## REPORT

ON THE

# TRADE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 

AT<br>IRISH P0RTS

DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

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# His Excellency John Campbetl, Earl of Aberdeen, \&c., \&c., \&c., 

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 following Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31st December 1905.

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, 18th July, 1907.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 

AT
IRISH PORTS, 1905.

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## Dubiin Castle,

19th July, 1907.

Sir,
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31st December, 1905.

> I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,
Department of Agricuiture
and Technical Instruction, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT IKISH PORTS 

DURING THE YEAR 1905.

## To the Secretary of the Department of Agriculiture and Tecenical Instruction for Ireland.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit herewith the second Report on Irish Imports and Exports which deals with the year ending 31st December, 1905. In the first Report, dealing with the year 1904, the difficulties of collecting and tabulating information as to Irish trade were fully explained. The chief limitations which were then pointed out hold good as regards the present returns, but to some extent the information now presented is more complete and more accurate.

The trade of forty-seven ports is summarised in the tables for the year 1905, and in the comparative tables for 1904 and 1905. So far as total quantities are concerned this record represents in all probability within five per cent. of the total Irish import and export trade. The main difficulty, however, is in determining values. Much care has been taken to ascertain these as closely as present circumstances will permit, but it should be clearly understood that the information given in this respect cannot claim to be more than approximate, As a statement of the import and export trade of Ireland the Report is therefore neither complete as regards quantities nor exact as regards values. Certain considerations are submitted later in this Report as to steps which appear to be necessary if information, complete and reliable, is to be forthcoming.

In this series of Reports Irish imports and exports mean all goods imported or exported by Ireland

## Definition of Irish whether from or to Great Britain, the

 Imports and Exports. Colonies, or foreign countries-the terms including not only the colonial and foreign, but also the cross-channel trade between Great Britain and Ireland. The import and export trade is thus the sum of three things: (1) the direct trade between Jreland and all other countries outside of Great Britain; (2) the indirect trade of Ireland with these same countries via Great Britain ; and (3) the local trade between Ireland and Great Britain.As a result of inquiries which have been carried on since the figures for 1904 were published, a more Revision of Figures accurate estimate can now be made regardfor 1904. ing the values of certain classes of produce imported and exported. In all such cases the figures for 1904 have been revised in order to make the returns for that year and for 1905 as strictly comparable as possible. Similarly where, in connection with the 1905 returns, information has been obtained as to imports or exports, regarding which no record was available when the 1904 returns were published, an estimated allowance has been added for such trade in 1904, so as to make the totals for 1904 and 1905 comparable, and it is proposed to make similar allowances in future in any cases where information is not at present forthcoming but may subsequently be obtained. The figures have in this way been made and will be kept as strictly comparable as possible.

The figures thus corrected for the years 1904 and 1905 show. a total recorded trade amounting in the Total Trade in 1904 year 1904 to $£ 102,512,111$ and in 1905 and 1905. to $£ 106,423,603$, being an increase of £3,911,492 in 1905 as compared with 1904. This increase is shown both in the imports and in the exports, though to a larger degree in the case of exports. The imports in 1905 amounted to an estimated total of $£ 55,092,343$ as compared with $£ 53,299,930$ in 1904, being an increase of $£ 1,792,413$ The exports amounted in 1905 to $£ 51,331,260$ as compared with $£ 49,212,181$ in 1904, being an increase of $£ 2,119,079$.

These totals and the individual figures in the tables of imports and exports include not only articles Re-exports. consignments which or re-exported, as with the present restricted means of information it is not possible to distinguish exports from what are strictly speaking re-exports. In the case of certain articles such as tea, coffee, sago, it is evident that the quantities exported represent re-exports which, it may be assumed, have undergone no change and are either being returned or in certain cases redistributed. But in the case of other articles, such as leather, apparel, machinery, \&c., it is very difficult to ascertain, even approximately, the proportion of ( $a$ ) goods which are returned or re-exported; (b) goods which have been imported, and having undergone some process of manufacture, are then exported; and (c) goods which are wholly or largely the product of Irish industry. Making, however, as careful an estimate as existing information permits, it would appear that approximately $£ 2,500,000^{*}$ may be taken to be goods

[^0]which have been returned or re-exported without underging any process of manufacture. Deducting this sum from the totil of imports and exports respectively, it leaves in 1905, for the purposes of Irish consumption and manufacture, a net total import of, approximately $£ 52,600,000$, and a net Irish export of, appoximately, $£ 48,800,000$; the total Irish trade, excluding re-exports amounting to, approximately, $£ 101,400,000$. The re-imports are small.

In order to indicate briefly the main features of the trade as shown in the detailed tables, the following summary has been prepared showing respectively the various classes of (1) farm produce, food and drink stuffs; (2) raw materials; (3) manufactured goods. Any such classification has drawbacks. There are certain goods which might be placed in one class or another. Thus a number of articles in the first group, e.g., butter, bacon, wines, ales, spirits, tobacco, have undergone varying degrees of manufacture, and might be classified with manufactured imports and exports. But the present division is simple, well known, and of practical interest, and these advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Summary Table, 1904-1905.

|  | Imports. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| I. Farm Produce, Food and Drink Stuffe- | $\pm$ | £ | £ | £ |
| (a.) Live Stock, . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 290,885 | 295,052 | 13,670,641 | 12,889,642 |
| (b.) Dead Meat, including Bacon, Hams, Game, \&e. | 1,933,445 | 2,281,220 | 2,416,171 | 2,482,035 |
| (c.) Eggs, Poultry and Dairy Produce. | 410,809 | 430,461 | 6,356,360 | 6,013,964 |
| (d.) Fish, | 254,068 | 275,205 | 365,354 | 403,339 |
| (e.) Grain, Flour, Meals, Truit, Vegetables, \&c. | 7,783 018 | 8,080,500 | 919,08\% | 928,848 |
| (f) Cattle Feeding Stuffs. | 4,037,115 | 3,700,739 | 201,120 | 245.742 |
| (g.) Tea, Coffee, and Colonial Produce. | 3,128.151 | 2,916,128 | , 15,195 | 15.667 |
| (h.) Tobacco, | 1,060,161 | 971,331 | 1,022,628 | 1,442,295 |
| (i.) Winea, Spirits, Porter, Ale, Mineral Waters \&c. | 1,134,113 | 1,337,161 | 4,224,595 | 4,256,131 |
| (j.) Other Provisions and Food Stuffs. | 641,403 | 688,313 | 1,147,991 | 1,199,547 |
| Total of Farm Produce, \&c. | 20,691,168 | 20,976,116 | 30,429, 337 | 30,801,210 |
| II. Raw Materials- |  |  |  |  |
| (a.) Coal, .. | 2,664,971 |  |  |  |
| (b.) Wood, hewn and unhewn, (c.) Stones, Slates, Metal Ores, | $1,359,672$ 300,216 | 1,152,025 | 239,576 123,212 | 227,802 |
| (c) \&c. | -52, 740 | 281,869 | 123,212 | 377811 |
| (d.) Tats, | 252,742 | 281,862 | 371,018 | 377,811 |
| (e.) Hides, Skins, Wool, Hair, Feathers, \&c. | 252,796 | 220,724 | 963,333 | 1,125,559 |
| (f.) Flax, .. .. | 1,548,950 | 1,777,311 | 132,050 | 106,400 |
| (g.) Other Textile Raw Mate- | 2,151,451 | 1,978,258 | 1,392,517 | 1,328,339 |
| (h.) Other Raw Produce, .. | 283,188 | 357,499 | 231,037 | 258,079 |
| Total of Raw Materials, | 8,822,986 | 8,385,988 | 3,452,743 | 3,558,147 |

[Table continued on next page.

Summary Table, 1904-1905-continued.


Following the above classification, attention may be directed to the three main groups and to the articles of chief importance in them.
I.-Farm Produce, Food and Drinik Stuffs.

The first group-farm produce, food and drink stuffs, represents. an import and export amounting in 1905 to $£ 51,777,326$ out of a total of all imports estimated at $£ 106,423,603$, and if the farm produce, which is included among the raw materials of manufacture-fats, hides and skins, etc.-were added, this group would amount to over one-half of the total import and export trade of Ireland. Owing to the nature of the existing returns, the quantities and values in this group, as also in that of raw materials, represent a much closer approximation to the actual extent and value of the trade than is the case with the manufactured articles.

Live stock is the largest Irish export, amounting in 1905 to a total estimated value of $£ 12,889,642$. Cattle Live Stock. exported were estimated at $£ 8,928,253$, sheep and lambs at $£ 1,256,227$, swine at £1,272,091, horses at $£ 1,427,975$. Comparing 1905 with 1904 there was a decrease of $£ 780,999$ in the total value of live stock exports. This decrease took place in the export of fat cattle, lambs, and swine. There was an increase in the export of horses.

While the exports of live stock are very large and the imports

## Dead Meat.

 very small, the imports of dead meat approach the value of the exports. The imports consist mainly of beef and mutton, preserved and canned meats, bacon and hams; the exports of pork, bacon and hams, and rabbits. The figures for 1905 compared with those of 1904 show a much larger increase in imports than in exports. The import of beef was $132,137 \mathrm{cwts}$ in 1905 as compared with 94,726 cwts. in 1904, and the import of mutton 40,721 cwts. in 1905 as against 10,914 cwts. in 1904. The value of the imports of beef and mutton in 1905 amounted to $£ 312,931$. almost double the figure, $£ 168,313$, for 1904 . The import of preserved and camned meat increased from a value estimated at $£ 88,255$ in 1904 to $£ 119,295$ in 1905 . With regard to bacon and hams, which are the principal dead meat imports and exports, the figures for 1905 show, so far as quantity is concerned, an increased impori and a decreased export. In bacon the total import in 1905 amounted to 729,937 cwts. as against 656,518 cwts. in 1904, an increase of $73,419 \mathrm{cwts}$. Similarly, in the case of hams, the figures indicate an import of 35,014 cwts. as compared with 20,575 cwts. in 1904. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the export of bocon from 684,980 cwts. to 617,559 cwts., and of hams from 119,587 cwts. to 105,540 cwts., though owing to the higher prices of Irish bacon in 1905, the total value exported is greater than in the preceding year. Ii should be stated, however, that the export of Irish bacon and hams is larger than appears from the above figures, as certain quartities of bacon and hams are exported as "provisions and groceries," and are consequently merged in the total of $£ 511,456$, shown in the taظles under that heading.One of the most striking features in the returns of Irish trade is the quantity and value of eggs and poultry
Poultry and Eggs. exported. The estimated value of poultry exported increased from $£ 645,35 \delta$ in 1904 to $£ 696,923$ in 1905; while the quantity of eggs exported in 1905 amounted to $6,098,451$ great hundreds, valued at $£ 2,515,611$, as against 5,513,814 great hundreds in 1904, valued at $£ 2,205,526$, an increase of $£ 310,085$. These figures of eggs and poultry do not include quantities sent by parcel post.* The import of eggs in 1905 amounted to an estimated value of $£ 41,084$ as compared with $£ 37,087$ in 1904.

Attention is specially directed to the diagram in the Appendix showing the monthly export of eggs in 1905.

[^1]The export of butter in 1905, according to the returns received, amounted to 685,238 cwts., of an

## Butter.

 and $£ 3,195,015$ in 1904. These figures do not include butter sent by parcel post.* There is also great difficulty in obtaining a record of small consignments of butter under 28 lbs ., which are frequently entered in the returns as parcels or sundries. The actual export of butter is therefore larger than the figure returned. As regards imports, there was a slight decrease in the quantity of butter imported in 1905, but the value amounted to $£ 246,758$, as compared with $£ 227,125$ in 1904.Attention is specially directed to the diagram in the Appendix indicating the shipments of butter in each month.

The estimated value of margarine imported rose from $£ 95,638$ in 1904 to $£ 106,876$ in 1905 . The export fell from $£ 68,323$ in 1904 to $£ 66,210$ in 1905.
The returns show an import of cheese amounting to 41,095 cwts., valued at $£ 106,847$, as compared
Cheese. with 42,380 cwts. in 1904, valued at £118,664.
The total value of tish, including shell-fish, exported from Ireland in 1905 is estimated at $£ 403,339$,
Fish. an increase of $£ 37,985$ as compared with 1904. There was a marked increase in the export of cured herrings, and a considerable decrease in the export of cured mackerel. There was also an increase in the quantity of salmon, trout, and fresh-water eels exported, and amongst shell-fish in the exports of oysters and lobsters.

The value of fish imported is estimated at $£ 275,205$. Among the imports of fish are large quantities of cured herrings, and of dried and preserved fish. Much, however, of the fish imported is not at present adequately described in the returns, and cannot therefore be classified.

In the summary table, p. vii., the grain and other vegetable food stuffs intended for human consumption Grain and Vegetable have, as far as possible, been distinguished Produce. from the feeding stuffs for animals, ass it is important to see the respective amounts of these two kinds of imports. But it is not possible to draw any hard-and-fast line between food for human consumption and feeding stuffs for animals, as certain quantities-e.g., of oats or Indian meal-may be for use either as feeding or as food stuffs. The division adopted only indicates broadly the respective proportions of the two classes of imports.

Of the $£ 8,080,500$ worth of grain and vegetable food-stuffs imported, no less than $£ 5,704,841$ worth

Wheat and Wheat Flour. consisted of wheat and flour. The quantity of wheat imported in 1905 amounted to 50 2,546 cwts., as compared with $6,932,774$ cwts. in 1904. Assuming that 1 tons of wheat produce 1 ton
of flour, the total Iquantity of flour represented by this import of wheat amounts to about $5,000,000$ cwts. The amount of wheat flour imported in 1905 was returned as $5,595,207$ cwts. as compared with $5,528,271 \mathrm{cwts}$. in 1904 . It is estimated that in 1905 the quantity of home-grown wheat amounted to $766,1.54 \mathrm{cwts}$., which is equivalent to $510,000 \mathrm{cwts}$. of Hour. According to these figures the total quantity of flour imported, together with the quantity produced in Ireland in 1905, would appear to be approximately $11,105,000$ cwts. From this quantity has to be deducted an export of wheat flour, or its equivalent in wheat, amounting to 136,000 cwts., leaving thus a residue of $10,969,000$ cwts. for consumption and manufacture in Ireland. It will be noticed from the above figures that in 1905 , while the import of flour increased, the increase in the import of wheat was considerably greater.

In the case of oats the returns indicate an export considerably larger than the import. The import

## Oats and Oatmeal.

 amounted to 465,914 cwts. in $1905^{\circ}$ as compared with 424,736 cwts. in 1904, while the export in 1905 amounted to $1,184,673$ cwts. as compared with 893,892 cwts. in 1904. The export of oats is thus not only much larger, but also shows a eonsiderably larger increase than the import.In the case of oatmeal the import shows a slight decrease in 1905 as compared with 1904, whereas the export shows a substantial increase. But in gauging the imports of oatmeal allowance must be made for a considerable quantity estimated roughly at one-third of " meal unclassified," being oatmeal or similar meals forhumanconsumption, the remaining two-thirds of these unclassified meals being cattle-feeding stuffs. As there is, however, a falling off in the import of " meal unclassified" in 1905 as compared with 1904, all the evidence points to a smaller import of oatmeal in 1905 as compared with 1904.

The quantity of barley imported in 1905, according to the returns, amounted to $1,208,125$ cwts., a Barley. decrease of $107,817 \mathrm{cwts}$ as compared with the preceding year. There was a small export of barley amounting to $59,420 \mathrm{cwts}$. in 1905, an increase of 4,402 cwts. as compared with 1904. The quantity of malt imported in 1905 was 737,824 cwts. as compared with 806,741 cwts. in 1904.

As wheat is among the food stuffs, so maize is among the imported feeding stuffs. In 1905 there was an Cattle-feeding import of $11,266,196$ cwts., valued at
Stuffs: Maize, \&e. $£ 2,957,376$ as compared with 13,249,671 cwts., valued at $£ 3,146,797$, a decrease of of $1,983,475 \mathrm{cwts}$. There were also very large imports of bran and pollard and of the various classes of cattle meals, though, on the
whole, these imports were lower than in the preceding year, and the total value of cattle-feeding stuffs imported in 1905 is estimated at $£ 3,700,739$ as compared with $£ 4,037,115$, a decrease of £ 336,376 .

The fruit imports of Ireland are considerable, and were estimated to amount to $£ 581,479$ in 1905 as Fruit and compared with $£ 539,676$ in 1904 . As Preserves. regards exports of fruit, Ireland has as yet only a small trade, though the returns do not adequately represent the extent of this trade. In the case of jams and preserves the returns still show imports to be larger than exports, the import in 1905 being estimated at $£ 93,170$ and the export at $£ 68,591$. There was, however, a substantial increase in the export of Irish preserves in 1905 as compared with 1904.

Among vegetables the largest import is of onions, of which 193,358 cowts. were imported in 1905 as
Vegetables. compared with 202,852 cwts. in 1904. The chief export of vegetables is of potatoes, of which there were 72,158 tons exported in 1905, valued at $£ 205,650$ as compared with 75,020 tons in 1904, valued at $£ 262,570$. It is certain, however, that these figures show considerably less than the actual quantity of potatoes exported, as shipments are made during the season from various points on the coast where no records have been kept.

In tea, coffee, and colonial produce, there was a slight falling off in imports in 1905 as compared with Foreign and Colonial 1904. The quantity of tea imported was Produce: Tea, returned as $29,387,833$ lbs., as compared Coffee, Sugar, \&c. with $30,366,112$ lbs. in 1904. There was also a slight decrease in the import of coffee. The quantity of sugar imported fell from $2,705,049$ los. in 1904 to $2,488,850 \mathrm{lbs}$ in 1905 , but owing to the rise in the price of sugar the value was greater than that of the preceding year.

As regards tobacen there was a decrease in the quautity both of manufactured and unmanufactured
Tobacco. tobacco imported. There was an increase in the export of manufactured tobacco.

The total estimated value of wines, spirits, ales, \&c., imported shower an increase from $£ 1,134,113$ in 1904
Wines, Spirits, \&c. to $£ 1,337,161$ in 1905. The increase took place almost entirely in wines, considerable stocks of which were both imported and exported in 1905. There was a decrease in the imports of foreign and colonial spirits. The total estimated value of spirits, ales porter, \&c., exported was $£ 4256,131$ in 1905 as compared with
$\pm 4,224,595$ in 1904. There was a falling off in the shipments of home-made spirits, but an increase in the export of porter. There was also an increase in the export of aerated waters, the export value of which was estimated in 1.905 at $£ 214,382$.

Amongst sundry food stuffs the most notable items are those Sundry Food Stuffs, Biscuits,
Confectionery, \&c. of biscuits and confectionery. The imports of biscuits in 1905 were estimated at a value of $£ 63,423$ as compared with $£ 62,326$ in 1904 . The exports are much larger than the imports, and showed a marked increase from an estimated value of $£ 285,885$ in 1904 to $£ 306,709$ in 1905. On the other hand, in the case of confectionery, the import is much larger than the export, and increased from $£ 207,808$ in 1904 to $£ 260,481$ in 1905, the export also increasing from $£ 80,244$ in 1904 to $£ 105,713$ in 1905. Another product of which there is a very considerable export from Ireland is yeast, the export amounting to an estimated value of $£ 198,386$ in 1905 as compared with $£ 227,610$ in 1904.

The whole question of the exchange of farm produce, food and drink stuffs, forming, as it does, a large part of Irish production and trade, deserves close study. In this connection there is also presented in the Appendix a table showing for the year 1905 respectively the quantities and values of imports of the chief articles of agricultural and horticultural produce into the United Kingdom from British possessions and from foreign countries, and the corresponding quantities and ralues exported from Ireland to Creat Britain. As the imports of foreign and colonial produce into Great Britain alone are not
Imports of separately recorded, an exact comparison of Agricultural Produce acgricultural imports into Great Britaininto Great Britain. Irish on the one hand, and colonial and foreign imports on the other-cannot be made. But this table will bring home to Irish producers and exporters the extent of the existing market in Great Britain, and the present strength in that market of the : several competitors. It will be noted with interest from a study of the table that in 1905 (1) the Irish import of all classes of live stock-horses, cattle, sheep, and swine-was much larger than the import from any other country into the United Ringdom; (2) the Irish import of butter into Great Britain was the second largest, the import from Denmark being first; (3) Irish eggs were the second largest quantity, and the largest value imported into Great Britain, a larger quantity coming from Russia, but the value being lower than that of Irish eggs; (4) the import of poultry from Ireland was considerably larger than that from any other country into the United Kingdom ; and (5) as regards bacon and hams the Irish import was fourth on the list, the largest import coming from the United States of America, Denmark having the second, and Canada the third place. As Great Britain is the great open market for agricultural produce, these figures bring out clearly the wide and representative character
of Irish agricultural exports-a consideration which has to be kept in mind when comparisons are made between, for example, the butter export of Denmark and that of Ireland. For Denmark (which sends three-fourths of its agricultural exports to the United Kingdom) is mainly a butter and bacon-producing country, and not a beef country. Thus in 1905 the total export of Danish home produce and manufactures amounted to $£ 21,526,962$, of which over $£ 20,000,000$ consisted of agricultural produce. Of this total the export of butter amounted to $£ 8,567,810$; pig produce, $£ 4,406,266$; eggs, $£ 1,364,310$; horses and foals, $£ 1,054,497$; cattle, $£ 1,032,377$. These figures present interesting contrasts with those of Irish exports, and bring into relief the more diversified interests which Ireland has as a country of production and export.

## II. Raw Materials.

For the purposes of the broad classification adopted in the summary table, p. vii., raw materials include coal, coke, rough and sawn timber, boards and deals, stones, slates, sand, clay, metal ores and other mineral substances, hides, skins, horns and hoofs, wool, bristles, feathers, flax, raw cotton, hemp, jute, tow, waste, seeds, plants and bulbs, ice, \&c. The total value of raw materials imported into Ireland in 1905 was estimated approximately at $£ 8,386,000$. The imports consist mainly of coal, wood, flax, and other raw materials of the textile industries. There is also a large import of raw cotton, which is re-exported to Northern Europe.

The exports in 1905 were estimated approximately at a value of $£ 3,558,000$. If the re-export of raw cotton is excluded, they consist mainly of animal produce, such as hides, skins, wool, fats, \&c., and to a lesser extent of timber, seeds, and other vegetable produce.

The estimated values of the chief imports of raw materials in 1905 were as follows:-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Coal, ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $2,246,073$ |
| Slates, | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 108,707 |
| Timber, | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,152,025$ |
| Flax, $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,777,311$ |  |
| Hemp and Jute, | Tow and | Codilla, | $\ldots$ | 06,257 |
| Lard, Tallow, \&c., | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 281,862 |  |

The values of the chief exports in 1905 were :-

|  |  |  | $£$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timber, $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 227,802 |
| Hides and Skins, | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 507,377 |
| Wool, $\dddot{\text { Tallow, \&c.,. }} \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 550,814 |
| Lard, | $\ldots$ | 377,811 |  |
| Clover and Grass Seed, | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 191,388 |

## III. Manuractured Articies.

The third division of Irish imports and exports is that of manufactured goods. In 1905 these represent an import the total value of which is estimated at close on $£ 26,000,000$, thus approximating one-half of the total value of imports, and an export estimated at almost $£ 17,000,000$, or
Total values of one-third of the total export. But to a Manufactured goods. greater extent than in the case of other imports and exports the figures indicating the value of manufactured articles must be taken as only approximate statements. For while the existing returns of gross weight and quantity may be regarded as representing the actual amounts of manufactured articles imported and exported respectively, there is great difficulty in determining what is the quality and value of these goods, especially in the case of the more highly differentiated articles. So far as is at present possible, these defects have been overcome by means of wide and careful inquiries among importers and exporters, through whose courtesy in many cases exact data regarding the gross weight and value of representative consignments of goods have been obtained; but it cannot be too plainly said that until import and export returns are available which specify the nature, weight, and value of goods, any figures put forward with regard to manufactured articles can only be regarded as approximate in character.

At the same time it should be clearly understood that the present returns are not arbitrary statements, that they are based on actual figures of weights of goods imported and exported, and on careful inquiries as to value, and that they furnish as close an estimate as is at present possible of the extent and character of this side of Irish trade.
As there is a wide range of manufactured imports and exports, these have been divided, in order to assist analysis, into a number of main groups to certain outstanding features of which attention is directed.

The first and largest group is that of the textiles. The comTextiles. textile goods amounted to a value estimated bined imports and exports of manufactured in 1905 at $£ 23,736,000$, a sum exceeeding one half of the total manufactured imports and exports of Ireland, and which is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total estimated value of all goods imported and exported in the year 1905. This fact alone indicates the great importance of the textile group of manufactured goods. The combined textile im-ports-yarns, piece goods, and made-up goods-amounted in 1905 to an estimated value of $£ 11,569,000$, while the corresponding textile exports showed an estimated value of $£ 12,167,000$. Distinguishing yarns, thread, rope, cordage, \&c., from piece goods and made-up goods the imports of the former were in 1905 estimated at $£ 1,815,470$. In this amount the chief items were
cotton yarn, $£ 736,090$, linen yarn, $£ 358,384$, woollen yarn, £244,759, and yarn unclassified, which inquiry shows to contain a large amount of woollen yarn, £237,039. There was also an import of thread estimated at $£ 151,210$. The corresponding exports of yarn, thread, rope, twine, cordage, \&c., were estimated in 1905 at $£ 2,074,379$. Of this amount the main items were linen yarn, $£ 1,188,216$, thread, $£ 369,404$, rope, cordage, and twine, $£ 245,910$.

Much the largest part, however, alike of textile imports and exports consists of piece goods, ready-made goods, drapery and apparel. The imports of these are estimated in 1905 at a value of $£ 9,753,255$, and the exports at a value of $£ 10,092,456$, the figures thus indicating an approximate balance between textile imports and exports. On the whole textile imports are of a much more wide and varied character than the exports. The import of the greatest significance is that of drapery and apparel, the combined value of which is estimated to exceed in 1905 a sum of $£ 5,000,000$. In addition to this other linen, cotton, woollen, and silk goods are estimated to amount to a sum of approximately $£ 4,500,000$, though in the case of cotton goods it is estimated that a considerable quantity is imported for purposes of further manufacture and is re-exported. In addition to the above classes of finer textile fabrics there are large imports of coarser stuffs, such as bags and bagging, oilcloth and canvas goods.

In the case of exports the outstanding feature is the fact that more than three-fourths of the textile goods exported are returned as "linens," but this term in the returns of the portal authorities has a wide significance and includes "unions" and goods which have only a "linen finish." There is also a substantial export of various classes of woollen goods, but it is evident that woollen imports are still largely in excess of exports.

The main features, comparing the returns for the year 1905 with the year 1904, are the considerable increase on the one hand in the imports of drapery and apparel, and on the other hand the increase in the exports of linen goods. In woollen goods there appears in certain classes a slight increase and in others a decrease.

The second group is that of leather and leather manufactures. One of the most noteworthy features in the

> Hides, Skins, Leather, Boots, and Shoes. import and export returns is the very large export of hides and skins, and the still greater import of leather, saddlery, boots, and shoes. The export of hides and skins in 1905, apart from the hides and skins of the live stock exported amounted to an estimated value of $£ 507,377$. On the other hand, the import of leather was of a value estimated at $£ 450,870$, and the import of boots and shoes of a value estimated at $£ 1,786,020$, In addition to these sums thereare the imports of saddlery, of leather bolting, and of an item which is considerable, but which cannot be ascertained from the existing returns, leather and kid gloves.

Thus the total inports of leather and of leather manufactures may be estimated to exceed an annual value of $£ 2,250,000$.

Large quantities of india rubber goods are also imported, the value of which is estimated at approximately $£ 225,080$ in 1905.

The third group is that of metals and metal articles, machinery, ships, \&c. This group is a very wide class,

> Metals and Metal Manufactures. and in gross annual value is next in importance to the textiles. It is estimated that in 1905 the total value of the imports of metals and metal manufactures exceeded $£ 6,0011,000$, while the exports, which include the export of steam vessels, amounted to an approximate value of $£ 3,500,000$. Among the metal imports approximately $£ 1,500,000$ consisted of steel and of bar and wrought iron, imported chiefly into Belfast, while plates and sheets, anchors and chains, bolts, rivets, nails, and screws, rails, iron chairs, and other railway plant, represent a further import of approximately $£ 500,000$. Thus the more simple articles of iron and steel manufacture represented a total import in 1905 estimated as not less than $£ 2,000,000$. Of the other metals the import of copper was estimated in 1905 at $£ 141,636$; tin, $£ 100,376$; lead, $£ 70,418$; brass and bronze, $£ 40,275$. With regard tothemore highlymanufactured classes of goods thereturns show very large imports of hardware utensils and implements, as well as of the heavier iron goods such as ranges, stoves, meters pumps, boilers, and cylinders. The total value of these and similar articles appears to have been in 1905 not less than $£ 1,500,000$. In auldition there are imports of machinery, chiefly agricultural and textile, estimated in the tables for 1905 at approximately $£ 1,225,000$, and of cycles, motor cars, and parts of carriages, estimated at $£ 450,000$.

As regards exports considerable quantities of machinery are shipped from Belfast, while the export of steam vessels is of a very large annual value-estimated in 1905 at approximately $£ 2,500,000$. While thus there are large individual exports, the trade in hardware and metal goods and manufactures stands in contrast to the textile trade. For whereas the textile exports appear equal in value to the imports, there is a very large surplus of metals and metal manafactures imported over what is exported.

Of wooden manufactures also there is a very large import and only a small export. The article of greatest

> Wooden Manufactures. importance amoug the imports is furniture, though as indicated in the "remarks" column of the Statistical Tables of this Report, there is in the case of this class of goods a difficulty of distinguishing removals of private furniture from what are genuine trade imports or exports. But taking the import and export figures of furniture there is a balance of imports over exports exceeding $£ 280,000$. There is also a wide range of other classes of imported articles wholly or partly of wooden manufacture.

There is a very large annual import into Treland of paper, stationery, cardboard, books, and printed matter, estimated for the year 1905 at a
Paper, Cardboard, total value of $£ 975,559$. The estimated $\& c$. value of imported paper in 1905 was $£ 567,505$, stationery $£ 142,902$, showeards, strawboards, \&c., $£ 105,000$, books approximately $£ 90,000$. It is of interest to note from the comparison of the 1904 and 1905 returns the smaller import of paper and stationery in 1905 as compared with 1904, whereas there was an increase in paper-making materials from $£ 70,000$ in 1904 to $£ 82,000$ in 1905. The export of paper, stationery, printing materials, in 1905 was estimated at a value of $£ 305,722$, and while it will be seen from the tables that the export is considerable and increasing, the large excess of imports of paper, stationery, \&c., over exports is one of the features of Irish trade which deserves particular attention.

Another class of imports which reaches a total value of con-

Earthenware, China Goods, Glass and Cement. siderable size is that of the manufactures of clay, earth, china and glass goods. The total value of these classes of gonds is estimated in 1905 at $£ 792,808$ as compared with $£ 689,372$ in 1904-a large tctal and a considerable increase. In 1905 the import of bricks and tiles was estimated at $£ 75,881$, fire-clay, earthenware, and china goods at $£ 251,642$, glass, glassware, and bottles at $£ 250,170$, cement at $£ 215115$. The contrast between the large import of these various classes of goods, estimated at $£ 792,808$ and the small export estimated at $£ 13,195$, is very striking.

A further group of articles of great interest is that of Chandlery, Oils, Paints, \&c. chandlery, \&c., including under this heading such goods as candles, soap, starch, matches, oils and paints, polishes, \&c. Many of these articles are being manufactured in Ireland and in some cases exported, but the returns for the years 1904 and 1905 show that in this class of goods also there is a very considerable excess of imports over exports. The articles to which attention may specially be directed are as follows:- - In 1905 candles imported, £84,193, exported, £7,400; soap imported, £139,599, exported, $£ 40,994$; starch imported, $£ 42,317$, exported, $£ 11,611$; paints *and varnish imported, £148,199; matches imported, $£ 79,906$. There is also a large import of oils-chiefly petroleum and paraffin, estimated in 1905 at $£ 980,926$. Altogether this class of goods represents an annual value approximating £1,600,000.

Comparing, however, the figures of 1905 with those of 1904 there was a clecrease in 1905 in the imports of soap, starch, candles, matches, blacking, and blacklead.

The total value of chemicals, drugs, fertilisers, and dye stuffs,

> Chemicals, imported in 1905 is estimated at $£ 1,036,496$. Fertilisers. and value are in all mments , and the figures both of quantity actual quantities and ababity considerably lower than the fertilisers, there is a lalues imported. As regards artificial being placed at $£ 597,206$. There is also a considerable export trade estimated in 1905 at $£ 132,686$. Dye stuffs importerl in 1905 were of a value estimated at $£ 51,905$.

The above analysis indicates briefly the extent and character of Irish trade. With regard to the question Source and Destina- of the source or "country of origin" of the tion of Imports and Exports. imports and the final destination of the exports, the existing returns furnish little information. The trade which passes directly between Ireland and colonial and foreign countries is known, and the more important details as regards this trade at the chief ports in Ireland are presented annually by the Board of Customs in their Statement of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom. But there is at present no means of distinguishing from the colonial and foreign trade of Great Britain, the indirect colonial and foreign trade of Ireland which passes to and from the Irish ports via those of Great Britain, especially Liverpool and London. Consequently the total trade of Ireland with countries outside of Great Britain cannot be at present ascertained.

At the same time, after examining carefully the quantities of goods shipped across Channel into and from Ireland, and as a result of inquiries made amongst traders, it is estimated that not more than one-fifth, if as much, of Irish exports goes to colonial and foreign countries, the other four-fifths remaining in Great Britain; and while it is much more difficult to ascertain what proportion of imports into Ireland are of colonial or foreign origin, it seems probable that at least one-third are articles of such origin, the remaining two-thirds being the produce of Great Britain.

With regard to the total extent of the Irish import and export trade, as shown in the records now furnished
Comparison with Foreign Trade of other Countries. the imports per head of population amount to $£ 1210 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 d ., and the exports to $£ 1113 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d. ; or if the estimated value of re-exports is excluded the imports amount to a value of $£ 11$ 19s. $6 d$. per head of population, and the exports to $£ 112 \mathrm{~s} .5 d$. per head of population. This is a very considerable trade per
head of population, and it is of interest to compare it with the corresponding figures of the foreign trade of the chief industrial States as shown in the following table :-
Statement showing for the year 1905 the estimated Population and the Value per head of Population of the Foreigu Trade of the undermentioned Countries:-


All the above particulars are exclusive of bullion and specie.
These figures show plainly that certain countries have by nature a much larger foreign trade per head of population than others. In general the wider the extent and the more varied the natural resources and the conditions of climate of a country the less likely is its foreign trade to be large. Such a State is to a large extent self-sufficient, and the different parts reciprocate and supply their mutual wants. Thus it is that the United States of America, with in all probability the highest total production per head of population, has a very small foreign trade. Thus also Germany with its great capacity for production, alike agricultural and industrial, has a comparatively limited foreign trade per head of population. In such cases increase or decrease in foreign trade is a very subordinate factor in the industrial progress of the country, and the growth in wealth depends on the internal developrent of the country and the internal trade, and

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not to any large extent on the exchange of commodities with other nations. On the other hard, countries which are small in size and have good maritime communication, have in general a large foreign trade. Denmark has a foreign trade approaching in value per head of population that of Ireland. The imports for home consumption amounted in 1905 to $£ 10 \mathrm{ss}$. Brl. per head of population, the exports of home production per head of population to $£ 88 s .8 d$. The imports of Belgium for home consumption and manufacture amounted in $1900^{5}$ to $£ 17$ 2s. 9d., whle exports of home production amount to $£ 130 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. Holland has a foreign trade which, taken per head of population, is far greater than that of any other country, the imports for home consumption amounting in 1905 to $£ 384 s$. 6 cl ., and the exports of home produce to $£ 2912 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}$.

In these and all such cases of countries having a large external trade, import and export statistics are of Importance of Foreign great importance. For on the one hand, as Trade Statistics. regards exports, when a country is to any considerable extent engaged in producing for outside and open markets, full information as to its own and as to other trade in these markets is of the most practical value, while as regards imports, a knowledge of what these are in quantity and value is of great assistance to those who are investing capital and labour in internal industrial developments with a view to supplying the home markets. This commercial purpose is the main value of trade statistics, such as those submitted in the tables of the present Report. From a more general point of view the returns also furnish important evidence as to the producing and the purchasing power of the country. But in itself the increase in imports and exports is not an adequate proof of increased production or consumption. To determine this it is necessary to have also data of internal production and consumption. For while the probability is that expansion in foreign trade indicates an increased total production, it is possible that a nation whose foreign trade is expanding less rapidly than that of another country may be making the greater advance in industrial prosperity. In other words, internal production and trade may be advancing rapidly, and the nation, while supplying. its own wants more completely, is selling less and purchasing less. These considerations are relevant to the proper understanding of the Irish import and export figures. The present statistics furnish evidence of a direct commercial value. They cletermine in one important sphere of trade the strength of demand and supply. But the wider inferences with regard to national gain or loss require much more complete data than are as yet available.

Oue further question arises out of the total figures of imports and exports, viz., the balance of trade. The
Balance of Trade total estimated values for the year 1905 show an excess of imports over exports amounting to $£ 3,761,083$. The revised figures for the year 1904
show a like excess of imports over exports estimated at $£ 4,087,749$. But, as was stated in the previous report, it is impossible to say with any certainty what is the real state of the balance of visible trade between Ireland and England. That cannot be determined until there is a complete and exact record of imports and exports. At present, with the imperfect information both as to quantities and values, it is of very great difficulty to estimate, especially in the case of imports, the total trade, and consequently the balance may be greater or less than is stated. The total estimates of imports and exports have, however, been made strictly in accordance with the existing evidence as to particular quantities and values, and there has been no attempt to balance the two sides or to try to show that the two sides should balance.

But whatever the actual balance of the Irish import and export trade may be, account must also be taken of the other forms of imports and exports which consist in the exchange in services and in property of various kinds, whether labour, investments, or money, and which directly affect the balance of visible trade. Most countries have an excess of imports over exports-Belgium, Germany,Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and among the countries more recently settled, Canada and the Cape. The United States, France, AustriaHungary, Australia, and New Zealand have a balance of exports over imports. But a false significance can easily bo attached to those apparent balances, and conclusions may be drawn from them which the evidence does not warrant. The relations of the socalled invisible to the visible trade are complex and subtle, and because of these complex relationships an undue importance may be assigned to the action of one or more particular forces, an apparently simple explanation being put forward which does not in reality represent the causes determining the existing exchange. A nation may be paying for its imports in many ways, by goods which are now sent, by goods which have been sent in the past, by services, by remittances, whether in the form of shares or other property, as well as by various other means of exchange. In this connection it may be noted in passing that the returns of the amount of bullion held by the Irish Banks indicate no large import or export of bullion and specie-the temporary imports and exports being chiefly determined by the state of the note issues of the several Banks.

In the case of Ireland, reference may be made to some of the main entries which have to be filled in before the balance of the exchange can be completed.

First, there are remittances to Ireland of the interest and profits of capital invested outside of Ireland. It will be very difficult to form any reliable approximate estimate of the extent and value of these investments, but the Banking Statistics indicate that Government Stocks, excluding Irish Land Stocks, amounting to $£ 23,277,000$ were held in Ireland in December, 1905, and this sum represents only a very limited proportion of the total amount of Irish capital invested outside of Ireland. It does not
include foreign govermment securities or investments of capital in British and foreign railways or other commercial enterprises, and it is a matter of common knowledge that a very large amount of Irish capital has thus been invested both in British and in foreign enterprises and securities. It is evident that the interest received by people resident in Ireland on capital invested abroad amounts to a large annual sum.

Second, there are the remittances to Ireland by Irish people living abroad, as well as the earnings of migratory agricultural and other labourers who bring back with them to Ireland a considerable portion of their wages.*

Third, there are the earnings of Irish owned shipping in crosschannel or foreign trade. Inquiries have been made on this subject, but, in certain cases, the companies concerned have been unable to see their way to afford information regarding their receipts. At the same time the returns confidentially furnished are sufficient to show that very considerable earnings are annually made by Irish shipping in cross-channel and foreign trade approximating, at least, and possibly exceeding one million sterling.

Fourth, there is the revenue obtained from tourists and commercial travellers and other people temporarily resident in Ireland. This amounts to a large total annual sum, but no satisfactory evidence is available on which to form an estimate.

All these main elements and other minor considerations have to be taken into account in considering one side of the balance of imports and exports. On the other side there are also large sums of money remitted from Ireland to Great Britain or elsewhere, whether as rent or in payment of other charges. But, on both sides of the account, the information necessary to any approximate estimate is very inadequate, and, under these conditions, no satisfactory attempt can at present be made to balance the two sides. In any case the main question of practical importance is not that of being able to complete the balance but of ascertaining correctly the contributory items of greatest economic consequence, and, in this connection, the first step is that of obtaining a reliable system of returns as regards the visible trade.

The experience gained in making the present inquiries has brought out plainly the fact that it is not
Requirements of an possible to obtain a complete and satisadequate System. factory record of the imports and exports of Ireland unless powers are given for this purpose to a public authority. The necessary information is not, at the present time, in the possession of any public body. The shipping companies do not possess it; the harbour authorities do not possess it; and there can be no adequate record until exporters are required to furnish a statement

[^2]giving a definite description of the classes of goods, the quantity in weight or other measure, e.f., yards, dozens, etc, and finally the estimated value of the goods. These three items of information are essential to any satisfactory system of returns. At present the information is incomplete. There are certain ports from which a record of only part of the trade can be obtained. The description or classification of goods is insufficient. Goods widely different in character and in value are returned under one name. Lastly, no statement is given as regards value.

To remedy these defects it is necessary that exporters, whether from or to Ireland, should furnish, as in the case of foreign trade, a statement of the character, quantity and value of the goods shipped and that such returns should be available for the information of the public authority entrusted with the duty of collecting the trade statistics of the country.

The references in the Consular Reports to Irish trade have been brought together and are reprinted

## Appendices.

 in the first Appendix.* They represent only the references to be found in the Consular Reports dealing with the year ending 31st December, 1905. In the second Appendix a table is presented showing the quantities and values of imports of the chief articles of agricultural and horticultural produce into the United Kingdom from British possessions and from foreign countries, and the corresponding exports from Ireland to Great Britain.Two diagrams are also attached to the report to show the monthly export of butter and eggs from Treland to Great Britain, and the total monthly import into the United Kingdom from foreign countries. From the first diagram it will be seen that the lrish export of butter reaches its height in the month of July. The shipments returned for that month in 1905 amounted to $112,382 \mathrm{cwts}$. August was the second highest month of output, amounting to 100,032 cwts., June the third month, September and October the fourth and fifth, while the shipments in November were practically equal to those in May. The point of greatest increase in the output was between the months of May and June, the output for May amounting to between 50,000 and 60,000 cwts., whereas the output for June amounted to between 90,000 and 100,000 cwts. The comparison of the monthly export of butter from Ireland and the monthly import from Denmark is of special interest.

From the diagram showing the export of eggs it appears that in 1905 April was the month of greatest shipment, May was the second, and March the third. There was a very rapid rise in the output between February and March, the shipments increasing from 457,356 great hundreds in February to over 916,000 great hundreds in the month of March. After May there was a rapid decline in shipments from 960,255 great hundreds in May to

[^3]677,508 great hundreds in June. Thereafter the falling-off in shipments was slower until August when, again, there was a rapid decline in shipments, from 470,850 great hundreds to 283,818 great hundreds in September. In October there was a further considerable fall from 255,384 great hundreds to approximately 150,000 great hundreds in each of the months of Novernber and December.

It should be stated that the diagrams both of batter and eggs in all probability tend to indicate the output as somewhat later than it actually occurs, owing to the fact that consigmments despatched from centres in Ireland, in for example, the latter part of April may appear in some of the portal returns for the month of May. This tendency should be kept in mind in considering the diagrams.

I desire to acknowledge gratefully the assistance given by the port and harbour authorities of Ireland, the shipping companies, and by many individual importers and exporters. I am also specially indebted to the Principal of the Statistical Office, Board of Customs, and to the Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departnent of the Board of Trade, for much information kindly afforded.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. S. ADAMS,

Superintendent of Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland.
16th July, 1907.


TABLES.

IMPORTS.
Table I.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | Aerated and Mineral Waters. | cwis. | 6,040 | - | *23,360 |
| 2 | Ales, Spirits, Wines, and other BeveragesAle and Beer, | barrels | 28,649 | 25,06I | IOI,42 I |
|  | Porter, . . . | hhds. | 432 | - | 850 |
|  | Home-made Spirits (Whiskey, \&c.) | proof galls. | 229,226 | 48,923 | 127,466 |
|  | Foreign and Colonial Spirits <br> (Brandy, <br> Gin, Rum, \&c.) | ," | 258,992 | 20,939 | 244,870 |
|  | Wine, .. .. | galls. | 263.250 | 169,063 | I,06I, 150 |
|  | Cider, . . . | ," | 18,000 | 83,410 | 53,500 |
|  | Hop Bitters, .. | " | 68,040 | - | 3,537 |
|  | Cordials, . . | " | 2,025 | - | I,035 |
|  | Juice (Lemon, Lime, and Orange). | " | 5,814 | - | 10,377 |
| 3 | Cattle, .. | No. | 152 | 22 | 207 |
|  | Calves, .. <br> Sheep, | " | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 15,386 \end{array}$ | I82 | 23 14,345 |
|  | Lambs, . . . | " | 3 | - | 3,380 |
|  | Swine, Fat, . | " | - | - | 9 |
|  | G", Store, . | " | 2 | - | 8 |
|  | Goats, - ${ }^{\text {ciallions }}$. | " | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Horses-Stalions, ${ }_{\text {Mares, }}$. . | " | 15 3 | 9 | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ \hline 760\end{array}$ |
|  | Mares, . | " | 333 | I49 | 1,760 |
|  | Geldings, . . | " | 851 | 214 | 1,287 |
|  | Mules and Jennets,.. | " | - | - | I |
|  | Asses, . . . | " | 4 | - | 17 |
| 4 | Guns and Rifles, .. | cwts. |  | - |  |
|  | Gunpowder, $\quad$. | ," | $\begin{array}{r} 159 \\ 2,100 \end{array}$ | - | 4,962 |
|  | Cartridges, .. | " | - | - | - |
|  | Shot, .. .. | " | 1,242 | - | 1,378 |
| 5 | Asbestos and other Non - Conducting Ma-terials- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Asbestos, . . . | cwts. | 900 | - | 56 |
|  | Composition, .. | " | 12,500 | _ | 1,496 |
|  | Slagwool, .. .. | " | 9,305 | - | 3,578 |

Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britais during the year 1905.

having been ascertained through the courtesy of the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments. approximates based on the Portal Returns.

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Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estmated and Places Abroad


Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.

| Other Ports. | Total for Ireland. |  | Remark. | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { No. } \\ \text { Index }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Estimated Value. |  |  |
| 2 | *2,187 tons | ${\underset{5,249}{ }}$ | * One-third direct from Germany. | 6 |
| *6,581 | 50,738 cwts. | 63,423 | * Principally into Londonderry. | 7 |
| *4, 167 | 39,624 " | 59,436 | * Chiefly into Waterford, Sligo, and Dundalk. | 8 |
| 2,201 | 24,708 " | 58,064 | $£ 3,700$ worth and $£ 1,888$ worth into Dublin and Belfast respectively, direct from abroad-chiefly from Germany and Holland. | 9 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 839 \\ * \end{array}$ | 319,872 lbs. 53,643 cwts. | $\begin{array}{r} 55,978 \\ 246,758 \end{array}$ |  | 10 |
| ${ }^{*} I, 594$ | $42,327 \quad,$ |  | Chiefly into Londonderry. £14,688 worth and $£ 7,281$ worth into Belfast and Dublin respectively, direct from Holland. | II |
| $*_{13,462}$ | 60,138 " | 84,193 | * Principally into Limerick, I.ondonderry, and Waterford. | 12 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 10 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | 821 558 520 520 | 57,470 ri,160 9,360 |  |  |
| ${ }^{-}{ }_{1,689}$ | 857 tons 17,161 cwts. | 51,935 15159 | * Principally into L.ondonderry and Newry. |  |
| 183 | 959 No. | 1,558 |  |  |
| 236 | 2,789 cwts. | 6,973 |  |  |
| *83 | 364 tons | 3,094 | * All into Dundalk and Londonderry. |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} * 160 \\ \quad 720 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 339 \text { cwts. } \\ & 7,521 \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 339 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| * ${ }_{-}^{\text {, I7 }}$ | 21,034 cwts. | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 31,551 \\ 136,000 \end{array}\right\}$ | * Almost all into Dundalk. |  |
| - |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 40,000 \\ 255,000 \end{array}\right\}$ | No reliable returns as to number available. |  |
| *27,106 | 136,581 tons | 215,115 | * Principally into Londonderry, Waterford, and Limerick. | , 14 |
|  |  |  | £I,497 worth, $£ 18,498$ worth and $£^{2}, 78$ I worth into Belfast, Dublin, and Limerick, respectively, direct from abroad-almost all from Belgium. |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 447 \\ 3,397 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,057 \mathrm{cwts} . \\ & 4 \mathrm{I}, 095 \quad " \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,417 \\ 106,847 \end{array}$ |  | 15 |

Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Mensure. | Beliast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Chemicals, Drugs, etc.- <br> Acid, unclassified, .. <br> Alkali, .. .. | cwts. <br> , | $\begin{array}{r} 18,220 \\ 1,660 \end{array}$ | $\underline{5,4 \mathrm{I} 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,846 \\ & 2,995 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alum, .. .. | " | 1,320 | - | 2,491 |
|  | Ammonia,.. .. | " | 1,200 | - | 2,286 |
|  | Blue, | " | 8.40 | - | 1,082 |
|  | Borax, .. <br> Carbide of Calcium, | " | - | - | 3 I3 |
|  |  | " | 960 | - | * I I, OO7 |
|  | Copper Sulphate, .. | tons | 879 | - | 333 |
|  | Cream of Tartar, . . | cwts, | $\begin{array}{r} 3,640 \\ 1,605 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | - | I,203 |
|  | Farth, Fuller's, .. | " |  | - | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{IO} 3 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |
|  | Gas, | " |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - | - | 2,272 |
|  | Glycerine, Isinglass, . . Pot and Pearl Ashes, Powder, Washing and Bleaching. | " | $960$ | - | 382 |
|  |  | " | $\begin{array}{r} - \\ 3,600 \\ 67,580 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{-}{7,}{ }_{-}$ | 3343 II5,729 |
|  |  | " |  |  |  |
|  |  | " |  |  |  |
|  | Powder, Soap, <br> Saltpetre, . . | ", | $\begin{aligned} & 8,540 \\ & 1,860 \end{aligned}$ | $796$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,211 \\ & 3,847 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Salts, Epsom, <br> Sheepwash, | " | 7,360 1,540 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 2,633 \\ & 4,189 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Soda, <br> " Bicarbonate of, | " | 104,740 | 35,556 | 46, 158 |
|  |  | " | - | - | 24,964 |
|  | ", Caustic, .. | " | - | - | 6,948 |
|  | Sal't Cake (Sulphate | " | $\begin{aligned} & 77,700 \\ & 21,840 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 5,162 \\ & 3,437 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | of Soda). | " |  | - |  |
|  | Sulphur, .. .. Vitriol, | " | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I 5,08I } \\ & 18,940 \\ & 26,721 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1, O 22 \\ 654 \\ 27,259 \end{array}$ |
|  | Chemicals and Drugs, | " |  |  |  |
|  | unclassified. | ' |  |  |  |

Values of Commodities Impoited into Ireland from Grext Britain during the year $1905^{\circ}$


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Indox } \\ \text { No. }}}{\text { a }}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Fertilisers- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Basic Slag, .. | tons | 1,167 | 1,975 | 6,026 |
|  | Bone Manure, .. | , | 302 | - | 13 |
|  | Guano, .. | " | 21 | 280 | $*_{1,945}$ |
|  | Kainit, .. .. | " | 1,972 | - | 1,099 |
|  | Soda, Nitrate of, . | " | 352 | - | 415 |
|  | Sulphate of Ammonia, | " | 84 | - | 437 |
|  | Mineral PhosphateRaw. | " | *8,331 | $\dagger 6,538$ | $\ddagger 40,067$ |
|  | Superphosphate, . | " | - | - | - |
|  | Artificial Manures, unclassified. | " | 7,774 | 10,694 | 19,201 |
| 18 | China, Earthenware, and Raw Materials THEREFOR- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Clay, .. | tons | - | - | 147 |
|  | Fireclay, | cwts. | 15,420 | - | 16,42I |
|  | Pipe Clay, Bricks, | ", | 3,420 | 270 2 | 2,726 |
|  | Bricks, Fireclay, | " | 160,320 | - | $175,678$ |
|  | Tiles, .. | " | 212,180 | 7,973 | $58,301$ |
|  | Terra Cotta, Fireclay Goods, | " | $\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ 40,600 \end{array}$ | 5,410 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,043 \\ 58,764 \end{array}$ |
|  | Sewer and Drain Pipes, | " | 100,100 | 2,015 | 28,821 |
|  | Flowerpots, Clay, .. Earthenware, | ", | $\begin{array}{r} 1,660 \\ 70,936 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ 64,807 \end{array}$ |
|  | classified. | " |  | 45,005 |  |

Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


## IMPORTS.

Table I.-continucd.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}{\text { a }}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | China, Earthenware, \&c.-con. |  |  |  |  |
|  | China Clay, .. | cwts. | 6,500 | - | 15 |
|  | Chinaware, .. | " | 1,120 | - | 3,463 |
| 19 | Chocolate, .. .. | lbs. | 42,560 | - | 74,480 |
| 20 | Cocoa, .. .. | " | 1,359,792 | †31,099 | 2,123,296 |
| 21 | Clocks, .. .. | cwts. | 1,280 | - | 1,338 |
| 22 | Coal, | tons | $1,517,325$ | 451,176 2.81 I | 1,091,943 |
| 23 | Coffee, .. .. | lbs. | 1 34,400 | 205,968 | 542,528 |
|  | Chicory, .. .. | " | 6,272 | - | 14,336 |
| 24 | Dyes and Tanning Sub-stancesAniline, | cwts. | 1,250 | - | - |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Copperas, } \\ & \text { Iron Liquor, }\end{aligned} \quad .$. | " | $\begin{array}{r} 1,426 \\ 12,020 \end{array}$ | - | $-_{-}^{276}$ |
|  | Logwood, .. .. | tons | 62 | - | 28 |
|  | Cutch, <br> Myrabolans, $\quad$. | cwts. | - ${ }^{17}$ | - | - 14 |
|  | Sumach, . $\quad .$. | tons. |  |  |  |
|  | Gambier, <br> Valonia, | " | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | - 62 | - |
|  | Bark, .. .. | cwts. | 665 | *5,445 | \|1,120 |
|  | Extract, <br> Dyes and Tanning Substances - unclassified. | " | $\underset{23,961}{-}$ | $\stackrel{-}{1,515}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ \mathrm{r}, 942 \end{array}$ |
| 25 | Eggs, .. .. | $\underset{\text { Gt. }}{\text { hdrds }}$ | *63,240 | - | 51,906 |
|  | Egg Yolks, .. .. | cwts. | - | - | 447 |

Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continuecl.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estmated
and Places Abroad

|  | Commodities. | Weight or other or other Mensure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | Fats. Lard, | cwts. | 66,120 | 2,371 | I 5,478 |
|  | Stearine, .. Tallow, a | " | 3,280 |  |  |
|  | Grease, $\quad .$. | " | 11,596 8,220 | 2,695 | 9,420 11,172 |
|  | Feathers, .. .. | " | 5 | I, 157 | 185 |
|  | Fish. <br> Herrines, Fresh |  |  |  |  |
|  | Herrings, Fresh, . Herrings, Cured, | ", | 1,122 27,660 | -14,985 | 9,016 16,828 |
|  | Fish-Dried and Preserved, | " | 23,240 | 29,065 | 17,582 |
|  | Fish-unclassified .. | " | 31,580 | 8,710 | 64,050 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Shell Fish. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oysters, | " | , | - |  |
|  | Shell Fish, (un- classified), | " | 440 | - | 1,140 |
|  | Fishing Nets, .. .. | " | 320 | - | 1,740 |
|  | Fruits and Vegetables. Apples and Pears, .. | ". | 61,900 | - | 49,002 |
|  | Grapes, .. .. | " | 9,480 | - | 6,630 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Melons, } & \text {.. } & . . \\ \text { Oranges, } & \text {.. } \end{array}$ | ", | 65,060 |  | 2,842 50,515 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Lemons, } . . & . . \\ \text { Tomatoes,.. } \end{array}$ | ", | 10,940 | , 560 | $\xrightarrow[-]{9,641}$ |
|  | Almonds, ${ }_{\text {Nuts, }}$ | " |  | - |  |
|  | Nuts, Cocoa, .. | " | 6,060 | - | 2,592 |
|  | $\text { Cürrants, .. } \quad \cdots$ | ", | - | - | 2,894 21,835 |
|  | - Raisins, .. .. | " | - | - | 14,732 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dates, .. } \\ & \text { Figs, } \\ & \text { Fruit-unclassified, } . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & " \\ & " \\ & " \end{aligned}$ | - | $\overline{-}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,775 \\ 2,352 \\ 66,727 \end{array}$ |

Values of Commodities Imported into Irelayd from Great Britain during the year 1905 .


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total. Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}{ }$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | Fruits and Vegetables -con. Fruit-Dried and Preserved. | cwts. | 81,350 | 12,330 | 7,220 |
|  | Jams and Preserves, Onions, .. .. | " | $\begin{array}{r} \text { I7,300 } \\ \text { IOI, } 380 \end{array}$ | 10,651 | $\begin{aligned} & 38,988 \\ & 5 \mathrm{I}, 942 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Potatoes, .. .. | tons | 1,O17 | - | I I, 213 |
|  | Vegetables-unclassified. <br> Plants and Bulbs, .. | " ${ }^{\text {cwts. }}$ | 144 6,540 | - | 202 I 1,754 |
| 31 | Glass and Glasswareunclassified, | " | 64,720 | 19,565 | 72,924 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Cullet, } & . & \ldots \\ \text { Bottles, } & . . & . . \end{array}$ | $"$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 134,460 \end{array}$ | $-\overline{-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,984 \\ & 85,612 \end{aligned}$ |
| 32 | Glue, | " | 6,140 | - | 3,773 |
| 33 | Gum, ar .. | " | 700 | - | 541 |
| 34 | Grain, Flour and Feeding Stuffs. Wheat, Oats, | ", | $\begin{array}{r} 1,547,600 \\ 189,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,398,540 \\ 42,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,523,280 \\ 191,678 \end{array}$ |
|  | Barley, .. .. | " | 458,020 | 65,178 | 495,866 |

Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


## IMPORTS.

Table I.- continued. -Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


## Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain

 during the year 1905.

## IMP0RTS.

Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


## Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain

 during the year 1905.| Other Ports. | Total for Ireland. |  | Remarks. | (indexIndex <br> No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Estimated Value. |  |  |
|  |  | $\ddagger$ |  | 34 |
| 2,443 | $66,0+5$ cwts. | 23,116 | See "Cattle Meal," and " Meal. unclassified," below. |  |
| 26,146 | 155,226 ", | 38,807 | Probably almost entirely composed of Indian Meal I.inseed Meal, and Cotton Meal. |  |
| ${ }^{1} 26,155$ | 388,707 " | 97,177 | * Principally into Wexford and Coleraine. <br> Probably composed of Indian Meal,Oatmeal, Linseed Meal, and Cotton Meal. |  |
| *393,800 | 963,041 $\quad$, | 216,864 | * Principally into Larne, Sligo, Londonderry, Westport, Newry, Galway, Tralee. |  |
| * 41,263 | 62,362 " | II,693 | * Chiefly into Clarecastle. |  |
| *30,934 | 92,745 " | 23,186 | ; Almost all into Larne and Carrickfergus. |  |
| *9,844 | 17,036 tons | 75,662 | * Principally into Londonderry, Larne, Waterford, and Wexford. |  |
|  |  |  | It is probable that additional quantities of the Cattle Foods specifically mentioned on this return are included in the figures given here for " Cattle Food." |  |
| 1,710 | 23,371 " | 167,102 | Nearly all direct from Russia and U.S.A. |  |
| 1,353 | 13,923 " | 76,577 | * Direct from U.S.A. |  |
| 953 | 3,059 cwts. | 2,294 |  |  |
| 534 | 6,958 tons | $19,135$ | * Straw valued at $£ 6,277$ imported direct from France. $\dagger$ Straw-all direct from France. | 35 |
|  |  |  |  | 36 |
| $\begin{array}{r} * 5,375 \\ \cdot \quad 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dagger 8,877 \Longrightarrow \\ & \dagger 271 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dagger 29,294 \\ \dagger \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{ar} 6 \end{array}$ | * Almost all into Limerick. <br> $\dagger$ Hides and Skins were bulked together in the returns received from Belfast. <br> $\ddagger$ Three-fourths direct from Holland. |  |

## IMPORTS.

Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}^{\text {In }}$ | Comimodities. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { or other } \\ \text { Measure. } \end{gathered}$ | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | Hides, Skins, Leather, and Manufactures THEREOF-con. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Leather, .. .. | cwts. | 36,416 | 2,523 | 16,704 |
|  | Boots and Shoes, .. | " | 52,080 | 11,956 | 63,686 |
|  | Saddlery and Harness, | " | 960 | - | 1,553 |
|  | Belts and Belting, .. | " | 640 | - | 223 |
|  | Clogs, .. . .. | " | 113 | - | 397 |
| 37 | Honey, .. .. | " | 159 | - | 72 |
| 38 | Horns and Hoofs, .. | " | - | - | 95 |
| 39 | Ice, .. .. | tons | 1,703 | 2,469 | 1,050 |
| 40 | India-Rubber Goods, .. | cwts. | 5,300 | - | 6,149 |
|  | Gutta-Percha, .. | " | 5 |  | 2 |
| 4 I | Ink, .. .. | $"$ | 3,380 | - | 3,492 |
| 42 | Instruments-Musical. Organs, ... | " | 1,400 | - | 365 |
|  | Pianos, .. .. | No. | 1,092 | - | 1,207 |
|  | Musical Instruments- unclassified. | cwts. | 920 |  | 1,154 |
| 43 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instrumonts - Nautical } \\ & \text { and Scientific, } \end{aligned}$ | " | 210 | - | I |
| 44 | Ivory, .. .. | " | - | - | 2 |
| 45 | Lime, .. | " | 1,020 | - | 775 |
| 46 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Machinery. } \\ & \text { Machinery-Agricul- } \\ & \text { tural, } \end{aligned}$ | tons | 12 | 23. | 14 |
|  | Machinery - Textile, | " | 500 | - | 16 |

Values of Commodities Imported into Irelanid from Great Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Values of Commodities Imported into Irelind from Great Britain during the year 1905.


Table I -continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Index } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metals and ManufacTURES THEREOF. <br> Metals. <br> Antimony, <br> Brass and Bronze, .. Copper, <br> .. <br> Lead, <br> Pig Iron, <br> Scrap Iron, <br> Steel, <br> Tin, <br> Zinc, <br> Solder, <br> Yellow Metal, <br> Manganese, <br> Silver, <br> Quicksilver, <br> Plate, <br> Metal Ashes, <br> Metal Manufartures. <br> Bar and Wrought Iron, <br> Girders, Beams, and Joists, <br> Plates and Sheets, .. <br> Hoops and Strips, .. <br> Anchors and Chains, Anvils and Vices, .. Bolts, Rivets, and Nuts, Nails and Screws, .. Gutters, Pipes, Bends, Runs, Shoes, Offsets, \&c., <br> Type, <br> Meters, <br> Safes, <br> Pumps, Cables, Electric, Trunks, Forks and Rakes, |  | 4 <br> 445 <br> 1,655 <br> 2,174 <br> 10,133 <br> 2,903 <br> 64,080 <br> 1,267 <br> 141 <br> $-\quad$ <br> 93 <br> 193 <br> $-\quad$ <br> 112 <br> $-\quad 217$ <br> 217 |  |  |

Values of Commodities Imported into Jreland fron Great Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad


Values of Commodities Imported into Irelind from Great Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline (ladex \& Commodities. \& Weight
or otther
Mensura \& Belfast. \& Cork. \& Dublin. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{53} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Paints and Painters' \\
Materials. \\
Paints-unclassified,
\end{tabular} \& cwts. \& 57,200 \& 9,905 \& 34,423 \\
\hline \& Lead Paint, .. \& \& - \& - \& 1,879 \\
\hline \& Varnish, \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { Lampblack, } \\ \& \end{aligned}\) \& " \& 6,677
1,120 \& - \& 6,986 \\
\hline \& Iron Oxide, \(\quad\).. \& ", \& 1,120
40 \& - \& 77
11,158 \\
\hline \& Barytes, .. .. \& " \& 1,126 \& - \& 249 \\
\hline \& Mineral, White, .. \& " \& \(\underline{-}\) \& - \& 119
129 \\
\hline \& Putty, .. \({ }^{\text {Mineral }}\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& " \& 5,700 \& - \& 129
5,341 \\
\hline \& Sizing, .. \& " \& 5,820 \& - \& 86r \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{54} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Paper and } \begin{array}{c}
\text { Printen } \\
\text { Matter, } \\
\text { Paper, }
\end{array} . . . \quad . .
\end{aligned}
\] \& " \& 248,320 \& 54,450 \& 318,657 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Paper Pulp, \\
Wood Pulp,
\end{tabular} \& tons \& 100
\(\dagger 9,705\) \& - \& \({ }_{6,472}^{71}\) \\
\hline \& Foreign Grass, .. \& cwts. \& 3,300 \& - \& 814 \\
\hline \& Cardboard\& Millboards
Strawboard,
St \& ", \& \(\begin{array}{r}26,386 \\ +40,934 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& 10,876 \\
\hline \& , Stationery, \(\quad .\). \& " \& 40,934

13,360 \& *687 \& $* 9,460$
28,668 <br>
\hline \&  \& value
cwts. \& $\stackrel{-}{-}$ \& - \& - <br>
\hline \& Showcards \& cwts. \& 5,420 \& - \& 2,514 <br>
\hline \& Newspapers, etc.,. \& " \& 18,580
28,460 \& - \& 20,870 <br>
\hline 56 \& Peat Litter, .. . \& " \& 42,740 \& 5,860 \& 17,553 <br>
\hline 57 \& Perfumery, .. \& lbs. \& 10,864 \& - \& 11,424 <br>
\hline 58 \& Pickles, Sauces, etc., .. \& cwts. \& \& - \& <br>
\hline 59 \& Vinegar, ${ }_{\text {Pictures, }}$ Engravings, etc., \& galls.
cwts. \& 22,600
980 \& - \& 38,340
I,553 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland froin Great Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continued. -Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Index } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | - Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | Polishes \& Abrasives. <br> Blacking \& Blacklead, <br> Polishes, unclassified <br> Bathbrick, <br> Emery, <br> Cloth, <br> Pumice Stone, <br> Grindstones, <br> Scythe Stones, | cwts. $"$, $"$, tons $"$ $"$ | 10,420 <br> 1,166 <br> 271 <br> 1,660 <br> 11 <br> 225 <br> 24 | 2,987 - - $=$ - - - | $\begin{array}{r} 13.507 \\ 204 \\ 1,267 \\ 428 \\ 123 \\ 13 \\ 65 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |
| 61 | Rags, .. | " | 6,270 | - | 535 |
| 62 | Resin, . | cwts. | 43,020 | 4,280 | 14,645 |
| 63 | Retorts, .. .. | " | 2,800 | - | 4,406 |
| 64 | Salt, .. .. | tons | 582 | 4,697 | 15,456 |
| 65 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Sand, Building, } \\ \text { ", } & \text { Silver, } \end{array}$ | cwts. | 12 15,008 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 4,984 \end{array}$ |
| 66 | Seeds. <br> Clover and Grass Seed, | " | $\dagger 22,228$ | - | I 3,864 |
|  | Flax Seed, .. | " | *37,560 | - | 58,722 |
|  | Hemp Seed, Seeds, unclassified . | ", | $\begin{array}{r} 587 \\ 18,260 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{-}{\text { ¢ }}$ ¢,262 | $\begin{array}{r} 764 \\ 14,582 \end{array}$ |
| 67 | Ships, Boats, and Parts of Same. <br> Boats, | No. | 151 | - | 43 |
| 68 | Oars and Spars, .. Soap, | cwts. " | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \mathrm{I} \\ 5 \mathrm{I}, 520 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 44,012 \end{array}$ |
| 69 | Soot, | " | 1,100 | - | 9,788 |
| 70 | Spices. <br> Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, | $\begin{gathered} \text { lbs. } \\ \text { " } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,180 \\ 192,640 \\ 107,520 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ 57,008 \\ 149,184 \end{array}$ |
|  | Spices, unclassified,.. | " | 107,520 | - | 20,496 |

Values of Commodties Imported intu Ireland from Great Brttain during the year 1905.

| Other Ports. | Total for Ireland. |  | Remark. | (index $\begin{gathered}\text { Pios } \\ \text { No. }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantits. | Estimated Valus |  |  |
|  |  | $ఓ$ |  |  |
| * 4,163 | $3 \mathrm{r}, 077 \mathrm{cwts}$. | 15,797 | * Chiefly into Londonderrv. | $\bigcirc$ |
| 133 | 337 " | 838 |  |  |
| 293 82 | 2,726 781 | 341 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r,789 } \\ \hline 78\end{array}$ | 625 4,697 |  |  |
|  | 24 tons | 240 |  |  |
|  | 357 121 | 1,357 363 |  |  |
| 1 | 6,806 |  |  | 61 |
| 1 | 6,806 " | 64,657 |  | 61 |
| 1,323 | 63,268 cwts. | 26,889 |  | 62 |
| 271 | 7,477 " | 654 |  | 63 |
| ${ }^{17} 17,955$ | 38,6yo tons | 29,018 | * Principally into Limerick, Londonderry, Dingle, Kinsale, and Sligo. | 64 |
| $-226$ | $\begin{gathered} 408 \\ \text { 19,992 cwts. } \end{gathered}$ | 75 600 |  | 65 |
|  |  |  |  | 66 |
| *9,272 | 45,364 " | 21,973 | * Principally into Newry, Londonderry, and Dundalk. <br> $\dagger$ One-third clirect from abroad chiefly U.S.A. |  |
| 19,978 | 116,260 | 71,188 | * $£ 23,958$ worth imported direct from abroad-chiefly from Holland and Russia. |  |
| 8 $* \dagger 12,721$ | 1,359 $\dagger 56,825$ | 815 27,525 | * Principally into Londonderry, |  |
|  | 156,825 " | 27,525 | Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, and Sligo. |  |
|  |  |  | $\dagger$ It is probable that these quantities included some Clover and Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and Hemp Seed. |  |
| 17 | 211 No. | 4,220 | Impossible to estimate gross tonnage. | 67 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ *_{26,181} \end{array}$ | 495 cwts. <br> 132,95 I " | $\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ 139,599 \end{array}$ |  | 68 |
| 26,181 | 132,951 " | 139,599 | Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford. | ${ }^{68}$ |
| 912 | 11,800 " | 885 |  | 69 |
| 136 | 2,041 | 2,602 |  | 70 |
| *23,324 | 272,972 lbs. | 6,82+ | * Mostly into I.ondonderry. |  |
| *19,877 | 276,581 ", | 7,168 | * Almost all into Londo derry |  |
| *28,382 | 156,398 ", | 3,467 | * Mostly into Londonderry. |  |

IMP0RTS.
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}{\text { a }}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 71 | Sponges, .. ... | lbs. | 21,504 | - | 25,200 |
| 72 | Starch, .. ... | cwts. | 23,660 | 4,593 | 20,034 |
| 73 | Stones. |  |  | . |  |
|  | and Limestone, . . | tons | 7,408 | - | 842 |
|  | Marble, ${ }_{\text {Marble }}$ Chimney | " | 312 | - | 759 |
|  | Pieces, . . . | cwts. | 6,620 | - | 157 |
|  | Figures, .. .. |  | 174 | - | 419 |
|  | Granite, . $\quad$. | tons |  | - | 1,788 |
|  | Setts and Blocks, .. | " | 34,604 | - | I,028 |
|  | Flags, . $\quad .$. | , | 610 | - | 611 |
|  | Lithographic Stones, | ", |  | - | 13 |
|  | Slates, .. | ," | 8,828 | r,305 | 9,884 |
|  | Slate Slabs, ... |  | 23 | - | 60 |
|  | Slates, Writing, .. | cwts. | 350 |  | 431 |
|  | Slate Chimney Pieces, |  | 5,040 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | 27 |
|  | Alabaster, ${ }_{\text {Gypsum }}$ (Plaster of | cwts. | 34,760 | - | 151 |
|  | Paris), $\cdot$ Wh... | tons |  | 228 |  |
|  | Chalk and Whiting, | cwts. | 1,025 | 5,867 | 21,826 |
| 74 | Sugar and ManufacTURES THEREOF. Sugar, | " | *591,100 | $\dagger 289,005$ | +616,808 |
|  | Confectionery .. | " | 42,580 | 2,664 | 42,945 |
|  | Glucose, | " | 25,060 | - | 9,042 |
|  | Molasses, .. .. <br> Syrup and Treacle, | ", | 26,660 | - | - |

Talees of Commodties Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad

| Index No. No | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 76 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tar and Pitch, } & . . \\ \text { Tea, m. } & \end{array}$ | cwts. lbs. | 150,820 $9,253,440$ | 1,917 $4,328,240$ | [2,618,816 $\begin{array}{r}39,052 \\ \text { [ }\end{array}$ |
| 77 | Textiles and Textile Materials- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Cotton, Raw, } \\ \text { Cotton Yarn, } & \text {. } \end{array}$ | cwts. lbs. | $\begin{array}{r} 467,026 \\ 14,322,560 \end{array}$ | - | 7,440 53,200 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Cotton Wool, } \\ \text { Cotton Goods, } & \text {. } \end{array}$ | cwts. " | 1,523 275,587 | - | 405 7,375 |
|  | Flax, ... .. | tons | 32,628 | I, 108 | 15 |
|  | Linen Yarn, ... | lbs. | $\dagger 9,775,360$ | - | 319,424 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lcl}\text { Linen } & \text { Goods, } & . \\ \text { Jute, } & . . & .\end{array}$ | cwts. tons. | 69,220 260 | $-{ }_{-}^{162}$ | 15,471 2,663 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jute Goods, } \\ \text { Jute Yarn, } & \ldots \\ \end{array}$ | cwts. lbs. | 1,120,000 | - | 191,296 |
|  | Hemp, .. .. | tons | *14,021 | 5 | 19 |
|  | Tow and Codilla, Rope, Cordage, and Twine. | cwts. | 5,943 14,982 | - ${ }_{5,227}$ | 16,633 ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | Oil Cloth, .. | " | 16,820 | - | 16,302 |
|  | Bags and Bagging, | " | 77,120 | 20,435 | 50,214 |
|  | Canvas Goods, . <br> Silk and Velvet, . . |  | 3,819 560 | 1,640 | 1,568 327 |
|  | Wool, Yarn, ... | lbs. | - 1,184,960 | 590,912 | 1,527 673,120 |
|  |  |  | [1,843,520 | - | 370,720 |

Falles of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS.
Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| index <br> No. | Commodities. | Weight or other Or other Measure. | Beliast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77 | Textiles and Textile |  |  |  |  |
|  | Materials-con. Blankets, | cwts. |  | - |  |
|  |  |  | 3,540 | - | 1,618 |
|  | Carpets, .. .. | " | 6,160 | - | 6,881 |
|  | Felting, ... ... | " | 9,800 | - | 1,241 |
|  | Woollen Goods-unclassified. | " | 43,800 | - | 7,014 |
|  | Thread and Yarn. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thread, ... .. | lbs. | 535,360 | - | 402,976 |
|  | Yarns-unclassified, | " | - | $\dagger 1,355,424$ | 748,496 |
|  | Huir, Fibre, Flock, etc. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hair, Curled, ... | cwts. | 3,740 | - | 2,212 |
|  | " Plasterers', .. | " | 11,700 | - | 483 |
|  | Cotton Waste, ... | lbs. | 799,680 | - | 881,216 |
|  | Waste (Flax, Hemp, and Tow). | cwts. | 74,040 | - | $\checkmark$ |
|  | Wool Flock and Waste. | lbs. | 14,896 | - | 8,848 |
|  | Fibre and Oakum, | cwts. | 1,488 | - | 2,2561 |
|  | Coir Yarn, ... | " | 5,240 | - | 3,514 |
|  | Mattresses, .. | " | 668 | - | 432 |
|  | Mats and Matting, | " | 2,120 | - | 2,219 |
|  | Textile Goods-unclassified. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hosiery, .. .. | " | 7,880 | - | *5,953 |
|  | Drapery, .. | " | 77,940 | 24,633 | 178,328 |
|  | Apparel-unclassified, |  | 21,740 | 2,III | 23,450 |

Valces of Commodities Imported into Irfland from Grear Britain during the year 1905.


IMPORTS.
Table I.--continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad

| ( | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78 | $\text { Tobacco\{ }\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Manufactured, } \\ \text { Unmanufac- } \\ \text { tured, } \end{array}\right.$ | lbs. „, | $\begin{array}{r} 895,104 \\ 7,48 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 52 \end{array}$ | 598,752 | 3,280,480 |
| 79 | Tobacco Pipes, .. | cwts | 280 | - | 342 |
| 80 | Toys, .. | " | 4,600 | - | 7,356 |
| 81 | Umbrellas, .. | " | 210 | - | 153 |
| 82 | Waste, unclassified, .. | " | $\sim$ | - | ${ }_{561}$ |
| 83 | Wax, Bees', | " |  | - | 217 |
|  | Wax, Paraffin, | " | *5,060 | - | 21,414 |
| 84 | Wood, Timber, and Manufactures there- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Timber, ... .. | loads | 26,362 | 3,229 | 29,492 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Boxwood, } \\ \text { Mahogany, } & \quad . \\ \text { cor }\end{array}$ | " |  |  | 3 226 |
|  | Corks and Corkwood, | ", | 459 | 59 | 226 -687 |
|  | Timber, Sawn, ${ }_{\text {Boards }}$. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | " | 1,308 |  | 2,235 |
|  | Boards and Deals, | " | 92,409 | 19,08r | 49,207 |
|  | Sleepers, Railway, |  | 3,249 | - |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Staves, } \\ \text { Hoops, } & \ldots & . . \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ | tons cwts. | $\underline{1,323}$ | 724 961 | 2,347 |
|  |  | cws. | ${ }_{1}^{1,460}$ | _961 | 4,438 2,141 |
|  | Basket Rods, .. | " | *6,340 | - | $\stackrel{497}{ }$ |
|  | Rushes, .. .. |  |  | - |  |
|  | Clog Soles, $\quad \cdots$. | " | 113 | - | 54 303 |
|  | Handles, .. | " | 160 | - | 7,642 |
|  | Cane, .. .. | " | 860 | - |  |
|  | Picture Frames, ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | " | 420 | - | 698 |
|  | Walking Sticks, etc., Washboards, | " | 500 249 | - | 871 180 |
|  | Washboards, $\quad$. | " | 813 | - | 778 |

Values of Combodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


## IM PORTS.

Table I.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Values of Commodities Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1905.


Exports.

## EXPORTS.

Table II.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


IT These total quantities refer to the year ended 31st Maroh, 1906, and are absolutely reliable, The figures for the separate ports are

Values of Commodities Exported from Treland to Great Britain during the year 1905.

having been ascertained through the courtesy of the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments. approximates based on the Portal Returns.

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## EXPORTS.

Table II.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Talces of Commonities Exported from Ireland to Gpfat Britim during the year 1905.


EXPORTS.
Table II.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Values of Commoditles Exported from Ineland to Great Brttan during the year 1905.


EXPORTS.
Table II.-continued.-Showing the TotalQuantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad


Values of Commodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


## EXPORTS.

Table II.- -ontinued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Values of Comirodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britafy during the year 1905.


EXPORTS.
Table II.--continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Indox } \\ \text { Noo. } \end{array}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Menyure. | Bellast. | Cork | Irablin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 113 | Fruit and Vegetables |  |  |  |  |
|  | Damsons, . . | cwts. | - | - | - |
|  | Gooseberries, Lemons, | " |  |  |  |
|  | Lemons, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oranges, } & \text {. }\end{array}$ | ", | 150 111 | $30\{$ | 47 148 |
|  | Currants, .. .. | " | - | $70\{$ |  |
|  | Raisins, <br> Fruit, Pulped, .. | ", | - | 701 | 338 |
|  | Fruit, unclassified, .. | " | 13,198 | - | 1,283 |
|  | Jams and Preserves, <br> Potatoes .. .. | tons | $\begin{aligned} & 48,420 \\ & 35,567 \end{aligned}$ | 395 125 | $\begin{array}{r} 391 \\ \mathrm{I}, 070 \end{array}$ |
|  | Turnips, Preserved, | " | 480 | - | - |
|  | Vegetables, unclassified |  |  |  | 1,974 |
|  | Plants and Bulbs, .. | cwts. | 3,120 | - | 2,464 |
| 114 | Glass and Glassware, unclassified, .. Cullet, | ", | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I,884 } \\ & 2,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\underline{2,340}$ | 2,054 28 |
|  | Bottles, .. | " | 140 | - | 6,691 |
| II5 | Glue, .. .. | " | 231 | - | 3,372 |
| II6 | Gum, .. | " | - | - | 4 |
| 117 | Grain, Flour, and Ferding Stuffs. <br> Wheat, .. | " | 18,882 | 75 | 251 |
|  | Oats, | " | 17,820 | 191,855 | 4,277 |
|  | Barley .. .. | " | 12,644 | I,940 | 4,256 |

Values of Commodiles Exported from Ireland to Great Bretain during the year 1905.


Table II.-continucd.-Showing the Total. Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroat

|  | Commodities. | Weight or other Mencure | Bellast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 117 | Grain, Flour and Feed. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Malt, $\quad .$. |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Rye, .. | ", | 2,442 |  | 75,407 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Maize, } \\ \text { Peas, } & . . \end{array}$ | " | 375,660 | 490 | 33,122 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 133 |
|  | Beans, .. | " | 1,504 | - | 41 |
|  | Tares, .. | " | 118 | - | - |
|  | Wheat Flour, | ", | 22 70,240 | 7365 | ${ }^{602}$ |
|  | Oatmeal, | " | 20,050 | - | 9,864 |
|  | Indian Meal, | " | 4,049 | - | : - |
|  | Bran and Pollard, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, | " | 12,721 | 4,860 | 47,489 |
|  | Corn Flour, and Farina, | " |  |  |  |
|  | Grain Offal, | " | 63,808 | - | ${ }^{*}{ }_{72,722}$ |
|  | Crains, ${ }_{\text {Cattle }}$ Meals, | " | 13,500 |  |  |
|  | Cattle Meals, Cotton Meal, | $\#$ | 4, 45,524 9,260 | - | $\underset{\substack{8,170}}{ }$ |
|  | Oil Cake, | töns | 1,344 | - |  |
| 118 I19 | Hay and Straw, | " | 2,994 | 8 | - 34 |
| 119 | Hides, Skins, Leather and Manufactures THEREOF. |  |  |  | $\because$ |
|  | Hides, | cwts. |  | 26,350 |  |
|  | Skins, | " | 45,080 | - | 86,171 |
|  | Leather, <br> Boots and Shoes, ... | " | 9,503 | 225 |  |
|  | Saddlery and Harness, Clogs, | " | 1,200 107 | - | 2,107 |
|  | Clog, . ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | " | 4,360 | - | - 283 |

Values of Commodittes Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


EXPORTS.
Table II.--continued.-Shorwing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| Index <br> No. | Commodities. | Weight or other or other Measure. | Belfast. | Corls. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 | Honey, .. .. | cwts. | 2 | - | 87 |
| 121 | Horns and Hoofs, .. | " | - | - | 125 |
| 122 | India-Rubber Goods, ... Gutta-Percha | '" | 940 | - | 1,305 |
| 123 | Ink, $\quad . . \quad \cdots$ | ", | 75 | - | -775 |
| 124 | Instruments, Musical. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Organs, |  | 39 |  | 12 |
|  | Pianos, Musical Instruments, |  | 203 | 28 | II 5 |
|  | unclassified, .. | cwts. | 360 | - | 188 |
| 125 | Instruments, Nautical and Scientific, |  |  |  | - |
| 126 | Lime, | ", | 1,000 | - | - 65 |
| 127 | Machinery, .. .. | tons | 9,703 | 222 | G29 |
| 128 | Matches, ... ... | cwts. | 127 | - | 79 |
| 1.29 | Meat, Poultry, and Game. Beef, Pork, | " | 6,520 22,700 | - | 158 6,739 |
|  | Bacon, .. .. | " | 170,420 | - | 128,587 |
|  | Hams, .. | " | 65,120 | - | 10,708 |
|  | Tripe, Meat, Preserved and | " | 4,460 | - | 3,082 |
|  |  | ", | 4,1118 | 10,100 | 2,047 |
|  | Meat, Coarse, .. | " | 35,900 | 10,100 | 19,52 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |
|  | Poultry, | " | 49,566 | 12,750 | 108,299 |
|  | Rabbits, .. <br> Game, <br> Provisions \& Groceries | ", | $\begin{array}{r} 1,928 \\ 321 \\ 4,280 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,872 \\ 1,168 \\ 3,503 \end{array}$ |

Values of Comimodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


Table II. - continued.-Showing the To'ral Quantities and Estimated
and Places Abroad

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}{\text { coser }}$ | Commodities. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { or othher } \\ \text { Measure. } \end{gathered}$ | Belfist. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 130 | Metals and Manufac- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Metals. }\end{array}$   <br> Brass and Bronze, .. tons  <br> 72   <br> 22   <br> 163   |  |  |  |  |
|  | etc. (unwrought), Yellow Metal, <br> Iron and Manufactures thereof, | " | 217 | 45 | 103 |
|  |  | " | 15 |  |  |
|  |  | " | 3,192 | 127 | 963 |
|  | Iron, Scrap, .. | " | 19,345 | 2,887 | 12,958 |
|  | Steel, <br> Forks, Rakes, Spades, and Scythes, | " | 2,398 | - | 23 |
|  |  | cwts. | 1,702 | - | I,OI2 |
|  |  | tons | ${ }_{82}^{44}$ | - | ${ }^{17}$ |
|  | Anvils, and Vices, and |  |  |  | 97 |
|  |  | tons | 40 68 | - | 7 |
|  | Nails and Screws, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ", | 33 | - | 19 |
|  | Pots, Pans, etc.,Pumps,ReilePat | cwts. | 5,377 | - | 493 |
|  |  | tons | 99 167 | - | 60 20 |
|  | Railway Plant, <br> Ranges, Stoves, and |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ovens, $\ldots$.. | cwts. | 7,160 | - | 209 |
|  |  | tons |  | - | 6 |
|  | Wire \& Wire Netting, Lead, | " | 45 438 | ${ }^{215}$ | 22 322 |
|  | Piping, etc., ${ }_{\text {Type, }} .$. | cwts. |  |  |  |
|  |  | tons. | ${ }_{5}$ | - | ${ }_{1}$ |
|  | Silver, .. .. | Troy |  | - | 14,700 |
|  | Electro-plated Ware, | cwts. | 391 |  |  |
|  | Tin, $\because$ $\because$ <br> Trunks, $\because:$ $\because$ <br> Zinc, $\therefore$ $\because$ | tons | 72 | 72 | 33 |
|  |  | cwts. tons | 280 54 | - | 1,100 46 |
|  | Hardware - Miscella-neous, .. |  | 54 | 2,910 | 4, 46 |
|  |  | cwts. | 13,001 | 2,910 | 12,77 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |
|  | Electric Cables, Metal Ashes - unclassified, <br> Boilers and Cylinders, |  | 1,913 | - | 9 |
|  |  | tons |  |  |  |
|  |  | cwts | 580 | - | 1,088 |

Values of Commodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


EXPORTS.
Table II.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| Indiex | Commodities. | Weight Or othher Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metals and ManufacTURES THEREOF--CON. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ores. } \\ & \text { Iron Ore, .. } \end{aligned}$ | tons | 56,799 | - | - |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Bog Ore, .. } \\ \text { Burnt Ore, } & . . \end{array}$ | ", | 273 | 2,123 | 1,050 14,699 |
| 131 | White Ore, Sulphur Ore, .. Ores-unclassified, .. Milk, Condensed, $\qquad$ | cwts. <br> tons <br> cwts. | 2,800 5,712 8, 2,380 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ -\quad 5 \\ \hline, 591\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 132 | M', ${ }_{\text {Moss, }}^{\text {not Condensed }}$. $\quad .$. | ", | ${ }_{230}$ | - | ${ }_{138}$ |
| ${ }^{1} 33$. | Oils. <br> Petroleum and Paraffin Oil, Oils-unclassified, ... | galls. cwts. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}, 839,672 \\ I \mathrm{I}, 704 \end{gathered}$ | -415 | $\begin{array}{r} 68,947 \\ 8,752 \end{array}$ |
| 134 | Paints and Painters' Materials. Paints-unclassified, |  |  |  |  |
|  | Paints-unclassified, | cwts. | $\begin{array}{r}4,360 \\ 245 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1,649 122 |
|  | Lampblack, <br> Barytes, .. | ", | 625 $-\quad$ | ${ }^{-}$ | - |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \begin{array}{l} \text { Ochre, } \\ \text { Putty, } \\ \text { Sizing, } \end{array} & \because & \ldots \\ . . & . \end{array}$ | ", | $\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ 7 \\ 163 \end{array}$ | - | 16 49 4 |
| د35 | Paper and Printed Matter. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } . . \\ & \text { Wood Pulp, } \\ & \text { Wative } \end{aligned}$ |  | 98,800 1,052 |  | 59,912 120 |
|  | Millboards, $\cdots$ | tows. | 1,052 340 | - | 120 2,020 |
|  |  | " | 12,520 840 | - | 5,188 $\mathbf{2}, 797$ |
|  | boows, Showcards, Other Printed Matar | " | 8,40 12,160 | -. | 2,797 527 |
|  | Other Printed Matter, Newspavers, etc |  |  | - |  |
| 136 | Paraffin Shale, ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$. | " | 3,820 | - | $\underline{3} 75$ |
| 137 | Peat, .. .. | ", | 10,643 | - | 119 |
| 138 | Pickles, Sauces, etc., .. |  |  | - | 12 |
| 139 | Vinegar, ${ }_{\text {Pictures, }}$ Engravings, etc., | galls. cwts. | 560 260 | 43,450 | 1,230 806 |

Values of Commodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.

| Other Ports. | Total for Ireland. |  | Remarks. | Index <br> No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Estimated Value. |  |  |
|  |  | $\star$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} \mathbf{4 0 , 0 7 9}$ | 96,878 tons | 33,907 | * Chiefly from Glenarm and Red Bay, Co. Antrim. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{m}_{1, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 49} \\ & \mathbf{n}_{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,412 \\ 21,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ 21,208 \end{array}$ | * Chiefly from Londonderry. <br> * Almost all from Londonderry and Wicklow. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7_{458} \\ & { }_{* 890} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,200 \mathrm{cwts} . \\ & 6,170 \text { tons } \\ & 978 \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 4,936 \\ 6,650 \end{array}$ | * All from Wicklow. <br> * Principally from Arklow. |  |
| *70,023 | 289,919 cwts. | †347,903 | * Almost all in equal quantities from Waterford and Limerick. <br> $\dagger$ Duty paid. | 131 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 17,500 \\ { }_{55}, 5048 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ri7,500 6,421 | $\begin{gathered} 15,458 \\ 3,2 \mathrm{II} \end{gathered}$ | * All from Larne. <br> *.Nearly one-half from Galway ; remainder chiefly from Waterford and Limerick. | 132 |
| *830 | 1,908,619 galls. 2I,701 cwts. | $\begin{aligned} & 47,715 \\ & 13,115 \end{aligned}$ | * Nearly all from Wexford. |  |
| * ${ }^{51}$ | 6,060 cwts. | 3,030 | * Almost all from Waterford. |  |
| ${ }^{* 67}$ | 434 625 | 1,519 219 | * Almost all from Waterford. |  |
| *38,630 | 38,970 ", | 4,871 | * Greater part from Schull; remainder from Kinsale and Sligo. |  |
| $\stackrel{* 10,480}{=}$ | $\begin{array}{rll} 10,818 & , \\ 56 \\ 167 & ", \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,893 \\ 17 \\ 334 \end{array}$ | * All from Arklow. |  |
| ${ }^{*} \mathrm{I} 9,323$ 64 66 7 I 79 $-\quad 19$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 145,910 \\ 5,871 \\ 1,213 \\ 44,448 \\ 8,774 \\ 88,809 \end{array}$ | * Almost all from Larne. |  |
| $-^{273}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,1520} 8$ | $\underset{\substack{7,510 \\ 1,066}}{ }$ |  | 136 |
| -64 | 10,825 " | 1,677 |  | ${ }^{1} 37$ |
| - 6 | ${ }_{45}^{114}$,240 galls. | $\underset{\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{I} 37}{257}$ |  | 138 |
| 94 | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{r}, 160$ cwts. | 8,700 |  | 139 |

EXPORTS.
Table II.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indox } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Belfast. | Cork. | Dublic. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140 | Polishes \& Abrasives. <br> Blacking, <br> Polishes-unclassified, | cwts. | 203 39 | 60 | 176 <br> 175 <br> 177 |
| 14 I | Rags, .. .. | tons | 1,776 | 360 | 1,977 |
| 142 | Resin, .. .. | cwts. | 4,12I | -- | 4 |
| 143 | Salt (Manufactured), .. | tons | 39 II,4 12 | - | I |
| 144 | Sand, $\quad .$. | " | 11 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 145 | - |
| 145 | , Moulding, Seaweed, | cwots. | 10,846 52 | - | 596 |
|  | Kelp, | value | - | - | - |
| 146 | SEeds. <br> Clover and Grass Seed, | cwts. | 281,034 | - | 275 |
|  | Seeds-unclassified.. | " | 2,589 | I 55 | *6,134 |
| 147 | $\underset{\text { Vessels. }}{\text { Ships }}$ And |  |  |  |  |
|  | Steam Vessels, | No. gross tonnage. | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 143,477 \end{array}$ | - | - |
|  |  | $\pm$ |  |  |  |
| 148 | Soap, .. .. | cwts. | 29,840 | 540 | 8,458 |
| 149 | Spices, $\quad . \quad . \quad$. | lbs. | 6,384 | 5 | 10,752 |
| ${ }_{1}^{150}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sponges, } \\ \text { Starch, } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ | " | 11,312 |  | 896 |
| 151 | Starch, .. .. | cwts. | 12,220 | 465 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{6}$ |
| 152 | Stones. Stones (Marble, Gran- |  |  |  |  |
|  | ite, etc.), | tons | 30 | 425 | 41 |
|  | Limestone, | " |  |  | 4 |
|  | Figures, Setts, Blocks and | cwts. | 4 | - | 84 |
|  | Curbs, .. .. | tons | - | - |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | 46 |
|  | Macadam and Gravel, | " | 26 | - |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Slates, } & \text {. } & . . \\ \text { Bauxite, } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | cwts. | $45,560^{3}$ | - 5 | -7 |
|  | Chalk and Whiting, .. | " | 625 | - | 71 |

Values of Commodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


Table II. -continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estmated and Places Abroad


T The following Return, kindly furnished by the Department of Commerce and Labour, U.S.A., shows the r905:-Linens, $£ 1,544,428$; Handkerchiefs, $£ 4 \mathrm{I} 7.517$; Cotton Cloths. bleached, dyed, \&c., Manufactured Flax and Wool valued at $£ 79,070$ and $€ 7,239$, respectively, were exported to U.S.A following twelve months.
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Values of Commodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.

total value of certain goods exported direct and via Great Britain to the U.S.A. in the year ending 3oth June, £71,515; Woollen Cloth, £4,150; Laces, insertings, \&c., £5.748; Cordage, Twine, Cables, \&c., f6,996, dnring the year ended 30 th June, rgo4, but there were no direct exports of these commodities during the

Table II.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Values of Cominodities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


EXPORTS.
Table II.-continued.-Showing the Total Quantities and Estimated and Places Abroad


Valtes of Commonities Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year 1905.


## IMPORTS.

Table III.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities axid Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Irejand di the years 1904 and 1905.


## IMP0RTS.

Table III.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Treland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Index } \\ \text { Nu. }\end{gathered}$ | Commodities. | Weight or otherMrensure Mensure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ | $\star$ |
| 6 | Asphalt and Bitumen, .. | tons, | 1,296 | 2,187 | 3,240 | 6,2,49 |
| S | Biscuits, Beds and Bedsteads, | cwts. | 49,86I | 50,738 | 62,326 | 63,423 59,436 |
| 8 | Beds and Bedsteads, .. | ", | 39,717 26,177 | 39,624 24,708 | 54,611 61,516 | 59,436 58,064 |
|  | Bristles, .. .. | lbs. | 313,936 | 319,872 | 54,939 | 55,978 |
| 10 | Butter, . | cwts. | 55,258 | 53,643 | 227,125 | 246,758 |
| 11 | Margarine, .. | " | 36,784 | 42,327 | 95,638 | 106,876 |
| 12 | Candles, | ," | 65,171 | 60, 138 | 91,239 | 84,193 |
| 13 | Carriages, Cars, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Carriages, | No. | 628 358 | 821 558 | 43,960 7,160 |  |
|  | Cars, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Carts, } \\ & \text { Corries, }\end{aligned}$ | , | 358 | 558 | 7,160 10,008 | $11,160$ |
|  | Carts, Lorries, and Vans. | , | 556 | 520 |  |  |
|  | Tram Cars, .. | tons | - | 857 | - | 51,935 |
|  | Trucks and Waggons, | cwts. | 13,317 | 17,161 | 11,775 | 15,159 |
|  | Handcarts and Wheelbarrows. | No. | 649 | 959 | 1,056 | 1,558 |
|  | Mail Carts, Perambu- | cwts. | 2,873 | 2,789 | 7,183 | 6,973 |
|  | lators and Parts thereof. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Axles, . | tons | 292 | 364 | 2,475 | 3,094 |
|  | Gig Shafts, | cwts. | 493 | 339 | 493 | 339 |
|  | Spokes and Felloes, | No. | 28,945 | 7,521 | 724 | 188 |
|  | Wheels, .. . | cwts. | 22,139 | 21,034 | 33,210 | 31,551 |
|  | Motor Cars, | value | , | , | 72,100 | 1 36,000 |
|  | Motor Cycles, | , | - | - | 7,500 | 40,000 |
|  | Cycles, .. | , | - | - | 250,000 | 255,000 |
| 114 | Cement, | tons | 106,665 | 136,58I | 137,776 | 215,115 |
| ${ }^{15}$ | Charcoal, | cwts. | 8,396 | 8,057 | 2,519 | 2,417 |
| $1{ }^{16}$ | Cheese, .. ... | , | 42,380 | 41,095 | 118,664 | 106,847 |
| 17 | Chemicals, Drugs, \&c. Acid, unclassified, .. | cwts. | 31,198 | 33,075 | 38,998 | 41,344 |
|  | Acid, Sulphuric, $\quad$. | , | 3,167 |  | 713 |  |
|  | Alkali, .. .. | " | 2,867 | 4,871 | 717 |  |
|  | Alum, - | " | 5,359 | 8,885 | 1,608 | 2,666 |
|  | Ammonia, | ", | 5,877 | 7,296 | 9,991 | 12,403 |
|  | Blue, | ", | 2,049 | 2,275 | 3,074 | 3,4r3 |
|  | Borax, . | ", | 740 | 720 | 68 I | -507 |
|  | Carbide of Calcium, |  | 8,623 | 12,508 | 6,144 | 8,912 |
|  | Copper Sulphate, . . | tons, | 1,727 | 1,577 | 37,994 | 32,723 |
|  | Cream of Tartar, . . | cwts. | 4,982 | 5,611 | 18,682 | 23,005 |
|  | Earth, Fuller's, .. | ", | 1,982 | 2,791 | 297 | 419 |
|  | Finings, .. .. | " | 1,043 | 1,055 | 939 | 950 |
|  | Gas, . . . | " | 3,045 | 5,296 | $\begin{array}{r}3,197 \\ \hline 6,445\end{array}$ | 5,296 12,138 |
|  | Glycerine, <br> Isinglass, | " | 7,475 249 | 8,160 334 |  | 12,138 7,482 |
|  | Isinglass, . . Gelatine, | ", | 249 1,000 | $\sim^{334}$ | 5,578 | 7,482 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## IMPORTS.

Table III.-continuech.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantithes and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| ¢ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
|  | Chemicals, Drugs, \&c.con. |  |  |  | む | む |
|  | Pot and Pearl Ashes, | cwts. | 6,283 | 21,660 | 10,68 I | 36,822 |
|  | Powder, Washing and Bleaching. | , | 97,755 | 94,795 | 34,214 | 24,489 |
|  | Powder, Soap, .. | " | 10,847 | 10,751 | 10,847 | 10,751 |
|  | Saltpetre, .. | , | 8,086 | 7,55 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 9,097 | 8,306 |
|  | Salts, Epsom, .. | " | 16,616 | 11,790 6,112 | 4,154 25,970 | 2,948 30,560 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sheepwash, } \\ \text { Soda, } & . . \\ \end{array}$ | ", | 5,194 235,444 | 6,112 266,149 | 25,970 <br> 38,259 | 30,560 36,749 |
|  | Soda, Bicarbonate of, | ", | 34,594 | 33,275 | 12,108 | I1,646 |
|  | Soda, Caustic, .. | " | 1,663 | 6,948 | 832 | 3,416 |
|  | Soda Ash, | " | 104,095 | 95,605 | 26,024 | 22,706 |
|  | Salt Cake (Sulphate of Soda). | " | 24,52r | 26,945 | 2,575 | 2,604 |
|  | Sulphur, .. | " | 5,575 | 16,992 |  |  |
|  | Vitriol, . ${ }_{\text {Chemicals }}$ and Drugs, | ", | 24,247 59,762 | 21,128 64,443 | 4,546 28,885 | 3,962 |
|  | Chemicals and Drugs, unclassified. | " | 59,762 | 64,443 | 28,885 | 33,028 |
|  | Fertilisers. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Basic Slag, | tons | 9,098 | 14,960 | 18,196 | 29,920 |
|  | Bone Manure, | ,, | 3,431 | 2,633 | ${ }^{17}$, 555 | 13,165 |
|  | Guano, | , | I,670 | 3,492 | 10,020 | 20,952 |
|  | Kainit, . | " | 3,456 | 4,885 | 8,640 | 12,213 |
|  | Soda, Nitrate of, . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ", | 6,825 | 2,123 | 71,663 | 23,353 |
|  | Sulphate of Ammonia, Mineral Phosphate- | , | 678 | 874 | 8,136 | 10,925 |
|  | Raw, .. .- | " | 60,98I | 64,080 | 91,472 | 96,120 |
|  | Superphosphate, . | , | 2,34 | 1,020 | 5,852 | 2,550 |
|  | Artificial Manures, unclassified. | ", | 69,952 | 62,610 | 434,44 | 388,008 |
| 18 | China, Earthentware, and Raw Materials therefor. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Clay, .. | tons | 7,925 | 227 | 2,972 | 85 |
|  | Fireclay, .. .. | cwts. | 54,926 | 40,564 | 1,947 | 1,437 |
|  | Pipe Clay, | , | 18,262 | 12,857 | 10,957 | 7,714 |
|  | Bricks, .. .. | " | 465,622 | 328,098 | 25,221 | 16,405 |
|  | Bricks, Fireclay, | " | 253,196 | 340, 147 | I2,660 | 17,007 |
|  | Tiles, . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " | 278,583 | 308,864 | 38,305 | 42,469 |
|  | Terra Cotta, . | , | 1,899 | 2,888 | 950 | 1,444 |
|  | Fireclay Goods, .. | " | 150,882 | I 58,259 | 1 39,566 | 146,389 |
|  | Sewer and Drain Pipes, <br> Flowerpots, Clay | " | $200,095$ | 146,064 | 18,342 | $13,389$ |
|  | Flowerpots, Clay, .. Earthenware, un- | ", | 3,478 171,287 | 2,961 214,619 | 783 51,386 | 666 64,386 |
|  | Earthenware, unclassified. | " | 171,287 | 214,619 | 51,386 | 64,386 |
|  | China Clay, | " | 45,105 | 49,833 | 2,818 | 3,115 |
|  | Chinaware, | " | 4,220 | 4,832 | 21,100 | 25,368 |

## IMPORTS.

Table III.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ | $\ldots$ |
| 19 | Chocolate, | lbs. | I83,008 | 117,596 | 18,383 | 10,633 |
| 20 | Cocoa, | " | 3,554,2I8 | 3,595,083 | 355,422 | 325,055 |
| 2 I | Clocks, | cwts. | 2,545 | 3,152 | 7,635 | 9,456 |
| 22 | Coal, | tons | 4,413,995 | 4,278,233 | 2,648,390 | 2,246,073 |
|  | Coke, |  | 18,423 | 21,587 | 16,581 | 15,472 |
| 23 | Coffee, | lbs. | 1,007,328 | 996,436 | 28,33I | 24,688 |
|  | Chicory, | " | 24,976 | 21,393 | 327 | 296 |
| 24 | Dyes and Tanning Sub-Stances- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Aniline, .. .. | cwts. | I,690 | I,250 | 14, 124 | 10, 172 |
|  | Copperas, | ," | 4,494 | 4,525 | 1,797 | 1,810 |
|  | Iron Liquor, | " | 1 3,952 | 12,304 | 6,278 | 5,537 |
|  | Logwood, | tons | 172 | 103 | 860 | 484 |
|  | Cutch, . . . |  | 53 | 54 | I,866 | 1,620 |
|  | Myrabolans, | cwts. | 1,262 | 1,438 | 316 | 360 |
|  | Sumach, . | tons | 72 | 46 | 725 | 460 |
|  | Gambier, . | " | 18 | 17 | 456 | - 340 |
|  | Valonia, . . . | ' | 284 | 285 | 2,642 | 2,850 |
|  | Bark, .. .. | cwts. | 8,297 | 10,256 | 2,697 | 3,590 |
|  | Extract, . . . | " | 7,814 | 5,582 | 4,102 | 3,070 |
|  | Dyes and Tanning Substances - unclassified | " | 49,407 | 47,586 | 35,968 | 21,612 |
| 25 | Eggs, .. .. | gt. | II 4, I I 4 | 116,002 | 37,087 | 41,084 |
|  | Egg Yolks, .. .. | cwts. | 471 | 448 | I, 4 I 3 | 1,680 |
| 26 | Fats- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lard, . . . | cwts. | 76,045 | 89,627 | 184,409 | $224,068$ |
|  | Stearine, . . . | ," | 3,330 | 3,562 | 6,244 | 6,679 |
|  | Tallow, . . . | " | 30,179 | 25,571 | 41,496 |  |
|  | Grease, . . . | " | 25,641 | 20,170 | 10,256 | 8,068 |
| 27 | Feathers, .. .. | " | 1,207 | 1,572 | 3,62 I | 4,716 |
| 28 | FiSH- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Herrings, Fresh, | , | 6,702 | 10,907 | 2,792 | 4,545 |
|  | Herrings, Cured, . . | " | 100,026 | 79,093 | 75,020 | 59,320 |
|  | Fish-Dried and Preserved. | " | 53,250 | 73,971 | 64,690 | 89,690 |
|  | Fish-unclassified, . . | " | I I 2,9 I I | 125,852 | 103,502 | I I 5,364 |
|  | Shell Fish- |  |  |  |  | . |
|  | Oysters, .. .. |  | 10,613 | 7,265 | 6,368 | 4,359 |
|  | Shell Fish, (un- | " | 1,458 | I,658 | 1,696 | I,927 |
|  | Fishing Nets, |  |  | 2,625 |  |  |
| 29 | Fishing Nets, | " | 2,873 | . 2,625 | 11,492 | 10,500 |

## IMPORTS.

Table III.-continued.--Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| ( Index | Commodities. | Weight or other | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| 30 | Fruits and Vegetables: |  |  |  | t | t |
|  | Apples and Pears, .. | cwts. | 1 33,972 | 126,373 | 93,780 | 113,736 |
|  | Grapes, .. .. | " | 17,204 | 18,378 | 40,143 | 42,729 |
|  | Melons, . . .. | , | 6,108 | 3,899 | 2,443 | 1,560 |
|  | Oranges, . $\quad$ - | " | 154,242 | 143,614 | 84,833 | 71,807 |
|  | Lemons, . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " | 39,735 | 3r,595 | 31,788 | 23,696 |
|  | Tomatoes, .. | " | 485 | 639 | 970 | 1,406 |
|  | Almonds, | " | 384 | 1,002 | 845 | 2,204 |
|  | Nuts, | " | 9,639 | 10,194 | 13,495 | 15,801 |
|  | Nuts, Cocoa, .. | , | 2,669 | 2,995 | 534 | 1,198 |
|  | Currants, | " | 34,526 | 33,621 | 30,210 | 33,621 |
|  | Raisins, | " | 18,598 | 20,997 | 27,897 | 33,595 |
|  | Diges, | " | 1,577 | 2,073 | 986 | I,451 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Fruit-unclassified, }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | " | 1,891 | 2,624 | 2,837 | 3,280 |
|  | Fruit-unclassified, | :, | 118,890 | 127,280 | 93,626 | 109,249 |
|  | Fruit-Dried and Preserved. | , | 104,809 | 102,281 | II 5,289 | 126,146 |
|  | Jams and Preserves, | " | 63,247 | 66,550 | 88,546 | 93,170 |
|  | Onions, . . | S | 202,852 | 193,358 | 45,642 | 48,340 |
|  | Potatoes, . . ${ }_{\text {Vegetable }}$ - unclassi- | tons | 5,213 | 14,952 | 18,246 | 42,613 |
|  | fied. | " | 544 | 423. | 416 | 323 |
|  | Plants and Bulbs, .. | cwts. | 16,157 | 19,0ı6 |  |  |
| 31 | Glass and Glasswareunclassified. | ," | 193,572 | 183,984 | 159,597 | 151,787 |
|  | Cullet, | " | 25,458 | 29,144 |  | 9 II |
|  | Bottles, . | ", | 238,819 | 281,093 | 83,586 | 98,383 |
| 32 33 | Glue, | ,, | 12,302 | 10,280 | 14,762 | 12,336 |
| 33 | Gum, | , | I,442 | I,288 | 4,783 | 3,993 |
| 34 | Grain, Flour, and Feed- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ng Sturfs. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wheat, | , | 6,932,774 | 7,502,546 | 2,599,790 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oats, } \\ \text { Barley, } & .\end{array}$ | ,, | 424,736 | 465,914 | -116,802 | 2,907, 128,126 |
|  | Barley, . | ,. | 1,315,94.2 | 1,208,125 | 394,783 | 362,438 |
|  |  | " | 806,741 | 737,824 | 510,936 | 451,917 |
|  | Rye, <br> Maize, | " | 404,403 | 463,915 | III,2II | 139,175 |
|  | Maize, .. .. | , | 13,249,67 I | I 1,266,196 | 3,146,797 | 2,957,376 |
|  | Peas, | " | 26,871 | 31,106 | 10,077 | 13,350 |
|  | Tares and Vetches, | $\because$ " | 16,932 | 13,309 | 7,619 | 5,157 |
|  | Iares and Vetches, . | " | 6,723 | 5,137 | 1,933 | 1,798 |
|  | Lentils | " | \% 1,358 | 1,912 | 423 | 813 |
|  | Hops, | " | 67,260 | 66,326 | 403,560 | 331,630 |
|  |  | " | 71,803 | 76,467 | 32,311 | 36,003 |
|  | Tapioca, | " | 29,079 | 33,607 | 11,632 | - 13,023 |
|  | Farina, | " | 5,684 | 9,184 | - 3,410 | - 5,702 |
|  | Wheat Flour, | " | $30,827$ | 32,650 | $19,267$ | 19,590 |
|  | Oatmeal, .. | $"$ | 5,528,271 | 5,595,207 | 2,764,136 | 2,797,604 |
|  |  | " | 152,634 | I 51,149 | 78,225 | 75,575 |

IMPORTS.
Tabie III.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{$\underset{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}{\text { cose }}$} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Commodities.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Quantity.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Value.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1903. \& 1905. \& 190. \& 1905. <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{13}{*}{34} \& Grain, Flour, and Feed- \& \& \& \& Ł \& t <br>
\hline \& Indian Meal, .. \& cwts. \& 21,219 \& 15,008 \& 6,719 \& 6,441 <br>
\hline \& Linseed Meal, \& \& 29,542 \& 14,986 \& 17,725 \& 9,746 <br>
\hline \& Cotton Meal, \& \& 36,929 \& 66,045 \& ${ }_{11,079}$ \& 23,116 <br>
\hline \& Cattle Meal, ${ }_{\text {Meal-unclassified, }}$. \& " \& ${ }_{151,517}^{157}$ \& 155,226
388,707 \& 37,879

101,788 \& 38,807 <br>
\hline \& Meal-unclassified, .. \& " \& 407,154 \& 388,707 \& 101,788 \& 97,177 <br>
\hline \& Bran and Polliard, .. \& " \& 1, 504,747
27,086 \& $963,84 \mathrm{I}$
62,362 \& $\begin{array}{r}357,377 \\ 4,740 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 216,864 <br>
\hline \& Grains,. \& \& 167,489 \& 92,745 \& 41,872 \& 11,683
23,186 <br>
\hline \& Cattle Food, .. \& tons \& 18,156 \& ${ }_{17,036}$ \& 81,702 \& 76,662 <br>
\hline \& Linseed Cake, .. \& \& 23,643 \& 23,371 \& 149,736 \& 167,102 <br>
\hline \& Cotton Seed Cake, .. \& \& 14,098 \& 13,923 \& 70,490 \& 76,577 <br>
\hline \& Dog Biscuits, .. \& cwts. \& 1,756 \& 3,059 \& 1,317 \& 2,294 <br>
\hline \& Hay and Straw, \& tons \& 11,585 \& 6,958 \& 32,271 \& 19,135 <br>
\hline \& Straw Envelopes, .. \& cwts. \& 9,889 \& 10,023 \& 6,428 \& 6,515 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{36} \& Hides, Skins, Leather \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& and Manufactures
thereof. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Hides, \& " \& 7,184 \& 8,877 \& ${ }^{23}, 467$ \& 29,294 <br>
\hline \& Skins, \& " \& r,793 \& 271 \& \& 1,016 <br>
\hline \& Leather, $\because$ - \& " \& 61,479 \& 64,410 \& 401,663 \& 450,870 <br>
\hline \& Boots and Shoes, .. \& " \& 134,799 \& $\begin{array}{r}138,720 \\ 2,648 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r,735,537 } \\ \hline 8,676 \\ \hline 8.65\end{array}$ \& 1,786,020 <br>
\hline \& Belts and Belting, .. \& ", \& 2,781
787 \& 2,648
940 \& 38,070
8,800 \& 37,528 <br>
\hline \& Clogs, .. .. \& " \& 495 \& 513 \& 2,100 \& 2,180 <br>
\hline \& Honey, .. .. \& " \& 224 \& 237 \& 392 \& 326 <br>
\hline 38 \& Horns and Hoofs, .. \& \& 58 \& 95 \& 99 \& 190 <br>
\hline 39 \& Ice, ${ }_{\text {India-rubber }} \stackrel{\square}{\text { Goods, }} ⿵$ \& ${ }_{\text {cons }}^{\text {tons }}$ cwts. \& ${ }_{10,504}^{10,667}$ \& 12,518
11,000 \& 5,252
201,606 \& 5,998
25,980 <br>
\hline \& India-rubber Goods, $\quad .$. \& cwts. \& 10,667 \& 11,909
7 \& 201,606
844 \& 225,080 <br>
\hline 41 \& Ink, .. \& " \& 7,313 \& 7,511 \& 3,071 \& 3,160 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{42} \& Instruments-Musical. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Organs, .. \& \& 2,071 \& 2,003 \& 12,426 \& ${ }^{12,018}$ <br>
\hline \& Pianos, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& No. \& 2,501 \& 2,415 \& 87,535 \& 84,525 <br>
\hline \& unclassified, \& cwts. \& 2,601 \& 2,117 \& \& 15,878 <br>
\hline 43 \& Instruments-Nautical and Scientific \& " \& 252 \& 356 \& 56,448 \& 79,744 <br>
\hline 44 \& Ivory, .. \& , \& 87 \& \& 3,480 \& 80 <br>
\hline 45 \& Lime, .. \& " \& 17,443 \& 5,542 \& 727 \& 231 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{48} \& Machinery. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Machinery-Agricul-
tural. \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& Machinery - Textile, \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 26,640 \\
& 49,120
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25,480 \\
& 46,400
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& Machinery, unclassified \& \& 19,788 \& 23,078 \& 989,400 \& 1, 153,900 <br>
\hline 47 \& Matches, .. .. \& cwts. \& 36,734 \& 35,514 \& 82,65 I \& 79,906 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

IMPORTS.
Table III.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantifis and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1901. | 1905. | 190. | 1905. |
| 48 | Meat, Poultry and Game Beef, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Beef, <br> Mutton, | cwts. | 94,726 10,914 | I 32,137 40,721 | 146,485 21,828 | 234,543 78,388 |
|  | Pork, .. .. | ," | 8,457 | 4,646 | 8,013 | 4,394 |
|  | Bacon, .. .. | ", | 656,518 | 729,937 | I,542,817 | 1,697,104 |
|  | Hams, . . . | , | 25,575 | 35,014 | 63,938 | 82,720 |
|  | Pigs' Heads, . . | " | 107,129 | 94,496 | 53,565 | 47,248 |
|  | Meat, Preserved, and Canned. | " | 35,302 | 47,718 | 88,255 | 119,295 |
|  | Meat, Coarse, .. | " | 31,937 | 64,229 | 7,984 | 16,057 |
|  | Poultry, . . . | ", | 2,558 | 3,265 | 7,162 | 9,142 |
|  | Rabbits, . . . | ", | 294 | 930 | 294 | 1,186 |
|  | Game, . ${ }_{\text {Provisions }}$ and | " | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 74\end{array}$ | 83 66,685 | 266 | $291$ |
|  | Provisions and Groceries. | " | 74,458 | 66,685 | 154,500 | 132,259 |
| 49 | Metals and ManufacTURES THEREOF. Metals. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Antimony, .. | tons | 10 | 5 | 600 | 320 |
|  | Brass and Bronze, . | ,, | 498 | 537 | 32,370 | 40,275 |
|  | Copper, . . . | ", | 1,676 | 1,914 | I 1 3,968 | 141,636 |
|  | Lead, .. .. | " | 5,548 | 4,758 | 73,5 II | 70,418 |
|  | Pig Iron, .. .. | , | I 3,052 | 15,097 | 28,062 | 47,556 |
|  | Scrap Iron, . . | , | 3,012 | 2,917 | 5,25 I | 5,105 |
|  | Steel, | " | 55,502 | 67,775 | 860,28I | I, 050,513 |
|  | Tin, | , | 3,584 | 4,308 | 71,680 | 100,37\% |
|  | Zinc, . | " | 364 | 321 | 9,464 | 8,667 |
|  | Solder, . . | , | 12 | 15 | 720 | 1,020 |
|  | Yellow Metal, .. | " | 55 | 94 | 2,750 | 5,405 |
|  | Manganese, .. | " | 448 | 275 | 1,792 | 1,100 |
|  | Silver, .. .. | Troy ozs. | 63,700 | 49,728 | 8,759 | 6,838 |
|  | Quicksilver, | lbs. | 1,344 | 2,016 | 75 | 202 |
|  | Plate, . . . | Troy ozs. | 107,800 | 65,856 | 34, I 37 | 20,854 |
|  | Metal Ashes, Metal Manufactures. | tons | 250 | 284 | 2,125 | 2,4 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |
|  | Bar and Wrought Iron, | " | 62,659 | 6I,308 | 407,284 | 456,74 |
|  | Girders, Beams, and Joists. | " | 3,934 | 2,986 | 22,620 | 17,170 |
|  | Plates and Sheets, . | ,' | I 3,307 | 16,956 | 103,127 | 1 33,9\% |
|  | Hoops ${ }^{\text {and Strips, .. }}$ | , | I,203 | I,258 | 9,323 | 10,100 |
|  | Anchors and Chains, |  | I,398 | I,844 | 27,960 | 31,34 |
|  | Anvils and Vices, .. | cwts. | I,338 | I,555 | 1,673 | 1,944 |
|  | Bolts, Rivets, Nuts, | tons | 7,712 | 8,025 | 88,688 | 92,280 |
|  | Nails and Screws, .. Gutters, Pipes, Bends, | , | 6,640 | 6,833 | 69,720 | 71,74 |
|  | Runs, Shoes, Offsets, \&c. | cwts. | 72,560 | 172,435 | 23,582 | 56,04 |
|  | Type, . . . | tons | 72 | 64 | 9,000 | 8,320 |

## IMPORTS.

Table III.-continuel.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| Index | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
|  | Metals and ManufacTURES THEREOF-con. |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\hbar$ |
|  | Meters, | tons. | 218 | 200 | 39,303 | 38,000 |
|  | Safes, .. .. | ts. | 172 176 | 150 3 | 5,160 | 4,500 |
|  | Pumps, ${ }^{\text {Cables, }}$ Electric, . | cwts. | 1,176 | 3,837 2,663 | 3,293 | 10,744 |
|  | Cables, Electric, .. | ", | 2,625 4,677 | 22,663 3,722 | 32,813 7,016 | 305,951 5,583 |
|  | Forks and Rakes, | ", | 72,150 | 49,692 | 99,206 | 68,326 |
|  | Spades, Shovels, \&c., | ", | 3,872 | 4,138 | 5,324 | 5,690 |
|  | Scythes, Hooks, \&c., | " | 2,521 | 2,199 | 3,966 | 3,463 |
|  | Boilers and Cylinders, |  | 51,340 | 46,108 | 102,680 | 92,216 |
|  | Railway Plant-Iron Chairs, Buffers, Fish plates, \&c. | tons | 21,606 | 16,412 | 162,045 | 123,090 |
|  | Ranges, Stoves, Ovens, and parts of same. | cwts. | 32,658 | 37,255 | 36,740 | 44,706 |
|  | Basins, Tanks, Cisterns, \&c. | " | 946 | 1,006 | 828 | 880 |
|  | Pots, Pans, Buckets, \&c. | " | 19,770 | 23,943 | 12,356 | 14,964 |
|  | Wire and Wire Netting | tons | 4,096 | 4,418 | 34,816 | 37,553 |
|  | Hardware, $\quad . \cdot$ | cwts. | 215,217 | 207,767 | 430,434 | 441,505 |
|  | Electro-plated Ware, Iron Manufactures- | " | 3,019 | 3,100 | 50,719 | 51,925 |
|  | unclassified, | tons | 27,769 | 37,153 | 555,380 | 766,28I |
|  | Iron Ore, |  | 622 |  | 467 | 58 |
|  | Sulphur Ore, | ", | 38,287 | 38,778 | 30,671 | 31,022 |
|  | Lead Ore, | " | 465 | 320 | 4,187 | 2,560 |
|  | Ore-unclassified, . |  | 6,844 | 6,960 | 8,062 | 8,207 |
| 50 | Milk-Condensed, .. | cwts. | 19,799 | 17,433 | 27,966 | 24,624 |
| 51 | Moss, .. | " | 268 | 5 II | 214 | 409 |
| 52 | OILS- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cotton Oil, <br> Linseed Oil, | tons | 314 213 | 300 372 | 6,594 3,830 | 6,075 6,975 |
|  | Naphtha, .. | galls. | 202,803 | 166,952 | 6,338 | 5,217 |
|  | Petroleum and Paraffin Oil. | " | 20,191,678 | 16,411,967 | 504,792 | 410,299 |
|  | Oleo and Oleine, .. | cwts. | 6,891 | 5,258 | 10,337 | 7,887 |
|  | Turpentine, | " | 15,795 | 15,205 | 33,170 | 34,591 |
|  | Oils, unclassified, | " | 534,526 | 849,804 | 320,716 | 509,882 |
| 53 | Paints and Painters' |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | haterials. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Paints, unclassified, | cwts. | 97,635 | 116,011 | 48,818 | 58,006 |
|  | Lead Paint, $\quad$. | " | 5,677 | 5,889 | 5,677 | 6,079 |
|  | arnish, | " | 13,599 | 14,672 | 57,796 | 62,356 |
|  | Iron Oxide, ... | " | 882 | 11,293 | 265 | 3,247 |

## IMPORTS.

Table III.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantitis and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Iredia in the years 1904 and 1905.

|  | Commodities. | Weight or other Heasure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| 54 | Paints and Painters' Materials-con. |  |  |  | $\star$ | $\ddagger$ |
|  | Barytes, . $\quad$. | cwts. | 757 | 1,375 | 95 | 172 |
|  | Mineral, White, .- | ,, | 179 | 119 | 143 | 95 |
|  | Mineral, Black, .. | ", | 260 | 129 | 98 | 48 |
|  | Putty, .. .. | " | 12,439 | 13,207 | 3,110 | 3,962 |
|  | Sizing, .. | ", | 4,442 | 6,781 179 | 11,993 786 | 13,562 |
|  | Paper and " Printed | " | 131 | 179 | 786 | 1,253 |
|  | Matter. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Paper, }}^{\text {Paper Pulp, }}$ | " | 709,566 | 694,904 | 603,131 | 567,50; |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Paper Pulp, } \\ \text { Wood Pulp, } & \text {. }\end{array}$ |  | 27,719 | 6,588 | 6,930 | 1,$56 ;$ 81,192 |
|  | Foreign Grass, $\quad$. | cwts. | 12,707 | 17,093 | -3,553 | $77^{2}$ |
|  | Cardboard and Millboards. | , | 48,662 | 40,053 | 25,756 | 21, 19; |
|  | Strawboard, | " | 33,429 | 52,761 | 9,193 | 24,200 |
|  | Stationery, |  | 51,916 | 47,634 | I 55,748 | 142,90? |
|  | Sooks, .. | value | - 66 | -6 | 80,000 | 90,000 |
|  | Showcards, .. <br> Other Printed Matter, | cwts. | 8,667 | 8,642 | 60,669 | 60,494 |
|  | Newspapers, \&c., | " | 39,375 | 41,790 | 41,344 | 43,880 |
| 55 | Paraffin Shale, | " | 24,720 | 28,460 | 32,136 | 36,998 |
| 56 | Peat Litter, .. |  | 79,303 | 67,916 | 5,948 | 4,24j |
| 57 | Perfumery, .. \&c . | lbs. | 25,648 | 23,520 | 2,288 | 2,352 |
| 58 | Pickles, Sauces, \&c., | cwts. | 23,870 | 20,987 | 50,724 | 47,221 |
| 59 | Vinegar, $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | galls. | 69,140 | 70,390 | 1,729 | 1,770 |
|  | Pictures, Engravings, \&c., | cwts. | 3,032 | 2,963 | 22,740 | 22,223 |
|  | Blacking and Blacklead. | " | 33,073 | 31,077 | 16,812 | 15,797 |
|  | Polishes, unclassified, | " | 319 | 337 | 718 | 838 |
|  | Bathbrick, | , | 1,852 | 2,726 | 232 | 34 |
|  | Emery, .- | , | 1,016 | 781 | 813 | 62 |
|  | Emery Cloth, | " | 1,424 | 1,789 | 3,560 | 4,69 |
|  | Pumice Stone, | tons | 21 | 24 | 210 | 24 |
|  | Grindstones, | ", | 341 | 357 | 1,023 | 1,35 |
|  | Scythe Stones, .. | " | 46 | 121 | 138 |  |
| 61 | Rags, .. |  | 1,325 | 6,806 | 11,704 | 64,65 |
| 62 | Resin, | cwts. | 69,945 | 63,268 | 26,229 | 26,88 |
| 63 | Retorts, .. |  | 12,306 | 7,477 | 1,077 | 65 |
| 64 | Salt, | tons | 33,129 | 38,690 | 27,331 | 29,01 |
| 65 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sand, } \\ \text { Sand, Suilding, } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ | cwts. | $\begin{array}{r} 502 \\ 34,688 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 498 \\ 19,992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 1,040 \end{array}$ | $7 \%$ 60 |
| 66 | Seeds- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Clover and Grass Seed, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Flax Seed, | " | 104,856 | 116,260 | 64,665 | 71, ${ }^{88}$ |
|  | Hemp Seed, | ," | 1,028 | - 1,359 | 617 | 81 |
|  | Seeds, unclassified, | " | 60,666 | - 56,825 | 27,300 | 27,52 |

## IMPORTS.

Table III-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quanfities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Irelayd in the years 1904 and 1905.

| Index | Commodities. | Weight or otherMeasure Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1805. |
| 67 | Ships, Boats, and Parts of Same. Boats, Oars and Spars, .. | No. cwts. | 136 424 | 211 | t 2,720 276 | £ 4,220 322 |
| 68 | Soap, | , | 140,293 | 132,95 1 | 154,322 | 139,599 |
| 69 | Soot, | " | 10,433 | 11,800 | 783 | - 885 |
| 70 | Spices- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ginger, |  | 1,497 | 2,041 | 2,200 7,874 | 2,602 6,824 |
|  | Mustard, | lbs. | 314,944 | 272,972 | 7,874 | 6,824 7,168 |
|  | Pepper, Spices , unclassified, | , | 237,440 | 276,581 | 6,925 2,602 | 7,168 3,467 |
| 71 | Spices, unclassified, Sponges, | lbs. | 96,320 57,232 | 156,398 47,936 | 2,602 10,016 | 3,467 9,587 |
| 72 | Starch, | cwts. | 61,084 | 54,603 | 47,340 | 42,317 |
| 73 | Stones- <br> Stones - Freestone and Limestone. | tons | 9,441 | 9,093 | 9,44I | 9,093 |
|  | Marble, . |  | 1,059 | 1,190 | 6,354 | 7,140 |
|  |  | cwts. | 4,821 | 6,785 | 7,232 | 10,178 |
|  | Figures, . |  | 526 | 644 | 4,734 | 5,796 |
|  | Granite, | tons | 714 | 2,093 | 8,568 | 25,116 |
|  | Setts and Blocks, .. | " | 5,309 | 36,793 | .6,37I | 44, I 52 |
|  | Flags, $\because$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " | I,452 | 1,242 | 726 | 621 |
|  | Lithographic Stones, | " |  |  | 2,464 | 2,266 |
|  | Slates, .. .. | " | 25,096 | 24,301 | 106,658 | 108,747 |
|  | Slate Slabs, .. | , | 275 |  | 1,169 | 374 |
|  | Slates, Writing, .. | cwts. | 725 | 781 | 311 | 335 |
|  | Slate Chimney Pieces, |  | 5,345 | 5,040 | 4,677 | 4,410 |
|  | Gannister, | tons | 388 | 396 | 359 2,677 | 3,056 |
|  | Alabaster, ${ }_{\text {Gypsum }}$ (Plaster of | cwts. | 30,596 4,834 | 34,925 4,300 | 2,677 7,251 | 6,056 |
|  | Paris). |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chalk and Whiting, | cwts. | 15,519 | 30,857 | 582 | 1,157 |
|  | Bauxite, .. | , | 108,287 | 114,702 | 3,158 | 3,345 |
| 74 | Sugar and ManufacTURES THEREOF. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sugar, . | " | 2,705,049 | 2,488,850 | 1,623,029 | 1,648,863 |
|  | Confectionery, | ", | 103,904 | 100,185 | 207,808 | 260,481 |
|  | Glucose, | " | 40,628 | 38,062 | 20,314 | 22,361 |
|  | Molasses, | ,", | 4,619 | 2,799 | 866 | 560 |
|  | Syrup and Treacle, . |  | 33,491 | 44,437 | 25,118 | 33,328 |
| 75 | Tar and Pitch, | cwts. | 195,442 | 197,643 | 58,633 |  |
| 76 | Tea, | lbs. | 30,366,112 | 29,387,833 | 1,083,058 | 886,532 |
| 77 | Textiles and Textile |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Materials. Cotton, Raw, .. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cotton, Raw, | cwts. | 14,031,472 | 15,099,280 | $1,453,109$ | ,256,399 |
|  | Cotton Wool, | cwts. | 2,677 | 2,043 | 8,03I | 6,129 |

Table III-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantitie and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Irehas. in the years 1904 and 1905.


## IMPORTS.

Table III.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Imported into Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No, } \end{gathered}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1901. | 1905. | 1804. | 1905. |
| 78 |  |  |  |  | \& | £ |
|  | Tobacc | lbs. | $3,631,326$$13,355,847$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,449,980 \\ 10,468,276 \end{array}$ |  | 689,996 |
|  | Manufactured, |  |  |  | 726,265 |  |
|  | Unmanufactured, | ,' |  |  | 333,896 | 281,335 |
| 79 | Tobacco Pipes, | cwts. | 3, I 31 | 2,285 | 100,000 | 73,120 |
| 80 | Toys, .. | , | II,501 | 12,896 | 13,226 | 14,830 |
| 81 | Umbrellas, . | " | 529 | - 372 | 23,805 | 16,740 |
| 82 | Waste, unclassified, .. | , | 7,784 | 2,001 | 3,892 | 1,001 |
| 83 | Wax, Bees', . . . | , | ${ }^{161}$ | 270 | 902 | 1,215 |
|  | Wax, Paraffin, | , | 26,076 | 26,489 | 32,595 | 32,449 |
| 84 | Wood, Timber, and Manufactures thereOF. |  |  | . |  |  |
|  | Timber, . . . | loads | 99,183 | 83,897 | 446,324 | 377,536 |
|  | Boxwood, .. | " | 876 | 951 | 13,140 | 15,216 |
|  | Mahogany, $\quad \cdots$ | , | 2,316 | 1,546 | 23,160 | 11,595 |
|  | Corks and Corkwood, | , | 1,228 | I, 315 | 98,240 | 110,460 |
|  | Timber, Sawn, . | , | 2,967 | 4,405 | 14,835 | 22,025 |
|  | Boards and Deals, . . | " | 192,322 | 176,167 | 576,966 | 528,501 |
|  | Sleepers, Railway, . . | " | 42,045 | 15,688 | I I 5,624 | 43,142 |
|  | Staves, . . | tons | 8,966 | 5,406 | 67,245 | 40,545 |
|  | Hoops, | cwts. | 9,736 | 7,071 | 4,138 | 3,005 |
|  | Baskets, . | ,, | 5,556 | 3,921 | 22,224 | 1 5,684 |
|  | Basket Rods, | , | 5,655 | 6,844 | 5,655 | 6,844 |
|  | Rushes, . . . | " | 527 | 129 | 501 | 123 |
|  | Clog Soles, | , | 512 | 42 I | 794 | 653 |
|  | Handles, . | , | 5,470 | 9,703 | 3,555 | 6,307 |
|  | Cane, . | , | 1,509 | I,448 | I, I32 | 1,086 |
|  | Picture Frames, | , | I,292 | I,999 | 1,194 | 1,849 |
|  | Rollers, Wood, | , | I, 158 | I,414 | 637 | 778 |
|  | Walking Sticks, \&c., | " | 437 3,015 | 444 工 675 | II,799 | I I,988 I, 173 |
|  | Furniture, | ", | 3,015 103,460 | 1,675 I 14,915 | 2,111 362,110 | 1,173 402,203 |
|  | Wooden Manufactures | " | 103,400 26,253 | 114,915 13,894 | 362,110 17,064 | 402,203 9,031 |
|  | -Unclassified. | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 85 86 | Xylonite, .. .. | " |  | - 23 | $\begin{array}{r}665 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 612 |
| 86 | Yeast, .. . | " | 10,657 | 9,602 | 22,380 | 20,044 |

## EXPORTS.

Table IV.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities ail Estimated Value of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Ireas: in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
|  |  |  |  |  | む | $\ddagger$ |
| 87 | Aerated and Mineral Waters. | cwts. | 244,095 | 267,977 | 195,270 | 214,382 |
| 88 | Ales, Spirits, Wines, and other Beverages. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ale and Beer, . | barrels | 1,426 | 1,936 | 4,753 | 6,389 |
|  | Porter, . . . | hhds. | 514,713 | 539,379 | 1,647,082 | 1,737,250 |
|  | Home Made Spirits (Whiskey, \&c.) | proof galls. | 8,637,031 | 8,047,042 | 2,343,496 | 2,179,407 |
|  | Foreign and Colonial <br> Spirits <br> (Brandy, <br> Gin, Rum, \&c.) | ,, | 39,186 | 38,127 | 8,000 | 8,10: |
|  | Wine, . . . | galls. | 82,330 | 342,8I2 | 25,385 | 109,986 |
|  | Hop Bitters, . . | " | 1,431 | 315 |  |  |
|  | Cordials, | , | 6,084 | 7,011 | 456 | 526 |
|  | Lime Juice, | " | I,233 | 1,026 | 93 | 77 |
| 89 | Animals- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cattle, Fat, | No. | 232,286 | 225,030 | 3,844,333 | 3,577,977 |
|  | ", Store, | " | 471,047 | 456,361 | 5,120,28I | 5,019,97t |
|  | Calves, Other, | , | 6,896 | 6,205 | 20,688 | 18,615 |
|  | Calves, . . | , | 62,968 | 62,338 | 327,434 | - 311,690 |
|  | Goats, | , | 2,020 | 2,292 | 606 | ${ }^{688}$ |
|  | Sheep, . . | , | 373,157 | 351,389 | 731,388 | 767,199 |
|  | Lambs, .. | " | 368,436 | 352,453 | 589,498 | 489,028 |
|  | Swine, Fat, . | , | 478,922 | 362,791 | 1,676,227 | I, 269,769 |
|  | Horses-Stallions, $\quad$. | " | 26,325 235 | - 1,032 | 65,812 | 2,323 50,750 |
|  | Horses-Stallions, . . | " | 235 I2,944 | 203 | 58,750 | 50,750 |
|  | Mares, . . | ", | 12,944 14,443 | 14,217 16,388 | 582,480 | 639,765 |
|  | Mules and Jennets, | " | 14,443 13 | I6,388 | 649,935 | 737,460 |
|  | Asses, .. .. | ' | I,22 I | 1,723 | 3,053 | 4,308 |
| 90 | Arms and Ammunition. Guns and Rifles, | cwts. | 159 345 | . 446 | - 9,540 | 26,760 |
|  | Gunpowder, Blasting Gelatine, | " | I 3,000 |  | 772 65,520 | - $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ -5 \mathrm{3} \\ \\ \end{array}$ |
|  | Blasting Gelatine, .. <br> Gelignite, Dynamite | " | 13,000 | 10,160 | 65,520 | $5 \mathrm{I}, 300$ |
|  | Gelignite, Dynamite, \&c. | " | 10,440. | 13,690 | 37,425 | 48,94 ${ }^{\text { }}$ |
|  | Gun Cotton, .. | " | 140 | - | I, 176 | - |
|  | Collodion Cotton, . . | " | 133 | - | I, I I 7 | - |
| 91 | Asbestos and Non-Conducting Materials. | " |  |  |  |  |
|  | Composition, .. | " | 8,182 | 14,228 | 3,273 | 5,6 |
|  | Cotton Silicate, .. | " | 25 | 24 | 8 |  |

EXPORTS.
Table IV.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{(} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Commodities.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Weight or other
Measure.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Quantity.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Value.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1904. \& 1905. \& 1904. \& 1905. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& £ \& $\star$ <br>
\hline 92 \& Asphalt and Bitumen, .. \& tons \& 1,791 \& I,864 \& 4,478 \& 4,474 <br>
\hline 93 \& Beds and Bedsteads, .. \& cwts. \& 651 \& 919 \& 846 \& 1,310 <br>
\hline \& Bedding, \&c., \& , \& 295 \& 281 \& 516 \& 492 <br>
\hline 94 \& Biscuits, \& , \& 228,708 \& 245,367 \& 285,885 \& 306,709 <br>
\hline 95 \& Brushes and Brooms, .. \& , \& 2,024 \& 1,254 \& 4,756 \& 2,947 <br>
\hline 96 \& Butter, \& " \& 687,100 \& 685,238 \& 3,195,015 \& 3,357,666 <br>
\hline \& Margarine, .. \& " \& 26,278 \& 26,222 \& 68,323 \& 66,210 <br>
\hline 97 \& Candles, .. \& " \& 5,442 \& 5,286 \& 7,619 \& 7,400 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{98

99} \& Carriages, Cars, Cycles, \&c. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Carriages, Cars, \&c., \& No. \& 730 \& 1,342 \& 36,300 \& 66,765 <br>
\hline \& Carts, Vans, \&c., .. \& \& I 52 \& 231 \& 2,732 \& 4,158 <br>
\hline \& Mailcarts and Perambulators. \& cwts. \& r 59 \& 211 \& 398 \& 527 <br>
\hline \& Axles, . \& tons \& 4 \& 6 \& 34 \& 51 <br>
\hline \& Shafts, .. .. \& No. \& 2,220 \& 10,125 \& 80 \& 365 <br>
\hline \& Spokes and Felloes, \& \& 17,861 \& 35,467 \& 447 \& 887 <br>
\hline \& Wheels, .. .. \& cwts. \& 10,060 \& 11,202 \& 15,090 \& 16,803 <br>
\hline \& Cement, . \& tons \& 282 \& 256 \& 370 \& 403 <br>
\hline 100 \& Cheese, \& cwts. \& 1,137 \& 916 \& 2,838 \& 2,382 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{18}{*}{IOI} \& Chemicals, Drugs, \&c. Acid-unclassified, .. \& \& \& \& 3,643 \& <br>
\hline \& , Nitric, . \& " \& 2,962 \& 4,100 \& 3,643 \& 5,125 <br>
\hline \& ," Sulphuric, .. \& , \& 1,799 \& 162 \& - 405 \& 28 <br>
\hline \& Alum, $\because \cdot$ \& , \& 1,430 \& I,049 \& - 429 \& 315 <br>
\hline \& Carbide of Calcium, \& , \& I,457 \& 4,739 \& . 1,038 \& 3,377 <br>
\hline \& Copper Sulphate, .. \& tons \& II \& \& 242 \& 581 <br>
\hline \& Glycerine, .. \& cwts. \& 4,530 \& 1,267 \& 9,966 \& 2,OII <br>
\hline \& Nitrate of Lead, .. Nitre Cake \& ", \& 219
38785 \& 40,180 \& 312
2,262 \& <br>
\hline \& Sulphate of Lead, . . \& " \& 38,795
954 \& 40,134 \& -608 \& ${ }^{1} 5$ <br>
\hline \& Magnesia, . . \& ," \& 1,595 \& I,545 \& 1,994 \& 2,124 <br>
\hline \& Powder (Washing and Bleaching). \& , \& 418 \& 288 \& 146 \& 74 <br>
\hline \& Soap Lye, .. \& \& \& \& \& 2,387 <br>
\hline \& Sheep Wash, .. \& ", \& 2,869 \& -817 \& 14,345 \& 4,085 <br>
\hline \& Soda, . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& " \& 4,714 \& 4,236 \& r 766 \& 688 <br>
\hline \& Soda Ash, .. \& \& 855 \& 900 \& 214 \& 214 <br>
\hline \& Sulphur, . . .. \& \& 185 \& 135 \& \& <br>
\hline \& Chemicals and Drugs \& " \& 4,03I \& 7,437 \& 1,646 \& 2,665 <br>
\hline \& Manures, Artificial (unclassified). \& tons \& 22,223 \& 21,575 \& 130,420 \& 132,686 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table TV.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantime Ta and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Irelamp in the years 1904 and 1905.


## EXPORTS.

Table IV.--continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.


## EXPORTS.

Table IV.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { I I } 8 \\ & \text { I } 19 \end{aligned}$$\text { I } 20$ | Grain, Flour and Feeding Stuffs-con. |  |  |  | $t$ | $£$ |
|  | Cattle Meals, Cotton Meal | cwts. | 30,025 | 48,000 | 7,506 | 12,000 |
|  | Cotton Meal, . . Oil Cake, | tons | 9,420 | 9,260 | 2,826 | 3,241 |
|  | Hay and Straw, | tons | 1,788 | 1,376 | 9,684 | 8,462 |
|  | HIDES, SKINS, LEATHER, <br> AND MANUFACTURES <br> THEREOF.  $"$ 3,752 5,127 10,506 <br> I4,099      |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hides, . . | cwts. | 103,959 | 77,140 | 206,185 | 161,994 |
|  | Skins, | ," | 98,898 | 121,187 | 279,914 | 345,383 |
|  | Leather, | ", | 9,017 | 1 1,338 | 67,327 | 90,704 |
|  | Soots and Shoes, | " | 2,804 | 3,544 | 36,022 | 45,629 |
|  | Clogs, . . Harness, | " | 349 4.838 | 364 | 4,900 | 5,096 |
|  | Honey, | " | 4,938 | 4,643 | 20,739 | 19,733 |
| 121 | Horns and Hoofs, | , | 153 | 296 | 405 | I, 021 |
| 122 | India-Rubber Goods, | " | 980 | I44 | 1,658 | 288 |
|  | Gutta-Percha, | ", | r,574 | 2,291 | 33,915 | 49,256 |
| 123 | Ink, . | ", | 147 834 | 8 | I,550 | 64 358 |
| 124 | Instruments, Musical. | " | 834 | 850 | 350 | 358 |
|  | Organs, .. |  | 277 | 71 | 1,662 | 426 |
|  | Pianos, | No. | 327 | 359 | I 1,445 | 12,565 |
|  | Musical Instruments, unclassified. | cwts. | 605 | 558 | 4,538 | 4,185 |
| 125 | Instruments, Nautical and Scientific. | " | 52 | 6 I | I I,648 | 13,664 |
| 126 | Lime, . |  | 1,338 | 1,065 | 56 | 44 |
| 127 | Machinery, . | tons | 9,196 | II, 17 I | 459,800 | 558,550 |
| 128 | Matches, . . . | cwts. | 397 | - 209 | 459,803 | 55, 470 |
| 129 | Meat, Poultry, and Game. |  | 397 | 209 | 893 | 470 |
|  | Beef, . |  | 6,047 | 6,784 | 16,326 | 18,062 |
|  | Pork, .. | " | 4I,4I4 | 3,784 39 | 16,326 97,323 | 18,062 93,742 |
|  | Bacon, .. .. | , | 684,980 | 617,559 | I,712,450 | I,790,921 |
|  | Hams, . . | , | I 19,587 | 105,540 | 478,348 | 464,376 |
|  | Tripe, $\quad . \quad \cdots$ | ," | 5,179 | 7,542 | 3,884 | 4,657 |
|  | Meat, Preserved, and Canned. | , | 4,390 | 6,176 | 10,975 | 15,440 |
|  | Meat, Coarse, | " | 105,699 |  |  | 23,085 |
|  | Poultry, . . | ", | 230,485 | 248,901 | 645,358 | 696,923 |
|  | Rabbits, . | " | 51,293 | 50,623 | 64,116 | 64,544 |
|  | Game, . . $\quad$. | ," | I,581 | 1,552 | 6,324 | 6,208 |
|  | Provisions and Groceries. | , | 193,209 | 176,364 | 483,023 | 511,456 |
| 130 | Metals and ManufactURES thereof. <br> Brass and Bronze, . . Copper Bars, Blocks, \&c. (unwrought). |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | tons | 272 | 359 | 17,680 | 26,925 |
|  |  | " | 234 | 376 | 15,912 | 27,824 |

## EXPORTS.

Table IV.-continuel.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantities and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Ireland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { No. }}}{ }$ | Commodities, | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1901. | 190J. | 1904. | 1905. |
| 130 | Metals and ManufactURES THEREOF-COn. |  |  |  | $\star$ | $\downarrow$ |
|  | Yellow Metal, | tons | 14 | 15 | 700 | 862 |
|  | Iron and Manufactures thereof. | ,, | 2,876 | 4,470 | 57,520 | 92,194 |
|  | Iron, Scrap, | , | 30,796 | 39,877 | 53,893 | 69,785 |
|  | Steel, .. | , | 181 | 2,42I | 2,806 | 37,526 |
|  | Forks, Rakes, Spades, and Scythes. | cwts. | I,094 | 2,726 | 1,504 | 3,748 |
|  | Anchors and Chains, | tons | 31 | 63 | 620 | 1,071 |
|  | Anvils and Vices, . | cwts. | 113 | 179 | 141 | 224 |
|  | Bolts, Rivets, and Nuts. | tons | 5 I | 48 | 587 | 552 |
|  | Meters, . $\quad$. | , | 69 | 76 | 12,420 | 14,440 |
|  | Nails and Screws, . | , | 60 | 55 | 570 | 523 |
|  | Pots, Pans, \&c., . | cwts. | 15,380 | 5,873 | 9,6I3 | 3,672 |
|  | Pumps, ${ }^{\text {aint }}$. | , ${ }^{\prime}$ | 109 | 159 | 382 | 557 |
|  | Railway Plant, .. | tons | 157 | 247 | 1,178 | 1,853 |
|  | Ranges, Stoves, and Ovens. | cwts. | 9,38I | 7,395 | 10,554 | 8,874 |
|  | Safes, $\quad \because \quad . \cdot$ | tons | 12 | 13 | 360 | 390 |
|  | Wire and Wire Netting | " | 84 | 71 | 714 | 604 |
|  | Lead, .. .. | , | 787 | 1,294 | 10,428 | 19,087 |
|  | Piping, \&c., .. | cwts. | 4,646 | 5,525 | I,394 | 1,568 |
|  | Type, .. .. | tons |  |  | 625 | 910 |
|  | Silver, . $\quad$. | Troy ozs | 26,134 | 17,964 | 3,593 | 2,470 |
|  | Electro-plated Ware, | cwts. | 583 | 579 | 9,794 | 9,698 |
|  | Tin, .. .. | tons | 9 I | 177 | 1,820 | 4,124 |
|  | Trunks, .. .. | cwts. | 1,860 | 1,380 | 2,790 | 2,070 |
|  | Zinc, $\cdots$. $\quad \cdots$ | tons | 82 | -134 | 2,132 | 3,618 |
|  | Hardware - Miscellaneous. | cwts. | 27,359 | 29,689 | 54,718 | 63,089 |
|  | Electric Cables, . |  | - | 1,922 | - | 25,947 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal Ashes-un- } \\ & \text { classified. } \end{aligned}$ | tons | 282 | 384 | 2,397 | 3,295 |
|  | Boilers and Cylinders, | cwts. | 2,015 | 2,090 | 4,030 | 4,180 |
|  | Ores. Ore |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Iron Ore, Bog Ore, .. | tons | 55,965 2,210 | 96,878 2,412 | 19,588 553 | 33,907 724 |
|  | Burnt Ore, .. | " | 19,718 | 21,208 | 19,718 | 21,208 |
|  | White Ore, .. | cwts. | 5,864 | 3,200 | 220 | 120 |
|  | Sulphur Ore, . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | tons | 4,414 | 6,170 | 3,536 | 4,936 |
|  | Ores-unclassified, .. |  | 128 | 978 | 952 | 6,650 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{I} 32 \\ & \mathrm{I} 33 \end{aligned}$ | Milk, Condensed, | cwts. | 251,306 | 289,919 | 301,567 | 347,903 |
|  | ," not Condensed, | , | 17,500 | 17,500 | 5,65I. | 15,458 |
|  | Moss, .. | " | 8,582 | 6,42 I | 4,291 | 3,2II |
|  | Oiss. Petroleum and Par- | galls. | 2,719,914 | 1,908,619 | 70,831 | 47,715 |
|  | affin Oil. <br> Oils-unclassified, | cwts. | 28,388 | 21,701 | 17,033 | 13,111 |

## EXPORTS.

Table IV.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantitie and Estimated V゙alues of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Irelasi in the years 1904 and 1905.

|  | Commodities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { or other } \\ & \text { Measure. } \end{aligned}$ | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| 134 | Paints and Painters' |  |  |  | $\star$ | $\pm$ |
|  | Paints unclassified, | cwts. | 1,920 | 6,060 | 960 | 3,030 |
|  | Varnish, .. .. | " | 453 | 434 | 1,586 | 1,519 |
|  | Lampblack, | ", | 780 | 625 | 273 | 219 |
|  | Barytes, .. | ", | 29,370 | 38,970 | 3,671 | 4,871 |
|  | Ochre, .. .. | ", | 4,262 | 10,818 | 746 | 1,893 |
|  | Putty, .. .. | ", | 26 | ${ }_{5}^{56}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 17 |
|  | Sizing, .. .. | " | 139 | 167 | 375 | 334 |
| 135 | Paper and Printed Matter. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Paper, .. . . |  | 162,138 | 178,665 | 137,817 | 145,910 |
|  | Wood Pulp, . | tons | 763 | 1,236 | 3,815 | 5,871 |
|  | Foreign Grass, .. | cwts. | 2,015 | - | 378 | - |
|  | Millboards, | " | 16,894 | 2,426 | 8,447 | 1,213 |
|  | Stationery, | " | 18,783 | 17,779 | 46,957 | 44,448 |
|  | Books, .. .- | " | 3,609 | 3,656 | 8,662 | 8,774 |
|  | Showcards, ${ }^{\text {Other Printed Matter, }}$ | " | 11,856 | 12,687 | 82,992 | 88,809 |
|  | Other Printed Matter, Newspapers, \&c. | " | 2,922 | 7,152 | 3,068 | 7,510 |
|  | Paraffin Shale, .. | " | - | 820 | - | 1,066 |
| 137 | Peat, .. .. | " | 4,868 | 10,825 | 365 | 677 |
| 138 | Pickles, Sauces, \&c., .. |  | 177 | II4 | 376 | 257 |
|  | Vinegar, .. .. | galls. | 48,260 | 45,240 | 1,206 | 1,131 |
| 139 | Pictures, Engravings, \&c., | cwts. | 1,087 | I,160 | 8,152 | 8,700 |
| 140 | Polishes and Abras- ives. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Blacking, $\quad$. | " | 307 | 403 | 153 | 202 |
|  | Polishes-unclassified, | " | 210 | 219 | 473 | 545 |
| 141 | Rags, | tons | 4,988 | 5,905 | 12,470 | 14,763 |
| 142143 | Resin, .. | cwts | 3,594 | 4,125 | 1,348 | 1,753 |
|  | Salt (Manufactured), | tons | 4,089 | 2,912 | 2,86I | 2,427 |
|  | Salt, Rock, .. | ", | 19,008 | 24,304 | 5,544 | 8,658 |
| 144 | Sand, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | " | 6,218 | 6,057 | -259 | ${ }^{252}$ |
|  | Sand, Moulding, .. |  | 10,705 | 10,846 | - 803 | 8 81 |
| 145 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Seaweed, } & . . & . . \\ \text { Kelp, } & . & \end{array}$ | cwts. <br> value | 2,048 | 1,293 | - 102 50,000 | 69 50,000 |
| 146 | Seeds- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Clover and Grass Seed, Seeds-unclassified, | cwts | $\begin{array}{r} 376,090 \\ 17,394 \end{array}$ | 395,123 19,486 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{I} 69,24 \mathrm{I} \\ \mathrm{II}, 836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191,388 \\ 12,585 \end{array}$ |
| 147 | $\underset{\text { Vhipssels- }}{\text { and }}$ Steam |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Steam Vessels, \{ | No. | 18 | $21\}$ |  | 2,500,000 |
|  | Soap, .. .. | gr. ton. | 76,114 | 143,477 | 1,500,000 |  |
| 149 | Spices, $\quad$. | lbs. | 38,623 15,232 | 39,042 17,668 | 42,485 408 | 40,994 392 |

## EXPORTS.

Table IV.-continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quavieite and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported fiom Treland in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Indux }}$ No. | Commodities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { Mrother } \\ & \text { Measure. } \end{aligned}$ | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1901. | 1905. |
| 150 151 152 | Sponges, Starch, Stones- | lbs. cwts | 13,552 13,237 | 12,432 12,901 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 2,372 } \\ \text { 11,913 }}}{\substack{\text { 2, }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,486 \\ \mathrm{I}, 6 \mathrm{II}}}{\sum_{4}}$ |
| 152 | Stones- <br> Stones (Marble, Granite, \&c.) | tons | 1,164 | I,2I4 | 1,455 | 1,518 |
|  | Limestone, .. | cw | 3,223 | 1,993 | 806 | 498 |
|  | Figures, . $\quad$. | cwts. | 93 |  | 837 | 792 |
|  | Setts, Blocks, and Curbs. | tons | 15,547 | 11,546 | 15,547 | 11,546 |
|  | Flags, . ${ }^{\text {and }}$. | " | ${ }_{6} 183$ | 186 | 69 | 70 |
|  | Macadam and Gravel, | " | 6,435 | 4,064 | 965 | 610 |
|  | Slates, <br> Bauxite | cwts. | 28. |  | 196 | 105 |
|  | Chalk and Whiting, | cwts. | 200,220 984 | 181,120 696 | 6,007 | 5,434 |
| 153 | Sugar and ManufacTURES THEREOF- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sugar, .. .. | " | 3,911 | 4,345 | 2,347 | 2,879 |
|  | Confectionery, . | " | 40,122 | 40,659 | 80,244 | 105,713 |
|  | Syrup and Treacle, .. | ", | 1,765 | 12,913 | 1,324 | 9,685 |
|  | Tar and Pitch, .. | lbs. | 139,326 | I 1 5,042 | 42,122 | 32,116 |
|  | Tea, | lbs. | 281,456 | 308,099 | 10,043 | 9,294 |
|  | Textiles and Textile Matertals- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cotton, Raw, .. | cwts. | 412,040 | 467,993 | 1,297,926 | 1,240,181 |
|  | ", Yarn, | lbs. | 741,144 | 422,688 | 1, 33,969 | 1,20,606 |
|  | F, Goods, | cwts. | 188,686 | 181,155 | 1,320,802 | 1,268,085 |
|  | Flax, .. | tons | 2,641 | 2,128 | 132,050 | 106,400 |
|  | Linen Yarn, | lbs. | 20,163,700 | 18,699,808 | 1,232,356 | 1,188,216 |
|  | Jute Goods, | cwts. | 972,924 | 1,018,706 | 7,296,930 | 7,640,295 |
|  | Jute, Yarn, | tons | 10 |  | 140 | 221 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "' Yarn, } \\ & \text { Hemp, } \end{aligned}$ | lbs. tons | $1,224,272$ IO2 | 212,688 | 20,405 | 3,545 |
|  | Hemp, Tow and Codilla, . | tons | 102 650 | 78 220 | 3,381 | 2,477 |
|  | Rope, Cordage, and | cwts. | r 1880 1876 | 220 204,925 | 9,755 239,243 | 4,400 245,910 |
|  | Twine | cwts. | 188,876 | 204,925 | 239,243 | 245,910 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 824 |
|  | Bags and Bagging, . . | " | 1 32,049 | 156,6i 5 | 61,623 | 73,218 |
|  | Canvas Goods, .. | " | 2,947 | I,824 | 11,002 | 6,840 |
|  | Silk, Poplin, and | " | 39 | 33 | 5,460 | 4,620 |
|  | Wool, . . | lbs. | 11,381,104 | Io,682,438 | 425,791 | 550,814 |
|  | ," Yarn, |  | 76,944 | 132,720 | 7,694 | 12,719 |
|  | Blankets, .. | cwts. | I20 |  | 840 | 665 |
|  | Carpets, $\quad . \quad \therefore$ | " | 2,482 | 2,958 | 39,712 | 50,286 |
|  | Felting, $\quad$ - $\quad$. | " | 306,508 | 311,571 | 91,952 | 93,471 |
|  | Woollen Goods-unclassified. | " | 21,533 | 21,203 | 361,754 | 355, 150 |

## EXPORTS.

Table IV.--continued.-Comparative Statement showing the Total Quantitpe and Estimated Values of Goods and Live Stock Exported from Irelayi in the years 1904 and 1905.

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Tndex } \\ \text { No. }}}{ }$ | Commodities. | Weight or other Measure. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| 156 | Textiles and Textile Materials-con. |  |  |  | Ł | $\star$ |
|  | Thread, .. .. | lbs. | 2,924,432 | 2,955,232 | 365,554 | 369,40: |
|  | Lace, . $\quad$. | value |  |  | 85,000 | 90,000 |
|  | Yarns-unclassified, | lbs. | 2,906,064 | 4,236,260 | 169,690 | 233,877 |
|  | Hair, Fibre, Flock, Evc.Hair, | cwts. | 1,477 | 1,951 | 8,27 I | 10,926 |
|  | " Curled, . . | , | 1,023 | 540 | 3,325 | 1,755 |
|  | ,', Plasterers', .. | lbs | 502 | 685 | 301 | 411 |
|  | Cotton Waste, Waste (Flax, Tow and | lbs. | 144,704 | 344,736 | 1,689 | 3,477 |
|  | Waste (Flax, Iow and Hemp). | cwts. | 1 52,799 | 146,794 | 76,400 | 73,397 |
|  | Wool Flock and Waste, | lbs. | 73,584 | 69,122 | 383 | 360 |
|  | Coir Yarn, .. | cwts. | 875 | 145 | 613 | 102 |
|  | Mattresses, | " | 317 | 348 | 1,775 | 1,949 |
|  | Mats and Matting, . | " | 326 | 547 | 1,521 | 2,557 |
|  | Fibre and Oakum, .. Textile Goods-unclassi- | ", | 2,187 | 2,936 | 2,843 | 3,826 |
|  | fied- |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |
|  | Hosiery, .. | " | 2,522 | 2,747 | 35,308 | 38,458 |
|  | Drapery, .. | , | 7,576 | 7,407 | 106,064 | 103,698 |
|  | Haberdashery, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | , | 20,106 | 19,908 | 309,632 | 306,086 |
|  | Apparel-unclassified, | " | 2,634 | 6, 3,735 | 36,876 | 52,290 |
| 157 | Tobacco, Manufactured, | lbs. | 4,992,492 | 6,972,248 | 998,498 | 1,394,450 |
|  | " ${ }_{\text {nuff }}$ Unmanufactured, | " | 589,532 | 1,386,312 | 14.739 | 37,257 |
|  | Snuff, .. .. | " | 62,608 | 70,588 | 9,391 | 10,588 |
| 158 | Tobacco Pipes, .. | cwts. | 234 | 229 | 30,000 | 33,000 |
| 159 | Toys, . | " | 90 | 122 | 104 | 141 |
| 160 | Umbrellas, . | " | 68 | 21 | 1,428 | 441 |
| 161 | Waste Salt, inclassified, | tons cwts. | 250 12,756 | 367 15,485 | 313 6,378 | 459 7,743 |
| 162 | Wax, Paraffin, | cwts. | 12,756 | 15,485 694 | 1,000 | 7,743 850 |
| 163 | Wood, Timber, and Manufactures there-OF- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Timber, Rough-unclassified. | loads | 96,886 | 106,420 | 174,395 | 191,556 |
|  | Timber, Sawn-unclassified. | " | 21,727 | 12,082 | 65,181 | 36,246 |
|  | Baskets, . . | cwts. | 400 | 523 | I,600 | 2,092 |
|  | Willows, . | " | 5,122 | 6,566 | 5,122 | 6,566 |
|  | Clog Blocks, | ," | 4,222 | 4,458 | 1,583 | 1,672 |
|  | Walking Sticks, | " | 929 | 299 | 16,722 | 5,382 |
|  | Washboards, | , | 341 | 88 | 239 | 6 |
|  | Furniture, ${ }_{\text {W }}$ | , | 28,660 | 34,440 | 100,310 | 120,540 |
|  | Wooden Manufactures -unclassified. | " | 2,260 | 1,060 | 1,469 | 689 |
| 164 | Yeast, .. .. |  | 108,386 | 95,035 | 227,610 | 198,366 |

## Appendix I.

# EXTRACTS RELATING TO IRISH TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TAKEN FROM THE CONSULAR REPORTS FOR 1905. 

## Extracts relating to Irish Trade with Foreign Countries, taken from the Consular Reports of the undermentioned Countries for the year 1905.

## EUROPE.

## BELGIUM.

The falling-off in the exports to the United Kingdom is largely accounted for by the smaller quantity of raw flax, a great amount of which is annually sent to Ireland. Flax represents one of the most valuable exports of Belgium to the United Kingdom, and although there was a falling-off in 1905 of 1,323 tons and 425,2401 . the volume and value of the total exports of that product amounted to 17,008 tons and $1,221,560 l$.

I have made every endeavour in the compilation of this report to obtain particulars respecting the various trades and the import and export statistics having special reference to Ireland, but without success. All the official statistics compiled in Belgium include the whole of the United Kingdom (to quote from the official volume furnished to me by the Ministry of Finance, they include under the heading of the United Kingdom, "Angleterre," besides Great Britain, Ireland, the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Isles of Man, Anglesey, Scilly and Wight, as well as the Channel Islands), and it is therefore impossible for me to furnish any particulars specially referring to trade between Ireland and Belgium, all details being included under the general heading of the United Kingdom. The principal article of commercial interest to Irish industries in connection with Belgium is flax, which is cultivated in great quantities in the province of East Flanders, frem which district a considerable trade is carried on between Belfast and the North of Ireland.

## BULGARIA.

A request has been made to the Bulgarian Government for the separate classification, in their customs statistics, of the imports from Ireland. The best trade openings for the latter country would be neatpatterned stuffs for ladies' dresses and gentlemen's suitings, also cheap table-cloths, napkins, sheetings, towels, handkerchiefs and linings.

## DENMARK.

No mention is made under any separate heading as to what amount went to Ireland, and it is presumed that all export goes to Great Britain in the first instance.

## FRANCE, AND FRENCH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.

Bordeaux. It is impossible to procure statistics showing the amount of trade between Bordeaux and Ireland. There is no longer any regular steamship service between the two countries, and such traffic as exists is via Liverpool, with the exception of an occasional small cargo of onions which may be shipped direct to Belfast. Inquiry shows that the chief consignments for Ireland consist of comparatively small quantities of wine, vegetables and tartar.
Have. Of the British vessels entered with cargoes 650, measuring 495,838 tons (not including the Southampton mall service), came from Great Britain (none came from Ireland).

The British vessels which cleared from Havre with cargoes were 311, with 345,769 tons, to Great Britain, not including the Southampton mail boats (none went to Ireland).

No returns of the volume and amount of the trade with Ireland are issued by the customs.
There is no trade in Irish goods carried on at St. Pierre.
St. Pierre and Miquelon.

## Society

Islands.
Algeria.

## Algeria

(Philiprille).
So far as can be ascertained locally, no Irish manufactures are imported into this colony.

No separate statistics are issued showing the trade with Ireland.
It was not possible to obtain any information as to the goods coming from or going to Ireland, as no distinction is made at the customhouse here in the goods coming from the United Kingdom.

## GERMANY.

In reply to a request made to the customs authorities at Stettin for details respecting the trade in 1905 existing between Iroland and Stettin, it was stated that no separate records were kept.

In 1905 there were no trade relations between Ireland and the port of Swinemünde.

## GREECE.

## Piraeus.

Cephalonia and Zante.

In the official returns, no distinction is made between goods coming from England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales. They are merely put down under the heading "Great Britain." It is not possible, therefore, for me to furnish any statistics of goods imported to this country from Ireland.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, no direct imports or exports between Zante and Ireland have taken place.

It is, however, possible that such articles as biscuits, butter, homespuns, linen, whisky and woollens, find their way here from other ports indirectly in very small quantities, but unfortunately there is no means of proving the accuracy of such a supposition.

## ITALY.

With regard to the request that in Consular reports information may be given as to the existence or non-existence of trade relations between Ireland and the country or district in which the Consular officer resides, there is, so far as concerns this Consular district, no direct trade with Ireland that I have been able to discover. Doubtless Irish goods are imported, but they are included in exports from the United Kingdom.

Agricultural machinery, bacon and hams, biscuits, carpets, condensed milk, cured fish, hides, linen, lace, manures, mineral waters, whisky, wool and woollens are imported, but there is no trace of their origin being Irish.

The Vice-Consul at Turin informs me that in Piedmont are to be found the following goods from Ireland:-Paper, stationery, handkerchiefs and a large quantity of linens.

I regret that reliable information with regard to the trade in Irish Leghom. goods is not forthcoming here, as the customs statistics only show the port of shipment, and, as yet, the ports of Ireland are not in direct communication with the Mediterranean.

The need which has apparently been felt of accurately gauging the volume and distribution of Irish manufactures in foreign countries is associated with the interesting question whether perhaps the time has not come when a line of small steamers running between the eastern ports of Ireland, the western ports of France and Spain, and the principal ports of the Mediterranean, desirable as unquestionably such a line would be, might not also prove a profitable venture. At present all goods which come to the Mediterranean from Ireland pass through Liverpool or Glasgow ; and similarly all goods destined for Ireland must be transhipped at the same ports. Of course such a line could at first take only the most modest proportions; there need be no question of buying or building ships, it would be quite sufficient to charter two small steamers of from, say, 700 to 800 tons net register. Doubtless exports from Ireland would not at first yield the most encouraging results, but the imports into Ireland alone should save the venture from the possibility of absolute failure. The mere existence of direct communication with the Continent might do much to encourage Irish industries. Irish lace, linens, poplin, serges, tweeds, homespuns, hides and sheep-skins, if better known, might look for a respectable market in the Latin countries; while it is matter for wonder that the famous Irish ginger ale should not be a popular beverage abroad instead of, as at present, comparatively unknown. Further, such a linel, when it had increased the number and size of its ships, might hope to tap two other profitable sources of freight-foreign export to the United States with transhipment at Queenstown and foreign export to Glasgow with transhipment at Belfast.

With regard to the importation of Irish goods, the following replies have been obtained from British firms in the linen drapery business:-
"We import from Ireland the following articles: White linens in light, medium and heavy makes, which are used for underwear, cuffis and collars, sheets and pillow-cases; white dress linens; brown hollands; white linen handkerchiefs; white cambric handkerchiefs; white Batiste hemstitched handkerchiefs; white Batiste hemstitched handkerchiefs, with printed coloured borders.
" We find a falling-off in the sale of linens, due to the increasing use of cotton for sheets and also to some extent for collars even. The same applies to handkerchiefs, of which now large quantities are sold in cotton. In none of the articles which we import is there, so far, any competition from Italian makes. Italian makers are unable to finish piece-goods or handkerchiefs with the perfection that Irish manufacturers do, and hence confine themselves to making the unfinished partially bleached linens used in the country and the commoner grades of table linen."

## Another firm writes:-

"We have imported for many years Belfast white linens, and principally for men's shirts, collars, fronts and cuffs; also white linen pocket handkerchiefs; and occasionally we buy brown holland and fancy and dyed linen dress goods."

A British firm of provision merchants gives the information that they import about 6 hogsheads of stout annually from Ireland and a few casks of Irish whisky, the latter not commanding as good a sale
as the Scotch variety. There are possibly some other importers in these lines, but none are likely to equal those veferred to above in the quantity of Irish goods imported; and as the custom-house does not differentiate between imports from Ireland, but mentions only im. purts from the United Kingdom. absolutely correct statistics are not available.

From the statistics obtained there appear to be no articles of import from any Irish port.

## NETHERLANDS AND DUTCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Curaçoa.

Java,

As already stated in previous reports, a lack of detailed statistics prevents comparison of all foreign goods imported at this island, but I am aware that lace crochet, \&c., needlepoint linens (including yarn and thread), mineral waters, whisky, woollens (including tweeds, serge. \&c.) are some of the Irish goods which are imported here, and I should think that bacon and hams, biscuits, butter, carpets, condensed milk and other Irish articles could also find a market in this district if parties interested would correspond with dealers here or send travellers to visit these districts. I shall always be pleased to correspond with Irish traders, to receive and distribute their catalogues, \&c., and give them every possible assistance for the promotion of their trade. Cargoes of phosphate of lime are shipped yearly to Ireland.

The following articles of Irish production find a market in Java in limited quantities:-Hams, bacon. linen, lace (a very small quantity), thread, whisky and stout. These articles are, however, all purchased through the medium of London or Liverpool houses, and it is therefore impossible to obtain separate statistics regarding imports of Irish goods. Trade relations between this country and Ireland are very small and not likely to increase.

## NORWAY.

Inquiries have been made with a view to ascertaining how far Irish bacon and hams, as well as other Irish goods, find a market in Norway. It is, however impossible in most cases to make any definite statement on the subject, as Great Britain and Ireland are included together in the official statistics, which moreover give, not the countries of origin, but only the countries of shipment. It is quite possible that Irish bacon and hams are consumed in Norway unknown to the importers. Such information as I have been able to collect by apply. ing to leading firms in Christiania is given in cases where obtainable under the various headings concerned. But the absence of any direct line of steamers from Ireland to Norway makes the task of ascertaining the extent of Irish imports doubly difficult.

The Vice-Consuls at Bergen and Christiansand have reason to believe that a very small quantity of Trish whisky is landed at their ports during each year. Irish whisky does not appear to suit the Norwegian taste, though three brands of it are to be had in Christiania; and such small quantities as find their way into the country are probably imported for the use of hotels in the tourist season.

Owing partly to the high duty but little whisky is imported in bottle.

A fair amount of Irish porter and stout is said to come to Norway ready bottled, chiefly from London bottlers, who offer it as cheap as Irish exporters. The porter sent over in bulk is mostly British.

The United Kingdom held the lead in carpets and blankets in 1901 and 1902, since when German goods of this class have taken first place, Irish woollen goods appear to be little known in Norway. One firm here says: " The carpets we used to buy from Ireland are now manrfactured here. We import some homespuns and woollens, but not worth mentioning."

I have endeavoured to ascertain how far Irish agricultural machincry finds a market here, but am tuld that such goods are not known hers.

Amongst the articles of food imported Irish butter is unknown, and no eggs are imported from Ireland as far as is known.

Inquiries at the Consulate relating to the grain and flour trade are so few that it is thought that further particulars beyond those alveady given above would not prove of much interest. It may, however, be stated that in "cakes and baked goods containing sugar," which include sweet biscuits, the United Kingdom holds the lead with 94 (90) tons out of 104 (101) tons. With regard to Irish biscuits, one leading firm says: "English firms have worked for many years to get their goods introduced on our market; they have sent their travellers twice every year to our large towns, whilst other firms have done nothing to get their goods introduced here. As we, however, now have a considerable duty ( 50 öre per kilo., inciuding packing), the Norwegian biscuit manufacturers are trying to take up the competition which will now pay them."

As the result of a communication to the Board of Trade, a large number of applications from Irish exporters of hides, skins, etc., are being received at the time of writing, and these are being placed in communication with importers of these goods.

Linen, hemp, and jute goods: In damask goods Germany takes the lead with 18 (18) tons out of 23 (25) tons. I have endeavoured to ascertain whether Irish linen has any market here, with the result that it seems to be known but to be little in demand, handkerchiefs and linen thread being most in request. Two wholesale importers state that in their experience the public they cater for prefer cotton goods more and more ; another gives it as his opinion that Irish linen might well find a larger market than at present if only the goods were more energetically pushed by active agents. "The Germans," he says, "have worked more to get their goods in." Another firm says: "We formerly bought some Irish table damasks, but these we now mostly buy from other countries." Another firm, however, is of opinion that the Belfast goods have increased in favour of late years, and have partly expelled German manufactures. Import duties would, however, probably impede any extensive business being done.

Wool, shoddy and wool refuse, 1,165 ( 1,172 ) tons, of which about half came from the United Kingdom, was imported. I cannot ascertain whether any of this was Irish wool.

## ottoman empire (European and Astatic Turkey).

The quantity of Irish exports into Constantinople is small. Gener- Constantinople ally speaking, it is hard to determine exactly, as Irish produce is not and district. consigned directly from Irelnad, but comes through the Liverpool market.
The following are notes on particular articles of Irish produce:-
No machinery for the last four years.
Small quantity of tarred felt for shipbuilding purposes.
A certain sale for drills and ducks; table linen and napkins; sheeting, huckabacks and towelling; handkerchiefs; dress linens; linings. The demand for Irish linens has been on the decline of recent years owing, in a great measure, to the increasing demand for foreign cottons. The sheetings which have the greatest sale are Scotch and especially Belgian.

The most saleable drills and ducks are Scotch and Barnsley makes. No woollens.
In groceries and provisions, etc., there is a small and constant demand for hams, bacon, butter, whisky, mineral waters and stout from Ireland. Irish biscuits, condensed milk, cured fish and eggs seem to find no market here.

Irish carpets, hides, sheep-skins, lace and manures are not imported.

Aleppo. | It is impossible to form an idea of the extent of trade with Ireland, |
| :--- |
| as there is no direct communication with any Irish port. The only |

| British ports which send ships to Alexandretta are London, Liverpool, |
| :--- |

Manchester and Glasgow.

## PORTUGAL AND PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

With regard to the instructions to report upon the trade carried on with Ireland, it is impossible to put forward any substantial information, because not only are no separate records kept at the Portuguese custom-house of the various ports of origin of the goods coming inte the country, but the importation of such goods as come from Ireland being indirect (viâ I.iverpool), no such information is obtainable from an examination of the steamers' manifests, as the origin simply comes under the designation of "British."

The following are the remarks, based upon information gathered from importers and personal observation, which I am able to make upon the articles about which special information has been called for:

No importation of agricultural machinery.
Bacon and hams in very small quantities.
Very small quantity of biscuits, if any.
Formerly butter found a very good market which mostly took firsts, while Lisbon took seconds; owing, however, to improved manufacture of butter in the country, the importation has all but ceased.

No carpets.
No condensed milk.
Very small quantity indeed of cured fish, if any.
No eggs, Portugal is an exporter.
If any hides and sheep-skins are ever imported here their Irish origin is unknown to the importers.

No homespuns.
Small quantity of lace, if any.
A certain small quantity of the superior class of linen goods made in Belfast is bought by first-class drapers, apparently through Manchester and London. This trade may continue, but the consumption is bound to be limited to the higher classes.

No manures.
No mineral waters; duties prohibitive and various kinds (natural) are obtainable in the country.

Some poplin is imported, but I cannot say whether it is Irish.
Porter is imported to a certain extent.
Very little whisky, if any; there seems to be a growing demand for whisky among the Portuguese, and a trade might be done in this article, though I do not think it would ever attain large proportions.

No wool, Portugal is an exporter.
Very little indeed of woollens ${ }_{3}$ tweeds, etc., if any.

I am informed by the Acting Collector of Customs at Ponta Delgada Azores, that there is no trade, direct or indirect, between St. Michael's and Ireland.

## ROUMANIA.

There is no direct trade of any kind between Roumania and Ireland, Galatz. any Irish goods which may come to this country are included in the imports from the United Kingdom, and there is no means of discriminating between English, Scotch or Irish merchandise.

There has been no direct trade between Braila and Irish ports, or Braila. vice versa, during the year 1905.

## RUSSIA.

I have not been able to trace the sale of any Irish goods in the Batoum. markets here; in fact, I am told that articles of Irish make never find their way to the Caucasus. Some seven or eight years ago a Belfast firm erected several corrugated iron buildings on the tea estates belonging to the Imperial Domains and Messrs. Popoff Brothers, situated near Batoum, which have been used as tea factories, tea drying depôts, etc., ever since, but these were ordered for a given purpose, and there does not appear to be any demand for further buildings of the kind. I am told that the duties on constructions of corrugated iron and the woodwork inside are now so heavy that they bring the cost up to more than double the manufacturers' f.o.b. prices.

I have inquired of various authorities regarding trade between Ire- Finland. land and Finland.

To my inquiries I had but one answer-that, considering the very small amount of business done and that all goods come through British ports, the authorities could see no possibility of giving separate figures for that country in the near future unless a great development should unexpectedly arise in the Irish trade.

With regard to Irish exports, the following figures of linen goods, Moscow. lace, etc., may be of some interest, though, till Ireland figures as a separate heading in the customs returns, it will be impossible to give the actual figures of Irish goods imported:-

Table showing Value of Certain Goods Imported into Russia :-

| - | Linen Goods-Handkerchiefs, \&c. |  |  | Laces. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ |
| Total Import, .. | 181,583 | 173,833 | 150,500 | 288,333 | 415,167 | 324,000 |
| Imported United fram thingom. | 26,033 | 23,917 | - | 12,687 | 18,839 | - |

Russia being such a well-known maker of hand-made lace the im- libau port is naturally small. I have seen a small amount of Irish lace in local shops.
The trade withl Ireland is of a very fitful nature and depends mainly on the harvest in this part of the British Empire. Hitherto the exports have consisted of some few hundred tons of linseed cake to Belfast and Dublin, with a few hundred quarters of tares. In the year 1904 there were exported to Dublin 19,367 cubic feet of boards and deals and 540 tons of oats. In 1905 there were exported to Belfast 150 tons of linseed cake and 530 tons of oats, to Dublin 3,550 tons of oats and to Limerick 2,675 tons of wheat. There have been no direct imports from Ireland,

Poland.

Riga.

In 1903, owing to the over-production of linen yarn in Russia, some of the spinning mills, in order to keep down stock, exported yarn to Belfast. As, however, they accepted lower prices than those ruling at Moscow, the additional cost of freight rendered a continuance of this export impossible.

As in former years, the finer class of linen and cambric pockethandkerchiefs and fronting linen, as well as the finer numbers of linen yarns, which cannot be spun in this Consular district or in Russia, were imported from Ireland.

There is no other trade between Ireland and this Consular district.
Extract from the Return prepared by H.M. Consul at Riga showing the Imports and Exports at the ports of that Consular District during the years 1903-'05:-

Imports.

| Articles. | Port. | Weight. | Quantity. |  |  | General Remarks, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |  |
| Cork-wood, .. | Libau, | 'Tons, | 3,180 | 3,228 | 2,421 | Principally via Bel fast. |
| Cotton, .. | Riga, | " | 21,724 | 25,991 | 19,876 | do. |

Exports.


## SPAIN.

The butter used still comes from Denmark. The principal importer Almeiri, was asked if he would try Irish butter, but his reply was that he did not care to make any change as the Danish brands he introduced were so well known and acceptable to his customers.

As to Irish linen the chief of the largest drapery establishment was questioned, when he gave as his reason for not now introducing linen and other dry goods from the United Kingdom the high protective duties which still prevail for the protection of the Catalan manufacturers.

As regards importation from Irish ports, I find on inquiry at the Barcelona. custom-house and other authorities here that it is impossible to give any figures, as goods coming from Ireland are simply classified as coming from the United Kingdom, and no cargoes arrive here from Ireland direct, being sent viâ England, but there is no question but that in the course of every year considerable quantities of linen yarns from Belfast are landed at this port.

In view of the fact that inquiries are often made from England Bilban. and Ireland as to the possibilities of the trade in other preserved fish, smoked or salt herrings, etc., it has to be pointed out that very little use is made in this district of such productions, although small parcels are occasionally imported.
It is not possible to discover from the local statistics the place of origin of general imports from the United Kingdom, excepting in such cases as coal, coke, metal castings, machinery, codfish, etc., which come from England, Wales and Scotland respectively.

As far as can be gathered, however, Ireland does not appear to contribute any of the above-mentioned goods or even textiles, linens, laces, fresh or preserved provisions, drinkables, etc.

This must not be attributed to the prices of the goods which Ireland has to offer, but rather to the competition which these have to face from native productions of a similar kind, or to the lack of appreciation and usage, as the following paragraphs will show.

But little use, for example, is made here of tinned butter, and what is imported comes from Denmark, whilst native fresh butter is slowly ousting the French importation.

There is no general demand for bacon, and the small quantity of hams imported are put down as coming from Liverpool, through a general agent, and from America.

A few carpets of good quality are said to be imported from Belfast, but at present even the cheaper qualities brought in hitherto from Germany are being replaced by the native manufactured article.

The best qualities are said to come from the United Kingdom, but the real place of origin is not mentioned, whilst in embroideries Swiss productions are most in vogue, and needle-point is made in the country.
Small quantities of stout are imported from Ireland and sold at $2 s$. $6 d$. the bottle.
Irish whisky used to be favoured here in the past, but the Scotch spirit is now preferred.

The drawn linen industry continues to grow and now finds employ- Canary ment for some 10,000 to 12,000 women. The average wage is about Islands. 75 c . to 1 peseta per day. The business lies chiefly in the hands of two British and two German firms, the former obtaining by far the larger share. They have a few other competitors in the islands, but none of any importance. Two-thirds of the total quantity is produced in Teneriffe, the remaining third in the other islands. The raw material, i.e., the linen cloth, comes chiefly from the United Kingdom (mostly of Irish manufacture) and Germany, but France, Belgium and Spain also send small quantities.

Burianna and Castellan.

Caliz.

Marbella.
Mazarron.

Gothenburg.
Stuckholm.

There is no direct trade between this district and Ireland, nor is there any market worth mentioning here for. Irish goods. Chemical manures are sometimes imported direct, but hitherto no shipments have been received from an Irish port.

While tariff duties remain high there is not any apparent special opening for the importation of produce from Ireland. Personal experience enables me to relate that after paying duty on linen imported from Ireland the price was increased by almost one-third of its original cost. Some British residents in Jerez receive butter sent regularly by post from Ireland. It is possible that this fact may suggest further development.

As far as I have been able to ascertain no trade has been carried on between Ireland and this district.
As far as I can ascertain no trade is carried on between this district and Ireland.

## SWEDEN.

Endeavours have been made to discover whether any, and, if so, what trade is carried on between Ireland and Sweden, but the Swedish authorities inform me that they keep no separate records of such trade. English, Scottish and Irish trade are all classed together under the heading Great Britain and Ireland.

At the same time it is admitted in business circles here that certain articles imported into this country-from the want of statistics it is impossible to state to what extent-more particularly machinery, lace, linens (including yarn and thread), porter and whisky are of Irish origin.

There are no special statistics available of the exports and imports between this country and Ireland, the trade with that country appearing under the heading of Great Britain and Ireland.

The exports to Ireland chiefly consist of matches, timber, iron and paper, and the imports of felt and bran as well as Irish linen goods, which latter article seems to improve.

There is a regular line of Glasgow steamers trading to Ireland and returning to this port viâ Glasgow.

## SWITZERLAND.

One of the Swiss agents who travels almost exclusively for British firms informed me recently that such articles of British manufacture as Irish linen handkerchiefs, table cloths, table linen, all kinds of haberdashery, Sheffield cutlery, and plated goods of all kinds, and boys' ready-made clothes ("in which the United Kingdom excels") would find a ready sale in this market.

## AFRICA.

## MOROCCO.

Mogador.
It may be said with certainty that no trade is carried on direct between Mogador and Ireland. Nothing is imported from Ireland. There are probably buyers in Dublin of Mogador produce such as almonds, sandarac, wax, etc., but they undoubtedly buy their requirements on the London market, and as they are not known here the cannot be communicated with.
Rabat
I am unaware of the existence of any trade between this port and Ireland, with the possible exception of a few cases of biscuits of the poorer qualities. Irish-made linen would be beyond the purchasing power of the native population,

## AMERICA．

UNITED STATES．
Imports at Boston from Ireland．
Boston．

| Articles． |  | 1904. |  | 1905. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity． | Valtue． | Quantity． | Value． |
| Frese of Duty． |  |  | $£$ |  | £ |
| Spirits，prodice of United States， Books and printed matter， | 二 | － | 18 | － | ${ }_{96}^{14}$ |
| Hides and skins，$\quad . . \quad \cdots$ | Tons， | 356 | 15，220 | 432 | 18，282 |
| Oils，mineral，．．．． | （tallons， | 160 | 3 | － |  |
| Paper stock rags，．．．． | Tons， | 153 | 4，645 | 115 | 3，276 |
| All other rags，$\quad$ Sundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， |  | － | 111 |  | 256 |
| Seeds，$\quad . \quad \cdots$ | － | － | 193 | － | ${ }^{219}$ |
| Total，．． | － | － | 20，240 | － | 24，086 |
| Artictes Duthable． <br> Animals，sheep， <br> Bone and horn，．．． <br> Books，music，maps，engravings， etchings，photographs． Oatmeal， <br> Cotton．bleached，dyed，or printed |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Head， | 8 | 51 | － | － |
|  | － | 二 | 20,201 $5 \beta$ |  | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons， | 58，286 ${ }^{6}$ | 1，582 | 78，030 ${ }^{7}$ | 198 1,912 |
| Clothing－ Ready－made， |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | － | 36 | － | 116 |
|  | 二 | － | 515 | － | 755 |
| Fibres and textile grasses－ Flax， Cables，cödage，threads，and twine． <br> Burlaps or plain woven fabrics， |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons， | 283 | 24，632 | 208 | 20，865 |
|  | Lbs． | 255 | 32 | － | － |
|  |  |  | 232 |  |  |
| innens， $\begin{aligned} & \text { Handkerchiofs } \\ & \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ | SQ．yards， | 939，911 | 25，617 | 1，100，203 | 30，504 |
| Handkerchiefs，$\quad$ Oilcloths，$\quad .$. | Sa varis |  | 1 18 | － | 10，009 |
| Yarns，$\quad \begin{array}{llll} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Sq }}^{\text {Lhs }}$ yaris， | 56，252 | 8，557 | 9，131 | 1，180 |
| All ather fabrics，$\quad .$. |  | 56.52 | 4，182 | ，131 | 2，702 |
| Figh－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Herring，pickled or salted，．． | Tons， |  | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ \hline 879\end{array}$ |  | 1，867 |
| Furs and manufactures of，$\because$ | ＂ | $-43$ | 1，779 |  |  |
| Furs and manufactures of， Ginger ale or ginger beer， （ilass and clas | Doz．botts． | 29，410 | 4，553 | 18，750 | 2，871 |
| Hides of cattile， |  |  | ＋239 |  | － 27.388 |
|  | Tons， |  | 532 | n32 |  |
| Hetals and manactures of， |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | － | － | 3 | － | 51 |
| manufactures of． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pipes and smokers＇articles．．． |  |  | 86 20 |  | 51 |
| Spirits，malt liquors in bottles or | Gallons， | 40，984 | 7，949 | 45，027 | 7，515 |
| All other， |  |  |  |  |  |
| Champagne and other spark－ | 1）oz．＇＇botts． | 7，224 ${ }_{6}$ | 1，910 | 5，807 | 1，532 |
| Still wines |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes，wines，$\quad .$. |  |  | 32 | － | － |
| Wool cloths，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，$\quad \cdots$ | Bubhels， Tons， | 30,236 40 | 4,457 15 |  |  |
| All other dutiable articles， | － |  | 496 |  | 2，544 |
| Total， | － | － | 103，904 | － | 120，683 |

In embroideries the American (Shifly) machine-made variety sells at such a low price, that foreign hand-made lace is only sold to the rich. The comparative prices are:-Shifly machine American make, 6d. to 10 d . per yard; hand-made Irish, German or French, 4 s . to $£ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ s. 1d. per yard. French embroideries sell better than Irish or German make,

As compared with the earlier year, over $£ 56,000$ worth more of hides were imported from England, $£ 509$ worth from Scotland and nearly $£ 19,000$ more in 1905 than in 1904 from Ireland. This raw material is used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, one of the staple industries of New England.

The prices for imported laces will be found in the following table:-

| From |  |  | Price per Yard. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | From | To |  |  |
| Calaio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plattevals, | $\cdots$ | .. | 2018 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Valoncienues | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 2 | 0 |  |  |
| Paris | $\ldots$ |  | 41 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Germany- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plauen |  | $\ldots$ | 06 | 1 | 0 |  |
| St. Ciaul | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $10{ }^{1} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 9 |  |
| Nottingham | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| Trikh | $\ldots$ | . | $115^{2}$ |  | : |  |

Plattevals, Valenciennes, Plauen, St. Gaul and Torchin are the favourites and find the largest sale. An imitation Trish lace, machinemade in Germany, is on the market at $£ 14 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. per yard, the real Irish hand-made costing $£ 29 s .6 d$. per yard.

There is a good market in Boston for Irish linens, and the trade in this class of article is reported very good. The importations are made for the greater part through New York as there is no line of steamers to Boston from any Irish port, the White Star and Cunard Lines calling at Queenstown for passengers only. The following are the retail prices for Irish linens and cambrics:-

| - |  | - |  | Price. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | From | To |
|  |  |  |  | 8. $d$. | f s. $d$. |
| Trish Linens . . . | . | Per yard | $\cdots$ | $1{ }^{1} 02$ | ${ }_{0}^{0} 88$ |
| Irish linen napkins ${ }^{\text {Irish linen }}$ handkerchicfs ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | Per dozen | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 0 & 71\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & { }_{2} \\ \end{array}$ |
| Cnmbric .. . | $\ldots$ | Per yard | $\cdots$ | 1 nt | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ |

Scotch whisky is more generally used than Irish and is more largely advertised. There are cheap whiskies now on the market that do not come up to the standard of quality of the leading brands, and the question has been put to me-Where can I get a really goorl Scotch or Irish ?

## Exports to Ireland from Boston.



The direct imports from Ireland were valued at $£ 70,980$, over half Chicago. of which was manufactures of fibres. Over $£ 8,000$ worth of mackerel were brought in, and this trade has now got a strong hold of the market.

Irish lace is in demand, and there should be a good sale for china, ornaments, etc., if they could be brought before the public, but the American people must be persuaded to buy by bringing the article and its merits prominently before them.

Direct Imports to Chicago from Ireland during the Year 1905.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American goods returned, | ${ }^{ \pm}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{470}$ |
| Household and personal effects, | 5 | Jewellery, . . . . |  | 4 |
| Bnoks, music, \&c., .. .. | 12 | Metals, manufactures of, |  | 10 |
| Cotton- |  | Paper, $\because$ |  | 24 |
| Cloth, bleached or dyed, .. | 2,323 | Pipes and smokers' articles, | $\cdots$ | 430 |
| Clothing, .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Meat products, .. |  | 1 |
| Knit goods, hose, \&c., .. | 25 | Silk- |  |  |
| All other, | 324 | Dress and pieco-goods, |  |  |
| All other, .. | 1,795 |  | .. | 27 |
| Feathers and down- |  | Malt liguors in bottles, | .. | 4,607 |
| Crude, .. | 1,005 | Spirits, $\quad . \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Tohacco } \\ & \text { S }\end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 4,256 38 |
| Dressed, .. |  | Tohacco, $\quad . \quad$. | $\cdots$ | 38 3 |
| Fibres - |  |  |  |  |
| Thread, cables, \&c., | 8128,61414,891 | Clothing, .. Cloths, |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| Handkerchiefis, $\quad$. |  | Dress gonds, | .. | 1 |
| All other manufactures, | 404 8,197 | All other, |  | 248 |
| Fruits, $\quad . \quad$. |  | All otwer, |  |  |
| Ginger ale, | 3,119 | Total, |  | 70,980 |

New Mrleans. The only direct import from Treland to Mobile was a small quantity of whisky valued at $£ 42$.
There is very little trade between Omaha and Ireland. So far as I can learn there is no business whatever in agricultural machinery, bacon and hams, biscuits, butter, carpets, condensed milk, eggs, hides and sheep-skins, manures, mineral waters, poplin or wool, but Irish cured fish (mackerel), homespuns, lace, linens, whisky and woollens are dealt in to a limited extent, the purchases, however, being made principally through New York and other eastern importers.
New York. An endeavour has been made to show the imports from and exports to England, Scotland, and Ireland separately, and tables have been drawn up from such figures as are available. These, however, merely class the goods according to the ports at which and to which they have been shipped without reference to the place of their origin on the one hand or to their ultimate destination on the other hand. The tables are annexed, but it is evident that under such conditions they can convey no real idea of the situation.

Imports into New York from the United Kingdom during the Year 1905.
(Only those articles are shown in which a trade with Ireland was specifled).

| Articles. |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | England and W ales. | Scotiand. | Iroland. |
| FRER. |  |  |  | £ | £ | £ |
| AnimalsHorsez, Other, including fowls, | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 42,600 26,100 | 二 | 200 200 |
| Aricies of United States manufncture returned, |  |  | . $\cdot$ d, | 262,701 $\begin{aligned} & 255,100 \\ & 521,800\end{aligned}$ | 6,700 500 3,800 | 700 300 500 |
| Hideg- |  |  | $\cdots$ | 555,500 | $\cdots$ | 1,700 |
| Heusehold effects, | . | . | .. | 67,200 | 4,300 | 6,200 |
| Paper, stockOther paper stock, | . | . | .. | 52,100 | 10,700 | 3,900 |
| Sausago casings, Seeds, N. E. S., | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12,900 27,700 | 1,500 1,900 | 1,400 300 |
| Wood- Cabinet wond, other, | $\cdots$ | . | . | 26,700 | - | 300 |
| Other free articies, | . |  | . | 110,300 | 10,700 | 1,400 |
| - Animals- DOTIABLE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cattle, } & \quad \because \\ \text { Horses, }\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 500 8,700 | 二 | 100 100 |
| Books, maps, \&c., N. E. S., .. |  |  |  | 211,700 | 12,100 | 1,500 |
| Bread-stuffs, \&c.- |  |  |  | 300 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Buttons, \&c., Chemicals, unclassified, | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,200 158,400 | 800 28,700 | 400 400 |
| Cottons- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blearher, .. |  |  |  | $1,017,700$ 16400 | 205,800 | 63,800 |
| Knit goods, .. .. |  |  |  | 16,400 784,000 | 5,400 | 100 4,600 |
| Yarns, warps, \&e., |  |  | $\cdots$ | 208,400 | 2,000 | -200 |
| Other manufactures, : |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 304,600 | 24,500 | 23,300 |

Imports into New York from the United Kingdom-continued.
(Only those artieles are shown in which a trade with Ireland was speeifled).

| Articles. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Enaland and Wales | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| China- |  |  |  |  | £ | £ | £ |
| Decorated, | . | . | . | . | 130,000 | 300 | 500 |
| Flax and textile grasses-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flax, |  | $\cdots$ |  | . | 7700 | 17,300 | 19.200 |
| Cables, cord | cic., | . | . | .. | 3,700 | 31,100 | 5,500 |
| tiuens, |  | . | .. | . | 68,700 | 535,100 | 1,470,600 |
| : Yandkerchi |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 8,100 3,800 | 1,100 1,900 | 350,150 16,900 |
| - Yarns or th | res, |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{3}, 300$ 33,300 | 15,900 90,900 | 16,900 92,200 |
| Fiwh- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maekerel, | .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. | 48,200 | 1,40) | 9,200 |
| Fruits- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pteserved, | . |  | $\cdots$ | . | 10,200 | 10,600 | 1,300 |
| All other. | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | 36,400 | 1,800 | 306 |
| Ginger ale, | . . |  | .. | $\ldots$ | 400 | 300 | 33,10n |
| Crlass- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rottles, | . | . |  | . | 13,900 | 1,606) | 100 |
| filue, |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 21,900 |  | 400 |
| Hidies, | . | . | . | . | 60,800 | - | 2,100 |
| Iron and steel- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery, | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 47,500 | 9,700 | 8,200 |
| $J$ ewellery, \&o |  | .. |  | . | 22,000 | 100 | , 100 |
| Metals, other, | E., |  | . | .. | 205,009 | 13,300 | 2,000 |
| Oil- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paner- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| İithograph | bels, |  |  |  | 23,100 | 4,500 | 1,000 |
| Paper and | factu |  | .. | $\cdots$ | 67,000 | 15,900 | 1,700 |
| Pipes, | . |  |  | . | 10,100 | 1,000 | 1,600 |
| Plants, \&c., | , |  | $\cdots$ | .. | 10,400 | 400 | 1,200 |
| Provisions- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 48,700 | 100 | 200 |
| Ribbons, | $\because$ |  | $\ldots$ | . | , 900 |  | 500 |
| Other man | ures, | . | . | .. | 20,700 | 1,700 | 500 |
| Spirita, wines, and beersMalt liquors- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Botthis, | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,300 | 2,800 | 68,606 |
| Other, | . | . |  | . | 48,600 |  | 4,700 |
| Other spiri | .. |  |  | . | 68,100 | 134,200 | 9,100 |
| Still wine- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | 3,600 | 400 | 400 |
| Tobacco- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetables- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude, | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,800 | $\underline{4,00}$ | 1,800 |
| Woorl- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other man | urea, |  | . | . | 21,400 | 500 | 200 |
| Wwol and manufactures of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| Cloths, |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | 368,600 | 10,200 | 3,900 |
| Other mant | res, |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 15,200 | 8,000 | 100 |
| Other dutiabl | cles, | . | .. | . | 129,200 | 7,100 | 5,400 |

Exporss from New York to the United Kingdom during the Year 1005.
(Only those articles are shown in which a trade with Ireland was specified).


The imports from the United Kingdom may be subdivided as fol- Hawaii. lows:-Erom England and Wales, $£ 16,213$; from Scotland, $£ 46,552$; and from Ireland, $£ 60$, principally for spirits. I am informed also that certain webbing, used in sugar mills, comes originally from Ireland, but the fact is not apparent in the customs returns and the figures of the import are not available.

Owing to competition with the manufacturers in the Eastern States the trade in cotton prints, calicoes and cheap fancy printed muslins is a disappearing one, and the demand for Irish dimities of all colours has greatly diminished.

I find very little direct trade with Ireland amongst the imports, the Oregon, ice. total being only $£ 2,159$, consisting of linens, $£ 1,477$; thread, $£ 212$; rotton goods, £120; handkerchiefs, $£ 159$; and small quantities of lace, woollens and whisky. There is more trade than this, but it is done through agents in New York and does not appear in the returns.

A linen importer, who obtains much of his goods from Belfast, tells California, \&c. me that the imports of high class linen goods have not been greatly affected by the United States Tariff. The manufacture of the rough and lower class articles has been stimulated by the tariff in this country, and the competition in these lines is therefore more keenly felt, but the finer classes of linens are not yet generally manufactured in the United States.
Table showing Imports to Philadelphia from Ireland during the Year Phiiadelphia 1905.

| Articles. |  | - | Quantity. | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Currency. | Nterling. |
| American products of Deturyed, |  |  |  | Dollars. | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Church regalia, .. ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 376 | $75^{*}$ |
| Felt, . . . . | . |  | - | 1,568 | 314 |
| Moss, Models, | . |  | 二 | 1588 487 | 39 97 |
| Total, | .. | . | - | 2,592 | 518 |
| Subjeet to duty. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art Worle, .. | . | .. | - | 487 | 97 |
| Bunks, .. | . | . | - | $\because 4$ | 5 |
| Buttons, $\quad$ O | $\cdots$ | Lhe |  | 5 | 1 |
| Bread-stulfz, other, $\quad$. | . | Lhs. | 8,700 | 163 | 37 |
| Chemirals, .. .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | -- | 5 | 1 |
| Clocks, .. | . | .. | - | 50 | 10 |
| Cottons-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bleached and coloured, . | . | Sç. yards, | 75,512 | 11,200 | 2,240 |
| Laces, | . | S. yards, |  | 3,895 | 779 |
| China, decorsteri, | .. | . |  | 2,652 | 530 180 |
| Yackerel, ${ }_{\text {M }}$. $\quad$. |  | Lbs. |  | 901 930 | 186 |
| Linens, $\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | Sa. yards, | 904,001 | 142,099 | 28,420 |
| Linen- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Handker:hiefs, |  |  | - | 17,583 | 9,517 |
| Thread, | $\ldots$ | Libs. | 700 | 419 | 84 |
| Flav manufactures, other, .. | . |  |  | 17,756 | 3,551 |
| l.inger ale, Bottles, lat | $\because$ | Dozen, | 37,285 | 17,771 $\mathbf{2 4}$ | 5,554 |
| Malt liquors, in bottles, | $\ldots$ | Gailons, | 0,787 | 6,485 | 1,297 |
| Metal manufactures, |  |  | - | 888. | ${ }_{2}^{18}$ |
| Plants, $\quad$. |  |  |  | 138 | 2.5 |
| Sreats, other, . | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{665}$ | 133 |
| Prinits, other, .. | $\because$ | (iallons, Bushels, | 3,006 31,453 | 4,310 12,758 | - 2,562 |
| Wood manufactures, | $\cdots$ | Bushels, | - | -221 | $\bigcirc{ }^{-14}$ |
| Wool- $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots{ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class $2, \quad \cdots$ | $\because$ | Lbs. | 143,540 60,664 | 37,727 13,123 | 7,545 |
| Dress goods, $\because$ | $\cdots$ | Sis. yards, | 2,813 | -637 | $\bigcirc 127$ |
| Clothing, $\quad \cdots$ |  | - |  | 1,051 | 206 |
| Cloth, .. |  | Lbs. | 453 | 688 | 138 |
| Total, | .. |  | - | 334,393 | 66,865 |

Savannab. There is comparatively little direct trade with Ireland from the ports of this district, but the actual consumption of Irish goods is considerable and probably growing, particularly is this the case in linens, ginger ale, soda water, stout (in bottles), etc., but most of these classes of goods, together with other British importations of fancs cloths, soaps, jellies, biscuits, etc., come via New York, and on arrival here are reported simply as so much merchandise in the coastwise re ceipts. The only commodity of importance coming direct from Ireland was beverages, ginger ale, soda water, etc., of which 1,250 dozen and 2,000 dozen were imported in the years 1903 and 1904 respectively, from Ireland and Germany. Statistics, therefore, relative to these goods are not available.

## COSTA RICA.

The Statistical Department in Costa Rica do not classify Irish products. separately, but together with merchandise imported from the United Kingdom.

The only goods of Irish origin which are imported into Costa Rica are:-

Ginger ale from Belfast in small quantities. Duties of $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. currency per kilo ( $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. per ib.) on gross weight of package result in the effective protection of the local product.

Linen, as sheeting, towelling, serviettes and handkerchiefs, is im. ported, but in small quantities. The market is more suitable for cheap cotton goods of these classes.

A small proportion of the lace imported into Costa Rica comes from Ireland.

Glacier window paper from Belfast is imported into Costa Rica and has considerable vogue for household use. Costa Rica has no Consular officer in Ireland and there is no direct trade; but the merchants in buying through commission houses in London and Manchester ordet small quantities of Irish goods.

No provisions or whiskey are imported from Ireland.
No commercial travellers from Irish houses have to my knowledgs visited Costa Rica during the past five years.

## HONDURAS.

No direct trade is carried on between Puerto Cortes and Ireland, The only article imported that I know of is mineral water from Belfast, but condensed milk, homespuns, linen, tweed and serge light goods could no doubt find a market.

## CUBA.

It has not been possible to separate the imports from Ireland.

## HAYTI.

The only trade carried on at present with Ireland is a small importation of the finer classes of linens. These goods have diminished considerably of late years, chiefly due to the very impoverished state of the country, the high premium on gold and the low purchasing power of the public. Linen is used for the make-up of head-dress wear.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Biscuits still continue to be imported from England and Ireland, Miolo. American biscuits having no sale here.

Inquiries have been made in Ireland for butter, but for some reason it appears inconvenient for the shipper to export except at certain times of the year. Porter and mineral waters are imported from Ireland, also white drills.

Ireland has very little trade with this port, and absolutely none Cebu. direct. Linens, porter and provisions are imported to a small extent via Manila. Exports to that country are almost nil, comprising a small amount of hemp, shipped chiefly via Liverpool.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

I am informed that linen and cotton goods are received here from Rosario. Ireland, but as they are purchased through agents in England and shipped from English ports there are no statistics obtainable regarding quantity or value.

## BOLIVIA.

No line of goods, either staple commodities or otherwise, coming into Sucre this district can be traced, except by inference, to Irish origin.

All importers in this district have their agents in London, Manchester or Liverpool for the buying and shipping of British goods; these buy in the most suitable markets mostly and only in the exceptional cases of certain known lines from stipulated firms.

I find no special demand for any line of Irish manufacture, and can trace none of the imports in the following articles to Irish origin: -Agricultural machinery, bacon and hams, biscuits, butter, condensed milk, cured fish, hides and sheep-skins, homespuns, manures, poplins, whisky, wool and woollens.

Though a fair quantity of whiskey is consumed here it is of Scotch origin, apparently sometimes bottled in London.

Of goods said to be Irish we have in small quantities mineral waters, carpets, lace, linens (handkerchiefs and table linen) and stout, but the aggregate value of the whole is not above $£ 200$ a year.

I ought, however, to mention here a case of Irish commercial enter. prise, which I consider very commendable and worthy of imitation for the purpose of extending British trade in a country such as this, wher alvertising is thrown away. I have before me an assumed invoice fron a manufacturer of mineral waters in Belfast for a specified quantity of their goods, placed f.o.b. in Antofagasta (the nearest port), with the equivalent cost of the whole in Bolivian currency at an approximate rate of exchange. This goes a long way ahead of mere adver tising, as it facilitates the reckoning of cost to an intending buyer and does away with many items of uncertain quantity, such as agents commission, freight to Liverpool, transhipment, etc.

## BRAZIL.

Rio Graude.

Santa Catharina.

There is a cònsiderable demand for Irish linens, cotton drills, hand kerchiefs, etc., which are readily disposed of, notwithstanding the high prices due to the Customs duties. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of published returns, it is difficult to find out the particulars of the amounts and varieties of the Irish goods imported, but their excellent qualities render them more attractive than the native manufactures.

I am unable to state the quantities or exact qualities of Irish goods imported into this State, owing to the fact that they are treated by the custom-houses as goods imported from the United Kingdom. Fron private inquiries I find that some linen goods are imported from Bel. fast.

## PERU.

There is no direct trade between Peru and Ireland. Irish merchants and manufacturers should appoint agents in this country or send competent commercial travellers.
Cerrode Pasco There is no direct trade with Ireland.

## URUGUAY.

No separate statistics showing the quantity or value of articles insported from Ireland are available, but in Monte Video are received from that country handkerchiefs, linen for shirt-fronts, woollen cloths, linen napkins and linen threads. In response to inquiries made of the Vice-Consuls at Paysandu and Fray Bentos, the former, Mr, Chaplain, writes:-"In this district the only Irish exports that find a market, and to a very small extent, are linens and whiskey," whilst Mr. Meyer, British Vice-Consul at Fray Bentos, states:-"It may be said that there is no trade with Ireland in this Consular district, the only direct importers from the United Kingdom into the port of Fray Bentos being the Liebeg Company, and only a very small proportion of what they receive emanates from Ireland. As regards indirect retail trade, local dealers get their supplies from Monte Video, and amongst the articles enumerated, probably only thie following, of possible Irish origin, find a very restricted market here, viz., agricultural machinery, carpets, homespuns, linens, mineral waters, whiskey and woollens."

## ASIA.

CHINA.
There is no direct trade, either export or import, with Ireland. Hangchow.
There is no demand for agricultural machinery; the local farmer is not rich enough and is too conservative to make use of any agricultural implements other than the primitive kinds which his ancestors employed before him.

Bacon and hams, biscuits, butter, carpets, condensed milk, cured fish, mineral waters, porter, lace, homespuns, linen and whiskey would only find a market among the very small European community here.

Eggs it would seem impossible to import.
There is no market for manures, hides and sheep-skins.
Yarn and thread are produced on the spot at very much cheaper rates than those at which they could be imported from Ireland.

The import of woollen goods is extremely small, and there is little prospect of creating any large demand for them.

No separate returns are kept by the Customs in respect of Irish as distinguished from other British goods.

A question having been asked in the House of Commons last year Foochow. regarding the existence or non-existence of trade relations between Ireland and the country or district on which Consular Trade Reports were submitted, instructions were received by His Majesty's Consuls to state, if possible, in their reports for 1905 what trade was carried on between their districts and Ireland, and, in particular, whether the following Irish exports find a market, namely, agricultural machinery, bacon and hams, biscuits, butter, carpets, homespuns, lace, linen. mineral waters, spirits, etc. The only reply I can give to this is that no direct trade with Ireland exists, but that undoubtedly some of the articles enumerated, namely, mineral waters, porter (Guinness), whiskey, are in demand to a certain limited extent, but entirely for European consumption. Irish linen may be found in almost every foreign establishment, but, as a rule, it is imported by private individuals, and none of the articles mentioned are taken note of in the Customs tables.

It is impossible to ascertain from what part of the United Kingdom Chefor. of Great Britain and Ireland goods are imported.
With reference to instructions received to state in this report whether, Newebwang so far as can be ascertained, any trade is carried on between this Consular district and Ireland, particularly in certain articles mentioned, it is impossible, from the Customs statistics as compiled, to give any figures relating to such a trade. No doubt some of the articles mentioned, such as homespuns, linens, porter, whiskey and woollens, do come to this port in small quantities, but most of them would only be used by the foreign residents, who are few in number, about 100 all told, men, women and children, and a few missionaries in the interior. It is difficult to trace the origin of articles which come in small quantities from any country owing to the indirect nature of the trade, nearly all foreign goods coming through the

Shanghai or Hong-Kong markets. No distinction whatever is made in the returns of goods coming from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and only in the case of such important items as are de tailed in this report is it possible to give approximate figures of imports from the British Empire.

Wuchow. As far as I can ascertain there were no Irish goods amongst the im. ports.

## JAPAN.

The Customs returns make no distinction between goods coming from Great Britain and those coming from Ireland. They all appear undet the heading United Kingdom.

So far as can be ascertained, there is no trade carried on between this district and Ireland, nor would there seem to be any prospect of a large demand for Irish exports in the near future. The demand for imported bacon and hams, biscuits, butter, carpets, condensed milk. cured fish, homespuns, lace, linens, poplin, porter, whiskey, wool and woollens is infinitesimal, while hides and skins as well as manures are imported from China and Corea, and it would be impossible for the home markets to successfully compete. The same remark applies to eggs, the import of which has already been referred to. Reference has also been made to the import of machinery, of which spinning and mining requisites take the largest share. Agricultural machinery does not appear to have been imported to any large extent. The mineral waters consumed in this district come chiefly from Kobe and clistrict, the best waters being those manufactured by the two British companies there, the Hirano and Tansan Companies.

Tainan (South Imports entering from the United Kingdom are never recorded in the Formosa). Japanese Customs returns as being of English, Scotch, Irish or Welsh origin, but are classified under the general term of British goods without any distinction being made. This, of course, renders it impossible to ascertain, as has been officially instructed, whether there are any goods of Irish origin amongst the British imports entering this Consular district. There is no direct trade with Ireland and no goods of Irish origin are, as far as can be ascertained, imported into this Consular district. The demand for all kinds of foreign goods is declining annually owing to high tariffs and competition with Japanese goods, which enter duty free.

## Appendix II.

## TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1905.

TABLES SHOWING THE TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF AGRICULTURA
A．－Cereai

| Countries from which Exported． | QUANTITY． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat． | Oats． | Barley． | Malt． | Rye． | Wheat Flour． | Oatmeal． | Peas． | Beans， |
|  | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwis． |
| America（U．S．），．． | 6，634，700 | 2，501，300 | 2，555，500 | 二 | 62，710 | 5，685，418 | 373，988 | 43，016 | 4，560 |
| Argentina Austra－Hungary，$\quad .$. | 23，236，400 |  | 14,300 47,100 |  | － | 616,800 622,885 |  |  | －660， |
| Belgium，．．．． |  |  | 10，300 | － | 2，470 | 765，800 | － | 5，330 | 18，250 |
| Chile，$\quad . \quad$ ．． | 162，800 | 126，100 | 662，400 | － | 560 | 1，200 | 二 | 5，860 | 240 |
| Denmark，．．．． |  |  | 80,100 |  | 850 | －1，002 |  | 100 | － |
| Egypt， $\begin{aligned} & \text { France，} \\ & \text { F }\end{aligned}$ | 9,600 400 | 400 | 66,900 94,900 | 二 | 100 | 1， $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，700 } \\ \text { 1，}\end{array}$ |  | 10 2,210 |  |
| Germany，$\quad .$. | 300，000 | 1，365，500 | 94，900 373,000 | $\overline{4}, 870$ | 112，560 | 1，034，503 | 2，240 | 151，070 | 3， 72,040 |
| Holland，．．．． |  | 69，400 | 69，500 | 4，80 | 2，320 | 165，500 | 6，550 | 194，130 | 29，950 |
| Italy，．．．． | 400 | － | － | － | － | 52，100 | － | 670 | $6,420 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Norway，} \\ & \text { Portugal，}\end{aligned} \quad \because \quad . \quad . \quad$ | － | 二 | － | 二 | 二 | －900 | － 10 | 10 | 350 |
| Russia，$\quad .$. | 24，703，200 | 11，199，700 | 9，850，700 | 二 | 729，520 | III， 865 | － 10 | 550，060 | 33，030 |
| Spain， Sweden， Sla | － |  |  | － | － |  | － | 130 | $\mathrm{I}_{50}$ |
| Turkey（European and | 244， 800 | 32,500 433,400 | 3，454，600 | 二 | 二 | 600 r，000 | 二 | $\overline{5,880}$ | $276,270{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Asiatic）． |  |  | 3，454，600 |  |  |  |  | 5，880 | 27，27，0 |
| British Possessions． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia，．．．． | 10，064，700 | 12，000 | 1，600 | － | － | 1，019，500 | － | 20，660 |  |
| Canada，．． | 6，522，030 | 764，263 | 1，057，600 | － | 51，860 | 1，330，100 | 250，401 | 122，630 | 150 |
| India，${ }^{\text {New }}$ ealand， | $22,807,422$ 339,900 | 195，200 | 26,600 3,700 | 二 | 51， | 42,400 4,900 | － | 123,050 839,050 73,980 | $\xrightarrow{177,360 \%}$ |
| Other Foreign Countries， |  | 9，700 |  | 60 |  |  | － | 30 | 2，430 |
|  | 2，596，200 | 101，800 | 3，058，700 | 60 | 56，940 | 17，290 | － | 1，050 | 86，25c |
| Total， | 97，622，752 | 17，095，463 | 21，426，900 | 4，930 | 1，019，290 | 11，954，763 | 633，199 | 2，015，876 | r，225，050 |
| Exports from Ireland， 1905. | 19,208 | 1，184，673 | 59，420 | 81，656 | 70 | 123，665 | 195，459 | 519 | $13,85{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Countries from which Exported， |  | QUANTITY． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Maize | Buck | Grain |  |  |  | Moss |
|  |  | Maize． | Meal． | Wheat． | Offal． | Hay． | Straw． | Flax． | Litter． |
|  |  | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | tons． | tons． | tons， | tons． |
| America（U．S．）， Argentina， | ．．$\cdot$ | 18，310，200 | 383,128 | 7，560 | 128，085 | 28，088 | － | － | － |
|  | ．．．． | 18，954，600 | 38，28 | 4，580 | 45，031 | －596 | 757 | 二 |  |
| Austria－Hungary， | $\cdots$ ．$\because$ | 5，400 |  | 二 | 1，130 | － |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Belgium，} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Chile，} \\ \text { Center }\end{array} & \because \\ \text { Denmark，}\end{array}$ | ．．$\quad$. | $-^{100}$ | 66，950 | 二 |  | 102 925 | 1，202 | 16，936 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | 100 | 二 | － | 20，010 | 925 169 |  | 二 | － |
| Denmark，${ }_{\text {Egypt，}}$ ．． | ．． | 100 | － | － | － |  | －${ }^{6}$ |  | － |
| France， | ．． | － | － | 67，720 | 30，966 | 26，828 | 97，250 | 367 |  |
| Germany， | $\because$ | 二 | 二 |  | 5，440 |  | 24 | 557 | S212 |
| Italy， | $\cdots \quad .$. | 二 | － | 100 | 二 | 14，986 | 2，620 | 3，154 | $83,33^{2}$ |
| Norway，．． | $\cdots$ | － | － | － | － | 870 | 二 | 二 | － |
| Norway， Portugal， Russia， $\quad \ddot{ }$ | ．．．． | － | － | － | － | 870 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Spain，} \\ \text { Sweden，} & \because \\ \text { Ste }\end{array}$ | $\because \quad$. | 354，500 | － | 53，630 | 二 | － | － | 53，027 | ＝ |
|  | $\cdots$ | 二 | 二 | 二 | － |  | 二 | 二 | ＝ |
| Turkey（Buropean and Asjatic），．．． |  | 2，100 | － | － | － | $-^{-}$ | 二 | 167 |  |
| British Possessions． |  | － | － | － | 2，248，680 |  |  | I | － |
| Australia，．． |  | 3，370，800 | 8，970 | 7，220 | 二 | 2743,483 |  | 二 | － |
| Canada， $\begin{aligned} & \text { India，} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
| New Zealand， South Africa， | $\cdots \quad \cdots$ | 917，700 | 二 |  | 二 | － | － | － | － |
|  |  |  |  | 二 |  | － | － |  | 二 |
| Other Foreign Countries， |  | 222，710 | 140 | 40 | 650，468 | 800 | 395 | 14 |  |
| Total，．． |  | 42，101，210 | 459，188 | 140，860 | 3，129，8x0 | I16，913 | 102，254 | 74,794 | 89，75！ |
| Exports from Ireland，1905， |  | 411，673 | 4，459 | － | 232，689 | 5，127 |  | 2，128 | 10，8\％ |

PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1905.
Flax, de.


TABLES SHOWING THE TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL
B.-Animals aso


PRODTCE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1905.
Ahmal Products.

$\dagger$ From all British Possessions except Canada.
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit $\mathbf{L}$

TABLES SHOWING THE TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF AGRICULTER
C．－Dairy Prader


D．－

| Countries from which Exported． | QUANTITY． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apples． | Pears． | Plums． | Cherries． | Goose－ berries． | Straw－ berries． | Currants． | Nuts |
|  | 5，6318819 | cwts． | cwts． | cwts． | civts． | cwts． | owts． | cut |
|  | $\xrightarrow{1,631,819}$ | 106，426 ${ }_{6}$ |  | 二 | 二 |  |  |  |
| Austria－Hungary， $\begin{aligned} & \text { Belpium，} \\ & \text { Bre }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69 |
| Blatium， Chile， D | 46，775 | 65，049 | $\xrightarrow{19,355}$ | $\stackrel{13,093}{ }$ | $\underline{2,308}$ | $\square$ | ${ }_{6,134}$ | ${ }^{13} 34$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{29}$ | － | － | － |  | 15 |  |
|  | 107，745 | 180，36x |  | 138，557 | 1，369 | 27，012 |  | 3535］ |
| Germany， Holland， ar | 5,198 <br> 4.317 |  | T12，632 | ¢17，654 | 80 |  | 4,412 | 2， 2 it |
| Italy， $\begin{aligned} & \text { Itana } \\ & \text { Nor }\end{aligned}$ | 49,37 | 32,981 537 | 32，648 | $\underline{17,23 \mathrm{P}}$ | $\xrightarrow{13,382}$ | $\underline{2,386}$ | $\stackrel{28,999}{ }$ | 39，4 |
|  |  | $-504$ | $-^{30}$ | 二 | －．${ }^{4}$ | 二 | $-^{407}$ | － 8 |
|  |  | $-504$ | 二 | 二 | － | 二 | － | $\sim$ |
|  | $63,6 r_{4}$ 36 | $-^{124}$ | 二 | 二 | 二 | 二 |  | ${ }^{229} 505$ |
| Turkey＇（European and Asiatic），．． | 3 | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | －－ |  | 9，3 |
| British Possessions． <br> Australia， | 220，706 | 5，077 | － | 18 | － | － | － |  |
| Canada，．．．．．． | 1，247，766 | 7，510 |  | ${ }^{187}$ | － | － | － |  |
|  |  | ־ |  | 二 | 二 | 二 | － | 26，71］ |
| $\underset{\text { South Africa，．．}}{\text { Sther }}$ Countries，$\quad .$. |  | $54^{8}$ | 546 | 二 | － | － |  |  |
| Other Countries， | 20，779 | 3，939 | － |  | 16 | x |  | 124，53 |
| Total，．． | 3，494，660 | 477，919 | 480，2II | 186，682 | 17，159 | 29，399 | 82，286 | 62，985 |
| Exports from Ireland，1905，．． | 14，033 | － | － | － | 3，728 | － | 51 |  |

## PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1805.

## and Vegetables.

VALUE.


Fruif.

VALUE.


## TABLES SHOWING THE TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF AGRICULTURA!



PRODUCE IAIPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1905.
ind Timber.


Diagram shewing the monthiy fuctuations in the quantities of BUITER imported into the United Kingdom ( ) fron all countries, (2) from Denmark, and in the quantities exported from Ireland during the year 1905 .

| Ooo Cuta | JAN | FEB. | MAR. | APL | MAY. | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEP | OCI. | NOY. | DEC. | 390\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 460 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 469 |
| 480 |  |  |  | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4+0$ |
| 420 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $40 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3880 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 360 |  |  |  |  | A |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 360 |
| 340 |  |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 34a |
| 220 |  | $\nabla$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  | $320$ |
| 300 |  |  |  |  |  | V |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |
| 280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| 260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  | 200 |
| 280 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 4 | \% | 210 |
| 220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 220 |
| 200 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| 180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 190 |
| 160 |  |  |  |  | 今 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 |
| 140 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 140 |
| 120 |  | $7$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | - |  | $120$ |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| 80 |  |  |  |  |  | 7. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $180$ |
| 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60. |
| 40 |  |  |  |  | $17$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |
| 20 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | - 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $a$ |
|  | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APL. | MAY | dune | MuY | AUE. | SEP. | Oct. | Nov. | DEC. |  |

Butter imported into the United Kingilom from all Cotmitries
n. Exported from Iretand.

Diagram shewing the monthly fluctuations in the quantities of EGGS imported into the United Kingdom ( $\mathbf{I}$ ) from all countries: (2) from Russia, (3) from Denmark, and in the quantities exported from Ireland during the year 1905.

| Ooo | JAN | FEB | MAR | APL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT. | oct. | NOV. | DEE. | Cotinut |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2300 |
| 2200 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2200 |
| 2200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | zilon |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 |
| 1900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1909 |
| 1800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1e\%od |
| 1700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | N |  | 2700 |
| 1600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $/$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | 1600 |
| 1500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1500 |
| 1400 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1400 |
| 13000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $V$ |  |  |  |  |  | 13500 |
| $\underline{200}$ |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2200 |
| 1700 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1200 |
| 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 |
| 800 |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  | $1,1$ |  |  |  | 900 |
| 800 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | + |  |  |  |  |  | 800 |
| 700 |  |  |  |  |  | $1$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | oan |
| 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | soon |
| 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 400 |
| 300 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | 3000 |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * | 200 |
| 100. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | $\cdots$ | 100 |
| 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0. |
|  | JAN. | FEB. | MAR | APL | MAY | IUNE | Hir | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV. | DEC | d |

Eggs imported into the United Kingdom from all Conntries:

INDEX

## INDEX TO THE TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT IRISH PORTS.

**The numbers refer to the marginal numbers printed in the Tables and not to the pages.
The same Index numbers are used for the Tables for the year 1905 and the Comparative Tables for 1901 and 1905.

**The numbers refer to the marginal numbers printed in the Tables and not to the pages.
The same Index numbers are used for the Tables for the year 1905 and the Comparative Tables for 1904 aud 1905.

***The numbers refer to the marginal numbers printed in the Tables and not to the pages.
The same Index numbers are used for the Tables for the year 1905 and the Comparative Tables for 1904 and 1905.

** The numbers refer to the marginal numbers printed in the Tables and not to the pages.
The same Index numbers are used for the Tables for the year 1905 and the Comparative Tables for 1904 and 1905.

| - |  |  | Index Number, <br> $\operatorname{Im}_{\text {prots. }}$ $\underset{\text { ports. }}{\text { Ex- }}$ |  | -- |  |  | Index Number. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Im- } \\ \text { ports. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ex- } \\ \text { porte, } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 49 | - |  |  |  | Manganese | ... | $\ldots$ | 49 | - |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13. | Manures | ... | ... | 17 | Ior |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 17 44 |  | Marble | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 73 | 152 |
|  | ... | ... |  | - | Margarine | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 I | ${ }_{9} 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Matches | ... | .. | 47 | 128 |
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|  | ... | ... | , | 89 | Matting | ... | ... | 77 | 156 |
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| Jute ... |  | ... | 77 | 156 | ", Indian | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 34 | 117 |
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|  |  |  |  |  | " Unelassi |  |  | 34 | 117 |
| Kainit |  |  |  |  | Mcat, Coarse | $\ldots$ |  | 48 | 129 |
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|  |  |  |  |  | Metals | ... | ... | 49 | 130 |
| Lace | ... | $\ldots$ | - | 156 | Metal Ashes | ... | ... | 49 | $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Lambs | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | 89 | ," Yellow | $\ldots$ | ... | 49 | 130 |
| Lampblack | $\ldots$ | ... | 53 | 134 | Meters | $\ldots$ | ... | 49 | 130 |
| Lard | ... | $\ldots$ | 26 | 109 | Milk, Condens |  | $\ldots$ | 50 | 131 |
| Lead |  |  | 49 | 130 | ,i) not cond | ensed | ... | - | ${ }_{3} 1$ |
| " Nitrate | of | $\ldots$ | - | IOI | Millboards Mineral Water | 8 | $\ldots$ | 54 | 135 87 |
| ", Ore | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 53 | - | Mineral Water <br> $\#$ |  | ... | 53 | 87 |
| " Sulphate | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 101 | ", Whito | ... | $\ldots$ | 53 |  |
| Leather | ... | ... | 36 | II9 | Molasses | ... | $\ldots$ | 74 | - |
| Lemons | ... | ... | 30 | 113 | Moss | ... | $\ldots$ | 51 | 1.32 |
| Lentils | ... | ... | 34 | - | Motor Cars | ... | . | ${ }^{1}$ | - |
| Lime | ... | $\ldots$ | 45 | 126 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 13 |  |
| Limestone | ... | ... | 73 | 152 | Mules | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 89 |
| Linen Goods | $\ldots$ | ... | 77 | ${ }^{556}$ | Musical Instru | ments | ... | 42 | 12.4 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 77 | 156 | Mussels | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - | III |
| Linseed Cake <br> " Meal | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 34 | - | Mustard | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | - |
| ", Oil | $\ldots$ | ... | ${ }_{52}$ | - | Myralotans | $\ldots$ | ... | 2.4 | -- |
| Liquor, Iron | ... | $\ldots$ | 24 | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lithographic S | tones |  | 73 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lobsters | ... | ... | - | IIr | Nuils | $\ldots$ | ... | 49 | 130 |
| Logwood | ... | $\ldots$ | 24 | 107 | Naphtha | .. | $\ldots$ | 52 | - |
| Lorries | ... | $\ldots$ | 13 | - | Nots, Fishing | ... | $\ldots$ | 29 | 112 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Netting, Wire | ... | $\ldots$ | 41 | 130 |
| Macadam |  |  |  |  | Nowspapors | ... | ... | 54 | 13.5 |
| Machinory, Agricultural |  |  | $\overline{46}$ | 152 | Nitre Cake | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 101 |
|  |  | ... | 46 | - | Nuts, Fruit (u | $\cdots$ |  | 30 30 | - |
| ", Unclassi |  | $\ldots$ | 46 | 127 | " Iron | ... | ... | 49 | 130 |
| Mackerel |  | ... |  | III |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magnesia | ... |  | 8 | Ior |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mahogany | ... | ... | 84 | - | Onkum | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 156 |
| Mail Carts | ... | ... | 13 | 98 | Onrs | ... | ... | 67 | - |
| Maize | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 34 | 117 | Ontmoal | ... | ... | 34 | 117 |
| Malt | ... | $\cdots$ | 34 | 117 | Oats |  | ... | 3.4 | 117 |

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***The numbers refer to the marginal numbers printed in the Tables and not to the pages.
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[^0]:    * The main articles contributing to this total figure are-wines, foreign and colonial spirits, guns and riffes, butter, chemicals, dyes and tanning substances, glass and glassware, maize, hops, indian meal, rice, sago, etc, ; boots and shoes, india rubber goods, musical instruments, machinery and hardware, oils, paints, sponges, sugar, tea, raw cotton, haberdashery, unmanufactured tobacco.

[^1]:    * So far as agricultural produce is concerned the parcel post trade is mainly confined to the carriage of butter, eggs, and poultry. Through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General the Department bave been informed that approximately $3,360,000$ parcels are posted annually from Ireland to Great Britain, that it is estimated that about $1,120,000$ parcels are of butter, eggs, and poultry, and that the average weight of all inland parcels is 2 lbs .10 ozs. Assuming the exports of butter, eggs, and poultry by parcel post to have an average weight per parcel of 3 lbs ., the export by parcel post of butter, eggs, and poultry
    

[^2]:    "Inquiries made by the "Statist" indicate that remittances to Ireland through the Post Office, or the Banks, reach an amount estimated to exceed two millions sterling in the year 1906.

[^3]:    * In accordance with a reply of the Chief Secretary to Mr. Boland, m.p.

