

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN

An Roinn Tailte agus Iascaigh

COIMISIÚN TALMHAN NA hÉIREANN

REPORT

OF THE

Irish Land Commissioners

FOR THE YEAR FROM

1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929,

AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

31st March, 1929.

(Presented to the Executive Council by the Minister for Lands and Fisheries, and laid before both Houses of the Oireachtas.)

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SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

An Roinn Tailte Agus Iascaigh.

COIMISIÚN TALMHAN NA hÉIREANN.

REPORT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1928, TO 31st MARCH, 1929, AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH, 1929.

TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS AND FISHERIES :

We, the Irish Land Commissioners, beg to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Irish Land Commission during the year and period ended the 31st March, 1929, together with a summary of previous proceedings under the Land Law and Land Purchase Acts.

CONSTITUTION OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

The Irish Land Commission was originally constituted under the Land Law (Ireland) Act 1881 and is a body corporate and a Court of Record with the powers, rights and privileges of the High Court relating to matters within its jurisdiction. It was mainly occupied during its earlier years with the administration of the Land Law Acts, under which a large majority of agricultural tenants had rents judicially fixed. It also administered the Land Purchase Acts which empowered money to be advanced by the State to enable occupying tenants to purchase their holdings subject to terminable Land Purchase Annuities.

The fixing of judicial rents diminished as land purchase increased, and Section 64 of the Land Act 1923 prohibited the further fixing of Rents under the Land Law Acts, as all agricultural holdings which became subject to the purchase provisions of that Act ceased, pursuant to Section 20 (1), to be subject to rent and became liable for payment in lieu of rent to the Irish Land Commission. As explained hereafter, the rents fixed under the Land Law Acts form the basis for the Annuities payable in respect of judicial holdings vested in tenant purchasers under the Land Acts 1923-7, as well as under the Land Acts, 1903-9.

Particulars of the total number of Rents fixed under the Land Law Acts up to 9th August, 1923 (the date of the passing of the Land Act, 1923) are given, by Counties, in Table 1 in the Appendix.

The Irish Land Commission was transferred to the Government of Saorstát Eireann on the 31st March, 1923, and its powers, duties and jurisdiction were confirmed by the Land Law (Commission) Act 1923, which became law on the 24th July, 1923. This Act dissolved the Congested Districts Board, and transferred the Board's lands, tenements and hereditaments with its assets, liabilities, jurisdictions, powers, duties and staff to the Land Commission, and further provided that every jurisdiction, power and duty which immediately before the transfer date was vested in or imposed on the Estates Commissioners appointed under the Land Act 1903, who had ceased to function after the date of transfer, was to be vested and imposed on the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 1923. By the Ministers and Secretaries Act 1924, passed on the 21st April, 1924, the Department of Lands and Agriculture, the Department of Fisheries and other Departments of State were established, and the Land Commission (including the Agricultural and Land Branches of the late Board) was assigned to the Minister for Lands and Agriculture, the Board's Fisheries and Rural Industries Branches being assigned to the Minister for Fisheries. By the Irish Land Commission (Redistribution of Public Services) Order 1927, dated the 27th July, 1927, the Land Commission was transferred to the Minister for Fisheries, who, pursuant to the Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 1928, is now known as the Minister for Lands and Fisheries.

The land purchase operations of the Land Commission now fall into three main categories:—(1) The vesting of tenanted land under the Land Acts 1923-7; (2) the acquisition and division of untenanted land for the relief of congestion under the Land Acts 1923-7; and (3) the completion of sales initiated under the Land Acts 1903-9 and the resale of Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board.

LAND ACT, 1923.

The main purposes of the Land Act 1923 were two-fold—to complete Land Purchase and to relieve congestion. To carry out the first of these purposes the Act provides that, with certain exceptions, all tenanted land to which it applies—that is to say, generally speaking, all tenanted agricultural land in Saorstát Eireann—shall vest in the Land Commission on appointed days to be declared by the Land Commission, and shall vest in the tenants as owners in fee simple subject to land purchase annuities (with the power to the Land Commission to retain certain holdings in whole or in part for the purposes, *inter alia*, of improvement, enlargement or the relief of congestion). In the case of judicial tenants, these annuities will give them a reduction of 30 per cent. or 35 per cent. of their judicial rents according as they had been fixed after or on or before the 15th of August, 1911, and in the case of non-judicial tenants their annuities will give them such reduction as is agreed upon between them and their landlords, or is fixed by the Land Commission. On the passing of the Act of 1923, all rent ceased to be payable by the tenants to whose holdings the Act applied, and pending the vesting of the lands in

Commission the tenants pay in lieu of rent sums which the immediate reduction of 25 per cent. on their former rents. The State contribution of 10 per cent. provided by 1923, increased in 4½ per cent. Land Bonds, repayable by Section 25 at 4½ per cent. on the purchase money by terminable annuities and a sinking fund of ¼ per cent. advanced, which in

relieving congestion the Act provides that, with certain exceptions, all untenanted land situate in Congested Districts Counties and such untenanted land situate outside such Counties as is Land Commission on relief of congestion, shall vest in and, to supplement appointed days to be declared for the these Counties these compulsory powers, untenanted land Commission. may be bought by voluntary agreement by by Section 46 (The " Congested Districts Counties " are of Donegal, of the Land Act 1909, as the administrative and the six Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, Scariff, rural districts of Ballyvaughan, Ennistymon, and rural Tulla, and Killadysart in the County Clare, and in the districts of Bantry, Castletown, Schull, and Skibbereen and County Cork). Untenanted land acquired by the Commission is utilised in the creation of new holdings or enlargement of existing holdings. The purchase of untenanted land is also advanced in 4½ per cent. Land Bonds is repayable by terminable 4½ per cent. annuities, which in per cent. sinking fund. Provision is made in the Parliamen Vote for the Land Commission for moneys required for improvement of rearranged holdings or of newly created holdings which involves, where necessary, their equipment with fences, drains, buildings, turbarry, etc., and for expenditure on land reclamation, and so much of the expenditure on improvements as the Land Commission consider can be repaid the purchasers is made repayable by them along with purchase annuities.

Migration forms an important part of the work of relieving congestion, as in many districts the area of suitable untenanted land is not sufficient for local needs. In such cases some of the more substantial holdings are, where practicable, acquired from the owners, who are paid for their interests or are given in exchange suitable holdings, which are sometimes situate in different County. The legal machinery for the acquisition of holdings by the Land Commission and the late Congested Districts Board is varied and complex. The powers of resumption given by Section 5 of the Act of 1881 were utilised by the Board, as were also the powers of compulsory exchange of holdings given by Section 1 of the Act of 1901 (subsequently modified by Section 21 of the Act of 1909). Section 23 of the Act of 1909 empowered the Board and the Estates Commissioners to arrange for the exchange of tenancies on Estates purchased by them. The Board and the Commissioners also acquired tenancy interests on these Estates by direct purchase. The powers given by Section 46 of the Land Act 1923 have greatly facilitated the Land Commission in dealing with the exchange of registered holdings and

the Land Commission the tenants pay in lieu of rent sums which represent an immediate reduction of 25 per cent. on their former rents. The purchase money of tenanted land under the Land Act 1923, including the State contribution of 10 per cent. provided by Section 25 (1), is advanced in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Land Bonds, repayable by terminable annuities, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the purchase money advanced, which include for redemption a sinking fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

As regards the problem of relieving congestion the Act provides that, with certain exceptions, all untenanted land situate in Congested Districts Counties, and such untenanted land situate outside such Counties as is declared to be required for the relief of congestion, shall vest in the Land Commission on appointed days to be declared for the lands; and, to supplement these compulsory powers, untenanted land outside these Counties may be bought by voluntary agreement by the Land Commission. (The "Congested Districts Counties" are defined by Section 46 of the Land Act 1909, as the administrative Counties of Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and the six rural districts of Ballyvaughan, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Scariff, Tulla, and Killadysart in the County Clare, and the four rural districts of Bantry, Castletown, Schull, and Skibbereen in the County Cork). Untenanted land acquired by the Land Commission is utilised in the creation of new holdings or in the enlargement of existing holdings. The purchase money of untenanted land is also advanced in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Land Bonds, and is repayable by terminable $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. annuities, which include $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. sinking fund. Provision is made in the Parliamentary Vote for the Land Commission for moneys required for the improvement of rearranged holdings or of newly created holdings which involves, where necessary, their equipment with roads, fences, drains, buildings, turbary, etc., and for expenditure on land reclamation, and so much of the expenditure on such improvements as the Land Commission consider can be repaid by the purchasers is made repayable by them along with their purchase annuities.

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Section 1 of the Act of 1929 has simplified the taking of transfers from the persons in occupation.

The process of migration involves many difficulties—practical, legal and technical—of which not the least is the understandable objection of the occupiers in the neighbourhood of the new holdings to immigrants being given land to which they consider they and their families have a prior claim. Much tact and foresight are necessary in planning migration schemes and inducing holders to migrate to a part of the country where the local associations and methods of farming would be strange to them, and the preservation of the language must receive the consideration due to its importance. In transfers other than under Section 23 of the Act of 1909, the title to the tenancy interest has to be carefully investigated before holdings can be acquired and after acquisition a rearrangement usually has to be carried out before the holdings can be divided amongst the adjoining landholders. Though migration formed a definite part of the policy of the late Congested Districts Board in dealing with their Estates—and also of the Estates Commissioners on Estates purchased by them—the inherent difficulties and attendant expense of equipment, fencing, and erection of buildings prevented a development of the policy on a very extensive scale. The large powers given to the reorganised Land Commission under the Land Acts 1923-9 and the now almost universal scope of land purchase in Saorstát Eireann make it possible to effect more extensive schemes of migration.

THE GAELTACHT.

The peculiar needs of the Gaeltacht have been always matters of deep concern to the Land Commission, and shortly after its reorganisation in 1924 special investigations were made with regard to the advisability of acquiring lands within the Gaeltacht suitable for migration and reclamation, and as a result the Land Commission ordered proceedings to be taken with regard to acquisition of lands, particularly in that portion of the Gaeltacht situated in Iar Connacht; and in 1926 proceedings were instituted for the acquisition of 23,121 acres situated in the Cloosh, Oorid and Maam Valley districts. In addition to the Relief Work Schemes put into operation in that area a sum of £8,000 was sanctioned for the construction of roads, reclamation of lands, fencing and drainage, and the erection of buildings and out-offices for migrants. The Oorid Section of the lands, comprising 3,699 acres, was acquired, and the major portion of this area has now been allotted to migrants, the lands surrendered being available for re-arrangement purposes afterwards. In the Cloosh Section, possession has been taken of 12,267 acres, and provision has been made for equipment of six holdings with dwelling-houses, out-offices, reclaimed land suitable for tillage, fences and drainage. In order to open up this area, the Land Commission constructed a new road (over 5 miles in length) connecting Oughterard and Cashla, rendering accessible for the future large supplies of turbarry as well as holdings for migrants.

In carrying out this work the Land Commission has had the valuable assistance of the Department of Agriculture with regard to the tillage part thereof and the result of the co-ordination in this respect has proved a striking success.

In the Maam Valley Section, 811 acres have been acquired, but pending acquisition of further essential lands, work in connection with preparation of these lands for installing migrants thereon has not yet been commenced. A further large area of land in Iar Connacht is in process of acquisition, and in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture all areas of land suitable for afforestation purposes in this locality will be specially set aside for that purpose. In addition to these reclamation proceedings, grants and advances amounting to £2,750 were made to a large number of tenant purchasers to enable them to repair and re-roof their dwelling-houses. On the Island of Inishboffin some 33 cases of this nature are being dealt with. Sums amounting to £2,500 have been expended in carrying out Improvement Works, comprising bog roads, extensions to roads, drainage, etc.

In the Ballycroy and Erris Districts of County Mayo a special examination was made by the Land Commission, and as a result extensive schemes of reclamation, comprising approximately 1,000 acres, are in hands, and it is gratifying to note that the Department of Agriculture consider that the reclamation carried out has yielded excellent results. The work involved is of extreme difficulty, as the land the subject of reclamation is usually held in undivided shares of commonage by a great number of tenantry and their consent has to be obtained to an allocation of all or part of the commonage in clearly defined divisions. A sum of £2,800 has been expended by the Commissioners in connection with reclamation of this district, and a further sum of £1,585 has been sanctioned for construction of roads and drainage therein. Special grants and advances, amounting to over £1,000, have been sanctioned and are in process of being expended in supplying additional out-offices accommodation, and, where necessary, new dwelling-houses.

In the Belmullet area, large tracts of land have been acquired and distributed under the Land Act 1923. Special attention has also been paid to the wants of the Inishkea North and South Islanders who suffered severely in the West Coast Disaster of 1927; and an area of approximately 400 acres has been acquired on the mainland. The necessity for migration of any of the Islanders to the mainland has received full consideration, and a scheme of re-settlement is in course of preparation.

In the Ballycastle and Killala districts additional road accommodation is being provided, on which considerably over £2,000 has already been expended.

Furthermore, in continuation of the special housing and other improvement schemes in Achill Island inaugurated by the Congested Districts Board, a sum of £35,000 has been expended since the 1st April, 1923, bringing the total so far expended under the scheme to over £57,000, of which some £40,000 was in respect of buildings alone.

Special reclamation work is also proceeding in the Rosses District, Co. Donegal, where 1,698 acres have already been acquired, and grants amounting to £1,450 have been expended for reclamation purposes.

The foregoing will indicate some of the special steps taken by the Land Commission for the benefit of the parts of the Gaeltacht.

mentioned, and it should be noted that they are ancillary to the normal activities of the Land Commission in connection with the purchase and improvement of lands in the Gaeltacht and the vesting in tenant purchasers on resale of lands purchased under the Land Purchase Acts.

Since its transfer to the Saorstát Government on the 31st March, 1923, the Land Commission, by way of the completion of Sales from Landlord to Tenant pending at that date under the Acts 1903-09 and of the resale of Estates purchased under those Acts, has up to the 31st March, 1929, vested in the Gaeltacht Counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare and Kerry, a total area of 673,000 acres in over 20,000 purchasers for a total price of £3,335,000. Under the Land Acts 1923-27, the Land Commission has, up to 31st March, 1929, in those Counties, as regards tenanted land, gazetted preparatory to vesting an area of 175,750 acres, representing 5,768 holdings, of which 39,362 acres, representing 1,168 holdings and a total price of £239,273, have already been vested; and as regards untenanted land, acquired an area of 105,638 acres for a total price of £884,134, of which 79,475 acres have already been divided among 3,990 allottees. This area is exclusive of over 111,000 acres of untenanted land in the Gaeltacht Counties also divided by the Land Commission since 1923 on Estates previously acquired under the Acts 1903-09. The addition of this latter area brings the total area of untenanted land divided in the Gaeltacht Counties since 1923 to over 190,000 acres.

As regards expenditure on Improvement Works, during the period from 31st March, 1923 to 31st March, 1929 a total of £550,173 was expended by the Land Commission in improving the Gaeltacht area (including £206,815 for buildings), and considerable further sums have been sanctioned and will be expended progressively with the resale of Estates and the division of untenanted land. In addition, during the last few years, a total of £213,808 has been expended by the Land Commission in the Gaeltacht area on Special Improvement Works out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas for the relief of unemployment and distress, making a total expenditure for Improvements in that area since 1923 of £763,981 (apart from some further general expenditure not readily apportionable by counties).

SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION TO LAND ACT 1923.

The Land Bond Act 1925, which was passed on the 3rd July, 1925, made further provision in relation to Bonds issued under the Act of 1923, and an Act entitled the Land Act 1926 was passed on the 11th March, 1926, to confirm and declare the extent of the application of the Land Act 1923 to tenanted land and to define more fully the land which is tenanted land for the purposes of that Act.

The Land Act 1927, which became law on the 21st May, 1927, *inter alia*, provides for the application of the Land Act 1923 to

sub-tenancies on holdings purchased under Acts prior to 1923, to fee farm grants, renewable and long term leases and to land suitable for building ground, in certain circumstances. By enabling outstanding Compounded Arrears of Rent to be added to the purchase money of holdings, the Act has expedited the vesting of tenanted land in the purchasers.

The Forestry Act of 1928 provides that when the Minister for Agriculture proposes to acquire compulsorily lands for afforestation, application is to be made by him to the Land Commission (exclusive of the Judicial Commissioner), for an Order authorising the compulsory acquisition of the lands and such application and any objections lodged by the parties concerned are to be heard and determined by the Commissioners with a right of appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

The Land Act 1929, which was passed with the object of removing certain legal difficulties which delayed the vesting of lands, provides for the automatic fixing of Standard Purchase Annuities (except in cases where objections are lodged by the parties concerned) at 65 per cent. of the rent for non-judicial tenancies coming under the Land Act 1923 where not already agreed upon or fixed at the date upon which the Act became law (24th July, 1929). It also provides for the vesting of lands in limited administrators in certain cases and defines and extends the powers of the Land Commission in regard to the acquisition and disposal of fishery rights on lands coming within the provisions of the Land Acts 1923-7.

RULES AND REGULATIONS MADE UNDER LAND ACT, 1923, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Provisional Rules made by the Land Commission for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of 1923, and prescribing the Forms to be used in the various proceedings under the Act were issued during August and September, 1923. Consolidated General Rules made by the Land Commission under the Land Purchase Acts (which included any necessary amendments in the above Provisional Rules) were issued in February, 1924, and were amended by Provisional Rules of the 30th April, 1925 and 27th September, 1926. Provisional Rules of the Land Commission under the Land Act 1927, were issued on the 24th August 1927. Pursuant to Section 57 of Land Act 1923, Rules were made on 25th February, 1926, as to registration on exchange of holdings under that Act and for registration with qualified or possessory titles of lands sold under prior Land Purchase Acts. In addition, the following Rules were made by the Minister for Finance:—Purchase Annuities Fund Rules 1924, dated 30th January, 1924, and Land Finance (Interim) Rules 1924, dated 18th August, 1924, made under Land Act 1923; Land Finance Rules 1925, dated 10th November, 1925, made under Land Act 1923 as amended by Land Bond Act 1925 (which revoked Rules of 18th August, 1924); and Land (Finance) Rules 1927, dated 19th September, 1927, made under Land Act, 1927.

SCOPE OF REPORT.

The various sections of the Report are arranged as follows:—

- I.—Purchase Proceedings under Land Act 1923-7—Tenanted and Untenanted Land.
 - II.—Advances made in respect of Sales initiated under all the Land Acts prior to the Land Act 1923, and Resale of Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners under the Land Acts 1903-19.
 - III.—Resale of Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board.
 - IV.—Reinstatement of Evicted Tenants.
 - V.—Expenditure on Improvements, etc.
 - VI.—Distribution of Purchase Moneys.
 - VII.—Applications and Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner.
 - VIII.—Sporting and Mineral Rights.
 - IX.—Sub-division and sub-letting of purchased holdings.
 - X.—Reservation of Ancient Monuments.
 - XI.—Collection of Land Purchase Annuities, etc.
 - XII.—Temporalities of the late Established Church.
 - XIII.—General Summary of Proceedings under all the Land Purchase Acts.
- Appendix "A."—Short sketch of the history and development of the Irish Land Acts prior to 1923.
- Appendix "B."—Statistical Tables by Counties.

I.—PURCHASE PROCEEDINGS UNDER LAND ACTS, 1923-7.

TENANTED LAND.

Up to the 31st March, 1929 (the period covered by the present Report), Schedules of Particulars and Maps have been obtained in respect of 89,241 holdings, which included some 3,900 sub-tenancies, situate on 5,788 Estates comprising an area of 2,832,906 acres, and representing a previous Rental of £1,260,246. In addition, Schedules of Particulars have been lodged under Section 10 of the Land Act 1927 in respect of 49 sub-tenancies on holdings purchased under Land Acts prior to the Land Act 1923, comprising an area of 720 acres and representing a Rental of £298, and Schedules of Particulars have been lodged under Section 34 of the Land Act 1927 in respect of 9 parcels of land held by Local Authorities on lease under the Labourers Acts 1883 to 1919, comprising an area of 13 acres and representing a Rental of £15.

After detailed examination and survey, and the disposal of such matters as discrepancies in area, tenure, occupancy, rights of turbary and rights of way, etc., 20,770 holdings comprising 744,513 acres and representing a Rental of £408,946 have been provisionally gazetted preparatory to vesting the lands. 6,779 holdings, comprising 266,758 acres and a Rental of £162,648 have been vested in the Land Commission, the purchase price amounting to £2,503,925, including the State contribution provided by Section 25 (1) of the Land Act, 1923. Particulars, by Counties, of these holdings, classified according to whether the rents were

fixed on or before or after the 15th August, 1911 or were non-judicial, are given in Tables 2, 3 and 4 in the Appendix. Of the above totals, during the *year* ended the 31st March last, 4,447 holdings comprising an area of 128,565 acres and a Rental of £57,526 were provisionally gazetted, and 3,785 holdings comprising an area of 132,618 acres and representing a Rental of £71,920 and a total purchase price of £1,103,151 were vested.

Up to the 31st March last, 759 holdings comprising an area of 48,496 acres and representing a total standard price of £477,952 have been gazetted in Final Lists as "Retained Holdings" under Section 28 (6) of the Land Act 1923, either on account of the Standard Price exceeding the statutory limit or for improvement or enlargement prior to resale to the tenants or for resumption by the Land Commission for utilization in connection with the relief of congestion.

The following Summary Return shows by Counties the total area of *tenanted land* in respect of which the prescribed Schedules of Particulars have been lodged under the Land Act 1923 up to 31st March 1929, divided under headings indicating the stages of the purchase proceedings:—

COUNTY	Vested in Land Commission	Gazetted	Purchase Schedules Lodged	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
ULSTER (3 Counties)				
Cavan	4,473	12,681	88,881	106,035
Donegal	5,194	37,350	250,016	292,560
Monaghan	4,467	3,563	45,032	53,062
LEINSTER.				
Carlow	10,616	25,766	64,623	101,005
Dublin	11,642	22,318	21,467	55,427
Kildare	13,307	18,007	31,594	62,908
Kilkenny	14,326	9,103	43,143	66,572
Leix	9,409	8,099	100,353	117,861
Longford	4,647	5,068	4,739	14,454
Louth	4,381	10,876	25,973	41,230
Meath	19,650	46,090	58,994	124,734
Offaly	8,685	13,325	62,840	84,850
Westmeath	11,621	11,924	35,854	59,399
Wexford	14,640	5,471	83,116	103,227
Wicklow	15,411	16,494	66,155	98,060
CONNAUGHT.				
Galway	14,169	26,947	112,739	153,855
Leitrim	2,476	9,973	22,293	34,742
Mayo	5,469	7,775	151,716	164,960
Roscommon	2,536	20,323	39,536	62,395
Sligo	4,521	9,795	38,349	52,665
MUNSTER.				
Clare	9,486	40,178	148,391	198,055
Cork	21,121	36,139	204,862	262,122
Kerry	5,044	24,138	113,970	143,152
Limerick	20,980	18,381	45,658	85,019
Tipperary	27,002	30,201	139,852	197,055
Waterford	1,485	7,770	88,247	97,502
TOTAL	266,758	477,755	2,088,393	2,832,906

Of the 89,241 holdings in respect of which Schedules of Particulars have been lodged, 35,758 were held at non-judicial rents. Up to the 31st March, 1929, the Standard Purchase Annuities for 9,258 non-judicial holdings have been agreed upon between the landlords and tenants at an average reduction of 33.4 per cent. of the rent, and Standard Purchase Annuities for 3,088 non-judicial holdings were fixed by the Land Commission at an average reduction of 38.5 per cent. of the rent. Of 182 appeals to the Judicial Commissioner 43 were withdrawn, 2 were struck out, the Annuities in 5 cases were fixed by agreement, the Annuities in 51 cases were affirmed and in 81 cases the Annuities were varied on appeal. Of the total Annuities fixed either by the Land Commission or on appeal, the average reduction of the rent was 37.9 per cent. Of the total Annuities agreed upon or fixed, the average reduction of the rent was 35.1 per cent. Particulars by Counties are detailed on Table 5 in the Appendix.

UNTENANTED LAND.

Up to the 31st March, 1929, the Land Commission have inspected or instituted inquiries relative to the 1,069,566 acres of untenanted laid situated on 2,973 estates, with a view to their acquisition for the purpose of distribution under Sections 24 and 36 of the Land Act 1923; of this area 246,385 acres situate on 602 Estates have been gazetted for acquisition under Section 24 of the Land Act 1923 and prices have been offered under Section 36 of the Act for a further 143,708 acres on 397 Estates. Of these areas under Sections 24 and 36, prices have been fixed or agreed on for 297,671 acres on 748 Estates for a total price of £2,930,041. Of this area 234,266 acres on 546 Estates, acquired for a total price of £2,481,988, have been vested in the Land Commission up to the 31st March, 1929. In addition, under Section 35 of the Land Act 1923 18 Demesnes, comprising an area of 6,432 acres have been acquired for a total price of £55,841 up to 31st March, 1929 and negotiations have been initiated for the purchase under this section of 16 Demesnes, comprising an area of 6,126 acres. Under Section 29 of the Land Act 1923 up to the 31st March, 1929, 43 "Retained Holdings" comprising an area of 12,160 acres, and representing a standard price amounting with Compounded Arrears of Rent added under Section 2 of the Act of 1927 to £126,843, were resumed by the Land Commission, the compensation therefor paid to the tenants amounting to £68,875. At that date the Commissioners had obtained orders for resumption of 15 additional holdings comprising an area of 3,588 acres, representing a total Standard Price of £23,193, for a total compensation to the tenants of £16,456, but the proceedings had not advanced to the stage to permit the date of resumption to be fixed. Under Section 46 of the Land Act 1923, 52 registered holdings, comprising 4,031 acres have been transferred to the Land Commission in exchange for new holdings provided, and 19 Retained Holdings comprising 289 acres have been surrendered to the Land Commission.

Detailed particulars by Counties of lands acquired and in process of acquisition are given in Tables 6, 7 and 8 in the Appendix.

Up to the 31st March, 1929, Declarations under Section 24 (3) of the Land Act 1923 had been gazetted in respect of untenanted laids on 134 Estates, aggregating 43,486 acres, necessary to be acquired for the relief of congestion.

NATIONAL LAND BANK ESTATES.

Under the provisions of Part III (Sections 48 to 56) of the Land Act 1923, particulars of lands purchased by 48 Societies or Bodies of Trustees by means of advances from the National Land Bank in respect of a total area of 16,976 acres were furnished to the Land Commission by the Bank. Notices in respect thereof having been duly gazetted, the lands were vested in the Land Commission on appointed days fixed in respect thereof, the purchase money amounting to £390,026, including £35,457 State contribution. The powers of the Land Commission to retain lands so vested, were extended by Section 43 of the Land Act 1927, and further provisions were made by that Act in regard to the resale of such lands, the recovery of debts due by or to Societies or bodies of Trustees and the repayment of deposits.

“ COMMITTEE ” CASES.

Pursuant to Section 42 of the Land Act 1927, 115 applications from Committees for the purchase by the Land Commission of lands held by them, comprising some 32,000 acres, have been received up to 31st March, 1929, and up to that date advances amounting to £71,263, have been made in 13 cases for the purchase of 1,969 acres.

UNTENANTED LAND ACQUIRED IN *Year* ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1929.

The total area of untenanted land acquired by the Land Commission during the *year* ended the 31st March, 1929 was 54,754 acres, made up as follows:—45,266 acres on 129 Estates acquired for a total price of £446,749 under Sections 24 and 36 of the Land Act 1923; 829 acres on 3 Demesnes acquired for a total price of £6,921 under Section 35 of the Land Act, 1923; 5,279 acres on 20 “ Retained Holdings ” (representing a Standard Price amounting, with any outstanding Compounded Arrears of rent added, to £52,837) resumed by the Land Commission under Section 29 of the Land Act 1923 for a total compensation paid to the tenants of £25,848; 289 acres on 19 “ Retained Holdings ” surrendered to the Land Commission; 1,225 acres on 28 registered holdings transferred to the Land Commission in exchange for new holdings provided; and 1,866 acres on lands held by 12 Committees of Tenants, vested in the Land Commission for a total price of £66,263 pursuant to Section 42 of the Land Act 1927.

The following summary Return shows by Counties the total area of *untenanted land* which has been the subject of proceedings or inquiries under the Land Act 1923 up to the 31st

March, 1929 divided under headings indicating the various stages of the purchase proceedings:—

COUNTY	Vested in Land Commission	Price agreed on or fixed	Price offered or lands gazetted	Lands Inspected	Lands the subject of inquiries with a view to inspection	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
ULSTER (3 Counties)						
Cavan	2,020	1,151	893	4,335	4,649	13,048
Donegal	2,182	8,282	543	39,003	41,275	91,285
Monaghan.. ..	1,082	1,350	1,663	4,985	1,568	10,648
LEINSTER.						
Carlow	1,384	64	158	8,180	8,325	18,111
Dublin	3,056	283	596	2,752	15,372	22,059
Kildare	12,227	2,267	6,860	15,760	12,136	49,250
Kilkenny	4,135	64	431	3,758	1,922	10,310
Leix	6,286	769	2,353	1,182	13,856	24,446
Longford	3,543	—	431	9,582	5,159	18,715
Louth	4,197	29	1,349	2,132	5,108	12,815
Meath	21,870	2,221	6,234	31,783	21,485	83,593
Offaly	20,149	3,915	8,287	3,011	22,016	57,378
Westmeath	13,898	3,629	997	10,262	5,987	34,773
Wexford	4,595	393	610	3,030	4,227	12,855
Wicklow	3,551	1,430	886	8,671	63,698	78,236
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway	68,757	23,977	26,070	15,626	35,335	169,765
Leitrim	2,236	573	1,996	4,874	8,817	18,496
Mayo	21,363	3,197	12,268	15,587	50,735	103,150
Roscommon	17,769	4,700	4,872	14,536	18,352	60,229
Sligo	7,889	1,198	3,302	16,044	8,645	37,078
MUNSTER.						
Clare	13,434	3,138	1,794	6,466	12,620	37,452
Cork	2,910	2,887	2,915	6,483	18,234	33,429
Kerry	2,569	1,141	3,022	2,920	14,664	24,316
Limerick	6,562	109	1,873	10,268	6,111	24,923
Tipperary	26,929	4,137	2,135	13,126	24,758	71,085
Waterford.. ..	1,530	1,103	996	3,332	26,907	33,868
TOTAL ..	276,123	72,007	93,534	257,688	451,961	1,151,313

Includes demesnes, resumed holdings, registered holdings transferred to the Land Commission, National Land Bank Estates and "Committee" cases.

ALLOTMENT OF UNTENANTED LAND ACQUIRED.

Up to the 31st March, 1929, of the total area of 276,123 acres of untenanted land acquired (including National Land Bank Estates and "Committee" cases and holdings resumed and registered holdings transferred to the Land Commission, and holdings surrendered to the Land Commission) 205,670 acres have been allotted among 10,035 allottees coming within the classes mentioned in Section 31 of the Land Act 1923, who have been put in possession of their respective divisions. Particulars by Counties of the area allotted are given in Table 17 in the Appendix.

REDEMPTION OF HEAD RENTS UNDER SEC. 38, ACT 1923.

Under Section 38 of the Land Act 1923, up to the 31st March, 1929, 149 applications to the Judicial Commissioner for advances for the purpose of redeeming fee farm or other rents were lodged. 12 of these applications were dismissed by the Judicial Commissioner and 6 were withdrawn by the applicants. Redemption prices amounting to £208,352 (exclusive of costs) have been fixed by the Judicial Commissioner to redeem a rental of £12,000 in respect of 105 applications, embracing an area of 15,084 acres. Of these, up to the 31st March, 1929, advances amounting to £120,992, with an additional sum of £3,997 for costs, have been made to redeem a rental of £6,756 in respect of 59 applications embracing an area of 9,587 acres.

REDEMPTION OF SUPERIOR INTERESTS UNDER SEC. 39, ACT 1923.

Under Section 39 of the Land Act 1923, up to the 31st March, 1929, three applications for advances for the purpose of redeeming Superior Interests were made to the Judicial Commissioner. One of these applications was dismissed, and in one case the redemption price was fixed at £2,300 in respect of a Superior Interest of £104 12s. 6d. The remaining case had not been adjudicated upon at the 31st March, 1929.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 11, LAND ACT 1927.

Under Section 11 of the Land Act 1927, up to 31st March, 1929, 161 applications in respect of a total area of 17,066 acres and a rental of £12,375 were received for the vesting in the Land Commission, with a view to the resale of the lands to the occupying grantees or lessees, of parcels of untenanted land situate in non-congested districts counties held under fee farm grants, leases for lives or years renewable for ever or leases for a term of years of which sixty or more were unexpired at the date of passing of the Land Act 1923.

II.—ADVANCES MADE IN RESPECT OF SALES INITIATED UNDER ALL LAND ACTS PRIOR TO THE LAND ACT 1923 AND ADVANCES MADE ON RESALE OF ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Having regard to the number of inquiries addressed to the Land Commission as to the history of Land Purchase in Ireland and the provisions of the Acts prior to the Land Act 1923, an account has been incorporated in the Appendix (page 35) extracted from a pamphlet entitled "The Irish Land Acts, a short sketch of their history and development," which was prepared by the late Mr. Commissioner Bailey, C.B., for the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland in 1906, and published in a revised and enlarged form by the Stationery Office in 1917, but now out of print.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT 1870.

Advances for the purchase of holdings under this Act were made by the Commissioners of Public Works, who also collected the annuities in respect thereof. A total of 469 loans for £347,480 in respect of a total area of 34,924 acres were made under the Act of 1870.

LAND PURCHASE ACTS 1881 TO 1896.

Proceedings under these Acts have long since been completed and all applications disposed of, a total of 49,771 loans for £17,721,722 in respect of the total area of 1,856,506 acres having been issued. Particulars of the advances made under the respective Acts are given in Section XIII. of this Report and are detailed by Counties in Table 10 in the Appendix.

IRISH LAND ACTS 1903-9.

SALE OF HOLDINGS UNDER THE ACTS 1903-9 THROUGH THE IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS OTHER THAN THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Including the advances made since the commencement of the 1903 Act in respect of Sales under the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act 1891 (12 advances for £14,565) and Sales under Section 40 of the Act of 1896 (483 advances for £142,087), the total advances made under the Acts of 1903-9 by the Land Commissioners other than the Estates Commissioners amounted to £901,137 in respect of 3,664 holdings and a total area of 104,960 acres. In addition 88 holdings aggregating an area of 388 acres were vested in tenants who purchased outright by lodgment of the entire purchase money in cash. Particulars by Counties of the above advances are given in Table 9 in the Appendix. These figures are exclusive of Resales by the Congested Districts Board through the Land Commission, particulars of which are given in Section III.

SALE OF ESTATES THROUGH THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE IRISH LAND ACTS 1903-9.

The Estates Commissioners were the three members of the Irish Land Commission appointed under the Act of 1903 for the sale of "Estates" under that Act, which gave them considerable powers to improve small and uneconomic holdings by the purchase of untenanted land for resale to tenants or occupiers of small holdings in the neighbourhood and to tenants evicted from their holdings since 1878 or their representatives. The Act of 1909 extended their powers to facilitate the relief of congestion by migration and exchange of tenancies and the compulsory acquisition of Estates or untenanted land required therefor situate outside the Congested Districts Counties, in respect of which special powers were given to the Congested Districts Board.

Sales of Estates under the Acts 1903-9 were effected by Owners direct to Tenants (Direct Sales) and by Owners to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board.

(For Sales of Estates to the Board see Section III. of this Report.)

In the case of Direct Sales the terms of purchase were arranged between the owner and his tenants and embodied in Purchase Agreements lodged with the Commissioners.

Estates, including untenanted land, purchased by the Commissioners were acquired for the purpose of resale to the tenants and other purchasers under the Acts.

Up to the passing of the Act of 1909 all advances under the Act of 1903 were made in cash. To expedite the payment of the purchase money of sales of Estates pending under the Act of 1903

at the passing of the Act of 1909, Section 3 of the latter Act enabled Vendors in such pending sales to elect to take payment either wholly or partly in Guaranteed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at the price of 92 instead of waiting for payment in cash of the purchase money of their Estates.

The Act of 1909 also provided that advances in respect of Purchase Agreements in Direct Sales lodged after the 15th September, 1909, and in respect of Agreements entered into by or with the Estates Commissioners after that date were to be made by means of the issue of an amount of Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock equal in nominal amount to the sum advanced and repayable by annuities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under the Act 1909, save as regards certain Estates and lands pending for sale under the Act of 1903 to the Commissioners at the passing of the Act of 1909, which were financed in cash repayable by $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Annuities on resale. The purchase money of lands acquired by the Commissioners by means of "Final Offers" under Section 43 of the Act of 1909 or under the compulsory provisions of Part IV. of that Act, was also advanced in cash repayable on resale by Annuities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Under the Act of 1903 a bonus calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money advanced was payable to Vendors for the purpose of aiding the sale of Estates under the Act, subject to a limit of 12 millions which was removed by the Act of 1909. The Act of 1909 also provided as regards sales of Estates under that Act for the payment of a graduated bonus at rates ranging from 3 to 18 per cent. inversely to the number of years purchase of the rent; such bonus worked out in practice at an average of about 10 per cent.

As the issues of Stock to provide cash Advances under the Acts 1903-9 were in practice made at a discount varying with the state of the money market, a considerable amount of excess Stock had to be issued in order to finance such advances.

Under the Act of 1903 any deficiency of income as regards the excess stock was charged upon and made good out of the Guarantee Fund. The Act of 1909, however, provided that the charge on the Guarantee Fund for any deficiency in respect of the issue of stock at a discount should extend only to the amount of the Ireland Development Grant which formed part of the cash portion of that Fund (i.e., £160,000) and that any such deficiency in excess of that amount should be made good out of voted moneys. Under both the Act of 1903 and the Act of 1909 the interest and sinking fund of Stock issued to provide the bonus percentage were paid out of voted moneys. Under the Ultimate Financial Settlement made between the Governments of Great Britain and Saorstát Eireann in 1926 the Saorstát contribution to the total charge for excess Stock and bonus percentage in respect of sales of Estates in Saorstát Eireann under the Acts 1903-09 (amounting at present to approximately £1,100,000 annually) was fixed at £134,500 per annum.

The Sales of Estates under the Acts 1903-9 have now practically all been completed, those still pending consisting mainly of residues of Estates held over on account of unusual difficulty. The Advances made during the year ended the 31st March, 1929, in respect of such pending Sales, amounted to £33,631, representing 112 holdings, comprising 4,465 acres.

LAND ACTS, 1903-9. (ESTATES COMMISSIONERS)—COMPLETED SALES.—ADVANCES MADE UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1929.

Acts 1903-9	No. of Estates	No. of Holdings	AREA					PURCHASE MONEY				
			Tenanted	Un-tenanted	Demesnes	Trustees	Total Area	Amount of Advances			Cash lodged by Purchasers	TOTAL Purchase Money
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cash	2½% Stock	3% Stock		
Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant ..	7,157	167,141	5,892,685	36,497	86,706	10,875	6,026,763	49,441,828	8,092,805	5,126,800	1,081,901	63,743,334
Estates purchased by Land Commission ..	1,175	29,643	646,777	315,275	29,437	15,260	1,006,749	8,407,291	—	837,451	65,553	9,310,295
Total	8,332	196,784	6,539,462	351,772	116,143	26,135	7,033,512	57,849,119	8,092,805	5,964,251	1,147,454	73,053,629

* The figures in this statement are the advances in respect of which the Land Purchase Annuities are payable: where the advances were made either wholly or partly in 2½% Stock, the amount of Stock issued to Vendors was the equivalent of the sums advanced, taking the price of issue at 92, in accordance with Section 8 (2) of the Act of 1909.

LAND ACTS, 1903-9.—PENDING SALES.—ADVANCES NOT YET MADE.

Acts 1903-9	No. of Estates (not counting residues of Estates)	No. of Holdings	AREA					PURCHASE MONEY				
			Tenanted	Un-tenanted	Demesnes	Trustees	Total Area	Amount of Advances			Cash lodged by Purchasers	TOTAL
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cash	2½% Stock	3% Stock		
Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant ..	7	436	10,769	31	—	530	11,330	25,280	—	27,395	1,919	54,574
Estates to be purchased by Land Commission ..	1	2	—	66	—	—	66	886	—	—	—	886
Total	8	438	10,769	97	—	530	11,396	26,166	—	27,395	1,919	55,480

The particulars of the Sales of Estates through the Estates Commissioners under the Land Acts 1903-9 completed and pending at 31st March, 1929, may be summarised as follows:—

NEGOTIATION FEES.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1929, the Land Commission sanctioned, under Section 23 ss. 12 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, Negotiation Fees amounting to £1,937 in respect of 16 estates on which an agent had been employed by the Vendor to negotiate the sale of such estates to persons other than the Land Commission, which sum represents an average percentage of 2.6 on the aggregate purchase moneys.

The total amount of fees sanctioned from the commencement of the Act of 1903 up to the 31st March, 1929, was £1,140,644, in respect of 5,897 estates, the average percentage being 2.5. During the same period, fees amounting to £19,083 were paid under Section 23 ss. 11, as part of the expenses of the Land Commission to negotiators of sales of estates to the Commissioners under Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, this sum representing 0.44 per cent. on the aggregate purchase moneys.

ALLOTMENT OF UNTENANTED LAND ACQUIRED BY ESTATES COMMISSIONERS UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1929.

Of the untenanted land acquired by the Estates Commissioners (and the tenanted land surrendered by migrants and others on allotment of new holdings), 359,727 acres have been allotted up to the 31st March, 1929, and 8,831 acres remained to be allotted at that date. Particulars by Counties of the area allotted are given in Table 17 in the Appendix. Included in the area allotted are 10,106 acres, representing 360 holdings provided for persons coming within the provisions of Section 1 of the Irish Land (Provision for Sailors and Soldiers) Act, 1919.

RESALE OF ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

When the rearrangement and enlargement of holdings and other improvements which the Commissioners considered desirable were completed the lands were vested in the purchasers subject to Purchase Annuities, the Advances in respect thereof being written off the Advances already made to the Commissioners for the purchase of the Estates.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1929, of the lands purchased but not vested on resale by the Estates Commissioners, the Land Commission have vested in 1,356 purchasers on resale 20,701 acres for a total resale price of £255,573.

The position in regard to the resale of Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners under the Acts 1903-9 at 31st March, 1929, was as follows:—

Acts 1903-9	Vested in purchasers on resale	No. of Purchasers	Area (acres)	RESALE PRICE		
				Price	Advance	Cash Payments
			£	£	£	
At 3½% Annuities under Act of 1903	25,289	870,780	8,043,395	7,948,647	94,748	
At 3½% Annuities under Act of 1909	2,578	80,414	969,653	953,819	15,834	
Total	27,867*	951,194	9,013,048†	8,902,466	110,582	

* 5,907 parcels having been consolidated with holdings.

† Includes £334,086 in respect of improvements.

Particulars by Counties of these resales are given in Table 14 in the Appendix.

The total area of lands purchased but not yet vested on resale on the 31st March, 1928, was 55,534 acres and the corresponding purchase money was £592,165. In respect of these lands purchased but not yet resold, 1,713 Purchase Agreements had been obtained from tenants and other purchasers, representing a purchase money of £586,210 and an area of 46,703 acres.

III.—RESALE OF ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

The Congested Districts Board was established under the Act of 1891 for the improvement of the conditions arising out of the specially congested districts in the West of Ireland. The powers of the Board as to purchase, improvement and resale of land, including migration and the amalgamation and enlargement of holdings, were analagous to those of the Estates Commissioners under the Act of 1903, and under the Act of 1909 the Board was reconstituted with enlarged powers and jurisdiction and made a Corporate Body. As already stated, the Land Law (Commission) Act 1923 dissolved the Board and transferred its powers and staff to the Land Commission.

PROCEEDINGS BY THE LAND COMMISSION SINCE DISSOLUTION OF THE BOARD ON 24TH JULY, 1923.

Purchase of Estates.

In the period from 24th July, 1923, to 31st March, 1929, of the Estates which the Board had agreed to purchase but which had not been vested in the Board at date of its dissolution, there have been vested in the Land Commission 15 Estates, comprising a total area of 19,654 acres (of which 3,292 acres consisted of untenanted land and 607 acres of demesne lands) for a total purchase money of £93,475 (of which £14,328 was advanced in cash and £79,147 in Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock).

Allotment of Untenanted Land on C.D.B. Estates.

In the period from 24th July, 1923, to 31st March, 1929, of the untenanted land in the hands of the Board but not allotted at the date of its dissolution, the Land Commission have allotted 109,725 acres. In addition, 19,475 acres have been allotted in respect of holdings on the Board's Estates in which the tenants' interests have been acquired by the Land Commission since the dissolution of the Board.

Resale of Lands Purchased by the Board.

In the period from 24th July, 1923, to 31st March, 1929, of the lands purchased but not resold by the Board, the Land Commission have vested in or conveyed to 16,653 purchasers on resale a total area of 572,939 acres, representing a total resale price of £3,070,636, of which 129,380 acres, representing a total resale price of £607,049 were vested in 3,831 purchasers during the year ended the 31st March, 1929.

POSITION AT 31ST MARCH, 1929.

The position in regard to the purchase and resale of Congested Districts Board Estates at 31st March, 1929, was as follows:—

Purchase of C.D.B. Estates.

Advances made	No. of Estates	AREA			PURCHASE PRICE
		Tenanted (acres)	Untenanted and Demesnes (acres)	Total Area (acres)	
(a) Under Sec. 43, Act of 1896, and Sec 2 (1) Act of 1899	39	134,893	22,709	157,602	£ 502,797— 2½% Stock 5,016— Cash
(b) Under Irish Land Acts 1903-9 (Secs. 72, 77 & 79, Act of 1903, and Sec. 60, Act of 1909)	749	1,638,983	439,307	2,078,290	
(c) Out of Board's Funds	101	8,962	19,325	28,287	5,406,894— Cash 2,846,108— 3% Stock 191,725—Cash
Total purchased	889	1,782,838	481,341	2,264,179	8,952,540

Exclusive of payments made out of the Board's own funds for the purchase of tenants' interests, and now met out of the Land Commission vote.

Sales of Estates to the Board were effected through the Estates Commissioners by Owners under Section 72 and 79 of the Act of 1903, or by Final Offers under Section 60 of the Act of 1909, or, where the Final Offers were not accepted, by compulsory proceedings under Part IV. of the Act of 1909. The purchase money of Estates purchased by the Board from the Land Judge under Section 77 was advanced by the Land Commission.

The statement on page 18 with regard to mode of payment of advances and bonus percentage on purchase of Estates by the Estates Commissioners under the Acts 1903-9, applies *mutatis mutandis*, and with the substitution of "Section 60" for "Section 43," to the purchase of Estates by the Board under the Acts 1903-9.

Allotment of Untenanted Land on C.D.B. Estates.

The area of untenanted land (including holdings acquired on Board's Estates by purchase or exchange) allotted up to 31st March, 1929, was 543,094 acres (of which 240,000 acres consisted of arable land). The area of untenanted land not yet allotted was some 85,000 acres, consisting almost entirely of mountain and turbary.

Resale of C.D.B. Estates.

Vested in or conveyed to purchasers on resale	No. of Purchasers (exclusive of parcels consolidated with holdings)	Area (acres)	RESALE PRICE		
			Price	Advance	Cash Payments by purchasers.
			£	£	£
At 4% Annuities under Act of 1896	2,759	64,162	205,364	206,364	—
At 3½% Annuities under Act of 1903	16,054	471,626	2,144,557	3,127,073	17,484
At 3½% Annuities under Act of 1909	17,337	669,154	3,514,229	3,489,405	24,824
Conveyed to purchasers for cash ..	1,261	13,235	110,836	—	110,836
Total	*37,411	1,218,177	6,975,986	6,822,842	153,144

* 1817 parcels have been consolidated with holdings.

Particulars by Counties of the purchase and resale of Congested Districts Board Estates are given in Tables 15 and 16 in the Appendix, and particulars of the area of untenanted land allotted are given in Table 17 therein.

In respect of lands purchased but not yet resold at 31st March, 1929, 2,300 Purchase Agreements had been obtained from tenants and other purchasers, representing a Purchase Money of some £500,000, which had not yet been vested in the purchasers on resale.

IV.—REINSTATEMENT OF EVICTED TENANTS.*

On the 31st March, 1929, 1,786 evicted tenants (or their representatives) had been reinstated as purchasing tenants in their former holdings or other holdings by landlords, with the assistance, where necessary, of grants by the Commissioners, and 1,648 were reinstated or provided with other holdings by the Commissioners on Estates purchased by them, making a total of 3,434

evicted tenants reinstated or provided with other holdings up to the 31st March, 1929. Of this number 125 were provided for since the 1st April, 1923, and in connection with their resettlement the Land Commission authorised the expenditure of £10,796 (of which £7,321 was by way of free grant) for the improvement of holdings, erection of buildings, purchase of live stock, etc., bringing up the total expenditure sanctioned for these purposes during the period ended 31st March, 1929, to £366,383, of which £255,848 was by way of grant.

V.—EXPENDITURE ON IMPROVEMENTS, &c. (*Section 12 (1) Land Act, 1903, Section 1 (3) Land Act, 1907, Sections 28-30 Land Act, 1909, Sections 6 and 13 of the Land Law (Commission) Act, 1923, Sections 43, 44 and 77 Land Act, 1923, Section 22 of Land Act, 1927*).

Expenditure on Improvements by the Land Commission under the Land Purchase Acts is provided out of the Parliamentary Vote for the Land Commission and is incurred on the improvement of existing holdings and the equipment of new holdings, created on the division of untenanted land, with buildings, fences, drains, roads and, where necessary, with live stock and implements, also on embankments, division of turbary, etc. Payments in respect of contributions under the National Insurance Act for employees on Improvement Works and in repayment of Board of Works Improvement Loans made to the Congested Districts Board, purchase of Tenancy Interests on the Board's Estates, etc., are also included under this heading. In addition, in the administration of funds specially voted by the Oireachtas for relief of unemployment and distress in the poorer districts, the Land Commission expended large sums of money on special works, such as the construction of roadways to homesteads not already provided with proper means of access, the improvement of existing roads and bridges, the construction of roads for the development of bog areas and the repair of existing bog roads, the execution of minor drainage schemes and other works of public utility.

The total amount expended during the six years from 1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1929, under the Land Acts 1923-7 and previous Acts for the benefit and improvement of Estates (including Estates which had been acquired by the Congested Districts Board) was £1,154,935, and the total amount expended in respect of Special Works for the relief of unemployment and distress was £382,905, making a total of £1,537,840, of which £232,030 was expended during the *year* ended the 31st March last—£226,719 on Estates Improvement, and £5,311 on the completion of Special Works.

It is estimated that about one-third of the amount expended on Estate Improvements and that some of the expenditure on the Special Works will be repayable as part of Tenant Purchasers' Annuities when the holdings are vested, but the amount cannot be determined until the resales of the Estates are completed.

VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASE MONEYS.

During the period from the 1st April, 1923, to the 31st March, 1929, in respect of advances made under the Land Acts of 1903-9 a sum of £5,762,818 was distributed by the Judicial Commissioner, together with £81,665 representing payments in cash by tenant purchasers as part of their purchase moneys, and £693,343 paid out of the Land Purchase Aid Fund under Section 48 of the Land Act of 1903 and Section 6 of the Act of 1909, amounting to £6,537,826. In addition, during the same period a sum of £4,153,849, and £68—representing payment in cash as part purchase money, was distributed by the Judicial Commissioner in respect of advances (including State Contribution) made under the Land Acts 1923-7, together with £67,137 out of the Costs Fund under Section 5 of the Act of 1923 and £85,130 Land Bank Security Deposits lodged under Section 52 of the Act, amounting to £4,306,184. During the same period a sum of £44,436 was distributed in respect of Sales of holdings on default in payment of moneys due to the Land Commission. The total sum distributed by the Judicial Commissioner under all Acts during the period from the 1st April, 1923, to the 31st March, 1929, was thus £10,888,446, of which £1,454,403 was distributed during the year ended the 31st March, 1929.

VII.—APPLICATIONS AND APPEALS TO THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

30 applications by way of objection to the final offer of the Estates Commissioners for the purchase of Estates or untenanted land have been heard and decided by the Judicial Commissioner under Sections 62 and 63 of the Act of 1909.

181 appeals to the Judicial Commissioner against the price fixed by the Land Commissioners for untenanted land proposed to be acquired under the Land Acts 1923-7 have been heard and decided by the Judicial Commissioner up to the 31st March, 1929. In the same period, 404 applications (of which 23 were withdrawn) by motion for judicial declarations as to whether the Land Act 1923 applied to holdings and 3,675 objections (of which 891 were withdrawn) as to accuracy of particulars of rent, etc., lodged by owners came before the Judicial Commissioner. There also came before the Judicial Commissioner 28 appeals (of which 7 were withdrawn) against orders of the Land Commission on objections to Provisional Lists of lands to be vested in the Land Commission, 163 appeals (of which 25 were withdrawn) against Standard Purchase Annuities fixed, 49 objections (of which 21 were withdrawn) to certificates of Compounded Arrears of Rent to be added to the purchase money of holdings vested in the Land Commission, 69 applications (of which 5 were withdrawn) for resumption of retained holdings, 118 applications to fix the amount of intervening interests, 32 miscellaneous motions (of which 3 were withdrawn) and 125 applications (of which 3 were withdrawn) under Sections 38 and 39 of the Land Act 1923. Further particulars as to appeals against Standard Purchase Annuities and applications under Sections 38 and 39 will be found in Section I. of this Report.

VIII.—SPORTING AND MINERAL RIGHTS.

SPORTING RIGHTS.

In the 9,080 Estates for the purchase of which advances were made by the Land Commission under the Land Acts 1903-9 during the period from 1st November, 1903 to the 31st March, 1929, the sporting rights were dealt with as follows:—

In 118 Estates exclusive sporting rights were preserved to superior landlords.

In the remaining Estates sporting rights within the definition of Section 13, s.s. 2, of the Irish Land Act 1903 were vested as follows:—In 5,845 Estates in the purchasers; in 812 in the vendors; in 620 in the purchasers concurrently with the superior landlords or vendors; in 51 partly in the purchasers and partly in the purchasers concurrently with the superior landlords or vendors; in 197 partly in the purchasers and partly in the superior landlords or vendors; in 83 in the vendors concurrently with the superior landlords; in 15 partly in the vendors and partly in the superior landlords; in 245 in the vendors for life, afterwards in the purchasers; in 26 partly in the purchasers and partly in the Land Commission; in 109 partly in the Land Commission and partly in the superior landlords or vendors; in 57 in the Land Commission concurrently with the superior landlord; in 902 in the Land Commission.

The number of Estates in which the exclusive sporting rights have been vested in the Land Commission is small compared with the number of Estates sold, and it has not been found that the sporting rights on these Estates are of value. In 26 cases, however, the sporting rights have been leased by the Land Commission for a sum of £54 12s. 0d., and in respect of Estates purchased under the Land Act, 1923, the sporting rights have been leased in 59 cases for a sum of £423 10s. 0d. On estates vested in the Congested Districts Board in which the sporting rights had not been disposed of prior to its dissolution, the Land Commission have made leases in 21 cases for a sum of £226, and temporary lettings have been made in a number of other cases.

Under the Land Act 1923 in the case of tenanted lands the sporting rights on and over holdings, other than fishing rights and fisheries, are to vest in the tenants with the holdings, and in the case of untenanted land vested in the Land Commission the sporting rights and all fisheries appurtenant thereto vest in the Land Commission, subject to any lease then existing.

MINING AND MINERAL RIGHTS.

In the 9,080 Estates for the purchase of which advances were made by the Land Commissioners under the Irish Land Acts 1903-9 during the period from 1st November, 1903, to the 31st March, 1929, the right of mining and taking minerals was dealt with as follows:—

In 7,796 Estates they were reserved to the Land Commission; in 859 to the superior landlords or vendors; in 419 partly to the Land Commission and partly to the superior landlords or ven-

dors; in 2 to the superior landlords and Land Commission jointly; in 1 partly to the Land Commission, partly to the purchasers and partly to the vendors; in 2 partly to the superior landlords and partly to the purchasers; in 1 partly to the Land Commission and partly to the purchasers. In the case of one holding on an Estate the mining rights were vested in the purchaser. In 24 cases the Commissioners have made prospecting leases, and the sum of £1,956 13s. 6d. has been received in rents and royalties for distribution under the Land Act 1907. As under Article XI of the Constitution minerals reserved to the Land Commission are now the property of the State, the Land Commission has not power to grant leases or options thereof, pending further legislation.

Section 45 (5) of the Land Act 1923 provides that, on the vesting of any land under that Act, the exclusive right of mining and taking minerals and digging and searching for minerals on or under that land, including such mineral rights as may be superior interests, shall (save as regards any mine or quarry being worked or developed by the owner or his lessee on the date of vesting, or as to stone, gravel, sand or clay) vest in Saorstát Eireann, and that where any such rights vested are subsequently leased or sold, the person who would have been entitled thereto if they had not so vested shall be entitled to receive such share of any rent, purchase money or any other net profit received in respect of the same as shall be determined by the Oireachtas.

IX.—SUB-DIVISION AND SUB-LETTING OF PURCHASED HOLDINGS.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1929, 693 applications for liberty to sub-divide purchased holdings were sanctioned and 31 refused. 34 applications for sub-letting were also sanctioned during that period.

During the year under review, 782 Orders apportioning Land Purchase Annuities were sealed by the Land Commission following upon consents previously given to sub-divide the holdings, while 41 licences to sub-let were similarly sealed.

X.—RESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

In the case of 104 Ancient or Mediaeval Monuments situate on Estates coming under the Irish Land Acts 1903-9, the Commissioners of Public Works or the Councils of the following Counties have intimated their willingness to have the monuments vested in them under Section 14 of the Act of 1903:—

Commissioners of Public Works, 37; Cavan, 5; Clare, 5; Cork, 11; Donegal, 1; Galway, 6; Kildare, 5; Kilkenny, 2; Leix, 3; Limerick, 1; Louth, 1; Meath, 5; Offaly, 2; Roscommon, 1; Tipperary, 7; Waterford, 4; Westmeath, 5; Wexford, 2; Wicklow, 1.

In the case of 18 Ancient or Mediaeval Monuments situate on Estates coming under the Land Act 1923, the Commissioners of Public Works have intimated their willingness to have the monuments vested in them.

XI.—COLLECTION OF LAND PURCHASE ANNUITIES, Etc.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1929, RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS OF LAND PURCHASE ANNUITIES PAYABLE TO THE LAND COMMISSION UNDER THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS.

Purchase Acts (i)	Number of Payers (2)	Arrears at 31st March, 1928 (3)	Amount of Instalments which accrued due during the year ended 31st March, 1929 (4)	Total amount collectible in the Year (5)	Amount collected in the Year (6)	Arrears at 31st March, 1929 (7)	Amount of Column 7 uncollected at 31st July, 1929 (8)
1881-8	16,911	£ 26,573	£ 205,856	232,429	£ 205,970	£ 26,459	£ 19,065
1891-6	36,057	25,684	259,546	285,230	261,010	24,220	16,847
1903	194,140	292,807	2,208,391	2,501,198	2,213,939	287,259	208,747
1909	37,320	42,830	317,863	360,693	316,584	44,109	31,574
1923-7	5,333	37,044	93,367	130,411	98,937	31,474	16,560
Labourers Acts, 1906-14	—	—	123,239	123,239	123,239	—	—
TOTAL	289,761	424,938	3,208,262	3,633,200	3,219,679	413,521	292,793

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Proceedings are in progress for the recovery of the amount uncollected at 31st July, 1929.

The holdings of 432 purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts who were in default in payment of their instalments were advertised for sale during the year ended 31st March, 1929. In 86 of such cases the sales were withdrawn, the arrears having been paid or the cases otherwise settled; in 123 cases the holdings were sold to purchasers, and in the cases where there was no bidding at the sales, the Land Commission propose to institute proceedings to take possession of the holdings pending resale.

INTEREST IN LIEU OF RENT, &c. (LAND ACTS, 1903-9).

During the year ended 31st March, 1929, 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 £1,516, together with £11,637 arrears due by 620 payers at 31st March, 1928, making the amount collectible £131,523, and of this £4,219 was collected by the 31st March, 1929, leaving an arrear of £8,933 due by 450 payers at that date. The amount so collected was paid out to the persons entitled to receive it.

During the year ended 31st March, 1929, in Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners for resale, the sum of £28,211 for rent and interest was collected, leaving an arrear at 31st March, 1929, of £12,662 due by 581 payers.

As regards Estates purchased by the (late) Congested Districts Board for resale, the sum of £164,189 for rent and interest was collected during the year ended 31st March, 1929, leaving an arrear of £54,158 due at 31st March, 1929.

Proceedings are in progress for the recovery of the arrears outstanding at the 31st March, 1929.

COMPOUNDED ARREARS OF RENT (LAND ACTS, 1923-7).

- Under Section 19 of the Land Act, 1923, Compounded Arrears of Rent (defined as a sum equivalent to the total rent and arrears of rent due on the gale day next preceding the passing of the Act in respect of rent accrued since the first gale day in the year 1920, less a deduction of 25 per cent.) are collectible by the Land Commission in 5,426 Estates, from 84,296 tenants for a total of £1,270,440. Up to 31st March, 1929, a total of £711,083 thereof had been collected in respect of the first instalment of arrears, of which £703,432 had been distributed to Landlords or their accredited agents, less statutory deductions for Income Tax and towards cost of Collection, pursuant to Section 19 (4) of the Act of 1923, and the balance was held pending administration of Estates on devolution of title, etc. Under Section 2 of the Land Act, 1927, in cases where any Compounded Arrears of Rent payable had not been collected before the appointed day, a sum equivalent to the amount of the Compounded Arrears of Rent remaining unpaid may be added to the purchase money of the holding and repaid by a proportionately increased annuity. Sums so added to the purchase money are payable to the person who would have been entitled to receive the Compounded Arrears of Rent for his own use.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF RENT (LAND ACTS, 1923-7).

For the year ended the 31st January, 1929, the sums collectible under Section 20, Land Act, 1923, from 95,426 payers, amounted to £845,025. The sums due and uncollected on the 31st January, 1929, for all Gales from the 9th August, 1923, to the 31st January, 1929, amounted to £225,790, and proceedings are in progress for the collection of this amount. A sum equivalent to the Payment in lieu of Rent payable by the tenants is payable to the landlords or their accredited agents, less statutory deductions for Income Tax and towards cost of Collection pursuant to Section 20 (4) of the Act of 1923.

XII.—TEMPORALITIES OF THE LATE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The property of the late Established Church, which was vested in the Land Commission in 1881, including the income on redemption moneys which had been invested mainly in recent years, produced during the six years ended 31st March, 1929, a total receipt of £1,054,428 (which sum included £218,292 received for the proceeds of sales of property and the redemption of income). Out of the sums so received, and sums to credit, payments were made during the six years ended 31st March, 1929, amounting to £867,505 for annual charges on the Church Temporalities Fund, £8,092 paid to the Government of Northern Ireland on final apportionment of the Fund and £227,104 invested.

Annual payments amounting to £133,848 are charged on the Saorstát share of the Church Temporalities Fund by various statutes. These comprise interest at 3 per cent. on a capital sum of £886,600, amounting to £26,598 payable under the National School Teachers' Pension Act 1879 to the National School Teachers' Pension Fund, an annuity of £10,000 payable under the Irish Universities Act 1908 to the National University of Ireland, interest at 2½ per cent. on a capital sum of £1,500,000 amounting to £41,250, formerly paid under Section 35 of the Purchase of Land Act 1891 to the Congested Districts Board and now under Section 9 of the Land Law (Commission) Act 1923 appropriated to the Vote for the Irish Land Commission, and an annuity payable under Section 15 (b) of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act 1899 (revisable on 1st April, 1930), of which £14,000 is payable to the Department of Agriculture and £42,000 to the Department of Education.

The amount of arrears due to the Fund in respect of Tithe Rent charges and other collectible revenue from landed property on 31st March, 1929 was £25,892.

An Account of the Receipts and Payments of the Church Temporalities Fund, audited by the Controller and Auditor General, is presented annually to both Houses of the Oireachtas.

XIII.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER ALL THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS.

LANDS PURCHASED UNDER THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS PRIOR TO THE LAND ACT 1923.

The following summary table gives the approximate number of holdings, the total area, the amount of advances actually made and the additional cash lodged as portion of the total purchase money, under all the Land Purchase Acts prior to the Land Act 1923, up to the 31st March, 1929. Particulars by Counties are given in Table 18 in the Appendix.

LAND PURCHASE ACTS PRIOR TO THAT OF 1923.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Acts	No. of Holdings	Area	Amount of advances	Cash lodged as portion of Purchase Money	Advances made in	Rate of Annuity
		Acres	£	£	£	%
Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870 (administered by the Commissioners of Public Works)	469	34,924	347,480	239,839	Cash	5
Land Law Act, 1881	530	19,439	174,735	83,421	Cash	5
Land Purchase Acts, 1885, 1887, 1888 and 1889 . .	16,099	682,996	7,196,283	146,483	Cash	4
Land Purchase Acts, 1891, 1896	41,562	1,311,673	10,853,501	214,435	Gtd. 2½% Stock	4
Irish Land Act, 1903	194,181	6,925,065	68,872,157	974,365	Cash & Gtd. 2½% Stock	3½
Evicted Tenants Act, 1907	735	25,370	389,046	—	Cash & Gtd. 3% Stock	3½ & 3½
Irish Land Acts, 1909 and 1919	59,785	2,266,715	11,799,318	194,862	Gtd. 3% Stock & Cash	3½
Purchased by C.D. Board out of their own funds under the C.D.B. Acts, 1891-1920	1,000	28,287	191,725*	—	Cash	Various
Total purchased under Acts prior to Land Act, 1923	314,361	11,294,469	99,824,245	1,853,405	—	—

*Exclusive of advances made out of the late Board's own funds for the purchase of Tenants' Interests, Tolls, etc.

The figures in the above Table include Estates purchased by the Land Commission and the (late) Congested Districts Board for the purpose of resale to tenants and other persons, irrespective of whether or not these Estates have yet been completely resold, the number of holdings therein being estimated as the probable total number of resales.

In addition, a total of £3,795,984 has been advanced by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils under the provisions of the Labourers (Ireland) Acts 1906-14, repayable by 3½ per cent. annuities under the Land Act 1903.

In addition to the holdings sold under the Land Purchase Acts, 6,057 holdings, representing a purchase money of £1,674,841, were also sold to tenants under the Irish Church Act 1869. These have been excluded from this Return as the Church Act is not included in the definition of the Land Purchase Acts. The sales to Church Tenants were not carried out by means of advances as under the Land Purchase Acts, but by way of credit to the Church Temporalities Fund, and a large number of the sales were to direct tenants of Church lands, and to others subject to tenancies in respect of which subsequent sales under the Land Purchase Acts have been carried out and still take place.

The position at 31st March, 1929, in regard to the purchase and resale of Estates acquired by the Land Commission and the Congested Districts Board was as follows:—

Acts prior to 1923.	PURCHASED		
	Estimated Number of Holdings on Resale	Area as Purchased	Purchase Price
Land Commission Estates	29,643	Acres 1,006,749	£ 9,310,295
Congested Districts Board Estates ..	63,585	2,264,179	8,952,540
TOTAL	93,228	3,270,928	18,262,835

Acts prior to 1923.	RESOLD (Vested in or Conveyed to Purchasers)		
	No. of Holdings Resold (exclusive of Parcels consolidated with Holdings)	Area Resold	Resale Price (including Enhanced Price due to Improvements)
Land Commission Estates	27,867	Acres 951,194	£ 9,013,048
Congested Districts Board Estates ..	37,411	1,218,177	6,975,986
TOTAL	65,278	2,169,371	15,989,034

Particulars by Counties of the purchase and resale of Estates are given in Table 19 in the Appendix.

The amount of untenanted land (and tenanted land surrendered by migrants, etc., on the allotment of new holdings) included in the area acquired by the Land Commission or the Congested Districts Board is 997,072 acres, of which 902,821 acres have been allotted up to 31st March, 1929. The area not yet allotted consists mainly of mountain and turbary.

COMPLETION OF PROCEEDINGS PENDING UNDER LAND ACTS 1903-9 AT
31ST MARCH, 1923.

During the six years from the 1st April, 1923 to 31st March, 1929, in respect of proceedings for Direct Sales between landlord and tenant which had been initiated under the Land Acts 1903-9, but had not been brought to completion at the date of transfer of the Land Commission to the Government of Saorstát Eireann, advances were made amounting to £3,592,356 (which together with £77,078 cash lodged by purchasers made the total purchase money £3,669,434), representing 14,372 holdings comprising 436,225 acres. In addition, in respect of the *resale* of Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, the Land Commission vested during the same period an area of 698,506 acres in 22,206 purchasers for a total resale price of £4,090,981.

In respect of the *purchase* of Estates which had been agreed to be acquired by the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board prior to the date of transfer, £236,110 was advanced by the Land Commissioners during the same period for the purchase of 46 Estates comprising 47,356 acres and 1,187 tenants.

LAND ACTS, 1923-7.

In reviewing the proceedings under these Acts it should be borne in mind that the first few years of the administration of a Land Act embodying novel features must necessarily be occupied largely in elaborating the machinery and in preparatory work for bringing the Act into operation. In the case of the Land Act 1923, the preparatory work was unusually heavy, as it included the task of arranging for the collection of the Compounded Arrears of Rent and Payment in lieu of Rent in respect of *all* tenanted land in Saorstát Eireann coming under the provisions of the Act, that is to say, nearly 100,000 holdings on some 6,000 Estates.

In our previous Report for the period up to the 31st March, 1928, a brief account was given of the steps necessary to be taken before "appointed days" can be fixed for the vesting of tenanted lands coming under the Land Acts 1923-7, such as checking of the Schedules of Particulars lodged by the owners, survey and subsequent inspection of the holdings and other lands, fixing of Standard Purchase Annuities for holdings subject to non-judicial rents, determination of questions as to joint tenancies, sub-tenancies, retained holdings, resumption of holdings, provision for drainage maintenance rates, embankments, turbary, rights of way, etc., and hearing by the Commissioners of objections in Court. Careful consideration has been given to the possibility of abbreviating the process of completing the sale of tenanted land, and measures have been taken towards expedition which it is hoped will give good results. The Land Act 1929 will obviate a considerable amount of inspection and other work in respect of non-judicial tenancies by the general fixation of Standard Pur-

chase Annuities, in the absence of objections, at 65 per cent. of non-judicial rents.

Up to the 31st March, 1929, 20,770 holdings comprising 744,513 acres have been provisionally gazetted preparatory to the fixing of appointed days and the vesting of the lands, and of these 6,779 holdings comprising an area of 266,758 acres and representing a purchase money of £2,503,925 were vested up to 31st March, 1929.

As regards untenanted land, up to the 31st March last 276,123 acres have been vested in the Land Commission and prices have been agreed on or fixed in respect of a further 72,007 acres. Of the untenanted land acquired 205,670 acres have been divided among 10,035 allottees up to the 31st March, 1929.

Including 152,568 acres of untenanted land on Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board under the Land Acts prior to the Land Act 1923 which have been divided during the last six years, the total area of untenanted land divided by the Land Commission since 1923 exceeds 358,000 acres. Steps are also being taken towards the vesting in the allottees of the fee simple of the parcels of land of which they have been placed in occupation.

REGISTRATION OF TITLE.

Lands sold under the Land Purchase Acts and vested in purchasers subject to Land Purchase Annuities are, pursuant to the Local Registration of Title Act 1891, compulsorily registered in the Central and Local Offices of the Land Registry. When holdings are vested in the purchasers, the Land Commission furnishes to the Land Registry the necessary registration particulars, which are entered on the Registers and the boundaries of the holdings are delineated on the Registry Maps.

Signed,

W. E. WYLIE.

T. HOGAN.

KEVIN R. O'SHIEL.

JOHN T. DRENNAN, Secretary,
IRISH LAND COMMISSION,
DUBLIN, 6th December, 1929.

APPENDIX "A."

THE IRISH LAND ACTS, THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT
PRIOR TO 1923.

The foregoing Report gives an account of the main provisions of and the operations under the Land Act 1923 and the amending Acts 1927 and 1929, and it also gives in summarised form statistics of the proceedings under the prior Land Acts from 1870.

In order to give more detailed particulars of the history and development of the Acts prior to the Act of 1923 this Appendix incorporates the following extracts from a pamphlet entitled "The Irish Land Acts, a short sketch of their history and development," which was prepared for the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland in 1906 by the late Mr. Commissioner Bailey, C.B., and published in a revised and enlarged form by the Stationery Office in 1917, but now out of print.

ECONOMIC IRELAND BEFORE THE LAND ACTS.

The Ireland of 1850—and I take that date as representing the state of the country at the close of the Famine period—was very different from the Ireland of to-day. In 1845 the population was nearly double what it is now. Local or county government was in the hands of a few of the better-off inhabitants, who were selected by arbitrary, as opposed to representative, methods. The Land Laws recognised no rights of ownership in the occupier beyond what his agreement with the landlord gave to him, and the economic state of the country was wretched in the extreme.

The old order of things then gave way before the combined influence of the potato failure and the introduction of Free Trade in England. The effect of these forces was immediate. An enormous emigration commenced, and pasture took the place of agriculture over a great part of the country. New conditions were thus created, and new problems had to be faced. The miseries and misfortunes of the country that had been evident for generations, we may say centuries, now attracted the attention of social and economic as well as of political reformers. It soon became evident that the policy of "let alone" could not be maintained, and after a long period of controversy, strife and agitation, several Acts were put on the statute book that well-nigh revolutionised the conditions of the people.

RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND PRIOR TO 1870.

The relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, down to the year 1860, was based on tenure, not on contract. The old feudal tenures imported from England were modified and altered during the last two or three centuries by the existing Irish customs. The result was that a period of much doubt and confusion arose, and an extraordinary collection of enactments dealing with land was placed on the Irish Statute Book. In the reign of George III. upwards of sixty of these Acts were passed for Ireland, while six sufficed for England. The following reigns were equally productive in agrarian legislation, and the condition of the occupiers became more and more unsettled and unsatisfactory, and "wild doctrines," to quote the words of the eminent authors of a standard work on Irish Land Tenure, published in 1851, were agitated, including "extravagant demands for fixity of tenure and compulsory valuation of rents."

The relation of landlord and tenant, based on tenure that prevailed down to the year 1860, gave no security of occupation to the tenant, and did not protect his improvements; but the cost of ejection and the legal difficulties of proof that accompanied it, exercised a powerful restraining influence in preventing capricious eviction.

The Irish "Ejection Code," which originated in the reign of Queen Anne, got rid of every formality by which the old Common Law delayed and obstructed the forfeiture of the tenant's estate. Statute after Statute was passed for this purpose. The Irish Ejection Code applied only to tenants holding under leases or written contracts. The Civil Bill Court Act of 1851 extended the ejection for non-payment of rent to tenancies from year to year. The law governing the relations of landlord and tenant

in Ireland became more and more favourable to the owner. This tendency culminated in 1860, when by "Deasy's Act" (23 & 24 Vic., c. 154)—which was passed through Parliament without amendment—it was proposed that "The relation of landlord and tenant shall be deemed to be founded on the express or implied contract of the parties, and not upon tenure or service." This statute marks a turning point in the history of Irish Land Legislation. With well-meaning, but blind violence, it imported into Ireland after the Famine the English idea of landed property and contract.

The Land Act of 1860 proceeded on the assumption that the land is the exclusive property of the landlord, and that the tenant's interest is nothing more than that of a person who has agreed to pay a certain remuneration for the use of the soil for a limited period. It simplified and increased the remedies of the landlord for recovering possession of the land, and rendered efficient the law of ejectment for non-payment of rent and on notice to quit. Thus a default in payment of one year's rent entitled a landlord to evict the tenant and get possession of the land, with all the tenant's improvements on it, even where such improvements many times exceeded in value the amount due. So also, by serving a notice to quit, the landlord could get rid of the tenant without cause, and take possession of the holding and all the tenant's improvements, no matter how valuable these might be, without having to pay any compensation for them. The governing principle of the Act was that whatever attached to the freehold became part of the freehold.

During the ten years after the passing of "Deasy's Act" the position of the Irish tenant reached its nadir. He had no right of any kind, except such as were given him by the contract under which he held. All the improvements which rendered the land capable of being worked were made by him. He had built the houses, erected the fences, made the roads, drained and manured the land, reclaimed it from bog or mountain—generally at a cost out of all proportion to the return—and yet, as we have seen, he could be turned out, without compensation, at the will of the owner, either by the service of a notice to quit or by ejectment for non-payment of one year's rent.

Effects of Political and Economic Changes on the Relations between Landlord and Tenant during the 19th century.

In the early part of the last century the landlords, for political as well as commercial reasons, encouraged the sub-division of farms, and a consequent increase in the number of the tenantry. The political system that prevailed gave considerable power to the landlord who had a large number of tenants. The economic conditions of the time made small tillage farming productive and the demand caused by an ever-growing agricultural population increased the competition for land, created a "land hunger," and enabled the rents to be raised. About the middle of the century all these conditions altered. The combined influence of the Famine and the introduction of Free Trade made it the interest of most owners of good land to get rid of their small tenants as expeditiously and completely as possible. Now came the era of pasture and larger farms. Although the population rapidly decreased, the consolidation of farms kept up the competition for land, and rents rose rapidly. The "clearances" so common from the Famine to 1870 were made in many cases quite irrespective of the non-payment of rent, and were greatly facilitated by the provisions of the Act of 1860. Emigration was the only resource for the dispossessed tenants, and the result was outrage and constant agrarian disturbance. Various suggestions for a reform of the Land Laws were made, but such proposals were usually denounced as confiscatory. Various attempts to alter the law were defeated, until at length, in 1870, Mr. Gladstone introduced and passed his Landlord and Tenant Act—the beginning of a new Land Code.

THE ACT OF 1870.

The Act of 1870 did three things:—(1) It gave compensation for disturbance; (2) compensation for improvements; and (3) it legalised the Ulster Tenant Right Custom.

I. Compensation for disturbance was strictly limited to such loss as "the Court shall find" to have been sustained by the tenant when obliged to quit the holding by the action of the landlord. It was held that the

higher the landlord raised the rent the smaller was the loss and the compensation. The amount of compensation could in no case exceed £250, and was limited to tenancies created after the passing of the Act. No compensation was to be given to tenants who had sub-let or sub-divided their holdings without the consent in writing of the landlord; or to any tenant under a lease for thirty-one years or upwards; and, from the amount awarded, the landlord had a right of deduction for deterioration, etc.

II. The right to compensation for his improvements to be awarded to a tenant when quitting his holding was subject to so large a variety of exceptions as greatly to limit the number of tenants able to take advantage of the provision.

Even when compensation was awarded, the landlord could deduct from the amount for rates and taxes and for the loss due to the non-observance of express or implied covenants or agreements, and the Court in awarding compensation was required, in reduction of the claim of the tenant, to take into consideration the time during which the tenant may have enjoyed the advantages of such improvements, and any other benefit he may have had.

III. The legalisation of the Ulster Custom did not prevent the landlord from increasing the rent from time to time, so as almost to destroy the tenant's interest. The Act did not define the custom, and the onus lay on the tenant of establishing that the particular usage under which he held was within it.

The Act of 1870 failed in its object mainly for three reasons:—

(1) The great variety and complexity of the exceptions from the benefits of the Act.

(2) The principle of administration which, as a rule, tended to reduce the compensation to as low a figure as possible.

(3) The insecurity of tenure of the tenant, and the right the landlord still had of raising the rent at his pleasure.

THE FAIR RENT ACT.

The Land Act of 1881.

Though the Act of 1870 failed to settle the Irish land question, it marked the beginning of a new era. It was an admission that the Whig policy of *laissez faire* had broken down—at any rate, that it was not applicable to the relations between landlord and tenants in Ireland. It failed because of the timidity with which it was administered, and because it allowed landlords full power over the rents. The years that followed the passing of the Act were agriculturally prosperous in Ireland. Industrial prosperity in England was reflected in Ireland in the rise in the price of meat and farm produce. Ireland was the main source of supply to England. Grazing lands and dairy lands became more valuable, and rents were raised in most parts of the country. But they were not always raised in relation to the economic returns from the land. They were often increased on farms that did not bear the rise. American competition suddenly sprang up in the later "seventies," and the rents that were raised in the preceding years became immediately excessive. Bad seasons came, and in 1880 the agrarian condition of Ireland grew desperate. The Land League was all-powerful. Rents were not, and in many cases could not be, paid, and Mr. Gladstone had again to face the question. In 1870 he had strongly declared against giving fixity of tenure and the power to reduce excessive rents. But something had to be done. A Royal Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Earl of Bessborough. Largely, on its recommendations, the Act of 1881 was framed—an Act which revolutionised the relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland.

The Irish tenants had long fought for the "Three F's"—the right to Free Sale of their interests in their holding; to Fixity of Tenure; and to have Fair Rents fixed by an independent tribunal. All these were conceded by the Act of 1881. The administration of the Act of 1870 largely failed, as we have seen, because the Courts did not realise the urgent revolutionary character of the change made in the law. The framers of the 1881 Act saw the necessity of creating a new tribunal to carry into effect the revolutionary principles now introduced. A Land Commission,

presided over by a Judge of the High Court, was set up, with power to organise sub-commissions that would sit in all parts of the country. Applications could be made by either landlords or tenants to have a judicial rent fixed for their farms, and such applications could be made before the Land Commission or in the County Courts. The great majority of cases came before the Sub-Commission Courts, and in a few years most of the agricultural tenants in Ireland had fair rents fixed. The fair rent provisions of the Act were limited to "present tenancies"—that is, practically to tenancies that were subsisting at the time of the passing of the Act—and to holdings that were agricultural or pastoral in character. The statutory term during which such fair rent could not be altered ran for fifteen years.

Various amending statutes were passed in 1887—admitting leaseholders—in 1891 and 1896.

EARLY STAGES OF LAND PURCHASE.

Under the Irish Church Act of 1869 for the first time State funds were given to help tenants to purchase their holdings, but this was not a Land Purchase Act, and its benefits were confined to a limited class.

Under this Act the Church Temporalities Commissioners were empowered to sell to tenants of Church Lands their holdings at prices to be fixed by the Commissioners themselves. If the tenants refused to buy on the terms offered to them, the Commissioners could sell to the public. The sale of each holding was for cash, or if one-fourth was paid in cash, the balance of the purchase money might be secured on a mortgage of the holding, to be paid off in thirty-two years by sixty-four half-yearly instalments.

The terms of repayment and the rate of interest charged on loans were afterwards altered and reduced under the Purchase of Land Act of 1885, Section 23.

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870.

Under what are known as the "Bright Clauses" of this Act, the landlords and tenants of agricultural or pastoral holdings could arrange for a sale of their holdings with State aid to be carried out in the Landed Estates Court. Upwards of two-thirds of the price agreed upon could be advanced by the Board of Works, to be repaid in thirty-five years by an annuity, at the rate of five per cent. on the loan.

The Act of 1881 (the "Gladstone Act").

Under this Act the Land Commission established under the Act was empowered to make advances to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, and was enabled to purchase estates for resale to the tenants. The limit of advance was extended from two-thirds of the purchase money (as in the Act of 1870 to three-quarters. The terms of repayment were the same—an annuity of five per cent. for thirty-five years.

The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (the "Ashbourne Act").

Under this Act—commonly known as the "Ashbourne Act"—a sum of £5,000,000 was authorised to be advanced to the Land Commission to enable sales to be carried out between landlords and tenants by agreement, and to enable the Land Commission to purchase estates in the Landed Estates Court for the purpose of re-selling them to the tenants. The Land Commission was empowered to advance the entire purchase money subject to the retention of one-fifth by way of guarantee deposit for a period of about seventeen and a half years, by which time an equivalent amount of the capital advanced had been repaid by means of the sinking fund. The deposit could be utilised if the tenant purchaser made default in his repayment, and if the landlord vendor was made a guarantor for the repayment of the annuity by the tenant purchaser. (Section 3.)

The advances made under this Act were to be repaid by annual instalments (which included interest and sinking fund), extending over a period of forty-nine years.

In 1888, the £5,000,000 given under the Act of 1883 being practically exhausted, an additional sum of £5,000,000 was advanced to the Land Commission for the purposes of land purchase (51 and 52 Vic., c. 49).

Purchase of Land Acts, 1891 and 1896 (the "Balfour Acts").

The funds advanced to the Irish Land Commission for the purposes of land purchase having again become exhausted, Mr. Balfour, in 1891, introduced a new system, under which the landlord or vendor was paid in a specially created Guaranteed Land Stock (exchangeable for Consols at the option of the vendor), equal in nominal amount to the purchase money. This stock bears interest at the rate of two three-quarters per cent. per annum, and cannot be redeemed until the expiration of thirty years from the date of the passing of the Act of 1891. The dividends and sinking fund payments required for this stock are paid out of a "Land Purchase Account," established by the Land Commission (Section 4), to which all moneys received on account of any purchase annuity for the discharge of an advance are paid. If this Land Purchase account is at any time insufficient to meet the dividends and sinking fund payments (owing, for instance, to default in the repayment of instalments), the deficiency is to be a charge on a "Guarantee Fund," established for the purposes of the Act (Section 5). This fund consists of a cash portion and a contingent portion. The cash portion is mainly made up of the Irish Probate Duty (now Estate Duty) Grant and an Exchequer contribution, and the contingent portion consists of the Irish share of the local taxation (Customs and Excise) duties and certain local grants (Section 5). Any deficiency in the Land Purchase Account is to be paid out of this Guarantee Fund. This financial expedient, of course, throws the securing of the repayment of the advances for land purchase on the ratepayers of the country, as any default will be recouped by deductions from the various payments and contributions in aid of rates that make up the Guarantee Fund. The amount of stock that would be issued for each county for the purposes of Land Purchase was limited to twenty-five times the share of the county in the Guarantee Funds by the Act of 1891 (Section 9). This limit having been reached in the case of County Wexford, it was provided that the limit be extended to fifty times the share of such county in the Guarantee Fund by Mr. Wyndham's Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1901 (1 Edward VII., c. 3). By the Act of 1903 (Section 46) the limit for each county was further raised to thirty times its share in the Guarantee Fund, which limit might be further raised to sixty times where the Treasury, on the certificate of the Lord Lieutenant, were of opinion that such increase in advances could be made without any risk of loss to the Exchequer.

The Act of 1891 was amended in various aspects by Mr. Gerald Balfour's Act of 1896, which introduced, among other changes, a method of reducing every decade (up to thirty years after the advance was made), the annuity to be paid by the tenant purchaser. As under the "Ashbourne Act" of 1885, this annuity was calculated at £4 per cent. on the purchase money, two and three-quarters per cent. being for interest, and one and a quarter per cent. being sinking fund. Under Mr. Gerald Balfour's system, during the first decade after the purchase, the annuity is calculated on the original advance, and during the second and third decades on the portion of the advance which is ascertained to be unpaid at the end of the previous decade. At the end of the third decade the annuity is calculated on the amount of the advance then outstanding, and runs until the entire debt is paid off. The Act of 1896 also permitted the Land Commission to dispense with the whole or any part of the guarantee deposit required under the Act of 1885 if the security for the repayment of the advance was considered to be sufficient without it (Section 29).

IRISH LAND ACT, 1903 (THE "WYNDHAM ACT").

Some short Acts were added to the code during the following years to clear away certain difficulties, and in 1903 Mr. Wyndham brought in and passed his Irish Land Act, which may be said to have opened a new era in Irish agrarian legislation. Under it a new body, known as the Estates Commissioners, was formed, and included in the Land Commission to administer land purchase in Ireland.

Sales under previous Purchase Acts were carried out by holdings. A landlord could agree with one or more of his tenants to sell them their farms, and if the Land Commission, after examination, found that the particular holding was security for the advance asked for by the tenant to buy out the landlord, such advance was made irrespective of any other sales on the estate. The Act of 1903 introduced the system of sales by

"estates." A landlord, to obtain the benefit of the Act, is obliged to sell his entire estate, or such portion of it as the Land Commission considers fit to be regarded as a separate estate for the purposes of the Act. The Commissioners, before defining any lands to be an estate, have to consider all the circumstances of the district and of the property. Once the estate is "declared," the holdings comprised in it are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Those subject to judicial rents and within certain "zones" laid down in the Act are freed from the liability to inspection as to security or equity of price. The Act presumes that a holding subject to a judicial rent which is sold at a price the annuity on which is from ten to thirty per cent. less than the judicial rent, where that rent was fixed since the passing of the Act of 1896, or from twenty to forty per cent. where the rent was fixed before that date, is good security for the payment of the annuity, and that the agreed price is equitable. Holdings not subject to the "zone" provisions are liable to inspection as to security and as to equity of price.

The Act also introduced the system of sales of estates to the Commissioners under Section 6 (the direct sales to tenants by landlord being under Section 1). When a landlord so sold, the Commissioners, after due enquiry as to the price that should be paid by each tenant for his holding, may offer to purchase the estate for the purpose of re-selling to the occupiers, provided that at least three-fourths of the tenants agree to purchase their holdings from the Commissioners at the estimated price.

To encourage sales of estates, and to enable owners to get such a sum as would give them their net income out of the purchase money, when re-invested in suitable securities, a bonus of twelve per cent. on the purchase money was paid to the owner on the completion of the sale. At the same time, the tenant was enabled to borrow the money he is to pay for his holding on easier terms. As we have seen under the former Purchase Acts, the annuity rate was fixed at four per cent., of which two and three-quarter per cent. was for interest and one and a quarter per cent. for a sinking fund, the accumulation of which, with compound interest, would repay the sum advanced in about forty-three years. Under the Act of 1903 the annuity rate which the tenant had to repay was reduced to three and a quarter per cent., of which two and three-quarters per cent. is for interest and a half per cent. for sinking fund. This reduction in the sinking fund lengthens the period over which the repayment will extend to sixty-eight and a half years, and, of course, rendered it practically impossible to continue the system of giving decadal reductions in the annuities. Those decadal reductions, which were abolished by the Act of 1903, worked out at about 15 per cent. reduction in the annuity every ten years.

The Act of 1903 also enabled owners to sell their demesnes and untenanted lands to the Commissioners, and to repurchase them, or so much of them as the Commissioners approved, with the aid of advances made in the same manner and under the same conditions as to tenant purchasers.

The Act of 1903 gave considerable powers to the Estates Commissioners to improve small and uneconomic holdings by the purchase of untenanted land, to be re-sold to the tenants or sons of tenants on the estate, or to the occupiers of holdings not exceeding £5 in rateable value in the neighbourhood, or to tenants evicted from their holdings since 1878, or in case such tenant is dead, to a person nominated by the Land Commission as his representative.

It also gave power to the Commissioners to purchase untenanted land for the purpose of enlarging holdings and of creating new holdings; and to enable this work to be carried out satisfactorily, the Land Commission is given all the powers conferred on the Congested Districts Board by their Act of 1901 for facilitating re-sales to tenants.

THE EVICTED TENANTS ACT, 1907.

A considerable number of evicted tenants had been reinstated in their holdings under the Act of 1903, or had been provided with new holdings where their former holdings were not available. Large sums of money (drawn from the Reserve Fund established under the Act of 1891, which was made available by Section 43 of the Act of 1903) were expended in equipping these holdings and in financing reinstated tenants where, in the opinion of the Estates Commissioners, this was necessary. The provisions

of the Act of 1903 were, however, found to be insufficient to carry out the intentions of the legislature, and in 1907 Mr. Birrell passed an Evicted Tenants Act, which enabled the Estates Commissioners to acquire untenanted land compulsorily for the purpose of providing holdings for tenants who, or whose predecessors, had been evicted from their holdings since the year 1878, and who had applied to the Commissioners before the 1st May, 1907.

IRISH LAND ACT, 1909 (MR. BIRRELL'S ACT).

After six years' experience of the Act of 1903 it became evident that further legislation was required if Land Purchase was to go on. In two important matters Mr. Wyndham's Act broke down. Under the financial provisions of the Act the money required for advances to enable tenants to purchase their holdings was provided by the issue of a stock bearing interest at 2½ per cent. But it turned out that at no time after the passing of the Act could the money be raised on these terms, except at a large discount, averaging over 12 per cent. The Act provided that a fund, known as the Irish Development Grant, should bear any loss due to the issue of stock at a discount. This fund made available a sum of £160,000 a year. The first issue of stock under the Wyndham Act was made at 87, or a discount of 13 per cent. Thus, to provide £100 in cash over £113 of stock had to be issued. The interest on this "excess stock" was not paid by the tenant purchasers, and was to be provided for out of the Development Grant so long as that fund was available, and afterwards would fall on the Guarantee Fund, which meant the Irish ratepayer. In the year 1909 it, however, appeared that the charge for "excess stock" necessitated by the continual flotation of stock at a large discount had so eaten into the Development Grant that that fund had become exhausted, and consequently all subsequent issues of stock for land purchase purposes would have to be made at the expense of the ratepayers.

It became evident that the Irish ratepayers would not tolerate land purchase on these terms. Mr. Birrell, accordingly, by his Land Act, passed in December, 1909, provided that the charge for excess stock to finance all pending purchase agreements should be provided by the Treasury instead of the ratepayers. As regards future purchase agreements, the Act provided that the vendors should be paid in 3 per cent. stock, and that purchasers should pay an annuity of 3½ per cent. instead of 3¼ per cent.

CONGESTION.

Two Classes of Occupiers in Ireland.—Establishment of the Congested Districts Board.

The various statutes that I have summarised dealt with the rights and obligations of Irish tenants, without any attempt at economic discrimination. No distinction was drawn between impoverished and uneconomic occupiers, and those who were able to make a living and pay a rent out of their holdings. It was, indeed, recognised, that the smaller tenants had a special claim to protection, and in the Compensation for Disturbance Clause of the Act of 1870 (Section 3) the tenant of a holding valued at £10 and under might be awarded a sum not exceeding seven years' rent, while a tenant above £100 valuation could in no case get more than one year's rent. It was, however, gradually borne in on Statesmen dealing with Ireland that something besides the three "F's" was necessary if the periodical famines and endemic misery of the poorer occupiers of the West of Ireland were to be grappled with. It was recognised that in some parts of the country the average character of the holdings was below the level that made a reasonable standard of living possible, and that special means should be adopted to improve the condition of the people. The establishment of the Congested Districts Board, in 1891, was the first attempt made by legislative enactment to discriminate between the impoverished occupiers of Irish land and those who had holdings capable of affording a means of livelihood.

The term "congestion" has become generic in Ireland. It has acquired a special meaning as applied to *quasi* agricultural population living on holdings insufficient to support a family. The definition of a congested

district given in the Act of 1891 is a district in which more than twenty per cent. of the people live in electoral divisions of which the total rateable value, when divided by the number of the population, gives a sum of less than thirty shillings for each person. This definition is purely arbitrary, and, as a fact, includes regions through which one may drive for miles without seeing a human habitation, and excludes districts in which the people are crowded together on totally insufficient holdings. The problem is not so much one of locality as of the condition of the people. Owing to the various historical reasons, an excessive population, having regard to the means of subsistence, is to be found on the large area of bad land that extends along the western seaboard of Ireland from Cork to Donegal. That part of the country has come to be considered as the true region of congestion, or agricultural poverty, and undoubtedly there it is most pronounced and most obtrusive. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that the same problem does not arise in other parts of Ireland—even in the Province of Leinster—in an acute form.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the various statutes that dealt with congestion in Ireland. The Congested Districts Board was founded under the authority of Section 34 of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to continue for twenty years, "and thereafter until Parliament shall otherwise determine." It was given power (Section 39) to aid migration and emigration within a Congested Districts County, to sell suitable seed potatoes and seed oats to occupiers, to aid and develop agriculture, forestry, the breeding of live stock and poultry, weaving, spinning, fishing (including the construction of piers and harbours, the supply of fishing boats and gear, and industries connecting with fishing), and any other suitable industries. Powers were also given for the enlargement of holdings, whether subject to purchase annuities or to rents to private owners, but these powers were so circumscribed and guarded as to be unworkable. The Board was given an income to commence with of £41,250 a year. In 1893 an Act was passed (56 & 57 Vict., c. 35) which gave the Board power to acquire land and to hold it as landlords for the enlargement of holdings and for the purposes of the Land Purchase Acts. In 1894 another Act was passed, which enabled the Board to give a guarantee to the Land Commission on selling to a tenant purchaser within such limits as the Treasury might fix, for the repayment of the annuity. Such guarantee enabled the Land Commission to dispense with the retention of any sum out of the purchase money as a guarantee deposit, a practice which, if followed, would have seriously crippled the operations of the Board. The Land Law Act of 1896 gave power to the Board to obtain an advance from the Land Commission for the purchase of estates "in like manner as if the Board were a tenant purchasing his holding." This Act contained some provisions that greatly hampered the Board. Thus, an advance could not be obtained by a tenant valued at under £10 for the re-purchase of his holding. Also Section 40 (2) enabled court tenants and temporary tenants to obtain advances under the Purchase Acts in the case of sales of estates in the Land Judge's Court. This meant that the lands that were most required by the Board for the relief of congestion were commonly disposed of to graziers and others in such a way as to prevent their being acquired by the Board. The Congested Districts Act of 1889 cleared away these two obstacles to the work of the Board, and also enabled the Land Commission to make advances for the redemption of head rents, etc., and increased the Parliamentary Grant from £6,500 to £25,000. The Congested Districts Board Act of 1901 gave a limited power of dealing with obstructive tenants in the re-arrangement of the estates purchased. It also gave the Board all the powers of entry on a holding subject to a statutory tenancy for the purposes of mining, quarrying, cutting timber or turf, opening or making roads, fences, drains and watercourses, hunting, fishing, shooting, etc., given to the landlord by Section 5 (sub-section 5) of the Act of 1881, and further extended these powers to holdings not subject to statutory tenancies. The Act also enabled the Board to purchase land outside a Congested Districts County with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. The Land Act of 1903 gave increased facilities to the Board for the purchase of estates, similar to those given to the Estates Commissioners under the Act. It also gave the Board the discretionary power of deciding whether an advance should be made to a purchaser; of what amount the advance should be; and how far the security was sufficient. The collection of the purchase annuities so made, however, was still left

to the Land Commission. The Act also added £20,000 to the annual income of the Board, to be drawn from the Irish Development Grant (Section 38).

The Act of 1903 enabled the Estates Commissioners to deal with congestion under two procedures. They might buy an estate, after making due inquiry, under Section 6, and if that estate included untenanted land, they could divide it among the holders of uneconomic farms. They could expend money out of the Reserve Fund placed at their disposal (Section 43), either by way of free grants or by advances, to be recouped by additions to the annuity to be paid by the purchaser. As, however, this Reserve Fund amounted only to the sum of £250,000, and as it had to be used not alone for the improvement of land, but also for the reinstatement of evicted tenants, it was soon exhausted, and the Estates Commissioners had to carry on this work by means of a sum annually voted by Parliament.

The second method allowed by the Act is to treat the property purchased as a "congested estate." This is defined by the Act [section 6 (5)] as "an estate not less than half the area of which consists of holdings not exceeding five [raised to seven by Act of 1909] pounds in rateable value, or of mountain or bog land, or not less than a quarter of the area of which is held in rundale or intermixed plots." The Act provides for a loss in the purchase of such estates of 10 per cent. on the purchase money (Section 9 and 44); such loss to be paid as part of the expenses of the Land Commission.

Notwithstanding all this special legislation, it was felt that land purchase under the voluntary method would not solve the problem of the West of Ireland.

A Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Dudley, was appointed in 1906, which took a great deal of evidence, and reported in 1908. Its recommendations were embodied in Mr. Birrell's Land Act of 1909, under which the constitution, powers, duties and income of the Congested Districts Board were enlarged and reconstituted.

Since the passing of this Act, the Land Commission could not enter into an agreement for the purchase of land situate in any of these Congested Districts Counties without the consent of the Congested Districts Board, unless such land is required for the purposes of the Evicted Tenants Act; and no Congested Estate could be sold under the Land Purchase Acts in a Congested Districts County to persons other than the Congested Districts Board without the consent of that Board. The power of purchasing estates and lands compulsorily through the Estates Commissioners was given to the Board within their district.

For Statistics of the operations of the Land Commission and the Estates Commissioners under the Land Acts prior to the Land Act, 1923, see Section II. of Report; and for Statistics of the operations of the Congested Districts Board see Section III. of Report.

**IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
LAND LAW ACTS.**

FIXATION OF JUDICIAL RENTS.

TABLE 1.—Return showing particulars of the Total Number of Rents fixed under the Land Law Acts up to the 9th August, 1923 (the date of the passing of the Land Act, 1923), for a First, Second or Third Term.

COUNTY	FIRST STATUTORY TERM				SECOND STATUTORY TERM				THIRD STATUTORY TERM			
	Number	Former Rent	Judicial Rent	Percentage of reduction	Number	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term	Percentage of reduction on First Term Rents	Number	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term	Judicial Rents fixed for a Third Statutory Term	Percentage of reduction or increase on Second Term Rents
Cavan	17,258	£ 228,779	£ 182,171	20.4	8,295	£ 102,066	£ 81,919	19.7	491	£ 5,474	£ 4,912	10.3*
Donegal	25,086	224,141	180,377	19.5	7,954	75,378	60,996	19.1	94	1,472	1,334	9.4
Monaghan	14,086	187,191	147,651	21.1	7,382	83,367	63,980	23.3	284	2,816	2,551	9.4
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	56,430	640,111	510,199	20.3	23,631	260,811	206,895	20.7	869	9,762	8,797	9.9
Carlow	3,801	128,884	100,383	22.1	1,751	53,385	43,657	18.2	187	5,677	5,276	7.1
Dublin	2,075	134,446	107,879	19.8	441	34,047	28,729	15.6	7	901	877	2.7
Kildare	4,030	195,442	161,205	17.5	866	47,200	40,549	14.1	15	1,158	1,162	0.3*
Kilkenny	7,043	213,712	167,797	21.5	1,448	44,296	37,229	15.9	7	376	342	9.0
Leix	5,966	161,118	127,370	21.0	1,733	51,625	42,595	17.5	48	1,757	1,604	8.7
Longford	6,281	123,226	95,859	22.2	2,240	42,736	34,592	19.1	11	461	493	7.0*
Louth	5,382	147,107	115,828	21.3	2,114	62,202	49,611	20.2	51	1,574	1,501	4.6
Meath	5,859	297,701	242,302	18.6	1,563	86,631	75,008	13.4	31	1,192	1,097	8.0
Offaly	4,865	130,247	107,422	17.6	1,097	35,145	30,253	13.9	19	661	643	2.7
Westmeath	6,164	199,466	163,935	17.8	1,603	65,321	54,730	16.2	37	1,063	984	7.4
Wexford	8,181	231,709	181,080	21.9	1,888	53,549	44,645	16.6	33	1,079	1,052	2.5
Wicklow	4,649	163,883	131,694	19.6	1,619	50,647	42,056	17.0	61	1,857	1,658	10.7
Total for Leinster	64,296	2,126,941	1,702,754	20.0	18,363	626,784	523,654	16.5	507	17,756	16,689	6.0

*Increase,

TABLE I.—FIXATION OF JUDICIAL RENTS—Continued.

COUNTY	FIRST STATUTORY TERM				SECOND STATUTORY TERM				THIRD STATUTORY TERM			
	Number	Former Rent	Judicial Rent	Percentage of reduction	Number	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term	Percentage of reduction on First Term Rents	Number	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term	Judicial Rents fixed for a Third Statutory Term	Percentage of reduction on Second Term Rents
Galway	20,004	£ 236,591	£ 185,091	21.8	4,813	£ 52,557	£ 43,858	16.6	144	£ 1,143	£ 994	13.0
Leitrim	12,128	128,450	99,806	22.3	5,148	50,944	40,167	21.2	217	2,188	1,845	15.7
Mayo	24,894	220,962	179,258	18.9	10,229	80,433	68,006	15.4	111	635	556	12.4
Roscommon	14,159	183,112	143,570	21.6	3,551	46,344	38,366	17.2	237	2,910	2,625	9.8
Sligo	12,106	157,147	125,570	20.1	4,155	51,048	41,616	18.5	122	1,123	1,006	10.4
Total for Connaught ..	83,291	926,262	733,295	20.8	27,896	281,326	232,013	17.5	831	7,999	7,026	12.2
Clare	11,715	255,332	193,719	24.1	4,736	97,335	78,827	19.0	267	6,211	5,514	11.2
Cork	21,196	690,049	539,254	21.9	7,171	220,561	181,569	17.7	285	7,450	6,621	11.1
Kerry	13,238	288,616	219,157	24.0	3,491	73,189	57,813	21.0	171	3,540	3,105	12.3
Limerick	9,073	391,002	302,612	22.6	3,297	133,752	108,791	18.7	85	3,275	3,061	6.5
Tipperary	11,814	388,056	309,608	20.2	3,071	102,911	85,854	16.6	63	2,255	2,127	5.7
Waterford	4,472	177,535	139,320	21.5	1,225	47,536	38,583	18.8	65	2,299	2,101	8.6
Total for Munster ..	71,508	2,190,590	1,703,670	22.2	22,991	675,284	551,437	18.3	936	25,030	22,529	10.0
GENERAL TOTAL ..	275,525	5,883,904	4,649,918	21.0	92,881	1,844,205	1,513,999	17.9	3,143	60,547	55,041	9.1

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

LAND ACTS 1923-7.

TABLE 2.—Return of Tenanted Land in respect of which Schedules of particulars and Maps have been lodged with the Land Commission up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED BEFORE 16TH AUGUST, 1911			JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1911			NON-JUDICIAL RENTS			TOTAL OF TENANTED LAND		
	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £
Cavan	3,445	71,936	31,648	932	20,961	9,288	1,099	13,138	7,003	5,476	106,035	47,939
Donegal	5,464	185,576	39,024	386	15,747	9,675	4,116	91,237	9,691	9,966	292,560	58,390
Monaghan	2,403	36,621	18,024	556	9,486	4,764	582	6,955	4,069	3,541	53,062	26,857
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	11,312	294,133	88,696	1,874	46,194	23,727	5,797	111,330	20,763	18,983	451,657	133,186
Carlow	1,521	63,012	32,901	388	19,939	14,323	890	18,054	11,071	2,799	101,005	58,295
Dublin	669	27,239	29,048	129	7,104	8,383	1,232	21,084	23,517	2,030	55,427	60,948
Kildare	719	32,259	21,419	122	6,667	4,383	992	23,982	19,333	1,833	62,908	45,135
Kilkenny	847	39,244	17,786	168	6,115	3,699	731	21,213	10,899	1,746	66,572	32,384
Leix	1,964	65,325	33,591	403	13,238	8,382	2,075	39,298	21,180	4,442	117,861	63,153
Longford	243	7,512	4,291	32	1,781	1,279	335	5,161	4,184	610	14,454	9,754
Louth	1,346	30,510	23,406	174	5,898	4,757	478	4,822	4,309	1,998	41,230	32,472
Meath	1,442	78,824	67,813	183	11,910	10,245	1,227	34,000	32,093	2,852	124,734	110,151
Offaly	1,056	41,505	20,197	158	7,740	4,283	1,599	35,605	16,529	2,813	84,850	41,009
Westmeath	773	37,079	23,934	140	6,743	4,805	725	15,577	11,745	1,638	59,399	40,484
Wexford	1,475	57,551	30,986	142	5,250	3,128	1,841	40,426	22,836	3,458	103,227	56,950
Wicklow	1,065	58,455	22,476	178	9,247	4,207	816	30,358	10,991	2,059	98,060	37,674
Total for Leinster	13,120	538,515	327,848	2,217	101,632	71,874	12,941	289,580	188,687	28,278	929,727	588,409

TABLE 2.—LAND ACTS 1923-7—Continued.

COUNTY	JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED BEFORE 16TH AUGUST, 1911			JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1911			NON-JUDICIAL RENTS			TOTAL OF TENANTED LAND		
	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £
Galway	2,614	63,517	20,175	518	17,629	4,593	2,612	72,709	20,487	5,744	153,855	45,255
Leitrim	857	19,576	5,848	433	9,410	3,071	590	5,756	2,390	1,880	34,742	11,309
Mayo	2,165	94,215	11,755	363	11,185	2,359	2,144	59,560	10,434	4,672	164,960	24,548
Roscommon	1,645	35,161	14,987	393	10,779	4,953	1,194	16,455	7,278	3,232	62,395	27,218
Sligo	1,225	27,955	9,585	239	5,139	2,179	590	19,571	3,337	2,054	52,665	15,101
Total for Connaught	8,506	240,424	62,350	1,946	54,142	17,155	7,130	174,051	43,926	17,582	468,617	123,431
Clare	2,874	104,345	36,739	655	29,851	10,295	2,073	63,859	19,926	5,602	198,055	66,960
Cork	3,269	149,267	71,115	733	34,920	16,004	2,134	77,935	39,954	6,136	262,122	127,073
Kerry	1,037	85,481	9,941	347	24,634	4,791	800	33,037	5,945	2,184	143,152	20,677
Limerick	1,207	51,822	30,628	250	10,323	7,127	900	22,874	11,130	2,357	85,019	48,885
Tipperary	2,587	106,672	61,419	361	21,178	12,867	2,806	69,205	37,016	5,754	197,055	111,302
Waterford	1,030	51,022	21,216	158	10,798	4,969	1,177	35,682	14,138	2,365	97,502	40,323
Total for Munster	12,004	548,609	231,058	2,504	131,704	56,053	9,890	302,592	128,109	24,398	982,905	415,220
GENERAL TOTAL	44,942	1,621,681	709,952	8,541	333,672	168,809	35,758	877,553	381,485	89,241	2,832,906	1,260,246

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

LAND ACTS 1923-7.

TABLE 3.—Return of Tenanted Land in respect of which particulars of Holdings have been published in Provisional Lists up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED BEFORE 16TH AUGUST, 1911			JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1911			NON-JUDICIAL RENTS			TOTAL		
	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent
		Acres	£		Acres	£		Acres	£		Acres	£
Cavan	579	11,749	5,508	137	3,120	1,391	216	2,285	1,047	932	17,154	7,946
Donegal	271	8,108	2,599	47	2,262	842	1,745	32,174	2,467	2,063	42,544	5,908
Monaghan	292	4,660	2,300	131	2,112	1,082	112	1,258	779	535	8,030	4,161
Total for Ulster (Three Counties) ..	1,142	24,517	10,407	315	7,494	3,315	2,073	35,717	4,293	3,530	67,728	18,015
Carlow	388	19,180	11,791	164	8,574	6,494	371	8,628	5,157	923	36,382	23,442
Dublin	281	13,308	15,129	56	4,426	5,159	504	16,226	16,413	841	33,960	36,701
Kildare	269	16,595	11,906	35	2,776	1,606	423	11,943	10,746	727	31,314	24,258
Kilkenny	251	12,398	6,203	43	2,244	1,548	267	8,787	5,139	561	23,429	12,890
Leix	203	8,354	4,513	60	2,765	1,732	238	6,389	3,932	501	17,508	10,177
Longford	119	5,392	3,057	18	1,543	1,138	143	2,780	2,198	280	9,715	6,393
Louth	284	9,718	7,648	59	2,767	2,322	140	2,772	2,353	483	15,257	12,323
Meath	570	39,964	35,282	67	6,900	6,235	473	18,876	18,566	1,110	65,740	60,083
Offaly	155	8,177	4,516	34	3,180	1,991	354	10,653	5,673	543	22,010	12,180
Westmeath	163	13,235	9,142	37	3,308	2,236	249	7,002	4,896	449	23,545	16,274
Wexford	265	10,699	5,344	37	1,733	924	396	7,679	4,785	698	20,111	11,053
Wicklow	305	20,414	7,338	57	3,157	1,374	162	8,334	3,057	524	31,905	11,769
Total for Leinster	3,253	177,434	121,869	667	43,373	32,759	3,720	110,069	82,915	7,640	330,876	237,543

TABLE 3.—LAND ACTS 1923-7—Continued.

COUNTY	JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED BEFORE 16TH AUGUST, 1911			JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1911			NON-JUDICIAL RENTS			TOTAL		
	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent	No. of Tenants	Area	Rent
		Acres	£		Acres	£		Acres	£		Acres	£
Galway	593	17,231	6,781	81	3,326	1,333	836	20,559	7,166	1,510	41,116	15,280
Leitrim	313	7,522	2,384	118	3,018	1,067	117	1,909	699	548	12,449	4,150
Mayo	193	3,900	1,379	88	2,643	692	308	6,701	2,704	589	13,244	4,775
Roscommon	498	13,571	5,471	75	2,272	872	462	7,016	2,981	1,035	22,859	9,324
Sligo	322	8,595	3,059	90	1,765	678	158	3,956	1,461	570	14,316	5,198
Total for Connaught	1,919	50,819	19,074	452	13,024	4,642	1,881	40,141	15,011	4,252	103,984	38,727
Clare	538	21,323	8,208	157	6,659	2,318	484	21,682	7,052	1,179	49,664	17,578
Cork	520	28,965	14,740	103	6,478	3,401	476	21,817	11,167	1,099	57,260	29,308
Kerry	122	7,786	1,512	93	8,841	1,745	212	12,555	2,116	427	29,182	5,373
Limerick	488	24,210	14,915	94	3,908	2,732	390	11,243	5,169	972	39,361	22,816
Tipperary	613	31,088	19,187	130	6,458	4,810	690	19,657	10,399	1,433	57,203	34,396
Waterford	70	3,483	1,685	12	461	228	156	5,311	3,277	238	9,255	5,190
Total for Munster	2,351	116,855	60,247	589	32,805	15,234	2,408	92,265	39,180	5,348	241,925	114,661
GENERAL TOTAL	8,665	369,625	211,597	2,023	96,696	55,950	10,082	278,192	141,399	20,770	744,513	408,946

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

LAND ACTS 1923-7.

TABLE 4.—Return of Tenanted Land vested in the Irish Land Commission up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED BEFORE 16TH AUGUST, 1911			JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1911			NON-JUDICIAL RENTS			TOTAL OF TENANTED LAND			STANDARD PRICE	PRICE PAYABLE TO OWNER
	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	£	£
Cavan ..	146	3,615	1,754	25	469	204	36	389	182	207	4,473	2,140	29,298	32,914
Donegal ..	122	4,178	1,920	8	305	173	26	711	214	156	5,194	2,307	31,898	35,342
Monaghan ..	176	3,017	1,468	63	1,031	509	28	419	217	267	4,467	2,194	30,601	34,473
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	444	10,810	5,142	96	1,805	886	90	1,519	613	630	14,134	6,641	91,797	102,729
Carlow ..	138	6,403	4,042	68	3,484	2,827	61	729	558	267	10,616	7,427	103,684	116,548
Dublin ..	106	4,953	5,955	35	2,112	2,704	154	4,577	4,639	295	11,642	13,298	189,251	208,301
Kildare ..	141	7,454	5,691	8	1,294	553	171	4,559	3,578	320	13,307	9,822	136,205	150,553
Kilkenny ..	157	7,832	4,250	68	2,575	1,977	104	3,919	2,103	329	14,326	8,330	117,490	132,120
Leix ..	100	4,725	2,649	29	1,147	800	137	3,537	2,352	266	9,409	5,801	77,574	87,063
Longford ..	37	1,622	1,018	7	1,095	878	47	1,930	1,687	91	4,647	3,583	46,223	51,162
Louth ..	149	3,314	2,477	25	801	659	28	266	265	202	4,381	3,401	47,297	52,226
Meath ..	215	11,523	9,859	29	2,614	2,231	117	5,513	5,578	361	19,650	17,668	245,091	270,752
Offaly ..	71	3,896	2,228	18	1,492	789	101	3,297	2,097	190	8,685	5,114	69,705	78,314
Westmeath ..	60	7,288	5,396	12	2,064	1,541	82	2,269	1,647	154	11,621	8,584	117,388	129,922
Wexford ..	251	9,975	4,983	27	835	445	222	3,830	2,309	500	14,640	7,737	105,208	118,422
Wicklow ..	181	11,008	4,222	43	2,054	975	80	2,349	1,129	304	15,411	6,326	88,247	99,063
Total for Leinster	1,606	79,993	52,770	369	21,567	16,379	1,304	36,775	27,942	3,279	138,335	97,091	1,343,363	1,494,446

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TABLE 4.—LAND ACTS 1923-7—Continued.

COUNTY	JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED BEFORE 16TH AUGUST, 1911			JUDICIAL RENTS FIXED AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1911			NON-JUDICIAL RENTS			TOTAL OF TENANTED LAND			STANDARD PRICE	PRICE PAYABLE TO OWNER
	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	No. of Tenants	Area (Acres)	Rent £	£	£
Galway ..	234	6,994	2,908	46	1,696	692	231	5,479	2,060	511	14,169	5,660	75,750	84,488
Leitrim ..	55	1,330	481	17	442	221	37	704	208	109	2,476	910	12,248	13,757
Mayo ..	67	2,296	772	67	2,252	591	43	921	336	177	5,469	1,699	23,620	26,344
Roscommon ..	56	1,558	845	13	198	87	41	780	377	110	2,536	1,309	17,812	19,827
Sligo ..	105	2,617	1,055	10	202	104	41	1,702	352	156	4,521	1,511	20,956	23,363
Total for Connaught ..	517	14,795	6,061	153	4,790	1,695	393	9,586	3,333	1,063	29,171	11,089	150,386	167,779
Clare ..	129	5,147	2,573	27	1,076	596	71	3,263	1,483	227	9,486	4,652	60,446	69,117
Cork ..	241	13,927	7,755	39	2,464	1,430	119	4,730	3,000	399	21,121	12,185	167,542	191,080
Kerry ..	51	3,145	828	17	1,181	414	29	718	330	97	5,044	1,572	21,215	23,982
Limerick ..	290	14,327	8,739	41	2,527	1,575	121	4,126	2,110	452	20,980	12,424	168,600	191,961
Tipperary ..	295	16,907	9,628	59	3,384	2,624	245	6,711	3,927	599	27,002	16,179	222,525	249,811
Waterford ..	14	709	438	6	247	135	13	529	242	33	1,485	815	11,494	13,020
Total for Munster	1,020	54,162	29,961	189	10,879	6,774	598	20,077	11,092	1,807	85,118	47,827	651,822	738,971
GENERAL TOTAL	3,587	159,760	93,934	807	39,041	25,734	2,385	67,957	42,980	6,779	266,758	162,648	2,237,368	2,503,925

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—LAND ACTS 1923-7.

TENANTED LAND.—NON-JUDICIAL TENANCIES.

TABLE 5.—Return of Standard Annuities in Non-Judicial Tenancies (I) agreed upon by Landlord and Tenant or (II) fixed by the Land Commission (or by the Judicial Commissioner on Appeal), up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	(I) ANNUITIES AGREED UPON,				(II) ANNUITIES FIXED				TOTAL ANNUITIES AGREED UPON OR FIXED			
	No.	Rent	Annuities agreed upon	Per-centage of reduction of Rent	No.	Rent	Annuities Fixed	Per-centage of reduction of Rent	No.	Rent	Annuities agreed upon or fixed	Per-centage of reduction of Rent
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cavan	192	752 6 3	498 5 9	33.8	41	274 11 5	172 5 6	37.3	233	1,026 17 8	670 11 3	34.7
Donegal	1,636	2,963 18 0	1,938 2 8	34.6	28	222 6 0	141 7 5	36.4	1,664	3,186 4 0	2,079 10 1	34.7
Monaghan	76	508 2 0	337 1 6	33.7	82	557 14 6	326 17 11	41.4	158	1,065 16 6	663 19 5	37.7
Total for Ulster (Three Counties.)	1,904	4,224 6 3	2,773 9 11	34.3	151	1,054 11 11	640 10 10	39.3	2,055	5,278 18 2	3,414 0 9	35.3
Carlow	537	4,625 3 9	3,063 12 4	34.0	83	1,057 3 1	665 15 10	36.9	620	5,682 6 10	3,730 8 2	34.4
Dublin	391	9,473 18 7	6,539 16 2	31.0	131	4,574 1 0	3,070 6 2	32.9	522	14,047 19 7	9,610 2 4	31.6
Kildare	416	5,526 10 10	3,747 8 4	32.2	143	3,637 17 3	2,382 6 2	34.5	559	9,164 8 1	6,129 14 6	33.1
Kilkenny	168	2,577 2 10	1,694 12 9	34.2	110	1,843 2 4	1,253 1 8	32.0	278	4,420 5 2	2,947 14 5	33.3
Leix	548	4,354 8 7	3,026 15 5	30.5	125	2,489 1 4	1,480 7 0	40.5	673	6,843 9 11	4,507 2 5	34.1
Longford	174	1,182 3 2	866 0 5	26.7	53	1,687 9 3	928 14 7	45.0	227	2,869 12 5	1,794 15 0	37.5
Louth	116	1,396 10 0	929 11 8	33.4	25	381 7 4	245 11 10	35.6	141	1,777 17 4	1,175 3 6	33.9
Meath	230	6,243 14 5	4,170 6 4	33.2	153	5,553 1 0	3,670 3 4	33.9	383	11,796 15 5	7,840 9 8	33.5
Offaly	564	5,921 6 11	3,943 3 0	33.4	234	2,870 11 0	1,792 2 0	37.6	798	8,791 17 11	5,735 5 0	34.8
Westmeath	155	1,956 13 8	1,314 17 8	32.8	89	2,030 3 10	1,271 16 4	37.4	244	3,986 17 6	2,586 14 0	35.1
Wexford	171	1,568 0 10	1,029 9 6	34.3	242	2,812 11 3	1,778 14 10	36.8	413	4,380 12 1	2,808 4 4	35.9
Wicklow	169	2,421 8 10	1,602 6 7	33.8	90	1,240 9 11	835 11 6	32.6	259	3,661 18 9	2,437 18 1	33.4
Total for Leinster ..	3,639	47,247 2 5	31,928 0 2	32.4	1,478	30,176 18 7	19,375 11 3	35.8	5,117	77,424 1 0	51,303 11 5	33.7

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TABLE 5—TENANTED LAND—NON-JUDICIAL TENANCIES—Continued.

COUNTY	(I) ANNUITIES AGREED UPON.				(II) ANNUITIES FIXED				TOTAL ANNUITIES AGREED UPON OR FIXED			
	No.	Rent	Annuities agreed upon	Per-centage of reduction of Rent	No.	Rent	Annuities Fixed	Per-centage of reduction of Rent	No.	Rent	Annuities agreed upon or fixed	Per-centage of reduction of Rent
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Galway	396	3,128 13 11	2,131 11 3	31.9	315	2,302 10 6	1,358 17 9	41.0	711	5,431 4 5	3,490 9 0	35.7
Leitrim	69	464 6 2	336 12 4	27.5	49	290 10 9	171 0 7	41.1	118	754 16 11	507 12 11	32.7
Mayo	589	1,657 15 3	1,092 12 11	34.1	119	1,170 13 2	672 16 8	42.5	708	2,828 8 5	1,765 9 7	37.6
Roscommon	51	614 4 2	409 14 11	33.3	83	841 14 4	490 15 2	41.7	134	1,455 18 6	900 10 1	38.1
Sligo	183	1,409 3 0	940 14 4	33.2	63	530 18 8	342 15 3	35.4	246	1,940 1 8	1,283 9 7	33.8
Total for Connaught	1,288	7,274 2 6	4,911 5 9	32.5	629	5,136 7 5	3,036 5 5	40.9	1,917	12,410 9 11	7,947 11 2	36.0
Clare	622	6,191 0 7	4,084 11 8	34.0	133	3,273 7 2	1,686 6 1	48.5	755	9,464 7 9	5,770 17 9	39.0
Cork	258	5,313 16 0	3,475 16 11	34.6	179	4,999 10 6	3,210 14 4	35.8	437	10,313 6 6	6,686 11 3	35.2
Kerry	191	1,179 6 10	761 11 8	35.4	44	626 6 0	315 16 10	49.6	235	1,805 12 10	1,077 8 6	40.3
Limerick	275	2,449 19 5	1,555 2 3	36.5	233	3,216 12 1	1,743 9 2	45.8	508	5,666 11 6	3,298 11 5	41.8
Tipperary	718	7,403 18 0	4,714 13 9	36.3	226	4,705 6 8	2,997 19 4	36.3	944	12,109 4 8	7,712 13 1	36.3
Waterford	363	5,522 9 1	3,637 5 1	34.1	15	182 4 6	120 8 4	33.9	378	5,704 13 7	3,757 13 5	34.1
Total for Munster	2,427	28,060 9 11	18,229 1 4	35.0	830	17,003 6 11	10,074 14 1	40.7	3,257	45,063 16 10	28,393 15 5	37.2
GENERAL TOTAL	9,258	86,806 1 1	57,841 17 2	33.4	3,088	53,371 4 10	33,127 1 7	37.9	12,346	140,177 5 11	90,968 18 9	35.1

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IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—LAND ACTS 1923-7.

TABLE 6.—Return of Untenanted Land which has been Gazetted for acquisition under Section 24 of the Land Act, 1923, or for which Offers have been made to the Owners with a view to acquisition under Sections 35 and 36 of the Land Act 1923, up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	GAZETTED UNDER SECTION 24 (Obligatory Purchase)		OFFERS MADE UNDER SECTIONS 35 AND 36 (Voluntary Purchase)		TOTAL	
	No. of Estates	Area Acres	No. of Estates	Area Acres	No. of Estates	Area Acres
Cavan	19	1,503	16	2,027	25	3,530
Donegal	18	2,866	7	8,141	15	11,007
Monaghan	10	2,012	8	2,083	18	4,095
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	27	5,381	31	12,251	58	18,632
Carlow	2	158	4	838	6	996
Dublin	6	1,347	6	2,305	12	3,652
Kildare	22	10,648	18	8,678	40	19,326
Kilkenny	4	855	8	3,310	12	4,165
Leix	7	2,401	16	6,525	23	8,926
Longford	6	773	8	2,240	14	3,013
Louth	11	1,816	8	3,377	19	5,193
Meath	41	13,901	40	12,098	81	25,999
Offaly	25	16,636	29	11,153	54	27,789
Westmeath	17	5,522	21	8,348	38	13,870
Wexford	4	942	26	4,530	30	5,472
Wicklow	7	1,611	17	4,076	24	5,687
Total for Leinster	152	56,610	201	67,478	353	124,088

TABLE 6—LAND ACTS 1923-7.—Continued.

COUNTY	GAZETTED UNDER SECTION 24 (Obligatory Purchase)		OFFERS MADE UNDER SECTION 35 AND 36 (Voluntary Purchase)		TOTAL	
	No. of Estates	Area	No. of Estates	Area	No. of Estates	Area
		Acres		Acres		Acres
Galway ..	141	88,702	30	20,742	171	109,444
Leitrim ..	9	1,827	13	2,736	22	4,563
Mayo ..	60	26,190	16	8,720	76	34,910
Roscommon ..	50	19,974	11	5,445	61	25,419
Sligo ..	50	10,764	10	1,357	60	12,121
Total for Connaught ..	310	147,457	80	39,000	390	186,457
Clare ..	37	12,598	13	4,901	50	17,499
Cork ..	14	2,519	22	5,759	36	8,278
Kerry ..	13	3,624	6	2,570	19	6,194
Limerick ..	10	3,103	12	4,604	22	7,707
Tipperary ..	32	11,726	28	18,452	60	30,178
Waterford ..	7	2,366	4	1,252	11	3,618
Total for Munster ..	113	35,936	85	37,538	198	73,474
GENERAL TOTAL ..	602	246,384	397	156,267	999	402,651

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—LAND ACTS 1923-7.

TABLE 7.—Return of Untenanted Land, the subject of purchase proceedings by the Land Commission for distribution under the Land Act 1923, in respect of which prices have been fixed or agreed on up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	PRICE FIXED OR AGREED ON UNDER SECTION 24 (Obligatory Purchase)			PRICE AGREED ON UNDER SECTIONS 35 AND 36 (Voluntary Purchase)			TOTAL		
	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Estates	Area	Price
		Acres	£		Acres	£		Acres	£
Cavan	8	1,379	14,751	10	1,258	13,021	18	2,637	27,772
Donegal	6	2,570	7,502	4	7,894	26,130	10	10,464	33,632
Monaghan	3	608	10,460	5	1,824	18,165	8	2,432	28,625
Total for Ulster (Three Counties) ..	17	4,557	32,713	19	10,976	57,316	36	15,533	90,029
Carlow	—	—	—	4	838	9,892	4	838	9,892
Dublin	4	768	22,215	6	2,288	32,181	10	3,056	54,396
Kildare	19	9,390	146,356	11	3,076	47,307	30	12,466	193,663
Kilkenny	3	795	13,675	6	2,939	43,886	9	3,734	57,561
Leix	5	1,727	20,030	12	4,846	40,541	17	6,573	60,571
Longford	5	737	10,318	6	1,845	23,949	11	2,582	34,267
Louth	5	720	13,113	6	3,124	33,889	11	3,844	47,002
Meath	35	11,759	218,003	23	8,006	152,624	58	19,765	370,627
Offaly	17	9,845	84,279	25	9,657	93,633	42	19,502	177,912
Westmeath	13	4,525	54,826	21	8,348	100,434	34	12,873	155,260
Wexford	3	747	11,300	22	4,115	50,627	25	4,862	61,927
Wicklow	6	1,594	17,824	14	3,207	39,494	20	4,801	57,318
Total for Leinster	115	42,607	611,939	156	52,289	668,457	271	94,896	1,280,396

TABLE 7.—LAND ACTS 1923-7—Continued.

COUNTY	PRICE FIXED OR AGREED ON UNDER SECTION 24 (Obligatory Purchase)			PRICE AGREED ON UNDER SECTIONS 35 AND 36 (Voluntary Purchase)			TOTAL		
	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Estates	Area	Price
		Acres	£		Acres	£		Acres	£
Galway	108	63,741	436,158	27	19,633	148,660	135	83,374	584,818
Leitrim	8	1,743	10,848	3	824	7,745	11	2,567	18,593
Mayo	37	14,338	115,570	14	8,304	69,585	51	22,642	185,155
Roscommon	39	16,808	152,918	8	3,739	35,157	47	20,547	188,075
Sligo	39	8,003	89,404	6	816	8,579	45	8,819	97,983
Total for Connaught	231	104,633	804,898	58	33,316	269,726	289	137,949	1,074,624
Clare	31	10,977	91,831	12	4,728	33,090	43	15,705	124,921
Cork	10	1,827	13,697	13	3,536	44,743	23	5,363	58,440
Kerry	6	1,514	13,625	3	1,658	12,010	9	3,172	25,635
Limerick	9	3,064	45,147	9	2,770	55,670	18	5,834	100,817
Tipperary	27	10,525	107,878	25	17,518	152,068	52	28,043	259,946
Waterford	6	2,213	9,683	1	409	4,000	7	2,622	13,683
Total for Munster	89	30,120	281,861	63	30,619	301,581	152	60,739	583,442
GENERAL TOTAL	452	181,917	1,731,411	296	127,200	1,297,080	748	309,117	3,028,491

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
LAND ACTS 1923-1927.

TABLE 8.—Return of Untenanted Land purchased (and Holdings resumed) by the Land Commission under the Land Acts, 1923-'27, up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	Purchased under Section 24 (Obligatory Purchase)			Purchased under Sections 35 and 36 (Voluntary Purchase)			Holdings Resumed under Section 29			Land Bank (Part III., 1923. Act), and Applications under Sec. 42, 1927 Act (Committees)			TOTAL			Estimated No of Purchasers on resale
	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Holdings	Area	Price (Standard Price and Compensa- tion to Tenants)	No. of Estates	Area	Price	No. of Estates and Resumed Holdings	Area	Price	
Cavan	6	969	11,951	4	517	7,042	1	389	6,397	2	145	4,495	13	2,020	29,885	132
Donegal	5	1,934	6,352	1	248	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,182	9,852	202
Monaghan	2	499	8,860	2	583	8,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,082	17,565	98
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	13	3,402	27,163	7	1,348	18,747	1	389	6,397	2	145	4,495	23	5,284	56,802	432
Carlow	—	—	—	2	774	9,252	1	168	1,638	2	442	17,411	5	1,384	28,301	66
Dublin	4	768	22,215	6	2,288	32,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3,056	54,396	83
Kildare	15	8,691	134,955	7	2,452	37,159	2	555	10,215	2	487	13,159	26	12,185	195,487	572
Kilkenny	2	731	12,775	6	2,939	43,886	—	—	—	2	465	15,782	10	4,135	72,443	156
Leri	4	1,246	18,430	8	4,558	36,505	2	379	4,844	1	103	5,000	15	6,296	64,779	331
Longford	5	737	10,318	6	1,845	23,949	7	499	8,623	1	395	7,655	19	3,476	50,545	253
Louth	4	691	12,533	6	3,124	33,889	—	—	—	1	254	20,702	11	4,069	67,124	115
Meath	28	10,980	202,443	18	6,564	125,224	6	2,992	68,099	6	1,334	55,269	58	21,870	451,035	870
Offaly	16	9,353	76,509	17	6,714	75,467	—	—	—	6	3,986	80,811	38	20,053	232,787	737
Westmeath	8	1,592	25,131	16	7,652	93,154	11	3,701	59,364	5	953	33,974	40	12,898	211,623	671
Wexford	3	747	11,300	17	3,722	45,805	1	126	1,579	—	—	—	21	4,595	58,684	197
Wicklow	4	1,850	15,954	12	2,201	28,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3,551	44,418	100
Total for Leinster	92	36,886	542,563	121	44,833	584,935	30	8,420	154,362	26	8,419	249,762	269	98,558	1,531,622	4,151
Galway	72	47,802	364,829	17	12,747	111,056	2	929	9,527	11	5,250	77,263	102	66,728	562,675	3,304
Leitrim	6	1,485	8,787	2	509	4,435	—	—	—	3	242	8,339	11	2,236	21,591	137
Mayo	31	13,293	101,300	10	6,152	46,887	—	—	—	6	1,601	36,938	47	21,246	185,175	1,303
Roscommon	35	13,234	144,373	5	2,760	30,480	—	—	—	6	1,684	32,148	46	17,678	207,001	1,172
Sligo	32	7,239	79,889	3	382	2,543	—	—	—	1	103	3,227	36	7,724	85,459	672
Total for Connaught	176	83,053	698,978	37	22,550	195,401	2	929	9,527	27	9,080	157,995	242	115,612	1,061,901	6,588
Clare	19	8,372	74,244	8	4,195	28,846	1	781	4,620	—	—	—	28	13,348	107,710	531
Cork	6	451	6,356	7	2,264	27,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,715	33,525	93
Kerry	4	592	5,375	2	1,439	10,350	—	—	—	1	103	3,497	7	2,134	19,222	77
Limerick	9	2,985	44,935	8	2,740	55,220	1	60	1,260	3	777	26,298	21	6,562	127,713	402
Tipperary	13	7,826	71,245	20	16,243	138,978	7	1,574	19,118	2	421	19,242	42	26,064	248,583	1,009
Waterford	4	1,519	7,324	—	—	—	1	7	434	—	—	—	5	1,526	7,758	30
Total for Munster	55	21,745	209,479	45	26,881	260,563	10	2,422	25,432	6	1,301	49,037	116	52,349	544,511	2,142
GENERAL TOTAL	336	145,086	1,478,183	210	95,612	1,059,646	43	12,160	195,718	61	18,945	461,289	650	271,803	3,194,836	13,313

The above figures are exclusive of 52 registered holdings, comprising an area of 4,031 acres, transferred to the Land Commission under Section 46, Land Act, 1923, and 19 holdings comprising an area of 239 acres surrendered to the Land Commission under Section 23 (6), Land Act, 1923, for purchase for new holdings.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

IRISH LAND ACTS, 1903-9.

TABLE 9.—Return of HOLDINGS Vested under Irish Land Acts, 1903-9, by the Land Commissioners other than the Estates Commissioners.

COUNTY	Number of Holdings	Area (Acres)	Rent	PURCHASE MONEY			
				Advances made in		Cash lodged by Purchasers	Total
				Cash under Act of 1903	Gtd. 3% Stock under Act of 1909		
			£	£	£	£	£
Cavan	169	3,584	1,065	12,985	7,074	433	20,492
Donegal	727	14,028	4,425	95,445	968	64	96,477
Monaghan	43	615	335	6,295	922	30	7,247
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	939	18,227	5,825	114,725	8,964	527	124,216
Carlow	4	300	268	3,407	1,700	536	5,643
Dublin	6	154	365	7,499	—	—	7,499
Kildare	26	970	1,054	15,726	4,947	1,509	22,182
Kilkenny	45	2,225	1,024	16,978	800	2,292	20,070
Leix	94	3,425	2,150	42,158	—	1,244	43,402
Longford	89	2,061	1,047	22,151	116	—	22,267
Louth	53	562	517	7,615	—	775	8,390
Meath	47	1,904	1,121	17,439	5,416	81	22,936
Offaly	65	1,742	900	15,392	1,165	330	16,887
Westmeath	50	2,247	1,418	20,730	6,098	—	26,828
Wexford	124	3,539	1,990	32,748	5,038	348	38,134
Wicklow	18	958	314	6,643	156	50	6,849
Total for Leinster	621	20,087	12,168	208,486	25,436	7,165	241,087
Galway	209	5,794	1,873	36,130	1,688	662	38,480
Leitrim	512	10,626	2,977	54,710	3,995	53	58,758
Mayo	136	4,209	971	18,952	667	—	19,619
Roscommon	129	2,237	924	11,546	4,615	1	16,162
Sligo	58	1,269	536	11,385	201	115	11,701
Total for Connaught	1,044	24,135	7,281	132,723	11,166	831	144,720
Clare	201	8,293	3,204	56,882	2,075	342	59,299
Cork	309	15,156	6,899	116,120	14,846	2,141	133,107
Kerry	81	3,314	1,556	23,082	7,032	—	30,114
Limerick	221	7,478	4,973	87,546	12,138	500	100,184
Tipperary	194	6,103	3,337	58,090	7,893	421	66,404
Waterford	54	2,167	1,077	14,007	9,926	228	14,161
Total for Munster	1,060	42,511	20,732	345,727	53,910	3,632	403,269
GENERAL TOTAL	3,664	104,960	46,006	801,661	99,476	12,155	913,292

NOTE.—In addition 88 holdings, comprising a total area of 388 acres, were vested in purchasing tenants on payment of the Purchase Money (amounting to a total of £4,809) in cash.

IRISH LAND

LAND ACTS.

TABLE 10.—Return of Lands Vested

COUNTY	ACT OF 1870*				ACT OF 1881			
	No. of Holdings	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances	Cash Lodged by Purchasers	No. of Holdings	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances	Cash Lodged by Purchasers
Cavan	54	1,708	19,357	9,814	9	373	3,952	1,453
Donegal	66	3,399	36,213	19,837	—	—	—	—
Monaghan	4	73	759	543	11	271	4,429	1,498
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	124	5,180	56,329	30,194	20	644	8,381	2,951
Carlow	2	89	945	825	1	200	2,000	2,000
Dublin	9	885	13,313	11,374	12	490	9,739	6,821
Kildare	3	207	3,480	2,970	5	469	3,875	1,984
Kilkenny	26	1,639	17,463	9,317	4	140	2,004	1,498
Leix	3	470	5,500	4,200	8	684	4,762	7,288
Longford	11	338	2,876	2,076	26	1,245	7,728	2,584
Louth	7	573	8,951	6,925	1	3	70	70
Meath	29	2,804	39,603	29,074	25	1,926	29,415	14,087
Offaly	9	310	3,337	2,103	3	96	1,466	599
Westmeath	12	1,582	20,541	16,667	29	2,271	24,730	11,444
Wexford	10	640	7,588	4,313	2	150	2,983	995
Wicklow	5	614	6,236	3,939	11	1,096	14,711	5,395
Total for Leinster	126	10,151	129,833	93,783	127	8,770	103,483	54,765
Galway	9	1,248	11,063	6,604	9	952	3,724	1,911
Leitrim	4	143	973	580	21	441	2,659	891
Mayo	5	396	2,752	1,993	36	713	5,038	1,686
Roscommon	11	2,089	20,892	11,330	293	6,007	26,971	10,694
Sligo	1	424	1,533	767	1	162	2,250	750
Total for Connaught	30	4,300	37,213	21,274	360	8,275	40,642	15,932
Clare	53	3,740	27,378	18,830	—	—	—	—
Cork	54	5,593	32,599	21,865	8	557	5,977	2,968
Kerry	2	398	1,840	1,030	—	—	—	—
Limerick	26	2,137	32,131	32,966	9	899	11,234	4,923
Tipperary	53	3,399	29,657	19,457	2	56	1,100	575
Waterford	1	26	500	500	4	233	3,918	1,307
Total for Munster	189	15,293	124,105	94,588	23	1,750	22,229	9,773
GENERAL TOTAL	469	34,924	347,480	239,839	530	19,439	174,735	83,421

* The purchase provisions of the Act of 1870 were administered by the Commissioners of Public Works.

† Exclusive of Advances made to the Congested Districts Board for the purchase of Estates under Section 43, Act of

COMMISSION.

1870—1896.

under the Land Acts, 1870—1896.

ACTS OF 1885-9				ACTS OF 1891-6†				TOTAL, ACTS 1870-1896			
No. of Holdings	Area (acres)	Amount of Advances	Cash Lodged by Purchasers	No. of Holdings	Area (acres)	Amount of Advances	Cash Lodged by Purchasers	No. of Holdings	Area (acres)	Amount of Advances	Cash Lodged by Purchasers
981	24,208	£ 194,839	£ 1,334	2,602	52,716	£ 469,763	£ 2,111	3,646	79,005	£ 687,911	£ 14,712
681	29,017	237,462	1,550	1,725	54,448	275,810	1,377	2,472	86,864	549,485	22,764
2,024	38,934	520,867	4,640	1,091	18,643	172,578	2,109	3,130	55,921	698,633	8,790
3,686	90,159	953,168	7,524	5,418	125,807	918,151	5,597	9,249	221,790	1,936,029	46,266
26	2,053	33,316	300	247	12,534	156,980	3,710	276	14,876	193,241	6,835
111	4,519	121,625	4,773	118	4,482	97,348	8,246	250	10,376	242,025	31,214
499	31,512	406,810	12,243	366	14,709	189,552	14,554	873	46,997	603,717	31,751
743	38,293	400,405	3,268	886	44,248	411,967	10,356	1,659	84,320	831,929	24,489
467	22,932	289,668	7,575	870	32,387	327,135	8,432	1,348	56,473	627,065	27,495
870	21,888	188,557	1,249	1,632	46,544	439,950	2,932	2,539	69,515	639,111	8,891
130	3,484	61,619	1,300	214	4,902	66,522	4,040	352	8,962	137,162	12,335
360	18,852	262,133	24,498	353	13,742	201,189	14,446	767	37,324	532,340	82,105
211	8,767	93,789	2,405	665	27,376	242,986	8,188	888	36,549	341,578	13,295
174	10,597	124,171	9,941	927	27,400	330,843	1,494	1,142	41,850	500,235	39,546
543	26,822	299,479	1,713	2,341	104,254	1,056,018	7,341	2,896	131,866	1,366,068	14,362
87	6,573	76,417	5,485	404	27,288	307,384	9,051	507	35,571	404,748	23,870
4,221	195,792	2,358,079	74,750	9,023	359,866	3,327,874	92,840	13,497	574,579	6,419,269	316,138
951	40,437	255,270	9,099	2,882	91,519	634,498	22,097	3,851	134,156	904,555	39,711
539	12,810	94,620	2,003	2,871	60,214	399,298	564	3,435	73,608	497,550	4,038
524	14,966	132,753	3,846	834	19,937	139,789	7,590	1,399	36,012	281,332	15,115
649	14,454	118,149	3,230	2,096	48,615	416,998	5,274	3,049	71,165	583,010	30,528
325	7,634	61,188	1,363	777	17,871	135,234	2,891	1,104	26,091	200,205	5,771
2,988	90,301	662,980	19,541	9,460	238,156	1,725,817	38,416	12,838	341,032	2,466,652	95,163
192	8,342	55,299	7,390	1,496	65,631	408,355	8,262	1,741	77,713	491,032	34,482
1,361	86,969	926,089	13,274	2,203	119,727	1,044,410	26,099	3,626	212,846	2,009,075	64,206
1,178	61,754	563,603	748	1,153	54,633	396,160	7,635	2,333	116,785	961,603	9,413
477	24,375	304,937	3,931	1,498	62,899	739,025	9,556	2,010	90,310	1,087,327	51,316
1,146	58,951	600,381	17,299	2,203	92,296	932,910	16,140	3,404	154,702	1,564,048	53,471
950	66,353	771,747	2,026	688	35,056	358,002	9,890	1,543	101,673	1,134,167	13,723
5,204	306,744	3,222,056	44,668	9,241	430,242	3,878,862	77,582	14,657	754,029	7,247,252	223,611
16,099	632,996	7,196,283	146,483	33,142	1,154,071	10,350,704	214,435	50,240	1,891,430	18,069,202	684,178

1896, which are included in the Return of Estates purchased by the Board.—Table 15.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—

ADVANCES IN CASH (or either wholly or partly in Guaranteed 2½ % Stock

TABLE 11.—RETURN OF DIRECT SALES between Landlord and Tenant through the Estates

COUNTY	No. of Estates	TENANTED LAND							Parcels		
		No. of Holdings	Rental	Purchase Money			Area	Percentage of reduction of Rent in the Annuity	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent	No.	No. Consolidated
				Price	Advance	Cash					
			£	£	£	£	Acres				
Cavan ..	261	8,939	79,922	1,836,915	1,833,087	3,828	173,799	25.5	22.9	329	297
Donegal ..	201	8,713	67,405	1,609,903	1,603,871	6,032	264,385	22.9	23.8	47	28
Monaghan ..	164	8,332	74,230	1,678,964	1,675,247	3,717	140,978	26.5	22.6	166	132
ULSTER ..	626	25,984	221,557	5,125,782	5,112,205	13,577	579,162	25.2	23.1	542	457
Carlow ..	96	1,709	39,576	891,121	875,664	15,457	64,341	25.1	22.5	16	12
Dublin ..	166	1,575	67,791	1,559,906	1,485,250	74,656	52,311	28.8	23.0	10	9
Kildare ..	195	3,554	118,183	2,710,525	2,664,428	46,097	169,605	26.8	22.9	19	14
Kilkenny ..	283	6,746	133,753	2,858,953	2,839,504	19,449	252,605	31.1	21.3	31	16
Leix ..	160	2,750	51,899	1,160,314	1,142,536	17,778	109,013	28.5	22.3	74	61
Longford ..	124	3,632	47,043	1,044,266	1,042,386	1,880	97,266	28.1	22.1	76	67
Louth ..	115	3,812	68,652	1,548,773	1,523,849	24,924	91,870	28.1	22.5	22	12
Meath ..	335	5,114	165,587	3,762,535	3,635,212	127,323	205,049	28.5	22.7	97	58
Onaly ..	234	4,786	87,097	1,921,278	1,893,503	22,775	180,513	29.4	22.0	125	111
Westmeath ..	238	4,656	96,581	2,116,286	2,079,022	37,224	159,326	30.1	21.9	33	25
Wexford ..	302	6,461	117,227	2,596,455	2,585,702	10,753	232,090	28.5	22.1	12	11
Wicklow ..	143	3,288	78,265	1,836,552	1,815,655	20,897	171,288	24.9	23.4	24	20
LEINSTER ..	2,391	48,083	1,071,654	24,006,964	23,587,751	419,213	1,785,277	28.5	22.4	539	416
Galway ..	158	2,694	31,512	664,452	656,476	7,976	81,851	32.4	21.0	387	322
Leitrim ..	149	6,042	42,219	928,400	926,900	1,500	130,206	28.8	21.9	65	61
Mayo ..	58	1,022	10,662	230,780	227,892	2,888	28,898	30.4	21.6	18	13
Roscommon ..	193	5,841	57,790	1,264,334	1,251,826	12,508	133,732	29.8	21.8	351	277
Sligo ..	149	6,487	63,226	1,418,882	1,410,756	8,126	156,054	27.5	22.4	33	30
CONNAUGHT ..	707	22,086	205,409	4,506,848	4,473,850	32,998	530,241	29.4	21.9	854	703
Clare ..	236	5,200	70,299	1,437,915	1,426,241	11,674	198,219	34.0	20.5	99	69
Cork ..	1,356	17,478	391,209	8,247,783	8,204,738	43,045	883,953	31.7	21.1	42	24
Kerry ..	218	8,410	112,941	2,383,960	2,372,957	11,003	444,298	31.7	21.1	104	51
Limerick ..	465	8,256	213,451	4,539,596	4,516,708	22,888	325,450	31.4	21.2	51	30
Tipperary ..	608	10,501	223,726	4,791,104	4,752,627	38,477	413,856	31.1	21.4	116	101
Waterford ..	177	3,006	75,379	1,638,223	1,619,628	18,595	136,470	30.4	21.7	54	35
MUNSTER ..	3,060	52,851	1,087,005	23,038,581	22,892,899	145,682	2,402,226	31.7	21.2	466	310
GENERAL TOTAL	* 6,784	149,004	2,585,625	56,678,175	56,066,705	611,470	5,296,906	29.8	21.9	† 2,401	1,886

*The actual number of Estates is 6,506, 278 Estates being situate in more than one County and shown separately for each.
†Includes 27 advances to Trustees for the purpose of pasturage, turbary afforestation, etc. in respect of a total area of 7,866

ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

under Section 3 of the Act of 1909 at option of Vendor) repayable by 3½% Annuities

Commissioners under the Irish Land Act 1903 from the passing of the Act up to 31st March, 1929.

"PARCELS" (including Trustees for Turbary grazing, etc.)			"DEMESNES"						TOTAL				Amount of advances for Improvements (not included in foregoing columns)		
Purchase Money			Area	No.	Purchase Money			Area	No.	Purchase Money			Area	Tenanted Land	Untenanted Land
Price	Advance	Cash			Price	Advance	Cash			Price	Advance	Cash			
£	£	£	Acres		£	£	£	Acres		£	£	£	Acres		
11,939	11,042	597	1,301	5	39,040	27,467	11,573	1,895	8,976	1,887,894	1,871,596	16,298	176,995	100	—
2,080	2,068	12	803	8	29,310	22,875	6,435	1,775	8,740	1,641,293	1,628,814	12,479	266,963	1,274	—
6,494	6,268	226	531	7	86,098	62,698	23,400	3,678	8,373	1,771,556	1,744,213	27,343	145,187	425	—
20,513	19,378	7,135	2,635	20	154,448	113,040	41,408	7,348	26,089	5,300,743	5,244,623	56,120	589,145	1,799	—
7,812	7,702	110	241	3	30,970	30,970	—	1,178	1,716	929,903	914,336	15,567	65,860	80	—
801	601	200	74	3	23,100	18,100	5,000	511	1,579	1,583,807	1,503,951	79,856	52,896	—	—
1,658	1,496	162	1,300	8	65,237	52,855	12,382	2,592	3,567	2,777,420	2,718,779	58,641	173,497	30	—
6,486	6,327	159	631	14	117,362	90,540	26,822	6,527	6,775	2,982,801	2,938,371	46,430	259,763	-408	—
11,133	11,131	2	1,584	5	35,391	32,427	2,964	2,160	2,768	1,206,838	1,186,094	20,744	112,757	222	100
2,746	2,706	40	2,009	6	52,216	38,026	14,190	3,082	3,647	1,099,228	1,083,118	16,110	102,357	20	—
6,245	6,244	1	450	3	35,831	33,486	2,345	2,417	3,825	1,590,849	1,563,579	27,270	94,737	20	—
21,634	19,783	1,851	2,154	9	96,475	82,085	14,390	4,170	5,162	3,880,644	3,737,080	143,564	211,373	240	—
5,749	5,742	7	3,339	4	35,974	26,304	9,670	2,408	4,804	1,963,001	1,930,549	32,452	186,260	45	—
11,581	11,580	1	1,085	7	78,250	67,844	10,406	5,256	4,671	2,206,117	2,158,486	47,631	165,667	110	—
4,360	4,360	—	311	13	59,360	49,899	9,461	3,586	6,475	2,660,175	2,639,961	20,214	235,987	445	—
7,512	6,292	1,220	572	8	109,514	88,343	21,171	7,109	3,300	1,953,578	1,910,290	43,288	178,969	10	—
87,717	83,964	3,753	13,850	83	739,680	610,879	128,801	40,996	48,289	24,834,361	24,282,594	551,767	1,840,123	1,630	100
48,669	48,577	92	3,968	4	42,192	25,681	16,511	1,222	2,763	755,313	730,734	24,579	87,041	120	—
398	369	29	104	4	11,641	9,096	2,545	839	6,050	940,439	936,365	4,074	131,149	1,087	—
1,583	1,548	35	247	3	9,570	9,570	—	945	1,030	241,933	239,010	2,923	29,590	—	—
34,321	34,175	146	3,153	3	69,990	49,000	20,990	3,561	5,918	1,368,645	1,335,501	33,644	140,446	309	—
1,170	1,162	8	134	4	25,632	22,676	2,956	1,427	6,494	1,445,684	1,434,594	11,090	157,615	433	—
86,141	85,831	310	7,606	18	159,025	116,023	43,002	7,994	22,255	4,752,014	4,675,704	76,310	545,841	1,949	—
10,228	10,198	30	1,824	8	30,489	24,640	5,849	2,265	5,238	1,478,632	1,461,079	17,553	202,308	203	60
5,690	5,640	50	2,407	33	116,273	100,219	16,054	6,810	17,529	8,369,746	8,310,597	59,149	893,170	2,232	110
21,273	19,071	2,202	3,622	15	73,041	64,917	8,124	6,815	8,478	2,478,274	2,456,945	21,329	454,735	6,776	30
16,517	16,151	366	1,394	14	77,979	62,917	15,062	3,952	8,291	4,634,092	4,595,776	38,716	330,776	1,529	—
21,274	20,941	333	2,933	24	123,682	98,658	25,024	7,392	10,540	4,936,060	4,872,226	63,834	424,181	735	—
13,409	12,981	428	1,161	2	2,980	2,480	500	273	3,027	1,654,612	1,635,089	19,523	137,904	512	20
88,391	84,982	3,409	13,341	96	424,444	353,831	70,613	27,507	53,103	23,551,416	23,331,712	219,704	2,443,074	11,978	220
282,762	274,155	8,607	37,432	217	1,477,597	1,193,773	283,824	83,845	149,736	58,438,534	57,584,633	903,901	5,418,183	17,356	320

acres and a total price of £1,305.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—

ADVANCES IN 3 PER CENT. STOCK REPAYABLE

TABLE 12.—Return of Direct Sales between Landlord and Tenant through the Estates Commissioners.

COUNTY	No. of Estates	TENANTED LAND								PARCELS	
		No. of Holdings	Rental	Purchase Money			Area	Percentage of re-duction of Rent in the Annuity	Number of years' purchase of Rent	No.	No. Consolidated
				Price	Advance	Cash					
			£	£	£	£	Acres				
Cavan	112	900	8,232	179,866	157,520	22,346	17,113	33.1	21.8	102	80
Donegal	59	451	2,553	52,689	50,431	2,258	13,796	31.0	20.6	4	3
Monaghan	62	1,117	9,169	198,647	196,895	1,752	20,348	25.8	21.4	69	62
ULSTER	233	2,468	20,053	431,202	404,846	26,356	51,257	29.6	21.5	175	145
Carlow	21	62	980	20,822	19,418	1,404	1,769	31.4	21.1	13	13
Dublin	32	117	3,619	77,745	70,244	7,501	3,482	32.1	21.5	1	—
Kildare	37	172	2,939	59,892	57,505	2,387	4,373	31.4	20.4	39	38
Kilkenny	74	451	11,425	216,730	214,296	2,434	17,350	34.2	19.0	10	7
Leix	54	944	18,754	391,988	386,314	5,674	33,310	27.9	20.9	21	18
Longford	69	520	5,989	123,969	122,367	1,602	12,694	28.6	20.6	34	30
Louth	44	239	3,891	81,117	79,366	1,751	5,252	28.6	20.8	7	4
Meath	82	573	16,179	325,934	300,167	25,767	20,089	35.2	29.1	10	10
Offaly	65	255	4,261	88,580	85,092	3,578	9,539	30.3	20.8	52	47
Westmeath	103	1,608	30,925	631,241	621,216	10,025	52,736	30.0	20.4	45	42
Wexford	67	193	3,755	76,916	76,492	424	7,336	28.6	20.5	2	2
Wicklow	40	140	2,941	61,295	59,920	1,375	9,600	28.6	20.8	3	2
LEINSTER	688	5,274	105,667	2,156,229	2,092,307	63,922	177,538	30.7	20.4	237	213
Galway	30	174	2,352	47,044	46,017	1,027	7,206	31.4	20.0	13	13
Leitrim	82	979	7,001	137,439	135,282	2,157	22,556	32.4	19.6	89	84
Mayo	9	96	1,209	24,892	24,892	—	4,231	27.9	20.6	16	15
Roscommon	47	321	3,936	78,624	77,323	1,301	9,404	31.4	19.9	45	39
Sligo	77	686	6,223	127,055	125,858	1,229	15,918	29.3	20.4	127	117
CONNAUGHT	245	2,256	20,718	415,084	409,370	5,714	59,315	31.0	20.0	289	268
Clare	157	2,576	34,817	684,895	676,741	8,154	106,186	32.1	19.7	127	123
Cork	340	1,476	28,196	583,033	518,267	14,765	74,646	35.6	18.9	30	29
Kerry	132	926	11,756	230,875	222,041	8,834	48,131	33.8	19.6	67	57
Limerick	148	931	19,003	376,545	365,037	11,508	35,700	32.8	19.8	23	21
Tipperary	171	1,210	17,689	349,053	319,008	30,045	35,816	37.0	19.7	43	44
Waterford	49	178	3,219	61,571	60,125	1,446	7,137	34.5	19.1	4	14
MUNSTER	997	7,297	114,686	2,235,971	2,161,219	74,752	307,669	34.2	19.5	309	288
GENERAL TOTAL	* 2,163	17,295	261,124	5,228,486	5,067,742	170,744	595,779	32.1	20.1	† 1,010	814

* The actual Number of Estates is 2,109, 54 Estates being situate in more than one County and shown separately for each. In separate Estates in the above Table.

† Includes 11 advances to Trustees for the purposes of pasturage, turbary, afforestation, etc. in respect of a total area of 3,009

ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

BY 3½ PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

under the Irish Land Act, 1909, from the passing of the Act up to 31st March 1929.

"PARCELS" (including "Trustees for Turbary grazing, etc.)			"DEMESNES"						TOTAL				Amount of advances for im- provements (not in- cluded in foregoing columns)		
Purchase Money			Area	No.	Purchase Money			Area	No.	Purchase Money			Area	Tenanted Land	Untenanted Land
Price	Advance	Cash			Price	Advance	Cash			Price	Advance	Cash			
£	£	£	Acres	—	£	£	£	Acres	—	£	£	£	Acres	—	—
1,428	1,402	26	320	—	—	—	—	922	181,294	158,922	22,372	17,433	30	—	
1,250	246	1,004	114	—	—	—	—	452	53,939	50,677	3,262	13,910	—	—	
1,780	1,568	212	289	—	—	—	—	1,124	200,427	198,463	1,964	20,637	90	—	
4,458	3,216	1,242	723	—	—	—	—	2,498	435,660	408,062	27,598	51,980	120	—	
45	45	—	23	—	—	—	—	62	20,867	19,463	1,404	1,792	—	—	
1	1	—	33	—	—	—	—	118	77,746	70,245	7,501	3,515	—	—	
622	610	12	209	—	—	—	—	173	60,514	58,115	2,399	4,582	—	—	
588	578	10	1,062	—	—	—	—	454	217,318	214,374	2,444	18,412	70	—	
539	539	—	1,446	—	—	—	—	947	392,527	386,853	5,674	34,756	—	—	
3,019	1,235	1,784	380	—	—	—	—	524	126,988	123,602	3,386	13,074	60	—	
375	375	—	31	2	16,000	16,000	—	244	97,492	95,366	2,126	5,838	60	—	
689	663	26	55	1	87	87	—	574	326,710	300,917	25,793	20,150	120	—	
1,104	964	140	437	—	—	—	—	260	89,684	85,966	3,718	9,975	—	—	
666	646	20	439	—	—	—	—	1,611	631,907	621,862	10,045	53,175	160	—	
46	46	—	9	1	3,900	3,900	—	194	80,862	80,438	424	7,657	75	—	
72	50	22	58	—	—	—	—	141	61,367	59,970	1,397	9,667	20	—	
7,766	5,377	2,389	4,182	4	19,987	19,987	—	923	2,183,982	2,117,671	66,311	182,643	565	—	
371	280	91	234	—	—	—	—	174	47,415	46,297	1,118	7,440	20	—	
1,098	845	253	1,156	—	—	—	—	983	138,537	136,127	2,410	23,712	94	—	
539	539	—	423	—	—	—	—	97	25,431	25,431	—	4,654	—	—	
812	789	43	167	—	—	—	—	327	79,436	78,092	1,344	9,571	—	—	
3,038	2,495	543	572	—	—	—	—	696	130,123	128,351	1,772	16,490	42	—	
5,858	4,928	930	2,552	—	—	—	—	2,277	420,942	414,298	6,644	61,867	156	—	
4,360	4,058	302	707	—	—	—	—	2,580	689,255	680,799	8,456	106,893	370	66	
468	304	164	738	5	6,824	6,305	519	447	1,482	540,324	524,876	15,448	75,831	470	—
1,089	943	141	425	2	1,900	1,500	400	156	938	233,864	224,489	9,375	48,715	887	—
1,391	1,391	—	195	2	9,820	8,980	840	1,325	935	387,756	375,408	12,348	37,220	280	—
1,561	1,233	328	277	—	—	—	—	—	1,214	350,614	320,241	30,373	36,093	80	—
371	369	2	141	1	462	462	—	10	179	62,404	60,956	1,448	7,338	30	—
9,240	8,303	937	2,483	10	19,006	17,247	1,759	1,938	7,328	2,264,217	2,186,769	77,448	312,090	2,117	66
27,322	21,824	5,498	9,940	14	38,993	37,234	1,759	2,861	17,405	5,304,801	5,126,800	178,001	608,530	2,958	66

the case of 1,458 of these Estates, part of the Estate was sold under the financial provisions of the Act of 1903, but these are necessarily shown as acres and a total price of £1,097.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Irish Land Acts, 1903-19.

PURCHASE of Estates by the ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

TABLE 13.—Return of ESTATES PURCHASED by the Estates Commissioners for Resale up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	No. of Estates	AREA				PURCHASE PRICE					Estimated No. of Purchasers on Resale
		Tenanted Land	Un-tenanted Land (including Trustees)	Demesnes	Total Area	Advances Made in			Cash Lodged as Portion of Price	Total Price	
						Cash 1903 Act	Cash 1909 Act, Sec. 43, and Part IV.	Gtd. 3% Stock			
		Acres	Acres	Acres		£	£	£	£	£	
Cavan	26	17,598	3,973	174	21,745	119,522	9,677	4,967	983	135,149	901
Donegal	13	17,612	612	—	18,224	69,123	—	414	—	69,537	510
Monaghan	16	4,044	2,109	—	6,153	62,120	—	10,416	—	72,536	351
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	55	39,254	6,694	174	46,122	250,765	9,677	15,797	983	277,222	1,762
Carlow	10	3,226	2,112	—	5,338	53,377	13,628	5,057	44	72,106	178
Dublin	28	1,472	5,107	96	6,675	179,914	35,370	6,490	1,355	223,129	245
Kildare	20	8,010	6,150	50	14,210	156,949	17,128	—	4,160	178,237	382
Kilkenny	31	19,496	5,043	29	24,568	242,205	—	31,265	2,064	275,534	661
Leix	45	5,788	12,980	372	19,140	157,821	31,448	57,618	428	247,315	572
Longford	30	12,250	3,736	169	16,155	102,927	1,825	17,692	14	122,458	691
Louth	17	2,063	3,919	440	6,422	91,094	—	17,596	1,159	109,849	311
Meath	78	9,241	21,054	787	31,082	326,933	147,126	70,164	1,587	545,810	1,094
Offaly	43	11,663	10,491	552	22,706	172,988	16,300	28,403	290	217,981	683
Westmeath	54	9,606	16,109	472	26,187	267,803	33,843	80,172	6,419	388,237	989
Wexford	35	9,098	9,196	513	18,807	206,758	33,350	6,784	3,515	250,407	639
Wicklow	17	4,223	3,480	335	8,038	52,477	17,900	15,460	34	85,871	137
Total for Leinster	408	96,136	99,377	3,815	199,328	2,011,246	347,918	336,701	21,069	2,716,934	6,582

TABLE 13.—IRISH LAND ACTS, 1903-19.—Continued.

COUNTY	No. of Estates	AREA				PURCHASE PRICE					Estimated No. of Purchasers on Resale
		Tenanted Land	Un-tenanted Land (including Trustees)	Demesnes	Total Area	Advances Made in			Cash Lodged as Portion of Price	Total Price	
						Cash 1903 Act	Cash 1909 Act, Sec. 43 and Part IV.	Gtd. 3% Stock			
		Acres	Acres	Acres		£	£	£	£	£	
Galway	201	180,429	114,855	13,392	308,676	2,327,045	24,021	205,967	20,511	2,577,544	8,923
Leitrim	21	27,535	3,967	558	32,060	126,660	280	8,370	218	135,528	1,316
Mayo	21	40,554	10,130	15	50,699	287,701	3,790	5,272	387	297,150	1,173
Roscommon	55	50,705	13,198	4,087	67,990	721,509	1,885	—	7,877	731,271	2,755
Sligo	33	19,265	3,943	—	23,208	195,007	2,880	18,707	650	217,244	922
Total for Connaught	331	318,488	146,093	18,052	482,633	3,657,922	32,856	238,316	29,643	3,958,737	15,089
Clare	82	27,261	17,665	1,852	46,778	254,711	30,523	69,205	387	354,826	1,059
Cork	121	73,018	18,126	1,174	92,318	544,516	32,002	45,753	5,848	628,119	1,770
Kerry	44	53,973	8,252	335	62,560	282,297	—	14,812	1,011	298,120	1,210
Limerick	71	24,186	11,671	2,172	38,029	506,060	24,261	48,733	5,203	584,257	1,166
Tipperary	64	13,216	17,471	1,603	32,290	333,337	19,141	35,909	282	388,669	817
Waterford	30	1,245	5,186	260	6,691	66,699	3,360	32,225	1,127	103,411	188
Total for Munster	412	192,899	78,371	7,396	278,666	1,987,620	109,287	246,637	13,858	2,357,402	6,210
GENERAL TOTAL	1,206*	646,777	330,535	29,437	1,006,749	7,907,553	499,738	837,451	65,553	9,310,295	29,643

* The actual number of estates is 1,175, 31 estates being situate in more than one county and shown separately for each.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION;

Irish Land Acts 1903-19.

Resale of Estates purchased by the Estates Commissioners.

TABLE 14.—Return of lands VESTED IN PURCHASERS ON RESALE of Estates purchased by Estates Commissioners, up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	ANNUITIES AT 3½ PER CENT. UNDER ACT OF 1903			ANNUITIES AT 3½ PER CENT. UNDER ACT OF 1909			TOTAL REALES				
	No. of Pur- chasers	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances on resale at 3½% Annuities	No. of Pur- chasers	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances on resale at 3½% Annuities	No. of Pur- chasers	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances on resale	Additional Cash Payments by Pur- chasers	Total Resale Price
Cavan	868	19,692	124,020	20	449	5,622	888	20,141	129,642	1,414	131,056
Donegal	508	18,116	70,653	2	71	445	510	18,187	71,098	13	71,111
Monaghan	260	4,362	56,981	86	1,759	17,702	346	6,121	74,683	633	75,316
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	1,636	42,170	251,654	108	2,279	23,769	1,744	44,449	275,423	2,060	277,483
Carlow	133	4,209	55,577	14	567	7,091	147	4,776	62,668	114	62,782
Dublin	139	5,299	180,637	11	296	6,633	150	5,595	187,270	5,038	192,308
Kildare	329	12,525	154,794	14	407	7,117	343	12,932	161,911	4,275	166,186
Kilkenny	594	22,115	246,238	68	2,452	31,629	662	24,567	277,867	2,324	280,191
Leix	328	10,687	150,476	137	5,682	62,637	465	16,369	213,113	1,594	214,707
Longford	486	12,432	98,607	148	2,382	20,057	634	14,814	118,664	370	119,034
Louth	200	4,987	93,560	107	1,399	17,614	307	6,386	111,174	1,853	113,027
Meath	676	19,709	328,827	96	4,091	71,769	772	23,800	400,596	4,837	405,433
Offaly	528	17,908	166,364	72	2,552	30,092	600	20,460	196,456	1,464	197,920
Westmeath	710	17,155	276,497	184	7,065	93,855	894	24,220	370,352	6,495	376,847
Wexford	550	16,331	204,607	33	1,181	14,631	583	17,512	219,238	4,386	223,624
Wicklow	50	4,580	43,179	63	2,467	25,875	113	7,047	69,054	180	69,234
Total for Leinster	4,723	147,937	1,999,363	947	30,541	389,000	5,670	178,478	2,388,363	32,930	2,421,293

TABLE 14.—IRISH LAND ACTS 1903-19—Continued.

COUNTY	ANNUITIES AT 3½ PER CENT. UNDER ACT OF 1903			ANNUITIES AT 3¼ PER CENT. UNDER ACT OF 1909			TOTAL REALES				
	No. of Pur- chasers	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances on resale at 3½% Annuities	No. of Pur- chasers	No. of (Acres)	Amount of Advances on resale at 3¼% Annuities	No. of Pur- chasers	Area (Acres)	Amount of Advances on resale	Additional Cash Payments by Pur- chasers	Total Resale Price
Galway	7,981	273,299	2,386,963	618	18,735	195,093	8,599	292,034	2,582,056	29,015	2,611,071
Leitrim	1,066	24,508	106,591	32	643	3,142	1,098	25,131	109,733	1,894	110,627
Mayo	1,146	48,623	285,730	16	642	5,612	1,162	49,205	291,342	1,373	292,715
Roscommon	2,730	67,302	724,977	2	21	1,448	2,732	67,323	725,525	11,604	737,129
Sligo	832	20,929	190,917	55	1,185	13,955	887	22,114	204,872	945	205,817
Total for Connaught	13,755	434,661	3,694,278	723	21,226	219,250	14,478	435,887	3,913,528	43,831	3,957,359
Clare	770	36,849	259,178	267	8,667	97,327	1,037	45,516	356,505	1,391	357,896
Cork	1,585	86,462	533,400	151	4,960	73,812	1,736	91,422	607,212	10,745	617,957
Kerry	1,115	58,176	284,153	40	1,810	15,145	1,155	59,086	299,298	1,623	300,921
Limerick	922	32,784	508,900	157	4,328	56,188	1,079	37,112	565,088	12,629	577,717
Tipperary	663	27,533	348,747	122	4,299	45,954	785	31,832	394,701	3,831	398,532
Waterford	120	4,208	68,974	63	2,304	33,374	183	6,572	102,348	1,342	103,890
Total for Munster	5,175	246,012	2,003,352	800	26,368	321,800	5,975	272,380	2,325,152	31,761	2,356,913
GENERAL TOTAL	25,289	870,780	7,948,647	2,578	80,414	953,819	27,867	951,194	8,902,466	110,582	9,013,048

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IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

IRISH LAND ACTS 1896-1909.

PURCHASE OF ESTATES BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

TABLE 15.—Return of Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board, either by means of Advances under the Land Purchase Acts or out of the Board's funds, up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	Number of Estates	AREA				PURCHASE PRICE					Estimated Number of Purchasers on Resale
		Tenanted	Untenanted	Demesne	Total Area	Advances made in			Cash lodged as portion of Price	Total Price	
						Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock	Cash	Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock			
Donegal	40	Acres 180,808	Acres 28,280	Acres 26	Acres 209,114	£ 19,873	£ 134,276	£ 156,857	£ 820	£ 311,826	5,091
Galway	238	376,548	131,940	3,023	511,511	31,031	1,271,872	553,790	—	1,856,693	11,872
Leitrim	15	8,311	5,867	235	14,413	—	22,202	40,882	—	63,084	465
Mayo	289	735,815	190,796	5,800	932,411	348,762	2,321,941	940,317	3,229	3,614,249	28,801
Roscommon	146	112,034	53,832	610	166,476	98,607	1,061,048	290,726	140	1,450,521	6,517
Sligo	77	70,738	29,857	1,741	102,336	4,524	368,325	256,910	—	629,759	3,454
Clare	40	44,552	11,315	549	56,416	—	210,582	101,415	—	311,997	1,697
Cork	20	80,953	967	—	81,920	—	35,969	101,500	500	137,969	1,654
Kerry	49	173,079	15,934	569	189,582	—	172,611	403,711	120	576,442	4,034
TOTAL	*914	1,782,838	468,788	12,553	2,264,179	502,797	5,598,826	2,846,108	4,809	8,952,540	63,585

* The actual number of Estates is 889, 25 Estates being situate in more than one county and shown separately for each. The above figures are exclusive of advances made out of the Board's funds for the purchase of tenants' interests, tolls, arrears of rent, etc.

RESALE OF ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

TABLE 16.—Return of lands vested in purchasers on Resale of Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	Number of Purchasers (exclusive of Parcels consolidated with holdings)	Area	RESALE PRICE				
			Price	Advances made on Resale			Cash payments
				At 4% Annuities under Act of 1896	At 3½% Annuities under Act of 1903	At 3¼% Annuities under Act of 1909	
Donegal	4,422	Acres 176,235	£ 315,370	£ 648	£ 62,610	£ 236,793	£ 15,319
Galway	6,568	252,959	1,602,383	14,010	599,858	962,646	25,869
Leitrim	304	11,341	59,328	—	13,793	44,319	1,216
Mayo	13,220	378,578	2,287,284	170,791	1,175,683	881,220	59,590
Roscommon	5,450	126,308	1,337,517	20,915	891,427	398,560	26,615
Sligo	2,129	57,994	511,009	—	169,483	329,495	12,031
Clare	1,225	44,113	270,746	—	23,761	243,886	3,099
Cork	618	30,439	67,865	—	32,564	35,189	112
Kerry	3,475	140,210	524,484	—	157,894	357,297	9,293
TOTAL	37,411	1,218,177	6,975,986	206,364	3,127,073	3,489,405	153,144

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTENANTED LAND.

TABLE 17.—Return of Untenanted Land acquired (including tenanted land surrendered by migrants and others) under the Land Purchase Acts which has been distributed among uneconomic holders, migrants, former employees on estates, evicted tenants, trustees for turbary, etc., up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	LAND DISTRIBUTED					TOTAL
	On Estates purchased by Estates Commissioners		On Estates purchased by Congested Districts Board		On lands acquired under Land Act, 1923	
	Distributed prior to 31st March, 1923	Distributed subsequent to 31st March, 1923	Distributed prior to the transfer of the Board to the Land Commission (24th July, 1923)	Distributed subsequent to the transfer of the Board to the Land Commission		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Cavan	3,039	39	—	—	1,260	4,338
Donegal	612	—	18,236	6,476	2,027	27,351
Monaghan	2,110	—	—	—	1,053	3,163
Total for Ulster (Three Counties) ..	5,761	39	18,236	6,476	4,340	34,852
Carlow	1,744	366	—	—	897	3,007
Dublin	4,027	1,087	—	—	2,936	8,050
Kildare	5,234	907	—	—	7,877	14,018
Kilkenny	5,053	—	—	—	3,792	8,845
Leix	12,676	331	—	—	3,050	16,057
Longford	3,755	49	—	—	2,978	6,782
Louth	3,853	52	—	—	3,744	7,649
Meath	18,021	3,677	—	—	16,299	37,997
Offaly	9,981	1,260	—	—	10,480	21,721
Westmeath	15,424	650	—	—	12,933	29,007
Wexford	8,280	904	—	—	3,962	13,146
Wicklow	2,490	990	—	—	3,526	7,006
Total for Leinster ..	90,538	10,273	—	—	72,474	173,285
Galway	130,097	6,301	139,649	19,336	47,252	342,635
Leitrim	2,121	1,797	4,657	1,161	2,042	11,778
Mayo	13,553	80	154,276	71,099	15,935	254,943
Roscommon	13,602	435	52,712	13,463	13,545	93,757
Sligo	3,343	905	20,037	11,297	5,453	41,035
Total for Connaught ..	162,716	9,518	371,331	116,356	84,227	744,148
Clare	17,640	1,394	11,595	1,400	12,153	44,182
Cork	17,827	311	986	—	2,781	21,905
Kerry	8,149	10	11,746	4,968	2,108	26,981
Limerick	11,612	1,293	—	—	5,571	18,476
Tipperary	17,093	366	—	—	20,486	37,945
Waterford	5,023	164	—	—	1,530	6,717
Total for Munster ..	77,344	3,538	24,327	6,368	44,629	156,206
GENERAL TOTAL ..	336,359	23,368	413,894	129,200*	205,670	1,108,491

* Includes 19,475 acres in respect of holdings on the Board's Estates in which the tenants' interests were acquired by the Land Commission since the date of transfer of the Board,

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

LAND ACTS, 1870-1919 AND C.D.B. ACTS, 1891-1920.

TABLE 18.—Summary of Total Advances made for Land Purchase under the Land Purchase Acts prior to the Act of 1923, up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	Number of Holdings	Area	PURCHASE MONEY		
			Amount of Advances	Additional Cash lodged as portion of Purchase Money	TOTAL
		(Acres)	£	£	£
Cavan	14,614	298,762	2,872,654	54,798	2,927,452
Donegal	17,992	609,103	2,705,932	39,389	2,745,321
Monaghan	13,021	228,513	2,721,062	38,127	2,759,189
Total for Ulster (Three Counties)	45,627	1,136,378	8,299,648	132,314	8,431,962
Carlow	2,236	88,166	1,204,209	24,386	1,228,595
Dublin	2,198	73,616	2,045,494	119,926	2,165,420
Kildare	5,021	240,158	3,575,361	98,460	3,673,821
Kilkenny	9,594	389,288	4,274,422	77,669	4,352,091
Leix	5,729	226,551	2,489,057	55,585	2,544,642
Longford.. .. .	7,490	203,161	1,990,542	28,401	2,018,943
Louth	4,785	116,571	1,912,412	43,665	1,956,077
Meath	7,644	301,833	5,137,415	253,130	5,390,545
Offaly	6,700	257,232	2,592,341	50,085	2,642,426
Westmeath	8,463	289,126	3,689,279	103,641	3,792,920
Wexford	10,328	397,856	4,371,145	38,863	4,410,008
Wicklow	4,103	233,202	2,467,644	68,639	2,536,283
Total for Leinster	74,291	2,816,760	35,749,321	962,450	36,711,771
Galway	27,792	1,054,618	6,133,130	86,581	6,219,711
Leitrim	12,761	285,568	1,827,141	10,793	1,837,934
Mayo	32,636	1,057,575	4,473,175	21,654	4,494,829
Roscommon	18,695	457,885	4,186,039	73,534	4,259,573
Sligo	12,728	327,009	2,621,089	19,398	2,640,487
Total for Connaught	104,612	3,182,655	19,240,574	211,960	19,452,534
Clare	12,516	498,401	3,358,303	61,220	3,419,523
Cork	26,370	1,371,241	11,735,254	147,292	11,882,546
Kerry	17,074	875,691	4,546,582	41,247	4,587,829
Limerick	12,623	503,813	6,737,249	107,683	6,844,932
Tipperary	16,169	653,369	7,210,885	148,381	7,359,266
Waterford	4,991	255,773	2,946,429	36,049	2,982,478
Total for Munster	89,743	4,158,288	36,534,702	541,872	37,076,574
GENERAL TOTAL	314,273	11,294,081	99,824,245	1,848,596	101,672,841

In addition 88 holdings, comprising a total area of 388 acres, were vested in purchasing tenants on payment of the purchase money (amounting to a total of £4,809) in cash. In addition a sum of £3,795,984 has been advanced by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils under the provisions of the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1906-1914.

The above figures are exclusive of advances made out of the Congested Districts Board's own funds for the purchase of tenants' interests, tolls, arrears of rent, etc.

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table include Estates purchased by the Land Commission and the Congested Districts Board for the purpose of resale to tenants and other persons, irrespective of whether or not these Estates have been completely resold, the number of holdings therein being estimated as the probable total number of resales.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

TABLE 19.—Summary of lands PURCHASED and RESOLD under the Irish Land Acts, 1903-19, and the Congested Districts Board Acts, 1891-1920, up to 31st March, 1929.

COUNTY	PURCHASED By Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board			RESOLD (Vested in or Conveyed to Purchasers)		
	Estimated Number of Holdings on Resale	Area as Purchased	Purchase Price	Number of Holdings Resold (exclusive of Parcels Consoli- dated with Holdings)	Area Resold	Resale Price (including Enhanced Price due to Expen- diture on Improve- ments)
		Acres	£		Acres	£
Cavan	901	21,745	135,149	888	20,141	131,056
Donegal	5,601	227,338	381,363	4,932	194,422	386,481
Monaghan	351	6,153	72,536	346	6,121	75,316
Total for Ulster (Three Counties) ..	6,853	255,236	589,048	6,166	220,684	592,853
Carlow	178	5,338	72,106	147	4,776	62,782
Dublin	245	6,675	223,129	150	5,595	192,308
Kildare	382	14,210	178,237	343	12,932	166,186
Kilkenny	661	24,568	275,534	662	24,567	280,191
Leix	572	19,140	247,315	465	16,369	214,707
Longford	691	16,155	122,458	634	14,814	119,034
Louth	311	6,422	109,849	307	6,386	113,027
Meath	1,094	31,082	545,810	772	23,800	405,433
Offaly	683	22,706	217,981	600	20,460	197,920
Westmeath	989	26,187	388,237	894	24,220	376,847
Wexford	639	18,807	250,407	583	17,512	223,624
Wicklow	137	8,038	85,871	113	7,047	69,234
Total for Leinster ..	6,582	199,328	2,716,934	5,670	178,478	2,421,293
Galway	20,795	820,187	4,434,237	15,167	544,993	4,213,454
Leitrim	1,781	46,473	198,612	1,402	36,492	169,955
Mayo	29,974	983,110	3,911,399	14,382	427,843	2,579,999
Roscommon	9,272	234,466	2,181,792	8,182	193,631	2,074,646
Sligo	4,376	125,544	847,003	3,016	80,108	716,826
Total for Connaught ..	66,198	2,209,780	11,573,043	42,149	1,283,067	9,754,880
Clare	2,756	103,194	666,823	2,262	89,629	628,642
Cork	3,424	174,238	766,088	2,354	121,861	685,822
Kerry	5,244	252,142	874,562	4,630	200,196	825,405
Limerick	1,166	38,029	584,257	1,079	37,112	577,717
Tipperary	817	32,290	388,669	785	31,832	398,532
Waterford	188	6,691	103,411	183	6,512	103,890
Total for Munster ..	13,595	606,584	3,383,810	11,293	487,142	3,220,008
GENERAL TOTAL ..	93,228	3,270,928	18,262,835	65,278	2,169,371	15,989,034