

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
OF BURMA
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1915-16

BY THE
CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
BURMA



RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA,
1916.

[Price, Re. 0-12-0=1s. 1d.]

R
X5425.438/N15
N16
75144

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
OF BURMA
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1915-16

BY THE
CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
BURMA



RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA
1916

LIST OF AGENTS
FOR THE
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN INDIA :

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.
* D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., 103, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
BUTTERWORTH & Co. (India), Ltd., 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

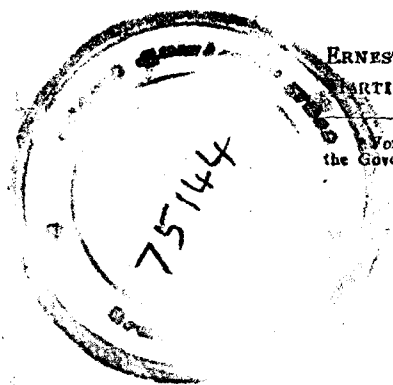
IN ENGLAND :

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.
A. CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.,
and 25, Museum Street, W.C.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
T. FISHER UNWIN, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C.
OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. PONSONBY, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
DIGHTON, BELL & Co., Ltd., Trinity Street, Cambridge.

ON THE CONTINENT :

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris, France.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland.

For the sale of official publications excluding those of the Legislative Department of the Government of Burma.



sovereigns on Government account. Imports of Government of India rupees from India rose considerably, but were far below the normal figures before the war.

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.	
	1915-16.		1915-16.		1914-15.	1915-16.
			Indian.	Provincial.		
	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Moulmein ...	1.45		5.76	14.24	5.88	4.24
Akyab ...	.40		6.82	10.55	5.46	4.05
Bassein ...	7.04		3.62	.83	4.00	5.05
Tavoy ...	1.65		.02	16.12	1.32	1.71
Mergui ...	.94		.01	12.35	1.12	1.16
Kyaukpadaung ...				1.09	.10	.08
Victoria Point ...	.09			.19	.06	.05
Sandoway ...			.03	.99	.06	.07
Total Subordinate ports ...	11.57		16.26	56.38	17.98	16.39
Rangoon ...	88.43		83.74	43.64	82.02	83.61
GRAND TOTAL ...	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Rangoon's share of the foreign trade rose from 86.80 per cent. to 88.43 per cent. This port's share in the trade with India also rose slightly. The decline in the shares of Akyab and Moulmein is due to the withdrawal of steamer services. The coasting trade figures for Akyab however showed an increase on account of improved supervision over country boats.

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 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15.	
						More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	63,33,708	81,62,604	91,29,576	62,88,361	66,64,310	3,75,958	...
Import duty on salt ...	18,80,683	16,72,205	17,72,760	19,10,183	14,93,618	...	4,16,645
Export duty ...	81,65,839	1,08,21,326	94,19,101	57,01,213	51,59,549	...	5,41,664
Total, Gross duty ...	1,62,02,640	2,06,63,145	2,03,21,727	1,38,99,737	1,33,17,386	...	5,82,351
Refunds and Drawbacks—							
Imports ...	75,474	93,615	1,02,114	83,889	80,222	...	3,667
Exports ...	1,40,068	1,64,250	1,52,713	1,84,264	1,57,673	...	26,591
Total ...	2,16,142	2,57,865	2,54,827	2,68,153	2,37,895	...	30,258
Total, Net duty ...	1,59,86,498	2,04,05,280	2,00,66,900	1,36,31,584	1,30,79,491	...	5,52,093

The total gross revenue shows a decline of Rs. 5.82 lakhs or 4 per cent. as compared with the previous year's figures. The gross import duty (excluding salt duty) rose by Rs. 3.76 lakhs or 6 per cent. Liquors contributed Rs. 21.17 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. .92 lakh. Cotton goods advanced by Rs. 1.13 lakhs to Rs. 9.45 lakhs, and tobacco by Rs. .91 lakh to Rs. 7.89 lakhs. The duty derived from sugar rose by Rs. 1.14 lakhs to Rs. 3.16 lakhs and from silk goods by Rs. .93 lakh to Rs. 2.72 lakhs. Salt duty declined by Rs. 4.17 lakhs or 21.8 per cent. A further decline was recorded under export duty, the total collection showing Rs. 5.42 lakhs or 9.5 per cent. less.

The gross revenue collections at Rangoon aggregated Rs. 1,21.74 lakhs as against Rs. 1,23.80 lakhs, showing a drop of Rs. 2.06 lakhs or 1.7 per cent: an additional sum of Rs. 6.97 lakhs was realised at Rangoon on account of export duty on rice shipped at Bassein and Moulmein. The net revenue collected at Rangoon dropped by Rs. 1.81 lakhs to Rs. 1,19.60 lakhs.

The gross revenue collections at the subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 11.43 lakhs as against Rs. 15.19 lakhs, showing a fall of Rs. 3.76 lakhs or 24.8 per cent. Of this sum Rs. 10.21 lakhs represented export duty on rice.

The gross duty collections at the various outports were as follows:—Bassein Rs. 7.86 lakhs, Akyab Rs. 1.76 lakhs, Moulmein Rs. 1.16 lakhs, Tavoy Rs. .48 lakh, Mergui Rs. .13 lakh and Victoria Point Rs. .04 lakh.

The following table exhibits the Customs receipts and disbursements at the subordinate ports of the Province during the year under review as compared with the previous year:—

Receipts Budget heads III and VII).	1914-15.	1915-16.	Disbursements (Budget heads I and IX).	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Import duty on Salt ...	13,114	182	Salaries, etc. ...	91,253	88,991
Import duty (excluding duty on Salt) ...	1,63,290	1,22,318	Refunds ...	29,035	24,068
Export duty ...	13,43,027	10,20,627			
Miscellaneous collections ...	7,836	8,669			
Total Receipts ...	15,27,267	11,51,696			
Total Disbursements ...	1,20,294	1,18,059			
Net Revenue ...	14,06,973	10,33,637	Total Disbursements ...	1,20,294	1,18,059

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:—

	1898-1901.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
IMPORTS.							
Iron and steel ... cwt.	100	109.0	114.5	114.2	116.5	139.3	139.3
Fish, dry, salted ... ton	100	115.4	127.4	131.2	129.7	130.9	130.9
Salt ... cwt.	100	85.8	87.2	91.5	91.6	187.9	187.9
Soap ... cwt.	100	146.0	162.4	164.2	161.0	169.9	169.9
Sugar, refined ... lb.	100	87.4	85.2	79.8	99.8	137.9	137.9
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... lb.	100	157.0	151.9	158.0	162.1	155.5	155.5
" Piece-goods—grey ... yd.	100	132.9	13.1	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5
" " coloured, etc. ... yd.	100	153.8	153.1	160.1	170.7	168.6	168.6
" " white ... yd.	100	148.2	150.1	143.9	153.8	151.1	151.1
Silk—piece-goods (pure) ... lb.	100	94.1	98.6	103.2	97.8	101.4	101.4
Woolen piece-goods ... lb.	100	150.5	151.4	152.1	152.3	153.9	153.9
Average index number *	100	121.6	129.8	128.2	133.2	133.1	140.1
EXPORTS.							
Rice not in the husk ... cwt.	100	127.8	143.6	128.9	125.0	122.1	122.1
Rice bran ... ton	100	151.7	171.0	182.5	121.5	120.6	120.6
Wood, teak ... c. ton	100	129.7	129.1	129.3	129.1	129.1	129.1
Hides, raw ... cwt.	100	141.6	138.1	144.0	147.0	147.7	147.7
Cotton, raw ... lb.	100	177.4	165.8	156.9	156.0	156.0	156.0
Cutch and gambier ... lb.	100	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
Rubber, raw ... lb.	100	177.9	165.8	170.9	172.9	172.9	172.9
Lead (pig) ... lb.	100	127.9	167.8	152.1	152.9	157.3	157.3
Paraffin wax ... lb.	100	108.3	107.2	107.8	106.5	106.6	106.6
Candles ... lb.	100	84.7	84.7	84.4	84.4	84.2	84.2
Average index number *	100	132.7	142.0	147.5	127.5	125.1	124.4

* NOTE.—The average index number is worked out after weighing the selected items according to their relative importance.

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 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.
Cotton manufactures including twist, etc.	Rs. Lakhs. 3,08.11	Rs. Lakhs. 4,26.85	Rs. Lakhs. 4,90.12	Rs. Lakhs. 2,60.25	Rs. Lakhs. 2,90.69	27.82
Metals	1,27.17	1,08.40	1,47.24	1,19.85	1,35.85	12.77
Sugar	46.48	62.05	56.63	44.82	71.83	6.75
Provisions	73.50	77.48	59.52	57.68	64.32	6.42
Silk	49.43	81.01	46.30	41.57	36.88	3.47
Machinery and millwork	35.64	44.24	49.59	30.84	33.68	3.16
Liquors	36.72	45.09	63.05	30.20	25.63	2.41
Hardware, etc.	11.83	14.61	14.19	14.28	25.39	2.39
Salt	12.76	17.39	13.37	12.79	18.37	1.88
Matches	15.31	14.31	16.01	14.27	15.82	1.78
Tobacco	23.16	21.97	23.32	17.80	17.80	1.67
Fish	10.36	17.15	15.32	16.93	17.69	1.66
Soap	10.42	10.84	16.23	11.43	14.46	1.36
Building, etc., materials, etc.	11.14	16.19	16.90	17.10	14.24	1.34
Paper and pasteboard	9.61	9.81	44.63	25.67	13.42	1.26
Articles (not specified) Imported by post	17.01	22.57	22.61	13.02	13.08	1.23
Haberdashery, etc.	14.38	16.34	10.40	11.89	12.10	1.14
Oil	14.54	12.47	12.72	10.69	12.09	1.14
Ships, parts of	41.80	35.59	57.11	30.18	8.45	.79
Motor cars, etc.	32.73	29.80	22.20	21.48	8.36	.79
Wool, manufactures of	7.10	9.28	8.91	6.30	7.32	.69
Railway plant and rolling-stock	10.32	13.32	18.68	7.42	6.86	.64
Paints and painters' materials	4.74	6.20	6.57	6.52	6.83	.64
Earthenware	8.90	11.75	13.63	8.21	6.83	.64
Spices	11.31	13.47	10.00	9.84	6.80	.64
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, etc.	7.81	6.10	7.26	4.97	6.72	.64
Apparel	11.54	15.19	18.21	13.42	6.40	.60
Chemicals, etc.	4.32	6.33	7.02	5.08	6.09	.57
Boots and shoes	4.73	7.44	8.16	7.54	6.07	.57
Drugs and medicines	7.05	8.43	7.99	6.91	5.74	.54
Coal, etc.	6.31	9.09	12.05	4.60	6.08	.48
Fruits and vegetables	7.15	6.86	4.72	4.83	4.56	.49
Glass and glassware	7.15	6.86	4.72	4.83	4.56	.49
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	3.22	3.83	5.86	1.72	4.22	.40
Umbrellas and fittings	4.60	5.57	5.85	4.26	4.11	.39
Tallow, etc.	1.04	2.03	2.74	2.15	3.49	.33
Stationery	6.43	4.67	7.25	6.55	3.82	.33
Rubber	1.35	2.20	2.95	1.80	2.96	.28
Wood and timber	1.72	2.15	2.46	2.65	2.33	.27
Flax, manufactures of	6.42	4.82	6.97	4.57	4.57	.27
Jute, manufactures of	3.92	6.75	5.39	2.79	2.79	.25
Grain, pulse, and flour	1.72	2.10	1.85	2.00	2.51	.23
Leather	4.03	6.73	5.39	3.16	2.31	.22
Pitch, tar and dammer	2.45	3.63	3.77	2.53	1.99	.19
Toys and requisites for games, etc.	1.47	2.60	2.35	1.75	1.70	.16
Arms, ammunition, etc.	2.43	2.43	2.35	2.12	1.58	.15
Oil-cloth, etc.	1.23	1.42	1.56	1.32	1.54	.14
Cycles, etc.	2.23	3.04	3.51	2.24	1.52	.14
Tea	1.12	1.05	1.14	1.26	1.41	.13
Furniture and cabinetware	2.51	1.46	1.71	1.23	.99	.09
Carriages and carts, etc., and parts thereof	2.80	3.91	5.01	1.64	.97	.09
Books, printed, etc.	1.04	.92	2.43	3.28	.88	.08
Cutlery	1.34	1.70	2.04	1.10	.81	.08
Jewellery, etc., also plate of gold and silver	1.65	1.52	1.45	1.05	.81	.08
Dyeing, etc., substances	1.18	1.74	1.03	1.69	.79	.07
Candles of all kinds	1.53	1.89	2.00	.95	.67	.06
Clocks and watches, etc.	.72	.65	.93	.91	.63	.06
Coffee, etc.	12.06	28.99	80.61	27.35	24.46	.230
Other articles						
Total, Merchandise	11,28.91	13,56.63	15,67.76	10,31.19	10,84.07	100.00
Treasure—						
Gold	22.20	65.91	78.00	15.11	2.08	...
Silver	.11	.01	...	...	.02	...
Total, Treasure	22.31	65.92	78.00	15.11	2.10	...
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS	11,49.12	14,22.55	16,45.76	10,46.30	10,86.17	...

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

Articles.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Percentage of proportion of total imports to merchandise.
Jute, manufactures of	Rs. Lakhs. 97.25	Rs. Lakhs. 1,14.02	Rs. Lakhs. 1,50.98	Rs. Lakhs. 1,23.09	Rs. Lakhs. 1,21.53	15.76
Cotton, manufactures of	68.10	75.74	68.13	46.80	79.30	10.28
Grain and pulse	74.51	1,75.15	72.06	49.07	62.12	8.05
Spices	61.02	59.25	61.06	56.29	58.04	7.62
Coal	41.59	53.48	56.78	53.67	67.65	7.45
Provisions	58.14	54.63	77.61	49.10	63.80	8.27
Cotton—Twist and yarn	41.30	73.17	49.06	49.74	48.29	6.26
Tobacco	37.06	26.83	26.69	30.67	31.55	4.09
Oil	66.45	39.80	13.67	15.43	30.70	3.98
Seeds	31.33	32.52	39.10	29.43	30.42	3.94
Fruits and vegetables	15.23	21.56	27.50	18.61	32.50	2.93
Fish	10.83	12.88	14.92	10.38	19.48	2.53
Metals	9.34	11.88	11.41	12.39	14.85	1.93
Hardware and cutlery	6.45	7.74	8.04	7.73	7.62	.97
Tea	7.38	9.31	11.93	7.73	7.12	.92
Animals, living	3.01	3.03	3.34	6.90	6.87	.89
Cordage and rope, etc.	6.49	7.52	7.61	6.51	6.31	.81
Coir	5.76	7.40	11.06	8.45	4.13	.56
Umbrellas	1.46	2.49	4.23	3.42	3.90	.53
Carriages and carts, etc.	2.29	2.96	3.69	4.20	3.84	.47
Leather, and manufactures of	3.16	3.21	3.03	2.49	3.25	.43
Drugs, medicines, etc. (excluding Tobacco)	6.32	6.28	5.93	1.90	3.23	.42
Apparel, etc.	3.02	2.86	3.40	3.16	2.61	.33
Instruments, etc.	2.43	2.80	3.41	2.11	2.27	.29
Wood, and manufactures of	1.33	1.35	1.66	1.57	2.25	.28
Woolen goods	1.25	1.25	1.54	1.33	2.17	.28
Haberdashery and millinery	1.44	1.17	1.17	1.57	1.81	.23
Machinery and millwork	1.37	1.59	2.26	1.67	1.67	.22
Boots and shoes	1.83	2.47	2.71	1.35	1.59	.21
Building and engineering materials	.84	.76	1.39	.85	1.85	.11
Mats and matting	2.43	2.63	4.22	2.53	1.19	.11
Stone and marble	.51	1.21	.64	.38	.91	.11
Sugar	.68	.46	.46	.40	.79	.10
Silk, and manufactures of	.52	.46	.46	.40	.63	.08
Liquors	.43	.24	.23	.18	.51	.06
Stationery (excluding paper)	.77	.66	.71	.86	.26	.03
Hides and skins	23.55	31.20	26.48	21.94	34.77	.43
Soap						
Cabinetware and furniture						
All other Articles						
Total, Merchandise	7,10.00	8,62.45	8,22.15	6,69.83	7,71.83	100.00

* Shown under "Apparel, etc." prior to 1914-15.

7.

Textiles—Cotton.

Foreign Trade.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
I.—TWIST AND YARN—						
From United Kingdom	lbs. Rs. Lakhs.	2,459,388 21.45	4,354,918 41.89	2,688,254 26.15	1,883,319 19.11	1,634,855 16.41
From other countries	lbs. Rs. Lakhs.	474,030 3.47	739,016 5.42	2,681,800 26.15	2,64,364 2.64	31,955 .31
Total		2,933,418 24.92	5,153,964 47.31	2,950,054 28.18	2,148,183 21.75	1,666,810 16.72
II.—PIECE-GOODS—						
Grey—						
From United Kingdom	Yds. Rs. Lakhs.	17,150,766 30.11	19,212,547 25.59	18,846,033 35.85	15,685,896 22.64	18,878,345 25.11
From other countries	Yds. Rs. Lakhs.	1,279,598 3.00	927,457 2.43	1,193,001 3.12	576,801 1.40	978,427 2.09
Total		18,430,364 33.11	20,140,004 28.06	20,042,034 38.97	16,262,697 24.04	19,856,772 27.20
White—						
From United Kingdom	lbs. Rs. Lakhs.	41,090,038 85.46	43,817,815 95.13	45,640,866 105.83	27,497,656 62.78	40,305,530 89.09
From other countries	lbs. Rs. Lakhs.	1,337,364 2.98	2,687,748 5.72	2,624,153 5.98	1,522,780 3.48	1,124,404 2.44
Total		42,427,402 88.44	46,505,563 100.85	48,265,019 111.81	29,020,436 66.26	41,429,934 85.53
Coloured, printed, or dyed—						
From United Kingdom	lbs. Rs. Lakhs.	44,596,181 1,09.09	50,466,174 1,13.83	66,536,253 1,71.05	33,708,049 75.59	27,402,687 71.57
From other countries	lbs. Rs. Lakhs.	10,518,880 29.29	10,795,055 30.26	10,020,660 31.19	7,899,290 23.75	9,809,290 26.75
Total		55,115,061 1,38.38	61,261,229 1,44.09	76,556,913 2,02.24	41,607,339 99.34	37,211,977 98.32
Total, Piece-goods (including ferts and piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk).		120,708,027 281.34	137,930,206 324.40	152,027,404 378.53	111,661,872 248.66	102,028,045 234.39
III.—OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES						
Total, Cotton manufactures		3,27.76	3,79.64	4,61.87	1,98.60	2,73.

22 per cent. of the aggregate value of private merchandise imported into the province. Trade was good on the whole, and stocks at the close of the year were generally light, except perhaps in white piece-goods.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the difficulty experienced by merchants in obtaining supplies of coloured goods, on account of the shortage and greatly enhanced prices of dye-stuffs.

TWIST AND YARN.—The dye-stuff difficulty hit this department very hard both in the foreign and coasting trade. Foreign imports, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, declined by 481,362 lbs. Indian yarn to the extent of 10,441,939 lbs. was imported, showing a fall of 358,348 lbs. The overland despatches of Indian yarn *via* Bhamo to Western China totalled 4,554,514 lbs. valued at Rs. 21.88 lakhs as against 4,946,518 lbs. with a value of Rs. 26.11 lakhs in the previous year.

PIECE-GOODS (FOREIGN TRADE).—Imports under this head showed a recovery by 20,366,173 yards or 25 per cent. and by Rs. 35.79 lakhs or 18 per cent. Grey goods rose by 7,689,075 yards and Rs. 13.26 lakhs, the principal item being longcloth and shirtings, mainly from the United Kingdom, which increased by 6,900,512 yards and Rs. 12.12 lakhs to 17,086,231 yards valued at Rs. 31.92 lakhs. White goods advanced by 12,409,488 yards and Rs. 19.27 lakhs, the bulk arriving from the United Kingdom. The chief items were longcloth and shirtings—23,312,338 yards valued at Rs. 45.88 lakhs, jaconets, mulls, etc. (including lawns)—10,855,965 yards valued at Rs. 25.70 lakhs, and twills—4,182,220 yards valued at Rs. 8.16 lakhs. Coloured goods, for the reason explained above, did not share the great improvement shown by grey and white goods, and only increased by 278,372 yards, and Rs. 3.22 lakhs; the United Kingdom and Holland were the principal sources of supply. But Japan is pushing her manufactures in this direction, the imports of coloured piece-goods, mostly of "unspecified descriptions" rising by 1,364,750 yards and Rs. 2.54 lakhs to 1,682,627 yards valued at Rs. 3.13 lakhs. The most important lines under the coloured class were:—dhutis (including longyis)—16,103,877 yards valued at Rs. 48.35 lakhs, and prints and chintz—9,752,384 yards with a value of Rs. 21.74 lakhs. Piece-goods of cotton mixed with artificial silk improved by 20,041 yards to 40,412 yards, but were only about one-eighth of the imports of 1913-14.

PIECE-GOODS (INDIAN TRADE).—Imports from India of piece-goods of Indian as well as foreign manufacture were the highest on record, the former rising by 14,615,171 yards or 88 per cent. to 31,137,254 yards and the latter by 1,718,961 yards or 30 per cent. to 7,522,326 yards. This business is mainly in the hands of Indian merchants. The total value of arrivals from Pondicherry was Rs. 2.89 lakhs as against Rs. 2.92 lakhs in 1914-15.

OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There was a further drop in imports of blankets, the totals recorded being 1,201,189 lbs. and Rs. 7.22 lakhs, showing a decrease of 1,324,239 lbs. or 52 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 9.34 lakhs or 55 per cent. in value. Holland's contribution in this line was Rs. 5.29 lakhs, as against Rs. 9.28 lakhs. Japan has entered this field with some success, sending Rs. 1.87 lakhs' worth as against Rs. .03 lakh in 1914-15. There is likely to be a shortage of blankets in the coming year. A substantial improvement was noticeable under hosiery, the total imports advancing by Rs. 6.36 lakhs to Rs. 16.39 lakhs or by 63 per cent. Japan now rules this business, her only serious competitor, Germany, being out of court. Japan's contribution was Rs. 15.05 lakhs, representing 92 per cent. of the total value. Sewing thread, mainly from the United Kingdom, advanced by 37,978 lbs. and Rs. 1.55 lakhs to 232,845 lbs. valued at Rs. 7.63 lakhs.

8.

Textiles—Silk.

		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
RAW SILK—	lb.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
From Straits Settlements...		135,118 6.43	96,930 4.68	90,485 4.25	52,476 2.37	19,718 .87
" Hongkong "		100,975 8.55	115,703 8.30	56,751 3.98	26,617 1.88	2,304 .17
" China "		153,190 9.41	307,458 17.16	272,359 14.89	63,982 5.03	128,842 6.82
" Other countries "		3,806 .15	31,659 1.30	32,053 1.19	14,131 .49	75,402 2.55
Total ..		393,088 22.57	549,750 31.44	451,548 24.31	177,296 9.77	226,866 10.21
Silk yarn noils, etc. ...		4,400 .09	7,318 .20	9,805 .21	150 .01	100 .01
Piece-goods, mixed—	Yds.					
From United Kingdom ..		188,463 1.95	493,514 4.33	557,452 4.73	243,603 2.49	253,162 2.95
" Other countries "		99,225 .70	118,465 .81	316,752 1.90	239,604 .91	155,752 .57
Total ...		287,688 2.65	611,979 5.14	874,204 6.63	483,207 3.40	408,914 3.52
Piece-goods, pure—	Yds.					
From United Kingdom ..		65,848 .47	43,071 .35	46,057 .42	92,814 .90	30,550 .22
" Japan "		9,716,525 50.41	11,345,121 61.86	9,132,075 51.37	4,098,112 20.88	6,461,011 34.80
" Straits Settlements "		28,938 .28	34,683 .41	62,669 .55	35,077 .25	84,211 .77
" Other countries "		82,876 1.10	121,850 1.46	146,166 2.15	111,237 1.52	188,339 2.68
Total ...		9,894,188 52.28	11,545,123 61.08	9,387,567 51.49	4,200,239 23.55	6,764,261 36.67
Other sorts	lb.	14,264 .23	21,176 .32	8,606 .58	1,938 .20	1,469 .16
TOTAL VALUE OF SILK ..		... 77.90	... 101.68	... 80.93	... 30.93	... 52.47

There was a marked recovery under this head during the year of review, but imports were still far below the average figures before the war. The silk trade is a very fair index of the prosperity of the Burmese population, and the low price of paddy during the year is reflected in these figures.

RAW SILK.—The total imports advanced by 48,660 lbs. or 27 per cent. and by Rs. .44 lakh or 5 per cent. The bulk came from China. Supplies from China and Siam increased very considerably at the expense of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. This is merely a matter of bills-of-lading; the silks are the same. The overland arrivals from Western China amounted to 195,595 lbs. valued at Rs. 10.03 lakhs as against 171,319 lbs. valued at Rs. 9.15 lakhs in the preceding year.

PIECE-GOODS (PURE).—A substantial recovery was recorded under this sub-head, imports advancing by 2,484,031 yards and Rs. 15.02 lakhs to 6,764,261 yards valued at Rs. 38.57 lakhs or by 58 per cent. in volume and 64 per cent. in value. Japan took 90 per cent. of this business.

9.

Textiles—Wool.

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1915-14.		1915-16.	
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Yarn and knitting wool lb.	54,266	1.75	61,710	1.38	77,235	1.76	24,261	.57	19,802	.50
Carpets and rugs "	268,097	3.11	570,809	6.74	725,567	7.75	517,424	5.46	102,022	1.02
Hosiery ...	31,862	2.38	113,768	3.96	102,590	2.98	88,592	2.62	20,592	.48
Piece-goods ... Yds.	1,935,469	23.33	1,621,781	17.96	2,320,212	34.52	1,643,467	13.92	345,198	4.91
Shawls ... No.	445,521	5.58	729,397	9.08	453,683	7.32	36,801	.87	5,124	.04
Other goods ... lb.	117,461	1.02	144,825	1.17	294,379	2.78	92,111	.54	96,153	1.06
Total ...	...	36.77	...	33.59	...	57.11	...	30.18	...	8.44

The trade in wool has been completely dislocated by the war, with its phenomenal demand for woollen clothing and equipment for the troops in England. There was a fall of Rs. 21.73 lakhs or 72 per cent. in the total value of imports under this head. The United Kingdom's share of the trade was Rs. 6.78 lakhs as against Rs. 20.99 lakhs. Prices ruled high.

Yarn and knitting wool dropped by 4,459 lbs., but was Rs. .02 lakh higher in value. Japan supplied the bulk, taking the place of Germany. Carpets and rugs fell by 415,402 lbs. and Rs. 4.44 lakhs; arrivals were mostly from Italy. Hosiery declined by 68,000 lbs. and Rs. 2.01 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying the bulk. Piece-goods, mainly from the United Kingdom, declined by nearly 80 per cent., and shawls by an even greater percentage.

10. Apparel (excluding Hosiery, etc.)—Imports again showed a falling off, the total value recorded being Rs. 6.80 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9.64 lakhs in 1914-15, a drop of Rs. 2.84 lakhs or 29 per cent. As usual the principal contributor was the United Kingdom with a value of Rs. 4.89 lakhs, representing 72 per cent. of the total as against Rs. 7.53 lakhs or 78 per cent. The principal sub-head apparel (including drapery, etc.) was valued at Rs. 3.97 lakhs as against Rs. 6.32 lakhs, showing a decline of 37 per cent. Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., fell by Rs. .44 lakh to Rs. 1.77 lakhs or 20 per cent. Waterproofed clothing decreased from Rs. .91 lakh to Rs. .68 lakh, while second-hand clothing rose from Rs. .14 lakh to Rs. .29 lakh.

11. Haberdashery and Millinery.—Imports were slightly above the previous year's figures, the total value showing Rs. 13.08 lakhs as against Rs. 13.02 lakhs. The United Kingdom has always hitherto taken the lead in this line, Japan ranking second; but during the year under review the former's contribution fell from Rs. 6.67 lakhs to Rs. 4.97 lakhs, while Japan's rose from Rs. 4.16 lakhs to Rs. 6.65 lakhs. The main item under this head is cotton towels, the value of which increased from Rs. 5.79 lakhs to Rs. 6.50 lakhs. Japan appears to have temporarily displaced the United Kingdom in this line, her supplies having advanced by Rs. 2.47 lakhs to Rs. 6.18 lakhs, while consignments from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 1.70 lakhs to Rs. .31 lakh only.

12. Boots and Shoes.—Imports during the year consisted of 280,910 pairs with a value of Rs. 6.40 lakhs as against 603,138 pairs worth Rs. 13.42 lakhs in the previous year, showing a decline of some 53 per cent. in both quantity and value. The United Kingdom is by far the largest supplier in this line and her export trade has been seriously affected by the war. Arrivals from America and Japan were slightly larger.

13

Metals and Ores.

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
BASE Cwt.	1,954	1.47	1,589	1.42	2,112	1.78	2,154	1.56	1,243	1.33
SPEER Cwt.	2,634	1.54	2,555	1.36	4,345	2.77	3,815	2.17	1,844	1.32
IRON— Pig Tons.	612	.42	208	.15	362	.26	467	.33	395	.33
Manufactures of Iron or Steel— Beams, pillars, girders, etc. "	3,297	4.91	1,279	1.88	1,061	2.71	1,325	1.89	696	1.43
Nails, rivets and washers "	3,473	5.92	4,459	7.87	4,781	8.73	2,591	4.93	4,305	10.91
Pipes and tubes and fittings "	4,216	9.22	9,770	18.80	12,356	26.34	12,401	26.29	20,459	46.30
Sheets and plates, all kinds "	19,872	42.64	22,416	51.11	30,800	67.91	25,415	47.64	15,129	39.39
Other manufactures ... "	17,148	31.05	14,390	21.45	15,723	31.41	14,912	30.44	11,743	29.59
Total Manufactures of Iron or Steel	47,926	94.74	50,334	101.11	68,269	137.10	64,214	111.12	52,333	128.23
LEAD lbs.	2,751	.42	2,319	.42	2,281	.42	2,458	.42	2,559	.64
QUICKSILVER Cwt.	165	.01	112	...	94	...	90	...	183	...
TIN Cwt.	118	.22	155	.25	265	.43	580	.61	203	...
ZINC OR SELLER Cwt.	6,605	1.45	7,435	1.88	8,681	1.97	5,266	.84	1,955	1.09
OTHER SORTS OF METALS ... "	2,660	1.69	2,173	1.60	2,720	1.97	4,580	2.81	3,420	2.65
TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES TONS	49,335	1,01.66	51,366	1,08.40	69,952	1,47.24	55,529	1,19.68	53,289	1,35.85

The growing difficulty of obtaining supplies caused by the great demands made by the Ministry of Munitions on all kinds of metals has affected Burma not so much by cutting off supplies as by making her pay a very heavy price; the decline in imports was 4 per cent. by weight, but the value of this reduced quantity was 13 per cent. higher than last year's value.

The decline in importations of brass and copper was very heavy.

Iron and steel.—The variations in the quantities of bars and channel were slight, but there was a noticeable rise in average values of these goods, *viz.*, 71 per cent. for iron and 46 per cent. for steel. The wide-spread suspension of building operations led to a decline of 629 tons, 47 per cent., in iron or steel beams, pillars, girders, etc., and of 6,538 tons, 50 per cent., in sheets and plates, galvanised. The latter decrease is to some extent due to zinc famine, but sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, only advanced by 170 tons. The imports of sheets and plates, tinned, dropped by 968 tons to 5,625 tons or by 15 per cent. The average value was 27 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The United States of America appeared as a competitor in this line, imports rising from 9 tons in 1914-15 to 2,402 tons during the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 3,223 tons as against 6,584 tons.

The following is the distribution of the trade according to the principal countries of consignment during the past five years:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	61.89	70.40	95.33	78.97	66.67	Belgium	9.65	10.99	16.68	5.70	...
United States of America	24.30	20.60	23.68	29.27	66.05	Germany	4.23	4.46	7.63	2.89	...

The contributions of the United Kingdom and United States of America were practically equal; their combined values represented 98 per cent. of the total.

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

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. Agricultural implements	47	92	106	28	08	7. Lamps, metal	...	3.30	4.23	1.77	71
2. Buckets of tinned, etc., iron	...	1.11	1.78	89	11	8. Lamps, glass	2.70	1.13	1.13	1.14	06
3. Builders' hardware, etc.	...	2.22	1.81	95	1.54	9. Parts of lamps, etc.	...	65	60	32	37
4. Domestic hardware, etc.	...	6.19	7.32	3.20	2.13	10. Safes and strong boxes of metal	...	1.80	1.87	53	15
5. Enamelled ironware	7.48	11.23	10.90	3.06	1.75	11. Other sorts	24.44	11.51	15.02	12.02	11.82
6. Implements and tools, etc.	4.87	5.94	8.83	7.04	6.91						
						Total	39.46	45.09	63.05	30.20	25.63

The total value of imports under this head was 15 per cent. below last year's figures. The United Kingdom's contribution was Rs. 16.42 lakhs as against Rs. 19.55 lakhs, the United States of America following with Rs. 6.41 lakhs as against Rs. 3.57 lakhs. The chief decreases were under the sub-heads enamelled ironware (—Rs. 1.31 lakhs), domestic hardware (—Rs. 1.07 lakhs) and metal lamps (—Rs. 1.06 lakhs). Enamelled ironware used to be supplied principally by Austria-Hungary and Germany; it is now arriving from Japan, her contribution being Rs. 1.48 lakhs as against Rs. 1.13 lakh in the previous year. Agricultural implements, buckets, domestic hardware, metal lamps and parts, safes and strong boxes and miscellaneous articles under "other sorts" were supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. Implements and tools came chiefly from the United States of America, consignments being valued at Rs. 3.80 lakhs as against Rs. 1.35 lakhs. Japan supplied most of the glass lamps imported.

15. Machinery and Millwork.—The total value of imports under this head receded by Rs. 4.70 lakhs to Rs. 36.88 lakhs or 11 per cent. as compared with the previous year's importations. The United Kingdom was the largest contributor with Rs. 22.88 lakhs as against Rs. 27.88 lakhs, followed by the United States of America with Rs. 11.97 lakhs as against Rs. 11.31 lakhs. Switzerland for the first time figures as a supplier, her consignments being valued at Rs. 1.49 lakhs, the bulk representing mining machinery. Decreases were noticeable under prime movers (other than locomotives) by Rs. 1.43 lakhs to Rs. 2.91 lakhs, rice and flour mill machinery by Rs. 1.87 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakh, sewing and knitting machines by Rs. 1.51 lakhs to Rs. 5.71 lakhs and other sorts of machinery by Rs. 5.98 lakhs to Rs. 3.15 lakhs; also under electrical, aerated water making machinery and typewriters. The following showed increases—locomotives by Rs. 1.08 lakhs to Rs. 1.45 lakhs, boilers by Rs. 76 lakh to Rs. 4.38 lakhs and mining machinery by Rs. 3.59 lakhs to Rs. 12.93 lakhs; also oil crushing and refining machinery, saw mill machinery and sewing machine parts.

16. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—This was one of the heads most adversely affected by war conditions. Imports were valued at Rs. 8.36 lakhs, being less by Rs. 13.12 lakhs or 61 per cent. than the previous year's figures. Materials for construction showed much the largest part of this decline (Rs. 9 lakhs). Arrivals were entirely from the United Kingdom.

17.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.

			1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.			
				Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		
Biscuits	...	...	...	1b.	3,152,875	14.22	4,119,784	20.80	3,693,712	20.29	2,362,531	12.73	1,892,553	11.86
Butter	...	...	...	...	242,455	2.67	213,336	1.74	295,671	3.42	251,291	2.82	118,318	1.56
Canned and bottled provisions	...	...	...	Cwt.	29,729	10.22	27,959	14.64	53,740	20.1	21,633	8.62	21,474	8.65
Farinaceous foods	...	...	...	...	51,313	7.97	57,422	9.27	69,918	12.61	47,937	8.74	43,693	8.94
Milk, condensed and preserved	...	...	...	lb.	6,283,493	15.46	7,975,425	26.87	9,023,013	24.17	6,494,038	19.29	5,711,606	19.31
Other kinds of provisions and oilman's stores	...	...	...	...	...	6.71	...	9.66	...	8.99	...	7.56	...	7.36
Total value of provisions and oilman's stores				...	...	58.25	...	77.18	...	89.52	...	59.65	...	57.61

The war has caused an all-round rise in prices of imported provisions, and this combined with decreased purchasing power and with shipping difficulties led to a decrease in importations. The decline in total value was only Rs. 1.98 lakhs or 3.3 per cent., but owing to increased prices this does not adequately illustrate the decrease in quantity; for, as will be shown below, some goods actually showed a higher value for smaller quantities. The United Kingdom's share of the trade was Rs. 30.36 lakhs, representing 53 per cent. of the total value. Holland's contribution was Rs. 8.39 lakhs or 15 per cent. and the Straits Settlements' Rs. 7.00 lakhs or 12 per cent.

Biscuits declined by 369,978 lbs. and Rs. .88 lakh; the United Kingdom supplied 1,740,973 lbs. valued at Rs. 11.28 lakhs as against 1,802,669 lbs. with a value of Rs. 11.06 lakhs. Butter showed a fall of 135,946 lbs. and Rs. 1.26 lakhs; Denmark, the chief source of supply, sent 88,021 lbs. as against 108,218 lbs. Canned and bottled provisions were practically the same in quantity and value. A decrease in quantity and a rise in value is noticed under farinaceous and patent foods: consignments from the Straits Settlements, consisting mainly of vermicelli, were valued at Rs. 4.74 lakhs, showing a slight increase over the previous year's figure, while arrivals from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 2.06 lakhs as against Rs. 1.35 lakhs. Milk, condensed and preserved, also showed a decrease in quantity and a rise in value: the two principal suppliers were the United Kingdom and Holland.

The value of provisions and oilman's stores imported coastwise rose by Rs. 3.50 lakhs to Rs. 59.56 lakhs or by 6 per cent. The chief items of increase were dry meat, Rs. 22.48 lakhs (mainly from Bengal) as against Rs. 18.16 lakhs; ghi, Rs. 20.73 lakhs (chiefly from Bengal) as against Rs. 20.36 lakhs; and butter, Rs. 4.19 lakhs (principally from Bombay) as against Rs. 3.67 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of eggs (chiefly from Chittagong) fell from Rs. 5.50 lakhs to Rs. 4.59 lakhs.

18.

Fish (excluding canned fish).

		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
Foreign Trade.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	
Fish, dry, unsalted	 Cwt.	15,177	3.61	13,754	3.24	11,768	3.31	12,310	3.83	10,045	3.05
Fish, dry, salted	 "	51,216	15.55	66,772	16.54	99,521	19.88	83,812	16.55	70,636	14.08
Fish, wet, salted (<i>ngapi</i>)	 "	58,379	1.95	37,230	1.91	28,575	1.43	27,141	1.33	12,148	.65
Fish, other sorts (including fishmaws, etc.)	 "	20	.01	17	.01	19	.01	20	.01	29	.02
Total Fish, Foreign Trade	...	123,792	21.22	137,763	22.00	149,824	24.63	133,283	22.32	93,158	17.80
Coasting Trade.											
Fish, dry, unsalted	 Cwt.	60,229	16.15	81,712	22.16	98,814	27.58	67,595	20.16	70,143	24.15
Fish, dry, salted	 "	2,651	.89	5,945	1.49	8,054	2.12	7,919	1.63	5,233	1.08
Fish, wet, salted (<i>ngapi</i>)	 "	46,634	3.28	62,979	5.32	77,711	7.82	72,011	6.16	70,333	4.97
Fish, other sorts (including fishmaws)	 "	443	.31	485	.34	452	.25	543	.38	262	.14
Total Fish, Coasting Trade	...	110,957	20.67	151,121	29.23	185,031	37.77	148,068	28.33	145,971	30.34
Total Fish, Foreign and Coasting Trade	...	213,749	42.09	288,884	51.22	325,255	62.45	281,351	50.70	239,129	48.14

Foreign imports, mainly from the Straits Settlements, showed an appreciable decline, probably owing to the lack of regular steam-ship connection. The coasting trade, however, showed little change, except in distribution by provinces. Madras and Bengal each improved their contributions, while Bombay and Sind sent less; this again was no doubt due to the interruption of shipping.

19.

Salt.

				1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
				Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
From United Kingdom	...	...	...	15,433	3.46	6,995	1.55	11,675	2.64	12,767	3.14	7,930	3.53
" Germany	...	...	...	28,725	5.49	25,490	5.84	23,661	5.26	13,558	3.02	...	...
" Spain	...	...	...	5,139	1.73	5,745	1.11	5,705	1.21	6,746	.84	29,166	14.72
" Aden	...	...	...	11,824	2.46	8,406	2.01	12,344	2.72	12,180	2.66	14,135	3.70
" Egypt	...	...	...	4,004	.99	15,510	3.07	5,478	1.23	11,623	2.65	8,291	3.41
" Turkey, Asiatic (Salt)	...	...	...	5,600	.95	5,893	1.00	6,114	1.07	12,110	2.07	...	...
" Other countries	...	...	...	2	.01	...	...	...	...	1	.01	27	.05
Total				72,627	15.00	66,018	14.61	65,137	14.19	68,965	14.33	69,378	25.93

Owing to the lack of tonnage, imports fell by 9,607 tons, nearly 14 per cent. The effect of this deficiency of supplies was to bring about a crisis towards the end of 1915. At the beginning of the year under review there were 18,000 tons in the godowns; for four months deliveries were steady, while three full and three part cargoes arrived, so that at the end of July the balance had risen to 21,000 tons. From this date, however, to the end of September deliveries steadily rose, while only one new cargo arrived, so that at the beginning of October stocks were down to 11,000 tons, with deliveries going at 2,000 tons or more a week; no importer had any fresh supplies in sight, and the situation was most alarming. In consultation with the bonders, it was decided to restrict deliveries to 20,000 viss a day per bonder, at which rate stocks would last out from one to two months. The measure caused consternation in the fishery trade, then at the height of its season, and importers had much difficulty in discriminating between legitimate purchasers and speculators who wished to corner supplies and re-sell at a profit. The importers therefore resorted to the drastic measure of a 50 per cent. rise of price. In the meantime the restriction on deliveries was removed on the 5th November in view of the fact that arrangements were made for substantial importations of foreign salt from Chittagong and Calcutta; in all 7,983 tons were brought from these ports. A less successful experiment was the importation of 1,591 tons of Madras country salt, which, owing to the coarseness of the grain could not find a market.

About Christmas time two full cargoes and one part cargo arrived, and during the first three months of 1916, five more steamers and two lots by Patrick Henderson liners arrived, so that the year closed with a balance of 22,000 tons in bond.

Almost half the importations were from Spain, supplies from which were more than four times higher than in the previous year.

Prices opened at Rs. 93-94 in April; there was little change till the end of September, after which the price was rapidly raised by agreement between importers to Rs. 150 for all kinds. This price only ruled for a week early in November, when it was dropped to Rs. 130. Prices sagged slightly after this, but there was no return to the old level, as the newly arrived cargoes had cost very much more to land. In 1916 there was a steady rise and the year ended with prices at Rs. 139 (Port Said), Rs. 141 (Aden) and Rs. 144 (Spanish and English).

Burma-made salt reaped the advantage of the difficulties described above and between November and April was sold at Rs. 100-115 per thousand viss as against Rs. 85-86 in the previous season. Imports rose by 1,948 tons to 4,029 tons.

20.

Sugar.

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.
REFINED SUGAR—(16D.S. AND ABOVE).	391,063	43-59	595,750	57-80	571,772	51-93	373,605	42-44	438,440	68-50
UNREFINED SUGAR (16D.S. AND UNDER).	257	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOLASSES	455	01	10,411	21	21,503	47	24,882	61	19,420	53
CONFECTIONERY	8,380	3-23	12,742	3-91	11,375	3-99	4,441	1-69	6,087	2-81
SACCHARINE	2,302	08	3,308	40	5,371	19	2,776	08	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, SUGAR	400,175	46-95	619,312	62-05	601,603	56-63	402,923	44-62	463,917	71-83

There was a marked recovery in the imports of refined sugar owing to the easier position of the Java trade after the British Committee had obtained all its requirements. Imports from Java advanced by 18,980 cwt. or 6 per cent. and Rs. 16-17 lakhs or 46 per cent. to 332,731 cwt. valued at Rs. 51-59 lakhs. Hongkong supplied 51,542 cwt. of Java sugar refined in China, showing an increase of 132 per cent., while consignments from the Straits Settlements of Java refined sugar to the extent of 44,270 cwt. arrived, being 39 per cent. more than in the previous year. Japan sent as a trial 8,366 cwt. valued at Rs. 1-37 lakhs which at first found a fairly good market, but lost it again owing to the quality having deteriorated. Prices ruled high throughout the year. At the commencement of the year 23 D.S. and above was at Rs. 15-8-3 as against Rs. 9-0-1 per cwt. Slight fluctuations followed until November, when the price dropped to Rs. 14-13-1 rising in December-January to Rs. 15-10-6 and in February-March to Rs. 15-15-8. The opening price of 16 to 22 D.S. was Rs. 13-4-0 as against Rs. 8-3-7. In August the price rose to Rs. 14-11-0. Prices fluctuated somewhat and the year closed with Rs. 14-5-11. The price of crystallised and soft sugar refined in China averaged Rs. 15-11-2 as against Rs. 12-14-7 per cwt. in the previous year. Molasses, mainly from Java, decreased by 5,432 cwt. The imports of confectionery rose by 1,646 cwt., the United Kingdom supplying the bulk.

Imports of sugar from India declined from 26,483 cwt. to 12,969 cwt.

21.

Liquors.

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	G. Ls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER ... Liquid	915,300	15-79	1,283,070	22-87	1,342,993	25-03	730,511	12-39	717,170	18-48
CIDER AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS.	966	04	1,175	04	1,515	05	622	03	1,093	04
SPIRIT—										
Brandy ... Liquid	80,252	6-38	93,196	7-57	101,088	7-83	69,150	6-11	80,491	7-28
Gin ...	11,794	47	14,214	56	17,047	62	8,155	34	9,282	59
Rum ...	31,544	22	38,965	39	33,406	37	23,153	24	43,782	43
Whisky ...	76,611	5-12	80,525	5-25	89,595	6-30	86,163	5-86	78,388	6-24
Liqueurs ...	1,059	15	1,327	20	1,599	12	679	10	1,125	17
Spirit, present in drugs, etc. ...	6,689	1-14	8,427	1-44	8,413	1-55	6,456	1-13	6,972	1-40
Spirit, perfumed ...	3,553	2-38	3,821	2-42	4,355	4-39	1,921	1-06	1,718	1-26
Spirit, methylated ...	3,983	07	3,707	06	1,461	02	1,693	03	...	...
Other sorts of spirit ...	11,432	77	15,811	1-02	16,153	1-11	13,600	1-03	17,497	1-24
Total of Spirit ...	226,967	16-77	260,613	18-91	278,717	22-11	211,264	16-80	289,965	18-41
WINE—										
Champagne ... Liquid	2,643	66	2,457	65	2,781	69	1,189	25	1,337	86
Port ...	11,372	70	11,753	79	10,955	72	8,867	63	9,580	78
Sherry ...	2,170	11	2,655	15	2,306	15	1,186	08	1,266	09
Other sorts ...	17,583	75	20,377	83	19,275	78	19,019	80	12,762	57
Total of Wines ...	33,968	2-22	37,242	2-43	35,317	2-39	30,255	1-73	24,965	1-75
TOTAL LIQUORS ...	1,177,201	34-82	1,521,500	44-24	1,658,552	49-58	972,682	30-84	933,138	83-68

ALE, BEER AND PORTER.—The total imports fell by 13,361 gallons or 1-8 per cent., but the value rose by Rs. 1-20 lakhs or 9-8 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 573,127 gallons as against 618,765 gallons in 1914-15. Japan sent 104,004 gallons as against 20,925 gallons, bidding strongly for the openings in light beers left by the elimination of German supplies. Of the total quantity imported 616,914 gallons as against 554,073 gallons arrived in bottles and 100,256 gallons as against 176,458 gallons in bulk.

SPIRITS.—The total imports under this head advanced by 28,701 gallons and Rs. 1-61 lakhs or by 13-6 per cent. in quantity and 9-6 per cent. in value. Brandy, in spite of the disappearance of Germany's share in the trade, increased by 11,341 gallons: France sent 73,330 gallons and Holland 4,221 gallons or respectively 13,199 gallons and 2,826 gallons more. Gin from the United Kingdom and Holland rose by 927 gallons: rum, mainly from Java, advanced by 20,639 gallons. Whisky, consigned almost entirely from the United Kingdom, fell by 7,178 gallons. Liqueurs, chiefly from France, rose by 455 gallons. Clearances of spirits for consumption under all heads, except whisky, were larger, but did not keep pace with the increase in importations. Brandy rose by 7,395 gallons to 79,185 gallons; gin by 442 gallons to 9,775 gallons; rum by 6,110 gallons to 37,397 gallons; and "other sorts" by 2,761 gallons to 27,122 gallons. Whisky clearances declined by 7,449 gallons to 79,857 gallons. The total quantity of spirits remaining in bond at the end of the year was 20,415 gallons as compared with 13,975 gallons in the previous year. In the latter part of January and during February the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916, was enforced and, in anticipation of increased duties, clearances from bond were restricted to normal quantities. Certain concessions were made on account of non-arrival of direct supplies, but the combined totals of clearances direct and ex-bond were kept within normal limits, the duty collected on spirits in January and February 1916 being Rs. 3,27,467 as against an average before the war of Rs. 3,64,056. The imports of spirit present in drugs, medicines, etc., increased by 516 gallons, while perfumed spirit fell by 203 gallons. Other sorts of spirit advanced by 3,897 gallons to 17,497 gallons: the bulk was Chinese Shamshoo from Hongkong and China. No methylated spirit was imported, but the quantity of Java rum denatured in bond was 14,243 gallons as against 10,375.

WINES.—There was a decline of 5,290 gallons or 17 per cent. under this head, but the total value was slightly higher. Larger quantities of champagne, port and sherry, madeira, etc., were imported and less still red and white wines, vermouth and gingerwine.

22. Tobacco.—This trade showed a marked recovery. Foreign imports rose by 150,797 lbs. and Rs. 4-66 lakhs to 651,897 lbs. valued at Rs. 18-92 lakhs and the coasting trade increased by 3,626,874 lbs. and Rs. 6-20 lakhs to 14,902,862 lbs. with a value of Rs. 38-32 lakhs. Imports of cigars from foreign countries were smaller, but the arrivals of cigarettes improved by 163,329 lbs. and Rs. 4-76 lakhs to 607,347 lbs. valued at Rs. 17-84 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom's share was Rs. 17-18 lakhs. No cigarettes arrived from the United States of America. Importations of other sorts, principally pipe tobacco, fell from 48,700 lbs. and Rs. 1-09 lakhs to 42,692 lbs. valued at 1-01 lakhs. The clearances of tobacco for consumption aggregated 617,521 lbs. as against 577,316 lbs., an increase of about 7 per cent.; these figures include 225½ million cigarettes of the cheaper qualities as against 197 millions in 1914-15. The new duties hardly affect these qualities, but will have a very adverse influence on imports of superior cigarettes and of cigars. Importations having exceeded clearances, there was a balance in bond at the end of the year of 35,911 lbs., mostly cigarettes, as against 1,408 lbs. at the end of the previous year.

TRADE IN BURMA AND INDIAN TOBACCO.—RANGOON.—UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Imports coastwise aggregated 13,944,030 lbs. valued at Rs. 32-49 lakhs as against 10,277,968 lbs. and Rs. 23-05 lakhs, representing a rise of 36 per cent. in volume and 71 per

cent. in value. Bengal's contribution advanced by 63 per cent. to 10,206,608 lbs., while Madras sent 3,707,412 lbs. or 7 per cent. less than in the previous year. Foreign exports improved by 4,121,577 lbs. and Rs. 3'88 lakhs to 9,087,682 lbs. valued at Rs. 8'68 lakhs or by 83 per cent. in quantity and 81 per cent. in value. France took 6,781,760 lbs. of Burma leaf as against 1,645,500 lbs. for the French Regie, Hongkong following with 1,698,254 lbs. as against 3,095,861 lbs. in the preceding year. Morocco figures for the second time as a customer, her takings being 358,920 lbs.; on the previous occasion in 1913-14 she took only 71,175 lbs. Exports coastwise receded by 41 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent. in value to 1,903,327 lbs. valued at Rs. 3'18 lakhs: Bengal took 48 per cent. and the Provincial ports 52 per cent.

CIGARS.—Coasting imports declined by 29 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value to 223,803 lbs. valued at Rs. 1'23 lakhs. Madras contributed 120,715 lbs. as against 184,504 lbs. and the Provincial ports 82,601 lbs. as against 110,741 lb. A further increase was recorded in shipments to foreign countries (mainly to the Straits Settlements) the total exports being 621,689 lbs. with a value of Rs. 6'08 lakhs showing a rise of some 33 per cent. in both quantity and value. Coasting exports, which declined somewhat, were mostly to Provincial ports.

CIGARETTES.—In the coasting trade imports of Indian cigarettes decreased by 128,898 lbs. and Rs. 3'30 lakhs to 349,831 lbs. valued at Rs. 2'96 lakhs. Bengal supplied some 50 per cent. and Madras 48 per cent. of the whole. Exports of cigarettes coastwise advanced by 52,594 lbs. and Rs. 1'18 lakhs to 123,622 lbs. valued at Rs. 2'59 lakhs, the bulk represented foreign cigarettes sent chiefly to Bengal and the Provincial ports.

MOULMEIN—UNMANUFACTURED.—Imports from India showed a further decline from 4,326,205 lbs. and Rs. 14'85 lakhs to 2,171,877 lbs. valued at Rs. 6'12 lakhs or by 50 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value. Bengal supplied 81 per cent. of the total.

CIGARS.—Foreign exports fell by some 57 per cent. both in quantity and value. The bulk went to the Straits Settlements. Shipments to India (mainly to Bengal) dropped by 21 per cent.

23. Mineral Oils.—Persian fuel oil advanced by 1,313,234 gallons and Rs. 1'24 lakhs to 3,877,413 gallons valued at Rs. 3'84 lakhs. Kerosene oil from the United States of America rose by 27,959 gallons and Rs. '12 lakh to 1,092,007 gallons valued at Rs. 5'88 lakhs. There was a fall of 41,504 gallons and Rs. '20 lakh under lubricating oils, the total imports recorded showing 135,140 gallons valued at Rs. 1'64 lakhs. The United States of America supplied the bulk. A drop of some 95 per cent. in both quantity and value of other kinds of mineral oils was recorded, due to the absence of Germany's supplies of white oil.

24. Motor cars, etc.—The recorded values of the foreign imports under this head during the previous five years were:—

	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
1911-12	4'62	1913-14	12'76
1912-13	7'70	1914-15	7'96
		Rs. Lakhs.	
1915-16		1916	

Mortor cars rose by 139 in number and Rs. 2'32 lakhs to 296 in number with a value of Rs. 7'44 lakhs. The United Kingdom's contribution was 39 cars as against 86 cars in the previous year, the decline being attributed to the stoppage of production of cars for private use, owing to the demands of the Government in connection with the war. America has seized this opportunity and (including Canadian "Fords") sent no less than 256 cars valued at Rs. 5'96 lakhs, as against 63 cars with a value of Rs. 1'43 lakhs in the previous year. There was a drop in the arrivals of mortor cycles, 104 having been imported as against 147 in the previous year: this business is still predominantly British. Motor wagons numbering 15 valued at Rs. '87 lakh were imported as against 10 with a value of Rs. '49 lakh, 11 of these coming from the United States of America.

25. Miscellaneous.—The total value of *arms, ammunition and military stores* imported decreased by Rs. '55 lakh to Rs. 1'99 lakhs of which the United Kingdom's share was 88 per cent. Firearms numbering 1,017 were imported as against 1,188; they consisted of 574 guns, 144 rifles, 209 revolvers and 90 pistols. Of the total number 409 or 40 per cent., came from the United Kingdom and 530 or 52 per cent. from the United States of America. The value, however, of the importations from the United Kingdom was more than twice that of the American weapons. No gunpowder was imported, but explosives showed a slight advance; importations however failed to keep pace with the increased demand from the mines, and a serious shortage was developing towards the end of the year.

Building and engineering materials rose by Rs. 3'03 lakhs to Rs. 14'46 lakhs. There were increases under all subheads; but cement improved from Rs. 7'04 lakhs to Rs. 8'16 lakhs. This partly due to a rise of price, for the actual quantities only advanced by about 5 per cent. to 319,626 cwts.

War restrictions on exportation from the United Kingdom led to a further decline in supplies of *sulphuric acid*; this meant increased output by the local industry, causing importations of the raw material, *sulphur*, to rise from 19,082 cwts. to 28,097 cwts.: almost all the sulphur came from Japan.

Imports of *coal* from foreign countries declined by 11,260 to 16,173 tons, of which Japan supplied 7,278 tons. Indian coal (mainly from Bengal) dropped by 18,937 to 396,207 tons, but rose in value by Rs. 3'06 lakhs to Rs. 55'46 lakhs. *Cutlery* decreased by Rs. '67 to Rs. '97 lakh; the bulk arrived from the United Kingdom. Importers have not been able to induce British manufacturers to reproduce the inferior qualities which were formerly obtained from Germany. The number of *cycles* imported, mostly from the United Kingdom fell by 636 to 1,269. A further decline was noticeable under *earthenware and porcelain*, the total imports being valued at Rs. 6'86 lakhs as against Rs. 7'42 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied the bulk, but Japan's contribution rose by Rs. 1'21 lakhs.

Importations of *fruits and vegetables* were valued at Rs. 5'74 lakhs as against Rs. 5'94 lakhs; the principal item was coconuts from the Straits Settlements. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc., mainly from the Straits Settlements, increased by Rs. '22 lakh to Rs. 2'62 lakhs. The imports of fruits and vegetables from India improved. Potatoes imported from Bengal were valued at Rs. 1'03 lakhs, while exports of potatoes (mainly grown in the Shan States) to Bengal advanced by 20,292 cwts. and Rs. '86 lakh to 79,915 cwts., valued at Rs. 3'90 lakhs.

Matches showed an improvement by 440,003 gross of boxes and Rs. 7'18 lakhs to 2,407,818 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 19'97 lakhs. Japan's contribution was Rs. 18'37 lakhs as against Rs. 10'41 lakhs. Consignments from Sweden were valued at Rs. 1'22 lakhs as against Rs. 1'25 lakhs.

The world-wide shortage of paper led to a drop of Rs. 2'86 lakhs under *paper and paste-board*, the total value of imports being Rs. 14'24 lakhs.

Imports of *jute manufactures* from foreign countries increased from Rs. 2'63 lakhs to Rs. 2'85 lakhs, while arrivals from India dropped from Rs. 1,28'08 lakhs to Rs. 1,21'52 lakhs; the bulk represented gunny-bags from Bengal.

Soap declined by 378 cwts. to 95,756 cwts., but rose by Rs. '76 lakh to Rs. 17'69 lakhs: household and laundry was the principal item. The United Kingdom supplied practically all. Several unfair attempts to capture a share of this trade for Japan by imitation of established marks were noticed during the year.

Foreign *betelnuts* decreased by 56,222 lb. to 6,444,644 lbs., but rose in value by Rs. '04 lakh to Rs. 5'17 lakhs: the bulk arrived from the Straits Settlements. Imports from India (mainly from Bengal) contracted by 3,293,456 lbs. and Rs. 3'80 lakhs to 29,311,146 lbs., valued at Rs. 49'69 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

26. 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 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Percentage of proportion to total merchandise exported.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Rice, husked and unhusked	10,77'23	16,04'28	11,72'62	7,78'27	6,91'65	57'16
Paraffin wax	33'89	66'91	63'50	78'27	77'05	6'37
Hides and skins (raw) (a)	43'51	81'68	79'49	52'79	57'22	4'73
Bran and pollard	69'47	84'55	69'50	49'77	52'47	4'24
Wood and timber	32'44	79'32	63'19	71'08	48'55	4'01
Grain, pulse and flour (excluding rice)	25'14	27'64	23'53	40'61	48'90	3'93
Lead, pig	14'20	18'48	8'77	17'23	35'24	2'96
Cotton (raw)	33'28	42'44	61'27	47'83	30'67	2'43
Oils—Mineral	6'87	20'65	21'37	25'46	27'28	2'25
Oil cakes	11'22	17'61	21'61	26'40	24'28	2'01
Cutch and gambier	11'66	10'19	8'80	10'11	23'90	1'97
Wolfram ore (c)	13'64	16'73	23'15	32'04	17'22	1'43
Candles of all kinds	6'67	13'39	14'61	9'69	14'79	1'22
Tobacco	3'62	15'36	14'69	12'09	14'27	1'18
Rubber (raw)	8'56	2'31	4'00	8'23	5'47	4'5
Jap. stone	7'92	6'14	4'99	2'67	3'62	3'0
Articles (not specified) exported by post	2'27	2'98	2'38	4'91	1'39	1'6
Spices	1'37	1'46	1'40	1'38	1'45	1'2
Fish	'87	'63	1'11	'69	'65	'65
Provisions	1'17	7'01	10'04	14'32	'06	'01
Ores, unenumerated (b)	1'17	1'72	1'63	'52	'06	'01
Horn, etc., and horn meal	8'42	19'61	37'02	2'67		
Groundnuts	1'55	3'10	2'03	'16		
Lac	2'48	'22	'28			
Cotton seed	'02		'02			
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1'95					
Metals, unenumerated	7'81	9'99	15'95	11'80	11'28	'93
Other articles						
Total, Indian Produce	14,46'23	21,26'22	17,23'88	12,87'51	12,05'56	99'61
Total, Re-exports	5'07	8'22	9'63	5'38	4'76	'39
Total, Merchandise	14,51'30	21,34'44	17,33'51	12,92'89	12,10'32	100'00
Treasure—						
Gold	1'04	'03	36'80	9'04	'05	
Silver	1'45	'30	'55	'77	'77	
Total, Treasure	2'49	'33	37'35	9'81	'82	
GRAND TOTAL, EXPORTS	14,54'80	21,34'77	17,70'86	13,02'70	12,11'14	

(a) Includes the figures of cuttings of hides and skins (raw) from 1st April 1912.

(b) Separately recorded from 1st April 1912.

(c) " " " 1st April 1915.

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

Articles.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Percentage of proportion to total merchandise exported.
Rice, husked and unhusked	Rs. Lakhs. 1,03-06	Rs. Lakhs. 1,49-30	Rs. Lakhs. 1,77-14	Rs. Lakhs. 2,05-35	Rs. Lakhs. 2,68-14	53.62
Mineral oils, excluding paraffin-wax	3,55-83	3,98-58	4,19-34	4,29-05	4,23-00	30.29
Wood, and manufactures of	90-73	96-55	91-71	95-19	96-06	6.71
Grain and pulse (excluding rice)	21-44	18-98	21-53	24-25	27-64	1.92
Candles	12-81	13-10	13-39	14-53	17-78	1.03
Cotton (raw)	30-14	45-00	28-46	19-97	10-33	.72
Metals	7-29	8-68	7-51	11-10	10-27	.72
Cutch	4-96	4-50	5-22	6-52	6-72	.46
Hides and skins	6-21	5-40	4-46	6-21	6-74	.40
Fruits and vegetables	1-57	2-14	2-23	3-16	4-07	.38
Paraffin wax	2-68	2-21	2-62	1-78	3-05	.21
Lac	7-31	2-71	1-73	1-73	2-85	.20
Tobacco	1-08	14-06	2-97	2-84	1-97	.14
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	4-48	5-7	5-4	3-0	7-7	.06
Spices	1-32	1-23	1-64	5-47	7-8	.05
Hardware and cutlery	6-6	5-3	7-1	6-4	5-4	.04
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1-05	9-5	2-1	2-1	4-2	.03
Apparel (including drapery, etc.)	1-05	1-03	1-05	2-1	2-5	.02
Seeds (excluding groundnuts)	2-38	5-43	2-72	1-19	1-15	.01
Jute, manufactures of	7-8	2-99	9-6	5-7	1-9	.01
Animals, living	2-3	7-6	3-5	4-4	2-2	.01
Carriages and carts, etc.	6-3	6-7	1-4	6-7	6-9	.01
Liquors	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	.01
Provisions	2-3	3-2	7-0	1-5	1-0	.00
Sugar	0-9	0-6	5-8	1-3	0-1	.00
Oils, vegetable, not essential	1-2	1-2	4-2	0-7	0-2	.00
Silk, and manufactures of	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	.00
Earthenware and porcelain	0-4	0-4	0-3	0-3	0-2	.00
Umbrellas, including parasols, etc.	0-2	0-3	0-1	0-3	0-1	.00
Machinery and millwork	1-5	1-38	1-71	0-2	0-1	.00
Groundnuts	0-6	0-1	0-5	0-1	0-1	.00
Glass and glassware	4-80	4-23	3-35	6-31	5-69	.40
All other articles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Country Produce	6,54-75	7,79-12	11,96-23	14,40-11	18,96-14	87.45
Total Foreign Merchandise	18-68	17-25	18-45	18-81	33-52	2.55
Total Country and Foreign	6,73-41	7,96-37	12,15-68	14,58-92	19,30-66	100.00

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

Foreign Trade.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	Tons. Rs. Lakhs.
RICE IN THE HUSB (PADDY)	17,348 12-18	12,626 9-44	20,002 18-27	11,026 6-58	15,108 7-99
RICE NOT IN THE HUSB—					
British Empire—					
To United Kingdom	109,133 1,06-47	118,480 1,55-43	139,251 1,33-20	197,978 1,85-33	289,773 2,86-43
" Malta and Gozo	...	...	...	...	...
" Ceylon	41,084 21-53	19,838 18-93	44,723 46-89	48,854 54-43	74,707 73-21
" Straits Settlements	218,052 3,91-50	382,262 4,67-41	280,322 2,81-20	230,480 2,16-33	182,334 1,70-57
" Hongkong	9,607 7-63	19,230 19-95	15,839 13-09	4,142 2-63	4,008 2-39
" Africa	29,143 25-65	18,120 19-28	28,241 29-77	40,926 37-92	25,500 25-41
" North America	6,920 3-90	35 0-2	7,601 6-38	5,000 3-80	3,039 2-25
" Australia	27,157 25-56	33,516 34-61	20,610 19-49	27,111 23-05	34,592 29-94
" Other British Possessions	95 0-4	868 8-9	2,593 2-46	1,423 1-33	863 7-9
Foreign Countries—					
To Russia	9,572 8-43	8,337 4-81	6,427 5-77	4,262 3-90	20,840 17-22
" Sweden	3,325 3-22	17,124 16-99	25,698 22-61	12,254 10-64	19,229 14-21
" Norway	900 0-7	1,000 1-07	1,110 1-15	2,340 2-50	1,820 1-87
" Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
" Germany	308,408 3,17-32	382,269 4,22-02	297,563 2,83-49	112,033 1,09-05	...
" Holland	227,701 2,05-55	192,308 1,95-56	325,237 3,30-04	63,491 57-39	5,027 5-09
" Belgium	17,890 16-06	62,084 54-92	81,569 79-41	5,481 5-09	21,555 23-10
" France	9,671 9-18	16,944 16-95	32,476 22-62	18,513 13-40	23,887 22-71
" Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
" Austria-Hungary	160,234 1,55-20	174,745 1,80-13	209,470 2,02-31	93,324 91-75	20,620 19-01
" Roumania	14,242 12-58	20,359 21-23	32,077 30-70	5,361 4-91	...
" Greece	450 0-5	101 0-13	300 0-2	7,433 6-73	4,760 3-81
" Other countries in Europe	53,140 57-27	43,592 49-13	39,961 40-76	21,262 22-19	...
" Turkey, Asiatic	9,458 9-06	5,351 4-10	5,655 5-49	16,797 14-35	21,140 17-77
" Sumatra	277,510 2,60-33	159,013 1,85-76	38,410 39-37	68,322 61-47	70,796 69-45
" Java	6,638 6-83	7,346 8-23	5,611 5-60	5,845 5-10	5,352 4-58
" Celebes and other Islands	19,015 24-99	26,068 31-95	...	2,552 2-29	...
" Philippines	20,420 21-00	18,627 18-73	4,590 4-48	2,156 1-73	7,850 6-23
" China, etc.	140,314 1,70-13	241,223 2,71-71	160,643 161-83	8,102 7-70	4,080 3-02
" Japan	27,033 23-66	22,763 26-13	51,301 52-04	40,838 42-65	35,151 38-80
" Egypt	37,840 42-53	18,993 21-69	17,155 17-71	5,645 5-69	1,113 1-03
" Africa	2,216 2-72	1,212 1-40	6,233 6-09	26,012 28-12	28,554 33-77
" North America	14,508 12-90	16,568 16-76	21,833 19-46	9,851 9-37	16,703 14-84
" South America	225 0-40	201 0-20	281 0-36	262 0-30	248 0-29
" Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,912,587 20,19-95	2,048,089 22,75-50	1,834,998 17,63-16	1,114,733 10,63-56	94,753 8,89-83
Total Paddy and Rice (Foreign Trade)	1,929,935 20,32-13	2,061,715 22,84-04	1,855,000 17,76-43	1,125,784 10,60-54	959,861 8,97-81
Indian Trade (excluding Burma)					
Rice in the husk (paddy)—					
To Indian Ports	103,511 75-31	76,044 57-08	277,474 1,94-38	215,911 2,13-08	275,792 1,74-39
RICE NOT IN THE HUSB—					
To Bengal	3,921 4-17	16,635 18-14	335,078 3,33-02	590,339 5,67-72	639,877 6,03-81
" Bombay	103,064 1,12-13	119,800 1,35-73	182,967 1,95-35	212,329 2,24-58	221,441 2,18-33
" Sind, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras	23,593 22-37	53,237 56-63	90,680 80-57	103,010 94-57	90,956 86-09
" Indian Ports not British	1,558 1-40	569 0-83	2,273 2-33	1,017 1-20	827 0-77
Total Rice exports to India	141,142 1,50-07	190,221 3,21-15	611,782 6,11-29	806,595 8,85-07	956,138 8,99-60
Total Paddy and Rice exports to India (excluding Burma ports)	244,653 2,25-38	286,275 3,28-28	839,256 8,05-67	1,222,506 11,01-10	1,291,908 10,73-98
GRAND TOTAL PADDY AND RICE EXPORTS TO FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS (INCLUDING BURMA PORTS)	2,174,583 22,57-51	2,227,990 25,53-20	2,744,236 25,82-10	2,348,270 21,61-64	2,191,709 19,71-79

The total exports of rice and paddy from the Province (both to foreign countries and India) amounted to 2,191,769 tons; this figure was less than was recorded in any of the previous nine years except 1911-12.

The striking feature was the size of the share taken by India, 1,231,908 tons, being 56 per cent. of the total exports and the highest figure on record. There was a good demand from India owing to scarcity in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Madras; and it was natural that as much as possible should be diverted to India from the foreign trade because the latter business was rendered so difficult and uncertain, in spite of the demand, on account of the enormous advance in freights, the scarcity of steamers and the risk of their being requisitioned, and the restrictions imposed by Government to prevent supplies reaching Germany or trading profits going to enemy firms. Freights to India were also high (in the case of Calcutta from 90 to 300 per cent. and of Bombay 33½ to 340 per cent. above normal), but of course the effect of this element was more serious on the longer voyages to Europe and elsewhere. Charter rates to the United Kingdom opened at 80s. a ton, and after a slight decline in the rains rapidly during the dry season till in February-March they reached the unprecedented figure of 175s. a ton. The average for four years before the war was 25s. 10d. a ton.

In the foreign trade, the United Kingdom was for the first time for many years the biggest customer, shipments having advanced by 91,000 tons, while the Straits Settlements took 47,000 tons less than in the previous year. The figure for the United Kingdom was the highest on record; this may be attributed entirely to the war, and in particular to the disappearance of German and Austrian business. Exports to Holland also were negligible, owing to the contraband regulations, though this used to be a steady market. The new direct business with America (especially Cuba) which was noted last year as having been snatched from Hamburg continued to develop. In the same way there were increased direct exports to Russia, Sweden, France and Portugal. Apart from the war, the most striking feature of the foreign trade was the lack of demand from Japan, which only took 4,050 tons whereas for several years before the war she took between one and three hundred thousand tons; this is attributed to good crops in that country and high freights. Exports to the Dutch East Indies were suspended for some months of the year, but during the dry season were very steady.

The history of the market during the year was a peculiar one. At the end of the previous financial year prices were low, Rs. 93-95 for paddy (per 100 baskets of 46 lb. each) and Rs. 230 for "special" white rice (per 100 baskets of 75 lb. each). Prices rose steadily till August, when the market came into the hands of speculators who pushed the price of white rice up till on 7th September it touched Rs. 480 (spot). In sympathy, paddy prices rose to Rs. 210. Supplies of paddy were then rushed in and prices soon fell again, especially as rice had gone up above the level of consuming markets. By the end of November, white rice was down to Rs. 320.

In December new crop transactions were begun: quotations were at first low, but as time went on it became more and more apparent that paddy was being held back to an extraordinary extent, and during the remaining months of the financial year, supplies to the mills were very short, although the crop was a bumper one, the surplus available for export being estimated as equivalent to 2,800,000 tons of cargo rice. This caused quotations to rise, so that by the end of March white rice stood about Rs. 290 and paddy at Rs. 120. There seems to have been a general determination throughout the country to hold up paddy for better prices: no doubt holders have been largely inspired by seeing the high prices which some stock-holders secured in the autumn of 1915; they have perhaps not appreciated how far the September prices were the result of speculation. The Rangoon price level by the end of the year was said to be above the parity of consuming markets, and thus the shortage of supply has interfered, through raising prices, with the external demand. Exports during the first three months of 1916 were only 724,645 tons as against 773,290 tons in 1915, and nearly a million tons in each of the two preceding years; with the balance of a big crop still up country and freight becoming more and more scarce and expensive, the prospects at the end of the year were very dubious.

28. Rice Bran.—In spite of high freights, foreign exports improved, totalling 202,570 tons valued at Rs. 62-97 lakhs, representing an advance of 18,873 tons or 10 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 6-86 lakhs or 12 per cent. in value. Shipments from Rangoon rose by 7,043 tons to 176,319 tons and from the outports by 11,830 tons to 26,251 tons, Bassein's share being the largest. The United Kingdom took 167,969 tons, the Straits Settlements being practically the only other customer.

29.

Teakwood.

Foreign Trade.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	C. Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons. Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons. Rs. Lakhs.
From Rangoon	40,777 5,290	49,954 8,556	42,406 6,123	27,230 6,068	25,451 5,231
" Moulemein	...	...	...	...	...
Coasting Trade (To India)					
From Rangoon	98,472 91,986	85-6 30-07	91,891 81-99	78,763 74-04	69,900 61-45
" Moulemein	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL (FOREIGN AND INDIA)					
From Rangoon	1,008,778 1,17-02	1,141,853 1,62-30	1,217,699 1,37-97	1,071,330 1,51-84	1,012,202 1,39-45
" Moulemein	...	...	...	...	...

This trade has been badly hit by the war; the demand from the United Kingdom and elsewhere declined owing to the suspension of private shipbuilding and railway carriage construction, while exports to foreign countries have been subject to severe restrictions. Shipments to the United Kingdom from Burma declined from 28,598 cubic tons to 25,298 cubic tons, and to other countries from 14,720 cubic tons to 5,397 cubic tons. The biggest falling off was in shipments to South Africa. In consequence of this reduced demand there was a fairly steady decline in value. With war conditions still existing and freights on the increase, the prospects are by no means bright. It is understood that outturn is somewhat reduced.

The decline in foreign business was only partially set off by an increase of 10,533 cubic tons in exports to India, but these are still well below the normal level before the war.

As will be seen from the figures above, the loss of trade fell entirely on Rangoon, Moulmein's share having increased somewhat. It is reported that owing to this increase and to smaller outturn during the 1915-16 floating season, stocks at Moulmein have been reduced.

WOOD—OTHER TIMBER.—Eng and Pyinkado are the main items under this head. Exports from Rangoon and Moulmein to foreign countries and India declined by 13,193 cubic tons and Rs. 13'10 lakhs to 27,074 cubic tons valued at Rs. 16'54 lakhs. The bulk went to Bengal and Bombay.

30.

Mineral Oils.

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Gals. 32	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals. 96	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals. ...	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals. 800	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals. ...	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade—										
KEROSENE	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	21,598,245	20'52	25,190,961	22'81
Benzene, Benzol, Petrol and other motor spirit.										
OTHER KINDS (b)	11,806,740	13'83	21,481,786	20'55	22,303,134	21'37	4,601,855	4'94	2,930,874	4'47
Total, Mineral oils (Foreign Trade) ...	11,806,740	13'83	21,481,786	20'55	22,303,134	21'37	4,601,855	4'94	2,930,874	4'47
Coasting Trade—										
KEROSENE—										
To Bengal	50,872,687	1'77-70	59,093,417	1'96-20	59,102,031	1'95-14	56,608,614	1'83-26	59,093,980	1'96-81
" Bombay	16,222,391	55'52	18,413,917	60'62	20,751,873	63'11	21,233,307	60'05	20,926,121	60'07
" Sind	4,434,435	15'41	1,955,125	10'37	4,833,148	16'91	5,815,392	20'03	6,053,998	20'30
" Madras	10,257,776	56'03	20,891,374	71'05	20,220,580	70'10	19,719,558	63'00	17,255,122	59'36
Total Presidencies	87,837,769	3'04-69	103,236,863	3'43-81	105,017,602	3'50-56	103,325,001	3'45-34	103,323,721	3'46-14
To Provincial Ports	1,288,792	5'46	1,135,201	5'02	1,511,052	6'35	1,319,444	5'90	1,506,472	6'11
" Marmagao	2,957,117	10'26	2,894,235	10'26	4,266,600	14'67	3,912,706	13'45	3,991,658	13'66
Total	92,083,678	3'20-31	107,436,303	3'50-12	110,825,154	3'71-58	108,539,045	3'64-60	108,827,251	3'66-21
Petrol	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,916,008	41'50	4,114,230	44'16
OTHER KINDS (b)	6,114,240	41'33	6,509,937	44'92	7,902,810	64'08	5,140,151	28'99	5,933,430	30'91
Total, Mineral oils (Coasting Trade) ...	98,197,918	3'61'61	113,946,240	4'01'04	118,727,964	4'26'23	117,954,204	4'35'43	118,879,571	4'41'23
GRAND TOTAL, MINERAL OILS (FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADES).	113,004,690	3'75'16	135,431,121	4'21'59	141,991,058	4'47'63	143,845,144	4'60'01	147,001,406	4'68'56

(a) Included with "Other kinds" prior to 1st April 1914.

(b) "Other kinds"—includes fuel oil, petrol, lubricating oil, etc.

Exports again broke previous records, the combined foreign and coasting trade rising by 2'2 per cent. in volume and 1'6 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of 1914-15. During the calendar year 1915 the total output of Petroleum in the Province was 282,291,932 gallons as against 254,652,963 gallons in 1914, showing an increase of 11 per cent., and is the highest yet recorded.

KEROSENE OIL.—India is the principal market for the local product. Exports were slightly better than in the previous year, but the total quantity was lower than that of the record year 1913-14 by 1'8 per cent. Consumption in India must have declined since the small increase in exports from Burma by no means made up for the decline of nearly 12 million gallons in Indian imports of American and other kerosene oil. More than half the total exports coastwise went to Bengal.

BENZENE, BENZOL, PETROL AND OTHER MOTOR SPIRIT.—Exports of benzene rose by 4,564,163 gallons or 22'1 per cent. All went to the United Kingdom. There was a somewhat greater demand for petrol from India.

OTHER KINDS.—Navy fuel oil declined by 1,756,444 gallons and Rs. 1'31 lakhs to 2,684,033 gallons valued at Rs. 2'02 lakhs. Shipments were confined to the United Kingdom and Egypt. A further improvement was recorded under lubricating oils, the total exports rising by 67,274 gallons to 221,659 gallons, mainly to Australia and Ceylon.

Exports to India advanced from 3,113,256 gallons and Rs. 10'97 lakhs to 4,079,326 gallons valued at Rs. 13'26 lakhs, the principal items being jute-batching oil, crude oil and liquid fuel.

31. Paraffin Wax.—Notwithstanding the restrictions placed on the export of this article to countries outside the British Empire, the total of the shipments during the year under review was almost on a level with that of the previous year when the highest figure was recorded. Shipments aggregated 344,951 cwts. valued at Rs. 77'05 lakhs as against 354,288 cwts. valued at Rs. 78'27 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the largest customer with 124,363 cwts. valued at Rs. 28'29 lakhs as against 94,303 cwts. with a value of Rs. 21'41 lakhs. This high figure

is no doubt to be explained by the use of the product in munitions making. Japan, the second largest customer, took more than ever before, shipments totalling 63,060 cwts. valued at Rs. 14'34 lakhs as against 57,566 cwts. worth Rs. 13'10 lakhs.

India took 13,431 cwts. valued at Rs. 3'05 lakhs as against 7,830 cwts. with a value of Rs. 1'78 lakhs. These figures are the highest on record.

32. Candles.—**FOREIGN TRADE.**—Despite the fact that the restrictions in force in regard to paraffin wax applied also to candles made therefrom, exports were on a satisfactory scale, shipments totalling 6,152,065 lbs. valued at Rs. 17'28 lakhs as against 7,838,221 lbs. with a value of Rs. 22'04 lakhs in 1914-15. The United Kingdom was the best customer, her takings being 1,447,629 lbs. valued at Rs. 4'07 lakhs as against 513,766 lbs. worth Rs. 1'44 lakhs; this is the highest figure on record. Ceylon followed with 1,197,962 lbs. valued at Rs. 3'37 lakhs as against 1,117,336 lbs. worth Rs. 3'14 lakhs. The Straits Settlements took 1,167,700 lbs. with a value of Rs. 3'28 lakhs as against 761,051 lbs. valued at Rs. 2'14 lakhs. Shipments to China, formerly the leading buyer of candles from Burma, were only 307,349 lbs. valued at Rs. 84 lakh, showing a decline of 2,507,717 lbs. and Rs. 7'08 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.—The demand from India was slightly better, shipments aggregating 5,245,267 lbs. with a value of Rs. 14'78 lakhs as compared with 5,174,968 lbs. valued at Rs. 14'55 lakhs. Madras and Bengal took the bulk.

Imports of foreign candles having steadily declined, it is presumed that the locally manufactured article is finding greater popularity in the Province.

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

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Cwt. No.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. No.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. No.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. No.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. No.	Rs. Lakhs.
RAW HIDES ... {	121,638	58'29	121,916	63'56	143,132	78'63	90,729	52'39	89,465	56'84
RAW SKINS ... {	26	0'04	1,013	37'97	505	41	102	0'07	...	...
TOTAL OF HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (EXCLUDING CUTTINGS OF HIDES, ETC.).	124,664	58'33	122,929	64'53	143,637	79'12	90,831	52'36	89,465	56'84
	910,659		880,865		854,943		597,400		704,146	

This trade showed a decrease in quantity of 1,366 cwts. or 1'5 per cent., though the number of pieces increased, while in value there was a rise of Rs. 4'48 lakhs or 8'6 per cent. Prices ruled high owing to the pressing demands of the leather trade in connection with the war.

Cow hides rose by 12,240 cwts., 131,896 No. and Rs. 9'81 lakhs to 72,134 cwts. and 650,497 No. valued at Rs. 50'47 lakhs. Italy was the leading customer with 20,133 cwts. valued at Rs. 18'94 lakhs as against 8,039 cwts. with a value of Rs. 7'16 lakhs in 1914-15, the highest figure on record. France came second with 18,389 cwts. valued at Rs. 7'73 lakhs as against 3,360 cwts. valued at Rs. 1'80 lakhs, establishing another record. The United States of America followed next with 13,308 cwts. valued at Rs. 7'54 lakhs as against 12,733 cwts. with a value of Rs. 6'96 lakhs. Canada's share was 9,318 cwts. worth Rs. 7'46 lakhs as against 2,261 cwts. valued at Rs. 2'03 lakhs. The United Kingdom took only 8,701 cwts. valued at Rs. 7'11 lakhs, being in defect by 61 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value.

Buffalo hides fell by 13,456 cwts., 18,564 No. and Rs. 5'25 lakhs to 17,392 cwts. and 53,329 No. valued at Rs. 6'36 lakhs, the United Kingdom taking the bulk. The arrivals overland of raw hides from Western China aggregated 5,843 cwts. with a value of Rs. 2'31 lakhs as against 8,193 cwts. valued at Rs. 2'79 lakhs.

A further improvement in exports of raw hides to India was noticeable. Shipments advanced by 6,852 cwts. and Rs. 1'93 lakhs to 12,131 cwts. with a value of Rs. 4'12 lakhs, Madras taking the bulk. No raw skins were exported to foreign countries, while shipments to India showed a slight decrease.

34.

Cotton (Raw).

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.
To United Kingdom ...	61,271	24'29	50,906	18'73	101,333	37'43	119,669	35'39	82,920	23'74
" Straits ...	3,332	1'17	1,045	0'40	13	...	17	...	785	0'17
" Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	4,699	1'68	7,273	2'62	...	...
" Germany ...	3,952	1'57	22	0'01	12,865	4'70	8,547	3'18	...	...
" Austria-Hungary ...	411	0'15	...	...	1,513	0'55	5,601	1'97	...	...
" Belgium ...	2,428	0'93	1,343	0'50	12,099	4'74	2,067	0'90	...	...
" Italy ...	...	...	...	...	711	0'28	1,566	0'57	...	...
" Japan ...	23,298	8'09	63,449	22'87	30,492	11'06	13,405	3'47	2'93	6'66
" Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,957	1'30	...	...
" Other countries ...	441	0'30	...	...	2,439	0'88	2,819	0'63	437	0'10
Total Foreign Trade ...	95,136	36'60	116,761	42'51	169,797	61'33	167,521	47'83	104,835	30'67
Total Indian Trade (excluding Burma) ...	81,729	30'14	132,326	45'00	78,073	28'51	67,482	19'97	36,768	10'34
GRAND TOTAL ...	176,865	66'74	249,100	87'51	247,870	89'83	235,003	67'80	141,603	41'01

The cotton crop of 1915-16 has been a disappointing one. The area under cotton during the year was estimated at 189,740 acres, being 80,590 acres or 30 per cent. less than that on which cotton actually matured in the previous year. Poor prices were obtained by cultivators for the product in 1914-15, as a result of the outbreak of war, and this induced them to turn their attention to other crops, especially beans. Weather conditions have also been generally unfavourable. Of the total quantity exported, about one-third was from the 1914-15 crop. Prices ruled considerably under pre-war rates during April to October 1915, but have since been averaged up by the better rates obtainable during the remaining five months of the year.

Exports to foreign countries declined by 37 per cent. in volume and 36 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom took the bulk, but her takings were 31 per cent. below the previous year's figure, while Japan's share advanced by 67 per cent.

Shipments to India fell by 46 per cent. in volume and 48 per cent. in value.

35. Cotton Seed.—The foreign export trade of the Province in this article, which in the previous year showed signs of extinction, has now completely disappeared, no shipments having been recorded during the year under review as against 162 cwts. in 1914-15 and 10,094 cwts. in 1913-14. This trade used to be confined practically to the United Kingdom, but it would appear that Egyptian cotton seed is ousting the product of the East. The same cause led to a huge decline in shipments from India to Europe, with the natural result that the demand for Burma seed from India fell away, exports showing only 6,677 cwts. (all to Bombay) as against 40,070 cwts. in 1914-15 and 93,532 cwts. in 1913-14. Cotton-seed oil to the extent of 42,520 gallons was exported to the United Kingdom as against 12,076 gallons in 1914-15. Exports of the by-product cotton-seed oil-cake represented 71,392 cwts. as against 86,121 cwts. All went to the United Kingdom. Shipments of the oil and oil-cake to India were small.

36. Groundnuts.—The war has had a most disastrous effect on this trade. Owing to shortage of tonnage combined with abnormally high freights to Hongkong, hitherto the largest customer, this trade has completely vanished. The following figures show the exports during the past five years:—

			Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.
1911-12	...	...	54,187	370
1912-13	...	...	286,363	19'61
1913-14	...	...	538,254	37'02
1914-15	...	...	37,993	2'67
1915-16	...	...	1	...

The total area under the crop is reported to be 261,848 acres, showing a decrease of about 3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The total yield was estimated at 2,050,800 cwts., being about 16 per cent. above the previous year's figure. In the coasting trade, exports to India were practically *nil* and some 54 per cent. less was taken by the Provincial ports. Notwithstanding the fact that the entire outturn was available for consumption in the Province, 40,400 cwts. of groundnut valued at Rs. 2'76 lakhs were imported into Rangoon, mainly from Madras. Groundnut oil to the extent of 77,388 gallons valued at Rs. 1'14 lakhs was exported to foreign countries, being 75,548 gallons and Rs. 1'10 lakhs more than the previous year's figures and the highest yet recorded. Almost all went to the United Kingdom. None of the oil was exported to India, but the Provincial ports took 197,764 gallons, showing a fall of 33 per cent. in quantity. Here again, as with the nuts, it is remarkable that 6,229 gallons of foreign groundnut oil were imported (mainly from Hongkong), while 414,252 gallons valued at Rs. 7'30 lakhs came from India (Madras), as against 280,179 gallons with a value of Rs. 5'23 lakhs. Exports of groundnut oil-cake to foreign countries declined by 65,391 cwts. and Rs. 1'29 lakhs to 776,482 cwts. valued at Rs. 22'09 lakhs; all went to the United Kingdom. The coasting exports were practically *nil*.

37. Beans.—Exports of beans to foreign countries rose by 2,762 tons and Rs. 11'61 lakhs to 34,184 tons with a value of Rs. 39'45 lakhs or by 9 per cent. in volume and 42 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of 1914-15. The United Kingdom was again the largest customer, taking 91 per cent. of the total quantity exported (31,288 tons as against 21,662 tons in the previous year). Japan was a very bad second with only 692 tons as against 7,178 tons in the previous year. Ceylon and Australasia also took smaller quantities.

The Indian demand showed a further improvement, 16,970 tons valued at Rs. 14'70 lakhs having been exported as against 12,126 tons with a value of Rs. 11'38 lakhs, Madras absorbing practically all. The area under beans in the Province is more than 300,000 acres.

38. Rubber.—Exports from the Province greatly surpassed the record figures of 1914-15. Production is developing, while the war has created a great demand for the product in the world market. Shipments to foreign countries aggregated 1,285,984 lbs. valued at Rs. 30'69 lakhs showing an increase of 298,592 lbs. and Rs. 10'54 lakhs or 30 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value. The average declared value rose from 2s. 8½d. to 3s. 2½d. per lb.

The bulk of the shipments were from Mergui. The United Kingdom took 1,051,008 lbs. as against 892,308 lbs. and the Straits Settlements 180,432 lbs. as against 82,992 lbs. in the preceding year. The area under rubber was approximately 58,000 acres.

39. Cutch.—The year has seen a great demand for cutch as a tanning material and exports surpassed all previous records, the total for foreign and coasting shipments advancing by 83,566 cwts. and Rs. 13'86 lakhs to 170,517 cwts. with a value of Rs. 30'65 lakhs or by 96 per cent. in volume and 83 per cent. in value. Foreign exports aggregated 144,212 cwts. valued at Rs. 23'90 lakhs as against 60,754 cwts. with a value of Rs. 10'14 lakhs, showing a rise of some 137 per cent. in both quantity and value. The United Kingdom, as usual, took the lead with 104,996 cwts. representing 73 per cent. of the foreign exports: last year's figure was 42,288 cwts. In spite of somewhat severe restrictions imposed by the War Trade Department, shipments to other foreign countries increased considerably. The United States of America took 14,745 cwts. as against 3,376 cwts., Holland 6,890 cwts. (consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust) as against 4,780 cwts., Hongkong 5,558 cwts. as against 2,404 cwts. and France 4,800 cwts. as against 3,760 cwts. in 1914-15. The demand from India was somewhat larger, rising by 555 cwts. and Rs. 20 lakh to 26,112 cwts. with a value of Rs. 6'71 lakhs.

40. Lac.—Exports to foreign countries declined from 836 cwts. valued at Rs. 16 lakh to 93 cwts. with a value of Rs. 04 lakh, about half representing seed lac and the rest stick, button, shell and refuse. The bulk went to the United Kingdom. The United States of America ceased to be a buyer in this market. The Indian demand was satisfactory, 19,344 cwts. of stick lac valued at Rs. 2'95 lakhs having been exported from Rangoon as against 2,962 cwts. worth Rs. 70 lakh. Prices were much lower, the average price per cwt. being Rs. 15 as against Rs. 24 in 1914-15. The overland arrivals of stick lac from Western China and the Shan States were 1,934 cwts. and 11,982 cwts. respectively as against 1,448 cwts. and 2,200 cwts.

41. Lead, Pig.—This metal was much in demand for munition purposes and the output of the ore at the mines was far larger than in the previous year. Shipments rose by 4,347 tons and Rs. 18'62 lakhs to 10,846 tons valued at Rs. 35'84 lakhs or by 67 per cent. in volume and 108 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom took 5,096 tons as against 4,372 tons, Ceylon 4,031 tons as against 2,026 tons and Russia (Vladivostok) 964 tons as against 101 tons in 1914-15. Hongkong took occasional supplies, in all 553 tons, for tea-lead; and 201 tons were shipped to Japan, under license.

42. Wolfram.—Burma is the world's greatest producer of this mineral. As has been mentioned in previous Reports, extravagant and unscientific methods of extraction had hampered the trade; during the year under review the importance of wolfram for war purposes threw this fact into clear relief and in order to improve the output Government took over the control of the mines. The following figures of exports show the expansion of the industry:—

			Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
1912-13	...	...	1,763	24'29
1913-14	...	...	1,879	27'21
1914-15	...	...	1,916	26'37
1915-16	...	...	2,629	53'10

Recent measures should certainly lead to much greater development in the near future. The United Kingdom took 2,465 tons. Sixty-four tons were sent to the Federated Malay States and 60 tons to the Straits Settlements for separation prior to shipment to the United Kingdom. France took 40 tons of the ore.

43. Zinc ore.—Exports of this mineral during the past five years were as follows:—

			Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
1911-12	...	...	1	06
1912-13	...	...	91	471
1913-14	...	...	7,627	342
1914-15	...	...	4,887	05
1915-16	...	...	87	...

This trade emerged from the experimental stage in 1913-14, but the outbreak of war put a stop to it, owing to the fact that the ore could only be treated at Antwerp and Hamburg. Trial shipments are now being made to England and it is hoped that an outlet will thus be found. Meanwhile large stocks are lying useless on the wharves at Rangoon, at a time when spelter is in great demand for munition work and has advanced enormously in price.

44. Jadestone.—The total quantity exported during the year under review rose by 187 cwts. to 4,381 cwts., being the highest on record. This increase is due to the large demand for the cheaper quality in China. The value fell by Rs. 2'76 lakhs to Rs. 5'47 lakhs, averaging Rs. 125 per cwt. as against Rs. 196 per cwt. in 1914-15. Hongkong as usual absorbed the entire output. Consignments from the mines overland by caravans to Western China totalled 821 cwts. as against 810 cwts.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF BURMA.

45. The statement below 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 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for the three years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Percentage to total exports.			
				1914-15.	1915-16.				1914-15.	1915-16.	In 1914-15.	In 1915-16.
British Empire.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom ...	7,61.56	6,04.06	5,78.86	58.46	54.40	3,39.73	4,18.98	4,97.71	32.41	41.12	43.88	47.33
Aden and Dependencies ...	2.19	2.78	3.81	.27	.36	1.32	2.53	.43	.20	.04	.23	.19
Ceylon ...	1.18	2.48	1.83	.24	.17	33.86	69.61	91.01	6.38	7.77	9.10	4.21
Straits Settlements ...	72.08	62.76	59.03	6.07	5.55	9,90.92	2,38.70	1,87.94	18.46	15.53	12.95	10.86
Hongkong ...	33.43	25.40	30.23	2.45	2.84	38.44	27.30	17.44	2.11	1.44	2.26	2.10
South Africa ...	.01	.10	.73	.01	.07	14.32	18.67	7.25	1.44	.60	.82	.35
Mauritius and Depen- dencies ...	...	.02	.10	...	.01	1.74	20.99	7.97	1.62	.66	.90	.36
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	.03	...	...	...	...	17.79	11.01	11.43	.85	.94	.47	.50
East African Protectorate	.01	...	...	...	...	6.00	4.32	3.64	.33	.32	.18	.16
Canada ...	.40	.48	.56	.05	.05	7.38	6.55	9.93	.51	.82	.30	.46
Australasia ...	4.57	5.90	1.90	.57	.13	18.88	38.02	31.16	2.94	2.57	1.89	1.45
Other British Possessions	.01	.02	...	...	...	3.19	3.20	1.56	.25	.13	.14	.07
Total, British Empire...	8,76.38	7,04.53	6,77.05	63.12	63.23	8,87.66	8,59.88	8,70.47	66.50	71.92	67.22	68.04
Foreign Countries.												
EUROPE—												
Russia ...	.03	...	...	...	.24	5.41	4.01	21.26	.31	1.73	.17	.03
Sweden ...	.72	1.64	2.57	.16	.24	9.43	8.01	.13	.62	.01	.42	.12
Norway ...	1.20	1.84	3.07	.13	.29	.72	1.23	1.50	.10	.15	.14	.20
Denmark ...	1.85	1.38	1.39	.13	.13	...	8.54	...	.68	...	.42	...
Germany ...	91.08	83.46	.05	3.23	...	2,33.23	71.13	...	5.50	...	4.50	...
Holland ...	53.08	47.93	46.94	4.64	4.41	99.81	19.86	1.63	1.54	.14	2.96	2.14
Belgium ...	51.10	35.30	.29	3.41	.03	27.81	9.05	23.10	.70	1.91	1.90	1.03
France ...	14.30	9.68	10.16	.94	.95	17.81	9.39	27.51	.73	2.27	.61	1.65
Spain ...	1.47	.91	14.77	.09	1.39	4.39	5.44	.73	.42	.06	.27	.68
Portugal ...	6.09	1.97	1.41	.19	.13	...	7.33	19.01	.60	1.57	.42	.90
Switzerland ...	4.37	3.81	6.43	.35	.91	...	...	...	...	.76	.29	...
Italy ...	10.36	7.79	3.18	.75	.30	15.93	8.77	19.74	.68	1.63	.71	1.01
Austria-Hungary ...	21.45	7.21	.01	.70	...	42.13	26.41	...	2.04	1.45	...	...
Greece ...	.01	...	.16	...	.02	.28	8.01	4.00	.62	.33	.35	.18
Roumania ...	...	...	...	...	...	8.10	.19	...	.02	...	.01	...
Turkey, European ...	.01	...	...	...	...	1.45	.42	...	.03	...	.02	...
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	.48	.49	...	.04	...	.02	...
Total, Europe	2,87.07	1,52.73	90.42	14.77	8.50	4,72.06	1,88.84	1,18.61	14.61	9.80	14.68	9.19
ASIA—												
Turkey, Asiatic ...	1.06	2.13	.03	.20	...	48.54	16.53	...	1.23	...	.80	...
Persia ...	.21	2.77	3.84	.27	.36	.31	1.38	.39	.11	.03	.18	.13
Samatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	8.15	14.87	17.77	1.15	1.47	.64	.78
Java ...	45.24	36.75	53.98	3.55	5.08	1,77.66	61.78	62.73	4.78	5.13	4.23	5.13
Borneo (Dutch) ...	4.78	...	.01	...	...	.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Celebes and other Islands ...	.01	.01	...	...	...	6.59	5.10	4.55	.39	.88	.22	.20
Philippines ...	.37	.06	.06	.01	.01	20.34	9.55	.81	.27	.07	.16	.04
Siam ...	.69	.48	2.57	.05	.24	1.71	1.43	2.42	.11	.20	.09	.22
China ...	17.27	8.96	10.35	.87	.97	21.10	17.65	13.94	1.37	1.15	1.14	1.07
Japan ...	96.56	59.35	1,10.61	5.74	10.33	2,22.05	30.39	27.47	2.33	2.27	3.85	6.07
Other countries	.05	...	.02	...	...	2.79	.65	.48	.06	.05	.03	.03
Total, Asia	1,66.24	1,10.51	1,81.37	10.69	17.05	5,09.98	1,63.13	1,30.76	11.84	10.80	11.33	13.72
AFRICA—												
Egypt ...	2.60	3.40	3.93	.33	.37	38.58	35.68	27.02	2.76	2.23	1.63	1.36
Portuguese East Africa	.02	...	...	...	...	7.66	2.60	1.61	.22	.14	.12	.07
German East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	17.71	3.69	...	.25	...	.16	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	.08	.01	.34	...	.03	...	.02
Total, Africa	2.62	3.40	3.98	.33	.37	64.03	42.18	28.97	3.26	2.40	1.96	1.45
AMERICA—												
United States ...	53.68	63.03	1,11.25	6.09	10.45	17.87	19.70	15.44	1.52	1.28	3.55	5.57
Cuba ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.81	25.49	37.34	1.93	3.08	1.10	1.64
Brazil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentine Republic...	...	...	...	...	...	9.25	.01	4.67	...	.83	...	.21
Chile, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3.88	3.71	3.45	.29	.23	.16	.15
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	.03	...	.01	...	.05	...	.03
Total, America	53.68	63.03	1,11.25	6.09	10.45	33.94	48.91	61.51	3.79	5.08	4.81	7.60
Total, Foreign countries	4,79.61	3,29.66	3,87.02	31.88	36.37	10,79.96	4,33.06	3,39.85	33.50	28.08	32.78	31.96
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN POSSES- SIONS.	13,55.99	10,34.19	10,64.07	100.00	100.00	19,67.62	12,92.94	12,10.32	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal ...	7,73.35	9,87.20	13,13.13	13,89.16	14,32.89
Bombay ...	2,53.03	2,90.74	3,11.30	3,31.98	3,64.05
Madras ...	3,09.70	3,23.83	3,50.52	3,51.21	3,42.55
Sind ...	36.23	33.82	32.57	37.58	40.46
Indian Ports, not British ...	17.90	21.23	27.81	25.23	24.04
Total	13,84.26	16,58.82	20,35.83	21,32.46	23,03.99

PROVINCIAL TRADE.

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

Ports.	1914-15.			1915-16.			Increase or decrease in 1915-16.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon	55,37,601	1,30,61,391	1,85,99,192	42,59,564	95,30,131	1,38,89,695	— 47,09,797
Moulmein	79,12,555	13,10,909	92,23,464	35,91,685	9,83,870	45,80,555	46,91,909
Mergui	18,91,693	25,14,555	44,06,248	20,58,177	18,30,185	38,88,362	— 4,75,683
Tavoy	30,16,615	24,94,455	55,11,070	32,72,323	18,59,094	51,31,417	— 3,54,649
Victoria Point	1,13,589	5,452	1,19,041	53,676	5,664	59,340	— 69,701
Akyab	2,16,360	3,84,145	6,00,505	29,74,488	3,82,326	33,57,314	+ 1,27,789
Kyaukpada	1,87,184	17,648	1,94,832	2,18,088	23,164	2,41,252	— 1,37,640
Sandoway	2,81,668	12,589	2,94,257	2,68,065	47,596	3,15,661	+ 18,414
Bassein	1,04,644	18,617	1,23,261	2,21,500	41,567	2,63,067	+ 1,41,806
Total	2,21,73,919	1,97,96,221	4,19,70,140	1,71,20,486	1,47,05,984	3,18,26,470	— 1,01,42,720

The combined value of imports and exports declined by 24 per cent., far the greatest part of this decrease being due to the cessation of steamer traffic between Moulmein and Rangoon. The trade of Akyab improved: this is explained by the greater strictness of the control over the registration of trade by country boats, while the decrease in steamer services was counter-balanced by much larger cargoes being landed from such vessels as did enter. As usual the trade was mainly between Rangoon and the Tenasserim ports.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

47. Imports of stores from foreign countries on account of Government were valued as Rs. 13.62 lakhs, a figure almost identical with the previous year's total. Supplies arrived almost entirely from the United Kingdom. Hardware, iron or steel sheets and plates and other manufactures of iron or steel showed increases, particularly the last head, while decreases were recorded under arms, ammunition, etc., cement, instruments, apparatus, etc., machinery and stationery. Foreign exports were as usual negligible.

Importations coastwise were valued at Rs. 29.51 lakhs, being Rs. .37 lakh below the previous year's figure. Arms, ammunition and military stores fell by Rs. 3.58 lakhs to Rs. 5.59 lakhs: other items of decrease were apparel and boots and shoes. Increases were recorded under opium by Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 3.58 lakhs, metals, paper and pasteboard, stationery, telegraph materials and all other articles manufactured. Stores exported coastwise advanced by Rs. 6.38 lakhs to Rs. 26.26 lakhs. Stationery was the principal item which contributed to the increase, exports rising by Rs. 9.55 lakhs to Rs. 10.52 lakhs; the bulk consisted of stamps to Madras.

SHIPPING.

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

		1913-14.				1914-15.				1915-16.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
RANGOON ...	{ Foreign ...	323	1,001,256	995	1,130,159	263	775,319	313	900,897	312	808,966	297	756,850
	{ Coasting ...	1,269	1,947,195	1,294	1,733,851	1,066	1,612,337	1,007	1,492,143	894	1,379,350	917	1,436,329
	Total ...	1,591	2,948,451	1,509	2,864,010	1,329	2,417,656	1,320	2,402,345	1,206	2,188,316	1,214	2,193,179
AKYAB ...	{ Foreign ...	57	60,515	80	51,795	53	85,221	65	80,030	43	30,943	79	12,705
	{ Coasting ...	802	266,401	766	281,336	902	1,04,636	580	193,243	1,484	150,066	980	167,945
	Total ...	859	326,916	846	333,131	955	1,89,857	645	2,73,273	1,527	180,969	1,059	180,650
BASSEIN ...	{ Foreign ...	27	78,578	52	149,061	15	40,228	26	69,464	24	61,551	30	79,233
	{ Coasting ...	103	111,039	72	44,863	152	106,019	135	61,059	211	73,223	293	65,622
	Total ...	135	190,165	121	193,927	167	146,247	161	130,523	235	137,819	293	144,855
MOULMEIN ...	{ Foreign ...	43	102,573	13	28,116	16	38,658	8	16,831	7	14,550	18	44,778
	{ Coasting ...	521	231,463	459	310,250	480	169,719	516	197,415	515	132,431	600	120,141
	Total ...	567	334,040	502	338,666	496	208,275	524	214,246	522	146,981	618	164,933
MINOR PORTS	{ Foreign ...	53	43,381	52	42,796	44	56,990	45	30,312	85	26,507	36	21,165
	{ Coasting ...	1,004	489,071	999	487,502	775	325,980	810	324,597	1,042	237,623	1,084	242,111
	Total ...	1,057	532,355	1,051	530,298	819	382,919	855	354,909	1,081	264,330	1,120	263,276
GRAND TOTAL		4,209	4,331,987	4,122	4,362,992	3,765	3,355,514	3,505	3,325,296	4,571	2,917,515	4,214	2,949,999

A postal parcel (from Mandalay addressed to Peking) which was opened by the Calcutta Post Office for want of customs declaration and found to contain 200 kingfishers' skins was sent to this port by the customs authorities at Calcutta with a view to action being taken against the exporter at Mandalay. The exporter was eventually fined Rs. 50 and the skins were confiscated and destroyed.

There were 18 cases in which attempts were made to smuggle dutiable goods. These include 12 cases in which "Pirate" cigarettes and manufactured tobacco were confiscated and sold. The most important case was one in which a Chinaman attempted to smuggle 700 dollars from a vessel from the Straits. The dollars were confiscated and passed after payment of a redemption penalty of Rs. 150.

There were 10 cases of importations of arms and ammunition in contravention of the Arms Act and Rules, but none of these were of any great importance.

There were 18 cases of importations of prohibited and restricted goods. Of these 10 cases related to obscene pictures which were chiefly found in the baggage of passengers. The pictures were confiscated and in most cases the owners were penalised. Three postal parcels, and two bottles containing prohibited drugs were confiscated. Two hypodermic syringes were intercepted. Six silk handkerchiefs bearing an impression of a five-rupee currency note and two copies of a proscribed newspaper were seized from passengers from the Straits. The owner of the newspaper was interned in the Rangoon Central Jail and action was taken against him under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Two parcels of embroideries imported by post from Switzerland without a certificate of origin were confiscated and sold.

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

Moulmein ...	18 cases,	Rs. 105	Mergui ...	16 cases,	Rs. 1,056
Akyab ...	52 "	" 343	Tavoy ...	2 "	" 50
Kyaukpkyu ...	1 "	" 25	Victoria Point	1 "	" 16-8-0

One case at Mergui relates to an attempt to smuggle wolfram: a penalty of Rs. 1,000 was imposed. The other cases were petty and do not call for any special remarks.

53. Cases under the Opium and Excise Acts—RANGOON.—Results were disappointing: 42 seizures were made during the year as against 53 in the previous year. The total quantities seized were opium 12,796 tolas, cocaine 125 oz., bhang, charas and ganja 276 tolas and morphia 120 oz. In 23 cases arrests were made and in 19 cases convictions were obtained, two cases being undecided at the close of the year.

More opium was seized than in the previous year, but seizures of cocaine and morphia were on a much smaller scale, probably because Germany, the chief source of supply, was cut off. Only five seizures were made on information. Rewards amounting to Rs. 5,397 were distributed.

The most important seizure was one of 83½ lb. of opium, which was found concealed in false bottoms of cases containing glassware imported from Calcutta. An unusual feature in one seizure of 12 balls of opium was that the opium was being taken out of Rangoon on to a Chinese steamer, the high price obtainable in China evidently making the attempt worth while.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.—At Akyab there were nine seizures of opium representing 1,858½ tolas: penalties amounting to Rs. 700 were levied in four cases and rewards totalling Rs. 440 sanctioned in six cases. In one case, 400 tolas of raw opium were ingeniously secreted in the four sides of wooden box belonging to a passenger. Besides the above, there were three seizures of ganja presenting 16 tolas. No cases were detected at the other outports.

54. Working of the Merchandise Marks Act—RANGOON.—During the year 223 infringements of this Act were reported as compared with 138 in 1914-15 and 363 in 1913-14. No less than 147 cases or 66 per cent. of the total infringements related to importations from Japan. The statement below shows briefly their nature and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

Class of case.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking with- out penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty, or reshipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	21	...	...	7	...	28
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.	72	48	41	5	...	166
(2) As between two Foreign countries	3	2	...	1	...	6
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.	2	1	...	2	...	6
(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production	...	6	1	1	...	8
(4) As to the material of which the goods are composed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	...	10	9	...	...	19
Total	89	67	51	16	...	223

CLASS A.—COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK, ETC.—There were 18 cases in this class as against 7 in the previous year. Fifteen of these cases related to goods of Japanese manufacture. Eight consignments consisted of *toilet powder*, five of *soap*, two of *steel butts* from Sweden, one of *crochet thread*, one of "*Jintan*" from Hongkong and one of *playing cards*. Four consignments of toilet powder were re-shipped to Japan, two cases are pending and in the remaining cases the goods were released.

CLASS B.—FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION IN RESPECT OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.—The number of cases in this class increased from 95 in 1914-15 to 166 in 1915-16, the chief offender being Japan. Most of the cases were not of a serious nature. In the case of a consignment of *butter* from Bombay labelled "Danish butter," a penalty of Rs. 250 was imposed and the goods ordered to be reshipped. A consignment of *Java spirit* from Calcutta coloured yellow and labelled "Scotch whisky" was passed after the words "Produce of Java" were stamped in larger letters than those originally shown, in addition to which a penalty of Rs. 25 was imposed. A consignment of *cigarette paper* from Japan bearing an indication that the goods were made in Austria was ordered to be reshipped.

CLASS C.—TRADE DESCRIPTION, FALSE IN OTHER RESPECTS.—The number of cases was 14 as against 21 in 1914-15 and 38 in 1913-14. There was only one case, as compared with seven in the previous year, of *short reeled yarn* from Bombay. A deterrent penalty of Rs. 910 was imposed in addition to which the bundles were required to be broken up before being passed into consumption. An appeal to the Financial Commissioner in this case was unsuccessful. In four cases the contents of *bottled spirit* were incorrectly stated on the labels, and in one case the strength of a consignment of *brandy* was seriously understated. In the latter case the goods were reshipped to France as they were unsaleable under the conditions of the importers' liquor license. In four consignments of *condensed skimmed milk* the indication that the goods were prepared from skimmed milk was omitted. The remaining four cases consisted of cheap Japanese *cotton undershirts* with labels bearing the word "Lisle," which was ordered to be removed as it was held that the expression "Lisle" denotes the use of thread spun in a special way, thus carrying with it an indication of superior quality.

CLASS D.—PIECE-GOODS, WITH THE LENGTH NOT PROPERLY STAMPED.—The number of offences in this class was 19 as against 15 in 1914-15.

PENALTIES.—The penalties realised during the year in all classes under this Act amounted to Rs. 1,790 as against Rs. 2,237-8-0 in 1914-15.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.—No cases were reported from the outports.

55. Appeals.—During the year under review one appeal under the Sea Customs Act was preferred to the Financial Commissioner against the orders of the Chief Collector of Customs imposing a penalty on the importer of short reeled yarn. The original orders were upheld.

There were five formal appeals to the Chief Collector of Customs from the orders of the Assistant Collector and two appeals against those of the Collector of Customs at outports. In all these cases the appeals were rejected. Only two of these seven appeals were against penalties imposed under section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, the others being on points of assessment or refund of duty.

Three cases were revised by the Local Government under section 191 of the Sea Customs Act. The original orders were upheld in all three cases.

56. Establishment.—The office of Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, was held by Mr. J. A. Stevens till the 26th November 1915, when he was transferred on special duty to the Department of Commerce and Industry. I officiated in his place till the end of the year. I held the appointment of Assistant Collector till the date of relieving Mr. Stevens, and in addition took over the duties of Superintendent, Preventive Service, from Mr. W. J. Ward on April 7th, when he proceeded to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Mr. F. Buckney, Imperial Customs Service, was transferred from Calcutta in my place and took over charge on 13th December 1915. Mr. E. Sequeira held the office of Assistant Collector, Provincial Service, throughout the year.

57. Miscellaneous.—The new Custom House at Rangoon was nearly ready by the end of the year and was occupied shortly afterwards. The new menials' quarters at Brooking Street were completed and occupied on 1st June 1916, and the quarters for boat's crews at Botataung on 10th February 1916. In each case the old premises were made over to the Port Commissioners.

The new combined Port Fund and Customs office building at Kyetsabyin, Tavoy, in course of construction, is approaching completion.

The schemes for the reorganisation of the Appraising and Preventive establishments were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, on the understanding that they should not be introduced till financial exigencies permit.

The casualties were:—Seven deaths (6 officers 1), five resignations (all officers), one retirement (officer) and six removals (all menials).

Eighteen Preventive Officers were detached for various periods for work under the military authorities, but all returned to their regular duties in January.

CUSTOMS DOCUMENTS.—The total number of bills of entry and shipping bills dealt with at Rangoon during the year declined by 9,832 or 10 per cent. to 89,814. Import and Export manifests totalled 2,428, being 224 less than in the previous year.

MERITS OF OFFICERS.—All departments of the office worked well under the loyal direction of Messrs. Manook and Yettie, Head Appraiser and Chief Superintendent respectively. Without any disparagement to others, I would single out Messrs. Thompson, Arnall, Charles and Xavier for mention on account of the way in which they have performed the special duties that fell to their lot in connection with the war. Mr. Woodsell again did well as Superintendent of Customs, Mergui.

I am indebted to Mr. Kraal for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

A. H. LLOYD,

Offg. Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

RANGOON, 5th May 1916.

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
OF BURMA
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1915-16

BY THE
CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
BURMA



RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA,
1916.