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
4 10 0	6 0 0	Judicial, ..	84	84	—	Interest & 3	5 2 11	Sale proceedings pending.	
45 18 0	49 6 0	Non-Judicial,	980	980	—	2	31 17 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
13 5 0	14 7 0	Judicial, ..	309	309	—	3	15 1 3	Sale proceedings pending.	
6 15 0	7 6 4	Non-Judicial,	158	158	—	3	7 14 0	"	
9 15 0	9 7 0	Judicial, ..	211	211	—	2	6 17 2	"	
40 0 0	36 0 0	" ..	750	750	—	2	24 7 6	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
3 6 0	2 14 3	" ..	60	60	—	2	1 19 0	"	
21 10 0	25 0 0	" ..	538	538	—	2	17 9 8	"	
14 5 0	16 0 0	" ..	344	344	—	2	11 3 8	"	
7 15 0	7 0 0	" ..	154	154	—	2	5 0 2	"	



IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Purchase Acts, 1891-96 and 1903, were in default in payment of Land Purchase Annuities to the extent of two such instalments were unpaid on the 1st July, 1910.

Tenement Valuation (where known).	Rent.	Judicial or Non-Judicial.	Purchase Money.	Advance made.	Guarantee Deposit (if any).	Number of Instalments in default.	Amount of Instalments in default.	Proceedings taken for the recovery of the Instalments due.	Observations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£	£		£ s. d.		
—	14 0 0	Judicial, ..	259	259	—	4	16 16 8	Sale proceedings pending	
0 10 0	0 12 6	Non-Judicial,	13	13	—	2	0 8 6	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
6 13 0	5 13 0	" ..	117	117	—	2	3 16 2	"	
0 5 0	2 0 0	Judicial, .	32	32	—	3	1 11 3	Sale proceedings pending.	
10 15 0	13 11 6	" ..	375	375	—	2	12 3 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
10 10 0	8 5 0	" ..	215	215	—	2	6 13 10	"	
5 5 0		Parcels, Sec. 2. — ..	100	100	—	2	3 5 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
3 8 0		" ..	75	75	—	2	1 19 0	"	
9 15 0		" ..	220	220	—	2	6 10 0	"	
3 5 0	3 3 6	" ..	65	65	—	4	4 4 8	"	
10 0 0		Parcels, Sec. 2. — ..	160	160	—	Interest & 4	12 2 6	"	
29 17 0	26 5 0	Judicial, .	646	646	—	2	21 0 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
5 5 0	4 15 0	" ..	112	112	—	2	3 12 10	"	
—	8 13 9	Non-Judicial,	200	200	—	Interest & 3	12 6 10	Sale proceedings pending.	
8 10 0	6 10 0	Judicial, ..	170	170	—	2	2 15 3	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
456 15 0	—	Non-Judicial,	12,000	12,000	—	2	390 0 0	Superior Court proceedings pending	
32 5 0	17 0 0	Judicial, ..	434	407 11 6	—	2	13 15 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending	Advance of £434 partially redeemed
1 0 0	1 16 6	Non-Judicial,	40	40	—	5	2 10 0	Holding acquired by the R D C under Labourers Act, 1906	
8 10 0	5 0 0	Judicial, ..	125	125	—	2	4 1 4	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
—	8 0 0	" ..	200	200	—	2	6 10 0	"	
—	18 12 0	" ..	465	465	—	2	15 2 4	"	
—	10 0 0	" ..	251	251	—	2	8 3 2	"	
—	1 17 0	" ..	46	46	—	2	1 10 0	"	
10 6 0	7 9 0	" ..	191	191	—	2	6 4 2	"	
—	6 16 0	" ..	162	162	—	3	7 18 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
17 5 0	15 10 0	" ..	393	393	—	3	19 3 3	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
—	20 0 0	Non-Judicial,	500	500	—	2	16 5 0	"	
—	20 0 0	" ..	500	500	—	2	16 5 0	"	
—	20 0 0	" ..	500	500	—	2	16 5 0	Sale proceedings pending	
—	20 0 0	" ..	500	500	—	Bal of 4	31 2 4	"	
—	20 0 0	" ..	500	500	—	3	24 7 6	"	
—		Parcels, Sec. 2. — ..	1,930	1,930	—	3	94 1 9	Superior Court proceedings pending.	
27 0 0	21 0 0	Judicial, ..	380	380	—	2	12 7 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
0 10 0	0 19 6	Non-Judicial,	17	17	—	2	0 11 2	"	
0 7 0	0 15 0	Judicial, .	12	12	—	3	0 11 9	Sale proceedings pending	
2 15 0	3 0 0	" ..	60	60	—	Interest & 2	2 4 6	"	
22 5 0	20 15 0	" ..	533	533	—	2	17 6 6	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
20 0 0	19 3 6	" ..	445	431 17 0	—	2	14 5 0	"	Advance of £445 partially redeemed.
0 17 0	4 0 0	Non-Judicial,	72	72	—	2	2 6 10	"	
9 0 0	12 0 0	Judicial, .	257	257	—	4	16 14 4	Sale proceedings pending.	
40 10 0	42 0 9	" ..	675	675	—	2	21 18 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
13 15 0	10 9 0	" ..	204	204	—	3	9 19 0	"	
1 0 0	0 4 6	" ..	5	5	—	2	0 3 4	"	
8 10 0	10 2 10	Non-Judicial,	277	277	—	2	9 0 2	"	
8 0 0		" ..			—	3	7 6 3	"	
0 2 0	7 13 8	" ..	150	150	—	3	7 6 3	"	
4 0 0	3 15 0	Judicial, ..	75	75	—	3	3 13 3	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	4 0 0	" ..	110	110	—	2	3 11 6	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
—	4 10 0	" ..	123	123	—	6	12 9 6	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	3 5 0	" ..	89	89	—	6	8 13 6	"	
14 10 0	13 5 0	" ..	252	252	51	6	24 11 6	Bankruptcy proceedings pending	
8 5 0	7 0 0	" ..	172	172	—	2	5 11 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
2 10 0	2 5 0	Non-Judicial,	48	48	—	Interest & 2	1 15 1	Sale proceedings pending.	
9 5 0	7 4 6	Judicial, ..	190	190	—	Interest & 2	8 5 0	"	

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE

TABLE 172.—RETURN showing particulars of all cases in which, on the 31st March, 1910, Purchases under the Land half-yearly instalments thereof and upwards, and where

No.	Collection Number	Date of Advance.	Act under which Advance was made.	Vendor.	Purchaser.	County.	Townland.	Area in Statute Measure.		
								A	R.	P
162	1598	9 July, 1908,	Irish Land Act, 1903,	Mercers Company,	Robert Murphy,	Londonderry,	Movanagher	11	1	14
163	1884	"	"	"	Charles Henry,	"	Lisnagroat,	8	1	20
164	421	13 July, 1905,	"	W. H. King-Harman,	Mary McCormack (now William Crimigan),	Longford,	Cloonard,	12	2	7
165	427	"	"	"	Anne McCormack (now Michael McDonagh),	"	"	14	0	36
166	737	26 Mar., 1908,	"	John A. Maconchy,	James Donohoe,	"	Aghamore Lower,	1	3	20
167	915	"	"	"	Patrick Stakem,	"	Cloonelly,	19	3	22
168	916	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	0	19
169	936	"	"	"	Patrick Higgins,	"	Aghamore Lower,	44	2	31
170	938	"	"	"	John Kenny,	"	Derrynacross,	53	1	34
171	1077	"	"	"	William Wiggins,	"	Bathmore,	24	0	0
172	72	6 Oct., 1904,	"	Henry S Bolton,	Thomas Gogan,	Louth,	Tullydonnell,	40	3	14
173	687	30 Jan., 1908,	"	John P. H. Heywood-Lonsdale,	Matthew Reid,	"	Carntown,	6	1	31
174	1117	15 Feb., 1906,	"	C.D.B. (Dillon),	James Hunt,	Mayo,	Cloonlee,	47	0	14
175	161	2 Feb., 1905,	"	Michael J. Sullivan,	William Cooney,	Meath,	Carlanstown,	19	2	12
176	888	28 June, 1906,	"	Mrs. A. E. Dane,	John O'Neill,	"	Moymet,	11	0	11
177	888	1 June, 1906,	"	Lord Rossmore,	Philip Coulter,	Monaghan,	Telaydan,	3	3	26
178	641	19 Mar., 1908,	"	Humphrey F. Palmer,	Cornelius M. Campion (now John Loughman),	Queen's,	Knockheel,	4	2	5
179	2785	29 Mar., 1906,	"	C.D.B. (Dillon),	Mary A. Dillon (now Thomas Fram),	Roscommon,	Ballagherreen and another,	—		
180	3760	22 Oct., 1908,	"	I L C. (O'Connor Don),	Michael Kelly,	"	Cloonsuck and anor.,	8	3	37
181	400	19 Oct., 1905,	"	E. C. King-Harman,	Bridget Scanlon,	Sligo,	Derrygolgagh,	12	3	12
182	464	"	"	"	Alicia O'Neill (now James O'Neill),	"	Moygara,	18	2	27
183	115	6 Oct., 1904,	"	Margaret Julian,	Laurence Toohy,	Tipperary, N.R.,	Kilregane,	21	2	35
184	573	28 Feb., 1907,	"	James McKeogh and another,	George Hodgins,	"	Drumbane,	183	0	23
185	639	21 Mar., 1907,	"	Thomas Spinner,	Rebecca Byrne,	"	Skehanagh,	69	2	24
186	875	16 Jan., 1908,	"	Marcus B. Armstrong,	Thomas Healy,	"	Ballyboy,	168	0	10
187	1058	9 July, 1908,	"	Emily Barrett and ors.,	Marian Green,	"	Shower,	26	0	14
188	50	7 July, 1904,	"	Hon C. W. White and another,	Philip Fogarty (now William Fogarty),	Tipperary, S.R.,	Glengole North and another,	165	0	14
189	179	2 Feb., 1905,	"	Matthew V. E. Sankey,	Mary Maher (now Catherine O'Connell),	"	Slainstown South,	76	1	2
190	362	29 June, 1905,	"	P. J. Waldron,	Thomas Gulton,	"	Monslatt,	14	0	7
191	1162	5 Dec., 1907,	"	William C. A. Nicholson,	John Smyth,	"	Ballyluskey,	23	0	17
192	1607	11 Feb., 1907,	"	I L C' (F. S. Mansfield),	John Hughes,	Tyrone,	Glenbeg,	25	0	9
193	558	6 June, 1907,	"	Sir Richard J. Musgrave, Bart.,	Anne Hartigan,	Waterford,	Shean More and anr,	10	0	27
194	881	29 Oct., 1908,	"	Frances A. Quinn and another,	William Phelan,	"	Carrigeen,	9	1	32
195	101	29 Sept., 1904,	"	John C. Murphy	Patrick Lennon (now Bridget Lennon)	Westmeath,	Paddinstown Lower,	840	2	19
196	226	27 July, 1905,	"	Earl of Longford,	Rose Dunne (now Mary Murray),	"	Heathstown,	67	0	39
197	227	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	1	10
198	228	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	3	25
199	433	"	"	"	Patrick Gaffney,	"	Craddanstown,	0	1	0
200	520	12 April, 1906,	"	William S. Forster and another,	James McGovern,	"	Fulmort,	10	1	0
201	628	7 Feb., 1907,	"	John R. Malone,	John Furey,	"	Ballintue,	90	3	31
202	830	9 April, 1908,	"	Earl of Longford,	Patrick Cleary (now Michael Cleary),	"	Newdown and anor	3	2	11
203	470	17 Nov., 1904,	"	Sir George F. Brooke, Bart.,	Robert Larkin (now Michael Kinsella),	Wexford,	Rathpierce Upper	5	4	15
204	1820	1 Oct., 1908,	"	Thomas T. Power,	Thomas Cleary, senr,	"	Ballyvake,	0	0	20

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Purchase Acts, 1891-96 and 1903, were in default in payment of Land Purchase Annuities to the extent of two such instalments were unpaid on the 1st July, 1910.

Tenement Valuation (where known).	Rent.	Judicial or Non-Judicial.	Purchase Money.	Advance made.	Guarantee Deposit (if any).	Number of Instalments in default.	Amount of Instalments in default.	Proceedings taken for the recovery of the Instalments due.	Observations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£	£		£ s. d.		
8 5 0	4 17 6	Judicial, ..	124	124	—	2	2 0 4	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
{ Part of									
15 0 0	12 6 6	" ..	100	100	—	Interest & 2	3 6 10	Sale proceedings pending.	
7 6 0	5 18 0	" ..	148	148	—	4	9 12 4	"	
{ 8 7 0									
10 0 0	0 10 0	Non-Judicial, ..	222	222	—	2	7 4 4	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
9 10 0	7 14 0	" ..	187	175 12 3	—	Interest & 2	9 13 11	Sale proceedings pending.	Advance of £187 partially redeemed.
9 10 0	10 0 0	" ..	230	230	—	2	7 2 8	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
18 10 0	11 5 0	" ..	257	237	—	2	8 7 2	"	
17 5 0	18 0 0	" ..	324	324	—	2	10 2 10	"	
7 10 0	7 10 0	Judicial, ..	178	178	—	2	5 6 4	"	
13 15 0	8 6 0	" ..	200	200	—	3	9 15 0	"	
4 5 0	4 5 0	" ..	99	99	—	2	3 4 4	"	
49 0 0	50 17 0	" ..	1,095	1,095	—	2	35 11 10	"	
7 4 0	7 15 0	" ..	133	133	—	Bal. of 3	4 17 9	Sale proceedings pending.	
11 5 0	11 5 0	" ..	213	213	—	3	10 7 9	"	
—	8 9 0	Non-Judicial, ..	80	80	—	2	2 12 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
4 15 0	2 13 8	" ..	55	55	—	2	1 15 10	"	
—	—	" ..	—	122	—	Interest & 3	6 12 7	Sale proceedings pending.	
—	6 7 4	" ..	120	120	—	2	3 18 0	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
—	6 7 2	" ..	125	125	—	Interest & 3	4 8 10	"	
2 7 0	2 15 0	" ..	32	32	—	7	3 12 11	Sale proceedings pending.	
11 0 0	8 5 6	Judicial, ..	188	188	—	7	21 7 7	"	
94 10 0	57 19 0	Non-Judicial, ..	1,449	1,449	—	2	47 1 10	Bankruptcy proceedings pending	
60 10 0	51 0 0	Judicial, ..	1,224	1,224	—	2	39 15 8	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
68 15 0	82 6 0	Non-Judicial, ..	1,633	1,633	—	3	79 12 3	Superior Court proceedings pending.	
8 5 0	8 0 0	Judicial, ..	190	190	—	Interest & 3	11 4 6	Sale proceedings pending	
{ Part of									
24 5 0	33 0 0	Non-Judicial, ..	93	93	—	Interest & 2	4 0 10	"	
46 10 0	57 0 0	" ..	1,140	1,125 4 2	285	Bal. of 6	105 13 6	"	Advance of £1,140 partially redeemed.
10 0 0	12 7 6	" ..	248	248	—	8	32 4 8	"	
16 0 0	16 10 0	" ..	298	298	—	2	9 13 8	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	
23 10 0	28 13 5	" ..	418	418	—	2	13 11 8	"	
—	5 10 0	Judicial, ..	99	99	—	2	3 4 4	"	
8 10 0	4 10 0	" ..	105	105	—	3	5 2 6	Sale proceedings pending.	
29 0 0	36 12 4	Non-Judicial, ..	760	760	—	Interest & 2	26 11 10	Civil Bill proceedings pending	
38 0 0	37 10 0	Judicial, ..	882	882	—	2	10 13 4	"	
—	9 0 0	" ..	184	184	—	2	5 19 8	"	
—	2 0 0	" ..	46	46	—	2	1 10 0	"	
—	1 0 0	" ..	23	23	—	2	0 15 0	"	
7 7 0	4 10 0	" ..	104	104	—	2	3 7 8	"	
63 10 0	70 0 0	Non-Judicial, ..	1,373	1,373	—	2	44 12 6	"	
2 0 0	2 15 0	" ..	59	59	—	2	1 18 4	"	
—	3 9 6	Judicial, ..	56	56	—	2	1 16 6	"	
0 10 0	2 12 0	Non-Judicial, ..	46	46	—	6	4 10 0	Sale proceedings pending.	
47 0 0	37 19 4	Judicial, ..	888	888	—	2	28 17 2	Civil Bill proceedings pending.	

TABLE 173.—Return showing the amount which, in the year ended 31st March, 1910, had been temporarily advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, and the amount which had been paid out of the Guarantee Fund to the Land Purchase Account, the Irish Land Purchase Fund, or to the Consolidated Fund.

Advances from the Consolidated Fund, . . . . .	Nil.
Advances from the Guarantee Fund :—	
To the Land Commission (Land Purchase Account, Act of 1891), . . . . .	£59,000 0 0
To the National Debt Commissioners (Irish Land Purchase Fund, Act of 1903), . . . . .	93,682 7 2
	<hr/>
Gross Amount of Advances, . . . . .	£152,682 7 2
Repayments within the year :—	
By the Land Commission, . . . . .	£71,723 6 4
By the National Debt Commissioners, . . . . .	86,165 19 6
	<hr/>
Gross Amount of Repayments, . . . . .	157,889 5 10
	<hr/>
Net Amount Repaid, . . . . .	£5,206 18 8

14479.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th July, 1910.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Report of the Proceedings of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March last.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Irish Land Commission,

Dublin.



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OF

## THE IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM 1st APRIL, 1909, TO 31st MARCH, 1910.

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