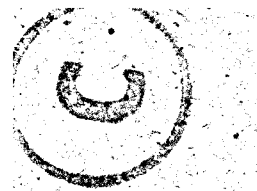


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Report on the Maritime
Trade and customs
Administration of Burma
1913-14
by
J. A. Stevans



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REPORT

ON THE

MARITIME TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
OF BURMA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1913-14

BY

J. A. STEVENS,
CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BURMA.



RANGOON

THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA

1914

75142

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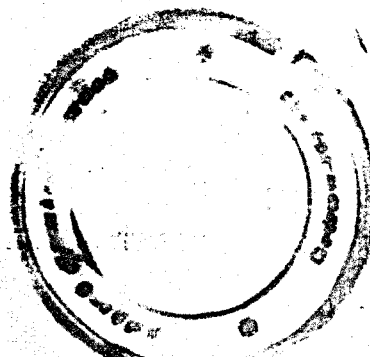
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PAGE

REPORT

ON THE

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

April 1st 1913 to March 31st 1914.

INTRODUCTION

1. General Summary.—The following statement shows the value of the aggregate sea-borne trade of the whole province of Burma with foreign ports, with Indian ports and between Provincial Ports :—

		Average for the five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14, as compared with 1912-13.	
							More.	Less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Trade with Foreign Ports.								
IMPORTS, PRIVATE—Merchandise	...	10,54,22,166	10,75,28,113	11,08,29,885	13,87,10,822	16,00,18,192	2,13,02,870	...
EXPORTS, PRIVATE	{ Foreign merchandise	5,53,553	6,80,471	6,04,483	8,26,875	9,77,881	1,51,006	...
	{ Indian merchandise	15,44,87,922	20,77,44,416	25,34,25,186	28,64,63,079	28,81,00,071	...	4,83,68,008
Total, Exports	...	15,50,41,475	20,84,04,887	26,40,39,619	28,72,94,954	23,00,77,932	...	4,82,17,062
Total Trade, Private Merchandise	...	26,04,63,641	31,59,33,000	37,09,69,504	42,60,05,276	39,90,91,114	...	2,69,14,162
GOVERNMENT STORES.	{ Imports	10,51,914	4,78,778	9,87,954	11,23,156	15,52,544	4,29,688	...
	{ Exports	10,087	1,192	5,670	15,235	10,751	...	4,484
TREASURE*	{ Imports	13,28,161	17,85,411	55,78,890	65,98,362	78,08,204	12,04,842	...
	{ Exports	2,83,831	2,87,897	2,79,930	32,475	87,14,785	86,81,310	...
Total Trade with Foreign Ports	...	26,31,13,174	31,81,86,643	37,77,11,993	43,87,73,504	41,21,73,728	...	2,16,02,776
II.—Trade with Indian Ports (outside Burma).								
IMPORTS, PRIVATE	{ Indian merchandise	6,73,07,599	7,36,07,985	7,52,20,838	9,05,18,027	8,77,14,851	...	28,03,176
	{ Foreign merchandise	52,39,295	63,61,362	51,55,130	63,80,256	63,50,415	2,50,159	...
Total, Imports	...	7,25,59,894	7,99,69,347	8,04,15,968	9,68,98,283	9,40,65,266	...	25,53,017
EXPORTS, PRIVATE	{ Indian merchandise	13,10,47,712	11,58,75,366	8,21,14,393	9,61,21,200	14,81,42,453	5,20,15,223	...
	{ Foreign merchandise	17,37,434	19,23,181	19,21,226	17,77,414	18,91,637	1,13,683	...
Total, Exports	...	13,17,55,146	11,78,08,547	8,40,35,619	9,79,08,614	15,00,40,560	5,21,31,906	...
Total Trade, Private Merchandise	...	20,43,15,040	19,67,77,894	16,44,51,587	19,48,06,897	24,40,55,816	4,96,78,899	...
GOVERNMENT STORES.	{ Imports	26,42,523	27,59,134	27,90,023	40,18,297	27,06,622	...	13,12,075
	{ Exports	5,45,530	6,10,266	7,71,991	7,31,712	6,63,661	...	65,751
TREASURE*	{ Imports	3,51,20,334	6,33,716	4,04,92,561	4,96,05,500	8,63,49,000	...	1,97,65,500
	{ Exports	89,65,106	9,44,207	68,01,057	1,90,40,777	1,90,80,091	9,89,814	...
Total Trade with Indian Ports	...	25,15,19,213	20,76,24,276	21,47,38,633	26,78,93,713	30,42,78,599	3,63,84,877	...
III.—Trade between Provincial Ports.								
PRIVATE	{ Indian merchandise	1,57,59,787	1,72,82,794	2,28,20,056	2,39,29,757	2,75,46,455	36,16,701	...
	{ Foreign merchandise	1,68,01,873	1,62,14,293	1,75,21,625	2,04,08,879	2,44,51,409	43,42,730	...
Total Trade, Private Merchandise	...	3,15,61,660	3,34,97,087	4,03,42,481	4,40,38,136	5,19,97,567	79,59,431	...
Government Stores	...	8,38,923	9,62,619	8,03,834	8,98,008	9,86,400	88,307	...
Treasure*	...	1,23,34,121	1,63,93,291	1,05,18,426	1,28,62,404	46,76,618	...	79,86,946
Total Trade between Provincial Ports	...	4,49,84,006	5,13,53,027	5,11,64,801	5,75,98,539	5,76,50,485	60,792	...
GRAND TOTAL, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	...	49,63,70,341	54,62,08,051	57,56,53,492	66,45,50,339	69,51,74,527	3,06,23,168	...
AGGREGATE, INCLUDING TREASURE AND GOVERNMENT STORES.	...	53,97,45,123	57,74,63,871	64,39,14,838	73,92,67,910	77,41,10,893	1,18,42,593	...

† The actual value of goods carried between Provincial ports is about half that shown here since these figures cover both export and import of the same goods.

The aggregate value of the total trade of the Province was returned at Rs. 77,41.11 lakhs. This figure represents an increase of Rs. 1,48.43 lakhs or about 2 per cent. on the record figures of 1912-13. The combined value of imports and exports of private merchandise (exclusive of all treasure and Government stores) advanced by 4.6 per cent. to Rs. 69,56.75 lakhs. Excluding the interportal trade the combined value of the total trade in private merchandise advanced by Rs. 2,26.65 lakhs to Rs. 64,31.77 lakhs. The foreign imports by themselves advanced by Rs. 2,13.03 lakhs. This advance was fairly general and the variations of the different importations as compared with those of the previous year are commented upon under their respective heads. However, satisfactory the figures may appear from a statistical point of view, they do not unfortunately, owing to the actual circumstances of trade generally at the end of the official year, inspire any great feeling of confidence : and it must be confessed that the prospects of the import trade for 1914-15 are distinctly unpromising. At the end of the last official year there was a general feeling of optimism throughout this trade in Burma—apparently the offspring of over-confidence—which resulted in such extensive importations of certain goods

as completely to overtake consumption; serious overstocking and in some instances actual financial disaster have been the consequence: unfortunately this is particularly the case with *cotton manufactures* which represent 31 per cent. of the total importations from foreign countries.

A comparison of the percentage of importations into Burma of what may be considered to be luxuries to the total of similar importations into British India would make it apparent that the expression "lordly" as applied to the Burman is not altogether unhappy. For instance, whereas the proportion of the population of Burma to the combined population of India and Burma is but 3·8 per cent. (according to the census of 1911), Burma's share in the total imports of the following luxuries into British India was—*salted fish* 85 per cent., *milk condensed and preserved* 63 per cent., *biscuits and cakes* 42 per cent., *canned and bottled provisions* 42 per cent., *enamelled ironware* 40 per cent., *domestic hardware* 39 per cent., *cigarettes* 39 per cent., *silk piece-goods* 34 per cent., *boots and shoes* 30 per cent., *farinaceous foods* 25 per cent., and *liquors* 25 per cent. The figures of some of the items (e.g. *domestic hardware* and *enamelled ironware*) are however as much due to the comparative freedom of the Burman from Oriental conservatism as to his higher standard of living.

The advance in foreign imports far outweighed the decline in imports from India: the net advance being Rs. 1,87·5 lakhs. Apart from *grain and pulse* from India, which returned to approximately a normal figure after last year's speculative venture and which is responsible for over a crore of the decrease, the imports from India showed a substantial advance, the items chiefly contributing to this being *jute manufactures*, *provisions*, and *tobacco*. There was a large decline in foreign exports of country produce due to the accident of the diversion of a large quantity of *rice* from foreign to Indian ports; but apart from rice, the value of these exports for the whole province advanced to Rs. 6,04·6 lakhs from Rs. 5,79·7 lakhs. Exports of country produce to India (excluding rice again) showed a small decrease from Rs. 6,83·0 lakhs to Rs. 6,75·8 lakhs: but if *cotton*, which declined by Rs. 16·5 lakhs, were excepted, the exports to India would show a substantial increase.

2. Balance of Trade: Movements of Treasure.—The balance of trade in the combined external trade of Burma as represented by the excess in the value of exports over imports amounted to 11 crores as against 15 in the previous year. The imports of treasure, however, exceeded the exports by roughly speaking two crores, and this amount should be subtracted from the 11 crores—the excess in the value of exports over imports,—in order to obtain a more accurate appreciation of the real balance. There was thus a net balance of 9 crores as against 11 in the previous year. There were large imports of *gold*, the value of which was Rs. 2,00·78 lakhs as against Rs. 66·16 lakhs in the previous year: the major portion was imported by Government from India: a fact which tends to show that the efforts to popularize gold as a medium of currency are meeting with some success. Rs. 36·6 lakhs of this amount were however re-exported from the country, advantage being taken by one of the banks of a favourable rate of exchange to make an adjustment of their inter-agency accounts. The net value of the gold imported is therefore Rs. 1,64·18 lakhs. This large importation of gold was represented to a large extent by *sovereigns*—the total value of which represented Rs. 1,73·91 lakhs and the net value, after deducting the number of sovereigns exported, was Rs. 1,37·99 lakhs. The imports of *silver* showed a decrease and the exports an increase. The following table gives the imports and exports of *gold* and *silver*, whether consigned privately or by Government in the periods shown:—

TREASURE.		Average for the five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
I.—From or to Foreign Ports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—Imports, Private	...	18,11,524	17,83,725	55,40,771	65,97,562	78,02,827
Silver—Imports, Private	...	13,577	1,686	3,169	860	377
Gold—Exports, Private	...	1,97,098	61,000	1,35,632	3,610	36,00,285
Silver—Exports, Private	...	91,733	2,36,537	1,44,350	29,878	54,500
Gold and Silver (Government)—nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—From or to Indian Ports (outside Burma).						
GOLD—IMPORTS {Private	...	21,755	88,800	1,13,541	37,500	2,75,062
{Government	...	67,20,009	39,00,000	2,13,00,000	NIL.	1,30,00,000
Total	...	67,41,755	39,88,800	2,14,13,541	37,500	1,32,75,062
SILVER—IMPORTS {Private	...	69,33,579	21,44,825	13,04,020	16,53,000	65,33,200
{Government	...	2,14,45,000	10,00,000	1,76,35,000	4,73,15,000	2,48,40,000
Total	...	2,83,78,579	31,44,825	1,89,39,020	4,89,68,000	3,13,73,200
GOLD—EXPORTS {Private	...	...	33,750	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
{Government	...	...	7,515	7,500	15,000	7,500
Total	...	...	41,265	7,500	15,000	7,500
SILVER—EXPORTS {Private	...	1,01,000	1,05,865	38,616	7,63,500	4,93,000
{Government	...	8,53,006	7,97,186	62,51,911	1,82,61,777	1,94,70,891
Total	...	8,64,006	8,03,051	62,90,527	1,90,25,277	1,99,63,891
III.—Between Provincial Ports.						
GOLD {Private	...	26,500	500	1,039	6,000	NIL.
{Government	...	4,56,235	8,58,450	6,02,800	21,00,900	17,10,000
Total	...	4,82,735	8,58,950	6,03,839	21,06,900	17,10,000
SILVER {Private	...	55,19,691	17,85,231	7,91,463	23,51,569	1,95,050
{Government	...	66,01,655	1,42,54,120	89,83,066	77,04,004	27,29,483
Total	...	1,21,21,346	1,60,39,351	97,74,529	1,00,56,573	29,24,533

NOTE.—Imports of silver overland from Western China reported Rs. 32·06 lakhs against Rs. 60·73 lakhs in 1912-13.

3. Division of Trade between the Ports.—The following table shows in what percentages the total trade in *private merchandise* was shared between the different ports in the Province.

	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Foreign and Coasting Trade.	
	1913-14.		1913-14.		1912-13.	1913-14.
			Indian.	Provincial.		
	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Moulmein	0·0	7·67	5·61	17	5·71	5·08
Bassein	...	2·38	9·00	8·35	4·97	5·15
Akyab	...	71	...	11·18	1·12	1·24
Tavoy	...	43	01	10·68	02	1·05
Mergui	...	...	05	1·23	10	11
Kyaukpadaung	...	09	...	10	09	08
Victoria Point	...	...	02	70	05	06
Sandaway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Subordinate ports	17·53	16·59	51·61	19·58	19·63	19·63
Rangoon	82·72	83·41	48·39	80·42	80·37	80·37
GRAND TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

RANGOON'S share of the foreign trade was 82·72 per cent. against 81·95 per cent. in the previous year; her shares of the Indian and Provincial were 83·41 per cent. against 85·28 per cent., and 45·39 per cent. against 44·13 per cent. respectively. The salient feature of the year so far as the Port was concerned was the completion of the River Training Works, which were formally inaugurated in February last. What is commonly known as the Hastings Shoal continued to give trouble, no less than 196 vessels having to go below it to complete their loading. The question is, however, occupying the serious attention of the Port authorities and extensive surveys are being made with the object of formulating a scheme to remedy the evil.

MOULMEIN.—The revenue collections at this port showed a substantial increase of Rs. 2·64 lakhs and aggregated Rs. 11·30 lakhs, or about Rs. 39 lakh short of those in 1902-03 which were the best on record.

Both at AKYAB and BASSEIN there is very little import work, the major portion of the goods going to these ports being cleared at Rangoon, or in the case of Akyab, Calcutta. At Bassein most of the sea-going vessels arrive with a part cargo for Europe loaded at Rangoon or Moulmein or in water ballast.

TAVOY, MERGUI AND VICTORIA POINT.—There has been a general improvement in the trade of these ports, thanks to the development of the neighbouring country and the improvements recently made by the British India Steam Navigation Company in communications by water. The Tenasserim ports and the small places on the Tenasserim littoral have been linked together by the introduction of a small launch service with its headquarters at Mergui, and a more up-to-date and powerful type of ferry launch has been recently substituted for that which did duty in former years between the anchorage and the town of Tavoy. At Tavoy the negotiations for the removal of the Port Office and Custom House to Kyetsabin—some two miles from their present site—are well in hand, and some very necessary improvements are being made at Mergui to the accommodation for landing and shipping goods. A number of the inhabitants have deserted Victoria Point for Renoung and other mining places in Siam where high wages are obtainable.

4. Total Revenue.—The following statement shows the *gross* and *net Customs duty*, inclusive of the duty on *imported salt*, realized in the Province of Burma in the periods shown:—

	Average for the five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13.	
						More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	55,13,013	66,45,647	69,92,003	81,63,604	91,23,576	9,67,272	...
Import duty on salt	15,17,507	17,53,918	18,21,573	16,79,205	17,72,750	93,545	...
Export duty	73,62,290	99,43,057	96,06,185	1,03,21,336	91,19,101	...	14,02,235
Total, Gross duty	1,43,97,110	1,82,42,622	1,86,80,000	2,06,63,145	2,06,21,727	...	3,41,418
Refunds and Drawbacks—							
Imports	70,606	74,461	63,492	83,615	1,02,114	8,499	...
Exports	1,16,959	1,83,611	2,06,278	1,61,250	1,52,718	...	11,537
Total	1,87,165	2,58,102	2,74,770	2,57,865	2,54,832	...	3,028
Total, Net duty	1,42,09,945	1,79,84,520	1,84,05,230	2,04,05,280	2,03,66,895	...	3,38,380

The total *gross duty* showed a decline of 1·6 per cent. from that collected during the previous year. This is attributable to the falling off by 13 per cent. of the receipts on account of *export duty*. Collections under this head are dependent entirely on whether Burma rice goes to a foreign or to an Indian market. In this year a larger proportion went to the latter, and no duty was consequently charged on it. Otherwise from a revenue point of view the year was eminently satisfactory: the collection of *import duty*, excluding that on salt, established a record and was 11·8 per cent. better than the high figures of the previous year: the duty on

INTRODUCTION.

salt also advanced by 5.6 per cent. *Liquors* contributed Rs. 26.29 lakhs, showing an advance of Rs. 2.63 lakhs. The duty on *cotton goods* advanced by Rs. 2.88 lakhs to Rs. 16.06 lakhs of which Rs. 13.47 lakhs were derived from *cotton piece-goods* alone. An increase was noticed in the duty derived from *tobacco* (Rs. 8.28 lakhs), *silk goods* (Rs. 4.09 lakhs), *sugar* (Rs. 3.62 lakhs) and under the heading "all other articles" (Rs. 31.64 lakhs). There was a slight fall in the receipt of duty on *petroleum* (Rs. 1.32 lakhs).

The total *gross revenue* collected at *Rangoon* was Rs. 1,70.90 lakhs as against Rs. 1,71.92 lakhs: an additional sum of Rs. 22.49 lakhs was realised at *Rangoon* on account of export duty on rice shipped at the out-ports. The *gross revenue* collections at the *subordinate ports* amounted to Rs. 32.31 lakhs as against Rs. 34.81 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 29.63 lakhs represented export duty on rice, of which Rs. 7.14 lakhs were collected at the out-ports and the balance at *Rangoon*. The revenue collections at the various out-ports were as follows:—*Bassein* Rs. 15.17 lakhs, *Moulmein* Rs. 11.30 lakhs, *Akyab* Rs. 4.82 lakhs, *Tavoy* Rs. .68 lakh, *Mergui* Rs. .27 lakh, and *Victoria Point* Rs. .07 lakh.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.—The following table shows the Customs receipts and disbursements of the year under review as compared with the previous year:—

Receipts (Budget heads III and VII).	1912-13.	1913-14.	Disbursements (Budget heads I and IX).	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Import duty on Salt	7.415	15.580	Salaries, etc.	90.198	90.617
Import duty (excluding duty on Salt)	1,92.406	2,52.711	Refunds	37.773	65,083
Export duty	82,81,047	29,02,163			
Miscellaneous collections	9,269	6,809			
Total Receipts	31,90,187	32,38,263			
Total Disbursements	1,27,971	1,53,705			
Net Revenue	33,62,165	32,84,558	Total Disbursements	1,27,971	1,53,705

The *net revenue* realised at the subordinate ports of the Province declined by Rs. 2.78 lakhs or 8.3 per cent. *Akyab's* contribution towards salt duty was Rs. .15 lakh as against Rs. .07 lakh. *Moulmein's* share of the *import duty (excluding salt)* rose to Rs. 1.23 lakhs and *Akyab's* to Rs. .93 lakh. Of the *export duty* *Bassein's* share was Rs. 15.17 lakhs as against Rs. 17.93 lakhs, *Moulmein's* Rs. 10.07 lakhs as against Rs. 7.93 lakhs and *Akyab's* Rs. 3.74 lakhs as against Rs. 6.45 lakhs.

5. Price levels.—The following table shows the variations in the *average prices* of certain representative articles in the *foreign trade of Rangoon*, the mean of the average prices of the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the basis for comparison and entered as 100:—

	1898-01.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
IMPORTS.					
Iron and steel	100	109.0	112.0	111.5	114.2
Fish, dry, salted	100	115.4	122.2	127.4	131.2
Salt	100	85.8	97.9	97.9	91.6
Soap	100	146.0	120.6	122.4	124.2
Sugar, refined	100	37.4	97.9	85.2	79.8
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	157.0	157.6	151.0	158.0
" Piece-goods—grey	100	183.9	183.3	190.5	193.5
" " white	100	153.8	153.9	150.1	150.7
" " coloured, etc.	100	148.2	148.5	143.9	153.8
Silk—piece-goods (pure)	100	91.1	91.2	98.6	103.2
Woolen piece-goods	100	150.5	151.4	126.1	152.3
Average Index number	100	121.6	123.8	128.2	133.2
EXPORTS.					
Rice not in the husk	100	120.8	143.6	180.3	198.9
Rice bran	100	151.7	171.0	188.2	128.6
Wood, teak	100	139.7	122.7	132.6	123.3
Hides, raw	100	141.6	138.1	154.0	162.4
Cotton, raw	100	177.3	165.3	166.8	155.6
Cutch and gambier	100	92.9	81.1	78.9	81.2
Rubber, raw	100	177.9	165.6	170.9	112.9
Lead	100	127.9	167.6	152.1	152.9
Paraffin wax	100	108.3	107.2	107.8	106.5
Candles	100	84.7	84.7	81.4	81.4
Average Index number	100	122.7	142.0	147.5	127.5

IMPORTS.

6. The following table shows the comparative importance of all articles imported from foreign countries into *Rangoon*:—

Articles.	Average value for the five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Cotton manufactures including twist, etc.	2,79.91	2,97.95	3,55.68	4,28.35	4,90.12	31.23
Metals	1,14.24	1,14.33	1,01.86	1,08.40	1,47.24	9.39
Provisions	41.68	52.11	58.55	77.43	89.52	5.71
Silk	66.13	11.00	77.30	1,01.85	80.32	5.60
Wool, manufactures of	42.63	26.29	36.76	38.59	67.11	4.31
Sugar	42.00	46.19	46.92	62.15	56.63	3.64
Hardware, etc.	31.88	23.98	38.16	45.09	53.05	3.31
Liquors	37.19	83.38	51.82	44.24	49.59	3.16
Machinery and millwork	44.67	47.65	43.89	31.31	46.30	2.96
Articles (not specified) imported by post (a)	9.16	6.32	7.16	9.81	44.63	2.85
Fish	17.16	19.95	21.43	21.93	24.89	1.57
Haberdashery, etc., (b)	18.20	15.31	17.91	22.57	22.61	1.44
Railway plant and rolling-stock	22.50	23.05	22.20	29.80	21.20	1.33

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Average value for the five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Boots and shoes	9.83	12.27	13.69	15.19	19.21	1.23
Earthenware	8.65	10.38	11.91	13.32	18.68	1.19
Paper and pasteboard	9.28	12.10	11.71	16.19	11.71	1.08
Apparel	8.99	12.33	12.29	13.47	16.90	1.03
Building, etc., materials, etc.	10.34	9.70	8.17	10.84	16.33	1.04
Tobacco	16.01	6.76	13.68	14.31	16.32	.94
Soap	7.93	11.45	12.87	17.15	16.01	1.03
Salt	9.81	10.33	15.00	14.61	14.19	.90
Ships, parts of	15.24	4.00	2.24	10.89	13.72	.83
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, etc.	9.24	7.63	9.20	11.75	13.63	.87
Matches	12.07	18.28	12.97	17.39	13.37	.85
Glass and glassware	6.30	7.39	7.39	9.09	12.05	.77
Motor cars, etc., (b)	2.03	4.69	4.62	7.70	10.44	.63
Oil	11.70	16.15	20.39	18.84	19.40	.60
Paints and painters' materials	6.82	6.32	3.37	7.44	8.46	.51
Coal, etc.	6.84	6.51	7.06	8.43	7.99	.51
Fruits and vegetables	9.26	6.63	6.85	6.86	7.85	.50
Umbrellas and fittings	7.65	9.25	6.92	6.10	7.76	.50
Chemicals, etc.	5.17	6.31	5.46	4.37	7.25	.43
Wood and timber	8.86	4.31	6.43	6.33	7.92	.45
Drugs and medicines	4.62	4.32	6.00	4.82	6.27	.45
Grain, pulse, and flour	3.82	4.12	2.80	4.73	6.30	.41
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	2.81	2.73	3.41	2.83	5.86	.38
Tallow, etc.	4.01	4.30	5.68	5.57	5.85	.37
Stationery	3.83	4.30	4.76	6.20	6.37	.36
Spices	3.88	4.09	5.39	6.73	6.39	.34
Toys and requisites for games, etc.	3.75	3.23	3.06	6.75	6.33	.33
Leather	2.16	2.80	2.80	3.21	5.01	.33
Cutlery	2.13	2.17	1.85	2.15	3.61	.22
Arms, ammunition, etc.	2.13	2.17	1.85	2.15	3.61	.22
Furniture and cabinetware	2.13	2.17	1.85	2.15	3.61	.22
Jute, manufactures of	2.13	2.17	1.85	2.15	3.61	.22
Cycles, etc.	1.77	2.28	1.83	2.26	2.96	.19
Flax, manufactures of	.86	.75	1.51	2.03	2.74	.17
Rubber	2.85	.82	.69	.92	2.43	.15
Jewellery, etc., also plate of gold and silver	1.15	1.62	1.45	2.06	2.04	.13
Oil-cloth, etc.	1.06	1.31	1.25	1.70	2.04	.13
Dyeing, etc., substances	1.06	1.31	1.25	1.70	2.04	.13
Clocks and watches, etc.	1.06	1.31	1.25	1.70	2.04	.13
Pitch, tar and dammer	1.06	1.31	1.25	1.70	2.04	.13
Books, printed, etc.	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.46	1.71	.11
Tea	1.70	1.52	1.48	1.52	1.40	.09
Candles of all kinds	1.20	1.26	1.06	1.05	1.14	.07
Carriages and carts, etc., and parts thereof	1.65	1.08	.95	.74	1.03	.07
Animals, living	.83	.63	.69	.65	.93	.03
Coffee, etc.	10.05	19.59	17.72	26.59	30.61	1.95
Other articles	10.05	19.59	17.72	26.59	30.61	1.95
Total, Merchandise	10,30.82	10,49.77	11,43.57	13,66.63	15,87.76	100.00
Treasure—						
Gold	13.14	16.34	55.35	65.91	78.00	...
Silver	.06	.01	.38	.01	...	...
Total, Treasure	13.20	16.35	55.73	65.93	78.00	...
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS	10,44.02	10,66.12	11,99.30	14,32.56	16,65.76	...

(a) Separately recorded from April 1908. (Average for four years). The apparent enormous increase in this item is due to the fact that prior to February 1913 the importations by post of *loose diamonds* from Belgium (duty free) escaped registration.

(b) Separately recorded from April 1906.

The following table shows the comparative importance of all articles imported into *Rangoon* from *India*:—

Articles.	1900-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Jute, manufactures of	65.10	95.96	97.25	1,14.02	1,50.98	18.36
Provisions	79.39	82.31	76.35	85.92	1,15.28	14.02
Grain and pulse	62.12	55.25	71.51	1,72.16	2,34.35	28.78
Cotton, manufactures of	47.49	53.56	65.10	75.74	83.13	10.13
Spices	64.57	62.49	54.02	59.25	61.06	7.43
Coal	44.49	47.48	41.55	53.48	66.78	8.10
Tobacco	37.68	37.33	37.06	26.83	49.57	6.03
Cotton—Twist and yarn	37.33	49.32	41.30	73.17	49.06	5.97
Fruits and vegetables	20.37	26.72	23.40	22.84	29.35	3.62
Oil	31.78	43.56	56.45	36.80	56.89	6.95
Metals	11.11	10.27	10.84	14.22	11.93	1.46
Animals, living	7.86	6.26	7.83	9.61	11.06	1.35
Umbrellas	7.18	6.13	5.75	7.40	11.41	1.39
Hardware and cutlery	6.08	7.99	9.34	11.88	8.74	1.06
Seeds	12.43	24.41	32.58	10.67	8.04	.98
Tea	4.71	6.60	6.35	7.74	8.04	.98
Coir	6.01	6.29	7.62	7.52	7.64	.93
Apparel, etc.	8.50	7.80	7.76	7.45	7.06	.86
Sugar	2.78	1.61	2.43	2.63	4.22	.51
Leather, and manufactures of	1.97	1.89	2.29	1.96	3.69	.45
Carriages and carts, etc.	2.15	1.42	2.49	2.49	4.29	.52
Wood, and manufactures of	2.34	2.17	2.13	2.80	3.41	.41
Instruments, etc.	2.74	4.24	3.02	2.86	3.40	.40
Cordage and rope, etc.	2.83	2.64	3.01	3.08	3.24	.39
Drugs, medicines, etc. (excluding Tobacco)	2.93	3.19	3.15	3.21	3.03	.37
Mats and matting	2.40	2.30	1.89	2.47	2.71	.33
Hides and skins	2.65	2.31	2.46	2.03	2.43	.30
Building and engineering materials	1.60	1.34	1.37	1.29	2.26	.28
Woolen goods	1.4	1.26	1.53	1.65	1.66	.21
Machinery and millwork	1.70	1.13	1.75	1.23	1.54	.19
Stone and marble	2.56	1.23	.73	.75	1.39	.17
Cabinetware and furniture	.69	.61	.77	.66	.71	.09
Silk, and manufactures of	1.37	.91	.61	1.21	.61	.08
Liquors	.98	1.44	.93	.51	.89	.10
Stationery (excluding paper)	.46	.66	.52	.46	.45	.06
Soap	.73	.19	.43	.24	.28	.03
All other Articles	18.35	24.14	23.55	21.30	26.45	3.22
Total, Merchandise	6,19.00	6,91.78	7,10.00	8,62.15	9,22.15	100.00

Textiles—Cotton.

Foreign Trade.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—TWIST AND YARN—										
From United Kingdom	2,437,021	21.27	2,533,853	24.47	2,450,388	21.45	4,351,918	41.89	2,638,254	26.15
Other countries	80,055	2.03	210,590	1.77	474,000	3.47	799,016	5.42	281,800	2.03
Total	2,796,876	23.30	2,745,553	26.24	2,924,388	24.92	5,150,934	47.31	2,920,054	28.18
II.—PIECE-GOODS—										
Grey—										
From United Kingdom	12,522,103	20.24	12,000,882	22.08	17,150,766	30.11	19,212,547	35.53	18,816,033	35.85
Other countries	625,709	1.11	810,836	1.30	1,279,508	2.00	2,274,467	2.43	1,196,001	2.12
Total	13,147,813	21.35	12,811,718	23.38	18,430,274	32.11	21,487,014	37.96	20,012,034	37.97
White—										
From United Kingdom	27,911,625	55.86	30,167,800	63.66	41,090,038	85.46	43,817,815	95.13	45,640,386	108.63
Other countries	1,238,669	2.24	1,865,190	3.35	1,337,564	2.08	2,087,748	3.72	2,024,153	3.96
Total	29,150,294	57.60	32,032,990	67.01	42,427,602	87.44	45,905,563	98.85	47,664,539	112.59
Coloured, printed, or dyed—										
From United Kingdom	84,735,074	74.33	83,122,923	91.32	44,506,181	1,09.09	57,466,174	1,24.33	66,510,259	1,71.05
Holland	12,014,626	32.63	12,227,604	35.33	10,518,880	23.24	10,795,055	23.23	14,120,590	31.19
Other countries	4,150,680	13.73	3,933,179	10.82	4,784,600	21.11	8,587,777	15.37	6,450,226	15.64
Total	60,900,380	120.74	64,283,706	137.47	59,819,661	1,39.49	71,190,006	1,49.93	87,081,075	2,17.88
Total, Piece-goods (including fents)	93,101,692	199.69	99,807,238	233.54	120,708,927	281.81	137,936,266	320.40	152,027,404	378.58
III.—OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES										
Total, Cotton manufactures	2,36.91		2,71.71		3,27.78		3,79.54		4,61.87	
Total, Cotton Goods, Foreign Trade (including raw and waste cotton)	2,60.88		2,97.95		3,55.63		4,27.35		4,90.12	
Coasting Trade (from India).										
I.—TWIST AND YARN	8,563,170	37.83	9,403,558	49.22	7,401,939	41.30	13,417,779	73.17	9,915,293	49.06
II.—PIECE-GOODS—										
Grey	11,182,480	19.21	9,276,703	16.45	10,016,713	18.45	9,933,733	16.74	7,348,104	13.33
White	3,501,829	7.50	5,780,200	12.39	4,867,178	10.61	6,017,723	13.53	5,785,266	13.00
Coloured, printed, etc.	8,255,907	18.48	12,736,122	27.96	15,205,916	34.37	17,878,852	38.34	14,487,890	31.76
Total, Piece-goods	22,940,216	45.19	27,793,025	56.80	20,089,867	49.43	33,830,308	68.61	27,621,260	58.09
III.—OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES										
Total, Cotton manufactures	43.50		59.55		68.12		74.84		63.13	
Total, Cotton goods	86.83		1,08.87		1,09.42		1,43.01		1,21.19	
GRAND TOTAL, COTTON GOODS	3,47.19		4,06.82		4,65.10		5,75.36		6,02.31	

1912-13 was a good year and the prospects in view at its close were distinctly favourable. The result was a general feeling of confidence and full provision was made for 1913-14. In consequence there was undoubted overtrading which has resulted in reducing the market to a very unsatisfactory condition by the end of the year under review. The combined foreign and coasting trade under this head advanced by Rs. 26.95 lakhs, is the highest value yet recorded and represents 25.2 per cent. of the aggregate value of private merchandise imported.

TWIST AND YARN.—Importations in 1912-13 were overdone and a reaction naturally set in during the year under review with the result that the imports of *foreign* and *Indian yarns* declined by 5,706,396 lbs. and Rs. 43.24 lakhs to 12,865,347 lbs. worth Rs. 77.24 lakhs. *Coloured yarns*, coming mostly from the United Kingdom, showed a decrease of 38 per cent. in quantity and of 37 per cent. in value: similarly the imports of *Indian yarn*, principally *grey*, also declined by 3,432,995 lbs. and Rs. 13.57 lakhs to 9,885,574 lbs. valued at Rs. 48.83 lakhs. Calcutta's contribution was Rs. 28.67 lakhs and Bombay's Rs. 14.94 lakhs. Despatches of *Indian yarn* to Western China overland *via* Bhamo represented 4,646,345 lbs. valued at Rs. 25.86 lakhs as against 5,963,281 lbs. worth Rs. 33.20 lakhs.

PIECE-GOODS (FOREIGN TRADE).—Imports surpassed all previous records and increased by over 14 million yards in quantity and Rs. 58.18 lakhs in value. In *grey* goods, 93 per cent. of which came from the United Kingdom, this advance is accounted for by the increasing popularity of *shirtings* of a certain type and cannot be considered abnormal. The case of *white* and *coloured* goods is, however, different. Importations of both undoubtedly exceeded legitimate bounds with the inevitable result that the stocks at the end of the year were abnormally big. Ninety-five per cent. of the former and 75 per cent. of the latter came from the United Kingdom. The increase of the former was due to the heavier importations of *jaconets*, *mulls*, *lawns* and *twills*: whereas that of the latter seems to have been more general and is shared by almost every line; *zephyrs*, *coloured woven sarongs* and *loongyees*, predominating. Holland's share of the *coloured* goods was 14 per cent. and Italy's 5 per cent.

The most important item of *other cotton manufactures* was *blankets*. After two or three successful years the market was carried away, and these goods were considerably overdone, with the result that there was a large excess stock at the end of the year. The value of imports advanced by Rs. 19.56 lakhs to Rs. 38.77 lakhs. The European Continental countries supplied practically the whole of the market: Germany's share rising from Rs. 8.91 to Rs. 16.93 lakhs, Belgium's from Rs. 3.58 to Rs. 10.27 lakhs and Holland's from Rs. 6.23 to Rs. 10.14 lakhs. There was a falling off under the headings *handkerchiefs* and *shawls in the piece* and *sewing thread* (both mainly from the United Kingdom) and an advance in *hosiery*. Out of the total value (Rs. 22.81 lakhs) of *hosiery* Germany's share was Rs. 10.51 lakhs as against Rs. 8.31 lakhs in the previous year and Japan's Rs. 9.64 lakhs as against Rs. 6.14 lakhs.

PIECE-GOODS (INDIAN TRADE).—Imports of piece-goods of *Indian manufacture* from India declined by Rs. 10.24 lakhs to Rs. 45.77 lakhs. Bombay contributed Rs. 20.74 lakhs

to the total value, Madras Rs. 17.36 lakhs and Bengal Rs. 7.65 lakhs. Piece-goods of *foreign manufacture* were valued at Rs. 12.32 lakhs and showed little variation. Arrivals from Bengal were worth Rs. 7.33 lakhs. Consignments from Pondicherry dropped from Rs. 3.93 lakhs to Rs. 2.89 lakhs.

Textiles—Silk.

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
RAW SILK—										
From Straits Settlements	103,073	5.32	117,558	5.90	125,118	6.43	96,930	4.68	90,485	4.25
Hongkong	31,866	1.31	31,121	1.24	100,975	4.55	115,703	5.30	168,751	7.98
China	204,269	9.09	210,033	9.19	163,190	9.41	302,453	17.16	272,259	11.89
Other countries	5,489	0.22	13,040	0.59	3,805	0.15	81,659	1.30	32,053	1.19
Total	344,697	17.51	271,832	14.18	393,098	22.57	517,750	31.44	451,548	21.31
Silk yarn, etc.	230	0.01	14	0.00	4,400	0.03	7,318	0.02	9,805	0.01
MANUFACTURES—										
Piece-goods, mixed—										
From United Kingdom	107,915	1.11	102,235	1.71	133,103	1.95	163,514	4.33	157,452	4.73
Other countries	164,871	1.19	287,980	1.81	99,235	0.70	118,465	0.81	318,752	1.90
Total	272,786	2.30	490,215	3.52	232,338	2.65	281,979	5.14	476,204	6.63
Piece-goods, pure—										
From United Kingdom	66,074	0.27	25,000	0.28	45,813	0.47	42,074	0.28	46,057	0.43
Japan	8,814,695	48.22	8,151,432	42.83	9,716,523	50.41	11,335,421	61.26	1,132,673	51.37
Straits Settlements	42,977	0.18	52,775	0.25	24,934	0.10	24,063	0.11	62,062	0.25
Other countries	70,806	0.26	64,145	0.28	85,276	0.41	121,560	0.61	119,166	0.55
Total	8,964,635	48.90	8,294,372	43.94	9,894,183	51.26	11,515,123	61.08	1,337,507	51.49
(b) Other sorts	26,935	0.46	7,767	0.16	14,251	0.23	21,175	0.22	8,506	0.08
TOTAL VALUE OF SILK	65.30		61.80		77.90		101.68		83.93	

RAW SILK.—The end of 1912-13 found considerable stocks in the hands of dealers; and to this may be attributed the decrease of 18 per cent. in volume and 23 per cent. in value of the importations during the year under review. This decrease was most marked as regards goods coming from China, Indo-China and Japan, whereas those from Siam showed an increase. The arrivals overland from Western China were 199,920 lbs. valued at Rs. 10.99 lakhs as against 158,071 lbs. with a value of Rs. 8.90 lakhs.

PIECE-GOODS OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS increased by 43 per cent. in quantity and by 29 per cent. in value. Most of the arrivals were from the United Kingdom. The demand for piece-goods of *cotton mixed with artificial silk* rose from 142,977 yards and Rs. 82 lakh to 161,115 yards valued at Rs. 1.00 lakh. The technical difficulties experienced by weavers in respect to artificial silk appear to have been definitely overcome, and as its employment in weaving is in consequence assured, a marked increase in its consumption may be anticipated.

PIECE-GOODS (PURE) showed a decrease of 19 per cent. in volume and 15 per cent. in value. Japan supplied 94 per cent. of the total value of the importations. The arrivals overland of *silk piece-goods* from Siam were valued at Rs. 7.87 lakhs as against Rs. 6.36 lakhs.

Textiles—Wool.

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wool and knitting wool	48,353	1.03	40,823	1.11	51,256	1.15	61,711	1.33	77,235	1.76
Carpets and rugs	657,802	7.05	350,416	4.03	238,097	2.41	230,808	2.44	725,457	7.79
Hosiery	48,009	1.38	51,173	1.58	31,462	0.99	114,788	2.96	102,590	2.99
Piece-goods	1,034,253	12.20	1,510,353	13.00	1,506,453	12.23	1,421,787	17.96	2,900,202	34.53
Shawls	186,130	9.71	200,723	2.73	413,321	5.48	729,297	9.68	454,653	7.32
Other goods	126,449	0.25	128,250	0.31	117,001	1.02	141,325	1.17	274,279	2.78
Total	2,455,006	25.77	2,781,738	28.29	2,437,589	26.77	3,641,569	39.59	5,274,716	57.11

The steady improvement in this trade during the last five years has been fully maintained and the figures of the year under report show a substantial increase. The total value as compared with the previous year's figures increased by Rs. 18.52 lakhs or 48 per cent. and was the highest in the last quinquennium, at the commencement of which the value was less than half. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade advanced from Rs. 19.61 lakhs, to Rs. 31.94 lakhs, and that of Germany from Rs. 13.51 lakhs to Rs. 14.71 lakhs. *Piece-goods* constitute the largest item, showing an advance by 1,238,415 yards and Rs. 16.56 lakhs or 80 per cent. in quantity and 92 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom's contribution was Rs. 22.45 lakhs, Germany's Rs. 6.74 lakhs and Holland's Rs. 3.39 lakhs. *Carpets and rugs* rose by 27 per cent. in quantity and by 23 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom's share was Rs. 2.91 lakhs, Italy being a close competitor with Rs. 2.70 lakhs. Germany's share was Rs. 1.82 lakhs. *Hosiery* remained practically stationary; the bulk arrived from the United Kingdom. *Shawls* showed a fall in quantity of 38 per cent. and in value of 19 per cent. Germany was the largest supplier with Rs. 4.15 lakhs as against Rs. 6.42 lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 1.76 lakhs to Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

10. Apparel, etc.—Imports advanced by Rs. 3.43 lakhs to Rs. 16.90 lakhs. The United Kingdom's contribution towards the total value imported was Rs. 11.22 lakhs and represented 66 per cent. of the total trade as against 69 per cent. last year and 73 per cent. the year previous. Italy, 10 per cent., Japan 9 per cent. and Germany 7 per cent. each showed an increase in their share of the whole trade. *Apparel (including drapery, etc.)*, rose by Rs. 3.27

lakhs to Rs. 11.71 lakhs, the main items being *belts* valued at Rs. 2.79 lakhs as against Rs. 1.49 lakhs, and *cotton pocket-handkerchiefs* worth Rs. 2.40 lakhs as against Rs. 1.61 lakhs. *Hats, caps, bonnets, etc.*, advanced by Rs. .75 lakh to Rs. 4.30 lakhs. Italy was a keen competitor and doubled her supplies. Germany also showed improvement, while the United Kingdom's contribution was somewhat less. There was a slight increase in *second-hand clothing* and a decrease in *waterproofed clothing* from Rs. 1.05 lakhs to Rs. .62 lakh.

11. Haberdashery and Millinery.—There was practically no change in the total value of the imports from foreign countries under this head, Rs. 22.61 lakhs having been recorded as against Rs. 22.57 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 47 per cent. to 52 per cent. of the total trade and that of Japan from 27 per cent. to 32 per cent. *Cotton towels* rose in value by Rs. 3.67 lakhs to Rs. 12.03 lakhs and represented 53 per cent. of the total imports under this head. The United Kingdom's contribution was Rs. 5.14 lakhs and Japan's Rs. 6.82 lakhs, the latter still retaining premier place in this trade.

12. Boots and Shoes.—Imports surpassed all previous record and increased in value by Rs. 4.02 lakhs to Rs. 19.21 lakhs, the United Kingdom appropriating 90 per cent. of the trade. *Boots and shoes of leather* were valued at Rs. 14.52 lakhs and of *other materials* at Rs. 4.69 lakhs. Of the latter description Austria-Hungary contributed 22 per cent.

13. Metals and Ores.

		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
		Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.
BRASS	...	2,427	1.98	2,917	1.80	1,934	1.47	1,899	1.42	2,113	1.78
COPPER	...	4,913	2.54	4,453	2.36	2,654	1.54	2,555	1.36	4,345	2.77
IRON—	...										
Pig	...	2,117	1.41	1,395	.97	612	.42	208	.15	362	.26
Manufactures of Iron or Steel—											
Beams, pillars, girders, etc.	...	3,785	5.90	2,533	3.56	3,227	4.91	1,279	1.88	1,661	2.71
Nails, rivets and washers	...	3,078	5.30	4,139	7.23	3,473	5.92	4,489	7.67	4,781	8.73
Pipes and tubes and fittings	...	9,477	23.01	7,812	17.55	4,216	9.22	9,760	18.30	12,385	25.34
Sheets and plates all kinds	...	26,274	61.20	20,472	42.82	19,872	43.64	22,416	51.11	30,801	67.91
Other manufactures	...	18,482	32.23	20,100	34.58	17,143	31.05	12,391	21.45	18,723	31.41
Total Manufactures of Iron or Steel	...	60,661	117.70	54,561	105.74	47,826	94.74	50,23	101.11	68,383	137.10
LEAD	...	3,616	1.06	3,973	.59	2,734	.42	2,349	.42	6,281	.97
QUICKSILVER	...	798	.01	2,335	.05	166	.01	112	.01	94	.01
TIN	...	210	.23	277	.34	143	.12	155	.25	235	.43
ZINC OR SPelter	...	3,930	.51	5,817	1.16	7,485	1.45	7,485	1.89	8,681	1.97
OTHER SORTS OF METALS	...	3,016	2.93	3,493	1.23	2,660	1.59	2,178	1.60	2,720	1.97
TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES TONS.	...	63,381	125.65	67,004	114.83	49,233	101.86	61,356	103.40	63,568	147.24

There was an all round advance under this head due to the steady general development of the Province : the total value of the imports were 36 per cent. higher than that of last year and only 3 per cent. lower than the record year of 1907-08. *Brass, copper and pig iron* all showed an advance, due to a great extent in the case of the last named, to an increase in the imports from India. The increase in *beams, pillars and girders* is due to greater activity in the building trade and has no doubt been assisted by the prohibitive price of teak. The bulk came from the United Kingdom as usual, though Germany made a great advance. The extension of building operations naturally caused an increase in *nails, rivets and washers, sheets and plates of all kinds, and other manufactures* of both *iron and steel*, such as *nuts, bolts, etc.* The imports of *pipes, tubes and fittings* also advanced, due mainly to the activity in the oil industry. All the metals showed an advance. The following is the distribution of the trade according to the principal countries of consignment during the past three years :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	61.89	70.40	95.33	Belgium	9.95	10.99	16.93
United States	24.80	20.50	23.68	Germany	4.23	4.46	7.53

The contribution of each of the countries taken in the above order towards the total value under this head represented 65, 16, 11 and 5 per cent. respectively. Importations of *metals* coastwise advanced by Rs. 6.15 lakhs to Rs. 29.00 lakhs. There has been a great increase in the exports of *zinc ore* from this country, chiefly to Germany and Belgium. In the year under review 7,627 tons were so exported as against 91 tons only in the preceding year.

14. Hardware.—The values of the articles imported under this heading during the past three years were as follows :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. Agricultural implements	47	92	106	7. Lamps, metal	...	3.38	4.23
2. Buckets of tinued, etc., iron (a)	...	1.11	1.78	8. Lamps, glass	...	1.13	1.13
3. Builders' hardware, etc. (a)	...	2.53	1.61	9. Parts of lamps, etc.	...	.66	.60
4. Domestic hardware, etc. (a)	...	6.19	7.32	10. Safes and strong boxes of metal (a)	...	1.80	1.87
5. Enamelled ironware	7.48	11.23	10.90	11. Other sorts	...	11.61	15.02
6. Implements and tools, etc.	4.37	6.94	8.93	Total	39.46	45.09	53.05

(a) Included under Other sorts prior to 1st April, 1912.

The year under review saw a further expansion in this particular branch of trade ; the total value under this head advanced by about Rs. 7.96 lakhs or nearly 18 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 25.54 lakhs, and that of Germany Rs. 11.00 lakhs, that of Austria-Hungary Rs. 8.83 lakhs, that of the United States of America Rs. 4.01 lakhs, and that of Belgium Rs. 1.28 lakhs. *Agricultural implements, buckets, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, and implements and tools* were mainly from the United Kingdom. Austria-Hungary supplied Rs. 6.24 lakhs worth of *enamelled ironware*, and Germany's share was Rs. 3.41 lakhs. Consignments of *domestic hardware* from Germany were valued at Rs. 2.02 lakhs, and her contributions towards *metal and glass lamps and parts of lamps* aggregated Rs. 2.28 lakhs. The United States of America supplied *implements and tools* to the value of Rs. 1.72 lakhs. There was an improvement in the quality and an increase in the number of *safes and strong boxes* imported. Of the 2,082 imported 1,236 valued at Rs. 1.12 lakhs were consigned from Austria-Hungary. The comprehensive head "*other sorts*" showed the largest value, the United Kingdom contributing Rs. 9.40 lakhs, Germany Rs. 1.96 lakhs and the United States of America Rs. 1.67 lakhs.

15. Machinery and Millwork.—This trade showed a marked improvement, the total value rising by Rs. 14.92 lakhs to Rs. 46.30 lakhs or by 48 per cent. The largest contributor was the United Kingdom with Rs. 29.69 lakhs, followed by Germany and the United States of America each with Rs. 7.93 lakhs and Rs. 7.47 lakhs respectively, all showing large increases. There was an interesting increase in values under the heads *prime-movers (other than electrical) electrical machinery, not including instruments and machinery, not being prime-movers or electrical*. In the case of the last mentioned, machinery used in *mines and in rice mills and sewing machines* chiefly contributed to the increase. There was an appreciable fall under the heads *oil-crushing machinery, typewriters and parts, steam pump machinery and plant for candle making*.

16. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The total value under this head dropped by Rs. 7.60 lakhs to Rs. 22.20 lakhs, the same value as was recorded in the year 1911-12. The importation may be considered normal, that of 1912-13 having advanced owing to large Railway construction works ; in fact the importations of 1912-13 represented the bulk of the material required for construction works in the year under review. Ninety-nine per cent. of the imports came from the United Kingdom.

17.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.

		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.			
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			
Biscuits	... lbs.	2,331,735	11.50	3,135,853	11.02	4,119,754	20.89	3,698,712	20.20
Butter	... Cwt.	2,77,308	2.51	212,855	2.21	242,455	2.67	213,376	1.94
Canned and bottled provisions	... Cwt.	26,454	10.21	24,922	10.01	25,720	10.22	27,950	11.64
Farinaceous foods	... lbs.	30,600	7.51	49,191	7.11	51,313	7.37	57,122	9.37
Milk, condensed and preserved	... lbs.	5,212,232	13.54	5,457,507	12.77	6,338,493	13.46	7,975,125	26.87
Other kinds of provisions and oilman's stores	...	...	8.56	...	6.51	...	6.71	...	9.06
Total of provisions and oilman's stores	...	...	51.86	...	52.11	...	53.15	...	77.43
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.52

As compared with the arrangement of last year, *fish (other than canned or bottled)* has been treated separately (*vide* paragraph 18) and a reference to *fruits and vegetables* will be found under paragraph 24 headed "Miscellaneous." There was a substantial increase in the total value of the importations under this head, and the figures of the year under review constitute a record. The imports of *biscuits, canned and bottled provisions and condensed and preserved milk* each represented a value of over 20 lakhs, though the figures of the first show a slight decrease. The importations of *milk* increased by 1,052,588 lbs. and Rs. 3.30 lakhs. Holland exported 3,744,799 lbs, the United Kingdom 3,331,964 lbs., Germany 911,388 lbs. and Belgium 640,184. The importance of safeguarding the interests of consumers by insisting on true descriptions showing whether condensed milk is made from skimmed or unskimmed milk can be readily understood from these figures. Denmark supplied 173,984 lbs. of *butter* against 140,926 lbs. in the previous year. There were large importations of *sago* and *vermicelli* from the Straits Settlements. The growing partiality for the Burman for *sardines* is exemplified by the enormous increase in their importation : 24,777 cwts. valued at Rs. 10.35 lakhs came from Portugal as against 10,735 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.34 lakhs in the previous year. There was an increase in *jams, jellies and cheeses*, and a decrease in *bacon, chocolate and lard*. The shares of the chief exporting countries of the total value of the importations compared as follows with the figures of 1912-13 : The United Kingdom 45 per cent. as against 52 per cent. in the previous year, Portugal 12 per cent. as against 6 per cent., the Straits Settlements 11 per cent. as against 11 per cent., and Holland 9 per cent. as against 6 per cent.

The value of the *provisions (excluding fish and fruits dried, etc.)* imported coastwise rose by Rs. 24.59 lakhs to Rs. 79.58 lakhs or by about 45 per cent. The main items so imported were *dry meat* Rs. 41.24 lakhs, *gh* (mainly from Calcutta) Rs. 22.51 lakhs, *eggs* (from Chittagong) Rs. 7.95 lakhs and *butter* (mainly from Bombay) Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

Fish (excluding canned fish).

		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		
		Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Foreign Trade.												
Fish, dry, unsalted	...	...	13,634	3-07	13,280	3-33	15,177	3-01	13,754	3-24	11,708	3-31
Fish, dry, salted	...	...	107,545	22-14	77,665	13-61	81,216	16-85	86,772	16-84	59,321	19-88
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	...	...	74,976	4-17	62,753	2-94	33,379	1-05	27,200	1-91	28,975	1-43
Fish, other sorts (including fishmaws, etc.)	...	...	12	0-02	23	0-01	20	0-01	17	0-01	19	0-01
Total Fish, Foreign Trade	...	...	196,198	29-39	113,721	19-86	132,792	21-42	137,763	22-00	110,224	21-68
Coasting Trade.												
Fish, dry, unsalted	...	Cwt.	74,891	19-00	75,704	19-81	60,223	16-16	81,712	22-16	93,814	27-58
Fish, dry, salted	...	...	4,185	1-18	8,329	1-15	2,651	0-89	5,945	1-44	8,051	2-12
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi) (4)	...	...	...	...	43,942	2-12	46,034	3-24	65,673	5-32	77,711	7-83
Fish, other sorts (including fishmaws)	...	...	401	0-29	650	0-27	413	0-34	485	0-34	453	0-25
Total Fish, Coasting Trade	...	...	...	...	129,115	24-35	110,957	20-07	151,121	29-23	185,031	37-77
Total Fish, Foreign and Coasting Trade	...	...	...	...	266,836	44-21	213,749	42-03	288,884	51-22	325,255	62-45

(4) Figures for 1909-10 are not available.

There was an increase of about 2 per cent. in quantity in importations from foreign ports mainly under the heading *dry salted fish*; the coasting trade, on the other hand, showed an advance of 22 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. The principal item was *dry unsalted fish*, the imports of which were the highest hitherto recorded. This commodity comes largely from Madras and finds a ready market here, thanks to the influx of Indian labourers.

Salt.

		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
		Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
From	United Kingdom	173	11	2,159	05	15,433	3145	6,995	155	11,675	264
"	Germany	24,081	349	29,077	517	29,725	549	25,490	584	25,861	526
"	Spain	9,975	142	3,789	70	9,139	173	5,745	111	5,705	124
"	Aden	7,042	108	4,863	119	11,324	242	8,408	201	12,314	272
"	Egypt	10,473	164	13,691	230	4,464	90	13,510	307	6,478	126
"	Turkey, Asiatic (Salt)	11,344	187			5,590	95	5,803	100	6,114	107
"	Other countries	3	03	4	01	2	01				
Total		63,222	983	53,514	1053	72,627	1800	66,019	1461	65,137	1419

The total figures under this head show only a slight variation from the previous year's totals, there being again a slight decline in both tonnage and values. The lower price levels have been principally due to activity in the sale of Liverpool and Salif salts. Though the imports were lower, consumption increased. This was probably due to the generally lower price levels which prevailed throughout the year. There was a big increase in the importation and consumption of Liverpool salt. The decrease in the price is most probably due to the strain of local competition: and the comparatively high prices obtainable a few years back for this class of salt are not likely to be realised again. The extension of salt operations, following the comparatively recent opening of new works, accounts for the increase in the importations of Aden salt. Importations from Port Said and Germany declined: whereas those from Spain and Salif showed practically no change. The chief feature of the trade especially in the period after Christmas was the competition of Salif. In the endeavour to capture a larger share of the market, prices were reduced considerably, some qualities being sold at as low as Rs. 71 (per 1,000 viss including duty). This competition resulted in a progressive diminution of prices throughout the year. English salt opened at Rs. 81, but soon dropped to Rs. 80 remaining there for practically all the year, but dropping further to Rs. 79 in March. German salt declined regularly from Rs. 81 to Rs. 79. Spanish, Aden, and Port Said fluctuated between Rs. 80 and Rs. 75, beginning high, and reaching the lowest level in January. They afterwards recovered somewhat and closed at Rs. 77, Rs. 79, and Rs. 77 respectively. The local salt manufacturing industry was affected by the low price, and the arrivals totalled only 3,202 tons as against the 4,380 tons of the previous year, while the prices declined from Rs. 75 to Rs. 72.

Sugar.

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.
REFINED SUGAR—(16DS AND ABOVE).	488,872	48-14	432,088	42-97	391,093	43-59	595,759	67-80	671,772	51-93
UNREFINED SUGAR (16DS AND UNDER).	...	...	44	...	237	0-04	...	...	...	...
MOLASSES	1,034	0-03	8	...	455	0-01	10,811	0-21	21,503	0-47
CONFECTIONERY	8,843	3-03	8,678	3-21	8,380	3-23	13,742	3-91	11,375	3-89
SACCHARINE	702	0-02	1,411	0-05	2,302	0-08	3,808	0-10	6,371	0-19
GRAND TOTAL, SUGAR	496,280	51-21	440,526	45-23	400,175	46-95	619,312	69-05	694,683	56-63

Although the foreign imports of *refined sugar* during the year fell short by 23,987 cwts. or 4 per cent. and by Rs. 5-82 lakhs or 10 per cent. of the record figures of last year, they were considerably higher than those recorded previous to 1912-13. *Java sugar* again predominated, the importations from that country amounted to 498,597 cwts. valued at Rs. 44-49 lakhs and represented 87 per cent. of the total quantity imported: in addition to this 47,313 cwts. of what was chiefly *Java sugar* were received from the Straits Settlements. Prices on

the whole ruled lower than last year, 23 Dutch Standard and above averaging Rs. 9-1-11 per cwt. against Rs. 10-3-5 of the previous year, and 16 to 22 Dutch standard, Rs. 8-7-5 against Rs. 9-3-10. In the case of *China refined*, however, there was a slight increase, prices averaging Rs. 11-1-5 in the year under review against Rs. 10-10-11 in 1912-13. There was a falling off of some 9,000 cwts. in the importations of *cane sugar* from Hongkong and of some 2,000 cwts. in the *beet sugar* from Austria-Hungary. Java sent over almost twice as much *molasses* as last year; and there was a very slight decrease in the importations of *confectionery* from the United Kingdom. There was a substantial increase in *saccharine*, chiefly from Germany and Switzerland.

The importation of sugar from India showed an interesting advance from 27,832 cwts. to 47,718 cwts. including 877 cwts. of *jaggery* and 10,975 cwts. of *molasses*.

Liquors.

			1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
			Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER ... Liquid			893,614	15-24	878,273	14-94	915,300	15-79	1,223,070	22-27	1,312,993	25-03
CIDER AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS. ... "			625	0-2	1,379	0-5	936	0-4	1,773	0-4	1,525	0-6
SPIRIT—												
Brandy Liquid			103,375	7-69	84,975	6-63	89,252	6-33	93,196	7-57	101,058	7-23
Gin "			19,626	0-70	12,829	0-47	11,794	0-47	14,211	0-56	17,047	0-62
Rum "			45,007	0-50	23,733	0-28	31,341	0-32	38,985	0-39	39,403	0-35
Whisky "			77,551	5-10	76,459	4-99	76,811	5-12	80,625	5-25	89,835	6-00
Liqueurs "			1,591	0-13	1,333	0-10	1,030	0-15	1,327	0-20	1,399	0-19
Spirit, present in drugs, etc. "			4,511	0-31	6,240	1-09	6,689	1-14	7,427	1-44	8,413	1-55
Spirit, perfumed "			3,013	1-33	2,291	2-02	3,583	2-55	3,821	2-42	4,955	4-39
Spirit, methylated "			2,372	0-4	7,650	0-18	3,883	0-7	3,707	0-8	1,461	0-2
Other sorts of spirit "			11,101	0-83	11,810	0-76	11,422	0-77	15,811	1-02	16,153	1-11
Total of Spirit "			261,730	17-21	226,877	16-63	236,987	16-77	260,613	18-91	278,717	22-11
WINES—												
Champagne Liquid			2,028	0-70	3,269	0-80	2,643	0-66	2,457	0-65	2,781	0-69
Port "			11,691	0-71	11,315	0-69	11,572	0-70	11,733	0-78	10,955	0-72
Sherry "			2,703	0-14	2,011	0-14	2,170	0-11	2,555	0-15	2,306	0-15
Other sorts "			19,937	0-82	19,114	0-73	17,583	0-75	20,377	0-83	19,275	0-88
Total of Wines "			37,000	2-37	35,709	2-36	33,968	2-22	37,243	2-43	35,317	2-39
TOTAL LIQUORS "			1,201,993	84-84	1,140,297	83-68	1,177,201	84-82	1,521,500	44-34	1,658,552	49-58

ALE, BEER AND PORTER.—The record imports of the previous year were exceeded by nearly 10 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom supplied 1,140,647 gallons as against 1,001,301 gallons, and Germany 195,289 gallons as against 211,194 gallons.

SPIRITS.—The value of the importations under this head is the highest on record, although the total quantity imported is 11,890 gallons less than that imported in 1905-06 when an abnormal quantity of *brandy* was brought into the country. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of approximately 7 per cent. in quantity and of 17 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom supplied 85,169 gallons of *whisky* and 7,724 gallons of *gin*; France 80,876 gallons of *brandy* and 715 gallons of *liqueurs*; Germany 13,331 gallons of *brandy* and 4,501 gallons of *whisky*; Holland 6,492 gallons of *brandy* and 6,629 gallons of *gin* and Java 37,755 gallons of *rum*. There was a steady increase in the clearances for consumption as will be seen from the following figures, all of which represent proof gallons:—*brandy* increased by 5,040 to 78,832, *whisky* by 8,763 to 74,315, *gin* by 1,784 to 12,614 and *rum* by 1,695 to 42,401. This increase in consumption is, to a great extent, the result of the measures taken by the Excise to suppress illicit distilling. Other supplementary causes are the undoubted increase in the taste for foreign spirits and the growing partiality for certain particular brands. The stock in bond at the end of the year was 28,495 liquid gallons as against 25,570 liquid gallons at the beginning of the year. The quantity of *spirit present in drugs, etc.*, shewed no great variation. There was a considerable increase of *perfumed spirit* attributable to the Burmans' liking for scent. There was a fall in the quantity of *methylated spirits* imported, but *Java rum* denatured locally in bond advanced from 8,488 gallons to 8,854 gallons. *Other sorts of spirit*—*Chinese shamshoo* and *flavouring essences* for aerated waters, showed a further increase.

WINES.—The total imports declined somewhat. More *champagne* and *still white wines* came into the country, but a smaller quantity of the *still red wines* and the fortified wines, such as *port*, *sherry*, etc. The popularity of *vermouth* was maintained, 6,450 gallons valued at Rs. 32 lakh being imported.

22. Tobacco.—It was a good year for the tobacco trade; the combined foreign and coasting imports of *manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco* increased by 9,631,090 lbs. valued at Rs. 24-41 lakhs to 20,085,577 lbs. valued at Rs. 65-69 lakhs. The greater portion of this increase is in the coasting trade: *Java* being 9,476,965 lbs. valued at Rs. 21-51 lakhs as against 39,965 lbs. valued at Rs. 1-70 lakhs in the foreign trade. There is no doubt that the cigarette smoking habit is greatly on the increase in Java, and at the close of the year there was a strong demand for the *cheap unscented cigarette*. In the foreign trade, there was a slight falling off in *cigars*, but a very substantial increase in *cigarettes*, which rose by 38,804 lbs. and Rs. 1-64 lakhs to 622,547 lbs. and Rs. 14-9 lakhs. The figures are interesting as showing a great decline in the American cigarette, due to the high price of the American leaf. The quantity of *tobacco* cleared for consumption increased by 19,821 lbs. to 667,978 lbs. and the balance in bond at the end of the year was 76,776 lbs. against 79,025 lbs. in the previous year. Of the quantity cleared for consumption there was a very marked increase in the number of

cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per 1,000. The clearances in this class rose in number by 4,985,710 to 237,455,250.

TRADE IN BURMA AND INDIAN TOBACCO—RANGOON—UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Allusion has already been made to the abnormal expansion of the coasting imports and it will be sufficient only to point out that it represents an increase of 104 per cent. in quantity and 91 per cent. in value. Bengal supplied 13,116,733 lbs. and Madras 5,478,389 lbs. as against 4,153,916 lbs. and 4,976,017 lbs. in the previous year. Exports in the coasting trade, however, declined heavily, falling by 8,772,442 lbs. and Rs. 10'46 lakhs in value to 3,923,977 lbs. and Rs. 5'78 lakhs in value. Here, as in the case of imports, the Bengal trade was the chief factor in the change from last year. Exports to that Province fell to 2,123,388 lbs. as against 11,145,724 lbs. in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the expansion of the export trade in *Burma leaf* to foreign ports has been well maintained: the figures of the year under review show an increase of 947,314 lbs. and a total export of nearly 11½ million pounds valued at Rs. 12'12 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments went to Hongkong, who, however, took slightly less than the quantity taken by her in the previous year. The Straits Settlements also showed a slight falling off, but the reverses were more than compensated by the rise in France's share from nearly 1½ million lbs. to almost 3¼ million lbs.

CIGARS.—The importation of *Indian cigars*, almost entirely from Madras, showed a decrease, whereas the export of the *Burma cigar*, both to foreign countries and to coasting ports, increased. The foreign exports—the bulk of which went to the Straits Settlements—amounted to 258,386 lbs. as against 161,122 lbs. in the previous year, and the coasting exports, mainly to the Provincial ports, 168,216 lbs. against 91,647 lbs. in the previous year.

CIGARETTES.—The quantity and value of *cigarettes* imported from India again showed a very substantial advance from 55,035 lbs. valued at Rs. 1'57 lakhs in 1912-13 to 211,730 lbs. valued at Rs. 2'97 lakhs in 1913-14. The importation was almost entirely of Indian manufacture.

MOULMEIN—UNMANUFACTURED.—There was a considerable increase of more than 1½ million pounds in the supplies from Bengal and Madras, and the importations amounted to about 5½ million pounds valued at Rs. 18'26 lakhs.

CIGARS.—There was practically no variation in the exports; the foreign, principally to the Straits Settlements, were slightly less than those of the previous year, and the coasting slightly more.

23. Mineral Oils.—The total imports were over six million gallons less than that of last year in quantity and six lakhs in value: this is mainly attributable to the absence of importations of *fuel oil* from Dutch Borneo, a large quantity of which came in the previous year. *Lubricating oil* showed a decrease, whereas *kerosine oil*, mainly from the United States of America, showed an increase. *White oil*, which comes entirely from Germany and Belgium, again declined. There was no further importation of *crude oil* from Persia.

24. Miscellaneous.—The total value of *arms, ammunition and military stores* imported showed a slight increase from Rs. 3'63 lakhs to Rs. 3'77 lakhs of which Rs. 3'39 lakhs represented the share of the United Kingdom. Although there was practically no change in the value of the *fire-arms* imported, there was a decrease of about 400 weapons in the number. Importations came mainly from the United Kingdom (66 per cent.) and the United States of America (16 per cent.). The quantity of *gunpowder* imported dropped to about one-fifth of last year's importations. The restrictions imposed in 1912 on the importations of the more powerful types of *air guns* and *air rifles* caused the importations under this head to fall from 8,263 in number valued at Rs. 1'78 lakhs to 2,101 valued at Rs. '04 lakhs.

The advance of about Rs. 3¼ lakhs in value which is noticed in *cement* is accounted for by the healthy condition of the local building trade and the furtherance of the scheme for the reconstruction of the Rangoon roads. There was a fall in the imports of foreign *coal* of nearly 12,000 tons, despite the large increase of over 10,000 tons from New South Wales. The United Kingdom also showed an increase, but importations from Japan declined by about 21,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 3½ lakhs in value. This is not unexpected inasmuch as the large importations of the previous year were more for the purpose of *ballast* than trade. The imports from India showed a satisfactory increase of nearly 17,000 tons and aggregated 452,140 tons valued at Rs. 56'78 lakhs. Bengal alone supplied 450,471 tons.

Cutlery chiefly of the cheaper quality, shewed an increase of nearly two lakhs in value. Germany again took first place and the value of her imports increased by over half a lakh. The United Kingdom, Belgium, and Holland also advanced, and the United States of America declined. *Cycles (other than motor cycles)*, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, showed a substantial increase of about 33 per cent.

The total value of *fruits and vegetables* imported from foreign countries declined by Rs. '45 lakh to Rs. 7'99 lakhs. *Fresh fruits* valued at Rs. 4'57 lakhs, the chief item of which was *cocoanuts* from the Straits Settlements valued at Rs. 3'30 lakhs, showed a falling off, whereas *fresh vegetables* from Hongkong and Japan valued at Rs. 1'20 lakhs advanced. There was a slight falling off in *fruits and vegetables, dried, etc.*, though *currants, raisins, and dates* showed a substantial increase. The value of the coasting imports of *fruits and vegetables* rose by about Rs. 6 lakhs. *Cocoanuts* were valued at Rs. 4'43 lakhs and *fresh vegetables* at Rs. 21'55 lakhs: the latter figure includes *onions* valued at Rs. 17'58 lakhs, mainly from

Madras, and *potatoes* valued at Rs. 1'83 lakhs from Bengal. It is interesting to observe that *potatoes* to the value of Rs. 3'29 lakhs, the produce chiefly of the Shan States, were exported to Bengal during the year of review as against a total value of about Rs. 2'00 lakhs exported in the previous year.

The importations of *gunny bags* showed a great advance of nearly 10¼ millions and were worth Rs. 164'93 lakhs. The greater demand for *electric fittings* for *fans* and *lights*, chiefly from the United Kingdom, and for *wires and cables*, chiefly from the United States of America, caused a distinct improvement under the heading *instruments, apparatus, etc.*, the value of which amounted to Rs. 7'75 lakhs. About 86 per cent. of the importations of *matches* came from Japan. The market had been so overstocked in the previous year, thanks to cheap freights from that country, that a decline in the year under report was anticipated. The decrease in value of the importations was Rs. 4'02 lakhs; of which about Rs. 3 lakhs was in Japanese goods.

The increasing popularity of the motor driven vehicle is illustrated by the advance in the importations of *motor cars* and *motor cycles*. The numbers imported advanced from 227 in 1912-13 to 511 in 1913-14. The United Kingdom more than doubled her supply of the previous year, whereas the United States of America nearly trebled hers. Sixty-four per cent. of the trade came from the former and the share of the latter advanced from 7 per cent. in 1911-12, 20 per cent. in 1912-13 to 31 per cent. in the year under review. The United States of America supplied 43 more *motor cars* than the United Kingdom and 14 *motor wagons* against *nil* from the United Kingdom: all the 223 *motor cycles* came from the United Kingdom. The average value of a *motor car* imported from each of the countries is as follows:—The United Kingdom Rs. 4,106, the United States of America Rs. 2,489.

The number of *sewing and knitting machines* imported advanced by 4,759 in quantity and Rs. 3'04 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom and Germany sending more than in the previous year. There was a rise in value of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs in *parts of ships* imported to be put together in the country. All came from the United Kingdom. *Household and laundry soap* from the United Kingdom decreased by about Rs. 2 lakhs in value. Imports of *sulphuric acid*, wholly from the United Kingdom, showed a very substantial increase from 15,258 cwt. to 38,746 cwt.: due to attempts by British manufacturers to recapture the trade and to the increased consumption in the mineral oil refineries. There was also an increase in *sulphur* from Japan. There was a great falling off in *talking machines*, less than half the quantity of the previous year being imported in the year under review. Over 800,000 *umbrellas* were imported from abroad and valued at Rs. 6'63 lakhs: the Indian made article also showed an increase, the importations being 932,921 in quantity valued at Rs. 11'05 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

25. The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture in the export trade of Rangoon with foreign countries and shows their comparative importance:—

Articles.	Average value for the five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of proportion to total merchandise exported.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Rice, husked and unhusked	9,98'77	12,52'22	15,63'87	16,01'28	11,72'62	17'64
Hides and skins (raw) (a)	42'14	50'75	58'33	61'66	73'49	4'52
Wood and timber	41'70	71'49	61'60	78'66	65'19	3'76
Paraffin wax	17'95	60'27	18'35	50'91	63'50	3'68
Cotton (raw)	24'79	26'69	26'69	42'44	61'27	8'63
Erin and pollard	55'93	63'59	83'67	81'55	69'50	8'43
Green peas	10'76	7'54	3'70	10'61	37'02	2'11
Grain, pulse and flour (excluding rice)	20'74	20'85	21'32	27'64	23'53	1'65
Candles of all kinds	13'49	18'91	11'49	18'73	22'16	1'34
Oil cakes	7'61	9'76	13'58	17'61	21'61	1'23
Oils—Mineral	6'10	4'85	15'32	20'55	21'37	1'23
Rubber (raw)	2'91	3'91	5'75	15'33	14'69	'85
Tobacco	6'13	3'40	10'57	13'39	14'61	'81
Metals, unenumerated	'19	1'85	0'71	...	...	...
Orss, unenumerated (b)	...	...	...	7'01	10'04	'58
Lead, pig	2'82	28'46	28'45	18'48	8'77	'51
Cutch and gambier	10'71	10'19	12'42	10'19	8'80	'50
Articles (not specified) exported by post (c)	0'35	7'11	6'66	0'14	4'32	'28
Jadestone	9'33	8'70	2'86	2'31	4'00	'24
Spices	2'15	2'10	2'31	2'93	2'38	'14
Lac	1'05	1'07	2'69	3'10	2'08	'12
Horn, etc., and horn meal	1'05	1'78	'93	1'72	1'63	'09
Fish	1'37	1'44	1'48	1'46	1'40	'08
Provisions	2'14	'83	1'23	'89	1'11	'06
Cotton seed	3'66	'39	2'02	'22	'28	'01
Precious stones and pearls, unset	...	...	...	...	'02	'00
Other articles	7'16	7'40	10'12	9'99	15'95	'99
Total, Indian Produce	12,08'51	16,65'02	20,23'22	21,26'22	17,28'88	99'14
Total, Re-exports	5'47	6'75	6'00	8'22	9'63	'58
Total, Merchandise	12,13'98	16,71'77	20,29'22	21,34'44	17,38'51	100'00
Treasure—						
Gold	1'97	'51	1'36	'63	36'60	...
Silver	'02	2'37	1'38	'30	'55	...
Total, Treasure	2'89	2'88	2'74	'93	37'15	...
GRAND TOTAL, EXPORTS	12,16'87	16,74'65	20,31'96	21,34'77	17,75'66	...

(a) Includes the figures of *cuttings of hides and skins (raw)* from 1st April 1915.

(b) Separately recorded from 1st April 1912.

(c) Separately recorded from 1st April 1903 (average for four years).

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles of country produce and manufacture exported from Rangoon to India:—

Articles.	1900-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of proportion to total merchandise exported.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Rice, husked and unhusked	7,60.69	3,89.53	1,63.06	1,45.40	5,77.14	47.56
Mineral oils, excluding paraffin-wax	3,06.08	3,77.06	3,55.69	3,55.69	4,19.34	31.53
Wood, and manufactures of	75.56	80.99	90.73	96.55	101.71	7.54
Cotton (raw)	85.91	16.03	30.14	45.00	23.46	2.31
Grain and pulse (excluding rice)	8.79	13.72	12.81	15.10	13.80	1.19
Candles	1.68	5.12	7.29	8.08	7.51	.63
Metals	4.63	4.03	4.96	4.50	5.22	.43
Gutcha	.16	.26	.21	.24	.33	.27
Hides and skins	2.36	.81	1.06	14.06	2.97	.21
Fruits and vegetables	.55	.83	2.38	5.40	2.72	.22
Tobacco	1.16	2.24	2.85	2.21	2.42	.22
Seeds (excluding groundnuts)	2.33	6.85	1.3	1.71	1.73	.14
Paraffin wax	6.01	.24	.15	.13	1.64	.14
Lac	3.61	1.89	1.02	1.83	1.65	.09
Groundnuts	.65	.87	1.05	1.03	1.05	.08
Spices	.10	.19	.75	3.99	.96	.06
Apparel (including drapery, etc.)	.68	.87	.63	.53	.71	.06
Jute, manufactures of	.78	.55	.28	.32	.70	.06
Hardware and cutlery	.07	.09	.09	.06	.58	.05
Provisions	.07	.03	.12	.12	.42	.03
Sugar	1.32	.78	.48	.57	.51	.04
Oils, vegetable, not essential	.19	.65	.82	.76	.35	.03
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	.24	.74	1.05	.9	.21	.02
Animals, living	.04	.18	.16	.11	.16	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock	.03	.03	.03	.07	.04	...
Glass and glassware	.03	.03	.03	.04	.01	...
Carriages and carts, etc.	.08	...	.02	.03	.01	...
Earthenware and porcelain	.01	.08	...	.03	...	...
Silk, and manufactures of	.01	...	...	.03	...	...
Umbrellas, including parasols, etc.	.01	...	...	.03	...	...
Machinery and millwork	.01	.08	.01	...	...	...
Liquors	3.93	4.85	4.63	4.22	3.85	.32
All other articles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Country Produce	12,36.19	9,56.18	6,54.75	7,79.12	11,95.23	95.19
Total Foreign Merchandise	18.78	18.77	18.66	17.25	18.45	1.53
Total Country and Foreign	12,54.97	9,75.25	6,73.41	7,96.37	12,13.68	100.00

26. Rice and Paddy.—The combined exports of all the ports in Burma (excluding interport trade) will be found in the following table:—

Foreign Trade.	1900-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
RICE IN THE HUSK (PADDY)	22,824	12.41	11,423	7.37	17,348	12.18	13,626	9.44	20,002	13.27
RICE NOT IN THE HUSK—										
British Empire—										
To United Kingdom	117,173	91.24	159,010	1,25.72	109,193	1,06.47	148,460	1,55.43	139,251	1,33.20
Ceylon	26,983	31.46	35,101	40.99	21,081	21.53	19,838	18.92	41,723	46.89
Straits Settlements	200,456	1,68.01	289,304	2,56.86	345,063	3,91.50	392,262	4,67.41	280,923	3,61.20
Hongkong	4,905	2.44	14,361	9.25	9,607	7.63	19,280	10.95	15,839	13.09
Africa	23,843	27.40	26,429	35.71	29,113	35.65	16,120	19.88	24,241	29.77
North America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	14,820	11.00	21,110	17.74	27,137	26.56	38,910	34.61	20,640	18.49
Other British Possessions	402	.56	406	.54	25	.04	563	.89	2,593	2.46
Foreign Countries—										
To Russia	7,415	5.80	...	...	9,572	8.43	3,937	4.81	6,427	5.77
Sweden	4.62	...	17,054	12.57	2,853	2.32	17,124	16.09	14,398	13.45
Germany	291,530	2,65.85	311,260	2,69.16	369,408	2,17.32	383,268	4,22.02	189,503	1,78.13
Holland	204,237	1,80.00	253,901	1,80.67	227,761	2,05.55	192,308	1,85.56	225,352	2,03.62
Belgium	35,784	26.84	37,217	33.99	17,820	16.05	53,054	54.22	16,369	14.16
France	10,769	8.00	10,607	10.05	9,671	9.18	16,914	16.05	11,470	10.46
Austria-Hungary	185,237	1,48.95	183,351	1,47.69	160,234	1,55.20	174,745	1,80.13	174,192	1,68.23
Roumania	15,519	10.93	21,293	15.78	14,249	15.83	20,369	21.23	25,727	25.13
Other countries in Europe	23,719	18.98	6,514	4.30	1,350	1.40	1,161	1.40	2,310	2.37
Turkey, Asiatic	...	...	6,601	5.72	53,140	57.27	43,992	49.13	39,661	40.46
Sumatra	18,013	16.13	12,393	12.68	9,468	10.00	5,351	6.10	5,645	5.92
Java	108,063	87.22	258,071	2,48.31	277,410	3,20.93	159,043	1,85.76	36,410	39.17
Celebes and other Islands	2,376	2.02	4,112	3.77	5,633	5.83	7,346	8.22	5,641	5.6
Philippines, etc.	4,373	3.88	9,000	7.93	10,015	21.99	26,068	31.95	...	...
China, etc.	1,757	1.51	23,658	20.71	20,421	21.00	12,627	13.73	4,500	4.48
Japan	19,043	10.66	51,609	45.63	149,114	1,70.13	211,023	2,71.71	160,643	161.63
Egypt	77,639	72.13	70,519	64.89	27,133	29.26	32,763	36.13	329,312	313.25
Africa	11,120	10.81	12,312	13.79	37,640	42.53	18,995	21.69	17,196	17.71
North America	...	...	...	...	2,216	2.72	1,242	1.40	5,238	5.09
South America	20,520	16.83	29,197	24.45	14,308	12.90	16,568	18.06	21,853	19.40
Other Foreign Countries	180	.20	76	.09	295	.40	201	.20	381	.36
Total	1,452,069	11,99.66	1,823,153	16,24.87	1,912,697	20,19.95	2,048,083	22,75.50	1,834,938	1,783.16
Total Paddy and Rice (Foreign Trade)	1,474,893	12,12.07	1,834,581	16,32.21	1,929,935	20,32.13	2,061,715	22,84.04	1,855,900	1,776.49
Indian Trade (excluding Burma)										
RICE IN THE HUSK (PADDY)										
To Indian Ports	442,228	3,21.10	171,675	1,13.42	103,611	75.31	76,044	57.08	277,474	1,94.38
RICE NOT IN THE HUSK—										
To Bengal	224,386	2,67.51	67,366	75.77	3,321	4.17	16,035	13.14	335,678	3,33.02
Bombay	202,650	2,47.91	190,298	2,26.00	103,064	1,12.13	119,800	1,45.78	182,957	1,95.35
Sind, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	155,936	1,50.52	116,523	1,09.27	32,599	32.37	53,287	56.63	90,880	80.57
Indian Ports not British	12,084	16.16	5,335	7.05	1,558	1.40	509	.63	2,273	2.83
Total Rice exports to India	595,056	6,59.10	378,532	4,18.19	141,132	1,50.07	190,231	2,21.13	611,762	6,11.29
Total Paddy and Rice exports to India (excluding Burma ports)	1,039,934	10,13.20	650,257	6,36.61	214,553	2,25.38	206,275	2,78.26	889,236	8,06.67
GRAND TOTAL, PADDY AND RICE EXPORTS TO FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS (EXCLUDING BURMA PORTS)	2,513,147	22,25.27	2,484,833	21,68.85	2,174,588	22,57.51	2,237,900	25,63.20	2,744,236	25,82.10

(*) Includes Tons 273,310 = Rs. 256.72 lakhs shipped to Port Said for orders.

The value of the export trade of rice from Burma represented in the year under review 66 per cent. of the total value of all merchandise exported from the Province. The figures established a record and showed an improvement of 17.83 per cent. in quantity and 74 per cent. in value on those of the previous year. Rangoon's share of the total quantity exported amounted to 68 per cent. against 67 per cent. in the previous year. Bassein's contribution was 13 per cent. against 15 per cent. last year, but the total number of tons exported was slightly more. Akyab's share was 10 per cent. and Moulmein's 9 per cent. Floods in Bengal, and poor crops due to drought in the United Provinces and Bihar tended to make the year essentially an "Indian" one and the exports to India showed an increase of 234 per cent. in quantity as compared with the figures of 1912-13. It is a feature of the Indian demand as compared with the foreign that in the case of the former the percentage of paddy shipped is in excess of that in the case of the latter. In the year under review the weight of the paddy shipped was 10.8 per cent. of the total Indian and foreign exports from Burma, whereas in the year previous, which was essentially a "Foreign" year, it was only 3.8 per cent. Activity in the Indian trade naturally meant contraction in the foreign, the shipments of which showed a falling off of 206,717 tons valued at Rs. 5,08,51 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, the Far East, and Australasia all declined, whereas those to Ceylon, Africa and America increased. Shipments to particular countries are naturally controlled by the quantity of the crop in the rice-producing countries in their more immediate vicinity. This was essentially the case as regards Ceylon, who not being able to satisfy her requirements at her usual Indian market had to go further afield to Burma in order to do so. Similarly the wealth of the crop in Saigon and Bangkok had its effect on the market of the Far East: the exports from Bangkok alone showing an increase from 587,031 tons to 1,185,004 tons or 102 per cent. more than in 1912-13.

The operations of the market are interesting and a brief review of them is not out of place. The outlook at the commencement of the year under report (April 1913) was gloomy: paddy quotations being down to Rs. 124 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each and rice (Big Mills Special) down to Rs. 315 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each. However the transactions in the first month did much to improve matters and at the end of April, paddy was quoted at Rs. 140—148 and rice (Big Mills Special) at Rs. 340—342-8-0. May saw a dull and depressed market: the prices asked by stock-holders of paddy were more than the millers cared to give and business consequently came almost to a standstill. This deadlock continued through June, though there was a spasmodic attempt at recovery due to a small demand from the Straits Settlements and the rumour of serious damage to the crops in Oudh by drought. In July the stock-holders of paddy still remained obdurate and the market was apathetic until towards the close of the month when heavy sales of rice caused a slump in the price, which fell as low as Rs. 285. The fall was, however, checked and the market subsequently rose to about Rs. 310. The small transactions done in paddy were at Rs. 120—125. The tension was somewhat relieved in August—thanks to a good demand from Bengal, where the local crops had been damaged by heavy floods. Prices hardened: paddy rose to Rs. 130—135; and rice to Rs. 315—317-8-0. The demand from Behgal continued in the early part of September and rice touched Rs. 330: but owing to the congestion of imports in Calcutta and the fact that the rates were too high to attract other markets, the price of rice fell though that of paddy remained fairly constant at Rs. 130—135. October is necessarily a dull business month in Bengal owing to the Durga Puja holidays and in a market which was at this time dependent on India nothing but dullness could be expected. A slight stir, however, was made by an enquiry from Japan which led to some transactions with the Straits Settlements and a consequent rise in prices. The bubble however soon burst and the close of the month saw a distinctly downward tendency throughout the whole market. The next two months saw this tendency mature and the calendar year closed on a depressed market: a condition which was not improved by the Indian Bank smashes. This state of depression offered no inducement to the cultivator to accelerate his supplies. Demand however, in January and February was good, particularly from India, and there was a consequent recovery both in the price of paddy and rice. In March storage of paddy commenced, competition was keen and there was a rapid rise in price, stocks of paddy being firmly held for the equivalent of Rs. 135 to 140, but there was no business. The Indian market was well stocked and that of the Far East held out no hope of recovery from the state of dullness in which it had been throughout the year. The arrangements made by stock-holders during the last three years for storing paddy seem to have been well maintained, as the quantity of rice and paddy shipped in 1913 between January and March were about 34 per cent. of the total quantity shipped during the calendar year. Last year it was 41 per cent. and in all previous years more. Whatever the immediate effect on various parties—cultivator, broker, miller or speculator—the effects of this movement in its present stage regarding the rice trade as a whole, must be a matter of great economic interest, in that this movement may be the first step towards the steadying of the market by equalising shipments throughout the year. It is also reported that a substantial extension has been made in the experimental measure of introducing a system of direct dealing between the producer and the buyer to the gradual extinction of the middleman: this also is another question of great economic importance to the Province.

27. Rice Bran.—The total exports from the Province diminished by 1,346 tons and Rs. 29.82 lakhs to 208,920 tons valued at Rs. 64.70 lakhs and prices ruled lower, averaging

Rs. 31 per ton as against Rs. 45 per ton in 1912-13. Shipments from Rangoon increased by 5,842 tons to 196,967 tons, whereas those from the outports declined by 7,188 tons to 11,953 tons, due mainly to the falling off on the part of Bassein. There was practically no change in the quantity taken by the United Kingdom. Germany showed a falling off of about 7,000 tons and the Straits Settlements a corresponding increase.

28.

Teak-wood.

Foreign Trade.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
From Rangoon	29,925	4,424	42,857	7,538	40,777	6,138	49,954	7,721	42,406	6,893
From Moulmein	...	...	...	...	5,290	8,856	8,856	13,06	6,122	8,80
Coasting Trade (To India).										
From Rangoon	82,180	71,31	89,700	77,25	93,472	85,08	94,890	84,09	78,763	74,04
From Moulmein	46,381	42,08	46,853	43,16	81,906	30,07	92,212	86,83	84,328	87,71
GRAND TOTAL (FOREIGN AND INDIA).										
From Rangoon	112,106	1,17,30	133,057	1,47,84	139,249	1,47,02	144,853	1,62,20	121,169	1,57,97
From Moulmein	50,735	48,68	53,886	51,97	87,276	37,92	97,868	51,92	100,150	47,51

There was a decrease in the total exports from the Province to foreign countries and India of 31,102 cubic tons. This is not due to the lack of demand, but rather to the large demand of the past few years having absorbed the stocks at the various ports, as well as the reserves in the forests. These circumstances have forced a substantial increase in price. Small supplies and prohibitively large prices rendered it necessary, generally speaking, so far as the European market is concerned, to dispense with the use of *teak* if possible, or to be content with an inferior quality; this would have affected the Burma trade, were it not that the excellent demand in the East makes it independent of the European outlet. The United Kingdom took 27,416 cubic tons, and Germany 6,282 cubic tons. These were the largest foreign markets.

WOOD—OTHER TIMBER.—As explained above not only are the supplies of *teak* limited, but its present price is such as to make it too expensive to use for purposes of ordinary domestic construction, both in India and abroad. The present therefore is a particularly opportune time for the expansion of the trade in *other timber*. That some advantage has been taken of the favourable circumstances is apparent from the following statistics. The combined exports from Rangoon and Moulmein to foreign countries and India represented 44,080 cubic tons with a value of Rs. 33,54 lakhs as compared with 33,059 cubic tons worth Rs. 21,27 lakhs and consisted mainly of *eng* and *pyingado*. India, principally Bengal, took 42,572 cubic tons valued at Rs. 32,32 lakhs as against 31,694 cubic tons of a value of Rs. 20,26 lakhs.

29.

Mineral Oils.

Foreign Trade—	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
KEROSENE	785,932	4,43	391,858	2,69	32	...	95	...	...	...
OTHER KINDS *	3,846,320	4,43	2,165,111	2,69	11,806,740	13,82	21,481,786	20,55	22,303,134	21,37
Total, Mineral oils (Foreign Trade)	4,632,252	8,86	2,556,969	4,55	11,806,772	13,82	21,481,832	20,55	22,303,134	21,37
Coasting Trade—										
KEROSENE—										
To Bengal	51,913,083	1,71,81	60,231,452	2,15,80	50,872,667	1,77,70	59,093,417	1,96,30	59,102,221	1,95,14
" Bombay	10,844,108	36,23	16,602,337	61,34	16,222,991	55,52	18,112,917	59,62	20,751,373	69,11
" Sind	3,141,519	10,98	3,425,224	11,79	4,451,135	15,44	4,955,125	18,37	4,983,148	16,91
" Madras	11,787,351	43,31	11,305,185	39,84	16,257,776	56,08	20,801,374	71,05	20,225,560	70,40
Total Presidencies	80,716,121	2,68,36	91,528,788	3,37,77	87,837,709	3,04,69	103,236,833	3,43,81	105,017,642	3,50,56
To Provincial Ports	1,616,584	6,70	1,380,744	5,45	1,583,792	6,48	1,135,241	5,02	1,541,352	6,23
" Marmagaoa	8,552,792	11,72	2,607,979	8,97	2,357,117	10,16	2,834,235	10,26	4,265,600	14,67
Total	85,895,497	2,86,78	95,517,421	3,52,19	92,083,678	3,20,21	1,07,453,302	3,59,12	110,825,154	3,71,58
OTHER KINDS *	4,772,771	29,46	4,734,983	30,69	6,114,210	41,38	6,509,937	44,92	7,962,810	54,68
Total, Mineral oils (Coasting Trade)	90,668,268	3,13,24	100,252,404	3,82,88	98,197,918	3,61,59	113,963,239	4,04,04	118,787,964	4,26,25
GRAND TOTAL, MINERAL OILS (FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE).	95,300,480	3,22,10	105,309,375	3,87,49	113,004,499	3,75,46	125,431,221	4,21,59	141,061,038	4,47,63

* "Other Kinds" includes fuel oil, petrol, lubricating oil, etc.

Substantial progress has been made in this trade and the figures of 1913-14 constitute a record. The exports of *mineral oils* expanded by more than 5 million gallons and the aggregate value of the exports of all *petroleum products* showed an improvement of approximately 7 per cent. as compared with last year's figures. The total output of *petroleum* in Burma during the calendar year 1913 was, roughly speaking, 11 per cent. more than that of 1912.

KEROSENE OIL.—There were no exports to foreign countries, but the demand from India was well maintained: exports thither (including Marmagaoa) rose by 3,033,004 gallons and Rs. 11,12 lakhs to 109,284,102 gallons with a value of Rs. 3,65,22 lakhs. Fifty-three per cent. of the coasting exports (*i.e.*, including the Provincial trade) went to Bengal, 19 per cent. to Bombay, 18 per cent. to Madras, 4 per cent. each to Sind and Marmagaoa, and 2 per cent. to the Provincial ports.

OTHER KINDS.—The record figures of 1912-13 of the exports to foreign countries were surpassed by nearly 4 per cent. both in quantity and in value. This result is mainly attributable to the increased shipments of *benzine* to Europe, particularly to the United Kingdom and Holland. The growing recognition of the utility of oil for purposes of fuel is illustrated by the

increase in the exports of *Naval oil fuel*—mainly to the United Kingdom. The demand for *lubricating oils* also shows a steady improvement. There was an unprecedented increase in the coasting exports of *other kinds of mineral oils*, thanks to the impetus given to the *petrol* business by the rapid multiplication of motor-driven vehicles.

30. **Paraffin wax.**—Another record was established in the exports of this product to foreign countries, which advanced by 32,611 cwts. and Rs. 6,59 lakhs to 284,666 cwts. worth Rs. 63,50 lakhs. The United Kingdom retained the first place and improved her demand from 76,137 cwts. to 82,353 cwts. The other principal customers were Australasia 39,903 cwts.; Japan 38,059 cwts.; Cape Colony and Natal 31,682 cwts.; Germany 17,534 cwts.; Hongkong 20,237 cwts.; China 14,461 cwts.; and the United States of America 14,198 cwts. Shipments to India represented 11,487 cwts. with a value of Rs. 2,62 lakhs as compared with 9,785 cwts. valued at Rs. 2,21 lakhs of the previous year.

31. **Candles.**—FOREIGN TRADE. A further expansion was noticed during the year under review, exports rising by 2,287,739 lbs. and Rs. 6,42 lakhs to the record figure of 8,233,167 lbs. with a value of Rs. 23,15 lakhs. The demand from China and Ceylon showed a marked increase: the former is the largest consumer and takes 34 per cent. of the total quantity exported. The other principal buyers were Australasia, the United Kingdom, Straits Settlements and Siam. Japan showed a decrease. The import duty in that country is high on *candles* and low on *wax*, consequently the shipments of candles has decreased and those of wax increased.

COASTING TRADE.—The demand from India improved and exports to Provincial ports also advanced.

32. **Hides and Skins.**—The following table gives the exports from *Rangoon* only and to *foreign ports* only:—

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.
RAW HIDES ... { Cwt. No.	95,851	42,36	105,819	50,73	131,638	58,29	121,916	60,56	113,132	78,64
RAW SKINS ... { Cwt. No.	378	26	17	02	4,863	04	1,013	97	30,725	41
TOTAL OF HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (EXCLUDING CUTTINGS OF HIDES, ETC.).	95,729	42,63	105,806	50,75	124,664	58,33	122,929	64,53	143,857	79,12

There was another prosperous year in this business and the total value exported under this head advanced by 23 per cent. and constituted a record. There was a falling off in the demand from the United Kingdom, where the market towards the end of the year showed a distinctly downward tendency, probably the reaction after two years' prosperous trading. On the other hand, the value of *raw buffalo hides* to Turkey in Asia and the Levant was about double of that of last year; this is interesting as being a sign of the rehabilitation of a market which was so adversely affected by the war in the Balkans. Germany showed an increased demand in this class of goods and Italy a decrease. The pride of place in *raw cow hides* again went to Italy with a demand valued at Rs. 15,97 lakhs as against Rs. 11,52 lakhs in the previous year. America came second with an increase from Rs. 7,90 to Rs. 11,69 lakhs, followed by Canada who nearly doubled her requirements as compared with those of the previous year with Rs. 7,32 lakhs. Germany and Spain with Rs. 5,93 lakhs and Rs. 4,33 lakhs showed an improvement, whereas there was a falling off in the demand from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Holland. The arrivals of *raw hides* overland from Western China represented 12,266 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,72 lakhs as against 8,626 cwts. with a value of Rs. 3,58 lakhs.

Shipments of *raw hides* to India dropped by Rs. 1,68 lakhs to Rs. 1,02 lakhs, due to the falling off of the exports to Bombay.

Raw skins declined by Rs. 53 lakh to Rs. 44 lakh, mainly under *goat skins* to the United Kingdom. Shipments to India rose by Rs. 82 lakh to Rs. 3,43 lakhs, chiefly to Madras.

33.

Cotton (Raw).

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.
To United Kingdom	20,300	30,83	35,743	14,99	61,271	24,93	50,506	18,73	104,333	37,43
" Straits	...	...	5	...	9,332	1,17	1,015	40	4,699	1,63
" Hongkong	1,018	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,865	4,70
" Germany	7,332	2,97	5,297	2,20	3,562	1,57	...	...	1,543	55
" Austria-Hungary	3,622	1,19	2,112	1,03	414	35	...	...	12,699	4,74
" Belgium	2,535	72	1,413	64	2,438	93	1,342	50	...	...
" France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Italy	8,241	2,96	1,720	82	...	...	...	...	714	28
" Japan	9,328	3,91	6,987	3,17	23,08	8,03	63,419	22,87	36,492	11,06
" Spain	4,701	1,52	1,562	90	...	...	...	...	2,430	88
" Other countries	1,491	62	1,941	1,04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Trade	129,213	46,01	20,292	24,79	95,105	35,80	116,781	42,51	169,797	61,62
Total Indian Trade (excluding Burma).	30,284	8,50	37,832	16,08	81,739	30,14	132,236	45,00	78,978	29,51
GRAND TOTAL	169,497	54,51	58,124	40,87	176,845	65,94	249,017	87,51	248,775	91,13

Although the total quantity exported was slightly less than that exported during the previous year, the aggregate value of the exportations in the year under review was higher than that of any

other year previously recorded. This increase in value appears to have been fortuitous and due to the critical condition of the American crop during last autumn. Foreign exports reached a record figure both as regards quantity and value and exports to the European markets showed a considerable increase. On the other hand, the Japanese and Indian markets curtailed their demands. This is due to a record increase of over half a million bales in the crop in India, which not only met a large portion of the local requirements, but also supplied to a certain extent the requirements of the Japanese market. The only outlet was the European market: and hence the reason for the increased exports to it. The crop is said to be shorter than that of the previous year and the stocks accordingly less than they were on the 31st March 1913.

The overland exports to Western China were 5,454 cwts. valued at 1'94 lakhs as compared with 4,424 cwts. valued at Rs. 1'75 lakhs in the previous year.

34. Cotton Seeds.—Since 1909-10 foreign exports have shown a strong tendency to decline, but this year a slight recovery has been made. The Indian exports, however, were less, only 93,532 cwts. valued at Rs. 2'18 lakhs being exported as compared with 194,650 cwts. with a value of Rs. 5'51 lakhs, Bombay absorbing the bulk. Exports of the by-product *cotton seed oil-cake* advanced by 52,737 cwts. and Rs. 1'76 lakhs to 114,928 cwts. valued at Rs. 3'75 lakhs, mainly in shipments to the United Kingdom.

35. Groundnuts.—The general expectation of a substantial increase, based upon the satisfactory position at the end of 1912-13, was more than fulfilled, and the general advance exceeded anything previously recorded. Cultivators, stimulated by the good prices obtained in the previous year increased the area brought under cultivation by nearly 23 per cent. over that of 1912-13. The gross outturn of the Province is computed at 1,760,000 cwts. approximately; but from the heavy shipments to the Far East in the first quarter of the year, it is clear that a considerable portion of the 1912 crop was disposed of in the year under review. Exports from Rangoon to foreign countries advanced by 251,891 cwts. and Rs. 17'41 lakhs to 538,254 cwts. with a value of Rs. 37'02 lakhs. The best customer was again Hongkong whose demand rose from 173,427 cwts. and Rs. 11'92 lakhs to 202,236 cwts. worth Rs. 14'34 lakhs. France came second with 137,455 cwts. valued at Rs. 9'08 lakhs as against 16,009 cwts. with a value of Rs. 1'13 lakhs. Austria-Hungary took 61,410 cwts. worth Rs. 4'11 lakhs as compared with 8,166 cwts. with a value of Rs. '53 lakh. Increased shipments were made to the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Exports to India, chiefly to Bengal, rose by 1,039 cwts. and Rs. '19 lakh to 21,952 cwts. valued at Rs. 1'71 lakhs. The Provincial ports took 6,055 cwts. as against 4,613 cwts. The internal trade again was self-contained and received no assistance in the way of imports from India. Foreign exports of *groundnut oil* rose from 63 gallons to 4,010 gallons, all to Java. Shipments to India also improved from 564 gallons to 2,218 gallons. The Provincial ports took 297,145 gallons valued at Rs. 5'98 lakhs, showing an increase of 164,420 gallons and Rs. 3'13 lakhs. Arrivals of the *oil* from India dwindled further from 928,976 gallons and Rs. 16'74 lakhs to 154,985 gallons and Rs. 2'98 lakhs. The exports of the by-product *groundnut oil-cake* to foreign countries advanced by 95,707 cwts. and Rs. 2'92 lakhs to 608,296 cwts. valued at Rs. 17'35 lakhs, the United Kingdom absorbing the bulk.

36. Beans.—The trade in this commodity was more promising, and despite the exaggerated accounts of the presence of cyanhydric acid in Burma beans, showed distinct signs of recovery. Foreign exports rose by 2,119 tons to 19,565 tons valued at Rs. 16'47 lakhs. Japan was again the best customer taking 9,668 tons valued at Rs. 7'55 lakhs as against 7,713 tons worth Rs. 6'98 lakhs. The United Kingdom came next with 5,967 tons and Rs. 5'28 lakhs as against 5,830 tons and Rs. 5'72 lakhs. Belgium with 1,102 tons and Germany with 1,013 tons showed improvement. Shipments to India, the bulk of which went to the Madras Presidency, rose by 298 tons and Rs. '13 lakh to 7,739 tons worth Rs. 5'91 lakhs.

37. Rubber.—There was a further advance in the exports of this product from the Province to foreign countries the total quantity recorded being 765,072 lbs. as against 526,176 lbs. in the preceding year. The total value however dropped from Rs. 16'60 lakhs to Rs. 16'55 lakhs, representing a fall in the average value per lb. from Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 2-3. The United Kingdom took 664,048 lbs. as against 453,040 lbs. in the previous year and the Straits Settlements 75,264 lbs. as against 63,392 lbs. More attention is being paid to good and economical management and with due regard to this and improvement in the method of placing rubber on the market, it seems probable that the Burma industry will be in an indefeasible position in the competition with all other sources of supply.

38. Cutch.—The year under review further illustrates the downward tendency of this trade, particularly in respect of its foreign exports, which declined by 11,295 cwts. and Rs. 1'39 lakhs to 55,453 cwts. valued at Rs. 8'80 lakhs. There was, however, no substantial difference in the Indian trade, only 1,327 cwts. less than last year being exported and that at an increased value of about Rs. '72 lakh. There was an increase in the demand from Germany, the United States of America and Ceylon, and a decrease in that from the United Kingdom, France and Holland. Of the Indian trade, Bengal took more and Madras less than in the previous year. Prices were firm for average quality at the commencement of the year, but as soon as the shortage of supplies was definitely recognized, the rates steadily advanced. The advent of a new crop caused a temporary set-back in the high rates, but at the close of the year a recovery was made and the market closed at almost as high a level as it had reached during any particular period throughout the year. That this healthy state of the market has not contrary to expectations

brought out larger supplies, is most probably due to the limited number of available trees and to the fact that it is more profitable in a good season to employ labour on ground crops.

39. Lac.—The general decline of the foreign exports of lac from India was shared by Burma; and also affected the Indian demand for Burma lac. The falling off is attributed to the accumulation of stock both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Foreign exports, the bulk of which was *seed lac* for the United States of America, declined by 3,566 cwts. and Rs. 1'07 lakhs to 4,068 cwts. with a value of Rs. 2'03 lakhs. The Indian demand also decreased by 4,457 cwts. and Rs. '48 lakh to 6,335 cwts. valued at Rs. 1'73 lakhs. This consisted almost entirely of *sticklac*; Bengal took 4,031 cwts. and Madras 2,304 cwts. as against 9,224 cwts. and 1,568 cwts. respectively in the previous year. The overland arrivals of *sticklac* from Western China, and the Shan States were 2,200 cwts. and 9,164 cwts. respectively, as against 1,007 cwts. and 16,542 cwts. There were no arrivals from Karenni as against 17,549 cwts., but Siam sent 138 cwts. as against *nil* in the previous year.

40. Lead, pig.—The exports under this head again showed a marked decrease: only 3,422 tons valued at Rs. 8'77 lakhs were shipped as compared with 7,250 tons valued at Rs. 18'48 lakhs in the previous year. Of the amount exported 2,268 tons valued at Rs. 5'55 lakhs went to the United Kingdom and 1,110 tons worth Rs. 3'11 lakhs to Ceylon. The trade is in the hands of one firm who have been hampered in their operations by an outbreak of cholera, which disorganised their labour, and by want of fuel, which restricted their smelting. At the same time it appears from the figures that the trade in *zinc ore* has been cultivated somewhat at the expense of that in *pig lead*.

41. Wolfram.—Exports from the Province to foreign countries rose by 124 tons and Rs. 3'05 lakhs to 1,879 tons worth Rs. 27'21 lakhs: of this amount 1,622 tons were shipped from Tavoy. As in the previous year, Germany was the largest customer taking about 57 per cent. of the total quantity exported. Since 1909, when the occurrence of Wolfram first attracted attention, a great development has taken place despite the lack of good communications and difficulties of transport. Large areas have been taken up for prospecting purposes in the Tavoy and Mergui districts. The shortsightedness of the policy of sacrificing ultimate benefit to immediate gains is better appreciated and prospectors now appear to be working the ore with greater economy and method.

42. Jadestone.—This trade showed a further recovery after the set-back it received in 1911-12 owing to revolutionary disturbances in China. The total exports improved by 1,110 cwts. and Rs. 1'69 lakhs to 2,864 cwts. with a value of Rs. 3'99 lakhs, and the average value per cwt. increased from Rs. 131 to Rs. 139. Hongkong absorbed the whole output. Despatches from the mines overland by caravans to Western China represented 738 cwts. as against 348 cwts. in the previous year.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF BURMA.

43. The subjoined statement shows how the trade of Rangoon in *merchandise* with foreign countries was distributed in the periods shown:—

	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.					Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole	
	Average for the three years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for the three years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage to total exports.			
				1912-13.	1913-14.				1912-13.	1913-14.		
British Empire.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			In 1912-13.	In 1913-14.
United Kingdom ...	6,11'19	7,63'01	8,78'16	56'17	56'01	3,15'49	3,07'64	3,27'16	17'42	18'87	32'47	36'61
Aden and Dependencies ...	1'60	2'13	2'84	16	18	30	50	32	19	39	08	18
Ceylon ...	66	2'00	2'29	15	15	37'20	28'80	60'92	1'55	3'51	08	1'01
Straits Settlements ...	77'74	72'28	70'67	6'83	4'61	2,90'28	4,63'66	2,33'10	21'72	16'91	15'39	11'12
Hongkong ...	26'14	23'46	30'92	2'47	2'35	21'72	47'13	47'79	2'21	2'76	2'31	2'57
South Africa ...	34	...	...	...	...	10'07	11'73	13'73	69	79	42	42
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	3'11	50	4'25	02	25	01	13
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	02	05	03	...	...	20'97	11'24	13'77	53	1'03	23	67
East African Protectorate ...	...	...	02	...	...	6'40	4'62	8'87	19	...	12	12
Canada ...	10	22	75	02	05	2'06	3'78	13'84	18	80	11	44
Australasia ...	4'72	3'53	5'61	24	36	11'65	29'63	33'33	1'39	1'93	95	1'13
Other British Possessions ...	43	01	01	...	...	5'00	2'96	3'35	14	19	09	10
Total, British Empire...	7,22'74	8,79'62	9,97'80	64'84	63'61	7,31'23	9,74'09	8,28'43	45'66	47'60	63'2	65'15
Foreign Countries.												
EUROPE—												
Russia ...	...	08	...	0'1	...	4'94	1'00	6'31	01	36	03	19
Sweden ...	65	68	1'36	05	09	6'88	7'85	8'93	37	52	24	31
Germany ...	57'65	89'85	1,12'78	6'62	7'19	1,82'21	2,90'07	1,55'86	15'59	8'99	10'88	8'14
Holland ...	47'44	62'09	62'93	3'84	4'01	67'49	90'59	92'98	4'21	6'39	4'09	4'73
Belgium ...	28'56	36'37	81'63	2'68	5'10	22'66	30'29	26'76	1'12	1'96	1'01	1'18
France ...	12'41	13'05	15'45	03	09	10'33	11'19	23'55	07	1'36	03	03
Spain ...	1'27	1'23	1'37	09	09	4'37	4'41	4'45	20	26	16	18
Portugal ...	3'68	4'29	5'19	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	31
Switzerland ...	3'81	5'34	6'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
Italy ...	6'77	7'48	17'37	55	1'11	19'19	11'07	19'35	...	1'08	...	1'10
Austria-Hungary ...	11'53	21'17	23'95	1'78	1'53	61'63	27'89	37'09	1'31	2'11	1'49	1'85
Roumania ...	...	...	...	...	...	8'09	6'72	4'28	31	25	19	18
Turkey, European ...	01	02	01	...	...	2'69	70	92	05	05	02	03
Other countries ...	1'90	3'43	3'49	25	22	2'58	17	2'03	01	12	11	17
Total, Europe ...	1,79'02	2,88'13	3,38'87	17'55	21'62	4,01'48	4,89'25	3,84'44	22'83	22'18	20'81	21'9

PROVINCIAL TRADE.

	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.					Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole	
	Average for the three years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.		Average for the three years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.		In 1912-13.	In 1913-14.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total imports.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total exports.		
ASIA—												
Turkey, Asiatic	1.01	1.06	1.15	.05	.07	29.70	33.06	49.86	1.55	2.98	.38	1.55
Sumatra	.02	...	...	...	...	13.42	6.13	5.43	.29	.31	.18	.18
Java	40.30	29.79	15.58	3.67	2.91	2,11.10	1,85.91	39.45	8.71	2.28	6.18	2.67
Borneo (Dutch)	4.03	6.51	...	.48	...	.12	...	...	.01	...	.19	...
Celebes and other Islands	...	.01	...	...	...	8.13	8.22	5.00	.99	.22	.23	.17
Philippines	.81	.23	...	...	...	1.33	33.53	.85	1.68	.05	.97	.08
China	11.00	20.23	19.40	1.50	1.21	13.19	20.51	17.57	.93	1.03	1.17	1.12
Japan	68.47	1,07.57	1,03.57	7.93	6.63	22.21	2,31.83	1,99.43	13.32	11.16	11.23	9.00
Other countries	.17	1.10	1.16	.08	.10	5.07	5.53	4.87	.27	.28	.20	.19
Total, Asia	1,26.42	1,85.60	1,71.00	12.76	10.91	3,62.29	5,77.03	3,17.36	27.03	13.31	21.90	14.79
AFRICA—												
Egypt	2.15	3.86	2.18	.08	.14	51.80	33.56	1,50.74	1.71	8.70	1.16	4.63
Portuguese East Africa	.12	...	.01	...	...	10.24	6.57	5.00	.31	.29	.19	.16
German East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	14.78	14.43	11.31	.68	.77	.11	.40
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	.11	.15	...	...	...	...	.00
Total, Africa	2.07	3.86	2.22	.23	.11	76.93	57.65	1,76.75	2.70	9.76	1.76	5.19
AMERICA—												
United States	55.69	48.43	58.37	5.57	3.72	7.80	20.63	21.75	.07	1.25	1.08	12.43
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	.44	.26	.23
Argentina Republic	...	...	...	...	...	10.67	3.55	7.62	.42	.25	.16	.11
Chile, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5.61	5.57	4.56	.73	.30	.01	.16
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	.93	.56	5.12	...	...	...	...
Total, America	55.69	48.43	58.37	5.57	3.72	26.53	35.27	39.05	1.63	2.25	2.11	2.35
Total, Foreign countries	3,63.80	4,77.01	5,70.46	35.16	30.33	9,09.15	11,53.75	9,10.05	51.34	63.50	40.38	41.85
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.	10,86.54	13,56.63	15,67.76	100.00	100.00	16,37.41	21,31.44	17,33.51	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes Rs. 36.49 lakhs the value of rice shipped to Port Said for orders.

The shares of the provinces in the combined trade in *merchandise* only are shown in the annexed comparative table:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	...	9,70.30	8,72.41	7,73.33	13,13.13
Bombay	...	3,50.11	3,60.54	2,53.03	2,90.74
Madras	...	4,58.48	3,50.39	2,69.70	3,50.52
Sind	...	18.65	20.30	30.23	32.87
Indian Ports, not British	...	43.93	26.89	17.93	27.81
Total	...	13,71.97	16,67.03	13,81.26	24,35.83

PROVINCIAL TRADE.

44. The following comparative table shows the share of the interport trade in *private merchandise* of each port in the Province:—

Ports.	1912-13.			1913-14.			Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rangoon	57,01,615	1,37,25,895	1,94,27,510	61,34,544	1,71,63,646	2,32,98,190	+ 41,69,940
Moulmein	79,38,339	23,99,512	1,03,28,351	29,89,738	13,94,989	43,84,727	+ 13,63,476
Merqui	21,50,477	26,10,291	47,60,768	23,98,393	1,56,608	25,55,001	+ 7,93,313
Tavoy	31,16,949	13,14,413	44,31,362	37,53,337	20,55,137	58,08,474	+ 13,91,013
Victoria Point	1,47,563	10,40,338	11,87,901	1,32,953	13,333	14,66,286	+ 2,78,385
Akyab	33,86,174	7,49,006	41,35,180	26,66,313	6,35,041	33,01,354	+ 1,65,037
Kyaukpada	5,31,036	22,383	5,53,419	6,16,579	20,585	6,37,164	+ 83,745
Kyaukpada	2,51,290	31,923	2,83,213	3,56,829	8,079	3,64,908	+ 81,695
Stoneway	43,082	9,283	52,365	71,412	13,147	84,559	+ 32,194
Total	2,32,66,275	2,07,72,891	4,40,39,166	2,71,79,618	2,48,17,649	5,19,97,267	+ 79,58,101

The combined value of imports and exports was 18 per cent. better than that of the previous year. Every port shared in the total increase of 17 per cent. in imports. Exports also advanced by 19 per cent., but the increase was not general through every port. Most of the trade was between Rangoon and the Tenasserim ports.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

45. The value of Government stores imported from foreign countries advanced by Rs. 4.30 lakhs to Rs. 15.53 lakhs. *Cement, instruments, appliances, etc., machinery, iron or steel sheets and plates, galvanized, etc.*, all showed an increase; whereas *hardware and other manufactures of iron or steel* showed a reduction. Imports from India declined by Rs. 12.96 lakhs to Rs. 25.38 lakhs. *Opium* fell by Rs. 6.56 lakhs to Rs. 2.49 lakhs, *metals, paper and paste-board and stationery* all decreased, but *telegraph materials* advanced. Stores exported coastwise dropped by Rs. 41 lakh. There was an increase in *arms, etc.*, exported to Bengal, and *stationery* to Madras, and a decrease in *timber*.

SHIPPING.

46. Shipping.—The following table shows the entries and clearances at the various ports in the province:—

	1911-12.				1912-13.				1913-14.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
RANGOON ... { Foreign	356	867,612	438	1,207,964	354	1,026,827	438	1,278,868	326	1,012,256	395	1,180,159
Coasting	1,158	1,638,745	1,090	1,482,185	1,215	1,833,183	1,149	1,693,080	1,265	1,917,195	1,201	1,783,851
Total	1,514	2,506,357	1,534	2,690,149	1,569	2,860,010	1,576	2,971,956	1,591	2,929,451	1,596	2,964,010
AKYAB ... { Foreign	39	62,798	41	63,903	41	75,534	57	69,117	57	60,545	80	61,785
Coasting	746	201,607	771	201,146	912	170,022	729	186,037	602	266,401	768	231,358
Total	785	264,395	812	265,049	953	245,556	777	255,154	859	286,946	848	293,143
BASSEIN ... { Foreign	31	81,330	33	68,013	42	110,039	73	178,014	27	78,536	52	149,064
Coasting	85	51,779	82	33,239	80	105,611	59	46,501	118	111,629	72	44,863
Total	116	133,109	115	101,252	122	215,650	132	224,515	145	190,165	124	193,927
MOULMEIN ... { Foreign	25	61,787	7	15,615	33	83,365	10	18,173	48	102,572	18	23,416
Coasting	581	220,016	591	233,713	427	221,521	503	287,189	524	231,463	489	310,250
Total	606	281,803	608	249,328	460	304,886	513	305,862	572	334,035	507	333,666
MINOR PORTS ... { Foreign	13	28,237	51	31,637	51	48,079	51	46,028	53	48,881	52	42,768
Coasting	962	406,548	1,012	410,107	1,081	461,156	1,129	491,390	1,001	483,001	993	457,392
Total	1,015	434,785	1,063	441,744	1,132	509,235	1,180	537,418	1,054	531,882	1,045	500,160
GRAND TOTAL	4,639	3,780,439	4,123	3,795,501	4,914	4,135,317	4,177	4,222,205	4,259	4,331,387	4,128	4,352,998

The total number of *entries* of vessels engaged in the foreign trade in all the ports amounted to 506 with an average tonnage of 2,542 tons as compared with 526 with an average tonnage of 2,554 tons in the previous year: the *clearances* showed 592 vessels of an average tonnage of 2,453 tons against 627 of an average tonnage of 2,560 tons in 1912-13. All the vessels in the foreign trade were *steamers* and the decline is due to the diversion of the rice trade to India and the consequent decrease in the number of tramp steamers chartered for the purpose of taking rice to Europe. In the coasting trade it is necessary to differentiate between *steamers* and *sailing craft*. In 1913-14 the entries of steamers numbered 2,331 with an average tonnage of 1,285 tons against 2,239 of an average tonnage of 1,236 tons in the previous year. The clearances also were better, 2,283 steamers of an average tonnage of 1,254 tons clearing in the year under review against 2,166 with an average tonnage of 1,186 tons in 1912-13. The increases are the natural consequence of the advance in the exports of rice. The case of *sailing vessels* is however different, the entries were 1,372 with an average of 38 tons and the clearances 1,247 with the same average tonnage against 1,579 entries and 1,384 clearances, both averaging 35 tons. The decrease is due entirely to the fewer number of small craft plying between the minor ports situated on the Tenasserim Coast, and is the natural outcome of the improvements made by the British India Steam Navigation Company in the means of communication to these ports and other small places in their vicinity. In the Rangoon foreign trade 235 vessels entered flying British colours and 91 foreign: similarly 280 British vessels cleared and 115 foreign. Of the vessels flying foreign colours, Japan entered more than any other nation: but her numbers have decreased from 61 to 48, due to a lesser demand for Burma rice in that country. Germany comes second with 23 against 26 of the previous year: compared with 1912-13, 11 vessels entered under the Dutch colours against 8; 4 Austrian against 5 and 5 Russian against 8. In the Rangoon coasting trade there were 1,035 British vessels entered and 116 foreign against 1,017 and 84 respectively in the previous year. Of the foreign vessels Holland came first with 32 entries against 20 of 1912-13, closely followed by Austria 31 against 18, Japan 29 against 27, whereas Germany showed 19 against 13. In Rangoon there were 93 vessels in the foreign trade that entered in ballast as against 104, and 2 that cleared in ballast against 8 in the previous year. In the coasting trade there were 125 entries and 87 clearances of vessels in ballast against 77 and 124 respectively of the previous year.

FREIGHTS.—The freight market at the beginning of the year was on the downward grade and rates have been falling steadily during the year. This is mainly attributed to the enormous quantity of extra tonnage afloat which was either built or ordered during the recent boom.

The following is a comparison of the rates of freight of *rice* from Rangoon to London per ton of 20 cwts. in March of each year:—

	£	s.	d.
1910	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...

BHAMO.

47. Bonded Warehouse, Bharno.—The re-export trade to Western China again showed a great improvement: the total value of merchandise dealt with at the warehouse for despatch to Tengyueh aggregated Rs. 7.18 lakhs, was the highest yet recorded and represented an increase of 49 per cent. on the value re-exported during the previous year. Seven hundred and forty-seven consignments were received from Rangoon covering 2,598 packages

of duty paid goods as against 508 consignments representing 1,587 packages in 1912-13. The amount disbursed in payment of drawbacks was Rs. 22,367 as against Rs. 14,319 in the previous year. Eighty-five per cent. of the total trade was in *cotton piece-goods*, the value of which exceeded that of the previous year by about 47 per cent. The principal items were *black sateens, Italians and grey shirtings*. The United Kingdom supplied 86 per cent. of the total trade. Holland and Hongkong each contributed 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.

ADMINISTRATION.

48. The statement below shows in detail under the several heads the *Receipts and Disbursements* of the Rangoon Custom House for the year 1913-14 as compared with those for the year 1912-13.

Receipts.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.		Disbursements.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	CUSTOMS BUDGETED DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty on salt ...	16,71,790	17,57,109	85,319	...	Salaries of Gazetted Officers ...	58,593	47,693	...	5,100
Import duty on goods ...	79,79,608	88,77,166	8,97,558	...	Permanent establishment ...	3,35,154	3,19,810	...	5,618
Export duty ...	75,40,239	61,55,938	...	10,84,301	Temporary establishment ...	9,253	5,956	...	3,154
					Overtime and holiday allowances ...	81,351	77,885	...	6,398
					House allowances ...	20,901	20,983	...	52
					Travelling allowances ...	1,133	1,169	...	136
					Value of stores and equipment for boats ...	635	292	...	318
					Purchase of and repairs to boats ...	774	1,220	...	448
					Petty construction and repairs ...	...	1,552	...	1,552
Commission (7 per cent.) on collections of "Little Bases" and "Minicoy" light-dues ...	642	558	...	84	Steam launch charges—				
Commission (1 per cent.) on collection of Straits light-dues ...	207	...	...	89	Salary of crew ...	7,111	8,146	...	1,035
Warehouse rent ...	69,901	62,186	...	6,855	Hire of launch and other charges ...	15,131	...	...	15,131
Overtime and holiday fees ...	23,001	4,511	...	18,490	Purchase of and repairs to scales and instruments ...	879	858	...	21
Receipts on account of Customs confiscations and penalties ...	7,485	4,109	...	3,316	Rewards to seizing officers ...	10,092	1,311	...	8,771
Transshipment fees ...	9,391	12,867	...	3,476	Rents, rates and taxes ...	1,609	21,830	...	20,221
Fees charged for services of Preventive Officers and Salt peons ...	2,755	2,594	...	59	Contingencies ...	8,153	8,127	...	26
Other items ...									
Total Revenue ...	1,73,04,228	1,71,77,553	...	1,26,675	Refunds of Salt duty ...	5,49,558	5,17,381	...	32,177
Total Disbursements ...	7,70,027	7,09,549	...	60,478	Drawback on goods re-exported ...	11,980	11,521	...	459
Net Revenue ...	1,65,34,201	1,64,68,004	...	66,197	Refunds of import duty ...	14,320	14,441	...	121
					Refunds of export duty ...	62,609	41,578	...	21,031
					Refunds of royalty on lac ...	1,41,113	1,17,816	...	23,297
					Other refunds (Miscellaneous) ...	877	818	...	61
MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS NOT CREDITED TO CUSTOMS.					Total Disbursements ...	7,70,027	7,09,549	...	60,478
Deposits ...	5,629	4,758	...	871					
Sunday labour, special fees ...	31,200	32,550	...	1,350	MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS.				
Refunds of Customs-House publications ...	14,539	11,875	...	2,664	Repayments of deposits ...	4,100	2,119	...	2,041
Bases and Minicoy light-dues ...	7,921	6,580	...	1,341	Payments out of Sunday labour, special fares ...	25,650	27,850	...	2,800
Straits light-dues ...	8,759	...	...	8,759	Printing of Custom-House publications ...	14,500	21,439	...	6,939
Burma coast light-dues ...	2,55,635	2,47,936	...	8,699	Refunds of light-dues ...	1,661	8,234	...	1,630
Madras coast light-dues ...	4,829	5,103	...	279	Refunds of royalty on cutch ...	1,665	4,142	...	2,677
Royalty on exports of cutch ...	1,14,401	1,05,193	...	19,211	Refunds of royalty on lac ...	338	105	...	233
Royalty on exports of lac ...	23,415	12,289	...	11,665	Refunds of royalty on Kalaw seeds ...	...	81	...	81
Royalty on exports of Kalaw seeds ...	...	6,190	...	6,190	Refunds of Cess on tea ...	...	13	...	13
Cess on exports of tea ...	...	...	...	...					
Total ...	4,97,409	4,81,813	...	35,334	Total ...	47,378	59,022	...	11,644

RECEIPTS.—The net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 66,197 as compared with that of the previous year. As explained elsewhere this is due entirely to the accident of Burma rice going to India instead of to Europe. The variations in the duty collections have been accounted for under their different heads of this report. There was a decrease in the *light-dues* collections, with the exception of those on account of *Madras Coast lights*. The decrease on account of the *Bases* and *Minicoy* lights is accounted for by the falling off in the number of vessels engaged in the rice trade to Europe: that on account of the *Burma Coast* by the greater advantage that was taken of the rules which provide for through clearances. A slight alteration in the system of work resulted in a decrease of *overtime* and *holidays fees*. A *royalty* on *Kalaw seeds* was imposed for the first time with effect from the 1st September 1913.

DISBURSEMENTS.—The decrease under the head of *salaries of gazetted officers* is due to the appointment of a Collector Class III to this port in the place of a Collector Class I and to the fact that the post of Superintendent, Preventive Service, was filled by an Assistant Collector of less seniority than the former incumbent. The decrease in the disbursements on account of *temporary establishment* and *overtime and holidays allowances* is due to a slight modification made in the method of work. The increase under *rents, rates and taxes* is due to the fact that last year's figures are for six months only.

49. Inspection.—The Custom Houses at Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein, Mergui, Tavoy, and Victoria Point were inspected during the year.

50. Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—RANGOON.—The cases reviewed under this heading do not include minor cases of undervaluation, where amendment was allowed without penalty, petty breaches of the landing and shipping rules, or offences against the provisions of the Merchandise Marks, Opium, or Excise Acts. There were 292 cases during the year against 202 in the previous year. The amounts realised as penalties and extra duty amounted to Rs. 1,213-3-0 and Rs. 6,490-1-0 respectively as compared with Rs. 20,016-0-0 and Rs. 4,985-10-0 in the previous year. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 111-15-0 was realised by

sale of confiscated goods of which Rs. 73-3-0 was credited as duty. As stated in last year's report, the large amount recovered from penalties last year was due to two heavy penalties of Rs. 15,000-0-0 and Rs. 1,000-0-0 inflicted in two cases in which attempts were made to export *egrets' feathers*. The only case of undervaluation during the year deserving of special mention is that in which 150 cases of a *certain motor oil* was undervalued at Rs. 1,235-9-0 against the appraiser's valuation of Rs. 2,165-8-0 under section 30 (a) of the Act. The importers disputed the valuation, but agreed to pay duty at the higher value on this and subsequent consignments under protest. No penalty was imposed in this case. The case is of interest inasmuch as similar action has been taken against the importers' firm at the other large Custom Houses in India: in fact the Company are filing a suit at Bombay against the Secretary of State with regard to the Customs method of assessment. No undervalued goods were taken over during the year under section 32.

There were 11 cases in which attempts were made to smuggle dutiable goods. These include 5 cases in which 825 lbs. of *prepared tobacco* and 21½ lbs. of *cigarettes* were seized. Four importations of *arms* by post were intercepted, three of which related to *air-guns* and *spring*s of the type treated as arms. Baggage officers were successful in recovering a *gun*, a *dagger* and 15 *Goorkha knives* imported by native passengers without licenses and in one of these cases a conviction was obtained under the Arms Act. Preventive Officers also seized a *revolver* which the owner, an officer on a tramp steamer, was attempting to sell, and a *mould for counterfeiting Government of India Rupees* which a Chinese passenger from the Straits had attempted to smuggle ashore. In the latter case the accused was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. There were 6 cases of importations of prohibited and restricted goods. Two of these related to *lock knives* and *metal buttons resembling half sovereigns*. The goods were ordered to be reshipped in both cases. There was one importation of *cotton piece-goods* bearing tickets resembling *ten rupee currency notes*. The matter was brought to notice by the importer himself and the goods were passed after the removal and destruction of the offending labels.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.—The number of cases dealt with and penalties imposed were as follows:—

Moulmein, 35 cases, Rs. 165-12.	Mergui, 6 cases, Rs. 20-8.
Akyab, 26 cases, Rs. 83.	Tavoy, 3 cases, Rs. 70.
Victoria Point, 5 cases, Rs. 300.	

All these cases were petty and do not call for any special remarks.

51. Cases under the Opium and Excise Acts.—RANGOON.—The number of seizures effected was 92 as against 95 in the previous year. The seizures comprised the following drugs:—

Opium 56 cases 33,608'9 tolas.	Charas 5 cases 498'9 tolas.
Bhang 7 cases 109'1 tolas.	Ganja 5 cases 1,355'7 tolas.
Cocaine 19 cases 804½ oz.	

In 55 cases arrests were made, and convictions obtained in 47 instances, and in 2 cases orders were pending at the end of the year. The total amount of the rewards paid to informers, Preventive Officers, and peons, was Rs. 10,124. Some very good seizures were made during the year including a record capture of 101 balls of opium on board the S.S. "Shahzada." The opium was found concealed in a disused tank, the lid of which was covered up by a cement floor that had to be broken through before the tank could be examined. It is satisfactory to know that some of the seizures were effected without previous information and were due to the alertness and smartness of the officers on watch. In one case, an officer saw two sampans without any obvious business tie up alongside a ship notorious for smuggling. He immediately searched the cabin whose porthole opened above the sampans. Noticing that the screws on the bunk board were new, he removed them and found 7 one-oz. packets of *cocaine* concealed behind them. In another case it was noticed that flash light signals were being made between a ship and the shore. The officer acted promptly and effectively, searched the ship and found 24 cakes of *opium* ready to be put overside at a moment's notice. The methods of concealment were many. Contraband was found in double bottom boxes and buckets, in hollow charpoy legs, in jars of ghee, inside fruit and cakes, and stuffed into the upholstery of chairs and couches. In one case the seizure was opposed by violence, and two Customs peons were so badly hurt as to necessitate their being sent to hospital. The captured contraband however was retained. A case was filed against the assailants and a fine of Rs. 50 was imposed.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.—At Moulmein two cases of illegal possession of *ganja* were detected, in which fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 were imposed. In the former case where the amount seized was 50 lbs. a reward of Rs. 100 was sanctioned. A case of smuggling of 8 ounces of *cocaine* was also detected at this port, and resulted in the accused being sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. There were nine seizures of *opium* at Akyab representing 780 tolas. In six cases convictions were obtained. In one of the cases the *opium* was found concealed in the false bottom of a trunk. Rewards amounting to Rs. 468-8-0 were sanctioned. One case of 4½ tolas of *ganja* was also detected and ended in conviction of the accused. At Mergui there was only one seizure of 74½ tolas of *opium*: the accused was convicted and a special reward of Rs. 200 sanctioned for the detecting officers. No cases were detected at the other out-ports.

52. Working of the Merchandise Marks Act, Rangoon.—There were 363 cases of infringements of this Act as compared with 371 in 1912-13. The statement below shows briefly their nature and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

Class of case.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty, or reshipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	12	7	...	5	24	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a Foreign country.	66	93	75	8	242	
(2) As between two Foreign countries ...	9	7	2	...	18	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—						
(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	...	...	9	8	17	
(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production.	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) As to the material of which the goods are composed.	4	6	8	3	21	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	8	21	12	...	41	
Total ...	99	134	106	24	363	

CLASS A.—COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK, ETC.—This class of case showed a remarkable increase, there being 24 cases as against 5 in the preceding year. In all but one action was taken, on the complaint of the prior user of the trade mark alleged to be infringed. Four consignments of *lamp chimneys* (three of Japanese and one of German manufacture) bearing imitations of Messrs. R. Ditmar's "Favorit" trade mark were detained. The consignment from Germany was passed at the request of Messrs. Ditmar's attorney, as the importer established his innocent intentions; but in the case of the chimneys from Japan these consignments were by no means isolated instances and the importer was obliged to admit the infringement. Where the mark could be erased, this was done and the chimneys passed; in the case of the others on which the mark was indelible, reshipment was ordered; the importer thereupon abandoned the goods and they were destroyed. An appeal from the importer of these chimneys to the Financial Commissioner was unsuccessful. Another case in which a mark of world wide repute was infringed was that of *brass hinges* from Sweden bearing an imitation of a well known American mark: these were passed on removal of the tickets.

Of the numerous cases in which the dispute was of a more local nature, the most important was a series of four importations of *matches* from Japan made up in imitation of a Swedish brand well known in this market. In two cases reshipment was ordered, but in the later consignments the infringing label had been slightly modified and as the complainant felt unable to proceed in the courts they were released. Other cases were those of *cotton twills*, *enamelled ware*, *perfumery*, *cotton singlets*, *whisky* and *condensed milk*; in one case reshipment was ordered, but in the other cases the goods were released at the request of the informers, in three cases after obliteration or removal of the marks. Two cases in which *cotton lawns* were detained are pending for a final decision of the Chief Court to which the dispute was carried. A type of case hitherto unknown was that of a manufacturer shipping goods bearing one dealer's genuine ticket to a competing dealer, the first dealer having cancelled the order owing to late delivery. It was held that the manufacturer in not removing the tickets had infringed the Act; the goods were passed on removal of the tickets and with a nominal penalty which was subsequently remitted.

In one case only was action taken by this department without a complaint: this was a consignment of *paints*, bearing a mark resembling that of a very well known firm. The goods were passed and the owners of the genuine mark informed.

CLASS B.—FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION IN RESPECT OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.—There were 260 cases under this head as against 313 in the previous year. In the last report, the great increase was attributed to the increase in the number of small local dealers having entered the trade as direct importers of foreign goods. Many of these new comers have now learnt the necessity of giving their suppliers proper instructions as to the marking of goods, and this will to some extent account for the decrease in the number of offences. Japan has now taken Germany's place at the head of the list of these cases; 83 were concerned with goods from Japan and 74 with goods from Germany as against 102 and 122 respectively in 1912-13. As usual, few of the cases were of a grave nature. A consignment of *electric torches* brought from Japan bore the name "Grahams Glasgow" with no indication that the goods were of other than British

make. A penalty was imposed and reshipment ordered. In four cases, penalties of Rs. 25 or more were imposed before passing the goods, because correction of the false description was impracticable, and in three cases enhanced penalties were ordered in addition to correction of marking, on account of previous bad records. The large number of cases passed without penalty is partly explained by the fact that a number were continuation shipments, the offence having already been dealt with and the importer not having had time to rectify the matter.

CLASS C.—TRADE DESCRIPTION, FALSE IN OTHER RESPECTS.—No less than 16 of the cases under this head were concerned with *twist* and *yarn*. After much discussion, final orders on the importation of *bleached yarn* in 5lb. bundles were received and published early in the year. Subsequently action was taken against two firms for importing from Manchester excessively reduced yarn of this make-up; eleven consignments in all were dealt with, and were passed on payment of penalties. Proceedings against importers of *short-reeled grey yarn* from Bombay were also resumed on instructions from Government, and several very flagrant offences were reported. In all the five cases dealt with the importer was ordered to reship the yarn out of India or else to break up the bundles, and in four of the cases deterrent penalties were imposed, aggregating Rs. 1,245.

Another serious fraud was that of a dealer who imported *spectacle frames* from France which though only made of rolled gold were stamped "10 carat"; reshipment, with a penalty, was ordered. The remaining 21 cases under this head were of familiar types, being concerned with the wrongful application to *cotton* or *mixed piece-goods* of descriptions indicating that they were of silk or wool, an untrue statement of alcoholic strength on bottles of *German brandy* and the omission to indicate that *perfumes* made up to resemble spirituous perfumes were free from alcohol or that *condensed skimmed milk* was prepared from skimmed milk.

CLASS D.—PIECE-GOODS, WITH THE LENGTHS NOT PROPERLY STAMPED.—The law continues to be violated in this respect, the principal offenders being the United Kingdom and Germany. There were 41 cases of this kind as against 33 in 1912-13. None call for special comment.

The amount of penalties realized during the year in cases of all classes under this Act was Rs. 2,705, more than twice as much as in any year since 1907-08, the year of the last crusade against Bombay *short-reeled yarn*.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.—There were two cases at Moulmein, one under class B (1) and the other under class C (4). In both cases the goods were released after proper marking without penalty. At Tavoy three cases were dealt with under class B (1), in which the consignments were passed after proper marking. There were also three cases under class D: the importers were fined. No cases were reported from the other subordinate ports.

53. Appeals.—During the year under review seven appeals were preferred to the Financial Commissioner against the orders of the Chief Collector, three under the *Sea Customs Act*, two under the *Tariff Act* and two under the *Merchandise Marks Act*.

The original orders were upheld in six of these appeals and in the remaining one a refund of duty, which was barred by limitation, was allowed by the Financial Commissioner as a special case. A special application which was submitted to the Local Government for permission to import a consignment of *B.S.A. springs* that arrived by *post* and had been detained by the Customs, was refused. An appeal to the Government of India against this order was rejected. There were two formal appeals against the orders of the Assistant Collector and two against those of an outpost Collector. Three of these were rejected, but in one of these cases the penalty inflicted by the Assistant Collector was subsequently remitted by the Chief Collector as an act of grace. In the fourth case the penalty imposed by the outpost Collector was reduced. Besides these there was one appeal to the Financial Commissioner against the dismissal of a menial which was rejected, and three appeals to the Local Government from officers of the establishment in connection with an appointment made by the Financial Commissioner. The latter were still pending at the close of the year.

54. Establishment.—Mr. A. S. Judge held the office of the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, until his retirement from Government service on the 14th May 1913; when he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Stevens transferred from Calcutta. Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S., held the office of Assistant Collector of Customs throughout the year and from the 20th May 1913 to the 27th November 1913 that of Superintendent, Preventive Service, in addition to his other duties. Mr. W. W. Nind held the office of Assistant Collector and Superintendent, Preventive Service, from the commencement of the year until his transfer to Calcutta on May 19th, 1913. Mr. W. J. Ward has been in charge of the office of Assistant Collector and Superintendent, Preventive Service, since his transfer from Calcutta on the 28th November 1913.

55. Administrative changes.—Certain modifications were made in the proposals for the reorganisation of the Appraising and Preventive Establishments submitted for the sanction of the Government by my predecessor. Some progress has been made in the building of the new Custom House, but it will be a considerable time before the building can be occupied. A Customs Patrol station at Seikkyi has been built and an officer with a boat-crew will be posted there shortly.

The casualties for the year were:—Four deaths (three officers and one menial). Eight resignations (two officers and six menials). Four dismissals (all menials). Eleven removals (one officer and ten menials). One transfer, one retirement (both officers).

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56. **Miscellaneous—CUSTOMS DOCUMENTS.**—The total number of *bills of entry* and *shipping bills* dealt with in the Rangoon Custom House during the year rose from 130,830 to 143,214 or by 9·5 per cent. *Bills of entry* increased by 5,866 to 95,877, principally for dutiable imports, which rose by 4,995 to 49,371. *Shipping bills* advanced by 6,518 to 47,337 mainly for free coasting exports, which rose by 7,305 to 30,122. *Import and export manifests* totalled 3,198, showing an increase of 57 as compared with the previous year.

MERITS OF OFFICERS.—I have already submitted a report with regard to the Gazetted Officers. Mr. Porter rendered excellent service as Head Appraiser and his retirement is a great loss to the department. The other Appraisers worked hard. Among the Officers of the office establishment, Mr. Yettie, Chief Superintendent and Treasury Officer, Messrs. Kraal, John, Arnall, Vengoo Pillay and Maung Yaw, Superintendents, and in the Preventive Service Messrs. Branson, Beachell, Moses, Stacey and Boudville are deserving of mention.

J. A. STEVENS,
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

RANGOON, the 15th May 1914.