

**CHANGES IN IRISH EXPORTS DURING TWELVE YEARS.**

BY PROFESSOR C. H. OLDHAM.

[Read Friday, April 26th, 1918.]

The Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has been publishing now for twelve years an annual estimate of the "Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports." I propose in this paper to examine the changes in the Exports of Ireland during the twelve years, 1904 to 1915 inclusive, as revealed in these annual "Reports." The changes in the Imports would, no doubt, show "consumption" changes during the same period of great interest. But I am only here dealing with the "production" changes revealed in the altered proportions of the exports that Ireland has been selling in external markets.

It is well-known that the Department had no compelling powers to secure adequate systematic returns of the trade at Irish ports; that the available shipping documents (the "manifest" of items forming the ship's cargo, drawn up with a view to the rate-book) give only "general descriptions" of goods, and no information of the "value," or quality, of the goods; that at several important harbours even copies of the "manifests" are not furnished, because a system is there in use of compounding with the shipping companies trading to those harbours by which the harbour dues were paid over on a basis of tonnage or otherwise; that the harbour authorities, in such records as they had, never made the distinction between goods carried merely from one Irish port to another and goods carried to external ports. So the Department's Reports have been achieved only because "by a voluntary arrangement" much information was obtained from important shippers and shipping companies; and this voluntary information was, in the early stages, often refused or imperfectly rendered. But when the practical value of the Department's Reports gradually gained recognition there was much more readiness to furnish voluntary information; so that the Statisticians were enabled to considerably amend and improve their figures of the trade at Irish ports. The result is that every annual Report has supplied us with amended figures for those previously published for preceding years: the figures are never final, so long as further information is forthcoming and the enthusiasm of the Statistician survives.

In Table I., this revision of the figures is illustrated by setting out the total value of Irish Exports as given in each annual Report. It appears that in 1911 the figures

TABLE I.—TOTAL VALUE OF IRISH EXPORTS.  
(as revised in successive annual Reports.)

Report for	Exports, 1904. £	Exports, 1905. £	Exports, 1906. £	Exports, 1907. £	(Table is continued below).
1904 ...	46,606,432	—	—	—	
1905 ...	49,212,181	51,331,260	—	—	
1906 ...	49,398,536	51,174,318	55,598,597	—	
1907 ...	51,037,545	52,569,548	57,233,698	60,521,245	
1908 ...	50,446,181	52,265,681	56,916,728	60,127,517	
1909 ...	50,244,958	51,572,708	56,616,749	59,815,188	
1910 ...	49,712,400	51,341,351	55,913,933	59,115,197	
1911 ...	49,784,760	51,392,547	56,005,303	59,159,532	
1912 ...	49,784,760	51,392,547	56,005,303	59,159,532	
1913 ...	49,784,760	51,392,547	56,005,303	59,159,532	
1914 ...	49,784,760	51,392,547	56,005,303	59,159,532	
1915 ...	49,784,760	51,392,547	56,005,303	59,159,532	
Report for	Exports, 1908. £	Exports, 1909. £	Exports, 1910. £	Exports, 1911. £	(Table is continued below).
1908 ...	58,369,300	—	—	—	
1909 ...	58,010,891	62,728,692	—	—	
1910 ...	57,273,289	60,946,186	65,844,255	—	
1911 ...	57,414,977	61,044,155	65,986,790	65,208,041	
1912 ...	57,414,977	61,046,365	65,995,405	65,226,811	
1913 ...	57,414,977	60,929,183	65,901,466	65,086,830	
1914 ...	57,414,977	60,929,183	65,895,960	65,071,018	
1915 ...	57,414,977	60,929,183	65,895,960	65,071,018	
Report for	Exports, 1912. £	Exports, 1913. £	Exports, 1914. £	Exports, 1915. £	
1912 ...	67,626,518	—	—	—	
1913 ...	67,181,978	73,886,411	—	—	
1914 ...	67,167,904	73,877,389	77,311,052	—	
1915 ...	67,167,904	73,877,389	77,311,052	84,463,408	

became "final" for the Exports of years 1904 to 1908 inclusive. One might well think that the Statistician got tired in 1911 of this revision work. But that is not so; for, if we look to the similar table for the value of Imports, we there find that the revision has never stopped. [N.B.—The Report for 1915, however, merely reproduced previous figures without revision: perhaps, the Office was short-handed during war-time—for some revision was to have been expected.] This continual revision of these statistics is highly creditable to the zeal of the Statisticians con-

cerned for this work; and it has greatly confirmed public confidence in the validity of these figures. But, of course, it complicates the task of an interpreter, such as myself in the present paper. Let us give the credit where the credit is due, and name the Statisticians who are principally to be praised for this conscientious and valuable service. Mr. W. G. S. Adams signed the Reports for the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909; Mr. Thomas Butler signed those for the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914; and Mr. John Hooper signed that for the year 1915.

Published figures require revision for various reasons. A record may be discovered of some items of export not previously accounted for. New information about the quality of goods may lead to new values being placed on the old quantities. Let me take the Tobacco Exports of Ireland as an example of this revision: it happens to be an important industry, which cannot be noticed elsewhere in this paper, and it shows other special reasons why figures already published needed revision. The Tobacco figures published for 1904 and 1905 were replaced by new figures in 1906. Likewise the figures previously issued for 1907 were changed in 1908. But when the 1910 Report came out it cancelled all these previous Tobacco figures, substituting much bigger "quantity" figures and very much smaller "value" figures: because as this 1910 Report (p. xxi.) tells us:—"Recent inquiry shows that the rates which had been assumed for reducing gross to net weights for both imports and exports were too high, and accordingly the *quantities* as at present estimated are larger than those previously published. A change has also been made in the estimated values of '*manufactured*' tobacco, as it was found that in previous Reports they were inadvertently estimated as inclusive instead of "exclusive of duty." These words mean (taking any one year, 1906, as example) that the *manufactured tobacco* exported from Ireland had been given as 5,810,447 lbs., which (at 4s. per lb.) had been valued at £1,162,089; but this was now stated at 6,173,601 lbs., which (at 1s. 3d. per lb.) was now valued at £385,850. After this we soon find that the other figures for *unmanufactured tobacco* exported also become suspect: regarding it, the Report for 1912 substituted wholly different "quantity" figures in place of those previously published for 1909, 1910 and 1911, on new information supplied by the Inland Revenue (Customs and Excise) Department. Finally, in the 1914 Report, these new "quantities" for so-called "unmanufactured" tobacco

were discovered to be mostly made up of inferior "Tobacco Stalks and Waste": and revised figures are then printed for all the years since 1910, showing separately the figures for "unmanufactured" Tobacco and the much-less-valuable "Tobacco Stalks and Waste." To sum up:—the Tobacco Export figures are one long jumble of confusion to the student of these Reports; and the true figures for 1904 onwards were not finally determined until 1914. As now ascertained, the Tobacco Exports from Ireland show a remarkable up-growth: see the following Table of "quantities" exported (Table II.):—

TABLE II.—TOBACCO EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

Year.	Manufactured.	Raw and Waste.	
	lbs.	lbs.	
1904 ...	4,839,397	589,532*	
1905 ...	5,605,281	1,386,312	
1906 ...	6,173,601	1,193,046	
1907 ...	6,152,943	1,136,593	
1908 ...	6,451,888	1,768,513	
1909 ...	7,292,891	1,875,530	
1910 ...	7,550,598	723,652	+ 1,183,851
1911 ...	7,744,710	902,069	+ 1,405,101
1912 ...	8,208,810	705,414	+ 1,215,827
1913 ...	8,098,378	772,488	+ 972,535
1914 ...	8,295,537	811,633	+ 1,436,493
1915 ...	8,922,810	1,278,990	+ 1,210,943
(Valued)	(£557,676)	(£34,639)	(£1,615)

\* At first, "Unmanufactured Tobacco" and "Tobacco Stalks and Waste" are united.

The Exports of Ireland are enumerated in the 1904 Report under 322 distinct items; in that of 1915 under 328. When analysing them I take the latest revised figures given in detail, and the 328 items are reduced into 14 groups—my plan being to group together all items which result from the one industry or employment. Take, for example, the Exports of the year 1913: their total value was then £73,886,410; but 281 miscellaneous small items only account for £12,639,927 out of that total, while 47 large items (grouped into thirteen main industries or employments) account for as much as £61,246,483. It is the fluctuations among these thirteen main employments that I wish to study. The separate items to be grouped together to get the total export for each employment were carefully studied, and must now be stated. (I give them here in the order of their importance as in 1915.)

I. *Linen* (4 items):—1. "Flax"; 2. "Linen Yarn"; 3. "Linen Goods"; 4. "Thread." [I omit "Waste (Flax, Tow, and Hemp)"].

II. *Cattle* (6 items):—1. "Fat Cattle"; 2. "Store Cattle"; 3. "Milch Cows"; 4. "Springers"; 5. "Other Cattle"; 6. "Calves."

III. *Poultry* (3 items):—1. "Eggs"; 2. "Poultry"; 3. "Feathers."

IV. *Butter* (5 items):—1. "Butter"; 2. "Margarine"; 3. "Cheese"; 4. "Cream"; 5. "Milk (not Condensed.)"

V. *Steam Vessels* (1 item):—Its value jumps when big ships happen to be launched, viz., £6,703,250 in 1914, £4,721,500 in 1915.

VI. *Bacon* (6 items):—1. "Pork"; 2. "Bacon"; 3. "Hams"; 4. "Tripe"; 5. "Meat, Preserved"; 6. "Sausages." [I omit "Fats."]

VII. *Brewing* (3 items):—1. "Ale and Beer"; 2. "Porter"; 3. "Yeast."

VIII. *Woollens* (9 items):—1. "Wool Yarn"; 2. "Blankets"; 3. "Carpets"; 4. "Roofing Felt"; 5. "Woollen Goods"; 6. "Hosiery"; 7. "Drapery and Haberdashery"; 8. "Hats"; 9. "Apparel, unclassified."

IX. *Cotton Goods* (1 item):—This probably represents the Shirt Industry.

X. *Sheep* (3 items):—1. "Sheep"; 2. "Lambs"; 3. "Wool."

XI. *Whiskey* (1 item):—Called "Home-made Spirits (Whiskey, &c.)."

XII. *Pigs* (2 items):—1. "Swine, Fat"; 2. "Swine Store."

XIII. *Horses* (3 items):—1. "Stallions"; 2. "Mares"; 3. "Geldings."

XIV. *Other Exports* (281 items):—This includes everything not enumerated in the above thirteen groups. There are but few large items—such as Tobacco, Biscuits and Confectionery, Potatoes, Oats, Hides and Skins, Machinery unclassified, Rope Cordage and Twine, etc.: by "large," meaning of values approaching half a million sterling, or thereabouts.

In an Appendix (below) I give the result of this *analysis* by "employments" of the Exports of Ireland for each of the twelve years 1904-1915. We there find how these different employments have fared during the period, and the results are remarkable. One would hardly expect in a short period like twelve years to find such *changes in the relative importance of Irish industries*, as are shown by the following comparison for three dates (Table III.):—

TABLE III.—CHANGES IN IRISH EXPORTING INDUSTRIES.

*(The figures are Estimated Values, sterling.)*

1904.		1913.		1915.	
	£		£		£
I.—Linen ...	9,026,890	I.—Linen ...	16,572,208	I.—Linen ...	17,762,884
II.—Cattle ...	8,985,336	II.—Cattle*	15,464,468	II.—Cattle ...	15,826,617
III.—Butter ...	3,271,827	III.—Bacon ...	4,430,061	III.—Poultry ...	6,223,905
IV.—Poultry ...	2,887,772	IV.—Poultry ...	4,048,088	IV.—Butter ...	6,164,636
V.—Whiskey ...	2,343,496	V.—Butter ...	3,954,611	V.—Bacon ...	5,686,009
VI.—Bacon ...	2,205,657	VI.—Steamers ...	3,148,000	VI.—Steamers†	4,721,500
VII.—Brewing ...	1,879,445	VII.—Cotton Goods ...	2,722,350	VII.—Brewing ...	2,817,640
VIII.—Sheep ...	1,747,677	VIII.—Brewing ...	2,554,044	VIII.—Woollens ...	2,551,859
IX.—Pigs ...	1,742,039	IX.—Whiskey ...	2,008,500	IX.—Cotton Goods ...	2,519,523
X.—Steamers ...	1,500,000	X.—Woollens ...	1,852,554	X.—Sheep ...	1,860,438
XI.—Cotton Goods ...	1,320,802	XI.—Sheep ...	1,784,142	XI.—Whiskey ...	1,859,977
XII.—Horses ...	1,291,165	XII.—Horses ...	1,703,260	XII.—Pigs ...	1,172,139
XIII.—Woollens ...	989,832	XIII.—Pigs ...	1,024,197	XIII.—Horses ...	1,121,520
Total, above ...	39,191,938		61,246,483		70,288,647
Other Exports ...	10,206,598		12,639,927		14,174,761
Total Exports ...	49,398,536		73,886,410		84,463,408

\* Cattle exports—reduced to £8,236,868 (by the Larkin Strike at Dublin) during 1912,—were abnormally large in 1913.

† Steamers, in 1914, had been up to £6,703,250.

In this Table, the ten-year period from 1904 to 1913 may be considered normal; but the rise in the figures from 1913 to 1915 is interesting too, as showing how the inflation of prices during the war has affected different exporting industries. The influence of the war in inflating the prices of Irish Cattle has been much discussed. But this Table III. shows that the war has in an even greater degree lifted the export values for Woollens, Steamers, Linen, Poultry, Butter and Bacon. In short, agricultural production—which here means Live Stock—has not benefited from the inflation of war-time quite so much as the production from Irish industries. This fact is certainly an unexpected result of this analysis.

However, it is the normal expansion of Irish Exports, which had been in progress for the ten completed years prior to the outbreak of the war, that seems to me the really significant fact which has to be analysed. It is the comparison of the year 1904 with the year 1913 that reveals the direction in which this expansion has taken place. The total value of Irish Exports rose from £49,398,536 to £73,886,410, which is very nearly 50 per cent. of increase (49·57 per cent.). Of the thirteen main exporting industries of Ireland, eight are capitalised manufactures (viz., Linen, Woollens, Cotton Goods, Steamers, Brewing, Whiskey, Bacon, and Butter), and five are Live Stock industries (viz., Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry). The eight Manufactures have increased the total value of their exports from £22,537,949 to £37,242,328: which is an increase in the ten years of 65·24 per cent. Meanwhile, the five Live Stock industries have lifted the total value of their exports from £16,653,989 to £24,024,155: which is a rise of 44·25 per cent. The following table embodies these facts (Table IV.):—

TABLE IV.—NORMAL GROWTH OF IRISH EXPORTS IN 10 YEARS.

—		1904.	1913.	Per Cent. increase.
		£	£	
(8) Manufactures ...	...	22,537,949	37,242,328	65·24
(5) Live Stock ...	...	16,653,989	24,024,155	44·25
Thirteen Groups ...	...	39,191,938	61,246,483	56·27
Miscellaneous ...	...	10,206,598	12,639,927	23·82
		49,398,536	73,886,410	49·57

Looking now at the individual groups separately, we can see among the Manufactures that only Whiskey has been dwindling; that Butter and Brewing have been growing;

that all the rest (Linen, Steamers, Woollens, Cotton Goods, and Bacon) have been simply bounding upwards. On the other hand we can see among the Live Stock that only Poultry can be said to be bounding upwards; that Sheep are stationary, and Horses and Pigs are even dwindling; that while the Cattle figure looks large in 1913, it must be recalled that the closing of the Dublin Harbour by the Larkin Strike of 1912 (when the Cattle export was reduced to £8,236,868) made the Cattle export abnormally big in 1913. It is certain, therefore, that in its export trade Ireland is predominantly an industrial rather than an agricultural country; and this surprising feature has become more accentuated by the changes of the last ten or twelve years. If statistics could ever be regarded as sensational, certainly that is the sensational result of this statistical investigation.

What we are here considering is the export trade of Ireland: it is not quite the same thing as the productive industry of the country. For example, the Crops of Ireland do not make much showing among its Exports. The largest items of Crop Exports have been:—

—	1904.	1913.	1915.
	£	£	£
Oats ... ..	558,346	485,688	918,893
Potatoes ... ..	394,967	472,826	765,776
Grass Seeds ... ..	349,073	251,151	312,880
Hay and Straw ... ..	98,327	68,517	36,658

Now, the Hay Crop is much the largest and most valuable crop in Ireland; it makes no showing in the Exports simply because it is not exported—it is fed to Live Stock. And Irish Crops generally make a poor showing among Exports because they are mostly consumed at home—they are exported in the form of Live Stock. It may appear to some minds, therefore, that Tillage Crops in Ireland are unimportant and that the Live Stock production is the main business of the Irish Farmer. At the present moment, when compulsory tillage of Irish farms is being enforced as a war-time necessity, it may be useful to point out that the popular notion, that of Live Stock being the principal source of wealth to the Irish farmer, is a popular delusion. Even when tillage was at its lowest in Ireland the new wealth produced by Crops was always greater than the new wealth produced by the Live Stock industry. Take the year 1908, for which the "Output" of Irish Agriculture was specially calculated for the Census of Production. This calculation showed, in round figures, that the Crops

of Ireland in that year produced value for 30 millions sterling; that 24 millions sterling was the value of those Crops which were fed to Live Stock on the farms—leaving 6 millions sterling for the “Output” as Crops merely. The same calculation showed that Live Stock produced in that year value for 41 millions sterling, of which nearly 1 million sterling was used on the farm, such as milk fed to calves, etc.—leaving 40 millions sterling for the “Output” as Live Stock merely. But 24 millions of Crops went to the producing of that Live Stock; in other words, the Live Stock business added another 16 millions sterling to this 24 millions sterling of Crops value. The figures for 1908, therefore, amount to this:—that Tillage raised 30 millions sterling of new value and the Live Stock business added another 16 millions of new value to that: even in that year of low tillage, the new wealth produced by Crops was close on double the new wealth produced by Live Stock. That was the showing of the Census of Production in 1908.

There is one item among the Exports of Ireland which I have not mentioned, and which has a curious interest of its own: it is Raw Cotton. Of course, it is a re-export. I give the figures in Table V.; let us ask ourselves what

TABLE V.—RAW COTTON, IMPORT AND EXPORT (IRELAND).

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Import (cwts.)	462,091	474,490	281,954	498,032	584,574	460,500
Export (cwts.)	412,040	467,993	258,466	461,556	556,140	452,180
(To Russia) ...	(381,602)	(447,703)	(254,620)	(461,062)	(538,005)	(426,971)
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Import (cwts.)	250,193	263,015	335,175	359,138	299,001	98,309
Export (cwts.)	251,120	261,295	315,301	397,475	267,998	101,825
(To Russia) ...	(229,485)	(242,488)	(315,301)	(397,475)	(216,051)	(34,771)

they mean? We have but one Irish mill in Belfast, with a few spindles spinning Cotton Yarn; and we may use some little Raw Cotton for Poplin, fine Paper, and Cordite. But the large regular re-shipments of Raw Cotton, directly shipped from Belfast to Northern Russia, are the standing explanation of the large imports of this fibre to Belfast, direct from the United States. It will be recollected that Belfast has to import from Northern Russia over twice this weight of Raw Flax. It is probable that by means of this Raw Cotton a return cargo is provided for the vessels that brought in the Flax; and this would have the effect

of diminishing the freight charges for the carriage of the Flax. (N.B.—Raw Cotton is much the most considerable of Irish Re-exports.)

Just one point of economic theory before I conclude. In this study of Irish Exports during twelve years I have used the device of comparing one Irish export with another Irish export; and, in particular, I have compared the growth of our Industrial exports with the much slower growth of our Live Stock exports. I have regarded them as rivals, one with the other running a race for pre-eminence. Neither the "Man in the street" nor the practical "Business Man," is disposed to regard one Irish export as being the real rival of another export. The real rivals of Irish exports are commonly supposed to be the foreign goods which these exported Irish goods have to compete against in the external markets to which they are carried. But, by the theory of the economists, this popular view is untrue; and, as a matter of fact, the Irish Exports are purchased before, not after, their exportation.

The right answers to economic questions are seldom the superficially obvious answers which the "Man in the street" reaches by the exercise of his common sense, and are often the very opposite of them. That is the reason why economic theory is unpopular and is resented. But even students of economic theory find it hard to realise that each Irish exporter is competing against all other Irish exporters for the custom of the foreigner. In the picturesque phrase used by Mrs. Sidney Webb:—"We see our country (*i.e.*, England) as a great bazaar in which all the dealers compete with one another for the custom of the foreigner as he strolls past the booths. In that bazaar the cotton-spinner and the coal-hewer compete with the farmer, and the farmer with the optician and watchmaker. Every English manufacturer and trader competes with all the other English manufacturers and traders, bazaar fashion; and the fact that they all mistake the foreigner for their competitor, and honestly condole with one another on the losses which they themselves have mutually inflicted on each other, has to be discounted by the statesman as he discounts so many other popular delusions." (Mrs. Sidney Webb, *The Case for the Factory Acts*, p. 32.)

Everybody sees that exports must be paid for, since in trade people do not make presents. Most students can see that in international trade exports must be paid for by imports, or by services rendered; because money is here only a commodity, like any other commodity, and not a medium of exchange. If Irish manufactured goods are

superior value at their prices the foreigner will buy, and they are exported. In payment an equivalent value of import must come in; which will not be the same identical manufactured article, but something different. Suppose then that it is a foreign agricultural product which comes into Ireland as payment: that foreign imported agricultural product knocks out in Ireland some Irish agricultural product that had previously supplied our home market. So the Irish agricultural product finds it harder to obtain a sale in Irish home markets. Can it find a sale abroad, and become an export too? It is all a question of price, and that a comparative price; namely, a comparison of the price of the Irish manufactured product with the price of the Irish agricultural product when both are offered for purchase by the foreigner. If the Irish manufacture should happen to be far better value at the money than the Irish agricultural product then the foreigner will find it worth his while to buy the Irish manufacture. And it would pay him to send back in exchange his foreign agricultural produce into Ireland notwithstanding that his own foreign agricultural stuff were relatively inferior to the Irish agricultural stuff it is displacing in Ireland—provided the Irish manufactured goods were splendid value to him to a degree that compensated him.

In this way *the Irish farmer may be hit* even in Irish markets by imported agricultural stuff relatively inferior to his own *simply because Irish manufacturers are able to export goods* which are still better value for their money than the Irish farmer's stuff. In this way the Irish manufacturer and the Irish farmer may be rivals in trade, and (when they are competing for exportation) must be rivals in export trade. Consequently the comparisons made in the present paper between the relative progress of different items of Irish Exports during a period of twelve years is something more than the device of a statistician to give interest to figures that otherwise might lack interest; it is, to the mind of an economist, a study of the relative economic efficiency of different branches of production in Ireland when brought to the supreme impartial test of their respective powers to attract foreign buyers, and thereby to enlarge their share of the export trade of Ireland. And the whole result of this investigation has been to show that Irish manufactured products are more efficiently produced than Irish agricultural products, and are making greater headway in consequence. But, indeed, both branches of Irish Exports have made remarkable progress in the period under review.

## APPENDIX.

TABLE VI.—ANALYSIS OF IRISH EXPORTS FOR EACH YEAR, 1904 TO 1915, INCLUSIVE.

Exporting Industry.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Linen ... ..	9,026,890	9,304,315	11,037,604	12,049,520	10,167,234	13,796,903
II.—Cattle ... ..	8,985,336	8,928,253	9,146,915	10,419,430	10,935,197	10,751,550
III.—Bacon ... ..	2,205,657	2,276,394	2,421,367	3,129,237	3,249,170	3,588,235
IV.—Poultry ... ..	2,887,772	3,266,522	3,511,915	3,672,750	3,560,449	3,753,465
V.—Butter ... ..	3,271,827	3,441,716	3,688,343	4,117,420	4,185,180	3,836,476
VI.—Steamers ... ..	1,500,000	2,500,000	2,900,000	2,400,000	2,900,000	2,175,000
VII.—Cotton Goods . .	1,320,802	1,268,085	1,437,174	1,628,828	1,468,947	1,653,702
VIII.—Brewing ... ..	1,879,445	1,942,025	2,126,400	1,887,047	1,931,239	1,938,977
IX.—Whiskey ... ..	2,343,496	2,179,407	2,139,587	2,315,309	2,299,964	1,739,979
X.—Woolens ... ..	989,832	1,012,823	1,051,201	1,202,320	1,247,285	1,347,768
XI.—Sheep ... ..	1,747,677	1,807,041	1,866,146	1,879,223	1,723,223	2,104,339
XII.—Horses ... ..	1,291,165	1,427,975	1,578,005	1,541,815	1,347,225	1,369,395
XIII.—Pigs ... ..	1,742,039	1,272,091	1,478,105	1,636,681	1,332,258	1,451,605
Total (above) ... ..	39,191,938	40,626,647	46,382,762	47,879,580	46,347,371	49,507,392
Other Exports ... ..	10,206,598	10,547,671	9,215,835	11,279,952	11,067,606	11,536,763
Total Exports ... ..	49,398,536	51,174,318	55,598,597	59,159,532	57,414,977	61,044,155

## APPENDIX—continued.

TABLE VI.—ANALYSIS OF IRISH EXPORTS FOR EACH YEAR, 1904 TO 1915, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Exporting Industry.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Linen ... ..	15,577,311	14,952,140	16,413,532	16,572,208	16,546,932	17,762,884
II.—Cattle ... ..	11,454,285	9,566,393	8,236,868	15,464,468	14,345,161	15,826,617
III.—Bacon ... ..	3,863,176	3,654,065	4,510,367	4,430,061	4,372,096	5,686,009
IV.—Poultry ... ..	3,703,628	3,826,074	4,007,693	4,048,088	4,487,326	6,223,905
V.—Butter ... ..	3,820,501	3,929,540	4,395,783	3,954,611	4,924,024	6,164,636
VI.—Steamers ... ..	3,500,000	4,450,000	3,361,500	3,148,000	6,703,250	4,721,500
VII.—Cotton Goods ... ..	2,086,437	2,434,455	2,664,984	2,722,350	2,275,174	2,519,523
VIII.—Brewing ... ..	2,129,193	2,200,592	2,379,855	2,554,044	2,756,363	2,817,640
IX.—Whiskey ... ..	2,045,300	2,050,199	1,960,136	2,008,500	1,930,377	1,859,977
X.—Woollens ... ..	1,700,374	1,679,411	1,837,375	1,852,554	1,947,709	2,551,859
XI.—Sheep ... ..	1,893,403	1,659,781	1,877,674	1,784,142	1,915,711	1,860,438
XII.—Horses ... ..	1,492,015	1,473,690	1,627,040	1,703,260	1,431,045	1,121,520
XIII.—Pigs ... ..	1,332,312	1,331,928	1,302,053	1,024,197	736,688	1,172,139
Total (above) ... ..	54,597,935	53,208,268	54,624,860	61,246,483	64,371,856	70,288,647
Other Exports ... ..	11,388,855	11,999,773	12,557,118	12,639,927	12,939,196	14,174,761
Total Exports ... ..	65,986,790	65,208,041	67,181,978	73,886,410	77,311,052	84,463,408