

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1908-9.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory
Agricultural Labourers in 1908, and also to the wages of Agricul-
tural Labourers in Ireland in 1908-9.

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, 5th October, 1909.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
7th October, 1909.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th
instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord
Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural
Labourers for the year 1908-9.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

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

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1908-9.

REPORT

TO THE

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the subject of Irish Agricultural Labourers. The Report and the Statistical Tables attached deal with, first the migration of Irish agricultural labourers to England and Scotland and the work and earnings of such migratory labourers; second, the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland, also the number of persons employed in agriculture in Ireland, and the extent to which the chief classes of agricultural machinery are in use in Ireland. These two questions—the work and wages of Irish agricultural labourers in Great Britain and the state of agricultural labour at home in Ireland may be fittingly studied together.

The question of the supply of agricultural labour is one which is pressing to-day in most countries. In Ireland complaints are frequent with regard to the difficulty of getting efficient labour, and the consequent uncertainty is undoubtedly one of the causes which is not only checking the extension of tillage but threatening the maintenance of its existing area. The evidence herewith submitted as regards employment and wages of Irish agricultural labourers in Great Britain and Ireland should therefore help to bring out certain aspects of the question which have to be considered by Irish farmers if the problem of an efficient supply of agricultural labour is to be satisfactorily settled.

I.—The Migration to England and Scotland.

There are special difficulties, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, in connection with an enumeration of migratory labour. But the information which has been obtained enables, if not an accurate, at least a closely approximate estimate to be made as to the extent of the migration of Irish agricultural labourers. The main sources of information are three. First, inquiry is made annually at the homes of the migratory

labourers in connection with the enumeration of agricultural statistics. By this means much is ascertained as to the exact districts from which the migratory labourers are drawn, the number of such labourers who themselves have holdings, the size and condition of these holdings, and the number of migratory labourers who have not holdings but who are sons or daughters of agricultural holders, and who, when at home, work on their parents' farm.

Second, by the courtesy of the Registrar-General the Department receive information as to the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin. This return of temporary emigrants includes not only the exodus of agricultural migratory labourers here considered, but the general movement at the ports of rural and urban labour. The numbers thus enumerated are much larger than those of the migratory labourers referred to in this Report. In the case of Dublin, owing to the number of migratory labourers passing through this port and to the extensive system of through booking, a portal enumeration has been found to be attended with exceptional difficulties, but the Midland Great Western Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway have, as in former years, kindly furnished returns showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and *via* Dublin to England and Scotland. Here again, however, the figures probably include some who are not agricultural migratory labourers.

Third, special inquiries have again been made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland. The reports received from them furnish many particulars as regards the state of employment, work, earnings and savings of the Irish labourers.

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

With regard to the number of Irish agricultural migratory labourers, there has been in recent years a steady downward tendency. From evidence furnished by the railway companies and at the ports and also from the returns of migratory labourers locally enumerated, it is estimated that approximately 22,500 labourers went for temporary employment to England and Scotland in 1908. The estimated number in 1907 was 24,000 and that figure showed a decrease compared with the immediately preceding years.

According to the returns furnished by the railway companies the number passing *via* Dublin in 1908 was 15,632 as compared with 15,958 in 1907 and 17,088 in 1906. The total number of migratory agricultural labourers passing *via* ports other than Dublin in 1908 may be estimated at approximately 7,000.

The number of migratory labourers who were locally enumerated in 1908 was, as in previous years, much lower than the number recorded in the portal and railway returns. But a local enumeration can only be made once in the year, in connection with the collection of the agricultural statistics, whereas the exodus of labourers is taking place during several months, and it is, therefore, a matter of great difficulty to obtain by means

of local inquiry a complete record of the number who migrate. Such a result can only be secured when there is a somewhat irksome system of registration of the movements of labour.

Taking the number of migratory agricultural labourers in 1908 as approximately 22,500, of this total from 400 to 500 were women coming chiefly from Achill, Belmullet, and the Donegal Islands. They belong to the group commonly known as Achill workers who find employment in potato raising chiefly in Ayrshire and other parts in the West of Scotland. There has been, however, a marked decrease in recent years in the number of women and girls who go to this work.

Regarding the changes in the number of migratory agricultural labourers recent years show a considerable falling off. In the first official record of the number of these labourers, viz., in the Census of 1841, it was estimated by the Census Commissioners that approximately 40,000 might be taken as representing the number of those who went to and returned from England and Scotland in that year. Between 1841 and 1880 no record was kept as to the numbers of these labourers. Since 1880 an annual enumeration has been made, and in that year the Constabulary and railway returns alike show that the numbers were much higher than at the present day, and may be estimated approximately at 35,000. After 1880 there was a marked falling off until 1888, from which year until 1901 there was an increase—the number in that year being, on estimate, about 30,000. Since 1901 there has again been a considerable decrease.

THE AREAS FROM WHICH THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS ARE DRAWN.

As far back as records go, County Mayo has been the principal source of migratory labourers. The largest numbers come from the Poor Law Unions of Swinford and Westport, amounting in 1908, according to the returns of the enumerators, to 2,875 and 1,581 respectively. The numbers from other Unions are also large, from Claremorris 762, from Ballina, 695, Castlebar 694, and Belmullet 278. From none of the other counties of Connaught is the movement so widespread or so strongly marked, though considerable numbers are also drawn from Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. From Roscommon there were 1,244 migratory labourers, of whom 1,177 belonged to the Poor Law Union of Castlerea. From County Galway, out of a total number of 1,176, 549 came from Glenamaddy, 427 from Tuam, and 114 from Mountbellew. From County Sligo, out of a total of 492 migratory labourers 321 came from Tobercurry and 132 from the Union of Boyle. The numbers from County Leitrim were small. 93 per cent. of the labourers of Connaught find their way to England; the remainder, consisting chiefly of Achill workers, going to Scotland.

Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory agricultural labourers, and of these nearly 80 per cent. are from Donegal. In 1908 the number of migratory labourers from Donegal was returned as 1,517. Of this number 807 came from the Union of Glenties, 279 from

Dunfanaghy, 174 from Millford, 126 from Inishowen, and 85 from Letterkenny. Almost all go to work in Scotland, chiefly in the Lothians and in the eastern counties. In Ulster, outside of Donegal, the largest number of migratory labourers is from the Union of Newry, in the counties of Armagh and Down. In Leinster there is a small movement annually from the neighbourhood of Dundalk. In Munster the only considerable migration is from Kerry, especially from Cahirciveen and Killarney districts. A few also migrate from West Cork and the South Riding of Tipperary. But the number of migratory agricultural labourers who go to England and Scotland is very small from either Leinster or Munster.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS AS LANDHOLDERS.

While, as has been pointed out, a local enumeration cannot under existing conditions furnish a complete record of the numbers migrating, it affords much representative information as regards the status of the migratory labourers. Thus of the 12,200 migratory labourers in 1908, about whom information was obtained at their homes, 9,498 did not hold any land, 371 had holdings not exceeding five acres, while 2,331 had holdings of over 5 statute acres. Of the migratory labourers having holdings exceeding 5 acres in extent, 84 per cent. had holdings between 5 and 20 acres in size. Among the migratory labourers in 1908 there were 846 having holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres, 708 above 10 and not exceeding 15, and 396 having holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres. The total number of migratory labourers who had holdings of above 20 acres amounted to 381, of whom 148 had holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres, 103 had holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres, 70 had holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres, and 60 had holdings exceeding 40 acres, the land in these latter cases being chiefly rough grazing and mountain land. Out of the total of 12,200 migratory labourers locally enumerated, 7,114 were sons or daughters of farmers, and worked on the farm when at home.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, CONDITIONS OF WORK, EARNINGS AND SAVINGS.

It will be remembered that the migratory labourers who go to England and Scotland form three distinct groups:—(1) Achill workers, both male and female, employed chiefly by merchants and farmers in raising potatoes; (2) Donegal men, who go chiefly to the East and South-East of Scotland and also to Northumberland; (3) Connaught men who go to England, mainly to Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick and Stafford.

ACHILL WORKERS.

This group of workers, which includes many from other parts as well as Achill along the Western coast, presents several distinct features. It is the only group in which there is any large number of women. The workers come over in families or

groups and are organised in squads. The squads are engaged for the season, and, excepting weather conditions, they are thus relieved from the risks of unemployment to which the Donegal and Connaught labourers are subject. The chief centre of work during the early weeks is in Ayrshire, but later in the season they are scattered over the country, in Renfrewshire, Dumfries, Dumbartonshire, and northwards into Perthshire and Fifeshire. Men from Achill also go to work in England with other "Connaught men."

The following extracts from reports furnished by large employers of these labourers in the south-west and other districts of Scotland afford interesting particulars as to their work, earnings, and behaviour:—

It is estimated that "about 1,000 to 1,200 of Irish agricultural labourers are employed in this district. It is the first district for many of the labourers, and when they are finished work here they go North and East. The amount of employment remains much the same, and has been fairly continuous, but there are not as many able-bodied workers coming. Wages are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day. The workers, as a rule, work well and are sober."

A correspondent who employs about 130 labourers, chiefly in Ayrshire, Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire writes:—"Employment runs from the end of June to the middle of November, most workers coming from Co. Mayo. They are paid 6d. per hour per double graip, consisting of men and women. Mostly they are thrifty, remitting money regularly home. They receive free lodgings and potatoes. When on full time, if weather allows, they work 60 hours a week. Of late years the labourers commence work at an earlier age."

A correspondent from Lanarkshire states that he employs Irish labourers in Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire from June to October, and has employed them for 20 years. Women are paid 2s. 6d. a day; men 3s. to 4s. They work 60 hours per week. "They are better clad and much better educated; they are much superior to other temporary agricultural labourers as regards hard work, skill and sobriety. We find them very obliging and trustworthy."

Another correspondent who employs from 80 to 100 in Ayrshire, Midlothian and Lanarkshire, states that while the labour is anything but on the increase, there has been no difficulty in securing workers. They are employed for about 5 months at wages of 2s. 6d. per day. They work 60 hours per week. They save fully half their earnings. Men are employed as foremen over a squad and paid 25s. to 28s. a week; odd men 18s. to 20s. full time,

"for many years I do not think they are as satisfactory as they were previous to 10 years ago, but they compare very favourably with other temporary labourers. I employ nearly 20 all the year round lifting potatoes out of the pits."

The workers belonging to this group usually return home in the end of October or the beginning of November. Savings are stated to average from £8 to £10 in the season.

Donegal Men.

The second group of migratory labourers is that of the Donegal men, including a number from other counties in the North of Ireland. These men are employed chiefly in the Lothians and the South-East of Scotland. A few find their way North into Stirling, Perthshire and Fife, while others move South into Northumberland. A few North of Ireland men also go for harvesting work to Galloway, in the South-West corner of Scotland. The season for the Donegal men as a rule, is somewhat longer than in the case of Achill workers. Most of them go to Scotland from about the middle to the end of June, and work on until the end of November and even later. They are employed chiefly in turnip singling, haymaking, corn harvest, potato and turnip raising. There are, however, far fewer of these labourers now employed in the Lothians as compared with 25 years ago, owing to the increase in the use of reaping machines and self-binders.

The wages earned by the Donegal men are good, ranging from 3s. to 4s. per day, with free lodging and coals. At corn harvest, when engaged for the length of the harvest, the usual number of hours worked is 60 per week. When on piece-work the hours worked are longer and larger earnings are made. Many of them save from £10 to £15 and up to £20 in the season. As a rule, little employment is given to the Irish labourers in managing farm machinery, but a certain number are kept during the winter storing turnips and feeding cattle. Many farmers in the Lothians have had Irish labourers coming to them for over 20 years, and almost in all cases they speak highly of them as farm hands, especially when they are put on piece-work.

The following extracts are from reports received from regular employers of these labourers:—

A correspondent from East Lothian writes that his men come direct from Donegal and are employed chiefly for turnip thinning, hay-making and potato lifting. Turnip thinning is done on piece-work. "Earnings are about 18s. a week with house and coal, 23s. a week with dinner during harvest, which runs for about 5 weeks. They get free lodgings always, but no food except at harvest. Would estimate their savings at from £15 to £20. They generally start home about new year. A few stay on baling hay, cleaning ditches, etc., on piece-work. As a whole they are very good men. Sometimes they come over before turnips are ready to thin and can get no work. My men wait till I write and tell them that the work is about ready."

Another correspondent from East Lothian who employs Irish labourers for 25 weeks, from turnip thinning to turnip "shawing," remarks shrewdly "that if on day wages they put in as canny a day as anyone, but on piece-work they can do double and never a grumble."

Another correspondent from West Lothian states that "each farmer of from 200 to 400 acres will employ WEST LOTHIAN. from six to ten Irishmen for from 4 to 6 weeks during harvest and probably keep on three or four till potato harvest is over. Two to four come to each farm about the middle of June and work on turnip singling and hay-making, which lasts till about harvest time. Beginning at the early districts they move on to the later ones. Employment before harvest has increased, as women who used to do the hoeing don't go in for that work as they did a number of years ago. Fifty years ago a farmer now employing eight Irishmen for harvest would employ from thirty to fifty which lasted only 4 to 6 weeks. Wages, mostly piece-work, at hoeing 8s. per acre; by the day at ordinary labour, 3s. and bed and fire; during harvest 3s. 4d. per day and food. Two men who have come to me for the last 20 years, and work from June till the end of the year, save and send home about £15. They are careful with cattle feeding, but they have no head for machinery. Find the labourers who go back to Ireland respectable and anxious to save money. They work hard and long hours, and care as little, when on piece work."

Another correspondent from East Lothian states they can save from £16 to £20. "They are harder to please than before, and more exact as to wages."

"A good many migratory labourers come direct from Ireland and go direct back. They are decreasing PEEBLESHERE. owing to the self-binders."

A correspondent writes:—"The same men always come when I write for them. Those who remain in the SELKIRKSHIRE. large towns change for the worse in regard to civility and sobriety. A number go to the oil and gas works in the winter."

Another correspondent states:—"Not so many employed as formerly. Turnip singling from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre. Harvest, 18s. to 20s., board and lodging. At one time they saved nearly all they got; now they spend more freely. If on piece-work they work about 12 hours per day, by day work 10 hours. They are good cattle men. They do not manage horses like our countrymen, but, as a rule, they are good workers, better clad, and more independent than formerly."

"Irish workers come to this district, a few for singling turnips and a considerable number for harvest work. ROXBOROUGH. Most of them either return home or go to work in Glasgow, Greenock, or Forfar. They will make in harvest time 21s. per week with food, and save £10

to £12 in the season. They get their food and lodging at harvest time, and at other times lodging with free potatoes and milk. No difficulty in obtaining workers, but they are in better circumstances, and much more difficult to please as regards their food."

"They usually come from Edinburgh district and go to the higher districts in Berwickshire for the later harvest work. At harvest time they make about 24s. per week with food. They are a much more intelligent class than formerly, and they are very superior to other temporary agricultural labourers as regards hard work, skill, and sobriety."

"A good many Irish workers are employed for 4 to 5 weeks at harvest. They are very often small farmers from the North of Ireland who come for the harvest, and are paid from £4 to £5 with board and lodging. They compare very favourably with other temporary labourers."

Connaught Men.

The third and much the largest group of migratory labourers is that of the Connaught men who go to England. Many of these follow a considerable itinerary during the course of the summer and autumn, moving from the hay districts of Lancashire into Lincolnshire and North Cambridge for the corn harvest, and from thence into Warwickshire, Stafford, and Cheshire, for potato digging and turnip singling. In other cases men remain on the same farms for the greater part of the year. The following reports from different districts furnish typical particulars regarding the work and earnings of these migratory labourers:—

"A good many come over in March and remain until December. Others come over in the second week in June. A thrifty man can save about £20.

A correspondent writes:—"They arrive in March and return in November. There is increasing employ-

SOUTH-WEST ment and no difficulty in obtaining labourers. They are employed for 36 weeks,

LANCASHIRE. while we keep two all the year round for general work. Paid by the week, 17s.; the head men, £1. They get lodging and a cottage and free milk. They can save 10s. weekly. Employed Irish labourers for 50 years, and they are more thrifty, civil, obliging, and educated. Almost every farmer keeps from two to four all the year round; they are, as a rule, skilful and trustworthy."

"No difficulty in getting labourers. Weekly wages 18s. to 20s. Would save from £8 to £10. Have employed them for about 25 years. We are getting much better men, more intelligent and trustworthy. They compare equally well with our own

CHESHIRE.

labourers, and for piece-work they often do better, working longer, harder, and being more sober than our own temporary men. I have two myself all the year round, and consider they are equal to our own workers."

Another correspondent states:—"We employ about twenty in the summer time and about six in the winter. Will save about £15 to £20. Work from 60 to 70 hours per week."

"Younger men are coming, and, therefore, not so good for experienced work. They come here direct from Ireland and go to the corn harvest in Lincolnshire."

DERBYSHIRE.

A correspondent writes:—"Irishmen come to Lancashire for hay harvest and when finished come into Yorkshire for harvest. Never any difficulty in obtaining labourers. Employ them for one month for corn harvest and for 5

YORKSHIRE
(SELBY).

weeks at potato lifting. I give them £5 10s. for the month on harvest and then let them raise potatoes at 21s. per acre. In the 9 to 10 weeks they are with me a thrifty man will save £6 to £10, and some more. At harvest time they work from six in the morning till seven at night. We keep three Irish labourers all the year round, as they are very good for feeding stock in winter. I have employed many of them for over 20 years. They send cousins or some relations. At work they are accustomed to they come before our Englishmen, such as following the corn reaper and at potato work, but they are no use at machinery or ploughing. A few of our large farmers, like myself, will keep two or three attending to cattle during the year."

A correspondent from the Thirsk district writes:—"No difficulty in getting labourers. They are employed nearly all the year round, but chiefly in planting time and taking up other green crops. Will save from £10 to £15 and some of them £20 yearly."

"They come from hay-making in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Nearly all return to Ireland when leaving here. Employment is decreasing for harvest work but good for potatoes. Harvest

LINCOLN.

is from about August 10th to September 10th. The old men then return home whilst the younger men remain for potato digging until October. Harvesting, potato digging, manure filling, and other work, if possible, all done by piece-work. The earnings of a thrifty labourer would be in harvest time £7 10s., potato digging £4, casual labour £2, total £13 10s. for 10 weeks. Lodging and coal free and potatoes in the season. If the weather is fine on piece-work they will do from 60 to 70 hours per week; if by day about 60 hours. I usually employ from thirty to forty. They are better dressed, more sober, and higher scale of living. They are losing their skill on scythe work."

Another correspondent writes:—"A large number here gather potatoes in Autumn. They come after the harvest on the farms

in North Lincoln. Employment is increasing, as more potatoes are grown. I paid 20s. per acre for gathering potatoes, and they earn about 7s. per day each for 22 days. We provide them with coal and potatoes free. They are better educated."

"They come from Cheshire and the hay country for harvest. Harvest lasts 7 weeks and on piece-work they

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. will average nearly £2 per week. A thrifty labourer can take back £10 to £20. They mostly get lodging, potatoes and milk free. They will work as long as daylight lasts. For many years they are not quite such good workmen, and they want very high wages."

"A fair number for the whole season. Not much difficulty in getting labourers. Singling 8s. to 10s.

NORTHUMBERLAND. per acre, cutting thistles 9d. per acre, 3s. 4d. per day for hoeing potatoes. About £9 to £10 per year their savings. Piece-work, 72 hours; day-work, 54 hours per week. There are rather a decreasing number, as there is not so much tillage as formerly. Have employed them for 35 years. Formerly it used to be for the corn harvest, but for the last 20 years it is for turnip thinning principally. Don't notice much change. The head of the gang has come from County Mayo continuously for 20 years. As compared with other temporary labourers they compare most favourably as regards hard work and sobriety. They are so very anxious to make money that they are inclined to do their piece-work in a rather slovenly manner."

Another correspondent writes:—"No difficulty in getting labourers. Employ about sixteen, turnip hoeing, hay harvest, thistle cutting. 10s. to 11s. 6d. per acre for turnip hoeing. Will make about 6s. per day on the average. Generally given milk, but no lodgings or food. Much younger men are coming now. Not as good as our own temporary agricultural labourers for hard work. Always found them sober and steady."

Earnings and Savings.

The evidence which these and similar reports furnish shows that the Irish migratory labourers are able to earn in most cases good, and in some cases very high wages, as agricultural labourers in England and Scotland. The earnings of the Achill workers are lower than those of the "Donegal" and "Connaught" men, but it must be remembered that many of the Achill workers are women, the rest consisting largely of boys or elderly men, that food, fuel and lodgings are provided, that the cost of migrating from place to place is paid by their employers, and that the work is, on the whole, more steady.

In the case of the Donegal and Connaught workers, on the other hand, wages may be said to range from a lower limit of 15s. per week, with lodging and some food, to piece-work earnings which, at the busy seasons, reach in many districts 30s., and in some cases even £2 a week. Workers may be estimated to aver-

age, allowing for time lost in moving from place to place, from 18s. to 22s. per week. This question as to what a migratory labourer can earn in England is one of very practical interest to the Irish farmer to-day in view of the competition that exists for efficient agricultural labour.

The season varies considerably, but most of the workers remain from 5 to 7 months, and others as many as 8 to 9 months. An accurate account of total earnings or of the savings remitted or carried home to Ireland by migratory agricultural labourers can, under the circumstances, not be obtained, but it may be estimated that the savings in 1908 approximated £250,000.

II.—Agricultural Labour in Ireland.

THE DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF LABOURERS.

The first question is the state of the supply of agricultural labour. In Ireland as also in Great Britain the number of agricultural labourers has been steadily diminishing. The following table indicates the change which has taken place in Ireland in the number of agricultural labourers at each Census since 1871, and as it is stated by the Census authorities that a large proportion of what are returned as general labourers may be assumed to be agricultural, the number of general labourers, excluding those of the chief town areas, is also given.

TABLE showing the Total Number of Agricultural Labourers in Ireland, and also the Number of General Labourers in Ireland, exclusive of those dwelling in the Cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, and Waterford, in each of the years 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

Year.	Agricultural Labourers.	General Labourers.
1871,	446,682	193,839
1881,	300,091	103,655
1891,	258,042	82,854
1901,	217,652	76,870

These figures indicate the serious decline which has taken place.

But while the supply has been diminishing, reports show that in the case of permanent labourers hired by the half-year or the year, the difficulty of the farmer is still not so much in getting labour as in obtaining a supply of efficient labour. Much of the most efficient labour has left the country, and, whether migrating to the towns or working on the land, finds employment outside of Ireland.

In the case of temporary labourers there is from all parts of the country evidence of the uncertainty of obtaining this class of labour at the busy times of the year, especially at hay and corn harvest, and in the northern counties at flax pulling. This difficulty is constantly tending to depress the tillage area. In turn, with the shrinkage in tillage there follows the decline in the number of labourers required, and the evil becomes more aggravated with every successive decrease.

In order to obtain an idea as to the proportion of (1) farmers and farmers' sons, etc., (2) agricultural labourers in continuous employment throughout the year, and (3) temporary and extra labourers engaged from time to time on the farms, an inquiry as to the numbers of these, respectively, was made in 1908. An account was also taken of the number of women and girls over 14 years of age engaged actually at farm work, but these latter figures can only be regarded as furnishing a general indication as to the number of women and girls so employed.

The particulars of information as to the number of people thus engaged in farm work in Ireland are shown by counties in Table XI., p. 48.

The total number of farmers, farmers' sons, etc., engaged in farm work was returned at 577,292, the total number of agricultural labourers permanently employed was returned at 184,084, and the number of temporary agricultural labourers at 109,987. The number of women and girls, over 14 years of age, who were engaged in farm work, was returned at 112,995.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN IRELAND.

With regard to the question of the wages of agricultural labour in Ireland inquiries were made from a number of representative farmers in each county and also from the Constabulary as to the rates current in the several districts. The information obtained has been summarised in Table IX., pp. 42-45, but it is only possible in the concise form of a table to indicate the general range. In every county wages vary considerably. The majority also of agricultural labourers are paid partly in kind. Certain broad divisions have therefore been made, and in Table IX. the money wages are distinguished of (1) labourers who receive board and lodging, (2) labourers having free cottages, with a garden or potato ground, a small allowance of milk, etc., and (3) labourers who receive no such allowances, but obtain only a money wage.

During the past year there has been very little change as regards the wages of labour. In some districts it is stated by farmers that there is a slight increase, but usually the rates are much the same. The highest wages are to be found in the counties of Down, Antrim, and Dublin, and in the neighbourhood of the cities of Dublin and Belfast. In certain cases the wages of ploughmen rise to 18s. and 19s. per week, but the general average in the better districts of these counties may be placed at 14s. to 16s. per week for the ploughman class.

Wages as a whole are lowest in Connaught. But the differences in real wages are often less than is supposed, and one of the most striking features in Ireland is the comparatively limited variation in the range of wages.

It is evident also that wages of agricultural labourers are tending more and more to equalise themselves throughout the country. The scarcity of labour itself assists this movement, and returns from even many of the more remote districts indicate wages almost as high as those existing in the better known tillage areas. In some districts from which there has been a considerable migration the depletion of labour has itself raised the wages of labour.

In considering what are the real wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland careful account must be taken as to the value of allowances and the cost of board and upkeep of labourers. As a rule full board is estimated at 6s. per week, though in some cases it is placed at 7s. and even 8s. per week. Hence the real wages of farm hands lodged and dieted who receive from 5s. to 8s. per week in cash, amount to on an average from 11s. to 14s. and 15s. per week. Again, in the case of labourers who receive a free cottage it is usual to find a rood of potato land given or its equivalent, a certain amount of milk, or in some cases grass for a cow, fuel, etc. The actual worth of these payments in kind varies considerably, but on the average they are of a value of 3s. 6d. per week, and this again added to the wages of labourers having free houses gives a wage ranging from 10s. to 15s. per week according to conditions. Similarly in the case of boys under eighteen the actual value of wages paid work out on an average at 7s. to 8s. per week, allowing for the value of board and lodging. These figures indicate the range of the real wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland. Taking the country as a whole, while nothing more than an estimate can be formed, the evidence goes to show that the average wage in Ireland is the equivalent of from 12s. to 13s. per week.

With regard to temporary labourers, information was again obtained as to the rates current in the different districts at seed planting time, turnip thinning, hay and corn harvest, flax pulling, potato and turnip raising, and at threshing time. It is generally stated that the wages of temporary labourers have increased to a greater extent than those of the permanent hands. This is a natural consequence of the decreased number of farm labourers employed the whole year, and the increased demand at certain seasons for additional hands. At the special times at which this emergency labour is required there is some local variation in what is paid. At seed planting time in most parts the wages paid for men run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, in a few parts from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, while the wages for women workers run from 1s. to 2s. a day, the usual wage being 1s. 6d. Wages at turnip thinning are similar to those given at seed time, viz., from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for men; women and girls, 1s. to 2s. per day. In some parts turnip thinning is done on the piece-work system. In the case of the hay and corn harvest there is a marked variation in different districts. In

many places, especially in the tillage counties, wages at hay and harvest time run from 3s. to 4s. a day, while in other counties, where there is not the same demand for help at harvest time, labour can be got at from 2s. to 3s. a day. Again, in the flax pulling districts wages for temporary labourers run frequently from 3s. to 4s. a day, and there are serious complaints from many farmers of the increased cost of flax pulling owing to the scarcity of labour. At potato and turnip raising wages are much the same as at seed planting time, and run from 2s. to 2s. 6d., and from 1s. to 2s. for women.

With regard to the employment of temporary labourers in Ireland, the returns show that there is very little employment on piece-work. On draining and fencing and flax pulling piece-work rates are not uncommon, and in some cases turnip thinning and cutting of hay and oats are given out by piece, but this system of work exists to a far less extent than in the districts of either England or Scotland where Irish migratory labourers are chiefly employed.

From the evidence which has been furnished as to the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland it is clear that, while real wages have risen in recent years, they still remain considerably below the wages of the tillage districts of England and Scotland, though the real wages in Ireland are higher than they have often been stated to be.

This raises a large question. The position and remuneration of the agricultural labourer are in all countries matters deserving the most careful consideration. Farmers are face to face to-day with competition which is very wide-reaching. It is not simply agriculture which is competing with agriculture but other industries which are competing with agriculture. Each well-organised industry is trying to draw to itself the most efficient labour, and the outlook is serious for such industries as are unable to attract to themselves and maintain a skilled labour force. The town also is competing with the country, and, hence, we have a situation which requires to be reviewed with a mind open to see the modern conditions which are determining the situation. It is a striking fact also in this connection that it is not simply in the new countries that there are complaints of a dearth of labour, but also in the old countries, and from an opposite cause, viz., that in the old countries the standard of wages and the prospect of advancement are lower. And these are more serious drawbacks than the discomforts and uncertainties of a new country.

In Ireland the deficiency in the number of skilled and trustworthy regular farm hands and the increasing cost and difficulty of obtaining temporary agricultural labour present serious problems for the farmer. As has been pointed out, so much of the best regular and temporary labour is now attracted to England and Scotland, where higher wages are obtained, that the Irish farmer suffers. The remedy for this state of affairs can only lie in one direction, namely, the making of as good a career for the agricultural labourer in Ireland as there is for him in England and Scotland. This means, on the one hand, that

as good work must be given by the Irish labourer as he gives in England and Scotland, and, on the other hand, that as good wages must be given by the Irish farmer as are given by the English and Scotch farmers. The question is a difficult and personal one, which only the Irish farmers and the Irish labourers themselves can solve. But in such cases the first step must be taken by the farmer, who is in the stronger position and has the larger stake. It is to his interest to have the most efficient and best paid agricultural labour. The question of the supply of labour is of fundamental importance in the present situation of Irish agriculture. There are in Ireland more than 165,000 holdings of over 30 acres in extent, occupying three-fourths of the total area of the country, and if the future of tillage on this very large proportion of the land of Ireland is to be safeguarded there must be an improvement in the work and wages of the labourer on this land.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

In connection with the question of agricultural labour it is of interest to know the extent to which the chief agricultural implements and classes of machinery are employed in Ireland. A table (X., p. 46) is included in this Report showing, by counties and provinces, the number of agricultural machines and implements in use on holdings of 5 statute acres and over in the year 1908. This table is one of considerable interest, and while it would be difficult to make certain that it is exhaustive, it furnishes approximate evidence as to the equipment of agricultural machinery in the various districts. A similar return was called for in a preliminary form in 1907, and it will be seen from the following table that there has been a slight but fairly regular increase in all classes of agricultural machinery except threshing mills.

Number of Certain Classes of Agricultural Implements and Machines in Ireland in 1907 and 1908.

Ireland.	Ploughs.	Drill Ploughs.	Harrows.	Turnip Sowing Machines.	Rollers.	Cultivators and Grubbers.	Hay Rakes.	Reapers and Mowers.	Binders.	Potato Sprayers.		Threshing Machines.
										Hand.	Horse.	
1907	275,446	97,914	258,059	46,712	126,831	123,149	71,503	75,485	6,347	36,191	2,019	24,344
1908	284,955	100,622	265,405	51,743	137,469	129,665	79,909	79,603	7,620	46,815	2,423	22,524

These figures, in their own way, reflect features of considerable interest in the agricultural system of Ireland. It will be noticed that Ulster preponderates in the tillage implements, especially in drill ploughs, cultivators and harrows. On the other hand, Leinster and Munster, as great hay-growing provinces, pre-

ponderate in hay rakes and in reapers and mowers, while in Connaught the great dearth of agricultural machinery is an outstanding feature. There are almost as many ploughs in the County of Cork as there are in the whole of the province of Connaught, while there is more of the other classes of agricultural machinery in that single county than there is in the western province. One of the most noteworthy points also of this return is the great increase and spread of potato sprayers in recent years, though the number both of hand and horse sprayers is much the greatest in Ulster. In view of the interest of this subject it is proposed to take a census at least every five years of agricultural machinery. It is certain that in recent years there has been a great increase in the amount of agricultural machinery used in Ireland. There are also, however, large districts in which spade and hand labour prevails, and the question of assisting small holders in the work of developing their farms by the increased use of light machinery is one deserving careful thought.

Summarising them briefly the evidence presented in this Report it appears:—

- (1) That in 1908 approximately 22,500 agricultural labourers migrated for an average of 5 to 7 months to England and Scotland, where they found employment as farm labourers;
- (2) That the wages earned by these labourers (excepting women workers), when engaged by the week, month, or season, commonly ranged from 16s. to 22s. per week and that the average wage may be placed at not less than 18s. a week;
- (3) That when working on piece-work, which the workers much prefer, considerably higher earnings were made, exceeding in some cases 30s. per week;
- (4) That, as a rule, employers of Irish workers in England and Scotland express a high opinion of their capacity as workers;
- (5) That the number of agricultural labourers in Ireland has seriously decreased;
- (6) That while in some cases wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland reach from 14s. to 16s. per week, and even higher, the average wage, taking the country as a whole, including the value of allowances in kind, is estimated to be from 12s. to 13s. per week;
- (7) That the number of farms exceeding 30 acres, on most of which hired labour is required, exceeds 165,000, and embraces three-fourths of the total agricultural area of Ireland;

- (8) That while there has been a considerable increase in the use of agricultural machinery there are many districts where there is little machinery available, and where the work of tillage is carried on almost entirely by manual labour.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. S. ADAMS,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
DUBLIN, 30th September, 1909.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1908-9.

TABLES.

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TABLE I.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION (in 1901) for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1000 according to the Census of 1901.			
		No. in 1905.	No. in 1906.	No. in 1907.	No. in 1908.	In 1905.	In 1906.	In 1907.	In 1908.
LEINSTER :									
Carlow County, ..	37,748	2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Dublin " ..	448,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare " ..	63,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny " ..	70,150	5	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
King's " ..	60,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford " ..	46,672	0	5	8	4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Louth " ..	65,820	122	78	61	52	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
Meath " ..	67,497	—	15	8	6	—	0.2	0.1	0.1
Queen's " ..	57,417	4	3	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Westmeath, ..	61,620	35	—	20	8	0.6	—	0.3	0.1
Wexford " ..	104,104	13	3	2	—	0.1	—	—	—
Wicklow, " ..	60,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :									
Clare County, ..	112,334	6	1	24	7	0.1	—	0.2	0.1
Cork, " ..	404,611	68	73	106	43	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerry, " ..	165,726	277	207	305	187	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.1
Limerick " ..	146,098	6	13	17	5	—	0.1	0.1	—
Tipperary, ..	160,232	34	37	81	24	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Waterford, ..	87,187	8	14	13	9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
ULSTER :									
Antrim County, ..	461,634	17	12	28	22	—	—	0.1	—
Armagh " ..	125,392	276	266	208	201	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.6
Cavan " ..	97,541	53	30	18	37	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Donegal " ..	173,722	2,364	2,410	2,358	1,517	13.6	13.0	13.6	8.7
Down " ..	289,525	102	123	122	30	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
Fermanagh " ..	65,430	0	—	5	6	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Londonderry " ..	144,404	34	31	41	47	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Monaghan " ..	74,611	31	29	40	13	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Tyrone " ..	150,507	6	13	34	35	—	0.1	0.2	0.2
CONNAUGHT :									
Galway County, ..	192,549	1,185	1,125	1,450	1,176	6.2	5.8	7.5	6.1
Leitrim " ..	60,343	177	160	140	70	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.1
Mayo " ..	199,166	7,619	8,428	7,935	6,947	38.3	42.3	39.8	34.8
Roscommon " ..	101,791	1,472	1,432	1,274	1,244	14.5	14.1	12.5	12.2
Sligo " ..	84,083	806	688	633	492	10.7	8.2	7.5	5.0
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province ..	1,152,820	190	104	99	70	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Munster " ..	1,076,188	309	435	546	275	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Ulster " ..	1,582,826	2,892	2,914	2,944	1,917	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.2
Connaught " ..	646,932	11,349	11,833	11,432	9,938	17.5	18.3	17.7	15.4
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	4,458,775	14,830	15,286	15,021	12,200	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.7

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1908, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION according to the Census of 1901.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	17,050	—	—
Antrim,	Antrim,	29,472	—	—
Ardee,	Louth and Meath, ..	14,626	—	—
Armagh,	Armagh,	46,856	17	0.4
Athlone,	Roscommon & Westmeath,	27,264	15	0.6
Athy,	Kildare and Queen's, ..	22,155	—	—
Bailieborough, ..	Cavan,	15,510	14	0.9
Ballina,	Mayo,	24,653	695	28.2
Ballinasloe,	Galway & Roscommon, ..	19,279	16	0.8
Ballinrobe,	Mayo,	21,238	62	2.9
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	12,686	2	0.2
Ballymahon,	Longford & Westmeath, ..	12,907	—	—
Ballymena,	Antrim,	53,082	4	0.1
Ballymoney,	Antrim,	28,276	9	0.3
Ballyshannon, ..	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim.	20,601	—	—
Ballyvaghan,	Clare,	3,920	—	—
Balrothery,	Dublin,	18,146	—	—
Baltinglass,	Carlow, Kildare, & Wicklow	16,191	—	—
Banbridge,	Armagh and Down, ..	42,454	2	—
Bandon,	Cork,	17,878	—	—
Bantry,	Cork,	13,457	11	0.8
Bawnboy,	Cavan and Leitrim, ..	18,460	47	2.5
Belfast,	Antrim and Down, ..	368,266	2	—
Belmullet,	Mayo,	13,845	278	20.1
Birr,	King's and Tipperary, ..	25,332	—	—
Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	8,532	—	—
Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo, ..	30,625	156	5.1
Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	22,435	65	2.9
Callan,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	13,805	—	—
Carlow,	Carlow and Queen's, ..	34,438	—	—
Carrickmacross, ..	Monaghan,	15,544	4	0.3
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim and Roscommon,	19,280	41	2.1
Carrick-on-Suir, ..	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford.	17,763	24	1.4
Cashel,	Tipperary,	20,182	—	—
Castlebar,	Mayo,	26,522	694	26.2
Castleblayney,	Armagh and Monaghan, ..	26,615	47	1.8
Castlecumber,	Kilkenny,	10,114	—	—
Castlederg,	Tyrone,	11,789	—	—
Castleragh,	Roscommon,	33,576	1,177	35.1
Castletown,	Cork,	11,178	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1901,	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Cavan,	Cavan,	36,993	5	0.1
Celbridge,	Dublin and Kildare, ..	14,225	—	—
Claremorris,	Mayo,	25,820	762	29.5
Clifden,	Galway,	18,768	4	0.2
Clogheen,	Tipperary,	15,521	—	—
Clogher,	Tyrone,	14,316	21	1.5
Clonakilty,	Cork,	19,158	8	0.4
Clones,	Fermanagh and Monaghan,	15,848	—	—
Clonmel,	Tipperary and Waterford,	18,726	—	—
Coleraine,	Londonderry,	29,917	20	0.7
Cookstown,	Tyrone,	23,615	2	0.1
Cootehill,	Cavan and Monaghan, ..	21,854	2	0.1
Cork,	Cork,	133,173	—	—
Corrofin,	Clare,	4,803	1	0.2
Croom,	Limerick,	10,806	—	—
Delvin,	Westmeath,	8,477	1	0.1
Dingle,	Kerry,	18,274	—	—
Donegal,	Donegal,	20,480	12	0.6
Downpatrick,	Down,	38,869	1	—
Drogheda,	Louth and Meath,	26,196	—	—
Dromore, West,	Sligo,	13,034	4	0.3
Dublin, North,	Dublin,	166,887	—	—
Dublin, South,	Dublin,	212,779	—	—
Dundalk,	Louth,	34,729	52	1.5
Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	15,781	279	17.7
Dungannon,	Tyrone,	32,563	2	0.1
Dungarvan,	Waterford,	14,966	9	0.6
Dunmanway,	Cork,	13,321	—	—
Dunshaughlin,	Meath,	7,979	—	—
Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath,	14,653	—	—
Ennis,	Clare,	19,772	3	0.2
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	31,259	—	—
Enniskillen,	Cavan and Fermanagh, ..	31,140	12	0.4
Ennistimon,	Clare,	18,069	—	—
Fermoy,	Cork,	22,732	—	—
Galway,	Galway,	36,465	13	0.4
Glennamaddy,	Galway,	16,577	549	33.1
Glenties,	Donegal,	33,191	807	24.3
Gorey,	Wexford,	16,463	—	—
Gort,	Galway,	12,286	—	—
Granard,	Cavan, Longford, & West- meath,	23,483	1	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Inishowen,	Donegal,	28,943	126	4.4
Irvinestown, ..	Fermanagh and Tyrone, ..	14,095	8	0.6
Kanturk,	Cork,	23,181	16	0.7
Kells,	Meath,	13,769	6	0.4
Kenmare,	Kerry,	14,642	3	0.2
Kilkeel,	Down,	19,131	—	—
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	23,708	—	—
Killadysert, ..	Clare,	9,165	—	—
Killala,	Mayo,	8,254	—	—
Killarney,	Kerry,	37,096	107	2.9
Kilmacthomas, ..	Waterford,	7,109	—	—
Kilmallock, ..	Cork and Limerick, ..	25,551	—	—
Kilrush,	Clare,	28,734	—	—
Kinsale,	Cork,	16,673	—	—
Larne,	Antrim,	33,029	5	0.2
Letterkenny, ..	Donegal,	13,080	85	6.5
Limavady,	Londonderry, ..	20,623	16	0.8
Limerick,	Clare and Limerick, ..	66,014	3	—
Lisburn,	Antrim and Down, ..	46,463	—	—
Lismore,	Waterford,	13,273	—	—
Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	16,047	—	—
Listowel,	Kerry and Limerick, ..	35,695	1	—
Londonderry, ..	Donegal & Londonderry, ..	63,505	8	0.1
Longford,	Longford,	22,312	3	0.1
Loughrea,	Galway,	20,126	5	0.2
Lurgan,	Antrim, Armagh, & Down, ..	53,718	5	0.1
Macroom,	Cork,	22,998	—	—
Magherafelt, ..	Londonderry, ..	38,992	8	0.2
Mallow,	Cork,	20,726	—	—
Manorhamilton, ..	Leitrim,	22,334	15	0.7
Middleton,	Cork,	21,243	—	—
Millford,	Donegal,	20,259	174	8.6
Millstreet,	Cork,	10,515	5	0.5
Mitchelstown, ..	Cork and Limerick, ..	14,157	—	—
Mohill,	Leitrim,	19,854	1	0.1
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	28,301	6	0.2
Mountbellew, ..	Galway,	15,019	114	7.6
Mountmellick, ..	King's and Queen's, ..	28,577	—	—
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	27,047	7	0.3
Naas,	Kildare and Wicklow, ..	34,042	—	—
Navan,	Meath,	14,550	—	—
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	24,932	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Newcastle,	Limerick,	23,891	5	0.2
New Ross,	Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford.	30,795	—	—
Newry,	Armagh and Down, ..	52,032	153	2.9
Newtownards, ..	Down,	41,920	16	0.4
Oldcastle,	Cavan and Meath, ..	15,015	—	—
Omagh,	Tyrone,	38,553	—	—
Oughterard, ..	Galway,	17,732	48	2.7
Portumna,	Galway,	9,054	—	—
Rathdown,	Dublin and Wicklow, ..	57,742	—	—
Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	26,680	—	—
Rathkeale,	Limerick,	14,991	—	—
Roscommon, ..	Roscommon,	15,164	6	0.4
Roscrea,	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary.	17,739	—	—
Scarriff,	Clare,	10,445	—	—
Shillelagh,	Wicklow,	8,946	—	—
Skibbereen, ..	Cork,	25,195	3	0.1
Skull,	Cork,	10,243	—	—
Sligo,	Sligo,	38,088	35	0.9
Strabane,	Donegal and Tyrone, ..	35,859	2	0.1
Stranorlar, ..	Donegal,	13,707	29	2.1
Strokestown, ..	Roscommon,	15,560	9	0.6
Swineford,	Mayo,	44,162	2,875	65.1
Thomastown, ..	Kilkenny,	13,238	—	—
Thurles,	Tipperary,	24,283	—	—
Tipperary,	Limerick and Tipperary, ..	31,932	—	—
Tobercurry, ..	Sligo,	19,204	321	16.7
Tralee,	Kerry,	41,885	11	0.3
Trim,	Meath,	13,973	—	—
Tuam,	Galway,	30,924	427	13.8
Tulla,	Clare,	9,834	—	—
Tullamore,	King's and Westmeath, ..	23,388	—	—
Urlingford, ..	Kilkenny and Tipperary, ..	8,657	—	—
Waterford,	Kilkenny and Waterford, ..	48,091	—	—
Westport,	Mayo,	34,672	1,581	45.6
Wexford,	Wexford,	32,839	—	—
Youghal,	Cork and Waterford, ..	14,881	—	—
TOTAL,		4,458 775	12,200	2.7

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1908, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics, the TOTAL NUMBER of MALES TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS according to the Census of 1901, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (EXCLUDING Females).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
LEINSTER :			
Carlow County	11,641	—	—
Dublin "	124,045	—	—
Kildare "	21,283	—	—
Kilkenny "	24,376	—	—
King's "	18,674	—	—
Longford "	14,438	4	0·3
Louth "	19,159	52	2·7
Meath "	21,883	6	0·3
Queen's "	18,632	—	—
Westmeath "	19,815	8	0·4
Wexford "	32,205	—	—
Wicklow "	18,107	—	—
MUNSTER :			
Clare County	33,259	7	0·2
Cork "	116,853	34	0·3
Kerry "	46,121	142	3·1
Limerick "	42,527	5	0·1
Tipperary "	49,319	20	0·4
Waterford "	25,470	8	0·3
ULSTER :			
Antrim County,	139,589*	20	0·1
Armagh "	34,277	199	5·8
Cavan "	30,148	37	1·2
Donegal "	50,373	1,389	27·6
Down "	56,304*	39	0·7
Fermanagh "	20,439	6	0·3
Londonderry "	40,280	45	1·1
Monaghan "	23,074	13	0·6
Tyrone "	45,878	15	0·3
CONNAUGHT :			
Galway County,	54,302	1,176	21·6
Leitrim "	20,016	79	3·9
Mayo "	51,694	6,676	129·1
Roscommon "	29,232	1,244	42·6
Sligo "	24,135	491	20·3
SUMMARY.			
Leinster Province,	344,258	70	0·2
Munster "	313,549	216	0·7
Ulster "	440,362	1,768	4·0
Connaught "	179,379	9,666	53·9
TOTAL OF IRELAND, ...	1,277,548	11,715	9·2

* The entire number of males 20 years of age and upwards for Belfast City are included in the figures for the Co. Antrim.

TABLE IV.—Showing by PROVINCES the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1908, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER of LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland
	Leinster	Munster	Ulster.	Connaught	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders, .	55	254	1,588	7,601	9,498
No. of Landholders :—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre,	2	6	15	5	28
Do. above 1	—	1	14	21	36
Do. „ 2 } and not exceeding { 2 acres,	1	1	16	62	80
Do. „ 3 } „ { 3 „	2	—	20	88	110
Do. „ 4 } „ { 4 „	—	1	28	88	117
Do. „ 4 } „ { 5 „	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 ACRES. . . .	5	9	93	264	371
Holdings above 5 } and not exceeding { 10 acres	9	7	112	718	846
Do. „ 10 } „ { 15 „	1	2	52	653	708
Do. „ 15 } „ { 20 „	—	—	30	366	396
Do. „ 20 } „ { 25 „	—	—	7	141	148
Do. „ 25 } „ { 30 „	—	—	9	94	103
Do. „ 30 } „ { 40 „	—	—	9	61	70
Do. above 40 acres, . .	—	3	17	40	60
Total No. of Landholders, . .	15	21	329	2,337	2,702
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, .	70	275	1,917	9,938	12,200

TABLE V.—Showing for the year 1908 by COUNTIES and PROVINCES the NUMBER of LANDLESS LABOURERS who are either SONS or DAUGHTERS of FARMERS and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the TOTAL NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers, and working on their parents' farms when at home.			Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	
LEINSTER:				
Carlow, ...	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ...	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—	—
King's, ...	—	—	—	—
Longford, ...	—	—	—	4
Louth, ...	29	—	29	52
Meath, ...	—	—	—	6
Queen's, ...	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ...	—	—	—	8
Wexford, ...	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ...	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	29	—	29	70
MUNSTER:				
Clare, ...	—	—	—	7
Cork, ...	6	2	8	43
Kerry, ...	76	38	114	187
Limerick, ...	1	—	1	5
Tipperary, ...	2	—	2	24
Waterford, ...	—	—	—	9
Total, ...	85	40	125	275
ULSTER:				
Antrim, ...	6	—	6	22
Armagh, ...	122	2	124	201
Cavan, ...	26	—	26	37
Donegal, ...	472	82	554	1,517
Down, ...	15	—	15	39
Fermanagh, ...	3	—	3	6
Londonderry, ...	21	2	23	47
Monaghan, ...	2	—	2	13
Tyrone, ...	1	1	2	35
Total, ...	668	87	755	1,917
CONNAUGHT:				
Galway, ...	669	—	669	1,176
Leitrim, ...	54	—	54	79
Mayo, ...	4,193	271	4,464	6,947
Roscommon, ...	751	—	751	1,214
Sligo, ...	266	1	267	492
Total, ...	5,933	272	6,205	9,938
IRELAND, ...	6,715	399	7,114	12,200

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their Homes at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- boursers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
LONGFORD COUNTY.										
Granard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Longford,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
LOUTH COUNTY.										
Ardee, part of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundalk,	41	-	-	1	2	-	3	7	1	-
Total,	41	-	-	1	2	-	3	7	1	-
MEATH COUNTY.										
Kells,	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total,	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
WESTMEATH COUNTY.										
Delvin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mullingar,	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total,	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Province of

CLARE COUNTY.										
Corrofin,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, part of,	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total,	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
CORK COUNTY, E.R.										
Kanturk,	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mill-street, part of	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORK COUNTY, W.R.										
Bantry,	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonakilty,	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Millstreet, part of,	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Skibbereen,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	21	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1908) the Enumerators collected the Returns.

Leinster.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	LONGFORD COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	Granard.
-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	Longford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	52	45	5	2	8	LOUTH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	52	45	5	2	8	Ardee, part of.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	MEATH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kells.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	WESTMEATH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	8	1	-	7	-	Delvin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.

Munster.

-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	CLARE COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Corrofin.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick, part of.
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	CORK COUNTY, E.R.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Kanturk.
-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	Millstreet, part of.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	11	10	-	1	1	CORK COUNTY, W.R.
-	-	-	-	8	7	-	1	1	Bantry.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Clonakilty.
-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	2	Millstreet, part of.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Skibbereen.
-	-	-	(a)1	24	18	-	6	4	Total.

(a.) 46 acres.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.*	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
KERRY COUNTY.										
Cahersiveen, ..	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
Kenmare, ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney, ..	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Listowel, ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee, ..	6	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Total, ..	171	2	1	1	—	—	4	7	2	—
LIMERICK COUNTY.										
Newcastle, ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIPPERARY COUNTY, S. R.										
Carriack-on-Suir, part of	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WATERFORD COUNTY										
Dungarvan, ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Province of

ANTRIM COUNTY.										
Ballycastle, ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena, ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Ballymoney, ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast, part of, ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	19	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
ARMAGH COUNTY,										
Armagh, ..	13	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1
Castleblayney, pt. of	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Lurgan, part of, ..	1	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Newry, part of	93	—	1	2	1	5	9	27	2	2
Total, ..	150	3	2	3	1	6	15	30	3	3

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricul- tural Lab- ourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	1	65	-	-	65	26	KERRY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Cahersiveen.
-	-	-	1	107	-	1	106	41	Kenmare.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Killarney.
1	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	Listowel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tralee.
1	-	-	(a) 2	187	1	1	185	67	Total.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	3	LIMERICK COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	3	Newcastle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	24	10	-	14	-	TIPPERARY COUNTY,
-	-	-	-	24	10	-	14	-	S.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Suir,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	part of.
-	-	-	-	9	7	1	1	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	9	7	1	1	-	WATERFORD COUNTY
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dungarvan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	ANTRIM COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	1	Ballycastle.
-	-	-	1	9	-	9	-	-	Ballymena.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Ballymoney.
-	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	Belfast, part of.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larne.
-	-	-	(b) 1	22	1	18	3	1	Total.
-	-	-	-	17	2	9	6	3	ARMAGH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	46	19	9	18	-	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	5	-	3	2	1	Castleblayney, pt. of
-	-	-	-	133	97	21	15	14	Lurgan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newry.
-	-	-	-	201	118	42	41	18	Total.

(a) Comprising one each of 48 and 170 acres.

(b) 50 acres.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- boursers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
CAVAN COUNTY.										
Baileborough, ..	11	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bawnboy, part of,	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, part of	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ..	34	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
DONEGAL COUNTY.										
Donegal, ..	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunfanaghy, ..	261	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	1	2
Glenties, ..	635	1	11	11	14	15	52	54	32	16
Inishowen, ..	104	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	3	4
Letterkenny, ..	74	6	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-
Londonderry, part of	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Millford, ..	157	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	3
Stranorlar, ..	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ..	1,276	7	11	12	16	20	66	71	43	25
DOWN COUNTY.										
Banbridge, part of	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Downpatrick, ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newry, part of, ..	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-
Newtownards, ..	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ..	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	-
FERMANAGH COUNTY										
Enniskillen, part of.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total, ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
LONDONDERY COUNTY.										
Coleraine, ..	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Limavady, ..	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Londonderry, pt. of,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magherafelt, ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ..	43	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
MONAGHAN COUNTY.										
Carrickmacross, ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Castleblayney, pt. of	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cootehill, ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, ..	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total, ..	10	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No of Migra- tory Agricul- tural La- bourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	14	CAVAN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	12	1	4	7	4	Bailieborough.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	Bawnboy, part of.
-	-	-	-	6	1	2	3	-	Cavan.
-	-	-	-						Enniskillen, part of.
-	-	-	-	37	2	6	29	18	Total.
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	1	DONEGAL COUNTY.
1	2	-	-	279	-	243	36	6	Donegal.
3	5	3	7	807	4	763	40	246	Dunfanaghy.
1	-	2	5	126	31	78	17	24	Glenties.
2	-	1	1	85	-	5	80	1	Inishowen.
-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	Letterkenny.
-	1	2	-	174	3	133	38	19	Londonderry, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	29	-	9	20	1	Millford.
									Stranorlar.
7	8	8	(a) 13	1,517	38	1,236	243	298	Total.
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	DOWN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Banbridge, part of.
-	-	-	-	20	6	14	-	-	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	Newry, part of.
-	-	-	-						Newtownards.
-	-	-	-	39	7	31	1	-	Total.
-	1	-	1	6	5	1	-	-	FERMANAGH COUNTY
-	1	-	(b) 1	6	5	1	-	-	Enniskillen, part of.
-	-	-	-						Total.
-	-	-	1	20	2	14	4	-	LONDONDERRY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	16	-	14	2	2	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	Limavady.
-	-	-	-	8	7	1	-	-	Londonderry, pt. of.
-	-	-	-						Magherafelt.
-	-	-	(c) 1	47	9	32	6	2	Total.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	MONAGHAN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Carrickmacross.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Castleblayney, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	Cootehill,
-	-	-	-						Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	13	5	6	2	-	Total.

(a) Comprising one each of 43, 50, 80, 85, 98, 100, 210, 300, and 410 acres; and two each of 60 and 70 acres.

(b) 70 acres.

(c) 86 acres.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
TYRONE COUNTY.										
Clogher,	16	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
Cookstown, .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dungannon, .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Irvinestown, ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1
Strabane, part of,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total, ..	21	1	—	—	1	1	3	5	2	2

Province of

GALWAY COUNTY.										
Ballinasloe, part of,	12	1	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Clifden,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennamaddy, ..	480	—	—	1	—	5	6	26	25	10
Loughrea, .. .	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mountbellew, ..	95	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	7	2
Oughterard, .. .	39	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2
Tuam,	373	—	—	2	1	3	6	21	15	11
Total, ..	1,020	1	2	3	4	9	19	56	48	25
LEITRIM COUNTY.										
Bawnboy, part of,	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon part of,	18	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	2
Manorhamilton, ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mohill,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	67	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	2
MAYO COUNTY.										
Ballina,	600	—	1	1	2	3	7	41	28	12
Ballinrobe, .. .	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Belmullet, .. .	240	—	—	1	1	—	2	23	6	2
Castlebar, .. .	550	—	—	2	1	4	7	50	37	25
Claremorris, .. .	628	1	—	1	4	2	8	31	42	31
Swineford, .. .	1,922	—	—	1	9	13	23	262	314	176
Westport, .. .	1,157	2	17	51	62	49	181	141	36	26
Total, ..	5,148	3	18	57	79	71	228	550	465	277

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricul- tural La- bourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	1	-	21	-	-	21	3	TYRONE COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Clogher.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Cookstown.
-	-	-	-	8	-	2	6	-	Dungannon.
-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	Irvinestown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strabane, part of.
-	-	1	(a) 1	35	-	8	27	3	Total.

Connaught.

-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	5	GALWAY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	Ballinasloe, part of.
-	-	-	-	13	4	-	0	-	Clifden.
2	-	-	-	549	547	1	1	70	Galway.
-	-	-	-	5	2	-	3	-	Glennamaddy.
-	1	1	-	114	108	1	5	-	Loughrea.
1	-	-	2	48	1	4	43	-	Mountbellew.
1	-	-	-	427	425	-	2	88	Oughterard.
4	1	1	(b) 2	1,176	1,087	10	79	163	Tuam.
-	-	1	-	35	27	7	1	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	28	5	23	-	7	LEITRIM COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	15	2	2	11	10	Bawnboy part of.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon,
-	-	1	-	79	34	33	12	17	part of.
3	2	1	1	695	651	26	18	33	Manorhamilton.
-	1	1	-	62	36	25	1	1	Mohill.
1	-	-	4	278	220	58	-	29	Total.
9	6	3	7	694	684	6	4	72	MAYO COUNTY.
10	8	2	2	762	750	-	12	46	Ballina.
81	57	33	7	2,875	2,874	-	1	699	Ballinrobe.
11	11	4	14	1,581	1,216	364	1	125	Belmullet.
115	85	44	(c) 35	6,947	6,431	479	37	1,005	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Claremorris.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swineford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.

(a) 52 acres.

(b) One each of 75 and 80 acres.

(c) Comprising one each of 42, 47, 49, 51, 62, 86, 148, 153, 300, and 350 acres; two each of 44, 46, 56, 70, and 130 acres; three each of 16, 60, and 69 acres; and six of 50 acres each.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 6 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY										
Athlone, part of, ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle, ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1
Carriack-on-Shan. ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Castlereagh, ..	887	1	1	2	3	4	11	89	106	52
Roscommon, ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strokestown, ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	940	1	1	2	3	4	11	92	112	54
SLIGO COUNTY.										
Boyle, part of, ..	127	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Dromore West, ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	30	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1
Tobercurry, ..	265	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	21	7
Total, ..	426	—	—	—	2	2	4	17	24	8

Summary by

PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER, ..	55	2	—	1	2	—	5	9	1	—
MUNSTER, ..	254	6	1	1	—	1	9	7	2	—
ULSTER, ..	1,588	15	14	16	20	28	93	112	52	30
CONNAUGHT, ..	7,601	5	21	62	88	88	264	718	653	366
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	9,498	28	36	80	110	117	371	846	708	396

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricul- tural La- bourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	ROSCOMMON COUNTY Athlone, part of Boyle, " Carrick-on-Shan.," Castlereagh. Roscommon. Strokestown.
1	-	1	-	24	19	3	2	-	
1	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	
17	6	9	-	1,177	1,172	-	5	132	
-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	9	7	2	-	3	
19	6	10	-	1,244	1,232	5	7	135	Total.
-	-	-	-	132	126	6	-	8	SLIGO COUNTY. Boyle, part of. Dromore West. Sligo. Toberecurry.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	35	8	7	20	3	
3	2	5	3	321	319	2	-	32	
3	2	5	(a) 3	492	457	15	20	43	Total.

Provinces.

-	-	-	-	70	49	6	15	8	PROVINCES.
-	-	-	3	275	36	2	237	74	LEINSTER.
7	9	9	17	1,917	185	1,380	352	340	MUNSTER.
141	94	61	40	9,938	9,241	542	155	1,363	ULSTER.
148	103	70	60	12,200	9,511	1,930	759	1,785	CONNAUGHT.
									TOTAL OF IRELAND.

(a). Comprising one each of 60, 65, and 370 acres.

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN and the GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY Systems from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN during the SEASON of 1908.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Achill Sound, ..	1,191	Westport,	Mayo.
Athenry,	363*	Loughrea,	Galway.
Athlone,	15	Athlone,	Roscommon and Westmeath.
Attymon,	1	Loughrea,	Galway.
Balla,	153	Castlebar,	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen, ..	1,738	Castlereagh, ..	Roscommon.
Ballina,	884	Ballina,	Mayo.
Ballinasloe,	17	Ballinasloe, ..	Galway and Roscommon.
Ballinlough,	793	Castlereagh, ..	Roscommon.
Ballinrobe,	71	Ballinrobe, ..	Mayo.
Ballyhaunis,	1,674	Claremorris, ..	do.
Ballymoe,	315	Glennamaddy, ..	Galway.
Ballymote,	140	Sligo,	Sligo.
Ballysodare,	2	do.,	do.
Ballyvary,	641	Castlebar,	Mayo.
Boyle,	18	Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo.
Castlebar,	680	Castlebar,	Mayo.
Castlereagh,	299	Castlereagh, ..	Roscommon.
Claremorris,	3,139†	Claremorris, ..	Mayo.
Clifden,	1	Clifden,	Galway.
Collooney,	3	Sligo,	Sligo.
Dromod,	13	Mohill,	Leitrim.
Dunamon,	236	Roscommon, ..	Roscommon.
Edmondstown,	41	Castlereagh, ..	do.
Foxford,	860	Swineford, ..	Mayo.
Hollymount,	9	Ballinrobe, ..	do.
Kilfree,	297	Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo.
Killala,	1	Killala,	Mayo.
Longford,	15	Longford,	Longford.
Mallaranny,	679	Westport,	Mayo.
Manulla,	137	Castlebar,	do.
Newport,	155	Westport,	do.
Roscommon,	111	Roscommon, ..	Roscommon,
Sligo,	1	Sligo,	Sligo.
Westport,	826	Westport,	Mayo.
Woodlawn,	113	Ballinasloe, ..	Galway and Roscommon.
TOTAL,	15,632		

*Including 338 Harvestmen booked from Tuam station and 1 from Milltown Station on the Waterford, Limerick and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway.

†Including 2,345 Harvestmen booked from stations on the Waterford, Limerick and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway—viz., 1,044 from Swineford, 871 from Kiltimagh, 148 from Charlestown, 146 from Ballindine, 120 from Milltown, 68 from Tobercurry, 13 from Tuam and 3 from Curry.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1908, to the 31st December, 1908, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

PORTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Ballina, ..	1	2	8	—	2	—	6	1	3	4	2	—	29
Belfast, ..	450	451	446	407	508	422	343	446	389	401	399	224	4,886
Coleraine, ..	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	22
Cork, ..	123	128	114	236	202	155	146	143	98	108	89	62	1,604
Drogheda, ..	5	7	14	17	14	10	9	3	3	5	2	—	89
Dundalk, ..	12	4	10	24	29	42	30	36	27	27	24	16	281
Galway, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greenore, ..	29	99	191	138	227	1,029	152	21	5	8	2	13	2,814
Larne, ..	6	7	5	4	7	19	43	235	171	12	7	4	520
Londonderry	153	138	165	141	213	380	273	188	103	154	109	106	2,213
Newry, ..	18	17	13	11	40	33	25	18	5	20	17	8	225
Portrush, ..	11	4	12	18	20	24	32	23	18	13	19	17	211
Rosslare, ..	114	124	129	197	175	178	188	173	145	153	139	99	1,814
Sligo, ..	32	52	35	74	83	255	51	53	24	28	12	1	700
Waterford, ..	86	75	59	58	93	96	77	83	50	48	53	26	804
Westport, ..	6	7	5	8	22	467	5	14	19	7	5	2	567
Wexford, ..	24	20	31	47	33	30	51	37	22	22	8	8	333
TOTAL,	1,070	1,144	1,237	1,382	1,668	4,040	1,431	1,475	1,174	1,012	892	580	* † 17,114

*Comprising 14,270 males and 2,844 females.

† Of this total approximately 7,000 are estimated to be Migratory Labourers employed in agricultural and harvest work in Great Britain (See page 4). The number of Migratory Labourers who go *via* Dublin being 15,632; the total number of Migratory Labourers in 1908 (allowing for those who, making two journeys, are twice counted), may be stated approximately as 22,500.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND.

Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1908-9.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. CARLOW.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 0	Generally about 3s. per week of an allowance is made in harvest. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	5 0	7 6	
CO DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	Considerable harvest allowances are given, in some cases from £2 to £3. Board and lodgings not customary in certain districts.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 is generally given. Summer and winter wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	11 6	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 to £1 10s. in some districts is given. Winter wages are much the same as summer, in some cases 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
KING'S CO.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	Special allowances in harvest not general. 6d. to 1s. less wages per week in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	As a rule there are no special allowances in harvest. Winter wages 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Some farmers give 10s. to £1 of a bonus at harvest, but special allowances are not general. Not much difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	8 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. MEATH.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Frequently £1 allowance at end of harvest. Wages much the same in winter and summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
QUEEN'S CO.							
Ploughmen,	8 0	7 0	7 6	9 6	10 0	12 6	Occasionally £1 bonus is given after harvest, but is not general. Not usually any difference in summer and winter wages of permanent labourers.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	7 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—*continued*.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1908-9.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. WESTMEATH.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	A special allowance of 2s. per week in harvest is common. Winter wages in some cases about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	7 0	8 0	
CO. WEXFORD.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Frequently 10s. to £1 harvest allowance. Winter wages are generally the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 0	—	—	6 0	7 0	
CO. WICKLOW							
Ploughmen,	6 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently 10s. to £1 allowance in harvest is given. Winter wages same as summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Munster.							
CO. CLARE.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen engaged. Harvest allowances not general. Wages in some cases from 6d. to 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. CORK, E.R.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 0	14 0	Harvest allowances ranging up to £1 given in some districts, but not general. Summer and winter wages are in general the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	7 0	8 0	
CO. CORK, W.R.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages sometimes 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. KERRY.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages 1s. to 1s. 6d. less than in summer. Labourers chiefly boarded.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Harvest allowances of 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week are not uncommon. Winter wages in many cases 1s. less.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Special allowances in harvest not so common as in the South Riding. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—*continued.*

Permanent Farm Hands.	1908-9.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Usually a harvest allowance of 3s. per week for eight weeks is given. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. WATERFORD.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Generally there is a special harvest allowance of £1. Summer and winter wages are much alike. Agreements are usually for the year.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	Generally there are no special allowances in harvest. Wages generally the same summer and winter, but in some parts from 6d. to 1s. less per week in winter. In some cases in the Belfast district wages rise to 18s.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 6	8 6	8 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys,	4 6	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. ARMAGH.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 6	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	Allowance of 1s. per week extra in harvest is given in some districts. Not much difference in winter and summer wages.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. CAVAN.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Generally there is no allowance in harvest. Most of the labour is done by small farmers. Labourers usually boarded
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	6 0	7 0	
CO. DONEGAL.							
Ploughmen,	6 6	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	6d. to 1s. per day extra allowance in harvest is given in parts. In tillage districts the wages are the same winter and summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 0	
CO. DOWN.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	In a few places 1s. to 2s. per week extra allowance in harvest is given. Winter and summer wages the same. In the Belfast District wages rise to 18s. and 19s. per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 6	8 6	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	
Boys,	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—*continued.*

Permanent Farm Hands.	1908-9.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. FERMANAGH.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 6	9 0	11 0	10 6	13 0	Special allowances in harvest time not usual. In many cases 1s. to 2s. less wages per week paid in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	5 6	7 0	
CO. LONDONDERRY.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 6	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Generally £1 at end of season, or 2s. per week allowance during harvest is given. Wages in winter are usually the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. MONAGHAN.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Harvest allowance not general, but given in some cases up to 2s. per week to ploughmen, and 1s. 6d. to general men. Wages often from 6d. to 1s. per week less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. TYRONE.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Harvest allowances not general, but where given amount to bonus of from 10s. to £1. In tillage districts summer and winter wages are the same, 1s. per week difference in other parts.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	9 6	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	6 0	9 0	
Connaught.							
CO. GALWAY.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Wages generally the same in summer and winter; in some cases 1s. per week less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	5 6	7 6	
CO. LEITRIM.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Very few ploughmen. Special allowance in harvest not usual. Wages about 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. MAYO.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Permanent hands are generally employed by the year. Winter wages about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. ROSCOMMON.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Winter wages about 1s. per week less than summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. SLIGO.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	13 0	Special allowances in harvest not usual. Generally 1s. per week less in winter than summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	

TABLE X.—Showing by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of 5 STATUTE ACRES and OVER in extent,

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL					
	Ploughs.	Drill Ploughs.	Harrow.	Turnip Sowing Machines	Rollers.	Culti- vators and Grub- bers.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Carlow, . . .	4,434	1,439	3,814	907	2,490	2,360
Dublin, . . .	3,189	1,525	2,866	728	2,293	1,917
Kildare, . . .	4,460	1,900	3,839	1,344	2,885	2,633
Kilkenny, . . .	9,244	3,150	8,344	2,171	6,060	4,582
King's, . . .	6,722	2,420	5,475	1,638	4,245	3,372
Longford, . . .	3,579	268	3,410	204	1,395	364
Louth, . . .	4,325	2,168	3,878	1,190	1,895	2,158
Meath, . . .	5,358	1,773	4,647	1,103	3,114	2,026
Queen's, . . .	6,960	2,692	5,668	1,434	4,108	4,198
Westmeath, . . .	4,655	783	4,327	731	2,818	1,506
Wexford, . . .	13,884	4,960	12,227	3,319	7,264	6,034
Wicklow, . . .	5,083	1,462	4,602	1,004	2,531	2,149
Total of Leinster, .	71,893	24,540	63,097	15,773	41,098	33,299
Clare, . . .	8,906	1,362	6,536	843	2,878	1,694
Cork, . . .	30,019	9,789	20,510	7,388	13,652	8,410
Kerry, . . .	8,613	1,835	6,306	840	3,278	2,019
Limerick, . . .	8,671	1,756	6,320	995	4,502	2,467
Tipperary, . . .	16,402	7,578	13,033	3,688	10,925	8,824
Waterford, . . .	6,797	2,155	4,794	1,259	3,195	2,154
Total of Munster, .	79,408	24,475	57,499	15,013	38,430	25,578
Antrim, . . .	15,538	10,229	15,648	2,692	7,130	10,309
Armagh, . . .	8,591	4,511	8,908	1,544	3,877	5,238
Cavan, . . .	7,386	1,067	8,727	385	2,252	1,175
Donegal, . . .	12,578	5,424	15,109	2,543	4,683	7,109
Down, . . .	18,276	10,033	20,428	4,712	8,927	12,933
Fermanagh, . . .	3,601	1,399	4,196	362	1,295	1,598
Londonderry, . . .	12,189	7,560	13,170	2,428	5,221	8,397
Monaghan, . . .	8,300	3,983	8,813	1,214	3,104	4,882
Tyrone, . . .	16,547	9,765	17,713	3,136	7,250	11,420
Total of Ulster, .	103,006	53,971	112,712	19,016	43,739	63,061
Galway, . . .	12,134	1,851	11,631	1,120	6,540	3,264
Leitrim, . . .	1,244	88	1,792	14	369	74
Mayo, . . .	9,262	959	10,370	407	4,523	2,864
Roscommon, . . .	4,097	312	4,242	196	1,266	453
Sligo, . . .	3,911	426	4,062	204	1,494	1,072
Total of Connaught, .	30,648	3,636	32,097	1,941	14,192	7,727
Total of Ireland, .	28,955	106,622	265,405	51,743	137,459	129,665

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES and FARM IMPLEMENTS on HOLDINGS of
in IRELAND in the year 1908.

MACHINES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.							COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.
Hay Rakes	Reapers and Mowers.	Binders.	Potato Sprayers		Thresh- ing Mills.	Gas, Oil or Steam Engines em- ployed in Farm Work.	
			Hand	Horse			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2,050	1,789	273	22	17	168	12	Carlow.
2,038	1,505	300	86	44	50	10	Dublin.
2,622	1,996	401	81	17	127	7	Kildare.
4,182	3,664	408	98	21	512	61	Kilkenny.
2,562	2,471	228	77	19	147	24	King's.
837	942	19	490	10	12	1	Longford.
1,410	1,684	300	264	18	132	12	Louth.
3,410	2,552	190	305	20	258	29	Meath.
2,961	2,611	571	62	33	78	21	Queen's.
2,078	1,539	77	312	12	71	6	Westmeath.
4,820	4,817	1,128	459	214	639	26	Wexford.
3,146	1,927	202	58	22	342	23	Wicklow.
32,116	27,498	4,097	2,314	447	2,536	232	Total of Leinster.
3,076	2,935	45	654	5	51	6	Clare.
9,712	7,955	855	8,499	42	379	55	Cork.
2,832	3,079	64	2,210	19	54	3	Kerry.
6,450	4,362	139	742	11	186	1	Limerick.
8,470	6,506	471	637	37	370	34	Tipperary.
1,480	1,433	212	300	19	107	10	Waterford.
32,020	26,270	1,786	13,033	133	1,147	109	Total of Munster.
2,514	4,501	335	3,756	513	4,292	31	Antrim.
1,087	1,226	41	1,528	32	1,163	11	Armagh.
935	1,161	19	2,017	8	140	6	Cavan.
840	1,755	214	2,656	44	1,934	38	Donegal.
2,499	5,614	484	3,334	717	5,465	25	Down.
977	1,411	33	1,719	12	115	2	Fermanagh.
1,655	3,041	194	2,297	382	2,935	72	Londonderry.
655	966	57	2,096	18	549	4	Monaghan.
1,411	2,754	234	4,483	79	1,953	11	Tyrone.
12,573	22,429	1,611	23,886	1,805	18,546	200	Total of Ulster.
1,631	1,404	59	2,330	16	206	9	Galway.
248	451	4	581	-	7	-	Leitrim.
384	311	21	2,687	4	26	1	Mayo.
648	772	18	502	7	24	-	Roscommon.
340	468	24	1,482	11	32	3	Sligo.
3,260	3,406	126	7,582	38	295	13	Total of Connaught.
79,969	79,603	7,620	46,815	2,423	22,524	554	Total of Ireland.

TABLE XI.—Showing by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of PERSONS engaged in FARMWORK in IRELAND in the year 1908.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Persons Engaged in Farmwork.			
	Men and Lads over 14 years.			Women.
	Farmers and Farmers' Families	Farm hands in regular employment throughout the year	Temporary or extra labourers at the date of Enumeration	Women and girls over 14 years at the date of Enumeration.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Carlow, . . .	5,007	2,696	1,028	847
Dublin, . . .	2,530	6,299	1,177	1,165
Kildare, . . .	5,297	5,185	2,290	718
Kilkenny, . . .	11,330	5,873	3,350	1,691
King's, . . .	8,986	3,915	1,323	756
Longford, . . .	9,681	2,494	2,159	1,265
Louth, . . .	5,400	3,625	1,263	595
Meath, . . .	6,845	6,959	2,086	477
Queen's, . . .	9,051	4,244	1,259	1,363
Westmeath, . . .	6,908	4,280	1,336	1,608
Wexford, . . .	15,157	8,682	2,333	2,520
Wicklow, . . .	6,358	4,260	928	644
Total of Leinster, . .	92,640	58,512	20,532	12,649
Clare, . . .	23,374	4,837	2,471	3,591
Cork, . . .	44,836	16,875	6,446	10,518
Kerry, . . .	27,282	5,224	3,218	7,397
Limerick, . . .	12,372	7,613	2,825	5,209
Tipperary, . . .	24,570	10,466	3,993	5,812
Waterford, . . .	8,122	4,404	4,670	2,089
Total of Munster, . .	140,556	49,419	23,623	34,616
Antrim, . . .	23,912	7,851	3,472	3,950
Armagh, . . .	15,821	3,788	3,085	2,424
Cavan, . . .	22,850	5,068	11,730	2,062
Donegal, . . .	37,831	6,042	3,876	6,621
Down, . . .	23,773	10,232	3,503	3,212
Fermanagh, . . .	14,227	3,085	1,824	1,034
Londonderry, . . .	18,803	6,482	3,422	4,656
Monaghan, . . .	16,802	3,760	2,584	2,082
Tyrone, . . .	31,825	8,913	14,361	5,235
Total of Ulster, . .	205,844	55,221	47,857	31,276
Galway, . . .	40,382	7,001	6,762	12,709
Leitrim, . . .	17,370	2,892	1,390	1,740
Mayo, . . .	43,245	4,597	5,086	14,641
Roscommon, . . .	21,702	3,108	1,909	4,016
Sligo, . . .	15,553	3,334	2,828	1,348
Total of Connaught, . .	138,252	20,932	17,975	34,454
Total of Ireland, . .	577,292	184,084	109,987	112,995