TILL was a main problem in dismissing the history of the Irish National Foresters (INF) from the history of the society. We do however, have the newspaper reports of meetings of the society and their officials from the period. In particular, we have a letter by the Irish National Foresters (INF) correspondent to the Journal of Dublin, October 1890, to the Irish Times, November 1890, and to the Irish National Foresters (INF) Journal, December 1890. These reports give a clear picture of the activities of the society.

The INF was founded in 1888, and its origins can be traced back to the mid-19th century. It was established as a result of the demands of the working class for better wages and working conditions. The society was based on the principles of mutual aid and solidarity, and its members were mostly working-class people. It was also called the Irish National Foresters (INF) because it was established by Irishmen for the benefit of Irishmen.

The INF was incorporated as a company in 1888, and its first board of directors was elected in the same year. The INF's first president was John J. McCracken, a prominent Irish nationalist and member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The INF's first secretary was Thomas J. Brady, a journalist and writer from Glasgow, Scotland.

The INF was a membership-based organisation, and its members were divided into branches. The branches were grouped into districts, with each district having a central office. The INF's central office was located in Dublin, and it was run by a committee of trustees.

The INF was primarily an organisation for the benefit of Irishmen, and its activities included providing financial assistance to its members, organizing social events, and promoting Irish culture. The INF also published a weekly newspaper called the Irish National Foresters (INF) Journal, which was printed in Dublin.

The INF was successful in achieving many of its goals, and its members were able to improve their working conditions and improve their standard of living. However, the INF was also criticized for its association with the Irish Nationalist movement, and it was often accused of being a political organization.

The INF was dissolved in 1922, and its assets were transferred to the Irish National Foresters (INF) in 1923. The INF continued to operate until 1957, when it was dissolved.

The INF played a significant role in the history of the Irish Nationalist movement, and its activities and members continue to be studied by historians today.