

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

BANKING AND RAILWAY
STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[DECEMBER, 1902.]

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

His Excellency WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,
Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the following Report on the Banking and Railway Statistics of Ireland for the half-year ended 31st December, 1902.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 28TH MARCH, 1903.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

31st March, 1903.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, December, 1902.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY,

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND.

(DECEMBER, 1902.)

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Half-yearly Report on the Banking and Railway Statistics of Ireland.* This Report is composed of Tables and comments dealing with Banking and with the amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock, and War Stock upon which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, together with information concerning the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways for the years 1901-1902. I continue in this Report the history of the development of Co-operative Credit Associations in Ireland, as having a not unimportant bearing on agricultural credit in the poorer districts of the country, and also give four Tables (VII., VIII., IX., and X.) showing the number, membership, loan capital, and transactions of these institutions in the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, the latest period for which full statistics are available. A set of four Statistical Diagrams; and Tables (XII., XIII., and XIV.) showing the development of Irish Railways since the year 1872 will also be found in this Report.

The information comprised in the Tables relating to Banking and Investment Statistics consists of the total of the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock

*For an account of the Canals and Inland Waterways of Ireland see the half-yearly Report—"Banking, Railway, and Canal Statistics, Ireland, December, 1901," [Cd. 1032], 1902. The traffic on Irish Canals is unfortunately too small to warrant a yearly statement and review of their working, but I shall periodically return to the subject as occasion suggests.

Banks of Ireland on the 31st of December, 1902, and on the corresponding date in each preceding year since the year 1882, inclusive, compiled from confidential returns kindly furnished by the authorities of the various banks; the balance of deposits remaining in Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks on the 31st of December of each year since the year 1882, inclusive, derived from official sources; the total amount (on 31st December in each year since 1882) of Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock (since 1892), and War Stock (created in 1900), on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, with the amount of each description of Stock on 31st December, 1902, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of December since 1892, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette*. In addition to the tables above mentioned, others are inserted which afford half-yearly comparisons for 1902 and the preceding ten years under each of the heads referred to; these half-yearly comparisons help to correct any false impression which might be produced by information collected at a period of the year when the Christmas trade leads to an increased movement of money. The information contained in the tables relative to the Co-operative "Banks" has been kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

I. BANKS.

(a.) *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks at the close of December, 1902, as shown in Table I., stood at £44,450,000 (exclusive of £1,890,000 Government and other Public Balances in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £42,923,000 at the corresponding period in the year 1901, being an increase of

£1,527,000. This is a return to the annual increase which had gone on continuously from 1888 to 1900, but which had been broken by the decrease recorded for December, 1901. It should be noted, too, that the amount for December last is the highest ever reached. The statistics of deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint Stock Banks, while an interesting and important item in the consideration of the financial condition of the country, are, of course, in themselves, as was pointed out in former Reports, quite incomplete bases on which to form any judgment as to the general prosperity or decline of industry and trade. They ought, for one thing, to be supplemented by statements and figures as to the amount of loans and advances to customers, bills, mortgage debts, etc., before the materials for criticism of even the banking transactions of the country could be regarded as complete. Unfortunately these special data are not available for all the Irish Banks, so that I am precluded by the nature of this report, which deals with the Irish Banks as a whole, and not with the affairs of individual banking companies, from giving any details of the borrowing transactions to which I have just alluded. I may, however, remark that as perhaps the main function of modern Banks is, on the one hand, to receive money on deposit from those who cannot themselves employ it productively; and on the other to lend it to those who can, statistics of advances to customers, mortgage debts, etc., would not necessarily, or even usually, be in the nature of a set off to any prosperity which the amount of deposits might be considered to imply. How far they would be such a set off would depend, *inter alia*, on such points, for example, as the relative amount of Irish deposits invested by the Banks in and outside this country respectively; and in regard to the former sums how far such sums were lent for economically productive or non-productive purposes.

TABLE I.—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, on 31st December, 1882–1902, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 31st December,	32,746,000	2,585,000	—
1883, "	31,340,000	—	1,406,000
1884, "	30,627,000	—	713,000
1885, "	29,370,000	—	1,257,000
1886, "	30,172,000	802,000	—
1887, "	29,771,000	—	401,000
1888, "	30,979,000	1,208,000	—
1889, "	32,968,000	1,989,000	—
1890, "	33,325,000	357,000	—
1891, "	34,532,000	1,207,000	—
1892, "	35,375,000	843,000	—
1893, "	35,852,000	477,000	—
1894, "	37,607,000	1,755,000	—
1895, "	39,008,000	1,401,000	—
1896, "	39,238,000	230,000	—
1897, "	39,300,000	62,000	—
1898, "	39,438,000	138,000	—
1899, "	40,772,000	1,334,000	—
1900, "	43,280,000	2,508,000	—
1901, "	42,923,000	—	357,000
1902, "	44,450,000	1,527,000	—

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A), are as follows. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Banks of Issue.

Name.	Estab-lished.	Name.	Estab-lished.
*Bank of Ireland,	1783.	*National Bank,	1835.
*Northern Banking Company,	1824.	*Ulster Bank,	1836.
Hibernian Bank,	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland,	1836.
*Provincial Bank of Ireland,	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank,	1885.
*Belfast Banking Company,	1827.		

In Table I. (A) the amounts of deposits and cash balances are compared by half-years: it shows that as usual there was an increase in December as compared with June.

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, in the months of June and December, in the years 1892-1902, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, 30th June, .	34,565,000	33,000	-
„ 31st December,	35,375,000	810,000	-
1893, 30th June, .	34,637,000	-	738,000
„ 31st December,	35,852,000	1,215,000	-
1894, 30th June, .	35,430,000	-	422,000
„ 31st December,	37,607,000	2,177,000	-
1895, 30th June, .	37,491,000	-	116,000
„ 31st December,	39,008,000	1,517,000	-
1896, 30th June, .	38,758,000	-	250,000
„ 31st December,	39,238,000	480,000	-
1897, 30th June, .	38,564,000	-	674,000
„ 31st December,	39,300,000	736,000	-
1898, 30th June, .	38,973,000	-	327,000
„ 31st December,	39,438,000	465,000	-
1899, 30th June, .	39,840,000	402,000	-
„ 31st December,	40,772,000	932,000	-
1900, 30th June, .	40,387,000	-	385,000
„ 31st December,	43,280,000	2,893,000	-
1901, 30th June, .	41,568,000	-	1,712,000
„ 31st December,	42,923,000	1,355,000	-
1902, 30th June, .	41,945,000	-	978,000
„ 31st December,	44,450,000	2,505,000	-

(b.) *Savings Banks.* *

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks which are set out in Table II., and those in Trustees Savings Banks, shown in Table III.

* For a note on the history of Savings Banks see the half-yearly "Report on Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics, Ireland" [June, 1900] (Cd. 335—1900) issued by the Department.

It will be observed from Table II. that on the 31st December last the estimated balances in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland amounted to £9,043,000, as compared with £8,438,000 for the corresponding date in 1901, being an increase of £605,000, an increase which has only been twice exceeded—1894 and 1895—since the establishment of these Banks.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 31st December,	1,925,000	202,000	-
1883, "	2,052,000	127,000	-
1884, "	2,224,000	172,000	-
1885, "	2,438,000	214,000	-
1886, "	2,703,000	265,000	-
1887, "	2,932,000	229,000	-
1888, "	3,239,000	307,000	-
1889, "	3,462,000	223,000	-
1890, "	3,723,000	261,000	-
1891, "	3,966,000	243,000	-
1892, "	4,204,000	238,000	-
1893, "	4,343,000	139,000	-
1894, "	4,977,000	634,000	-
1895, "	5,603,000	626,000	-
1896, "	6,153,000	550,000	-
1897, "	6,706,000	553,000	-
1898, "	7,225,000	519,000	-
1899, "	7,717,000	492,000	-
1900, "	8,059,000	342,000	-
1901, "	8,438,000	379,000	-
1902, "	9,043,000	605,000	-

Table II. (A) shows by half-years, since June, 1892, the accumulation of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. From this Table it appears that, with the exception of the first six months of 1893, there has been a steady increase in each half-year, the amount to the credit of depositors reaching its maximum in December last, when the balance showed an increase of £334,000 as compared with the amount in June, 1902.

TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, 30th June, .	4,069,000	103,000	-
„ 31st December,	4,204,000	135,000	-
1893, 30th June, .	4,155,000	-	49,000
„ 31st December,	4,343,000	188,000	-
1894, 30th June, .	4,687,000	344,000	-
„ 31st December,	4,977,000	290,000	-
1895, 30th June, .	5,337,000	360,000	-
„ 31st December,	5,603,000	266,000	-
1896, 30th June, .	5,919,000	316,000	-
„ 31st December,	6,153,000	234,000	-
1897, 30th June, .	6,443,000	290,000	-
„ 31st December,	6,706,000	263,000	-
1898, 30th June, .	6,957,000	251,000	-
„ 31st December,	7,225,000	268,000	-
1899, 30th June, .	7,545,000	320,000	-
„ 31st December,	7,717,000	172,000	-
1900, 30th June, .	7,791,000	74,000	-
„ 31st December,	8,059,000	268,000	-
1901, 30th June, .	8,289,000	230,000	-
„ 31st December,	8,438,000	149,000	-
1902, 30th June, .	8,709,000	271,000	-
„ 31st December,	9,043,000	334,000	-

Table III. shows the amount of deposits at the end of each year, from 1882 to 1902, in Trustees Savings Banks.

It will be observed that while from the year 1894 to 1899 there had been a continuous increase in the balance in these institutions, the amount on 31st December, 1900 (£2,309,000), was £9,000 under that for the preceding year, but that the figures on 31st December, 1901, showed an increase (£50,000), when compared with December, 1900, and that the amount for December last gives a further increase of £68,000 on comparison with December, 1901.

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 31st December,	2,078,000	36,000	—
1883, "	2,060,000	—	18,000
1884, "	2,097,000	37,000	—
1885, "	1,981,000	—	116,000
1886, "	2,007,000	26,000	—
1887, "	2,043,000	36,000	—
1888, "	2,029,000	—	14,000
1889, "	2,042,000	13,000	—
1890, "	1,973,000	—	69,000
1891, "	1,966,000	—	7,000
1892, "	1,967,000	1,000	—
1893, "	1,876,000	—	91,000
1894, "	1,982,000	106,000	—
1895, "	2,075,000	93,000	—
1896, "	2,166,000	91,000	—
1897, "	2,236,000	70,000	—
1898, "	2,275,000	39,000	—
1899, "	2,318,000	43,000	—
1900, "	2,309,000	—	9,000
1901, "	2,359,000	50,000	—
1902, "	2,427,000	68,000	—

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years from 1892 to 1902 for the Trustees Savings Banks. There was an increase of £35,000 in the half-year ended December, 1902, following an increase of £33,000 in the preceding half-year.

TABLE III. (A)—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, 30th June, .	1,958,000	—	8,000
„ 31st December,	1,967,000	9,000	—
1893, 30th June, .	1,856,000	—	111,000
„ 31st December,	1,876,000	20,000	—
1894, 30th June, .	1,940,000	64,000	—
„ 31st December,	1,982,000	42,000	—
1895, 30th June, .	2,034,000	52,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,075,000	41,000	—
1896, 30th June, .	2,128,000	53,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,166,000	38,000	—
1897, 30th June, .	2,211,000	45,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,236,000	25,000	—
1898, 30th June, .	2,249,000	13,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,275,000	26,000	—
1899, 30th June, .	2,307,000	32,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,318,000	11,000	—
1900, 30th June, .	2,295,000	—	23,000
„ 31st December,	2,309,000	14,000	—
1901, 30th June, .	2,340,000	31,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,359,000	19,000	—
1902, 30th June, .	2,392,000	33,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,427,000	35,000	—

The progress of the accumulation of small savings in Post Office and Trustees Banks in Ireland combined, is shown in Tables IV. and IV. (A). From Table IV. it will be seen that the addition to the savings during the year was £244,000 greater than the increase in December, 1901, the total amount in the Savings Banks in Ireland being £11,470,000 in December, 1902, as compared with £10,797,000 for the corresponding period of the year

1901, being an increase of £673,000 for the year, and is, with the exception of the increases for 1894 and 1895, the greatest addition during the years 1882–1902.

It will also be observed that there has been an increase in each year since 1882, and that the balance in Savings Banks on the 31st December last, was nearly treble the amount to the credit of depositors at the close of the year 1882, the first year for which statistics are given in the Table. It may be added that it is the highest amount of which there is record.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 31st December,	4,003,000	238,000	—
1883, "	4,112,000	109,000	—
1884, "	4,321,000	209,000	—
1885, "	4,419,000	98,000	—
1886, "	4,710,000	291,000	—
1887, "	4,975,000	265,000	—
1888, "	5,268,000	293,000	—
1889, "	5,504,000	236,000	—
1890, "	5,696,000	192,000	—
1891, "	5,932,000	236,000	—
1892, "	6,171,000	239,000	—
1893, "	6,219,000	48,000	—
1894, "	6,959,000	740,000	—
1895, "	7,678,000	719,000	—
1896, "	8,319,000	641,000	—
1897, "	8,942,000	623,000	—
1898, "	9,500,000	558,000	—
1899, "	10,035,000	535,000	—
1900, "	10,368,000	333,000	—
1901, "	10,797,000	429,000	—
1902, "	11,470,000	673,000	—

Table IV. (A), in which the amount of small savings is set forth by half-years for the past eleven years, shows that during that period, with the exception of the first half of the year 1893, the half-yearly balances in Savings Banks in Ireland continuously increased. The increase in the six months ended 31st December last is £65,000

greater than that for the previous half-year, and it is £103,000 above the average increase for the twenty other half-yearly periods showing increases during the years covered by the Table. As between the Post Office Saving Banks and the Trustees Savings Banks the total increase of £369,000 in the Balances for the December half-year, 1902, was divided in the proportion of 90 per cent. in the case of the former and 10 per cent. in the case of the latter.

TABLE IV. (A)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A) and III. (A).

Date.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, 30th June, .	6,027,000	95,000	-
" 31st December,	6,171,000	144,000	-
1893, 30th June, .	6,011,000	-	160,000
" 31st December,	6,219,000	208,000	-
1894, 30th June, .	6,627,000	408,000	-
" 31st December,	6,959,000	332,000	-
1895, 30th June, .	7,371,000	412,000	-
" 31st December,	7,678,000	307,000	-
1896, 30th June, .	8,047,000	369,000	-
" 31st December,	8,319,000	272,000	-
1897, 30th June, .	8,654,000	335,000	-
" 31st December,	8,942,000	288,000	-
1898, 30th June, .	9,206,000	264,000	-
" 31st December,	9,500,000	294,000	-
1899, 30th June, .	9,852,000	352,000	-
" 31st December,	10,035,000	183,000	-
1900, 30th June, .	10,086,000	51,000	-
" 31st December,	10,368,000	282,000	-
1901, 30th June, .	10,629,000	261,000	-
" 31st December,	10,797,000	168,000	-
1902, 30th June, .	11,101,000	304,000	-
" 31st December,	11,470,000	369,000	-

Another interesting aspect of the small savings problem is illustrated by the following Table (IV. (B)), which shows the number of accounts open in each class of Savings Banks on the 31st of December in each year of the period 1884-1901. The growth of the number of depositors in the case of the Post Office Savings Banks is very re-

markable, having increased in 1901, as compared with 1884, by as much as 220 per cent.

TABLE IV. (B)—Showing the Number of Accounts remaining open in Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks in Ireland on 31st December in each year of the period, 1884–1901, compiled from the STATISTICAL ABSTRACT for the United Kingdom.

YEAR.	Trustees Savings Banks.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Total for Ireland.
1884, . . .	52,655	124,973	177,628
1885, . . .	50,236	135,777	186,013
1886, . . .	49,775	147,193	196,968
1887, . . .	49,994	158,848	208,842
1888, . . .	49,242	172,305	221,547
1889, . . .	50,455	185,360	235,815
1890, . . .	49,643	198,790	248,433
1891, . . .	49,276	212,076	261,352
1892, . . .	49,005	225,823	274,828
1893, . . .	46,505	235,944	282,449
1894, . . .	47,510	259,870	307,380
1895, . . .	48,123	280,499	328,622
1896, . . .	48,911	301,976	350,887
1897, . . .	49,518	322,486	372,004
1898, . . .	49,725	342,070	391,795
1899, . . .	50,324	362,716	413,040
1900, . . .	50,318	381,865	432,183
1901, . . .	51,191	399,829	451,030

(c.) *Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock,* and War Stock.†*

It will be seen from Table V. that on the 31st December last the total amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock,* and War Stock† on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, was £33,350,000, or £1,362,000 (Guaranteed Land Stock increased by £1,503,000), over the amount for the close of the year 1901, and £3,995,000 in excess of that for December, 1897, the last year in which a decline in the amount of these securities is shown. With reference to these increases it is to be noted that the amount of Guaranteed Land Stock for 31st December last was £12,248,000,‡ against £10,745,000 for the cor-

* Guaranteed Land Stock was created in 1892.

† War Stock was created in 1900.

‡ This a net total including Mature and Immature Stock, but excluding the amount (£89,000) cancelled.

responding day of the preceding year, and £8,493,000 for the last day of 1900; and that War Stock amounted to £313,000 on 31st December, 1902, against £228,000 on 31st December, 1901.

TABLE V.—Showing the Amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock, and War Stock in Ireland at the under-mentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 31st December,	31,804,000	193,000	—
1883, "	30,942,000	—	862,000
1884, "	30,537,000	—	405,000
1885, "	29,689,000	—	848,000
1886, "	30,080,000	391,000	—
1887, "	29,839,000	—	241,000
1888, "	28,669,000*	—	1,170,000*
1889, "	27,898,000†	—	771,000†
1890, "	26,610,000	—	1,288,000
1891, "	25,784,000	—	826,000
1892, "	25,198,000	—	586,000
1893, "	24,509,000	—	689,000
1894, "	26,000,000	1,491,000	—
1895, "	25,406,000	—	594,000
1896, "	24,486,000	—	920,000
1897, "	24,355,000	—	131,000
1898, "	25,260,000	905,000	—
1899, "	26,758,000	1,498,000	—
1900, "	28,362,000	1,604,000	—
1901, "	31,988,000	3,626,000	—
1902, "	33,350,000	1,362,000	—

The following statement shows in round numbers the amount of each of theseveral descriptions of Stock included in the total amount given above for December, 1902:—

2½ per cent. Consols (1903),	£15,380,000
2½ per cent. Stock,	316,000
2½ " " (1905),	47,000
Local Loans, 3 per cent.,	887,000
India 3½ per cent. Stock,	2,552,000
" 3 " " "	1,496,000
" 2½ " " "	111,000
Guaranteed Land Stock (2½ per cent.),	12,248,000
War Stock (2½ per cent.),	313,000
Total,	£33,350,000

* India 4 per cent. Stock ceased to bear interest on the 5th October, 1888, and was paid off.

† Reduced 3 per cent. Stock and 3 per cent. Consols ceased to bear interest on the 5th July, 1889.

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows an increase of £447,000 in December, 1902, as compared with the close of the previous half-year, at which date the amount was £915,000 over that for the 31st December, 1901.

TABLE V. (A)—Showing the Amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock, and War Stock, in Ireland at the under-mentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, 30th June, .	26,042,000	258,000	—
„ 31st December,	25,198,000	—	844,000
1893, 30th June, .	25,283,000	85,000	—
„ 31st December,	24,509,000	—	774,000
1894, 30th June, .	25,375,000	866,000	—
„ 31st December,	26,000,000	625,000	—
1895, 30th June, .	25,824,000	—	176,000
„ 31st December,	25,406,000	—	418,000
1896, 30th June, .	24,776,000	—	630,000
„ 31st December,	24,486,000	—	290,000
1897, 30th June, .	24,216,000	—	270,000
„ 31st December,	24,355,000	139,000	—
1898, 30th June, .	24,554,000	199,000	—
„ 31st December,	25,260,000	706,000	—
1899, 30th June, .	26,072,000	812,000	—
„ 31st December,	26,758,000	686,000	—
1900, 30th June, .	27,021,000	263,000	—
„ 31st December,	28,362,000	1,341,000	—
1901, 30th June, .	30,395,000	2,033,000	—
„ 31st December,	31,988,000	1,593,000	—
1902, 30th June, .	32,903,000	915,000	—
„ 31st December,	33,350,000	447,000	—

(d.) *Bank Note Circulation.*

The Bank note circulation of the six Irish Banks of issue, though its fluctuations are still of considerable

interest, and are, to some extent, significant of variations in the volume of trade and level of prices, is, relatively, of diminishing importance as a test of the general prosperity of the country. The following statement shows this plainly:—

YEAR.	Average Bank Note Circulation.	Deposits in Irish Joint Stock Banks.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
1860,	7,048	15,609
1880,	7,048	29,746
1902,	7,468	44,450

Thus, while the Bank note circulation has remained practically stationary since 1860, the deposits in Irish Joint Stock Banks have increased in the same period by close on 200 per cent. The great growth and spread of banking facilities throughout the country; the increasing use of other credit agencies, such as cheques, bills, and even Post Office Orders; and the extension of the Clearing House system, all tend to limit the need of the bank note as a currency medium. This is noticeable even in the case of England, as appears by the following statement:—

AVERAGE Note Circulation (Three Years Periods) from 1876 to 1899 and for the year 1901, of Bank of England.

	£ Millions.
1876-8,	27·9
1879-81,	27·5
1882-4,	25·6
1885-7,	24·6
1888-90,	24·4
1891-3,	25·6
1894-6,	25·9
1897-9,	27·4
1901,	29·5

Coincident with this declining or stationary condition of the active note circulation in England there has, of course, been an enormous development in the volume of trade and a vast extension of the banking business. It has been estimated that in 98 per cent. of the commercial transactions of Great Britain, credit, in one form or another, is now the only medium of exchange, and this naturally results in a great economy in the use of the precious metals as currency. In Ireland and Scotland the one-pound issue has kept the average of the note circulation much more constant than in England, where, as is well known, no such issue exists. Indeed, in Scotland the note circulation has considerably increased within the past quarter of a century, and continues to increase. The Scotch people like the use of notes in the transaction of their business, and, in fact, often prefer them to specie as a medium of exchange. "The strength of the Scottish system of banking is," writes Professor Nicholson, "mainly due to the fact that, owing to long experience, the people are so familiar with notes, and so confident in their stability of value, that if they happen to become afraid of the notes at one bank they would prefer the notes of other banks to gold itself." It would require a glance at the history of banking in Scotland to explain fully this apparent anomaly, but the fact itself is illustrated by the growth of the note circulation of that country. It is significant, also, that while of the nine Irish Joint Stock Banks but six are banks of issue, all the existing Joint Stock Banks in Scotland—ten in number—are empowered to issue notes.

The Bank Charter Act of 1844, and the Act of 1845 extending certain provisions of the 1844 Act to Scotland and Ireland, are the foundation of the present issue of bank notes in the United Kingdom. Up to the date of the Bank Act any banker might issue notes to the public.

with the sole obligation of paying them in gold when presented, under pain of being declared a bankrupt. The Act of 1844, it will be remembered, assigns a limit, namely, 14,000,000 sterling (now 17,774,000, January, 1902), to the note issue against securities, and prescribes that for every note issued beyond that limit gold must be held. It is worth remarking that no restriction is placed on the issue of bank notes by the Act of 1844—I mean, no limitation of their numbers. If the public chose, it might have £100,000,000 in notes, the only condition being that beyond the amount fixed by the Bank Charter Act gold must be held against the surplus. The Act further limits the issue of notes of English country banks to the average of their circulation at a certain period before the passing of the statute. It further prohibits the creation of new country banks of issue, and it provides that if any of the English country banks should, from whatever cause, cease to issue notes, the Bank of England shall issue notes, in addition to the 14,000,000, to the extent of two-thirds of the lapsed issue. The line of issue covered by actual gold stands at present, as I have said, at 17½ millions. The provision just quoted was virtually a decree for the extinction of private issues, but, in so far as it was, it has been a comparative failure.

It is remarkable that every bank of issue in Ireland which was in existence in 1844 is still carrying on business, a record of stability which neither England nor Scotland can boast of. To the banks of issue in Scotland and Ireland the Acts of 1844-45 gave more favourable terms than they did to the English country banks. The authorised note issue of the Irish banks was, as I have said, limited to the amounts which will be found in the note on page 27, but their issuing powers are practically unlimited, the sole restriction being that

for every pound note issued beyond the limits of the Act fixed in 1845, one pound in gold shall be held, not as security, but as representing the addition to the currency circulating in the country. By this Act the only remaining vestige of the Bank of Ireland's monopoly (beyond being the Government bank) left by the Act of 1820, whereby banks with more than six partners were prohibited from transacting business in Dublin and fifty Irish miles therefrom, was removed, and the whole country was thus thrown open to joint stock enterprise. Joint Stock Banks, so established, were then empowered to deal in bills at any less date than six months. The Bank of Ireland was to manage the public debt of Ireland free of charge: the interest on advances made by it to Government was reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which became 3 per cent., in 1865; it was entitled, in the event of any bank relinquishing note-issue, to increase its note-issue by the amount relinquished, but the relinquishing bank could not thereafter resume the power so surrendered: bankers uncertified by the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes were prohibited from issuing notes: limitation of note-issue was provided for: bank-notes for fractional parts of a pound, or for a pound and a fraction, were prohibited, under a penalty of £20 for each note issued: issuing banks were required to render weekly accounts of their note-circulation and stock of specie at the head office or principal places of issue to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, who were also empowered to cause an inspection of books: public officers were allowed to become partners in banks; banks were bound to return once a year to the Stamp Office, Dublin, a list of the names, addresses, and professions of their partners: power was given to sue and be sued by their public officers: promissory notes or bills of exchange for sums under a pound were made un-negotiable: such are the chief provisions by which banking, as we now understand it, was settled to be con-

ducted in this country. This Act also decided the doubts which had arisen, and on which the most eminent counsel were divided, as to whether Bank of England notes were legal tender in Ireland. It enacted (which will be information to many) that they were not, but that "nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the circulation in Ireland of the notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England as heretofore." Bank of Ireland notes are legal tender only in payment of Revenue.

That the note circulation in Ireland should show such a tendency to remain stationary is somewhat curious in face of such a development of banking facilities as is illustrated in the following Statement ;—

STATEMENT showing the Growth of Banking Business in Ireland.
(Figures are taken from "*Thom's Official Directory.*")

YEAR.	Number of Towns in which there are one or more Bank Offices.	Number of Banking Companies.	Number of Banking Offices (including Sub-Offices and Agencies).
1850, . .	91	11	177
1860, . .	99	8*	185
1870, . .	152	9†	294
1880, . .	243	9	450
1890, . .	249	9	502
1900, . .	267	9	520

In 1850 there was, in round numbers, one bank-office for every 39,000 of the estimated population; in 1870, one bank-office for every 18,000; and in 1900, one bank-

* The Clonmel National, Carrick-on-Suir National, and Tipperary Banking companies drop out.

† Munster Bank established.

office for every 8,000 of the estimated population. The continuous decrease in the population must be kept in mind in considering the interpretation of these figures. The gradual decrease in the number of small holdings, and also the continuous transformation of agriculture from corn-raising to meat-raising, which have accompanied that decrease, may, conceivably, imply a diminution in the total wealth of the country, while at the same time they tend to swell the bank-deposits, and to create a greater demand for banking services. A hundred tillage farmers, each cultivating a twenty-acre farm, may, quite possibly, not have a bank account among them. The same tract of 2,000 acres laid down to permanent grass and used for grazing, may be rented by (say) two men, each of whom would probably have a considerable account in a bank, and certainly would constantly need the credit and other facilities offered by a bank. The abnormal increase in the distributing class in this country (and particularly those concerned in buying and selling) which each successive Census since 1841 reveals would also, in my opinion, tend in the direction just indicated.

Referring to the establishment of the National Bank in 1835, Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell wrote:—"It was intended to be especially a poor man's bank, got up for the purpose of enabling the lower classes to invest their small savings, and thus get an interest for their money, instead of trusting their pound notes to the fortunes of an old stocking, a cracked teapot, or even a hole in the thatch. These expedients for saving money were not uncommon, and those who were a little more enlightened used frequently to hand over their money to a friend to 'keep safe' for them. Even I, born five years after the National Bank was first established, have been asked by people to take charge of their little hoards. And

in the old days there were many traders, like my father's [Charles Bianconi's] old friend, Mary Kirwan, who used to gain considerably by the small sums entrusted to them—of which they were allowed to keep the interest."

Having regard to this hoarding propensity on the part of the people up to quite recent times, and in view of the spread of branch banks to remote towns and villages, the continuous increase in the deposits of Irish Joint Stock Banks may, I believe, be in part attributed to a transfer of the wealth of the country from the homes of the people to the banks rather than to an actual increase in that wealth, though probably there has been an increase per head of population as well. To return to the question of bank-note circulation, it will be seen from Table VI. that there was an increase of £653,000 in the average circulation in December last as compared with that for December, 1901, following a decrease of £473,000 in that month as compared with December, 1900. The average circulation (£7,468,000) for December last was greater than that for the corresponding month in any of the preceding years.

The note-circulation during the years 1892-1902 was on an average £575,000 higher in the December half of the year than in the June half. This is due, no doubt, amongst other causes, to the payment of harvest wages, the needs of the holiday-season, the large October fairs, the great increase in exports of live stock to Great Britain in the December half, and the requirements of the Christmas season, all of which make increased demands on the circulating medium. Any reduction of the price of live stock or any decrease in the volume of live stock trade, *pro tanto*, diminishes the demand for notes. These causes, it seems to me, explain a good deal of the increase of £1,067,000 in the average amount of

bank-note circulation in December, 1902, as compared with December, 1901. The great decline in the cattle export trade in 1901 as compared with 1900 and the striking increase of this trade in 1902 are shown in this table :--

MONTH.	Number of Cattle Exported.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
January, . . .	46,525	45,554	43,324
February, . . .	36,400	39,419	36,659
March, . . .	47,668	44,748	52,443
April, . . .	48,730	46,741	65,406
May, . . .	55,440	40,885	48,917
June, . . .	49,449	30,186	73,863
July, . . .	43,432	23,386	89,027
August, . . .	56,468	41,753	83,132
September, . . .	92,057	69,454	121,370
October, . . .	119,602	109,065	148,398
November, . . .	100,744	105,228	131,275
December, . . .	49,620	46,668	66,537
Total, . . .	746,135	643,087	960,351

The accompanying diagram illustrates graphically the correspondence between the price of store stock and the bank-note circulation.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in December of the Years 1892–1902 ; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, December, .	6,287,000	—	356,000
1893, „ .	6,536,000	249,000	—
1894, „ .	6,501,000	—	35,000
1895, „ .	6,459,000	—	42,000
1896, „ .	6,412,000	—	47,000
1897, „ .	6,468,000	56,000	—
1898, „ .	6,401,000	—	67,000
1899, „ .	6,814,000	413,000	—
1900, „ .	7,288,000	474,000	—
1901, „ .	6,815,000	—	473,000
1902, „ .	7,468,000	653,000	—

It will be observed from Table VI. (A) that the usual increase of note circulation in December, as compared with June, took place in the year 1902 ; the increase on this occasion was £1,067,000, being £677,000 over the increase in December, 1901, as compared with June of that year, and the greatest increase in the second half of any of the years 1892–1902.

* There are Six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494, distributed as in the following Table:—

Name of Bank.	Amount of Authorised Circulation.
	£
Bank of Ireland,	3,738,428
Provincial Bank of Ireland,	927,667
National Bank,	852,269
Ulster Bank,	311,079
Belfast Banking Company,	281,611
Northern Banking Company,	243,440
Total,	6,354,494

The Note circulation of Irish Banks of Issue for the year 1902 (£7,468,000), is 2·5 per cent. greater than the circulation (£7,288,000) in December, 1900, which was the largest on record since the year 1882.

TABLE VI. (A.)—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, in the months of June and December of the years 1892–1902; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1892, June, .	5,965,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	6,287,000	322,000	—
1893, June, .	6,088,000	—	199,000
„ December, .	6,536,000	448,000	—
1894, June, .	6,007,000	—	529,000
„ December, .	6,501,000	494,000	—
1895, June, .	6,248,000	—	253,000
„ December, .	6,459,000	211,000	—
1896, June, .	5,918,000	—	541,000
„ December, .	6,412,000	494,000	—
1897, June, .	5,858,000	—	554,000
„ December, .	6,468,000	610,000	—
1898, June, .	5,740,000	—	728,000
„ December, .	6,401,000	661,000	—
1899, June, .	5,991,000	—	410,000
„ December, .	6,814,000	823,000	—
1900, June, .	6,469,000	—	345,000
„ December, .	7,288,000	819,000	—
1901, June, .	6,425,000	—	863,000
„ December, .	6,815,000	390,000	—
1902, June, .	6,401,600	—	414,000
„ December, .	7,468,000	1,067,000	—

The results of the analysis of the foregoing Tables are :—

- 1st. That in December, 1902, there was an increase of Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks as compared with the corresponding period in 1901, amounting to £1,527,000.

* See note (*), p. 27.

- 2nd. That there was an increase of £2,505,000 in Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks in December, 1902, as compared with June of that year.
- 3rd. That there was an increase of £673,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in December, 1902, as compared with the close of the year 1901, there having been an increase of £605,000 in the sum in the Post Office Savings Banks, and of £68,000 in the amount in the Trustees Banks.
- 4th. That there was an increase of £369,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in December, 1902, as compared with the amount for June in that year.
- 5th. That the amount (in December, 1902) of Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock, and War Stock, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, shows an increase of £1,362,000 as compared with the amount at the close of the preceding year.
- 6th. That in December, 1902, there was an increase of £447,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, Guaranteed Land Stock, and War Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with June of the same year.
- 7th. That in December, 1902, there was an increase of £653,000 in the average amount of Bank Note circulation as compared with the circulation in the corresponding period of 1901.

8th. That there was an increase of £1,067,000 in the Bank Note circulation in December, 1902, as compared with June of the same year.

The above figures and results are, on the whole, satisfactory, and, so far as they go, are evidences of the financial prosperity and thrift of certain classes of the community. Their full interpretation as bearing on the material prosperity of Ireland as a whole is, however, a difficult and delicate matter, involving considerations and issues beyond the scope of the Report. At the same time, it ought to be pointed out—what is, indeed, somewhat obvious—that the banking and other statistics contained in the Report, even if they were far more complete than they are, must be collated with the data supplied by other official Returns—such, for example, as those on emigration and agricultural statistics—before they can be made the foundation of any generalisation as to the economic condition of the country at large.

(e.) *Co-operative Credit Associations.*

The organisation of Co-operative Credit Associations in the rural districts of the South and West of Ireland was inaugurated in February of the year 1894, by the establishment of a “bank” at Doneraile, Co. Cork. The success of this trial institution, which was founded on what is known as the Raiffeisen system, naturally led to the creation of similar institutions in various parts of the country, and at the end of the year 1901 there were as many as one hundred and one of these rural “banks” registered. Herr F. W. Raiffeisen, the creator of the “loan bank” system which bears his name, was born in the year 1818 at Haum in Westphalia. Brought into sharp touch with the misery of the poor peasant cultivators of the Rhineland, through his official position as Burgomaster of several districts in the Westerwald, Raiffeisen determined to see if he could not

alleviate their chronic suffering and poverty by the application of the principle of co-operation to their several needs. His first venture was a co-operative bakery, which was quickly followed by a co-operative cattle-purchase association. But successful as these experiments immediately proved—and such associations can now be counted by the hundred on the Continent—the lack of capital remained as a fatal flaw in the economy of the Westerwald peasantry. To supply this Raiffeisen started at Hammersfeld, in the year 1849, his first co-operative credit association. Not till five years later was a second “bank” started, and again Raiffeisen himself was the founder. In 1862 a third was formed; in 1868 a fourth. In 1896 no fewer than 2,169 Raiffeisen “banks” were at work in Germany alone. Their founder had then been dead for eight years, but the associations which “Father Raiffeisen”—as he is affectionately spoken of by his own countrymen—had originated, grew and are growing apace in every European country.*

The practical problem which faced Raiffeisen in the Westerwald was to supply a very poor agricultural people, who had two of the requisites of production—land and labour—with the third, to wit, capital. This he did by uniting the peasants as shareholders in loan associations, regulated on the principle of unlimited liability. In these societies every member is equally, jointly, and severally liable with every other member for the debts of the association. This was the first safeguard of the “bank”—it secured care and caution in the admission of members, and constant supervision in the application of a loan. The second safeguard was afforded by the invariable rule that loans were made for a productive purpose only—a matter to be decided by the committee of the association—that is to say, by men intimately

* See “People’s Banks,” by Henry W. Wolff. London: P. S. King and Son.

acquainted with the character and circumstances of the applicant for a loan, and each, individually, liable to be mulcted in case of his default. Raiffeisen was emphatic as to the necessity for restricting the operations of each association to a particular area—a village, a parish, a townland—and the wisdom of such a course cannot be questioned, having regard to the principles and aims of these organisations. It is also clear that the principle of unlimited liability is only possible where all the members of a comparatively poor community are, more or less, on an equality in regard to the possession of worldly goods. The members of the committee, or other officials of the banks, get no salaries, and no dividends are paid—profits, when there are any, going generally towards the formation of a reserve fund. The tables given in this report must, therefore, not be judged from the standpoint of an ordinary joint-stock bank balance-sheet. The measure of the prosperity of these credit associations is not large profits or handsome dividends, but rather the extent to which the capital of the “bank” has subserved the needs of its members, and proved productive in their hands; and the absence of serious loss. With three exceptions, all the credit associations in Ireland are Raiffeisen “banks,” and consequently I need not do more here than allude to the well-known fact that there have been in Germany and Italy other apostles of co-operative credit in town and country whose fame is only second to that of Raiffeisen himself. Herr Schulze—called Schulze-Delitzsch from his birth-place—organized his first credit association in 1850—a year after the first Raiffeisen bank was established at Flammersfeld. The Schulze “banks” are savings banks as well as credit associations, and their growth has been mainly in Continental towns. Their founder wished to bring credit and the opportunity for thrift to the doors—not of a rural peasantry—but of the artisans and

small shopkeepers of town populations. The success of the Schulze-Delitzsch associations on the Continent has been remarkable. There are, at the present moment, several thousands of these organisations in Germany alone, and they have spread to Austria, Italy, and France. Still another modification of the system of co-operative credit is found in the "Banche Popolari," which Italy owes to the genius and zeal of Commendatore Luigi Luzzatti. Luzzatti started his first People's Bank in Milan in 1865. Avowedly inspired by the idea of Schulze-Delitzsch's associations, Luzzatti considerably modified the German's conception with a view to meeting the special needs of Italy. It is enough, in this place, to mention, in regard to these modifications, Luzzatti's rejection of the principle of unlimited liability. The "banche popolari" were town "Banks"; Italy needed also its rural credit associations. To supply these was the mission of Signor Wollemborg, a Venetian landlord, whose immediate desire was to rescue his tenantry and their neighbours from the thralldom of usurers. In June, 1883, the first Italian rural "bank" was organised. In essentials the "casse rurali" of Italy are Raiffeisen associations. An enormous impetus was given to the spread of the rural "banks" of Italy by the energy and ability of Father Cerutti—the parish priest of Gambarare, in Venetia—who since 1890 has been the promoter of hundreds of these institutions in Venetia alone.

In order to give some idea of the character of these rural credit associations in Ireland, I extract the following comments on their effects from the Sixth Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. The Secretary of the Burren Bank writes:—

"For a time only twenty-six members co-operated; others watched closely, and after a time when they saw the marvellous profits attained by borrowers in short spaces of time, it was then they really took to their minds what profits they could have gained had they embarked on the same ship as their more spirited neighbours, who seemed to be out

viewing each other to see who could boast of the greatest profits to his own purse after paying back the principal. I have known people who, before they became members, were quite indifferent about either themselves or their homes, and 'drank' on every occasion they could; but since they have joined the Bank are now some of the most thrifty and fast-rising people in the place, and will turn a sixpence about a score of times in their fingers before bidding good-bye to it. So you can understand we have set the axe to the roots of the huge trees of drunkenness and unthriftiness."

Another letter, from the Rev. P. Kilkenny, P.P., Claremorris, tells the same story. He writes:—

"I have great pleasure in stating that, in my opinion, the objects of the philanthropic gentlemen who have promoted the establishment of Agricultural Banks in Ireland are fully realised in the case of the small Bank of Murneen. The means at its disposal are no doubt slender, still it is easy to point to cases where the loan received from the Bank has produced twice or even thrice the amount borrowed. Cattle and pigs that would have been sold to the great loss of the borrower were enabled to be retained until their full value was realised.

"Greater even than the material advantages of the Bank are the moral effects resulting from it in the district of Murneen: firstly, in the education the people are receiving in the true use of credit, and again in the gain for the country that can so easily be obtained from mutual co-operation. Heretofore the man who borrowed lost caste in the neighbourhood, was regarded as a ne'er-do-well, and fast hastening to join the class who are a burden on society. Now the people are learning that it is honorable, when necessary, to borrow for the honest purpose of improving one's position and ascending higher the ladder of industrial prosperity. From the success that has attended the working out of this little experiment in such a remote district, one is forced to wish that branches were multiplied in the country, that this influence for good may be more widely extended."

From the Reports of the Secretaries of several Raiffeisen "Banks" I have taken the following typical instances of loans, the purposes to which they were put, and the results, which give an insight into the nature of the transactions negotiated by these small rural credit associations. I have omitted the names and residences of the borrowers—

—— £4 for ten months—bought 4 bonhams; sold them before the loan had expired for £16.

—— £3 purchased 3 bonhams, which died when value about £6. Paid loan punctually and got new one.

—— £3 for ten months; bought 3 bonhams, which he sold in nine months for £15. Paid his loan and got a new one of £2 10s., no more money being available.

— got £3 for ten months; bought two bonhams at 25s., sold them in nine months at £5 10s. Also purchased a calf for £2 12s. 6d., sold it in ten months for £6.

— £3 for ten months; purchased a calf which sold after six months for £5 5s. Paid his loan and invested residue in pigs. Has a new loan.

— £2, ten months—bought pigs, which he sold in nine months for £6 10s.

— £2, ten months—bought pigs. Both pigs and borrower died. His widow paid loan punctually and in full, and got a new advance.

— got £3—bought two sheep and paid his passage to England. The sheep had two lambs, with which he paid loan. He has now five sheep.

— would have had to sell a springer to take him to England, but borrowed £3 and kept his beast. He has a cow and calf now, and paid his loan out of money made in England.

— £3, for six months—bought two young pigs for 30s. and manures and seeds. Pigs sold in October for £5 10s.

— £3, for four months—bought two young pigs and paid his fare to England. Results splendid.

The following statement as to the transactions of a typical "Bank" may be of interest:—

CLARE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL BANK, CO. MAYO.

Amount.	Time.	Purpose.	Length retained.	Profit.*
£ s. d.				£ s. d.
2 0 0	10 Months.	2 Bonhams.	8½ Months.	9 5 0
2 0 0	10 "	2 "	10 "	6 5 0
5 0 0	7 "	3 Calves.	7 "	10 5 0
5 0 0	12 "	2 "	9 "	7 0 0
1 0 0	11 "	2 Bonhams.	11 "	7 15 0
1 0 0	10 "	1 "	10 "	4 0 0
1 10 0	10 "	2 "	10 "	7 2 6
2 0 0	10 "	2 "	10 "	7 0 0
£19 10 0				£58 12 6

The confidential reports of the secretaries of the various Banks (which I have been permitted to read) show clearly that most of the borrowers could profitably employ two and three times as much capital as the funds of the local Bank place, at present, within their reach. It is con-

*The term "Profit," as here used, means the gross return exclusive, of course, of the amount of the loan.

sequently a matter of some moment that the loan capital funds of these associations should be augmented. In this connection I may quote a paragraph from the Sixth Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society :—

“ We have great pleasure in recording the enlightened policy of the Congested Districts Board in aiding these banks, which has been fully justified by the results. The Board has allowed banks in congested districts to borrow loan capital from it to the extent of £3,000. The amount lent to the individual societies varies from £50 to £200, on which they pay interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. About these small deposits as a nucleus other sums gather by degrees, and a sufficient capital will in time be acquired. Much might be done by the Joint Stock Banks if they would recognise the security formed by an association, and the fact that these little societies cannot be regarded as rivals, but as feeders, enabling the large banks to utilize their capital in promoting enterprise in a class hitherto excluded from their help.”

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction also have decided to allocate certain sums to the purposes of the organization and capitalization of Raiffeisen credit associations in non-congested areas, so that the difficulty of insufficient capital will probably be a transitory one. It is clear, however, that the time will come when, with the extension of these small local banks working within a very narrow area, the need of some sort of central credit organisation to serve both as a distributor, on reasonable terms, of capital to the local credit societies and as a kind of clearing house for these societies *inter se*, will become a pressing one. This has been the case in continental countries, and the experience will probably be repeated here. Of course outside the sphere of operation of these Raiffeisen credit associations—which deal only, and by their nature can only deal, with a small though, in Ireland, a very important part of the whole field of agricultural credit—there is room and opportunity for organising (again on continental models) agricultural credit more thoroughly, with a view to bringing within the reach of all those engaged in the greatest industry of this country, credit facilities on terms not more onerous (and this involves the question of the *duration* of the

loan, no less than of the interest on it) than those on which a solvent manufacturer or merchant can now secure capital to develop his business.

“As the Societies grow they will undoubtedly force on the Joint Stock Banks the reconsideration of their whole method of dealing with Agricultural borrowers and with the Societies. It is a reproach to these great Corporations, with all their advantages, that small groups of farmers can manage the problem of financing their business more economically themselves, and on infinitely better terms as to convenience and method of repayment, than if they applied to the larger Banks. And this fact, which is true so far as the individual farmers, who are members of Agricultural Banks, are concerned, has suggested to the Dairy and Agricultural Societies and the movement at large that its financial business could be transacted to better advantage than it is at present through a central co-operative Bank, similar to those in Germany. The Societies are often subjected to all kinds of petty obstructions by local managers of Joint Stock Banks, who have not any objections which they can avow to the operations of the Societies, but are solicitous to conciliate the opposition of traders to the movement. Sometimes they have refused to open accounts, sometimes an impossibly high rate of interest on advances has been asked, and this in a movement where, since its inception, no Society has ever failed to meet its obligations to a Joint Stock Bank. A republic is said to be a dangerous next door neighbour to an absolute monarchy, and a knowledge of the abundant facilities for cheap credit, which co-operative banking in Germany has placed at the disposal of farmers, will be the means of creating a desire on the part of Irish farmers for a more democratic organisation here of the institutions of finance with which they deal. The German farmers can obtain from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on any money they do not require for use, even for short periods, and they can borrow at from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for short periods up to two or three years. In Ireland 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is the usual interest allowed on deposits, while the interest on loans varies from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., according to the amount of the loan. The principal features of the present system of credit to individual agriculturists which require amendment in Ireland are:—

- (a.) The high rate of interest for small loans. Many of the holdings in Ireland are under five acres. The tenants of these small farms have the greatest need of cheap capital, and it is this class who find the greatest difficulty in borrowing the small sums they require. A loan of £5 on a three or four months bill, is not often obtainable from a Joint Stock Bank at a less rate than 10 per cent. per annum.
- (b) The short term of loans. Farmers cannot, as a rule, make their profit out of their loans during the three or four months which are the usual period for such bills, and therefore they are forced to renewals, with the consequent expenses of bringing in sureties, which are very heavy, and amount usually to more than the interest on the loan.
- (c) The want of flexibility in method of repayment. Often a farmer would find it convenient to repay loan by monthly instalments, and could therefore lessen the amount due for interest on money in his possession not required. The Joint Stock Banks do not meet the farmers in this way.

- (d) Little or no effort is made to promote thrift by paying a fair interest on deposits. The difference between the interest paid and the interest received is too great. Compare the margin on which German Banks find it possible to work.

The foregoing aspects of the working of the Irish Joint Stock Banks are the chief ones which require consideration and amendment, so far as their operations with individuals are concerned. Of course, it is these very disabilities which make possible the establishment of Agricultural Banks, and it is better that the members of Credit Societies should grapple with these difficulties, and educate themselves in the process than that the Joint Stock Banks should attempt what, indeed, is not possible—to give equal facilities in town and country districts. Here, really, there should be no competition, as the Credit Societies and the Joint Stock Banks should supplement each other, and their spheres of operation very rarely overlap. But it is quite different when we consider the relations of the Joint Stock Banks to the movement as a whole, which are very unsatisfactory, and need amendment in the directions indicated below:—

- (a) There is no uniform policy which is adopted by the Joint Stock Banks with regard to the movement, not even in local branches of the same Banks, the interest on advances varying from 4 to 6 per cent. where the security is equal. In some branches the greatest friendliness and desire to aid the Societies are shown. In other districts, where local traders have opposed the movement, the contrary is seen, and Societies are seriously hampered. Local traders would be unable to exert this influence by the threat of withdrawing their accounts if the Joint Stock Banks would agree upon a common policy.

- (b) The form of security required needs amendment. The Banks here will not, as in Denmark, take the property of the Society, its premises or plant as part of the security for advances, nor will they accept the uncalled share capital. The joint and several guarantee of the Committee, which is the usual security accepted at present, has sometimes the effect of deterring the wealthier members from joining, as in case of loss they would be the first mark. A form of limited guarantee, in which each member would be surety for a certain amount, together with the collateral security of premises, plant, and uncalled share capital, would be much less objectionable, and quite as secure. There should be some recognition of the principle of co-operation in business; at present co-operation, which is the real strength of the society, is ignored, and the Banks really transact business with one or two picked members.

- (c) The interest charged on loans and overdrafts is in many instances too high, considering the nature of the security which the Joint Stock Banks ask and receive. A charge of 5 or 6 per cent. on large loans in these days of small profits on capital is altogether too high, and is a serious tax on Societies at the start. A uniform rate of 4 per cent. on loans to Societies would be only reasonable, and as this rate prevails in some districts it is difficult to understand why it is not general throughout the whole of Ireland.

“We think the Directors of Joint Stock Banks have hardly realised that the revolution which is taking place in the method of conducting agricultural business in Ireland has necessitated a

change in the whole system of agricultural credit. It is quite possible that in another five or six years by far the greater bulk of agricultural business will be transacted by Societies and not by individuals. There will be a lessening of small transactions and small accounts. The security offered will be better, and, as a consequence, credit transactions can be conducted more economically. It rests with the Joint Stock Banks whether they will adapt themselves to the new conditions, or whether, by continuance in their present variable policy, they will make inevitable the creation of a central co-operative Bank on the German model. One thing is certain, that wherever an economic benefit is obtainable by any form of co-operation, the realisation of this benefit is only a matter of time."

It will be noticed that practically all the capital got on loans is employed, in the cases above quoted, for stocking the land. Most of the borrowers are small farmers on whose holdings—averaging from 10 to 30 acres—there is generally a disproportionally large percentage of more or less rough pasture. The credit facilities offered by the local banks enable them to buy young stock for this grazing, or an almost equally important boon, to hold over any stock they may have until such time as prices turn in their favour. The great "profit" that is the usual outcome of the use of this "lucky money"—ranging, it is stated on good authority, from 25 per cent. to 150 per cent.—arises, of course, not from the use of the money alone, but from its employment on land and with labour which, before the addition of such capital, were, to all intents and purposes, valueless. In fact the value and the need of capital in the case of these poor landholders (on such terms of interest and for such a period as they can afford to borrow it) are emphasised by the quite abnormal returns ("profits") which in a very large number of cases are gratefully recorded.

Some of the loans, it will have been observed, are sought for by migratory labourers, and repaid out of monies earned in England or Scotland. It is, perhaps, worth pointing out that though the "migrants" go annually to Great Britain in search of work, many of their own farms would profitably respond, were capital available, to a very considerable amount of intelligently

applied labour. The reason for this anomaly seems to be that, (as I took occasion to point out in my Report on Migratory Labourers for 1900), there is no distinct class of agricultural labourers in these districts, and hired labour is consequently very difficult to obtain even were the capital at hand to pay for it, while, at the same time, the labour of an occupier without help from his family would not generally suffice to work his holding profitably on a system of even moderately intensive culture, not to speak of his inability to wait over a season for the reward of his industry. The lack of capital, which is the chief want, turns the balance of advantage in favour of migration. A case in point will illustrate what I mean: "A. B., in the district of Burren (Co. Mayo), has a holding of eight acres of tillage land and a large run of mountain grazing, but is compelled to go to England every year to earn money to meet his calls. He would, according to his own statement, be better off if he could stay at home and work his farm, but he has not sufficient capital to keep going at home for a twelvemonth. He, however, has a large family of small children which, although an encumbrance now, will, he believes, when the boys are able to handle a spade, be the means of making him an independent man. Thus men, even with good holdings, are compelled to go to England year after year because their unaided toil is not sufficient to work their farms." (Report (unpublished) of Mr. Paul Grogan, Bank Organiser, I.A.O.S.).

Another small tenant (a woman) whom Mr. Grogan interviewed in Burren said that "if money were easily got the men would stay at home, which she maintained, would be far more profitable than going to England, where they learn bad habits." "In connection with the labour problem in Burren," the same gentleman writes: "I have been endeavouring to introduce the use of small, wheeled, one-horse ploughs, light enough for a man to carry on his back, and not too deep for the shallow soil.

There is not a single plough in Burren." The want of capital, in the form of money or of such machinery and other equipment as the rural economy of small holdings of poor land would justify, is, it is obvious, a grievous want in the districts served by these Raiffeisen credit associations, and consequently their increase and success must be regarded as a most hopeful and helpful means in the uplifting of backward agricultural communities.

The following Tables show that a large percentage of the rural banks are in Congested Districts. There are in Mayo as many as 27 of these co-operative credit associations, in Donegal 16, in Galway 14, in Clare 7, in Cork 5, in Kerry, Sligo, and Wexford 4 each, 3 each in Cavan and Waterford, 2 each in Down, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Roscommon, and Tyrone, and 1 in each of the Counties Armagh, Leitrim, Londonderry and Tipperary. It will be noticed that 3 of the 4 "banks" registered in the County Wexford do not admit the principle of unlimited liability which is characteristic of the true Raiffeisen "bank."

The following statement shows the growth of co-operative credit associations in Ireland since 1895.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS IN IRELAND, 1895-1901.

	1895, 31st Mar.	1896, 31st Mar.	1897, 31st Mar.	1898, 31st Mar.	1899, 31st Mar.	1900, 31st Dec.	1901, 31st Dec.
No. of Associations,	1	2	3	15	48	75	101

The membership has grown from less than 50 in 1895 to 4,265 on December 31st, 1901. In a series of transactions, involving over £26,000, these societies have made losses of a trifling sum of about £4.* A very good record for punctuality in repayment of loans has been established. When it is remembered that there are no paid officials in these credit associations, and that all the services of management and control are cheerfully given without reward, the educational value of such organisations cannot be disputed.

* These "losses," it is worth pointing out, arose, not from any defaults in payments on the part of borrowers, but from certain banks not being able to put into circulation all the capital they possessed.

[TABLE VII.]

TABLE VII.—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFIT and

No.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	Membership.	Loan Capital.			Deposits Repaid.			Interest on Loans.			Interest on Deposits.			Loans Granted.			Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Doneraile, Co. Cork, . . .	71	210	0	0	—	—	13	5	1	7	12	0	349	0	0	£	s.	d.	
2	Kyle, Queen's Co., . . .	33	67	0	0	—	—	4	5	10	0	19	0	57	7	0	0	1	0	
3	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, . . .	131	227	0	0	50	0	0	10	9	3	7	18	0	395	13	0	1	6	0
4	Ballindaggin, Co. Wexford.	32	35	19	0	—	—	0	18	1	0	9	10	44	0	0	0	2	0	
5	Blackwater, Co. Wexford,	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	Castledockrell, Co. Wexford.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	Burrisearra, Co. Mayo, . . .	30	50	12	2	—	—	0	16	8	0	12	2	50	0	0	0	15	0	
8	Kilmore-Erris, Co. Mayo,	71	80	0	0	—	—	0	10	11	0	6	2	79	0	0	0	17	0	
9	Enniscoe, Co. Mayo, . . .	244	540	0	0	7	0	0	24	17	7	14	6	4	965	0	0	—	—	
10	Addergoole, Co. Mayo, . . .	103	221	0	0	—	—	3	4	5	2	2	8	221	0	0	1	1	2	
11	Carra, Co. Galway, . . .	*10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Rossmuck, Co. Galway, . . .	23	62	0	0	—	—	0	12	9	0	11	4	62	0	0	0	9	6	
13	Spiddal, Co. Galway, . . .	82	112	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	8	0	19	10	158	10	0	1	14	11
14	Attymass, Co. Mayo, . . .	65	50	0	0	—	—	2	6	2	0	7	5	86	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	Kilcommon, Co. Mayo, . . .	51	50	0	0	—	—	0	9	4	0	10	3	39	0	0	0	1	1	2
16	Killybegs, Co. Donegal,	22	75	0	0	15	0	0	1	15	10	1	4	2	93	0	0	0	5	6
17	Inver, Co. Donegal,	65	98	0	0	—	—	1	8	11	0	19	4	97	0	0	0	19	6	
18	Kilmaorennan, Co. Donegal.	34	125	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	Cloonkeen, Co. Galway, . . .	32	50	0	0	—	—	0	18	1	0	12	0	49	10	0	0	12	0	
20	Mount Bellew, Co. Galway.	43	73	4	4	20	0	0	2	5	0	1	14	10	135	10	0	1	7	0
21	Menlough, Co. Galway, . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Glenswilly, Co. Donegal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Arran Isles, Co. Galway,	77	126	5	1	—	—	1	6	10	0	17	11	98	5	0	1	2	0	
24	Cross, Co. Clare, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	Carrigaholt, Co. Clare, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	Killimer, Co. Clare, . . .	19	30	5	0	—	—	0	2	1	0	2	0	21	0	0	0	5	0	
27	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.	45	45	0	0	—	—	1	3	5	0	17	3	73	0	0	1	1	0	
28	Moycullen, Co. Galway, . . .	46	131	0	0	—	—	1	0	7	0	19	4	127	0	0	0	12	0	
29	Olanabogan, Co. Tyrone.	36	44	9	4	—	—	0	2	4	—	—	—	43	0	0	0	16	6	
30	Balla and Balcarra, Co. Mayo.	58	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Killasser, Co. Mayo, . . .	17	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Geesala, Co. Mayo, . . .	109	103	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry,	105	300	0	0	—	—	1	0	2	0	13	0	63	0	0	—	—	—	
34	Bohola, Co. Mayo, . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	Lettra, Co. Mayo, . . .	38	69	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	Abboyleix, Queen's Co., . . .	62	265	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	Ballyhane, Co. Mayo, . . .	40	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	Killeshandra, Co. Cavan,	11	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	Clare Island, Co. Mayo, . . .	46	100	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40	Termon, Co. Donogul, . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41	Newcastle, Co. Galway	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42	Glan, Co. Galway, . . .	*50	100	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43	Burton Port, Co. Donegal,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44	Minna, Co. Galway, . . .	27	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	Kilglass, Co. Sligo, . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
46	Annaghdown, Co. Galway.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
47	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo,	28	100	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48	Burren, Co. Mayo, . . .	27	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS, . . .		2,085	3,820	14	11	93	0	0	75	1	0	44	14	10	3,306	15	0	17	11	9

* Membership

Loss, &c., of CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS in IRELAND for the YEAR 1898.

Sundry Expenses	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit for Year.	Observations.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
2 10 8	276 17 3	—	3 15 11	—	Doneraile, Co. Cork.	1
—	51 15 0	—	3 7 10	—	Kyle, Queen's Co.	2
—	236 15 0	—	3 17 3	—	Belmullet, Co. Mayo.	3
1 19 6	11 0 0	1 9 3	—	Limited liability,	Ballindaggan, Co. Wexford.	4
—	—	—	—	ditto (no returns),	Blackwater, Co. Wexford.	5
—	—	—	—	ditto. ditto.	Castledockrell, Co. Wexford.	6
0 5 11	—	—	0 13 7	—	Burriscarra, Co. Mayo.	7
—	—	—	2 1 9	—	Kilmore-Erris, Co. Mayo.	8
—	448 0 0	—	10 11 3	—	Enniscoe, Co. Mayo.	9
0 2 0	—	—	2 0 11	—	Addergoole, Co. Mayo.	10
—	—	—	—	Not yet working (no returns).	Carna, Co. Galway.	11
—	—	—	0 10 11	—	Rossmuck, Co. Galway.	12
0 4 3	60 10 0	—	2 12 6	—	Spiddal, Co. Galway.	13
—	45 0 0	—	2 16 9	Audit on March 31st.	Attymass, Co. Mayo.	14
—	2 0 0	—	0 10 3	—	Kilcommon, Co. Mayo.	15
0 8 4	30 0 0	—	0 16 3	—	Killybegs, Co. Donegal.	16
—	—	—	1 9 1	—	Inver, Co. Donegal.	17
—	—	—	—	Not working in 1898.	Kilmacrennan, Co. Donegal.	18
0 0 6	6 13 5	—	0 17 7	—	Cloonkeen, Co. Galway.	19
—	60 2 1	—	1 17 2	—	Mount Bellew, Co. Galway.	20
—	—	—	—	Not working in 1898.	Menlough, Co. Galway.	21
—	—	—	—	Not yet working (no returns).	Glenswilly Co. Donegal.	22
—	—	—	1 10 11	—	Arran Isles, Co. Galway.	23
—	—	—	—	Not working in 1898 (no returns).	Cross, Co. Clare.	24
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Carrigaholt, Co. Clare.	25
0 0 6	—	—	0 4 7	—	Killimer, Co. Clare.	26
1 4 9	17 19 6	—	0 12 5	—	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.	27
0 1 9	86 10 0	—	0 11 6	—	Moycullen, Co. Galway.	28
0 16 4	—	—	0 2 6	—	Clanabogan, Co. Tyrone.	29
—	—	—	—	Began working in 1899.	Balla and Balcarra, Co. Mayo.	30
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Killasser, Co. Mayo.	31
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Geesala, Co. Mayo.	32
—	—	—	0 7 2	—	Abbeystorney, Co. Kerry.	33
—	—	—	—	Began working in 1899.	Bohola, Co. Mayo.	34
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Letra, Co. Mayo.	35
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.	36
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Ballyhane, Co. Mayo.	37
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	38
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Clare Island, Co. Mayo.	39
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Termon, Co. Donegal.	40
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Newcastle, Co. Galway.	41
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Glan, Co. Galway.	42
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Burton Port, Co. Donegal.	43
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Minna, Co. Galway.	44
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Kilglass, Co. Sligo.	45
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Annaghdown, Co. Galway.	46
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo.	47
—	—	—	—	ditto.	Burren, Co. Mayo.	48
7 14 6	1,333 7 3	1 9 3	41 8 1	TOTALS.		

estimated.

TABLE VIII.—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFIT

No.	Name of Society and County.	Membership.	Loan Capital.		Deposits Repaid.		Interest on Loans.		Interest on Deposits.		Loans Granted.		Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees, &c.							
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1	Doneraile, Co. Cork, ...	71	216	9	10	—	—	14	14	11	8	11	6	241	0	0	0	5	6	
2	Kyle, Queen's Co., ...	33	66	0	0	—	—	4	4	2	2	7	8	66	7	0	—	—	—	
3	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, ...	131	197	0	0	55	0	0	14	14	4	10	17	3	271	0	0	1	16	0
4	Ballindaggin, Co. Wexford.	32	13	1	6	—	—	—	1	16	4	—	—	56	0	0	—	—	—	
5	Blackwater, Co. Wexford.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	Castledockrell, Co. Wexford.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	Burriscarra, Co. Mayo.	30	50	0	0	—	—	2	17	0	1	5	0	49	10	0	0	0	6	
8	Kilmore Erris, Co. Mayo.	91	80	0	0	—	—	1	16	3	1	16	5	32	0	0	1	14	0	
9	Enniscoe, Co. Mayo, ...	244	569	0	0	3	0	0	26	3	3	15	6	8	481	0	0	—	—	
10	Addergoole, Co. Mayo,	103	295	0	0	—	—	—	12	4	9	10	10	1	307	0	0	0	13	4
11	Carna, Co. Galway, ...	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Rossmuck, Co. Galway,	23	112	0	0	—	—	—	3	6	1	1	18	2	93	0	0	0	11	6
13	Spiddal, Co. Galway, ...	82	112	0	0	—	—	—	5	6	3	2	7	0	147	10	0	0	7	6
14	Attymass, Co. Mayo, ...	65	50	0	0	—	—	—	3	3	7	1	5	0	104	10	0	0	12	0
15	Kilcommon, Co. Mayo,	51	111	7	0	—	—	—	3	13	2	2	1	11	113	10	0	0	18	6
16	Killybegs, Co. Donegal,	22	150	0	0	—	—	—	5	8	4	4	6	9	145	0	0	0	6	6
17	Inver, Co. Donegal, ...	65	177	0	0	1	0	0	3	17	9	1	4	0	170	0	0	0	18	0
18	Kilmacrennan, Co. Donegal.	34	125	0	0	—	—	—	4	8	5	3	10	11	175	10	0	1	16	0
19	Cloonkeen, Co. Galway,	32	50	0	0	50	0	0	1	9	11	0	12	5	11	0	0	0	1	6
20	Mount Bellew, Co. Galway.	45	69	15	3	—	—	—	3	15	6	2	15	6	97	0	0	0	1	6
21	Menlough, Co. Galway,	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Glenswilly, Co. Donogal,	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Arran Isles, Co. Galway,	77	141	5	1	—	—	—	6	13	0	4	1	0	199	15	0	0	14	6
24	Cross, Co. Clare, ...	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Carrigaholt, Co. Clare,	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Killimer, Co. Clare, ...	19	34	10	0	1	10	0	1	18	9	1	9	3	44	12	0	0	7	0
27	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.	45	50	0	0	5	0	0	2	7	6	1	17	3	139	0	0	2	2	0
28	Moycullen, Co. Galway,	47	200	0	0	31	0	0	9	7	3	7	13	0	410	10	0	0	12	6
29	Clonabogan, Co. Tyrone,	36	131	7	11	—	—	—	6	5	8	3	17	10	185	0	0	0	5	4
30	Balla and Balcarrá, Co. Mayo.	58	50	0	0	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	8	6	78	10	0	1	5	6
31	Killassor, Co. Mayo, ...	17	50	0	0	—	—	—	1	11	11	1	4	4	61	0	0	0	4	6
32	Geasala, Co. Mayo, .	109	102	18	0	50	0	0	3	3	4	2	3	10	216	0	0	3	1	0

and Loss, &c. of CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS in IRELAND for the year 1899.

Sundry Ex-penses.	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit previous years.	Net Profit for Year.	Observations.	Name of Society and County.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1 6 0	247 4 5	—	3 15 11	5 2 4	—	Doneraile, Co. Cork, ...	1
—	62 17 0	—	3 7 10	1 16 6	—	Kyle, Queen's Co., ...	2
1 1 7	301 10 0	—	3 17 3	4 11 6½	—	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, ...	3
0 3 0	81 0 0	—	—	1 13 4	—	Ballindaggin, Co. Wexford.	4
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Blackwater, Co. Wexford.	5
—	—	—	—	—	do. ...	Castledockrell, Co. Wexford.	6
—	48 0 0	—	0 13 7	1 12 6	—	Burrisearra, Co. Mayo,	7
0 10 0	72 17 0	—	2 1 9	1 3 10	—	Kilmore Erris, Co. Mayo.	8
1 17 0	440 0 0	—	10 11 3	8 19 7	—	Enniscoc, Co. Mayo, ...	9
0 5 7	229 0 0	—	2 0 11	2 2 5	—	Addergoola, Co. Mayo,	10
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Carna, Co. Galway, ...	11
0 10 0	62 0 0	—	0 10 11	1 9 5	—	Rossmuck, Co. Galway,	12
0 13 6	118 0 0	—	2 12 6	2 13 3	—	Spiddal, Co. Galway, ...	13
—	105 0 0	—	1 18 8	2 10 7	—	Attymass, Co. Mayo, ...	14
0 2 6	93 10 0	—	0 10 3	2 7 3	—	Kilcommon, Co. Mayo,	15
0 9 9	107 0 0	—	0 16 3	0 18 4	—	Killybegs, Co. Donegal,	16
1 14 8	119 0 0	—	1 9 1	2 3 11	—	Inver, Co. Donegal, ...	17
0 1 6	90 10 0	—	—	2 12 0	—	Kilmaennan, Co. Donegal.	18
0 9 5	53 11 7	—	0 17 7	0 9 5	—	Oloonkeen, Co. Galway,	19
0 4 2	97 17 6	—	1 17 2	0 17 4	—	Mount Bellew, Co. Galway.	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	Menlough, Co. Galway,	21
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Glenswilly, Co. Donegal,	22
—	152 15 0	—	1 10 11	3 6 6	—	Arran Isles, Co. Galway,	23
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Cross, Co. Clare, ...	24
—	—	—	—	—	do., ...	Carrigaholt, Co. Clare,	25
0 5 2	31 2 0	—	0 4 7	0 11 4	—	Killimer, Co. Clare, ...	26
1 9 10	95 13 3	—	0 12 5	1 2 4	—	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.	27
0 3 6	349 0 0	—	0 11 6	2 3 2	—	Moycullen, Co. Galway,	28
1 14 5	100 0 0	—	0 2 6	0 19 2	—	Clonabogan, Co. Tyrone,	29
—	38 10 0	—	—	1 19 5	—	Balla and Balcarr, Co. Mayo.	30
0 6 7	42 0 0	—	—	0 5 6	—	Killaseer, Co. Mayo, ...	31
—	113 0 0	—	—	4 0 6	—	Geesala, Co. Mayo, ...	32

TABLE VIII.—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFIT

No.	Name of Society and County.	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.	Loans Granted.	Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees, &c.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33	Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry,	105	213 7 11	—	13 3 7	9 17 8	342 0 0	2 19 0
34	Bohola, Co. Mayo, ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Lettra, Co. Mayo, ...	38	69 0 0	—	2 0 6	1 8 11	73 0 0	0 19 0
36	Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.,	62	309 8 0	100 0 0	9 3 7	5 19 4	232 10 0	2 19 6
37	Ballyhane, Co. Mayo, ...	40	50 0 0	—	2 0 5	1 4 7	46 0 0	1 0 0
38	Killeshandra, Co. Cavan,	11	64 11 8	10 11 3	2 11 4	1 12 11	104 0 0	0 15 0
39	Clare Island, Co. Mayo,	46	100 0 0	—	2 9 10	1 16 6	74 0 0	2 7 0
40	Termon, Co. Donegal, ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Newcastle, Co. Galway,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	Glan, Co. Galway, ...	50	100 0 0	50 0 0	1 15 8	0 15 9	49 0 0	0 9 6
43	Burton Port, Co. Donegal.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Minna, Co. Galway, ...	27	50 0 0	—	1 6 1	0 18 0	101 0 0	0 14 6
45	Kilglass, Co. Sligo. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	Annaghdown, Co. Galway.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo,	37	100 0 0	—	1 2 9	1 5 7	65 16 0	0 15 6
48	Burren, Co. Mayo, ...	29	50 0 0	—	1 18 4	0 17 5	53 15 9	0 13 6
49	Carraive, Co. Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	Rathkenny, Co. Cavan,	18	30 10 0	—	0 5 9	—	33 5 0	0 9 6
51	Clonbur, Co. Galway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	Boyle, Co. Roscommon,	30	10 0 0	—	0 0 2	0 2 0	5 0 0	1 2 6
53	Cloughaneely, Co. Donegal.	19	50 10 0	—	0 6 11	0 7 6	50 10 0	0 9 6
54	Clondahorkey, Co. Donegal.	54	35 0 0	—	0 9 2	0 6 5	30 0 0	1 7 0
55	Newry, District No. 1, Co. Down.	145	237 0 0	—	1 4 7	1 9 6	237 0 0	4 0 0
56	Killea, Co. Waterford,	18	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
57	Glen of Aherlow, Co. Tipperary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Moore, Co. Roscommon,	24	40 0 0	—	0 2 4	0 6 8	28 0 0	0 6 6
59	Whitcross, Co. Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	Oranmore, Co. Galway,	41	150 0 0	—	—	—	130 0 0	0 19 6
61	Ring, Co. Waterford, ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS, ...		2,461	4,898 2 2	357 1 3	186 10 10½	123 0 0	5,550 0 0	41 1 10

and Loss, &c., of CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS in IRELAND for the year 1899.

Sundry Ex-pensos.	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit previous Years.	Net Profit for Year.	Observations.	Name of Society and County.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1 5 3	136 16 0	—	0 7 2	4 19 8	—	Abbeystorney, Co. Kerry	33
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Bohola, Co. Mayo, ...	34
—	63 0 0	—	—	1 10 7	—	Lettra, Co. Mayo, ...	35
4 17 3	126 15 0	—	—	1 6 6	—	Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.,	36
0 4 0	—	—	—	1 11 10	—	Ballyhane, Co. Mayo, ...	37
0 12 10	42 0 0	—	—	1 0 7	—	Killeshandra, Co. Cavan,	38
—	24 0 0	—	—	3 0 4	—	Clare Island, Co. Mayo,	39
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Termon, Co. Donegal, ...	40
—	—	—	—	—	do. —	Newcastle, Co. Galway,	41
0 7 0	13 0 0	—	—	1 2 5	—	Glan, Co. Galway, ...	42
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Burton Port, Co. Donegal,	43
0 1 8	50 0 0	—	—	1 0 10	—	Minna, Co. Galway, ...	44
—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance, ...	Kilglass, Co. Sligo, ...	45
—	—	—	—	—	do. ...	Annaghdown, Co. Galway,	46
0 1 9	—	—	—	0 10 11	—	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo,	47
0 18 5	4 5 0	—	—	0 15 11	—	Burren, Co. Mayo, ...	48
—	—	—	—	—	Not began work, -1899.	Carraive, Co. Galway,	49
0 3 1	2 10 0	—	—	0 12 2	—	Rathkenny, Co. Cavan,	50
—	—	—	—	—	Not began work, 1899.	Clonbur, Co. Galway,	51
0 1 0	—	—	—	0 19 8	—	Boyle, Co. Roscommon,	52
0 2 0	—	—	—	0 6 11	—	Cloughaneely, Co. Donegal,	53
0 4 2	—	—	—	1 5 7	—	Clondaborkey, Co. Donegal,	54
0 11 1	—	—	—	3 4 0	From 16th Nov. to 31st Dec.	Newry District, No. 1, Co. Down.	55
—	—	—	—	—	Began work this year.	Killea, Co. Waterford,	56
—	—	—	—	—	do. ...	Glen of Aberlow, Co. Tipperary.	57
0 0 6	—	—	—	0 1 8	—	Moore, Co. Roscommon,	58
—	—	—	—	—	Began work this year	Whitcross, Co. Armagh,	59
0 1 2	—	—	—	0 18 4	—	Oranmore, Co. Galway,	60
—	—	—	—	—	Began work this year.	Ring, Co. Waterford, ...	61
22 19 4	3,713 3 9	—	*40 10 0	79 19 3½	TOTALS.		

* The profit to end of 1898 is shown in Table VII, as £41 8s. 1d., the difference being accounted for by 18s. 1d., extra profit being shown for No. 14, Attymass, whose figures were then taken up to 31st March, 1899.

TABLE IX.—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFIT and

No.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.	Loans Granted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Doneraile, Co. Cork. ...	71	—	—	—	—	—
2	Kyle, Queen's County, ...	33	66 0 0	—	4 12 1	1 17 4	66 10 0
3	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, ...	144	247 0 0	50 0 0	15 4 11½	8 11 11	268 10 0
4	Ballindaggan, Co. Wexford,	32	—	—	—	—	—
5	*Blackwater, Co. Wexford, ...	28	—	—	—	—	—
6	*Castledockroll, Co. Wexford,	11	—	—	—	—	—
7	Burriscarra, Co. Mayo, ...	45	100 0 0	—	3 3 6	2 6 1	60 0 0
8	Kilmore-Erris, Co. Mayo, ...	91	100 8 9½	—	5 6 7½	1 1 7	72 14 0
9	Enniscoe, Co. Mayo, ...	244	540 0 0	173 0 0	29 2 0	16 5 2	595 0 0
10	Addergoole, Co Mayo, ...	76	304 0 0	—	17 1 1	11 3 3	298 0 0
11	Rossmuck, Co. Galway, ...	54	131 6 7	—	5 2 0½	2 0 5	129 0 0
12	Spiddall, Co. Galway, ...	89	162 0 0	—	8 10 9	3 12 1	187 0 0
13	Attymas, Co. Mayo, ...	29	104 0 0	—	3 1 2	1 11 2	103 10 0
14	Kilcommon, Co. Mayo, ...	51	125 18 10	5 6 0	7 1 5	2 15 10	256 0 0
15	Killybegs, Co. Donegal, ...	35	185 0 0	—	9 1 5½	6 7 9	207 0 0
16	Inver, Co. Donegal, ...	85	159 0 0	35 0 0	9 1 0½	4 11 10	141 0 0
17	Kilmacrennan, Co. Donegal,	34	85 0 0	40 0 0	5 9 7	2 0 6	148 0 0
18	*Cloonkeen, Co. Galway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Mount Bellew, Co. Galway,	45	35 0 0	—	3 18 6	2 15 7	75 0 0
20	*Menlough, Co. Galway, ...	14	—	—	—	—	—
21	*Glenswilly, Co. Donegal, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Arran Isles, Co. Galway, ...	77	237 5 1	36 0 0	10 11 10	6 1 3	317 0 0
23	Cross, Co. Clare, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
24	Carrigaholt, Co. Clare, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
25	Killimer, Co. Clare, ...	24	30 0 0	14 10 0	2 4 0	1 14 10	31 0 0
26	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford,...	45	62 6 3	0 13 9	4 16 2	3 10 11	164 10 0
27	Moycullen, Co. Galway, ...	60	250 0 0	200 0 0	12 14 5	8 6 8	590 10 0
28	Glanabogan, Co. Tyrone, ...	47	175 16 3	—	9 6 9½	6 4 9	236 0 0
29	Balla & Balcarra, Co. Mayo,	58	50 0 0	—	2 14 8	1 5 0	52 14 3
30	Killasser, Co. Mayo, ...	19	50 0 0	—	2 1 3	1 5 0	61 0 0
31	Geesala, Co. Mayo, ...	103	102 18 0	60 0 0	6 10 3	3 7 4	205 0 0
32	Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry, ...	105	296 2 11	187 9 0	12 19 8	9 15 0	262 0 0
33	*Bohola, Co. Mayo, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
34	Lettra, Co. Mayo, ...	49	55 0 0	14 0 0	1 15 10	1 4 11½	76 0 0
35	Abbeyleix, Queen's Co., ...	97	—	315 7 4	9 16 6½	6 15 8	116 0 0
36	Ballyhane, Co. Mayo, ...	46	63 10 0	50 0 0	2 13 4	1 16 2	62 0 0
37	Killeshandra, Co. Cavan, ...	40	158 1 1	6 5 0	7 11 11	4 16 11	230 0 6
38	Clare Island, Co. Mayo, ...	104	100 0 0	—	3 19 6	2 10 0	88 6 0
39	*Termon, Co. Donegal, ..	7	—	—	—	—	—

* No returns.

Loss, &c., of CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS in IRELAND for the Year 1900.

Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees.	Sundry Expenses.	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit, previous Years.	Net Profit, 1900.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	0 5 0	59 0 0	—	10 7 6	2 9 9	Doneraile, Co. Cork, ...	1
0 18 6	0 2 11	277 10 0	—	6 7 4½	7 8 7½	Kyle, Queen's County, ...	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, ...	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballindaggan, Co. Wexford, ...	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Blackwater, Co. Wexford, ...	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Castledockrell, Co. Wexford, ...	6
—	—	51 10 0	—	2 6 1	0 17 5	Burriscarra, Co. Mayo, ...	7
1 2 0	0 2 6	79 0 0	—	4 11 2½	5 4 8½	Killmore-Erris, Co. Mayo, ...	8
—	1 11 5	599 0 0	—	19 10 10	11 5 5	Ennisceoe, Co. Mayo, ...	9
0 3 6	0 9 3½	300 0 0	—	4 3 4	5 12 0½	Addergoole, Co. Mayo, ...	10
0 8 0	0 10 2	98 15 0	—	2 0 4	2 19 5½	Rossmuck, Co. Galway, ...	11
0 7 5	0 13 8	156 0 0	—	5 5 8½	4 12 5	Spiddall, Co. Galway, ...	12
0 2 6	—	80 0 0	—	4 9 3	1 12 6	Atihyas, Co. Mayo, ...	13
0 19 0	0 12 6	223 10 0	—	2 17 6	4 12 1	Kilcommon, Co. Mayo, ...	14
0 5 6	0 4 4½	176 0 0	—	1 14 7	2 14 10	Killybegs, Co. Donegal, ...	15
0 5 0	0 10 6½	152 10 0	—	3 13 0	4 3 8	Inver, Co. Donegal, ...	16
0 12 0	0 11 6	145 2 0	—	2 12 0	3 9 7	Kilmacrennan, Co. Donegal, ...	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cloonkeen, Co. Galway, ...	18
0 0 6	0 5 0	105 15 0	—	2 14 6	0 18 5	Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, ...	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Menlough, Co. Galway, ...	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Glenswilly, Co. Donegal, ...	21
0 9 0	0 5 2	234 10 0	—	4 17 5	4 14 5	Arran Isles, Co. Galway, ...	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cross, Co. Clare, ...	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	Carrigaholt, Co. Clare, ...	24
0 0 7	0 7 7	36 7 0	—	0 15 11½	0 2 2	Killimer, Co. Clare, ...	25
1 4 0	0 14 5	145 19 6	—	1 2 4½	1 4 10½	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, ...	26
0 5 0	0 8 4	546 10 0	—	2 14 8½	4 4 5	Moycullen, Co. Galway, ...	27
0 4 6	1 10 6	191 0 0	—	1 1 8½	1 16 0½	Glanabogan, Co. Tyrone, ...	28
0 7 0	0 5 0	54 13 2	—	1 19 5	1 11 8	Balla. & Belcarra, Co. Mayo, ...	29
0 5 0	0 12 10	50 0 0	—	0 5 6	0 8 5	Killasser, Co. Mayo, ...	30
1 15 3	0 5 0	259 0 0	—	4 0 6	4 13 2	Geesala, Co. Mayo, ...	31
—	—	190 1 0	—	4 19 8	3 4 8	Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry, ...	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bohola, Co. Mayo, ...	33
0 5 6	—	55 0 0	—	1 10 6½	0 16 4½	Lettra, Co. Mayo, ...	34
0 16 0½	1 18 2	221 15 0	—	1 6 6	1 18 9	Abbeyleix, Queen's County, ...	35
0 3 0	0 7 4	46 0 0	—	1 11 10	0 12 10	Ballyhane, Co. Mayo, ...	36
0 14 8	0 11 9	133 3 4	—	1 0 7	2 17 11	Killoshandra, Co. Cavan, ...	37
0 5 0	0 5 0	73 10 0	—	3 0 4½	1 9 6	Clare Island, Co. Mayo, ...	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Termon, Co. Donegal, ...	39

TABLE IX.—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFIT and

No.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.	Loans Granted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40	*Newcastle, Co. Galway. ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
41	Glan, Co. Galway, ...	29	100 0 0	—	3 17 11	1 4 6	66 10 0
42	*Burton Port, Co. Donegal, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
43	Minna, Co. Galway, ...	45	110 0 0	—	4 14 10½	2 13 4	112 16 0
44	*Killyglass, Co. Sligo, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	*Annaghdown, Co. Galway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo, ...	38	100 0 0	—	4 7 1	2 10 0	115 8 6
47	Burren, Co. Mayo, ...	64	140 0 0	—	0 12 3	2 18 5	257 10 0
48	*Carraroe, Co. Galway, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
49	Rathkenny, Co. Cavan, ...	21	25 18 2	5 17 7	1 5 0½	0 15 0	25 10 0
50	Clonbur, Co. Mayo, ...	7	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
51	†Boyle, Co. Roscommon, ...	30	—	—	—	—	—
52	Cloughaneely, Co. Donegal, ...	27	102 0 9	—	2 7 7	1 10 10	92 0 0
53	Clondahorkey, Co. Donegal, ...	60	87 10 0	—	4 4 5	2 17 10	100 0 0
54	Newry District, Co. Down (No. 1).	146	257 19 3	—	16 4 5½	18 13 0	162 0 0
55	Killea, Co. Waterford, ...	18	45 0 0	—	0 12 2	1 2 6	23 0 0
56	*Glen of Aherlow, Co. Tipperary.	7	—	—	—	—	—
57	Moore, Co. Roscommon, ...	15	12 0 0	28 0 0	1 15 8	1 5 4	15 0 0
58	*Whitecross, Co. Armagh, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
59	Oranmore, Co. Galway, ...	45	232 4 0	150 0 0	8 19 11½	6 4 0	235 0 0
60	Ring, Co. Waterford, ...	12	10 0 0	—	0 4 6	0 2 9	10 0 0
61	Lettermore, Co. Galway, ...	16	55 0 0	—	1 1 11	0 5 0	52 10 0
62	Murneen, Co. Mayo, ...	40	55 0 0	—	1 6 11½	1 4 0	55 0 0
63	Castlecaulfield, Co. Tyrone, ...	20	203 0 0	88 0 0	6 10 1½	5 5 10	330 7 8
64	†Kilvine and Ballindone, Co. Mayo.	7	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
65	Bekan, Co. Mayo, ...	20	100 0 0	—	2 7 7	1 14 0	129 5 1
66	Crimlin, Co. Mayo, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
67	Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, ...	64	155 0 0	—	2 6 9	2 17 8	164 0 0
68	Glenhest, Co. Mayo, ...	35	126 0 0	—	0 17 6	1 4 7	125 0 0
69	Bangor-Erris, Co. Mayo, ...	86	50 0 0	—	0 17 8	0 13 11	50 0 0
70	Ballintrillick, Co. Sligo, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
71	Cliff, Co. Sligo, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
72	†Logboy, Co. Mayo, ...	7	55 0 0	—	—	—	—
73	Kilrea Dairy, Co. Londonderry.	7	—	—	—	—	—
74	†Clogher, Co. Donegal, ...	7	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
75	†Cloonfad, Co. Mayo, ...	7	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
76	Townavilly, Co. Donegal, ...	7	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...		3,138	5,247 5 11	1,469 8 8	280 6 9	180 7 5	7,270 2 0

* No returns.

† Not working.

‡ 1901.

Loss, &c., of CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS in IRELAND for the year 1900.

Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees.	Sundry Expenses	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit, previous Years.	Net Profit, 1900.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newcastle, Co. Galway. ...	40
0 5 0	0 14 2	35 10 0	—	1 2 5	2 4 3	Glan, Co. Galway. ...	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Burton Fort, Co. Donegal. ...	42
0 9 0	0 7 1	52 10 0	—	1 0 10½	2 3 5½	Minna, Co. Galway. ...	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killyglass, Co. Sligo. ...	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Annaghdown, Co. Galway. ...	45
0 3 6	0 7 5	86 6 0	—	0 10 11	1 13 2	Mount Party, Co. Mayo. ...	46
1 4 4	3 15 2	176 15 0	—	0 15 11	0 5 7	Burren, Co. Mayo. ...	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Carraro, Co. Galway. ...	48
0 8 1	0 7 10½	32 5 0	—	0 12 2	0 5 3	Rathkenny, Co. Cavan. ...	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	Clonbur, Co. Mayo. ...	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	†Boyle, Co. Roscommon. ...	51
0 4 0	0 7 0	50 10 0	—	0 6 11	0 13 9	Cloughaneely, Co. Donegal. ...	52
0 8 0	0 12 0	82 0 0	—	1 5 7	1 2 7	Clondahorky, Co. Donegal. ...	53
0 8 0	0 7 0	246 0 0	2 6 4½	3 4 0	—	Newry District, Co. Down (No. 1). ...	54
0 5 6	—	8 0 0	0 4 10	—	—	Killen, Co. Waterford. ...	55
—	—	—	[3s. from '99.]	—	—	*Glen of Aherlow, Co. Tipperary. ...	56
0 1 0	0 6 9	31 0 0	—	0 1 8	0 4 7	Moora, Co. Roscommon. ...	57
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Whitecross, Co. Armagh. ...	58
0 12 6	0 17 5	142 0 0	—	0 18 4	2 11 0½	Oranmore, Co. Galway. ...	59
0 6 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	0 7 9	Ring, Co. Waterford. ...	60
0 8 0	0 0 7	11 10 0	—	—	1 4 4	Lettermore, Co. Galway. ...	61
1 11 7½	0 8 8	3 0 0	—	—	1 5 11	Murneen, Co. Mayo. ...	62
0 10 0	0 7 10	126 18 1	—	—	1 6 5½	Castlecainfield, Co. Tyrone. ...	63
—	—	—	—	—	—	†Kilvine and Ballindone, Co. Mayo. ...	64
0 10 0	0 10 2	40 10 0	—	—	0 13 5	Bekau, Co. Mayo. ...	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	Crimlin, Co. Mayo. ...	66
1 15 0	0 4 2	32 0 0	—	—	0 19 11	Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny. ...	67
0 17 6	0 5 0	—	—	—	1 14 1	Glenhest, Co. Mayo. ...	68
2 3 0	1 4 5	—	—	—	1 2 4	Bangor-Erri, Co. Mayo. ...	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballintrillick, Co. Sligo. ...	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cliff, Co. Sligo. ...	71
—	—	—	—	—	—	†Logboy, Co. Mayo. ...	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilrea Dairy, Co. Londonderry. ...	73
—	—	—	—	—	—	†Ologher, Co. Donegal. ...	74
—	—	—	—	—	—	†Cloonfad, Co. Mayo. ...	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	Townavilly, Co. Donegal. ...	76
24 3 6	24 12 7	5,899 5 1	2 11 2	112 19 1	107 14 0	TOTALS.	e

TABLE X.—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFIT and

No.	Name of Society.	No. of Members.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.	No. of Loans Granted.	Average Loan.	Amounts of Loans Granted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Doneraile, . . .	71	216 2 6	10 0 0	14 1 0	8 10 3	—	—	172 0 0
2	Kyle, . . .	43	190 0 0	4 0 0	3 17 6	2 3 3	20	6 14 0	134 0 0
3	Belmullet, . . .	162	297 0 0	—	17 10 0 ^b	7 4 1 9 5 4	161	2 6 10	377 10 0
4	Ballinaggin, . . .	35	85 1 1	—	6 19 3	3 19 5	6	12 13 4	76 0 0
5	Blackwater, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Castledockrell, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Burriscarra, . . .	45	100 0 0	—	3 9 9	2 10 0	15	4 4 0	63 0 0
8	Kilmore-Erris, . . .	98	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	113 7 0
9	Enniscoe, . . .	244	523 0 0	149 0 0	28 8 7	15 7 9	225	2 10 0	562 0 0
10	Addergoole, . . .	76	304 0 0	—	17 7 1	10 10 5 ^b	70	4 11 5	320 0 0
11	Rossmuck, . . .	66	133 6 7	—	6 16 10	2 10 2	37	3 14 0	137 0 0
12	Spiddal, . . .	96	162 0 0	—	7 15 10	3 15 0	51	3 14 1	189 0 0
13	Attymass, . . .	81	102 0 0	2 0 0	4 9 0	2 0 0	65	2 14 2	176 0 0
14	Kilcommon, . . .	74	143 6 6	12 18 6	10 1 1	3 8 7	107	2 10 0	266 10 0
15	Killybegs, . . .	45	295 0 0	—	13 16 1 ^b	9 12 10	46	6 16 11	315 0 0
16	Inver, . . .	96	180 0 0	29 0 0	11 12 8 ^b	4 5 11	41	3 8 3	136 0 0
17	Kilmacrennan, . . .	57	110 0 0	10 0 0	4 14 10	1 4 11	26	4 18 5	128 0 0
18	Clonkeen, . . .	—	*50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Mount Bellew, . . .	45	35 0 0	—	2 11 0	1 8 0	14	3 18 7	55 0 0
20	Menlough, . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 13 0
21	Glenswilly, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Arran Isles, . . .	83	238 15 1	—	11 12 0	6 11 10	59	3 4 0	190 10 0
23	Cross, . . .	17	50 0 0	—	0 5 2	0 7 6	9	3 17 9	35 0 0
24	Carrigaholt, . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Killimer, . . .	17	15 0 0	22 0 0	1 3 11	0 19 9	5	2 0 0	10 0 0
26	Enniscorthy, . . .	67	77 1 8	54 11 2	5 2 6	3 0 0	58	2 13 8	155 16 0
27	Moycullen, . . .	66	250 0 0	250 0 0	14 12 9	10 8 4	91	5 9 10	500 0 0
28	Clanabogan, . . .	47	117 3 2	—	8 4 9	6 3 3	20	9 17 0	197 0 0
29	Balla and Belcarra, . . .	65	*50 0 0	50 0 0	3 7 2	1 18 9	22	4 9 0	98 0 6
30	Killasser, . . .	21	100 0 0	—	1 18 6	1 5 0	11	4 2 9	45 10 0
31	Geesala, . . .	209	202 13 0	74 0 0	10 16 4 ^b	5 11 0	242	1 17 7	455 10 0
32	Abbeystorney, . . .	105	306 14 2	168 13 9	15 11 11	9 0 0	17	10 0 0	170 0 0
33	Bohola, . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Lettra, . . .	50	50 0 0	5 0 0	2 3 7	1 5 0	17	1 9 7	25 3 0
35	Abbeyleix, . . .	110	203 1 3	—	8 5 0	8 0 0	116	3 11 9	416 10 0
36	Ballyhane, . . .	46	112 3 1	—	5 7 9	3 9 0	23	4 14 9	109 0 0
37	Killeshandra, . . .	47	115 15 0	5 0 0	10 5 3 ^b	6 10 6	26	9 18 0	267 10 0
38	Clare Island, . . .	110	100 0 0	—	4 3 3	2 10 0	44	2 5 0	99 0 0
39	Termon, . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Newcastle, . . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Glan, . . .	34	100 0 0	—	6 2 5	3 5 0	15	4 14 8	71 0 0
42	Burton Port, . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Minna, . . .	47	110 0 0	—	5 11 7	3 6 0	37	3 0 11	112 15 0
44	Killyglass, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Annaghdown, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	Mount Partry, . . .	62	100 0 0	—	4 16 5	2 10 0	40	2 15 8	128 2 0
47	Burren, . . .	48	120 0 0	20 0 0	7 11 7	4 12 0	49	3 8 7	163 0 0
48	Carraroe, . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	Rathkenny, . . .	29	126 1 6	13 4 2	2 4 8	0 12 6	20	6 16 0	135 0 0
50	Clonbur, . . .	7	*50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Foyle, . . .	31	140 10 0	100 0 0	7 3 7	6 18 4	18	8 18 11	161 0 0
52	Cloughaneely, . . .	51	177 0 9	—	6 8 4	4 2 3	32	4 15 0	152 0 0

* Loans refunded.

Loss, &c., of Co-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS in IRELAND for the YEAR 1901.

Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees.	Sundry Expenses	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit Previous Year.	Net Profit This Year.	Observations.	Name of Society.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. .	£ s. d.			
0 2 6	1 7 8	183 7 0	—	19 8 0	4 5 7	—	Doneraile.	1
0 5 6	0 9 6	66 18 0	—	12 17 3	1 10 3	—	Kyle.	2
0 18 0	0 12 1	297 0 0	—	14 7 2	1 6 6½	—	Belmullet.	3
—	0 7 8	76 0 0	—	1 5 3	2 12 2	—	Ballindaggin.	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Blackwater.	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto,	Castledockrell.	6
—	—	57 0 0	—	3 3 6	0 19 9	—	Burriscarra.	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	Incom. returns,	Kilmore-Erris.	8
—	1 16 2	660 0 0	—	30 16 3	11 4 8	—	Enniscoo.	9
0 1 0	5 11 1	295 0 0	—	9 15 4½	1 6 6	—	Addergoole.	10
—	1 0 6	124 15 0	—	4 10 9	1 10 2	—	Ro-smuck.	11
0 4 1	0 17 1	192 0 0	—	9 18 1	3 11 3	—	Spildal.	12
0 2 6	—	150 10 0	—	6 1 9	2 11 6	—	Attymas.	13
0 11 6	0 11 0	241 10 0	—	7 9 7	6 13 0	—	Kilcommon.	14
0 6 6	0 11 6	192 0 0	—	4 9 5	3 18 3	—	Killybega.	15
0 5 6	0 13 2	122 10 0	—	7 16 8	6 19 1	—	Inver.	16
0 3 0	0 15 3	97 18 0	—	6 1 7	2 17 7	—	Kilmacrennan.	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clonkeen.	18
—	0 0 8	59 5 0	—	3 12 11	1 2 4	—	Mount Bellew.	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	No returns,	Menlough.	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Glenswilly.	21
0 3 0	0 11 7	176 15 0	—	9 11 10	4 11 7	—	Arran Isles.	22
0 8 6	0 0 10	—	—	—	0 5 4	—	Cross.	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	Com. working Feb. '02.	Carrigaholt.	24
—	0 7 6	24 3 0	0 3 4	0 18 1½	—	—	Killimer.	25
0 12 6	2 17 5	144 10 6	—	2 4 0	0 17 10	—	Enniscorthy.	26
0 3 0	0 11 6	494 0 0	—	6 19 1	3 15 11	—	Moycullen.	27
0 0 7	0 18 10	252 0 0	—	2 17 9	1 3 3	—	Clanabogan.	28
—	—	44 0 0	—	3 11 1	1 8 5	—	Balla and Bellearra.	29
0 1 0	0 12 6	42 0 0	—	0 13 11	0 2 0	—	Killasser.	30
1 17 9	0 7 6	348 0 0	—	8 13 8	9 2 3	—	Geesala.	31
—	—	168 13 9	—	8 4 4	7 1 11	—	Abbeydorney.	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Bohola.	33
0 0 6	0 5 2	12 13 0	—	2 6 11	0 13 11	—	Lettra.	34
1 9 0	5 2 3½	214 0 0	—	3 5 3	0 5 5	—	Abbeyleix.	35
—	0 7 1	62 0 0	—	2 4 8	1 12 11	—	Ballyhans.	36
0 14 7	1 11 6	201 13 3	—	3 18 6	2 18 3½	—	Killeshandra.	37
0 6 0	0 7 6	70 6 0	—	4 9 10	1 11 9	—	Clare Island.	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Termon.	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto,	Newcastle.	40
0 2 6	0 6 6	63 0 0	—	3 6 8	2 13 5	—	Glan.	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Burton Port.	42
0 2 0	0 8 2	111 6 0	—	3 4 4	2 0 5	—	Minna.	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Killyglass.	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Annaghdown.	45
0 4 0	0 8 10	116 13 6	—	2 4 1	2 1 7	—	Mount Partry.	46
0 4 7	3 4 10	189 0 0	—	1 1 6	0 3 6	—	Burton.	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Carraroe.	48
0 5 4	0 12 3	33 0 0	—	0 17 5	2 0 3	—	Rathkenny.	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Clonbur.	50
1 0 0	0 3 2	74 15 6	—	2 12 8	1 2 1	—	Boyle.	51
0 12 0	0 9 4	77 0 0	—	1 0 8	2 8 9	—	Cloughaneely.	52

TABLE X. (con.)—Showing Details as to MEMBERSHIP, LOANS, EXPENSES, PROFITS

No.	Name of Society.	No. of Mem- bers.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.	No. of Loans Granted.	Average Loan.	Amount of Loans Granted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
53	Clondahorky, . . .	65	122 10 0	15 0 0	5 14 1	3 17 8	18	7 17 9	142 0 0
54	Newry Dist. No 1, .	145	298 11 9	—	10 18 1	10 11 4	6	19 6 8	116 0 0
55	Killea,	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Glen of Aberlow, .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	Moore,	15	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
58	Whitecross, . . .	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	Oranmore,	48	200 0 0	230 0 0	13 1 9	9 0 0	26	9 3 2	238 0 0
60	Ring,	12	—	10 0 0	0 6 2	—	—	—	—
61	Lettermore, . . .	20	50 0 0	—	2 10 5	1 10 1	14	2 1 5	29 0 0
62	Murreen,	45	105 0 0	—	3 0 1	2 14 7	17	4 9 5	76 0 0
63	Castlecanfield, .	24	52 0 0	263 0 0	6 14 5	5 2 2	12	14 0 0	168 0 0
64	Kilmerne & Ballin- dine,	48	50 0 0	—	1 12 11	1 2 11	22	2 5 5	50 0 0
65	Bekan,	31	100 0 0	—	3 17 3	3 0 0	46	4 3 8	193 0 0
66	Orimlin,	39	50 0 0	—	1 19 2	1 1 9	11	4 9 1	49 0 0
67	Castlecomer, . . .	68	251 5 10	60 13 6	10 9 10	6 6 11	27	9 10 5	257 0 0
68	Glenhest,	50	185 8 0	—	8 8 2	6 9 0	48	3 15 0	180 0 0
69	Bangor Erris, . . .	96	50 0 0	—	4 7 11	1 11 7	99	2 0 0	198 0 0
70	Ballintrillick, . .	38	125 0 0	—	{ 1 18 4 0 2 6 }	{ 1 13 4	26	4 17 0	126 0 0
71	Cliff,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	Logboy,	21	55 0 0	—	1 17 4	1 9 2	13	4 7 8	57 0 0
73	Kilrea Dairy, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	Clogher,	57	110 0 0	—	3 5 6	2 2 0	62	2 14 8	169 10 0
75	Cloonfad,	12	*50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	Townawilly,	83	120 0 0	10 0 0	2 4 3	1 8 0	68	2 10 7	172 0 0
77	Corrigan,	24	85 0 0	—	2 15 9	2 7 6	19	7 13 8	146 0 0
78	Tullynaught, . . .	55	204 0 0	—	3 14 5	3 13 11	48	5 15 0	276 0 0
79	Lough Eske,	54	50 0 0	—	1 3 10	0 14 6	17	2 18 9	50 0 0
80	Ballydevitt,	37	50 0 0	—	0 7 7	0 10 0	8	4 7 6	35 0 0
81	Knockalla,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	Killygarvan,	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0 0
83	Lurganboy,	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	Passage East,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	Malin,	74	496 0 0	—	3 4 7	2 0 3½	60	7 8 8	446 0 0
86	Lislea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87	Kilbaha,	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	Doonahia,	8	50 0 0	—	—	—	3	2 13 4	8 0 0
89	Moveen,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	Templence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	Milltown & Bally- har,	23	266 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	287 18 9
92	Achonry,	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	Sneem,	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	Breaffy,	16	50 0 0	—	—	—	3	5 0 0	15 0 0
95	Cappagh,	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	Ballyragget,	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	Dunmanway,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	Aultagh,	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	Coolmountain, . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	Garown,	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	Lower Achill,	12	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4,265	9,123 15 11	1,580 1 1	390 3 6½	248 8 8	2,534	14 2 6	10,459 15 8

* Loans refunded.

† Average loan for all banks.

LOSS, &c., OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS IN IRELAND for the YEAR 1901.

Rules, Fines, and Entrance Fees.	Sundry Ex-penses.	Loans Repaid.	Net Loss.	Net Profit Previous Year.	Net Profit This Year.	Observations.	Name of Society.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
0 5 0	1 6 8	116 0 0	—	2 8 2	0 14 9	—	Clondahorkey.	53
—	—	92 10 0	—	0 17 7	0 6 9	—	Newry Dist. No. 1.	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	In abeyance,	Killea.	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Glen of Aherlow.	56
—	0 0 9	12 0 0	0 0 9	0 6 3	—	Do. since 1-5-'01.	Moore.	57
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Whitecross.	58
0 1 6	0 16 7	223 0 0	—	3 9 4	3 10 5	—	Oranmore.	59
—	0 2 0	3 10 0	—	0 7 9	0 4 2	—	Ring.	60
0 2 0	0 0 6	32 10 0	—	0 8 5	1 1 10	—	Lettermore.	61
0 2 6	0 10 0	56 0 0	—	1 5 11	0 8 11	—	Murreen.	62
0 4 0	0 1 6½	319 16 9	—	1 6 5½	1 14 8½	—	Castlecaulfield.	63
1 4 0	0 5 2	10 0 0	—	—	1 8 10	—	Kilerna & Ballin- dine.	64
0 5 6	0 16 0	189 10 0	—	0 13 5	0 6 9	—	Bekau.	65
0 19 6	0 16 0	—	—	—	1 0 11	—	Crimlin.	66
0 3 0	1 18 4	132 0 0	—	0 19 11	0 8 6 1 19 1	—	Castlecomer.	67
0 7 6	0 1 3	127 0 0	—	1 14 1	2 5 5	—	Glenhest.	68
0 5 0	1 10 8	228 0 0	—	1 2 4	1 10 8	—	Bangor Erris.	69
0 19 0	1 2 6	5 15 4	—	—	0 4 0	—	Ballintullick.	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHIF.	71
0 10 6	0 14 7	10 0 0	—	—	0 4 11	—	Logboy.	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	No returns,	Kilrea Dairy.	73
1 8 6	1 1 9	61 0 0	—	—	1 15 10	—	Clogher.	74
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cloonfad.	75
2 2 3	0 8 4	56 10 0	—	—	2 10 2	—	Townawilly.	76
0 12 0	1 4 2	68 0 0	0 3 11	—	—	—	Corrigan.	77
1 7 6	0 5 0	87 0 0	—	—	1 3 0	—	Tullynaught.	78
1 7 0	0 10 10	—	—	—	1 12 1	—	Lough Eske.	79
0 19 0	0 2 5	—	—	—	0 14 2	—	Ballydevitt.	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Knockalla.	81
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Killygarvan.	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	Com. 6-1-'02,	Lurganboy.	83
—	—	—	—	—	—	Never worked,	Passage East.	84
1 17 0	—	—	—	—	3 1 3½	—	Malin.	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	Com. 18-2-'02,	Lislea.	86
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Kilbaha,	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doonaha.	88
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 6-1-'02,	Moveen.	89
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Templenoce.	90
0 11 6	—	24 18 9	—	—	—	—	Milltown & Bally- har.	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	Com. 18-1-'02,	Achonry.	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Sneem.	93
0 8 0	0 0 3	—	—	—	0 7 9	—	Breaffy.	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cappagh.	95
0 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	Com. Jan., '02,	Ballyragget.	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Dunmanway.	97
—	—	—	—	—	—	Com. 26-5-'02,	Aulagh.	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working,	Coolmountain.	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	Never worked,	Garown.	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lower Achill.	101
27 19 2	48 2 11	7,495 3 4	0 8 0	231 8 5½	129 10 4			

II. RAILWAYS.

The receipts of Irish Railways, week by week, for the year 1902 have been supplied to this Department by the authorities of the several Companies, and will be found tabulated in Table XI., and compared with the receipts for the year 1901. This Table does not include the returns of the Light Railways of Ireland.

A review of the weekly traffic returns shows that in 39 weeks the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding weeks of the year 1901, and in 13 weeks the receipts were below those for the corresponding periods, with the net result that in the year there was an increase of £165,667, or 4·5 per cent., as compared with the amount received in the preceding year. The total receipts for the year 1902 (52 weeks) were £3,843,346, as against £3,677,679 in 1901, £3,681,018 in 1900, £3,600,293 in 1899, £3,493,389 in 1898, £3,442,036 in 1897, £3,387,409 in 1896, £3,368,282 in 1895, £3,303,739 in 1894, £3,181,043 in 1893, £3,103,651 in 1892, and £3,147,458 in 1891, when the receipts were higher than those for any previous year.

This Report includes a statistical record—Tables XII., XIII., and XIV.—of Irish Railways (including Light Railways) for each year since 1872, which, so far as the figures go, gives a history of railway development in Ireland since that date. These figures are compiled from the annual statistical returns furnished by the several railway Companies to the Board of Trade in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations of Railways Act, 1871.

TABLE XI.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE Return of Weekly Railway

No. of Week in Annual Series.	Date. Week ending (1902.)	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK.						Miles open.	
		Total.		Increase in 1902 as compared with 1901.		Decrease in 1902 as compared with 1901.			
		1901.	1902.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	1901.	1902.
1*	Friday, January 3,	£ 64,824	£ 65,305	£ 481	0·7	—	—	2,988	2,988
2*	" 10,	58,127	59,702	1,575	2·7	—	—	"	"
3	" 17,	59,836	59,158	—	—	678	1·1	"	"
4	" 24,	59,379	59,376	—	—	3	0·0	"	"
5	" 31,	56,411	59,093	2,682	4·8	—	—	"	"
6	February 7,	58,097	58,235	138	0·2	—	—	"	"
7	" 14,	61,148	55,681	—	—	5,467	8·9	"	"
8	" 21,	61,207	56,324	—	—	4,883	8·0	"	"
9	" 28,	65,544	62,615	—	—	2,929	4·5	"	"
10	March 7,	61,752	61,685	—	—	67	0·1	"	"
11	" 14,	64,674	63,661	—	—	1,013	1·6	"	"
12	" 21,	65,495	65,778	281	0·4	—	—	"	"
13	" 28,	63,013	62,438	—	—	575	0·9	"	"
14	April 4,	65,190	78,787†	13,597	20·9	—	—	"	"
15	" 11,	76,264†	68,577	—	—	7,687	10·1	"	"
16	" 18,	69,305	72,798	3,493	4·9	—	—	"	"
17	" 25,	68,060	70,511	2,461	3·6	—	—	"	"
18	May 2,	75,483	74,035	—	—	1,448	1·9	"	"
19	" 9,	69,980	69,843	—	—	137	0·2	"	"
20	" 16,	67,951	69,263	1,312	1·9	—	—	"	"
21	" 23,	68,981	71,336†	2,355	3·4	—	—	"	"
22	" 30,	75,856†	74,112	—	—	1,744	2·3	"	"
23	June 6,	68,802	71,790	2,988	4·3	—	—	"	"
24	" 13,	72,545	74,868	2,323	3·2	—	—	"	"
25	" 20,	73,270	75,904	2,634	3·6	—	—	"	"
26*	" 27,	79,817	84,366	4,549	5·7	—	—	"	"
27*	July 4,	84,239	90,458	6,219	7·4	—	—	"	"
28	" 11,	87,151	86,089	—	—	1,062	1·2	"	"
29	" 18,	80,498	83,269	2,771	3·4	—	—	"	"
30	" 25,	77,564	84,755	7,201	9·3	—	—	"	"
31	August 1,	82,579	86,018	3,439	4·2	—	—	"	"
32	" 8,	82,949	83,510	5,661	6·7	—	—	"	"
33	" 15,	82,649	89,893	7,244	8·8	—	—	"	"
34	" 22,	80,784	85,876	5,092	6·3	—	—	"	"
35	" 29,	87,703	90,067	2,364	2·7	—	—	"	"
36	September 5,	85,704	92,533	6,829	8·0	—	—	"	"
37	" 12,	78,790	85,137	6,347	8·1	—	—	"	"
38	" 19,	77,255	83,512	6,257	8·1	—	—	"	"
39	" 26,	77,145	82,699	5,554	7·2	—	—	"	"
40	October 3,	80,940	89,369	8,429	10·4	—	—	"	"
41	" 10,	73,492	82,496	9,004	12·3	—	—	"	"
42	" 17,	70,222	77,900	7,678	10·9	—	—	"	"
43	" 24,	69,754	77,942	8,188	11·7	—	—	"	"
44	" 31,	70,766	79,334	8,568	12·1	—	—	"	"
45	November 7,	66,763	74,553	7,790	11·7	—	—	"	"
46	" 14,	62,642	70,793	8,151	13·0	—	—	"	"
47	" 21,	63,143	70,309	7,166	11·3	—	—	"	"
48	" 28,	68,042	72,701	4,659	6·8	—	—	"	"
49	December 5,	63,484	69,547	6,063	9·6	—	—	"	"
50	" 12,	62,429	66,630	4,201	6·7	—	—	"	"
51*	" 19,	66,885	68,857	1,972	2·9	—	—	"	"
52*	" 26,	63,026	68,860	5,834	9·3	—	—	"	"

* Owing to the closing of accounts at the end of the calendar half-year, the amounts of Railways, do not in all cases represent
† Easter week. ‡ Whit week.

RAILWAYS.

Receipts in Ireland for the Years 1901-1902.

Receipts per Mile.		AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE FROM BEGINNING OF YEAR.						Date. Week ending (1902.)	No. of Week in Annual Series.
		Total.		Increase in 1902 as compared with 1901.		Decrease in 1902 as compared with 1901.			
		1901.	1902.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.		
£	£	£	£	£		£		Friday.	
21·7	21·9	64,824	65,805	481	0·7	-	-	January 3,	1*
19·5	20·0	122,951	125,007	2,056	1·7	-	-	" 10,	2*
20·0	19·8	182,787	184,165	1,378	0·8	-	-	" 17,	3
19·9	19·9	242,166	243,541	1,375	0·6	-	-	" 24,	4
18·9	19·8	298,577	302,634	4,057	1·4	-	-	" 31,	5
19·4	19·5	356,674	360,809	4,195	1·2	-	-	February 7,	6
20·5	18·6	417,822	418,550	-	-	1,272	0·3	" 14,	7
20·5	18·9	479,029	472,874	-	-	6,155	1·3	" 21,	8
21·9	21·0	544,573	535,489	-	-	9,084	1·7	" 28,	9
20·6	20·6	606,325	597,174	-	-	9,151	1·5	March 7,	10
21·6	21·3	670,999	660,835	-	-	10,164	1·5	" 14,	11
21·9	22·0	736,494	726,611	-	-	9,883	1·3	" 21,	12
21·1	20·9	799,507	789,049	-	-	10,458	1·3	" 28,	13
21·8	26·3	864,697	867,836	3,139	0·4	-	-	April 4,	14
25·5	23·0	940,961	936,413	-	-	4,548	0·5	" 11,	15
23·2	24·4	1,010,356	1,009,211	-	-	1,145	0·1	" 18,	16
22·8	23·6	1,078,406	1,079,722	1,316	0·1	-	-	" 25,	17
25·3	24·8	1,153,889	1,153,757	-	-	132	0·0	May 2,	18
23·4	23·4	1,223,869	1,223,600	-	-	269	0·2	" 9,	19
22·7	23·2	1,291,820	1,292,863	1,043	0·1	-	-	" 16,	20
23·1	23·9	1,360,801	1,364,199	3,398	0·2	-	-	" 23,	21
25·4	24·8	1,436,657	1,438,311	1,654	0·1	-	-	" 30,	22
23·0	24·0	1,505,459	1,510,101	4,642	0·3	-	-	June 6,	23
24·3	25·1	1,578,004	1,584,969	6,965	0·4	-	-	" 13,	24
24·5	25·4	1,651,274	1,660,873	9,599	0·6	-	-	" 20,	25
26·7	28·2	1,731,091	1,745,239	14,148	0·8	-	-	" 27,	26*
28·2	30·3	1,815,330	1,835,697	20,367	1·1	-	-	July 4,	27*
29·2	28·8	1,902,481	1,921,786	19,305	1·0	-	-	" 11,	28
26·9	27·9	1,982,979	2,005,055	22,076	1·1	-	-	" 18,	29
25·9	23·4	2,060,533	2,089,810	29,277	1·4	-	-	" 25,	30
27·6	23·8	2,143,112	2,175,828	32,716	1·5	-	-	August 1,	31
27·8	29·6	2,226,061	2,264,338	38,277	1·7	-	-	" 8,	32
27·7	30·1	2,308,710	2,354,231	45,521	2·0	-	-	" 15,	33
27·0	23·7	2,389,494	2,440,107	50,613	2·1	-	-	" 22,	34
29·4	30·1	2,477,197	2,530,174	52,977	2·1	-	-	" 29,	35
28·7	31·0	2,562,901	2,622,707	59,806	2·3	-	-	September 5,	36
26·4	28·5	2,641,691	2,707,844	66,153	2·5	-	-	" 12,	37
25·9	27·9	2,718,940	2,791,356	72,410	2·7	-	-	" 19,	38
25·8	27·7	2,796,091	2,874,055	77,964	2·8	-	-	" 26,	39
27·1	29·9	2,877,031	2,963,424	86,393	3·0	-	-	October 3,	40
24·6	27·6	2,950,523	3,045,920	95,397	3·2	-	-	" 10,	41
23·5	26·1	3,020,745	3,123,820	103,075	3·4	-	-	" 17,	42
23·3	26·1	3,090,499	3,201,762	111,263	3·6	-	-	" 24,	43
23·7	26·6	3,161,265	3,281,096	119,831	3·8	-	-	" 31,	44
22·3	25·0	3,228,028	3,355,649	127,621	4·0	-	-	November 7,	45
21·0	23·7	3,290,670	3,426,442	135,772	4·1	-	-	" 14,	46
21·1	23·5	3,353,813	3,496,751	142,938	4·3	-	-	" 21,	47
22·8	24·3	3,421,855	3,569,452	147,597	4·3	-	-	" 28,	48
21·2	23·3	3,485,339	3,638,999	153,660	4·4	-	-	December 5,	49
20·9	22·3	3,547,768	3,705,629	157,861	4·4	-	-	" 12,	50
22·4	23·0	3,614,653	3,774,486	159,833	4·4	-	-	" 19,	51*
21·1	23·0	3,677,879	3,843,346	165,667	4·5	-	-	" 26,	52*

returned for the 1st, 2nd, 26th, 27th, 51st, and 52nd weeks, respectively, by some of the the receipts for seven days.

IRISH

TABLE XII.—Showing the TOTAL AUTHORISED SHARE and LOAN ORDINARY, GUARANTEED, and PREFERENTIAL CAPITAL, and the CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED to other COMPANIES, for each year from

YEAR.	Authorised Capital.			Paid-up Stock and Share Capital.			
	By Shares and Stock.	By Loans and Debenture Stock.	Total.	Ordinary.	Guaranteed.	Preferential.	Total Paid-up Stock and Share Capital.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872,	20,313,025	9,448,686	35,762,311	15,649,406	468,155	5,708,004	21,725,565
1873,	26,070,905	9,770,012	36,440,917	15,060,356	429,325	5,806,774	21,956,455
1874,	26,956,905	9,743,791	36,700,696	15,774,799	267,086	6,357,174	22,399,059
1875,	27,799,367	10,055,607	37,845,974	16,073,181	282,336	6,404,717	22,760,234
1876,	27,527,005	10,137,630	37,664,635	16,240,447	321,010	6,353,513	22,915,570
1877,	27,322,655	10,748,960	37,800,715	16,295,113	365,580	6,702,078	23,363,371
1878,	27,830,385	9,969,760	37,800,145	16,331,161	413,810	7,234,768	23,979,739
1879,	27,770,565	10,747,569	38,518,131	16,326,187	562,124	7,025,536	24,513,847
1880,	28,221,878	10,010,573	38,832,451	16,418,551	687,360	7,070,537	24,782,448
1881,	28,452,885	11,020,524	39,473,409	16,569,925	690,550	7,797,147	25,057,622
1882,	28,443,180	11,092,487	39,535,667	16,541,533	720,550	8,132,960	25,495,143
1883,	28,618,513	11,162,842	39,781,355	16,796,581	723,050	8,162,211	25,681,845
1884,	28,364,749	11,668,500	40,033,249	16,609,645	1,120,745	7,963,766	25,793,957
1885,	28,899,379	11,285,022	40,175,401	16,578,988	1,205,076	8,065,358	25,849,422
1886,	28,812,179	11,280,155	40,092,334	16,518,438	1,424,011	8,131,378	26,073,827
1887,	28,873,079	11,054,211	39,927,290	16,651,704	1,497,089	8,275,700	26,427,493
1888,	28,952,739	11,228,211	40,180,950	16,467,383	1,786,275	8,061,763	26,315,421
1889,	29,145,642	11,410,309	40,585,951	16,512,342	2,107,471	8,025,066	26,644,819
1890,	30,056,062	12,016,528	42,082,590	16,179,238	2,702,095	8,015,279	26,926,612
1891,	30,082,297	12,503,107	43,185,404	16,227,866	2,833,568	8,217,838	27,279,272
1892,	31,473,961	12,925,331	44,399,292	16,338,012	3,120,669	8,252,988	27,711,669
1893,	30,673,961	13,065,532	43,739,493	16,221,331	3,018,025	8,166,398	27,405,754
1894,	30,592,361	13,272,262	43,864,623	16,202,582	3,193,116	8,167,378	27,563,076
1895,	30,158,801	13,058,012	43,216,873	16,208,416	3,198,861	8,181,167	27,588,444
1896,	30,393,283	13,116,526	43,509,809	16,446,519	3,243,571	8,322,917	28,013,007
1897,	30,679,111	13,085,109	43,664,220	16,446,234	3,208,991	8,332,876	27,988,101
1898,	30,070,844	12,958,776	43,029,620	16,159,991	3,158,191	8,421,157	27,739,339
1899,	30,765,215	12,990,409	43,755,624	16,068,621	3,157,821	8,483,310	28,249,752
1900,	31,890,768	13,402,322	46,293,090	16,088,893	4,728,376	6,939,215	27,756,484
1901,	32,541,212	13,937,367	46,478,519	15,500,232	6,030,920	6,533,020	28,164,081

RAILWAYS

CAPITAL of the RAILWAY COMPANIES of IRELAND, the PAID-UP DEBENTURE STOCK or FUNDED DEBT; the LOANS OUTSTANDING, and 1872 to 1901.

Capital raised by Loans and Debenture Stock.			Total Capital paid up and raised by Loans and Debenture Stock.	Subscriptions to other Companies.	YEAR.
Loans.	Debenture Stock.	Total raised by Loans and Debenture Stock.			
£	£	£	£	£	
3,742,842	3,227,586	6,970,428	28,605,993	492,679	1872.
3,227,021	3,990,618	7,218,439	29,174,894	477,322	1873.
3,028,086	4,414,318	7,443,304	29,842,363	490,855	1874.
2,793,221	4,692,720	7,485,941	30,246,175	494,605	1875.
2,597,545	5,162,294	7,749,839	30,685,400	355,102	1876.
2,181,097	5,710,892	7,891,989	31,255,360	308,796	1877.
1,973,903	6,014,814	7,988,717	31,908,466	350,350	1878.
2,123,638	6,515,745	8,639,383	33,153,290	357,060	1879.
2,064,890	6,893,720	8,958,610	33,741,068	393,460	1880.
2,071,771	7,142,231	9,214,002	34,271,624	435,660	1881.
2,089,952	7,377,570	9,467,522	34,932,665	439,120	1882.
2,080,878	7,681,440	9,762,318	35,444,163	463,957	1883.
1,847,067	8,203,837	10,050,904	35,754,001	402,701	1884.
1,696,406	8,051,761	9,748,167	35,597,589	402,701	1885.
1,606,943	8,298,305	9,905,248	35,979,075	421,596	1886.
1,442,042	8,587,754	10,029,796	36,457,289	439,595	1887.
1,269,836	8,954,016	10,223,852	36,539,273	427,595	1888.
1,203,979	9,188,503	10,392,572	37,037,391	427,596	1889.
1,121,639	9,250,371	10,371,910	37,298,522	301,746	1890.
1,106,450	9,390,882	10,497,332	37,776,604	294,446	1891.
1,107,971	9,682,620	10,790,591	38,502,260	285,696	1892.
991,450	10,361,362	11,352,821	38,758,575	285,696	1893.
925,228	10,666,527	11,591,755	39,154,831	284,011	1894.
821,725	10,857,432	11,679,157	39,267,001	276,028	1895.
723,664	10,979,271	11,702,835	39,715,872	274,130	1896.
527,364	10,950,992	11,478,356	39,466,457	287,630	1897.
379,894	11,231,619	11,611,013	39,350,352	503,630	1898.
380,376	11,461,895	11,842,271	40,092,023	658,630	1899.
374,893	11,634,196	12,009,089	39,765,573	682,971	1900.
274,893	11,815,295	12,090,188	40,254,269	731,396	1901.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the TOTAL TRAFFIC in PASSENGERS and GOODS

YEAR.	TOTAL LENGTH OF LINES OPEN.	PASSENGER TRAFFIC.				
		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CONVEYED (exclusive of Season and Periodical Tickets).				Holders of Season or Periodical Tickets.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class (including Parliamentary).	Total.	
	M.					
1872, . . .	2,091	1,941,604	4,171,009	10,214,743	16,327,416	19,271
1873, . . .	2,101	1,884,116	3,960,684	10,497,506	16,342,306	19,402
1874, . . .	2,127	1,914,181	4,163,657	10,457,740	16,535,578	18,648
1875, . . .	2,148	1,918,737	4,166,122	10,788,802	16,873,661	20,737
1876, . . .	2,157	1,862,382	4,208,562	11,285,319	17,356,263	22,290
1877, . . .	2,203	1,822,061	4,091,779	11,352,906	17,266,746	20,922
1878, . . .	2,259	1,833,841	4,204,400	11,842,905	17,881,146	21,104
1879, . . .	2,285	1,640,099	3,808,296	10,954,002	16,402,397	21,640
1880, . . .	2,370	1,689,927	3,914,962	11,654,128	17,269,017	21,586
1881, . . .	2,441	1,675,876	4,021,240	11,946,144	17,643,260	22,157
1882, . . .	2,465	1,640,467	4,009,728	13,073,793	18,723,988	23,289
1883, . . .	2,502	1,699,029	4,177,589	13,408,234	19,284,862	23,440
1884, . . .	2,525	1,637,048	4,233,810	13,684,745	19,555,598	21,659
1885, . . .	2,575	1,538,324	4,108,847	13,473,491	19,120,662	21,825
1886, . . .	2,632	1,384,682	4,034,715	13,300,868	18,720,265	22,479
1887, . . .	2,674	1,367,624	4,203,965	13,899,369	19,470,958	23,695
1888, . . .	2,733	1,367,697	4,216,045	14,329,155	19,912,897	24,396
1889, . . .	2,791	1,394,646	4,393,944	15,223,445	21,012,035	25,891
1890, . . .	2,792	1,344,737	4,333,679	15,734,865	21,413,281	26,255
1891, . . .	2,863	1,512,544	4,196,426	16,493,288	22,202,268	27,845
1892, . . .	2,895	1,503,426	4,188,755	16,954,829	22,647,010	28,236
1893, . . .	2,991	1,487,610	4,301,048	17,926,403	23,715,061	29,865
1894, . . .	3,044	1,555,069	4,250,164	18,731,164	24,536,387	30,351
1895, . . .	3,173	1,623,492	4,705,776	19,916,280	26,245,548	30,169
1896, . . .	3,178	1,628,977	4,384,517	20,551,776	26,565,270	30,189
1897, . . .	3,168	1,512,393	3,973,255	20,419,651	25,905,299	31,006
1898, . . .	3,176	1,516,641	4,014,318	21,101,305	26,632,264	32,452
1899, . . .	3,176	1,549,991	3,975,827	21,888,815	27,414,633	35,869
1900, . . .	3,183	1,496,145	3,927,553	22,226,117	27,649,815	36,808
1901, . . .	3,208	1,422,369	3,627,805	21,803,158	26,853,332	34,354

RAILWAYS.

and the RECEIPTS therefrom for each YEAR from 1872 to 1901.

GOODS TRAFFIC.		NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED BY TRAINS.			YEAR.
Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Passenger Trains.	Goods and Mineral Trains.	Total.	
Tons.	Tons.				
489,571	2,076,236	5,701,062	2,678,967	9,229,038	1872.
512,850	2,200,252	5,942,914	2,780,632	9,483,363	1873.
498,788	2,209,367	5,444,127	2,500,866	9,430,193	1874.
679,100	2,676,114	5,381,483	2,534,532	9,568,383	1875.
612,041	2,908,146	6,024,707	2,840,163	9,758,578	1876.
887,199	2,748,856	6,229,973	3,000,443	10,079,814	1877.
810,060	2,757,704	6,354,575	3,114,683	10,402,593	1878.
1,047,273	2,589,084	6,468,676	3,085,963	10,487,072	1879.
1,000,033	2,596,300	6,802,366	3,314,109	10,984,123	1880.
1,050,722	2,521,936	7,300,706	3,686,348	11,262,880	1881.
1,148,015	2,689,841	7,403,674	3,524,555	11,523,589	1882.
1,196,488	2,817,569	7,526,871	3,602,884	11,735,532	1883.
1,119,295	2,706,516	7,606,039	3,822,255	11,869,786	1884.
1,022,808	2,704,708	8,012,700	3,866,715	12,250,814	1885.
968,969	2,676,288	8,101,646	3,582,385	12,403,771	1886.
1,012,359	2,769,527	8,129,324	3,864,570	12,506,860	1887.
1,063,248	2,711,234	8,284,563	3,932,755	12,925,565	1888.
1,179,383	2,984,960	8,405,861	4,076,722	13,564,055	1889.
1,146,531	3,150,427	8,452,232	4,272,103	13,580,520	1890.
1,186,677	3,224,054	8,632,166	4,443,370	14,006,565	1891.
1,252,714	2,999,418	8,799,598	4,483,398	14,193,967	1892.
1,064,500	3,092,245	9,058,070	4,420,102	14,610,015	1893.
1,305,877	3,289,727	9,304,843	4,760,432	15,163,466	1894.
1,391,619	3,367,838	9,404,833	4,737,197	15,724,039	1895.
1,396,669	3,316,038	9,763,540	4,862,359	16,255,862	1896.
1,538,513	3,598,017	9,820,212	4,932,259	16,412,515	1897.
1,559,306	3,554,113	10,009,014	5,002,746	16,729,026	1898.
1,590,103	3,617,676	10,367,617	5,119,124	17,113,774	1899.
1,513,476	3,637,834	10,484,907	5,204,790	17,268,796	1900.
1,575,099	3,561,525	10,819,279	5,376,025	17,539,586	1901.

‡ Goods not classified.

‡ Miles travelled by Mixed Trains.

[Continued on next page.]

TABLE XIII. (continued)—Showing the TOTAL TRAFFIC in PASSENGERS and

YEAR.	RECEIPTS (GROSS) FROM PASSENGER TRAFFIC.							
	RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS.					Excess Lug- guge, Parcels, Car- riages, Horses, Dogs, &c.	Mails.	Total Receipts from Pas- senger Traffic.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class (includ- ing Parlin- mentary)	Holders of Season or Pe- riodical Tickets.	Total from Pas- sengers.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872, .	267,205	299,934	531,104	35,572	1,134,283	94,596	94,117	1,322,996
1873, .	271,158	306,215	587,821	36,919	1,202,113	103,214	99,774	1,405,101
1874, .	273,777	312,026	584,251	38,520	1,208,583	102,426	103,834	1,414,843
1875, .	275,663	309,291	592,053	41,729	1,218,736	103,620	106,891	1,429,247
1876, .	268,192	307,739	611,825	44,030	1,231,786	104,462	107,647	1,443,885
1877, .	265,402	296,763	615,790	46,180	1,224,204	109,534	109,010	1,442,748
1878, .	258,693	300,234	639,513	47,263	1,245,703	109,305	109,719	1,464,727
1879, .	231,942	285,482	577,787	46,491	1,141,712	108,435	110,111	1,360,258
1880, .	232,133	297,494	637,550	47,322	1,214,499	117,493	110,200	1,442,192
1881, .	210,042	299,813	632,803	47,994	1,190,682	123,178	111,424	1,425,284
1882, .	211,004	311,604	683,520	47,259	1,253,387	121,282	112,890	1,487,568
1883, .	221,138	323,642	686,086	47,909	1,278,865	126,447	113,363	1,518,675
1884, .	213,261	323,129	683,685	48,027	1,268,102	130,606	115,809	1,514,517
1885, .	197,350	314,717	679,756	49,669	1,241,492	136,873	131,582	1,509,947
1886, .	172,765	303,474	679,564	48,808	1,204,701	134,313	143,524	1,482,538
1887, .	166,076	309,872	692,158	50,430	1,218,536	142,038	145,685	1,506,259
1888, .	166,974	310,431	722,761	52,991	1,253,157	147,068	146,282	1,546,507
1889, .	171,300	318,249	760,102	55,590	1,305,241	160,027	146,573	1,611,841
1890, .	171,084	320,391	788,557	56,950	1,336,982	167,103	146,953	1,651,038
1891, .	173,142	308,876	823,929	60,367	1,366,314	178,064	150,804	1,696,082
1892, .	171,793	295,669	843,403	61,017	1,371,882	181,146	156,810	1,709,838
1893, .	162,800	287,639	876,097	62,174	1,388,710	186,379	162,076	1,737,165
1894, .	164,429	277,936	901,572	64,136	1,408,073	196,206	164,832	1,769,111
1895, .	163,573	282,124	938,770	63,099	1,452,566	222,673	165,830	1,841,069
1896, .	167,027	272,799	958,102	62,449	1,460,377	231,734	166,542	1,858,653
1897, .	161,506	254,743	975,720	62,556	1,454,525	238,749	166,713	1,859,987
1898, .	161,546	244,764	1,019,320	64,834	1,490,404	246,341	167,696	1,903,501
1899, .	166,856	245,787	1,057,293	67,400	1,537,396	259,933	170,937	1,968,266
1900, .	166,823	243,912	1,112,527	68,557	1,591,819	272,398	170,500	2,034,717
1901, .	165,379	238,588	1,085,213	70,407	1,559,587	276,663	171,023	2,007,273

† Excess Fares not classified.

RAILWAYS.

Goods and the RECEIPTS therefrom for each YEAR from 1872 to 1901.

RECEIPTS (GROSS) FROM GOODS TRAFFIC.				MISCELLANEOUS:— RENTS, TOLLS, NAVIGATION STEAM- BOATS, &c.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES OF TRAFFIC.	YEAR.
Merchan- dise.	Live Stock.	Minerals.	Total Receipts from Goods Traffic.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	
805,179	193,124	63,867	1,062,170	36,099	2,421,265	1872.
872,431	197,632	65,833	1,135,896	35,937	2,676,934	1873.
863,658	183,098	60,440	1,107,196	42,760	2,664,799	1874.
911,389	215,377	77,000	1,203,856	38,051	2,671,154	1875.
996,331	221,538	74,969	1,292,888	37,592	2,774,365	1876.
1,012,045	227,834	86,917	1,326,796	36,057	2,805,601	1877.
973,126	225,295	103,453	1,301,874	33,860	2,800,461	1878.
891,337	193,178	128,162	1,212,677	35,503	2,608,438	1879.
900,809	198,681	120,937	1,220,427	32,653	2,695,272	1880.
867,454	190,479	118,260	1,176,193	34,800	2,636,277	1881.
912,997	242,495	129,525	1,285,017	38,291	2,810,576	1882.
952,215	208,808	136,010	1,297,033	39,531	2,855,239	1883.
917,305	225,720	128,533	1,271,568	42,168	2,828,241	1884.
906,943	221,069	120,818	1,248,830	42,755	2,801,532	1885.
906,866	241,705	121,574	1,270,145	42,599	2,795,282	1886.
922,460	231,375	126,235	1,280,070	43,455	2,829,784	1887.
911,403	263,917	129,235	1,304,555	43,543	2,894,605	1888.
984,183	252,702	143,874	1,380,759	48,698	3,041,198	1889.
1,022,515	262,632	140,153	1,425,300	48,999	3,125,337	1890.
1,057,477	267,793	147,855	1,463,125	50,395	3,209,602	1891.
1,012,951	252,481	152,809	1,418,241	49,672	3,177,751	1892.
1,059,523	267,139	132,299	1,458,961	52,544	3,248,670	1893.
1,104,350	293,884	170,288	1,568,522	57,954	3,395,587	1894.
1,110,444	280,699	175,057	1,566,200	81,389	3,488,658	1895.
1,109,902	269,907	175,258	1,555,067	64,784	3,478,504	1896.
1,138,125	281,553	194,827	1,614,505	63,829	3,598,321	1897.
1,151,406	283,453	194,231	1,629,090	66,091	3,598,682	1898.
1,175,490	295,985	200,634	1,672,109	72,469	3,712,844	1899.
1,198,534	307,165	193,210	1,698,909	72,721	3,806,347	1900.
1,213,623	275,607	205,607	1,694,837	132,239†	3,834,349	1901.

†Owing to a change affecting certain of the companies in the mode in which receipts from and expenditure on hotels are treated in their returns, the figures in this group are not exactly comparable with those for the previous year. The gross receipts and expenditure on hotels have now been included by all the companies, whereas formerly several companies included only the net receipts under this head. In consequence of this change a portion of the miscellaneous receipts which has heretofore been omitted appears this year on both sides of the account. The net receipts are, of course, unaffected by this change, but both the gross receipts and gross expenditure as shown in the tables are swollen to the extent of about one million sterling.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the TOTAL EXPENDITURE, ROLLING

YEAR.	Miles Con- structed.	WORKING					
		Mainten- ance and Renewal of Way, Works, &c.	Locomo- tion Power (including Stationary Engines).	Repairs and Renewals of Carriages and Waggons.	Traffic Expenses (Coaching and Merchan- dise).	General Charges.	Rates and Taxes.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872, .	2,091	348,749	360,260	89,489	208,090	59,910	60,766
1873, .	2,101	381,341	436,808	99,464	323,701	66,366	66,648
1874, .	2,127	412,160	413,335	102,430	329,153	64,702	70,211
1875, .	2,148	416,589	393,122	111,223	339,176	68,808	70,270
1876, .	2,157	432,481	368,535	114,263	355,521	74,079	67,915
1877, .	2,203	446,047	300,572	112,401	365,682	71,871	72,101
1878, .	2,259	450,107	363,120	121,573	378,972	73,524	70,239
1879, .	2,285	423,557	338,433	123,093	372,589	74,760	74,366
1880, .	2,370	397,357	356,655	124,146	377,431	77,471	77,429
1881, .	2,441	399,575	378,451	121,316	382,620	77,332	77,972
1882, .	2,466	410,345	383,311	125,510	402,286	78,422	79,579
1883, .	2,502	423,976	391,073	130,693	411,675	80,595	81,312
1884, .	2,525	420,034	396,194	^{*8 64} 129,888	413,926	81,922	85,034
1885, .	2,575	410,775	397,024	^{*8 68} 129,141	412,319	78,779	83,526
1886, .	2,632	396,230	375,474	^{*8 67} 128,473	406,303	76,699	79,994
1887, .	2,674	399,412	368,434	^{*8 60} 128,427	408,045	77,991	80,141
1888, .	2,733	389,535	376,316	^{*8 30} 143,822	401,125	88,506	83,504
1889, .	2,791	404,342	410,594	^{*8 51} 137,413	413,589	89,201	83,630
1890, .	2,792	407,979	466,595	^{*2 35} 140,040	452,292	92,609	79,227
1891, .	2,863	413,261	488,244	144,148	469,908	96,311	74,073
1892, .	2,895	401,287	477,800	137,664	482,886	100,440	80,323
1893, .	2,991	418,191	469,697	140,288	501,609	102,290	84,391
1894, .	3,044	411,790	501,645	146,489	524,850	108,865	87,015
1895, .	3,173	429,487	504,733	146,774	539,736	114,125	88,806
1896, .	3,178	440,335	509,455	147,782	552,631	116,915	88,430
1897, .	3,168	459,957	526,836	151,616	568,520	117,129	98,763
1898, .	3,176	477,318	565,609	152,016	572,505	123,206	106,047
1899, .	3,176	497,096	577,983	157,863	585,579	123,355	111,561
1900, .	3,183	498,914	685,003	159,743	602,881	126,793	123,622
1901, .	3,208	526,211	714,003	164,268	628,149	126,175	121,830

* Not classified by "Waterford and Wexford Railway."

RAILWAYS.

STOCK, &c., for each YEAR from 1872 to 1901.

EXPENDITURE.								YEAR.
Government Duty.	Compensation for Personal Injury, &c.	Compensation for Damage and Loss of Goods.	Legal and Parliamentary Expenses.	Steam Boat, Canal, and Harbour Expenses.	Miscellaneous Working Expenditure not included in the foregoing.	Total Working Expenditure.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
—	6,717	10,804	12,425	4,115	26,410	1,284,635	1872.	
—	7,259	10,747	9,360	4,763	14,840	1,421,387	1873.	
—	4,327	9,975	9,445	4,483	22,815	1,443,026	1874.	
—	17,460	11,009	10,813	4,377	14,701	1,457,648	1875.	
—	7,335	10,896	13,158	5,085	21,892	1,471,150	1876.	
—	17,201	13,120	12,543	6,596	20,648	1,502,382	1877.	
—	16,300	8,238	9,487	7,391	14,262	1,513,213	1878.	
—	23,904	6,340	14,854	7,683	12,653	1,472,232	1879.	
—	3,973	4,782	16,621	7,784	11,988	1,455,637	1880.	
—	4,977	5,520	15,518	9,624	10,197	1,483,102	1881.	
—	25,041	5,672	10,922	10,637	11,026	1,542,751	1882.	
—	11,530	6,821	13,389	11,010	11,580	1,574,518	1883.	
—	13,200	4,980	9,554	9,910	10,607	1,576,117	1884.	
—	4,466	4,976	9,032	9,901	10,087	1,550,598	1885.	
—	26,984	5,574	8,770	10,410	10,545	1,526,316	1886.	
—	16,808	4,440	18,452	10,019	12,446	1,525,445	1887.	
—	4,752	3,372	9,812	11,863	12,086	1,525,544	1888.	
—	69,404	3,852	8,775	10,462	13,760	1,651,257	1889.	
—	66,474	4,696	25,966	13,172	14,663	1,763,713	1890.	
—	12,430	5,575	13,912	13,811	14,875	1,746,638	1891.	
—	4,243	7,408	16,677	13,352	15,431	1,737,511	1892.	
—	6,360	5,582	14,711	16,564	15,210	1,774,893	1893.	
—	7,934	5,345	13,692	20,929	15,979	1,844,533	1894.	
—	6,529	6,136	10,705	23,077	15,616	1,885,724	1895.	
—	8,013	5,819	13,147	23,141	17,119	1,922,787	1896.	
—	4,589	5,710	13,175	23,532	15,577	1,975,404	1897.	
—	13,780	6,517	16,340	22,923	13,957	2,070,223	1898.	
—	7,784	7,233	16,433	19,544	13,680	2,121,508	1899.	
—	† 3,397	6,616	20,724	22,132	14,501	2,276,495	1900.	
—	12,849	6,699	14,933	19,510	72,485†	2,407,205	1901.	
—	† 2,717							
—	9,271							
—	† 3,671							

† Compensation to employees under the "Workman's Compensation Act, 1897."
 † See Note (†) page 65.

[Continued on next page

IRISH RAILWAYS.

TABLE XIV. (continued).—Showing the TOTAL EXPENDITURE, ROLLING STOCK, &c., for each YEAR from 1872 to 1901.

YEAR.	TOTAL RECEIPTS. as given in the TRAFFIC RETURN.	NETT RECEIPTS.	Proportion per cent. of Expenditure to Total Receipts.	ROLLING STOCK ON 31ST DECEMBER.					
				Locomotives.	CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, TRUCKS, &c.				
					Carrriages used for the Conveyance of Passengers only.	Other Vehicles attached to Passenger Trains.	Waggons of all kinds used for the Conveyance of Live Stock, Minerals, or General Merchandise.	Any other Carrriages or Waggons used on the Railway not included in the preceding columns.	Total Number of Vehicles of all descriptions for Conveyance of Passengers, Live Stock, Ballast, &c.
£	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
1872,	2,421,265	1,136,630	53	498	1,121	613	8,516	317	10,407
1873,	2,576,934	1,155,547	55	510	1,141	565	9,234	103	11,043
1874,	2,564,799	1,121,773	56	526	1,170	569	9,449	292	11,480
1875,	2,671,154	1,213,006	55	537	1,205	605	9,699	305	11,814
1876,	2,774,365	1,303,215	53	558	1,223	584	10,389	337	12,533
1877,	2,805,601	1,303,219	54	568	1,260	611	11,246	461	13,587
1878,	2,800,461	1,287,248	54	573	1,320	629	11,631	489	14,078
1879,	2,608,438	1,136,206	56	585	1,358	637	12,183	448	14,616
1880,	2,695,272	1,239,635	54	594	1,375	659	12,442	447	14,993
1881,	2,636,277	1,153,175	56	606	1,387	658	12,529	455	15,029
1882,	2,810,876	1,268,125	55	619	1,442	702	12,777	317	15,288
1883,	2,855,239	1,280,721	55	632	1,439	622	13,195	297	15,553
1884,	2,828,211	1,252,124	56	632	1,449	843	13,230	453	15,975
1885,	2,801,334	1,250,736	55	638	1,531	712	13,437	299	15,978
1886,	2,795,282	1,268,966	55	655	1,543	766	13,558	413	16,280
1887,	2,829,784	1,301,339	54	666	1,583	751	13,696	294	16,324
1888,	2,894,605	1,369,061	—	675	1,606	761	13,966	317	16,553
1889,	3,041,198	1,389,941	54	686	1,548	890	14,264	380	17,083
1890,	3,125,337	1,361,624	56	692	1,558	915	14,663	421	17,557
1891,	3,209,602	1,462,964	54	705	1,625	941	15,439	447	18,453
1892,	3,177,751	1,440,240	55	719	1,678	985	15,747	437	18,847
1893,	3,248,070	1,473,777	55	734	1,719	1,031	15,955	456	19,161
1894,	3,395,587	1,551,054	54	748	1,756	1,038	16,350	465	19,698
1895,	3,488,658	1,602,934	54	771	1,778	1,072	16,808	447	20,155
1896,	3,478,504	1,555,717	55	780	1,845	1,096	17,280	400	20,711
1897,	3,538,321	1,562,917	56	787	1,858	1,096	17,552	468	20,984
1898,	3,598,682	1,528,450	58	800	1,861	1,099	17,945	496	21,401
1899,	3,712,844	1,591,336	57	809	1,873	1,121	18,281	496	21,771
1900,	3,806,347	1,529,852	60	810	1,886	1,128	18,120	826	21,960
1901,	3,834,349	1,427,144	63	824	1,917	1,161	18,587	844	22,509

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of the Statistics in this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

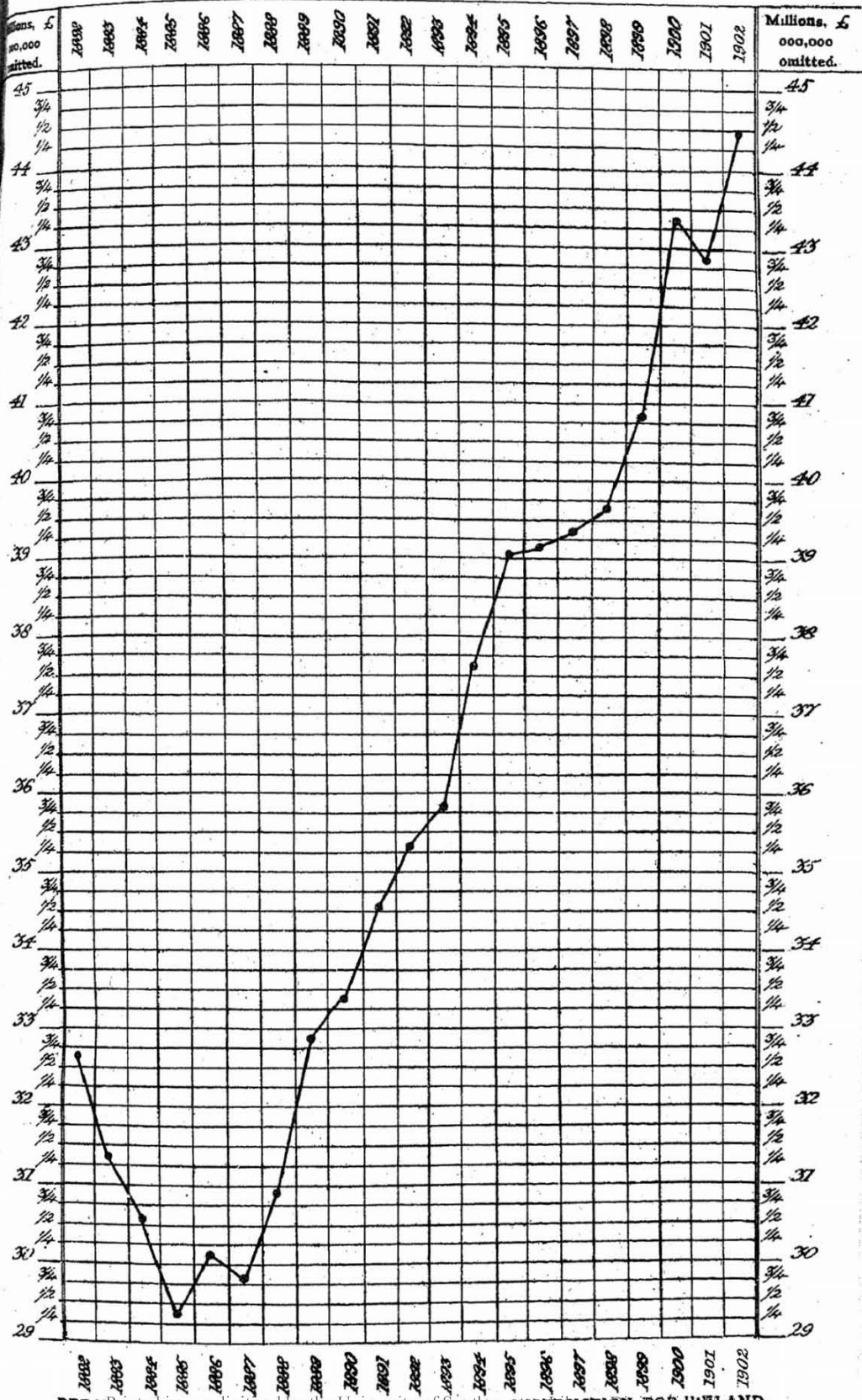
WILLIAM P. COYNE,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET.

Dublin, 28th March, 1903.

Diagram A.—Showing DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS in Ireland on the 31st of December in each year for the period 1882-1902.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

The following statement shows in four columns the

Diagram B.—Showing AMOUNTS OF DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE AND TRUSTEES SAVINGS BANKS in Ireland in December of each year for the period 1882-1902

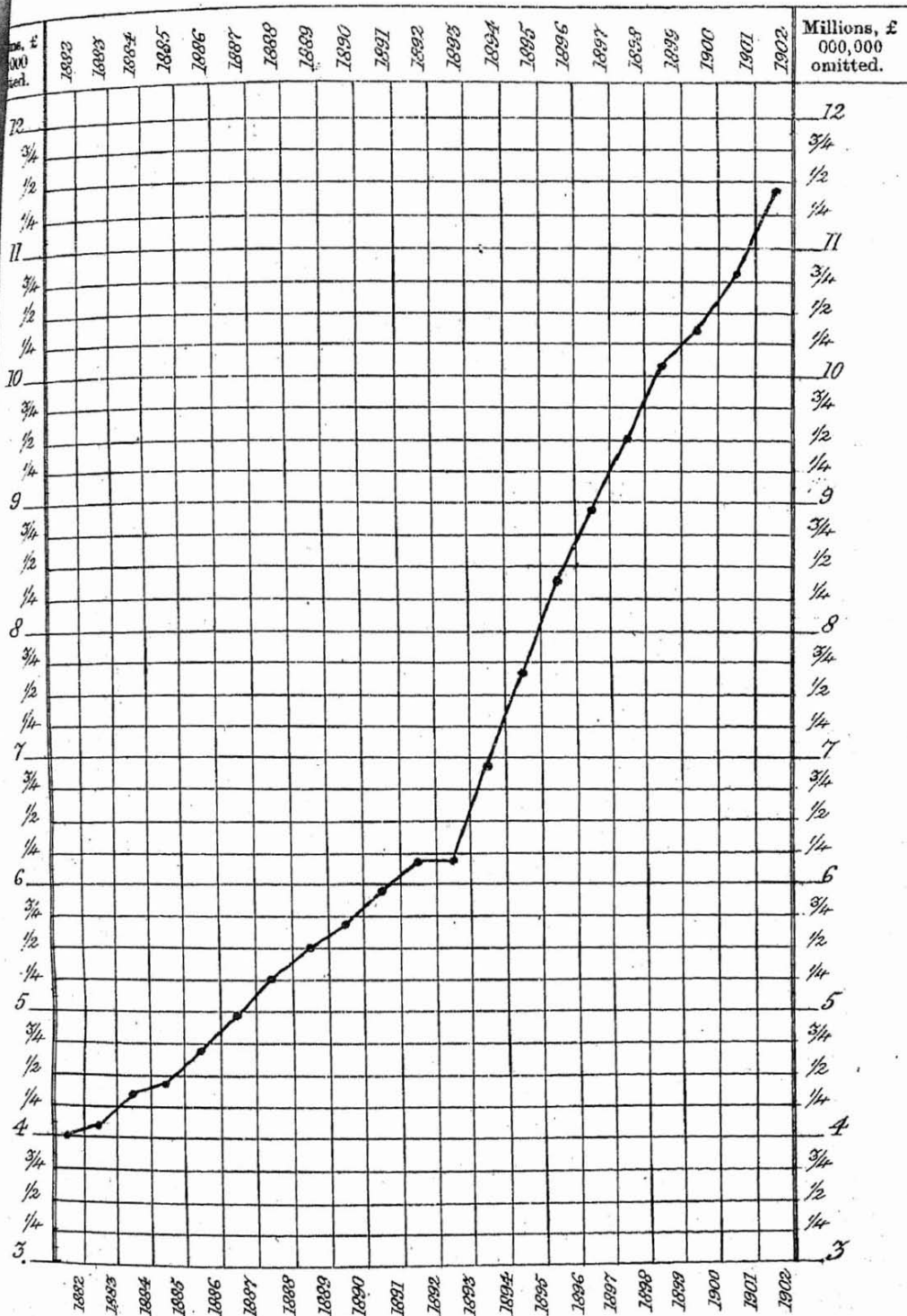


Diagram C.—Showing the Curve of the Annual Average Prices of Store Stock (Cattle) and the Curve of the Average Bank-Note Circulation in December of each year over a series of years.

