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ON THE

Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Last year was an Annus Mirabilis with the May 1930 Pegu Earthquake and the Rangoon Riots; this year equals it, with the first Burman Governor, the Burma Rebellion, agrarian outrages on Indians, the Pyu earthquake, and a trade and revenue slump unparalleled in living memory.

1. Changes in the Administration—For the first time in history, the Head of the Province was a non-European: the Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Barrister-at-Law, Home Member, acted as Governor from August 1930 to January 1931 during the absence of Sir Charles Alexander Innes, KCSI CIE ICS in England. Sir Charles, the substantive Governor, was present throughout the rest of the year.

The Home Membership was held by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, CSI ICS from August to October, by the Hon'ble Mr. I. G. Lloyd, ICS from October 1930 to January 1931, by Sir J. A. Maung Gyi the substantive Home Member throughout the rest of the year.

The Finance Membership was held by the Hon'ble Sir Samuel Andrew Smyth, KCIE CSI ICS till his resignation in October 1930, thereafter by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, CSI ICS.

The Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Barrister-at-Law, was Forest Minister and the Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law, was Education Minister throughout the year.

The only appreciable territorial change was the placing of unadministered areas between Arakan and Assam under the administration of the Chin Hills District and the Arakan Hill Tracts.
The Secretariat was enlarged by the appointment of a Reforms Secretary to deal with the forthcoming constitutional changes. The Burma Forest Service Class II was created to replace the old Burma Forest Service, and the Burma Educational Service, Class I, to replace the Indian Educational Service in Burma. Four full time District Health Officers, twenty-two Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and a Leprosy Officer, were sanctioned.

2. Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs—The Annual Anglo-Chinese frontier meetings were held in the cold season as usual. Our relations with Siam and French Indo-China continue cordial.

In the Shan States, the ninth annual session of the Federal Council of Chiefs was held at Taunggyi in December 1930. The states were not specifically represented at the Round Table Conference but the Mongmit and Yawnglwe Sawbwas visited England on behalf of their brother chiefs to witness the proceedings. Two petty states were absorbed into their larger neighbours and one petty chief was removed. Crops were good but prices poor.

The Chin Hills were uneventful.

Expeditions again visited the Triangle, Hukawng Valley and Upper Chindwin Naga Hills, further cementing our hold. They encountered no opposition, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to the escorts of Assistant Superintendents on tour attracted large crowds of ailing tribesfolk. The condition of ex-slaves is satisfactory, and human sacrifice is practically non-existent but head hunting will linger here and there until the time comes for fuller administration.

3. Administration of the Land—The law was unchanged. The land revenue demand was Rs. 333 (348)* lakhs, the amount remitted Rs. 6'43 (5'34) lakhs, the amount for which recovery processes had to be issued Rs. 72'70 (40'30) lakhs.

Three parties of the Survey of India were in the field (in addition to Provincial parties); one of these had to leave Lower Burma abruptly on the outbreak of the rebellion, and was transferred to Upper Burma. The burden of census enumeration fell on the Land Records Department, whose survey staffs were further hampered by the rebellion and in some cases had to run for their lives, but the work was well done and done uncomplainingly.

General economic depression precipitated foreclosures and the value of land often fell by half. The area occupied by agriculturists decreased by over a quarter of a million acres (mostly in Lower Burma), the proportion of land held by non-agriculturists rose to 32'52 (30'07) per cent, and the area let to tenants rose by half a million acres.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
Settlement operations were completed in Thaton, continued in Pakokku and Lower Chinchwin, begun in Thantawaddy and Yamethin. The Fishery Settlement Enquiry ended after lasting two and a half years.

Universal depression caused the Administrator of Government Estates difficulty in recovering his rents for the second year in succession.

The Rangoon Development Trust continued to administer the Rangoon Government Estate but the Trust Estate was abolished and amalgamated with the Government Estate.

4. Protection—The Legislative Council passed only one act, the Burma Cigarettes Duty Act, and rejected one other, the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Bill which was aimed at the Bengal Revolutionary Party and had to be certified. The Indian Legislature passed twenty-three acts affecting Burma. The Governor General promulgated ten Ordinances affecting Burma, notably the Indian Press Ordinance and the Burma Rebellion (Trials) Ordinance.

Crime figures go by the calendar year, and hence those shown here are unaffected by the rebellion; what they would be can be guessed from preliminary figures, for the first six months of 1931: even in the recent heavy years, these have been only just over 500, but in 1931 they are over 2,000.

Leaving this aside and confining ourselves to the calendar year 1930, we still find ourselves faced with an increase, true cases of important crime rising to 1,535 (1,447) and murders to 900 (797): thus Pegu Division, with a population of barely two million and an area of under fourteen thousand square miles, has five murders a week all the year round. The percentage of conviction in important crime fell to 33 (36). Both Civil and Military Police were subjected to unusual strain, yet it is noteworthy that even in the rebel districts recruiting for the former—the latter are recruited in India—was excellent in both quantity and quality.

In Rangoon the volume of crime decreased by a tenth but the decrease, so far as concerns petty cases depending on the police themselves, was due rather to police preoccupation with riots than to a real diminution. The stress of the last year or two has shown that the force is too small not so much for the population as for the great area of the town.

The percentage of convictions fell to 55 (56) in the High Court, to 56 (58) in Sessions Courts, and remained at 65 in Magistrates Courts. The number of offences reported to the Courts, and of offences tried, both fell by a tenth, but the number of complaints dismissed in limine rose.
Our jail population, some twenty thousand, had the lowest daily average for three years, and their behaviour continued to improve, the number of prison offences dealt with by the Courts falling still further to 46 (54). Prison industries continue to develop, and the cost of convicts' maintenance declined for this reason. Behaviour in the Juvenile Jail at Meiktila shewed an improvement owing to the early elimination of undesirables. The Jail Revisory Board which periodically reviews sentences, the Prisoners Aid Society, and the Salvation Army, continued their functions.

Civil suits fell to 65,440 (69,440) in number, to Rs. 387 (427) lakhs in value. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell to 104,657 (116,407), their value to Rs. 19'78 (20'94) crores. Eighteen (19) new joint stock companies were registered with Rs. 133 (58) lakhs capital.

The strength of regular and auxiliary troops was unchanged. The increase due to the rebellion does not fall within the period of this report.

The number and tonnage of vessels entering our ports rose slightly.

5. Agriculture—The rice crop was even better than last year, narrowly missing a bumper year, and only in a few central Burma districts was the crop other than excellent; the extent of rice cultivation beat the record for the third year in succession. Early sesamum also shewed a record; cotton and groundnut were above the average. But the world slump deprived the cultivator of the profits of his fine harvest, for paddy, usually about Rs. 150 per hundred baskets, fell to Rs. 78 in March, a level unknown for thirty years, and even to Rs. 64 in June 1931; other crops suffered similarly, and the resultant distress was widespread; Government did what a government can, reducing revenue in nearly half the districts of the Province, and refraining from pressing collections, but even this is little more than a palliative. The crisis deals a severe blow at the Agricultural Department, whose beneficent experiments were beginning to penetrate many a village, for whereas produce prices have fallen by half, the price of fertilisers has fallen less than a tenth. In nearly every class of contagious disease cattle mortality shews a further decrease, and the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department which took place a few years ago has already enabled us to frame a better survey of the situation than we ever had before.

6. Forests—The loneliness of forest life was shewn in the rebellion, one isolated English officer and five Burmans being killed, and nearly a hundred forest houses being burnt; in large areas in Lower Burma forest work came to a complete standstill, and the fall in revenue is due to this as well as to the world slump. The area of reserved forests
increased by a few hundred to 33,000 square miles, lessees' outturn of teak from 322 to 344 thousand tons, but the outturn of timber other than teak fell from 503 to 403 thousand tons, and net revenue fell by a quarter.

7. Mines and Quarries—The slump decreases the value of our mineral output, but the output itself continues to increase, and the decrease in the number of mines is merely the elimination of the weakest. Petroleum output rose by six million gallons, but fell over a crore in value. Lead rose by sixty thousand tons but fell eighty lakhs in value. Tin fell in output and value, tungsten rose in output but fell in value.

8. Trade and Industry—There are under a hundred thousand factory employees in the country, and if they show a slight tendency to increase, even in a year of depression, it is due rather to improved recording than to a real increase. Most factories are in the open air, but conditions are generally poor, and the housing of labour in Rangoon attracted considerable attention from the Royal Commission on Labour which visited Burma in October 1930.

The value of seaborne trade of all kinds, foreign Indian and provincial, fell from Rs. 113 to 90 crores. It may be some consolation that our foreign trade has declined less than India's, our share in her imports and exports both shewing a rise, but these figures are for a period before the slump hit us with its full force, and before the rebellion further dislocated the life of half the country. The balance of trade with foreign countries in our favour decreased by over two crores, with India by four crores. The United Kingdom's share in imports and exports again fell slightly, but the share of the whole British Empire rose slightly to just half of each. The fall in foreign imports is due to depression not to boycott, because attempts to extend the Indian boycott system to Burma failed dismally. Our rice exports fell only to 2,983 (3,131) thousand tons in quantity, but to Rs. 30.58 (39.70) crores in value; oil to 175 (179) million gallons, Rs. 8.97 (9.16) crores; teak to 160 (219) thousand tons, Rs. 2.98 (4.06) crores.

9. Public Works and Irrigation—The allotment for original works went largely to the Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road; the New Law Courts, Rangoon, were completed. Eleven new miles of railroad were opened on the Taungdwingyi line; two-thirds of our railway construction funds went to pushing forward the great Sagaing Bridge over the Irrawaddy; rebels blew up a bridge, the Pyu earthquake wrecked two bridges, and on a score of occasions the line was breached by floods; railway earnings fell 13 per cent. The earnings of the Twante and the Pegu-Sittang canals also declined owing to the slump. Irrigation works yielded a profit of ten lakhs, except certain minor works for which no capital account is kept and which work at a slight loss.
10. **Central and Provincial Revenues and Finances**—Central receipts were stationary at Rs. 969'73 (968'62) lakhs, the gross increase being almost entirely from Income-Tax, the gross decrease mainly under Customs. Central expenditure rose to Rs. 167'41 (151'11) lakhs, the gross increase being largely Interest on Ordinary Debt, the gross decrease mostly under Frontier Watch and Ward.

Provincial receipts fell heavily to Rs. 826 (1,122) lakhs, excluding an advance of Rs. 218 lakhs to cover the provincial overdraft, expenditure hardly at all to Rs. 1,118 (1,153). Of the gross decrease in receipts, over two-thirds were under Land Revenue; owing to the slump more than two crores of arrears were carried over into the following year. Of the gross decrease in expenditure, more than half was due to curtailment of grants to education, of construction works, of pension commutation and also of agricultural loans in a year of fine harvests. Of the gross increase in expenditure, the largest single item was police, owing to the rebellion.

11. **Local Bodies**—District Councils completed their eighth year of existence. Their income fell to Rs. 71 (87) lakhs; of this, nearly three-fifths is Government grants, with which only four out of the 28 councils were able to dispense, and many had, not for the first time, to debit their closing balances with what should have been debited to current revenue, for few can be described as even ordinarily efficient.

Circle Boards have no independent funds or functions and are mere agents of the District Councils, nor is there any link between Circle Boards and Village Committees.

The Rangoon Corporation's revenues increased to Rs. 104 (101) lakhs but it has been found necessary to curtail capital expenditure and to appoint a Retrenchment Committee in view of universal conditions.

The income of the 57 municipalities outside Rangoon was Rs. 74'75 (75) lakhs, and the incidence of taxation per head Rs. 3-10-6 (4-3-3). The revenue from water light and conservancy taxes was in most instances below the cost of these services. Mandalay Municipality superseded in 1929 for mismanagement, continues to be administered by Government.

The Rangoon Development Trust had an increase in revenue but closed with a debit balance owing to payment of a large loan instalment on behalf of the Trust Estate which has been taken over by Government. There has been a heavy fall in land values and rent collection is less easy than before.

12. **Vital Statistics and Medical Service**—The year was exceptionally healthy, and Burma had the lowest death rate in India; there were no epidemics, cholera caused the fewest number of deaths since 1872, and small-pox the lowest since 1922, plague alone showing a slight increase. There was also an increase in the birthrate but this may be due to better recording. Infantile mortality dropped appreciably to 202
(226) per thousand live births, and there is undoubted progress in Infant Welfare, nine towns employing a Health Visitor or Visiting Nurse and Rangoon forbidding unqualified midwives to practise while at the same time supplying free midwives to the really poor. All new expenditure on hospital construction has now had to be heavily curtailed; seven posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons were held in abeyance and their temporary incumbents given notice. Anti-Malaria operations however still continue at Akyab Kyaukpyu Bhamo Lashio, and by the Burma Corporation at Namtu. Vaccinations decreased by 76,000 perhaps owing to the decrease in small-pox; the percentage of success is constant. For the first time since 1917, emigrants 399,276 exceeded immigrants 368,590.

13. Instruction—Despite general depression, the public demand for education continued unabated, and even in the rebellion districts admissions were more numerous than ever, not only in Anglo-Vernacular but also in Vernacular Schools. Physical Training made more progress than in any previous year, no fewer than 1,243 teachers attending courses often of considerable duration; for the first time a Burman, a Cambridge graduate, was appointed to the Chief Scout Mastership; although the Five Year Plan, whereby 250 new schools were to be established annually, had come to an end in the previous year, 149 new schools were unexpectedly established; the Reformatory School Insein was closed and the boys were transferred to the new Borstal Institution at Thayetmyo; and the report of the Committee on Buddhist Religious Instruction was generally accepted by Government. The only real blot was an outbreak of cheating in the public examinations which led to over a hundred pupils being debarred. The year was thus one of real advance amid many difficulties: the Pegu earthquake of May 1930 destroyed the three principal schools in Pegu town, other earthquakes subsequently destroyed the schools at Pyu and Letpadan, budget difficulties have caused local authorities to throw many a vernacular teacher out of work, building and equipment grants have been reduced and our total Provincial expenditure on education fell by sixteen lakhs.

14. The Burma Rebellion was the event of the year, indeed of many years. Burma has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the most loyal and contented province in India, and the outbreak of a sudden and prolonged rebellion came as a surprise. It began on 22 December 1930 in Tharrawaddy (75 miles north of Rangoon), a turbulent district since Burmese times and in these latter years a favourite resort of political agitators. Military Police were despatched in twenty-four hours, and regular troops followed, but by May 1931 there had been outbreaks in Prome, Yamethin, Pyapôn, Henzada, Thayetmyo, and attempted outbreaks elsewhere. The rebels were tattooed in order to
render them invulnerable, and many wore simple uniform, for the rising
was organised. Its object was the overthrow of Government and
the enthronement of a jungle king, for in its prime origin it had little to
do either with modern politics or with economic stress. It was aggra-
vated by, just as in its turn it proceeded to aggravate, economic
stress, but it originated in an outburst of mediaeval superstition of a
recurrent and recognisable type.

15. Miscellaneous—His Excellency Sir Charles Innes in person twice
addressed the Legislative Council. In the August 1930 session he
explained the position as regards the Simon Commission report and the
Indian Round Table Conference, removing the misconception that
Burma might become a Crown Colony; in the February 1931 session he
discussed the rebellion, the economic situation and constitutional
developments.

The dominant political question of the year was separation from
India. Interest in the Indian Round Table Conference November 1930
to January 1931 waned as soon as the Prime Minister's declaration
shewed that Burma would receive separate treatment. Some Burmese
politicians oppose it because they fear that, once separate from India,
Burma might receive a reduced instalment of reforms. The Chit
Hlaing and Soe Thein GCBAs held meetings to the cry "No
separation without Dominion Status"; other leaders urged that the
grant of Dominion Status to India was inevitable within a few years,
and meanwhile Burma should remain part of India as Congress
had undertaken not to stand in her way if she cut adrift later; and in the Legislative Assembly U Kyaw Myint, MLA, moved a
resolution against separation. But the Legislative Council, official
members abstaining, unanimously favoured separation.

A joint conference of the Chit Hlaing, Ba Shwe, Maung Su GCBAs met
at Mandalay with a view to amalgamating all three. The Chit Hlaing
and Ba Shwe groups aimed at Dominion Status and favoured council
entry but the Maung Su party were against council entry and would
take nothing less than complete national independence. They all three
signed an undertaking to be guided by the Buddhist clergy, and a
resolution was passed recording their amalgamation, but each continues
to go its own way with its own office bearers, and they agree in little
save attributing the rebellion to Government, which they charge with
every form of oppression. The Maung Su group favoured a non-payment
of taxes campaign and set about enrolling a volunteer corps in every
district throughout the country with a view to civil disobedience. The
Chit Hlaing group however advised the public to avoid rebellions and
no-tax campaigns.
The Soe Thein GCBA would not join the above three though they made advances. On account of the connection of its _athins_ with the Rebellion it, and a number of its associated bodies, were in February 1931 declared unlawful associations.

In Indian politics, the year was not very active. The Burma Provincial Congress found it impracticable to raise a volunteer corps in preparation for the revival of Civil Disobedience, and its organised sale of khaddar cloth met with little response. Rangoon witnessed hartals for the deaths of Mohamed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru, and a riot by Chulia Muslims, against Chetties carrying an idol in procession, which caused serious injury to ten people. But what Indians will chiefly remember was another murderous outbreak of anti-Indian feeling: the first took place last year and it was confined to Rangoon; the second outbreak was in the districts. Until recently Burma has been noted for its absence of race feeling, but the repetition of these attacks by Burmans on a race with which they had dwelt in amity for decades suggests a doubt as to whether we have not been living on appearances. Burmese nationalist feeling has of late years been largely directed at Indians, with their lower standard of living, and in an acute slump like the present the Indian, feared for his wealth or despised for his thrift, presents an obvious target. The rebellion had its anti-Indian side, but this outbreak was agrarian and in addition to the rebellion; it began in March 1931, in rural areas on the Pegu-Toungoo border, and spread rapidly to Pegu and Hanthawaddy, accompanied by murder, dacoity, and arson mainly of fieldhuts and strawricks belonging to Indian cultivators. In Pegu a Burmese hermit was arrested for reciting a “Do Bama (=We Burmans)” song which urged Burmans to drive all Indians out of Burma and there was a widespread distribution of anti-Indian pamphlets on the endless chain system. Large numbers of Madrassi and Chittagonian cultivators fled to Rangoon, and Rangoon Indians issued a statement attributing the trouble to the attitude of the Burmese Press and to Government measures such as the employment of Indian troops in the rebellion, the Expulsion of non-Burman Offenders Act, and the reservation of public services for persons domiciled in Burma.

There was an appreciable increase in seasonal emigration to the Coromandel Coast in June and July 1930, _i.e._ after the Rangoon riots in which Coringhis were the chief sufferers, but otherwise statistics do not support the popular belief that Indians have been fleeing wholesale from Burma.

The Bengal Revolutionary Party joined the anti-separation movement, plotted several crimes, and succeeded in committing two: in September 1930 they robbed a clerk of Rs. 3,000 as he was returning from the bank in broad daylight in the middle of Rangoon, and in October 1930 they wrecked the Mandalay-Rangoon mail train conveying two members of the Executive Council, a dozen humble folk being
killed or seriously injured. The movement was checked by the intern­
ment or imprisonment of fourteen Bengalis and by the urgent
promulgation of the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance,
January 1931, but when the continuance of this measure was sought,
the Legislative Council rejected it and it had to be certified.

The foothold which Burmans won in the Rangoon labour market
after the 25 May 1930 riots was well maintained, half the shipping
labourers a year later being Burmans. In May 1931 Burmans helped to
break a strike of the Rangoon Corporation’s conservancy staff.

An earthquake at Pyu, Toungoo District, 4 December 1930, caused
30 deaths and demolished half the town.

Fire at the Shwedagon Pagoda 6 March 1931 destroyed some
twenty lakhs worth of shrines.

In January 1931 a Rangoon riot between Burmans and Chinese
casted 14 deaths (including two Burman monks), a Chinese exodus from
Rangoon, and the formation of a volunteer corps of monks. Shortly
after Burmans, both monks and laymen, headed by the “Do Bama
(= We Burmans)” Society, started a movement against foreign cigarettes,
the English style haircut, the eating of foreign food and the wearing of
foreign clothes.

A prominent Burmese newspaper which, despite warning, persisted
in publishing deliberately misleading statements about the rebellion,
is unfortunately typical. Seven newspapers were dealt with under the
Press Ordinance, one under the Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, and ordered to give security.

The Census was held in February 1931 and preliminary figures shew
that the population maintains its increase.
PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

Note.—The departmental reports and other references on which this Report on the Administration of Burma is based, are noted at the beginning of each chapter. The departmental reports do not all cover the same period. The Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, on the Police and Prison Administration, on the Working of the Registration Department, on the Public Health Administration, on Mental Hospitals, and on the Working of the Indian Factories Act, the Reports on Mineral Production and on Hospitals and Dispensaries and the Report of the Chemical Examiner deal with events which took place within the calendar year 1930. The Reports on the Land Revenue and Land Records Administration, on the Working of the Co-operative Societies Act and the Season and Crop Report are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1 July 1930 to the end of June 1931. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31 March 1931.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

References—
Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1 April 1931.
Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30 June 1931.
Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30 June 1931.
Report on the Civil Veterinary Department (including the Insein Veterinary School), Burma, for the year ending the 31 March 1931.
Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1930.

Physical.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paras. 1 to 8 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2.
POLITICAL.

**Historical Summary.**

For information on this subject reference should be made to paras. 9 to 18 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2 and to the para. under this head for the year 1928-9.

**Form of Administration.**

For information on this subject reference should be made to paras. 19 to 42 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2 and to the paras. under this head for the years 1923-4, 1925-6, 1926-7, 1927-8, 1928-9 and 1929-30.

**Characters of Land Tenure: System of Survey and Settlement.**

For information on this subject reference should be made to paras. 43 to 56 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2.

**Civil Divisions of British Territory.**

For information on this subject reference should be made to paras. 57 to 67 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2, as modified by the changes recorded in para. 2 of the Report for the years 1925-6, 1926-7, 1929-30 and para. 7 below.

**Details of the last Census: Tribes and Languages.**

For information on this subject reference should be made to paras. 68 to 75 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2.

**Changes in the Administration.**

1. **The Government—**

   - **Governor:**
     - His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes KCSI CIE ICS till 12 August 1930.
     - Sir Charles Innes on leave.
     - Sir Charles Innes from 13 January 1931.
   - **Home Member:**
     - The Hon’ble Mr. T Couper ICS acting 12 August 1930 to 3 October 1930.
     - The Hon’ble Mr. I G Lloyd ICS acting 3 October 1930 to 13 January 1931.
CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Finance Member

The Hon'ble Mr. S A Smyth CSI ICS till resignation, 3 October 1930.

The Hon'ble Mr. T Couper ICS from 3 October 1930.

Forest Minister.

The Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain Kt., Barrister-at-Law.

Education Minister.

The Hon'ble U Ba Tin Barrister-at-Law.

2. Chin.—The unadministered area between the Lushai Hills District, the Chin Hills District, the Akyab District, and the Hill District of Arakan, was absorbed into the Chin Hills District and the newly constituted Arakan Hill Tracts, and also taken under administration, the Chin Hills Regulation being applied to it. The newly constituted Arakan Hill Tracts are administered by a Superintendent who corresponds with the Commissioner, Arakan Division, but he is drawn from the inferior cadre of the Burma Frontier Service.

Shan.—Two minor Shan States were absorbed into their larger neighbours—Loi Ai into Hsa Mong Hkam, Namtok into Loi Long.

Burma Proper.—Three village-tracts were transferred from Myingyan District to Magwe District; the headquarters of Waw Township in Pegu District from Thanatpin to Pegu; three kwins from one township to another in Pegu District, and three in Hanthawaddy District.

3. Burma Secretariat.—A new post of Reforms Secretary was created. Agriculture, Veterinary, Industries and Co-operative Departments were transferred from the Forest Secretary to the Local Government Secretary but remained under the Forest Minister.

Forests.—The Burma Forest Service, Class II, was constituted to replace the old Burma Forest Service; it is a Provincial Service consisting of Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests; its cadre is 100 including 3 selection posts; its scope is all posts between Forest Ranger and Divisional Forest Officer or a major post of Research.

Education.—The Burma Educational Service, Class I, was constituted in order ultimately to replace the Indian Educational Service in Burma in the Direction, Inspection, and Scholastic Branches. One Deputy Inspectorship of Schools was substituted for two Sub-Inspectorships, abolished.

Public Works.—The designation of Water and Sewerage Engineer changed to Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle.

Stamps.—The Central Stamp Depot, Rangoon, was abolished (and the clerical staff of the Collector, who is ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps, slightly strengthened), because District Treasuries now receive stamps direct from the Central Stamp Store, Bombay.

Public Health.—Four fulltime District Health Officerships were sanctioned; three were actually filled (Akyab, Myaungmya, Pyapôn), the incumbents all holding the Diploma of Public Health. A cadre of twenty-two Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned. A Leprosy Officer was appointed.
Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.

(i) Shan and Karenni States.

[Federated Shan States comprising Northern and Southern Shan States; six Northern States, area 20,156 square miles, population 636,107; 30 Southern States, area 36,157 square miles, population 870,230. Karenni: three States, area 4,280 square miles, population 58,761; payment Rs. 5,350. Hsawngshun (Thaungthu): area 529 square miles, population, 7,043, payment Rs. 400. Singhaling Hkamti (Zingalalain Kaula): area 983 square miles, population 2,287, payment Rs. 100. Hkamti Long (Kantigyi) or Bhor Hkamti; area 200 square miles, population 7,673, payment Rs. 2,433.]

4. The Frontier Meeting was held as usual in the Northern Shan States between the Chinese and British in January; twenty-three cases were disposed of. The succession to the Meng Mao (China) Sawbwaship has not yet been settled, but the Chinese claim against us for extradition and damages has been rejected; there was a conflict between Pretender I and the Kanai Sawbwa and the former is now said to be marching on Meng Mao; Pretender II has been dealt with under the Frontier Crossing Regulation and is now in Mandalay.

In the Wa States the Mothai-Matet dispute continues. Relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continue to be harmonious. The Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung, and the Siamese Authorities settled a small boundary question between Siam and Burma; it was decided that the Me Sai river should continue to be the boundary but that instead of 'mid-stream' the 'deep-water channel' should be the boundary.

The Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung, met the Commissaire of Hwe Sai and the Delegue Commissaire of Mong Sing at Chiengsen Long (Siam) in May 1931.

Loi Ai state has been absorbed into Hsa Mong Hkam, Namtok into Loi Long.

The Myosa of Namhkok whose suspension was mentioned in last year's summary has been removed; the Myosa of Nawngwawn remains under suspension and both States have been temporarily placed under the administratorship of the Mong Pawn Sawbwa.

The Tawngpeng Mahadevi, Khin Sao Num, daughter of the Lawksawk Sawbwa, died during the year, and the Sawbwa has recognized his Palaung wife as Mahadevi.

The Mong Mit and Yawnghwe Sawbwas were selected as representatives by the Shan Chiefs to visit England at the time of the Round Table Conference. They presented a Memorandum to the Secretary of State on the claims of the Chiefs for higher status and other matters.

The North Hsenwi Sawbwa returned from Siam where he had gone on 8 months' leave.

The ninth session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi 8—13 December 1930.

The Sawbwas of Yawnghwe, Mong Mit, South Hsenwi, North Hsenwi, and Manglun were absent.

The Council completed its business in five sessions. Amongst other items of business disposed of, the Council registered a protest against the extension of the Silver Excise Duty Act, 1930, to the Federated Shan States, without the prior consent of the Council.
The cadre of the Civil Police was increased by the appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Police for the Motor Vehicle Department at Taunggyi, which was sanctioned from the 1 March 1930. The strength of the Northern Shan States Police remained unchanged. The usual cold weather tours were carried out by the Military Police and were uneventful.

The total number of cases reported to the Federated Shan States Police fell, 928 (1,030)*, the decrease in the Northern Shan States being 68 and in the Southern 34. The decrease in the Northern Shan States was due chiefly to the decrease in petty opium cases at Namtu. In the Southern Shan States cattle theft cases decreased.

The State Police dealt with 2,134 cases (2,190). The State Police of the Northern Shan States dealt with 132 cases more than last year; the Southern Shan States Police with 188 fewer. The total number of cases dealt with by both Federation and State Police fell, 3,062 (3,220).

Civil litigation decreased by 21 suits as compared with 124 suits decrease last year.

Crops, especially paddy and potatoes, were bad in the Western Subdivision owing to scanty rain. In the Central and North-Eastern Subdivisions, the paddy crop was partly destroyed by heavy rain, the greatest damage being caused in the Hsahtung and Nawngawn States of the Central Subdivision. In the South-Eastern Subdivision although the rainfall in all the States was on the whole satisfactory and the outturn of crop was average to good, the cultivators experienced great difficulties owing to the fall in the prices of paddy and all other crops. The Northern Shan States reported an average crop, with the exception of Shwepi tea in Tawngpeng State, where the rainfall was 57 inches (81) and the crop poor.

Large seizures of opium continue to be made in the Southern Shan States. In the Northern Shan States seizures have fallen: one reason given for this is that the preventive staff had to devote most of their time to census. Opium cultivation decreased in Kokang, but in East Manglun there was a substantial increase. In Kengtung cultivation was normal.

The Northern Shan States reported no serious epidemics among animals, and the only deaths from rinderpest recorded were 188 in North Hsenwi and 212 in South Hsenwi. The Veterinary Staffs in the various States remained unaltered. In the Southern Shan States, however, rinderpest took a heavy toll of cattle in Kengtung State. 467 deaths amongst cows and 843 deaths amongst buffaloes being reported.

Revenue from Forests declined, Rs. 12'61 lakhs (15'84). The decrease in revenue was due to the fall in the royalty received from lac: in the boom-year 1928-29, it produced Rs. 6,62,103; this year it produced only Rs. 1,03,186.

Owing to the great fall in the prices of silver and lead the Burma Corporation has reduced establishment and pay and in some cases the number of shifts. By working a higher grade of ore, the Corporation has increased outturn and so made continuation of work possible.

In the Southern Shan States the Bawsaing Mines were acquired by the Shan States Silver Lead Corporation from Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co. by transfer and brought to the production stage. Messrs. Steel Brothers' mines in Bawsaing State have been closed since June 1931.

* Last year's figures in brackets.
and all employees dispensed with. The Lawksawk Sawbwa has not yet been able to find a purchaser for his mine.

The Sawbwa of Kengtung continued digging for rubies till the month of May 1931 when he surrendered his license.

No new major works for Military Police Buildings were in progress or commenced during the year but an expenditure of Rs. 17,933 was incurred on minor works. The proportion of expenditure on original construction of roads and buildings is approximately 3½ : 1. The total expenditure by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 12,75,937 on original works “Communications” during the year, while the cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,60,548. On programme roads the expenditure during the year has been Rs. 11,50,519. The progressive expenditure to end of the year was Rs. 42,95,016 against the approximate cost of Rs. 83,11,953. Surface painting with Shalimar tar and asphalt has been carried out on 3 important roads, viz. Heho-Taunggyi Road, Taunggyi-Loilem Road, and Yawnghwe-Shwenyaung Road. The work of providing a wire rope ferry over the Salween river at Takaw was fully completed during the year.

The revenue of the Taunggyi Town Committee was Rs. 77,455 against expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,06,692, while that of Lashio was Rs. 49,487 against expenditure amounting to Rs. 71,319. The increase in expenditure by the Taunggyi Town Committee was due partly to asphalting one mile of important road in the heart of the town, and to the additional water supply scheme, both costing about Rs. 33,768.

The list of schools awaiting registration and aid is still large and has grown on account of the small number registered during the year. There was no other change of importance to note.

One hundred and four cases were treated in the Maternity Home, Hsipaw, against 112 last year. The A.B.M. Hospital at Namhkam is supplying an increasingly large number of trained nurses. The Superintendent, Northern Shan States, remarks on the excellent work done by Dr. Seagrave in his hospital at Namhkam. Financial considerations have made it impossible to make the district health staff at Lashio permanent.

There was a further fall in the total number of patients treated at the Kalaw Civil Hospital. Cases of the disease called Makhkaolam by the Shans are receiving special attention in the Yawnghwe Civil Hospital. These are mostly cases of fever with congestion of the liver as a complication. A zayat has been built in the hospital compound of the Yawnghwe Civil Hospital to provide accommodation for patients' relatives who come from villages for treatment at the hospital. The zayat was built mainly by charity and by collection of subscriptions, the Sawbwa of Yawnghwe State taking much interest in and contributing largely to the work. The Shwenyaung bazaar dispensary has worked satisfactorily, since it came into existence in the first week of July 1930, as a result of recommendations of the Shwenyaung Health Committee. The dispensary was open only on bazaar days, i.e. every 5th day, so that there were 37 working days during the six months of its working. Of the 1,422 new patients treated, 551 were treated for malaria, 374 for digestive disorders, and the rest for other complaints.

5. The Karenni Chiefs with the exception of the Sawbwa of Kantarawadi, kept good health. The Sawbwa of Kantarawadi, Saw Hkun Li, died on 4 August 1930: The State of Kantarawadi is now run by a Board of three officials during the minority of the late Sawbwa's heirs.
Friendly relations still continue with the border officials.

The Excise Regulation dealing with intoxicating liquors and drugs was brought into force: it has not been in force long enough to warrant any conclusion.

The strength of the Military Police remained unchanged at 1 Indian Officer and 30 other ranks, and discipline was good.

Efforts have been made to improve the State Police but lack of proper supervision impedes progress. The Kantarawadi Police are bad: the Bawlake Police are better and will improve, but the Kyetbogyi Police are disappointing again due to lack of proper supervision. The total strength of State Police in the three States was 91 and the cost of their maintenance Rs. 21,326. The State Police dealt with 107 cases as against 117 last year.

The rainfall was well distributed and paddy crops were good.

There was a glut in paddy and the price of rice fell to Rs. 2-4-0 a Shan basket at one time.

Dry crops were good. Potatoes have been planted for the first time in Karenni near Loikaw and promise well.

The revenues of the States amounted to Rs. 1'34 lakhs (2'07). The Mawchi Mines paid Rs. 2,077 (5,507) in royalties to Bawlake State. The total expenditure of these States was Rs. 1'80 lakhs (1'94).

Work on development of the Mawchi Mine was almost entirely confined to the completion of No. 2 Main Cross Cut. This Cross Cut has been started at two points 3,000 feet apart at opposite sides of the Mine Hill. On this and other work of development the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 15'35 lakhs. The amount spent on mining and handling treatment was Rs. 10'51 lakhs (2'86). A total of 2,878.3 tons of Concentrates were despatched from the Mine and the daily average labour employed was 710'5 persons. Road development is in progress and the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1'91 lakhs.

The health of the population was good and attendance at the Hospital satisfactory; there were 10,543 (10,441) outdoor and 210 (210 indoor patients.

No new schools were opened. The improvement in attendance noted last year has dropped in the case of boys, the attendance being 511 (523). In the case of attendance of girls, however, there has been a slight improvement, the attendance being 282 (264). Of 407 boys who presented themselves for examination 206 passed, and out of 199 girls who presented themselves 142 passed.

Other Shan States. Hsawnghsup has an appreciable trade with Manipur, the sawbwa prohibits the planting of poppy and the use of opium, and he receives a percentage on all forest produce taken out of his state.

Sinkling Hkamti continued to grow its oranges.

The Somra Tract was left untoured save for two visits to Leyshi by the Assistant Superintendent and there was no border meeting with Manipur. No heads were taken this year. Operations by the Survey of India continued. The American Baptist Mission, Manipur, has arranged to start work among the Tanghkul Nagas.
(ii) The Chin Hills.

(The Chin Hills District: area approximately 10,750 square miles, population approximately 171,237. The Arakan Hill Tracts: area approximately 3,142 square miles, population 21,418. Tracts in the Upper Chindwin, Akyab and Kyaukpyu Districts.)

7. The Chin Hills District, enlarged last year by the inclusion of Chin Hills District, Kanpetlet Subdivision, have now been further enlarged by the inclusion of such of the unadministered area lying between the Lushai Hills District, the Chin Hills District, the Akyab District, and the Hill District of Arakan, as was not given to Arakan Division. This should prevent tribes like the Matu from taking the law into their own hands, as the previous territorial distribution made it difficult for them to get redress. The new areas were extensively toured, and cases were, in accordance with the administrative tradition here, settled on the spot.

The usual border meetings between officers of the Chin Hills and Lushai Hills Districts were held, and numerous cases were settled.

But inter-district cases with the Arakan Hill Tracts and Manipur State remain unsettled and it is to be hoped that a border meeting will become possible next year.

The conduct of the people has been excellent and there was little or no crime beyond two murders, one for adultery, the other for drink. The Burma Rebellion left the Chins cold, the only interest evinced being occasional enquiries from Chins whether they could not be employed as irregulars to deal with the rebels. The district has a future as a recruiting ground for the Army and there is particularly fine material in the new areas. The composition of the Military Police Battalion was altered by raising a Chin Company in place of the Kumaoni Company which was thereupon transferred to the Rangoon Battalion. The territorial changes of the year led to the village Police Forces of Falam, Haka, Tiddim Subdivisions being strengthened by redistribution from the force of the Kanpetlet Subdivision.

It was an indifferent year for trade, and crop destruction by rats necessitated some remissions. The Assistant Superintendents are trying to introduce coffee, and in Tiddim Subdivision the people are really interested. A new variety of potatoes has also been introduced from the Shan States, and the people have asked for more seed, finding the first trial successful.

In Falam Subdivision four new wire suspension bridges were built by Chins at their own expense. The Public Works Department roads in Kanpetlet Subdivision were made over to civil officers.

The Chin tracts of Kyaukpyu and Akyab Districts continued their uneventful course, the Deputy Commissioner Akyab holding his Annual Chin Durbar at Pyinwa in Myauk Township 2 March 1932.

The Hill District of Arakan ceased to exist and was replaced by the Arakan Hill Tracts: but the new district was somewhat different, being enlarged by the inclusion of unadministered territory (see above, Chin Hills District), being under the Chin Hills Regulation instead of the old law, and being under a lower scale Burma Frontier Service officer who however continues to be a Superintendent under the Commissioner of Arakan.
The Superintendent visited the northern unadministered area, settling cases and collecting revenue, but he had to omit the eastern unadministered area so that raid cases, not many it is true but involving prisoners and slain, had to remain unsettled.

Crops were normal but prices poor; yet of Rs. 23,000 revenue, only Rs. 96 had to be remitted and there were no outstandings worth mention.

School attendance was 209 (191), promotion passes 85.9 per cent (89.7 per cent), VII standard passes 6 (1).

(iii) The Kachin Hill Tracts.

(Tracts in the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts.)

8. Expeditions were again sent out to the Triangle, the Hukawng Valley and the Upper Chinchwin Naga Hills, further cementing our hold, and it was gratifying to find that there was little evidence of further Chinese intrigue in the area. The condition of released slaves was found to be satisfactory, and those who remain in the Triangle are settling down and accumulating property, nor do their former masters interfere with them.

In the Hukawng Valley slavery is definitely at an end and some 20 villages have been established by ex-slaves with their own headmen.

In the Upper Chinchwin Naga Hills the expedition met with no opposition, even from the villagers of Yangno and Rumnu, and human sacrifice is now practically non-existent, but head-hunting will doubtless continue until the time comes for direct administration.

Direct administration was begun in the Triangle and Hukawng Valley by the application of the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, with slight modifications. Tribute could probably be collected without difficulty even now, but will not be imposed as yet, nor, save for a semi-permanent post to be built at Kajihtu in the Triangle, will there be any resident officers: the Assistant Superintendent for the Triangle will live outside, and the Hukawng Valley will be supervised by the Assistant Superintendent at Kamaing.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to the escorts of Assistant Superintendents on tour, and the Bhamo Travelling Dispensary, attracted the usual crowds of ailing tribesfolk, and are one of our most popular activities.

Crime, in the modern sense, is unknown in the Kachin hills, but they go in for opium smuggling and cattle lifting. 500 head of cattle were stolen in Bhamo District, mostly round Mole, and we had to establish a temporary Military Police outpost at Nalon to deal with this.

49,099 tolas of opium were seized in the Kachin areas of Bhamo, 85,899 in those of Myitkyina. Opium presents a real problem. We made special rules to induce Kachins to go down from their hills to the Government opium shops, but without success, because so long as the Kachin can get all the opium he wants, and more, at a nominal price from smugglers from across the Chinese frontier, so long will he naturally refrain from travelling long miles over difficult roads to buy expensive opium in a Government shop. This year we reduced the price of opium issued from the Bhamo and Shwegu shops, and sales increased at once; the next step appears to be arranging for sale by Assistant Superintendents, or even by Taungoks, but the details of such a scheme will require careful consideration.
A proposal to charge the Kachins the usual fee for licenses to possess breech loading weapons was examined and dropped.

The extraction of jade went on as usual in the Jade Mines, and a record stone was produced from the Masamaw mine. The jade license sold for Rs. 1,92,000 and the licensee collected royalty amounting to Rs. 1,93,131. No amber was imported from the Hukawng Valley.

The progress of education was maintained among Myitkyina Kachins, and the American Baptist Mission School at Myitkyina continues its vocational side. In Bhamo the American Baptist Mission and Roman Catholic Missions continue to do valuable work; they teach carpentry and weaving in addition to the usual subjects.

The usual Anglo-Chinese frontier meetings were held. At Sima 27 cases came up for discussion and 13 were settled. At Nawngma 23 cases were taken up and 10 were settled. The frontier case rules were again under examination, and we are asked to believe that these simple commonsense rules must be referred to the Central Government at Nanking for a sadly needed revision, when all that is really needed is that the local Chinese officers should read and apply them instead of doing nothing but quibble.

**Condition of the People.**

9. Burma has the lowest death rate, the third lowest birth rate, the highest but one infantile mortality rate, of any province in India this year. The death rate 20'82 was 1'24 below last year, 0·31 above the five-year mean. The year was remarkably free from epidemics.

For the second year in succession there was freedom from floods, the rains were excellent, and the crops narrowly missed a bumper year: the acreages under rice, 12·37 million, and sesame (nearly a million) established new records. Yet any benefit to the people was destroyed by world depression which led to a fall in prices unprecedented in the memory of this generation. Paddy fell last year to Rs. 138, barely above 1911-14; when this year's crop came to market, it fell to Rs. 78, a level untouched for the past thirty years, and then fell to Rs. 64; other crop prices slumped similarly.

As our rural economy—and we are a predominantly rural country—from the day labourer's wages up to the framing of the national budget, has long been based on the assumption that paddy fetches at any rate Rs. 150 per hundred baskets, the resultant distress may be imagined. Government did what a government can, reducing land revenue in 15 out of 37 districts by one-third to one-tenth, but everywhere credit shrank, and although labourers and owner-cultivators generally suffered little, the position of tenants and landlords was desperate; there is a general deterioration of agriculture (less weeding, broadcasting instead of transplanting, cheap crops ousting expensive ones, etc.), and for the second year in succession the annual increase in the percentage of land held by non-agriculturists was abnormally large, rising in Upper Burma to 10·52 per cent. (9'96) and in Lower to 32·52 per cent. (30'07). Some of the Delta districts witnessed widespread assaults on Indian tenants and cultivators, followed by a boycott of Indian landlords and a rent reduction campaign.

The outbreak of the rebellion further dislocated the economic structure and added to the distress.
CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

References—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended 30 June 1931.
Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

10. There was no change in law or rule, but directions were changed (usually mere technique)—

Changes in the Law.

Rules and Directions.

Land Revenue outside Towns—137 (1), 179-82, 332-43.

Land Revenue inside Towns or Villages.—45D (sliding scale every five years where rents are more than doubled), 56B.

Fisheries.—32, 37(2), 38, 61A, S.N. 37, Schedule C.


11. The land revenue demand, excluding the amount credited to cess and irrigation was Rs. 332'86 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 15'17 lakhs over that of the previous year. The total amount remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 6'43 lakhs (5'34).* The total collections of land revenue, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 286'45 lakhs or 54'63 lakhs less than those of the previous year. The outstandings at the end of the year, 42'84 lakhs (3'40), reflect the disastrous slump.

12. The amount of revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued, was Rs. 72'70 lakhs (40'30) and the amount actually collected by this method was Rs. 20'46 lakhs. The number of persons arrested was 1,853 (1,129), committed to jail 152 (90). Sales of immovable property doubled 7,062 (3,474). Warrants of attachment of immovable property numbered 32,238, and warrants of arrest were issued against

* Last year's figure in brackets.
6,283 persons. Warrants of arrest were numerous in Akyab (513), Pegu (361), Insein (437), Bassein (366), Myaungmya (411), Maubin (788), Thaton (527), Mergui (481) and Toungoo (803). The districts which issued more than 500 warrants of attachment of moveable property are Akyab (505), Tharrawaddy (967), Bassein (526), Henzada (1,673), Maubin (867), Pyapon (593), Toungoo (1,631), Mandalay (715), Meiktila (886), Ya myethin (986) and Sagaing (1,113). Six thousand six hundred and fifty-eight warrants of attachment of immoveable property were issued in Akyab, 884 in Kyaukpyu, 586 in Pegu, 757 in Tharrawaddy, 1,786 in Hanthawaddy, 4,694 in Bassein, 4,687 in Hinzada, 1,045 in Myaungmya, 2,275 in Maubin, 1,081 in Pyapon, 868 in Amherst, 2,976 in Toungoo and 983 in Sagaing. Sales of moveable property were numerous in Tharrawaddy (616), Hinzada (421) and Sagaing (417), and of immoveable property in Akyab (1,816), Kyaukpyu (642), Bassein (1,521) and Amherst (564).

Surveys.

13. Levelling operations (secondary precision) took place between Mandalay and Sagaing for the Irrawaddy Bridge, and between Taunggyi and Kengtung for scientific purposes. Principal triangulation was completed of the Mong Hsat Series; and of the junctions between the Great Salween Series and the Siamese triangulation, and between the Siamese and Burma Coast Series.

No. 10 Party surveyed 1,014 square miles (half inch) and 2,560 (one inch) in the Upper Chindwin, Katha, Myitkyina Districts and Manipur State; 32 (one inch) and 244 (two inch) in Hsipaw State; 23 (four inch) for the Forest Department in Katha District. Three thousand and five-hundred square miles in the Upper Chindwin District and Somra Tract were triangulated and traversed for next year’s work.

No. 11 Party after surveying 1,077 square miles (one inch), and 13 (four inch) for the Forest Department, in the Tharrawaddy, Hinzada and Prome Districts, had to leave all three owing to the outbreak of the rebellion. In Katha District and Mongmit State it completed six one-inch sheets (with 1,624 square miles), a four-inch survey of the Mogok Stone Tract (with 169 square miles).

No. 21 Party surveyed 322 square miles (four inch) in or adjoining Thaungdut, Thaungdut Extension, Paungbyin, Sandra, Sandra Extension reserves; with a theodolite traverse of 209 linear miles boundary, 163 of internal and connection traverse in Kaingshe, Kanti, Lawtha, Nansapet, Palin, Wegatha reserves; of the Upper Chindwin Forest Division. Theodolite traverse of 93 linear miles boundary, 38 internal and connection traverse, in Natmyaung and Bon Extension reserves of Myittha Forest Division. Twenty-one linear miles of boundary, 21 internal and connection traverse in the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company's Mining Lease at Indaw.

14. District staffs surveyed 354,382 acres, 77,534 less than last year, which is hardly surprising in view of interruptions by census, extraordinary remission, and rebellion. There was a decrease of 84,000 acres in the area of kwints completely resurveyed by district staff. Original survey remained at 11,000 acres; Thayetmyo deserves honourable mention for completing 5,000 acres despite the rebellion. The
staff was severely taxed by the extra work of census enumeration, of which they bore the chief burden, sometimes, in rebel areas—Tharrawaddy, Insein, Henzada, Prome, Thayetmyo—at risk to life and limb; on more than one occasion in Tharrawaddy they had to run for their lives, yet with few exceptions the work was well done, and done uncomplainingly.

The Special Survey Party covered 186,178 acres, resurveying 219 kwins with 121,392 occupied acres in Yamethin, Amherst, Pegu, Shwebo and Lower Chindwin Districts; original surveys of 64,786 occupied acres in the unsurveyed tracts of Pakokku, Amherst, Yamethin Districts; and survey and demarcation of Government estates in Insein and Hanthawaddy.

15. The training methods introduced in 1923 have resulted in most district staffs now being able to undertake town surveys, a highly technical matter, without outside assistance.

Settlements.

16. The area for settlement was 10,400 square miles of which 3,700 were classified during the year. Settlements were completed in Thaton District, continued in Pakokku and Lower Chindwin Districts, started in Hanthawaddy and the Pyinmana Subdivision of Yamethin District. In addition to the above regular operations, preliminary operations were carried out in Pegu District, and Gangaw, Tilin, Saw Townships of Pakokku District were settled summarily.

The Fishery Settlement and Development Enquiry held by Mr. Bown, I.C.S., with a small staff lasted from May 1928 to November 1930 and was conducted chiefly in the Yandoon and Maubin Townships. It resulted in two comprehensive reports, a draft new Fisheries Manual, and suggestions for changes in the law and for improvement of the staff under a wholetime senior officer.

17. The new assessments for Maubin, Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina Districts, were finally sanctioned. The land revenue rates of 37 kwins in Myaungmya District were extended to June 1934. Land revenue and thathamedu rates in Minbu District were extended till further orders. Four kwins in the Shwebo District were withdrawn from fixed assessment. Owing to the abnormally low price of paddy, the Local Government granted reductions in the kaukkyi land revenue assessment ranging from one-tenth to one-third in the following fifteen districts:—Katha, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, Maubin, Yamethin Subdivision, Myaungmya (Labutta Township), Pyapôn, Tavoy, Mergui, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Minbu (Môn Canal Area), Mandalay and Shwebo. Kaing assessments in Upper Burma were also halved in view of the low prices of kaing produce.

Land Records.

18. The gross acreage under supplementary survey fell, 31'43 million (31'86), chiefly owing to the placing of 177 kwins under lump sum assessment in Shwebo. The occupied acreage under supplementary survey rose, 18'81 million (18'75), owing to extensions and a favourable season, and
that outside supplementary survey increased by 7,000. The cultivated and assessed acreages under supplementary survey rose, 15'54 million (15'32) and 15'41 million (15'13).

19. The total cost of the Land Records Department rose, Rs. 26'18 lakhs (25'53), the increase being almost wholly under subordinate establishment (increments in time-scale, and a recess concession to surveyors). The percentage of establishment cost to revenue assessed rose, 6'51 (6'17), and the increase is wholly due to temporary reductions of revenue ordered by Government in consequence of the fall in prices; but for these reductions the percentage would be 5'57.

20. Eight officers of the Indian Civil Service, nine of the Burma Civil Service, twenty-six of the Subordinate Civil Service, thirteen of the Agricultural Department, three probationers of the Land Records Service, were trained. The period of one month may have to be lengthened.

Survey Schools.—The seventh standard is now almost universal as a minimum qualification, and the number of students who pay their own fees remains at about 50 per cent. The survey schools at Minbu and Moulmein were closed. Of 162 (163) boys seeking admission, 121 (102) were admitted; of the 121 admitted, 69 passed the final test, Shwé-bo again obtaining the best results. Of the 64 pupils who passed the final test last year, 42 joined the Land Records Department 7 the Special Survey Party, 1 the Forest Department. A shortage of qualified apprentices seems likely. The schools cost Rs. 14,390 (18,905).

21. The acreage sold increased by 14,270 (96,288). The principal increases are in Pegu, Myaungmya, Pyarón. The reason usually given is forced sales amid general trade depression. In some places land values have fallen more than 50 per cent.

Waste Lands.

22. Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four acres of new land were allotted to cultivators. Zepathwe Forest Reserve, and Hlegu Area, were made Government Estates. Preliminary notifications issued for constituting seven areas in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Thatón, Districts, as Government Estates.

The assessed area was 186,477 (170,731); the increase is due to Shwebangon Area, Tawku Government Estate, Kebin, Singyun, and Alangon Accretions being assessed to rent for the first time. In Sittang North Government Estate many tenants abandoned their lands. In Sittang Accretions I and II large areas were eroded by the river.

Universal depression caused the Administrator difficulty in recovering his dues for the second year in succession, but of his total rent and revenue demand Rs. 7,90,651 only Rs. 52,000 remains unpaid, and of this outstanding no less than Rs. 44,000 is accounted for by the Sittang Accretion which disappeared into the sea, and by the Yandoon Government Estate where tenants abandoned their lands in the slump.
Of the outstanding loans granted to colonists practically no principal was repaid and only in the Sittang Colonies was any substantial amount of interest recovered. Large advances issued to Sittang Colonies but of these Rs. 1,50,000 were little more than transfer of liability from Pegu Co-operative Bank to Government.

23. The total acreage granted or leased for cultivation decreased, 16,135 (23,407). The area granted for rubber cultivation was 698 acres in the Thaton, 687 acres in the Amherst, 119 acres in the Tavoy and 4,090 acres in the Mergui Districts. In the Amherst District 123 acres were issued for dhani cultivation and 241 acres for cocoanut cultivation.

24. The area granted free of revenue for religious and public purposes fell, 176 (197). The acreage granted or leased to revenue collecting village headmen to supplement their revenue commission rose, 4,917 (3,529). The total value of assignments of land revenue during the year was Rs. 564 only.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

25. The Rangoon Development Trust continued to administer the Rangoon Government Estate but the Trust Estate was abolished and amalgamated with it, so that the funds of the Government Estate are available for liquidation of the Trust Estate's debts. The acreage of the Government Estate rose, 3,902 (3,624), because of this amalgamation which added 208 acres; the rest of the increase is due to the Trust acquiring 24 acres (Kanbe Park), and receiving in trust from Government 51 acres of the non-retained area in Cantonments. Fourteen acres of roads and drainage spaces were transferred to the Corporation of Rangoon, 5 acres were disposed of by sale or exchange. There were 13 sales, of which four, totalling 1'068 acres, realised Rs. 3,615; now that the Trust Estate has been amalgamated, the restrictions imposed by Government will cause sales to be fewer in future. There were three acquisitions of which one, 24 acres for roads, cost Rs. 1,21,000. No development work was undertaken for the Kokine, Dalla and Dawbon Estates. Leases again declined, long term 450 (669), short term 42 (101). For the financial position, see paragraph 147.

26. See paragraph 22. There are no Court of Wards' Estates in Burma.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

27. Despite the increase of acreage under supplementary survey, 18'81 million (18'75)—to which Lower Burma contributed 60,840 and Upper Burma 4,621—the total acreage occupied by agriculturists decreased by 262,509, being 221,535 in Lower and 40,974 in Upper Burma; the reason usually given is foreclosures amid general trade depression: in some places land values have fallen more than 50 per cent.
The annual increase in the proportion of land held by non-agriculturists has been unusually large for the second year in succession, rising to 32.52 per cent (30.07) in Lower and to 10.52 per cent (9.96) in Upper Burma. The acreage held by resident non-agriculturists rose by 17,968 in Lower and 18,195 in Upper Burma. The acreage held by non-resident non-agriculturists rose by 264,407 in Lower and 27,400 in Upper Burma, the proportion of land so held being 24.92 per cent in Lower and 5.92 per cent in Upper Burma and having shown a steady upward tendency for some years.

Owing to lands passing to non-agriculturists, the acreage let to tenants rose to 7.42 million (6.98); the increase is distributed over all three classes of tenants whereas last year's was confined to tenancies at full fixed rents. Of the increase, Lower Burma contributed 331,729 and Upper 107,250.

Decreases in the full fixed rent areas of Toungoo, Pakokku, Sagaing are due in Toungoo to the unwillingness and inability of tenants to pay full fixed rents for lands which are liable to flood, and in Pakokku and Sagaing to the general precariousness of cultivation.

The acreage let on share and partnership terms rose by 80,147, a reduction of 211 in Lower Burma being more than counterbalanced by an increase of 80,358 in Upper; last year saw the reverse, i.e., increase in Lower and decrease in Upper, but the fall in produce prices, and general trade depression, causes this class of tenancy to replace fixed rent tenancy.

The acreage let at privileged rents rose by 22,426 in Lower, 13,973 in Upper Burma, and is noticeable chiefly in Maubin and Amherst Districts where non-agriculturists prefer it to seeing their low lands lie fallow and relapse into jungle.
References—

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1930.
Note on the Working of the Registration Department in Burma during the year 1930.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1930-1.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1930-1.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1930-1.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from 1st April 1930 to the 31st March 1931.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1930-31, Part III, Shipping.
Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1930-1.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
Annual Statement of Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes I, III and IV.

Legislative Authority.


Course of Legislation.

28. This Report deals with the work of the Legislature during the period from the 1 April 1930 to the 31 March 1931. Of the Bills referred to in last year's Report the Burma Underground Water Bill, 1929, and the Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Bill, 1929, became law as Burma Acts IV of 1930 and I of 1931, respectively. The following,
three Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, viz. (1) the Burma Military Police (Amendment) Bill, 1930, (2) the Burma Cigarettes Duty Bill, 1931, and (3) the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1931. Of these three Bills, the second and third became law during the year under report as Burma Acts II and III of 1931, respectively. These Acts are dealt with below in the order of publication.

The Burma Underground Water Act (IV of 1930) was enacted to conserve and protect underground sources of water supply by regulating the sinking of tube wells for the extraction of water from underground sources; it requires a person to take out a license before a tube is sunk so that there may be no promiscuous sinking of tube wells.

The Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Act (I of 1931) substitutes the sections dealing with public health and cognate matters of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

The Burma Cigarettes Duty Act (II of 1931) was enacted to impose a tax upon cigarettes which are manufactured in Burma or are imported into Burma and are not subject to Customs Duty.

The Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act (III of 1931) was enacted to replace the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance I of 1931, which was promulgated by the Governor-General to enable the Government to deal urgently with the activities of a revolutionary party which has come into existence in Burma. The Act is to be in force for five years from the date of its commencement and is intended to be used only against persons believed to be members of secret terrorist organisations; it failed to get through the Legislative Council and was certified by the Governor under the provisions of section 72E of the Government of India Act.

29. The undermentioned Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Indian Legislature during the period under review:

**General Acts affecting Burma.**

*General Acts of 1930.*

XVI. The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Supplementary Act, 1930.


XVIII. The Silver (Excise Duty) Act, 1930.

XIX. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930.

XX. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXI. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXII. The Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXIII. The Indian Income-tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXIV. The Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930.

XXV. The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXVI. The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXVII. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1930.

XXX. The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930.

XXXII. The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930.

*General Acts of 1931.*

II. The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.


IV. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1931.
V. The Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Act, 1931.
VI. The Auxiliary Force (Amendment) Act, 1931.
VII. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1931.
VIII. The Indian Naval Armament (Amendment) Act, 1931.
IX. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1931.
XI. The Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1931.

All the above Acts, except Acts XIX and XXIV of 1930, came into force during the period under review.

30. The following Ordinances affecting Burma were made and promulgated by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act:—

Ordinances of 1930.

II. The Indian Press Ordinance, 1930.
V. The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930.
VI. The Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, 1930.
VII. The Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930.
IX. The Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1930.
X. The Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930.
XI. The Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance, 1930.

Ordinances of 1931.

II. The Burma Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
II. The Repealing Ordinance, 1931.

31. The following Regulations affecting Burma were enacted during the period under review:—

Regulations of 1930.

II. The Arakan Hill District Laws (Amendment) Regulation, 1930.
IV. The Chin Hills (Amendment) Regulation, 1930.

32. The Silver (Excise Duty) Act, 1930, was extended to the Federated Shan States, and the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909, was extended to the following areas in the Federated Shan States:—

(i) Those areas in the States of Hsipaw and North Hsenwi in the Northern Shan States, and Yawnghe in the Southern Shan States, which are now or may hereafter be occupied by the Burma Railways (excluding the Notified Area of Kalaw);
(ii) Those areas in the Federated Shan States which have been or may hereafter be notified under section 210 of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898;
(iii) The Myelat; and
(iv) The Civil Station of Loilem.


33. The reduction of recent years has been considerable, and the rebellion brought this home, for although the Civil Police are not supposed to deal with rebellion, they have to bear the brunt of the opening stages in addition to investigating the unrest, and they have no reserve strength to fall back on; some reorganisation is probably necessary but it hinges on the question whether the Military Police are to be further increased or to be replaced by an armed Civil Police at township and other district headquarters. The service is becoming more and more popular and we are now often able to pick and choose from among the applicants.

There was no change in the permanently sanctioned strength of gazetted ranks. The sanctioned strength excluding gazetted ranks was 2,162 (2,240) * officers and 11,161 (11,125) men. The number of police stations rose, 353 (351), outposts remained at 42. Burma has one policeman to every 952 members of population and 17.17 square miles of territory. Admissions to hospital fell 29.11 per cent (39.80). The cost rose to Rs. 117.94 lakhs (115.30).

34. Ten (9) officers and 112 (84) men were removed or dismissed. Three (9) officers and 89 (142) men were convicted by the courts, and 72 of the men were removed (6 officers and 113 men). Other departmental punishments were 259 (211) and 799 (698). Generally speaking conduct is by no means discouraging; and probably elsewhere, as in Mandalay, it is noteworthy that though the Burman is bored with routine, defaulters decrease as soon as trouble is anticipated and duties become heavy. Magistrates' rewards fell to 857 (965), departmental to 1,425 (1,591), in accordance with the policy of restriction to cases of exceptional merit. Rewards by promotion decreased to 1 (4); this, the ideal method, is difficult as it can hardly be applied to men, otherwise deserving, whose educational qualifications are so low as to debar them from passing promotion examinations.

At the Provincial Police Training School 111 cadets appeared for the June examination and 107 passed; 60 out of 62 passed at the December examination. Venereal disease caused little trouble and although there has been some deterioration in physique, the modern cadet is morally and educationally far superior to his predecessors.

Recruits trained at Depots fell to 958 (1,058), but the examination results were even better than last year; in Upper Burma however there is reason to believe that the figures are not as good as they appear, owing to the persistence in some districts of antiquated routine methods under officers who do not realise that a man's efficiency depends largely on the training he received as a recruit.

The revolver course was fired by 1,666 officers (1,707), the figure of merit being 105'42 (97'8). The musketry course was taken by 7,826 men (7,840), the figure of merit being 70'87 (67'36); results should improve with the introduction of the new musket. First aid classes were taken by 311 officers and men (324), and 173 passed.

Football continued its importance, and in order to spread the benefit as widely as possible, one district insists on an inter-circle competition.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
whose main rule is that each team must have at least two men and not
more than one officer from each station in the circle. Colonel Macdonald,
the retiring Inspector-General of Police, presented a cup for an annual
tennis competition. Welfare work in Upper Burma lags behind Lower
Burma, and only one or two districts there have recreation rooms for the
lower ranks, although several have provided clubs for the higher ranks,
which is beginning at the wrong end, for officers have many amenities
whereas the men have few.

Co-operative Credit Societies fell to 25 (26) owing to liquidation of
the Thayetmyo Society; the total membership is 6,836, share capital
Rs. 491 lakhs. But these figures are misleading, as several societies
are moribund.

35. In 1924 we sanctioned a proper housing programme but did not
complete it even when we had the money, 24
per cent of the annual allotments remaining
unspent, and now the financial crisis is upon us. There is scarcely a
district which does not complain: in some the men occupy hovels
which no self-respecting cooly would inhabit, in others they are
scattered in hired quarters instead of concentrated in the police lines,
discipline and morale suffer, and the money annually wasted in rent
mounts steadily from Rs. 1'17 lakhs in 1923-4 to 1'63 this year.

Sets of quarters for Sub-Inspectors and officers of lower rank were
completed at Henzada, Wakema, Pyapon under the Police Cottage
Scheme, 1924. We also completed two Inspectors' quarters at Insein
Rs. 10,000; combined Police Station and Treasure Vault at Lemyethna
Rs. 37,000; defensible Police Station at Yeu Rs. 23,000.

36. True cognizable cases dealt with by the police were 53,780
(53,579), or 34,106 (34,455) if you deduct Class VI
the number of which depends largely on the
police themselves. The chief differences were:

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<td>{ Cattle theft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>{ 690</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Public nuisance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ Special or local laws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

True cases of important crime were 1,535 (1,447). The districts in
which crime chiefly increased were Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Magwe,
Minbu, Akyab. Drink was a cause of 1,332 (1,329) crimes in Classes I to
V but the method of attribution varies and the classification is of
doubtful validity. Important cases in which firearms were used rose, 372 (276). Murders were 900 (797), every division except Sagaing and the Federated Shan States contributed to the increase, and as only a fraction were convicted, we have some 650 more murderers at large in the country; Pegu Division, with a population of 1,964,796, and an area of 13,638 square miles, has five murders a week all the year round.

37. The general percentage of convictions in true cases of important crime was 33 (36) :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>27 (26)</td>
<td>900 (797)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>44 (52)</td>
<td>1,964,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle theft</td>
<td>42 (42)</td>
<td>48,576 (50,307)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>43 (48)</td>
<td>398 (393)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary theft</td>
<td>56 (56)</td>
<td>6,078 (6,738)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. In Yamethin a dacoit gang was convicted which included a Burman Railway Stationmaster. In Prome five men kidnapped an elderly woman; on the way she lost her skirt and the chivalrous action of one of her captors in lending her his own led to the conviction of four out of five of them as it was identified. In Henzada a local arson expert is under surveillance as three mills in succession were burnt down by the same method, just after being heavily insured by their half-bankrupt owners; and in the same district a whole neighbourhood insured their houses and carefully removed their property just before a drapery shop was burnt down.

The punishment of villages for failure to resist dacoits is no longer the fashion and there are signs of a small but growing tendency to
self-help, which we duly encourage by rewards, such as tax remission. In 56 cases villagers organised resistance to robbers and dacoits, which means that something like one dacoity in ten now meets with real opposition. The deterrent effect is probably small, owing to the optimistic character of the Burmese, dacoits included; but the aid to detection is considerable, for a wounded dacoit sometimes finds it hard to convince a court that he came by his injuries while taking tea with his aunt twenty miles away. Even the feeblest can help, as in Mergui where a robber was convicted largely on the toothmarks of a girl of twelve who fastened her teeth into his leg while he was beating her mother; the child received a certificate with gold chain and pendant.

39. Excise Act prosecutions were 6,479 (6,473), the Excise Department launching 4,466 (4,275), the Police 1,257 (1,319), headmen and others 756 (879): the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with was 90 (89). Offences under the Opium Act were 2,271 (2,354), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 93 (91).

Gambling Act cases were 1,745 (2,199), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 75 (75), to persons dealt with being 57 (58).

Arms Act cases were 1,078 (1,163), the percentage of convictions to cases tried being 95 (94).

40. True non-cognizable crimes were 43,782 (44,296), Motor Vehicles Act prosecutions were 8,967 (8,785) but the police have little traffic staff and much of the work is unsatisfactory. Accidents were 355 (437), fatal accidents 51 (42); the police took action in 314 (378) cases.

41. Of 2,248 (2,329) persons prosecuted under Criminal Procedure Code sections 109, 110, 1,643 (1,839), being 74 per cent (79) were placed on security, imprisoned, or restricted. Of 468 (497) prosecuted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 457 (485) were restricted. Opinions differ as to the value of the preventive sections: one police officer points out that once a man is on security, his sureties have an interest in concealing his subsequent misdeeds; another, that activity under the preventive sections is in direct ratio to police inefficiency. One magistrate refrained from dealing with a rogue and vagabond without visible means of subsistence on the ground that he was a beggar, and begging is an ostensible means.

No new criminal tribe was notified and the number remains 23 (23), with a membership of 735 (775). The Reformatory Settlement, Kyauksadaing, continues; 49 criminals are in residence.

Surveillance criminals numbered 16,257 (16,440). Some districts go in for quantity rather than quality and blame the rules for poor results when what is really to blame is failure to apply the rules intelligently.

The sanctioned strength of the Insein, Yenangyaung and Chauk Finger Print Bureaux remained the same save that the strength at Yenangyaung was reduced by two Sub-Inspectors and two Head Constables because of decreased business in the slump. The total number of slips on record is 170,507 (166,325) and the percentage of rejections was 1.5 (1). Of 8,035 (8,885) slips of unidentified suspects received, 2 per cent (2) were rejected as indecipherable, 2,328 (2,572) were
returned with previous convictions traced. Evidence by finger print experts was given in 461 (484) trials. Owing to the success of the Single Finger Print System for burglary cases in Europe, steps are being taken to introduce it here.

42. There were none.

Punitive Police.

43. The sanctioned strength altered to 68 (72) officers and 431 (403) men in consequence of raising the Taungdwingyi police station from 2nd to 1st class and opening three new police stations Kyaukpaclaung, Kayan, Madaya. Recruiting is excellent, with a long waiting list. There were no desertions, and of 8 (12) removals or dismissals none were for the old offence of carrying passengers without tickets but this merely means that the men are sharper not that the practice is dying out. Buildings remain bad, as usual, and no funds are forthcoming. Two extensions of railway line were opened and the total length is 2,044 (2,010) miles.

Cognizable crime was 5,010 (5,841) true cases and the percentage of convictions 80'7 (81'6). Thefts from running goods trains were 100 (108), standing wagons 57 (57), running passenger trains 82 (128), the decrease being largely due to reorganisation of patrols; we broke up a large gang of thieves who operated between Botataung Goods Yard and Mahlwagon and were causing heavy loss by repeated theft of valuable consignments. There were 3 (5) murders, 2 (0) dacoities, 3 (3) robberies, 7 (5) attempted train wrecking.

44. The permanent sanctioned strength was 10,050 (10,050), the actual strength 10,032 (10,059). Recruiting in India yielded 332 men, in Nepal 143, in Burma 452 of which last 165 were indigenous races (Karen 74, Kachin 54, Chin 14, Burman 23) and the rest Indian.

The year witnessed an unusual drain on the force to cope with riot and rebellion. Many districts needed increased armoured guards. In April 1930 75 men were sent to Akyab for months after the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Of 300 men sent to reinforce Rangoon for the Bakr-Id as usual, 285 had to be retained for a dock labourers strike. Rangoon rushed 40 men by bus to Pegu on 5 May 1930 when the town was devastated by earthquake, and on 24 June 1930 assisted Rangoon Central Jail warders in a two hours battle which prevented wholesale escape of prisoners. The districts sent 410 men to reinforce Rangoon for the communal riots 26 May 1930, and 403 for the Tharrawaddy Rebellion 23 December 1930.

In addition to the annual columns in the Shan States—one at Kaukmyu, one at Kokang, two from Loimwe—and to several temporary outposts against Chinese cattle raiders in Myitkyina, there were four columns of 100 to 200 men in the North West, i.e., the Triangle and the Naga Hills; these are not mentioned in paragraph 8 which covers a later period. The Northern Triangle Column (Captain Haswell), the Southern (Captain Johns) were to complete the release of slaves and the prevention of Chinese intrigue; the excellent behaviour of the men was a factor in winning the friendship of the tribes, and the Lewis Gun demonstrations powerfully impressed their imagination. The Naga Hills Column (Captain Grant) continued the peaceful suppression of human sacrifice and assisted a survey party. The Naga Hills (Upper
Chindwin) Column (Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Jagoe), after giving the Ponny Chiefs due warning, carefully explaining the situation in face to face discussion, and waiting for the expiry of our ultimatum, stormed and in two hours destroyed the main village (200 houses and 200 granaries being demolished) losing no casualties and inflicting a dozen; whereupon opposition ceased and friendly relations ensued.

The total cost of the force was Rs. 65,78 (65,48) lakhs. Deaths were 100 (96), invalided 314 (433), sick leave 215 (254), admitted to hospital 8,379 (8,211); malaria and pneumonia are the principal diseases. The total casualties were 815 (983), despite a slight increase in desertions for which the indigenous races were chiefly responsible. The force received seven titles, 17 certificates of honour, and several cash rewards.

Eight wireless sets have been sanctioned for frontier posts, and two more have already been installed at the training centre, Pyawbwe. 7,133 (7,566) trained men, 874 (873) recruits, fired the annual musketry course. The force has been competing in shooting with Indian and British Regular Units in the province; in Physical Training and Bayonet Training the men are up to the average of Indian regulars, in field work they are fair, in jungle warfare they can hold their own with any regulars anywhere.

45. The force is poorer by the death of its beloved chief Mr. M. S. Merrikin. Its strength is 6 (6) Imperial, 3 (3) Provincial Officers; 146 (146) officers and 1,360 (1,370) men, the Corporation's 10 men for nuisance cases being discharged. The cost was Rs. 13'06 (13'67) lakhs. How narrow is the reserve margin of strength, for a town of this extensive area, was proved in the Rangoon Riots Enquiry Committee and an increase would have been considered already had not the rebellion supervened, making the needs of other parts of the country even more urgent.

Dismissals and removals were 0 (1) officer and 3 (10) men; punishments 4 (2) officers, 24 (30) men; rewards 288 (238) officers, 492 (720) men, resignations 0 (2) officers, 10 (19) men; desertions 4 (6); deaths 0 (1) officer, 17 (20) men; hospital admissions 24 (13) officers, 307 (236) men, being 22 per cent (16) of the strength. Recruiting is easy. Training has been supplemented by the introduction of revolver and musketry practice, hitherto curiously overlooked. The force has no residential headquarters and lives scattered all over the city; it is hoped to use the site of the old Mental Hospital as a Training Depot, quarters for the Headquarters Staff, recreation ground and canteen or mess.

The year was eventful, with three riots—during the trial of Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, for sedition, March 1930; between Burman and Coringhi coolies (over 100 deaths) in a dock dispute 25 May 1930; the Central Jail Outbreak (36 deaths) 24 June 1930. Excluding nuisances and offences against local laws (class VI), there were 1,773 (2,105) true cognizable crimes, nearly all important forms decreasing; detection was 52 per cent (54), poor results being due to lack of internal coordination. Exclusive of the riots there were 20 (12) murders, 8 (8) robberies, 4 (1) dacoities. The most noteworthy dacoity was one in which two Chinese assistants on their way to Syriam Jetty at daybreak were robbed of Rs. 4,160 by six Chinese against whom there was insufficient evidence for a trial but four of them were deported to China under the Foreigners Act. In the Bengal Academy Case, a
Bengali clerk with a durwan returning from the bank in broad daylight in the middle of Rangoon was robbed of Rs. 2,968 by four Bengali students on behalf of the Terrorist Party in Bengal; the robbers flourished revolvers and daggers, and made off in a motor car but were caught and convicted.

The value of stolen property was Rs. 2'68 (3'13) lakhs, recoveries being 16'5 per cent. (20'5). Opium prosecutions were 234 (316), excise 441 (492), the decrease being due to police preoccupation with rioting; but the Customs and Excise Departments were active, and in all we seized 62,127 grains of cocaine (the largest single haul being 24,500), 6,499 of morphia, 103,102 tolas of opium. There were 230 (248) cases, 548 (690) persons, convicted for gambling but the courts continued to inflict only light sentences. Persons convicted under the Suppression of Brothels Act were 272 (418). Persons required to furnish security under Criminal Procedure Code sections 109, 110 were 145 (209), restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act 2 (14), deported under the Foreigners Act 89 (129), of whom four were Afghan and the rest Chinese, expelled under the Expulsion of Offenders Act 81 (78).

Non-cognizable crimes were 22,177 (29,300). The number of new motor vehicles registered was 2,379 (3,076), of deaths in motor accidents 39 (48).

46. The village system, long shaken by the introduction of centralised modern government, was further shaken by the introduction of western democracy in 1921, and district officers' reports provide mixed reading. A headman's lot is not a happy one in these days of organised agitation, and opposition is seldom either so comic or so easily quashed as in the following case.—In Pyapón District a headman tried but failed to stop a Wunthanu (Home Rule) meeting; his wife came on the scene and used her slipper with such effect that the meeting dispersed; a few days later she received a summons from the District Wunthanu Council to attend and explain her conduct under pain of being reported to the British Parliament; she ignored the summons, the village Wurtthami Society shortly afterwards went into liquidation, and the notice taken by the British Parliament is still unknown.

Special criminal powers were held by 4,103 (3,989) village committees, civil by 4,388 (4,226), and they imposed Rs. '98 lakh (11'2) fines.

Headmen numbered 13,060 (13,189) of whom 421 (471) were punished and 3,358 (3,235) rewarded; excluding circle headmen, their average commission is Rs. 220 (230). Their assistance continues to be indispensable in criminal administration, and without them the police would be paralysed.

The change in administrative fashions comes out in the amount of fines inflicted on villages, usually for failure to resist dacoits. Two decades ago it was a lakh a year, involving over two hundred villages, one decade ago it was half a lakh and over a hundred villages; in the last three years it has declined — 40 villages and Rs. 21,000 (1928-9), 27 villages and Rs. 8,900 (1929-30), 10 villages and Rs. 3,700 this year. We now rely on rewards rather than punishments.

The value of village vital statistics varies with the method of collection. In Myitkyina District the method is to wait three months before recording a birth, as the child may die, thus saving a double entry.
47. Rewards for the destruction of wild animals were Rs. 18,100 (Rs. 40,500), the decrease being due to recent orders whereby rewards are no longer admissible throughout the country but only in areas notified by Divisional Commissioners.

**Criminal Justice.**

48. There were 5 (6) criminal sessions, with 17 (28) cases involving 28 (58) persons; 15 (28) cases were decided and 2 sent for retrial; the average duration was 56 (43) days. Of 28 persons tried, 12 were convicted, being 54·54 per cent (55·17). In one of the trials an ex-member of the Legislative Council and an ex-Advocate were convicted for cheating; in another, four Bengali students were tried for armed robbery.

Of 1,727 (1,924) appeals for disposal, 1,625 were disposed of, the average duration being 30 (33) days at Rangoon, 22 (22) at Mandalay. Of the 1,704 appeals against conviction, 1,605 were disposed of, the percentage of confirmation being 77 (33) at Rangoon, 75 (78) at Mandalay, and the average duration being 29 (33) days at Rangoon, 22 (21) days at Mandalay. Of the 23 appeals against acquittal, 20 were decided; the duration, 70 (69) days, would have been lower had not one respondent evaded summons for a year; appeals were successful against 22 out of 30 persons, unsuccessful against 5, and 3 are pending.

Of 2,333 (3,028) revisions for disposal, 2,228 were disposed of, the average duration being 21 (31) days at Rangoon, 30 (23) at Mandalay. Of 3,354 persons dealt with, 2,399 had their applications rejected or their sentences confirmed or enhanced. There is a decrease in the number of revisions instituted on the court’s own motion, and this is due to an improvement in the work of subordinate magistrates.

49. The number of cases committed to sessions was 797 (857), persons 1,402 (1,637). The heaviest Sessions Divisions were Prome-Thayetmyo 72, Myingyan-Pakokku 59, Tharrawaddy 57, Arakan 56, Magwe-Minbu 52, Pyapôn 42, Toungoo 41, Sagaing-Lower Chindwin 40, much the same divisions as in previous years.

Of 858 (919) original trials for disposal, 809 were disposed of, the average duration being 36 (43) days. The number of persons tried was 1,536 (1,814) of whom 622 were convicted, and 182 sentenced to death were referred to the High Court for confirmation; including these last, the percentage of conviction was 56 (58). Of 11,447 (10,627) appellants for disposal, 11,254 were disposed of, 8,071 being dismissed, the average duration being 12 (12) days and the percentage of confirmation 72 (72).

Of 12,099 (12,798) revisions disposed of, 11,689 were confirmed, the average duration being 7 (7) days.

50. Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers were 648 (618), including 433 (346) first class magistrates.

The only Additional District Magistrates were one at Rangoon (the Collector), Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Pegu. District Magistrates tried 557 (610) original cases involving persons, being 110 (131) cases under
special owners, 286 (332) under ordinary, 159 (153) under summary; the average duration being 20 (26) days. They decided 2,739 (3,122) appeals, confirming 55 per cent (55), and reviewed 14,689 (16,832) cases. Excluding District Magistrates there were 140 (131) Special Power Magistrates.

There were 141 (145) Benches of Honorary Magistrates but only 3 (4) single magistrates. The benches disposed of 30,061 (35,011) cases, the average duration being 4 (5) days, more than one quarter of the total decided in the whole country, and of these more than a third were tried by benches in Rangoon.

51. Offences reported to court were 128,751 (139,752), tried 124,430 (135,114), true 107,427 (116,849), false or mistaken 16,206 (17,538), dismissed in limine 5,087 (4,747).

Cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code were 49,734 (53,409), under Special and Local Laws 74,696 (81,705). For classes of crime, see paragraph 36.

52. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 65 (65), the highest being Rangoon 83 (86); the other districts over 70 were Mandalay, Bhamo, Tavoy, Tharrawaddy. Average duration in District Magistrates' Courts was 20 (26) days, in other Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts 18 (19).

Witnesses examined were 471,166 (488,039).

53. The High Court received 182 death sentences for conformation, confirmed 123, and passed 2 of its own. Persons sentenced to transportation were 186 (218), imprisonment 21,460 (21,897) whipping without imprisonment 3,504 (3,325), with 889 (746). Fines imposed were Rs. 13'85 lakhs (15'79), realised Rs. 10'58 (12'27), paid as compensation Rs. 99 (91). Persons released on probation were 3,775 (3,333); juveniles dealt with under the Reformatory Schools Act were 367 (308), sent to a reformatory 29 (18).

Prisons.

54. Inclusive of hospitals and observation cells at the close of the year, there was accommodation for 22,568 prisoners of all classes (22,632). As a result of re-adjustment of accommodation, the total accommodation at Rangoon and Pagan was reduced by 152 and 9 respectively and the accommodation at Tharrawaddy and Mônywa was increased by 93 and 4 respectively.

55. The number of prisoners of all classes at the commencement of the year was 19,721 (21,272), the number admitted 53,638 and the number discharged 54,321. The total daily average for the year was 19,297 (19,956), the lowest for the past three years. At the beginning of the year, there were 18,297 (19,821) convicts and 23,122 (22,864) were imprisoned during the year, making a total of 41,419 (42,685). During the year, 1,944 (1,953) convicts were released on appeal, 9,240 (8,432) on expiry of sentence and 10,402 (9,230) under the Remission Rules; 1,239 (3,045) convicts were
1930-1 PRISONS. 29

released by order of Government; 50 (54) of this number on account of sickness; 770 (1,188) on the recommendation of the Central Revisory Board; 223 (368) for Ticket of Leave employment under the Public Works Department; 6 (64) for repatriation to China and 117 for removal under the Expulsion of Offenders Act, 1926; 32 who were convicted under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 but who subsequently apologised for their conduct; 29 for transfer to the Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution; 9 (7) under the 14 years' rule and 3 on other grounds. During the year 541 (825) convicts were sent to Port Blair as volunteers, 15 (27) were transferred to Mental Hospitals, 6 (6) escaped convicts were still at large, 114 (76) were executed and 332 (527) died leaving a balance of 17,507 (18,297) to serve out their sentences. The daily average convict population was 17,939 (18,511). Of the total number of convicts admitted 83'72 per cent. were Buddhists, 5'26 per cent. were Mohammedans, 4'31 per cent Hindus and Sikhs, 0'43 per cent Christians and 6'28 per cent. belonged to other denominations. The number of convicts under 16 years of age and between 31 to 40 shewed a decrease of 13 and 447 respectively. The other age categories returned an increase which was most marked amongst those aged 41 to 60. The percentages of literate and illiterate convicts were 72'26 and 27'74 respectively differing but slightly from those of the previous year. There was an increase under male persons employed by Government or Municipal or local authorities 225 (210), those in service or performing personal offices 699 (520), those engaged in commerce or trade 2,376 (2,174), and agriculturists 13,100 (12,035), a decrease occurring under professional persons 311 (414), those employed in mechanical arts and miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise 4,894 (5,894). There was a decrease in sentences of simple imprisonment 1,052 (1,174) and rigorous imprisonment with whipping 987 (1,007) and an increase in sentences of rigorous imprisonment 20,719 (20,396) and rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement 364 (287). Sentences ranging from less than one year to less than one month were 71 per cent (68). There was a decrease of 3 per cent. in the total number with sentences from one year to ten years. The number awarded transportation for life was 142 (161) and for a term 1 (29) while the number sentenced to death was 162 (152). Habitual offenders numbered 6,231 or 26'95 per cent (31'18) of the direct admissions.

56. The number of prison offences dealt with by Criminal Courts was only 46 compared with 54 in 1929 and 113 in 1928. The number of offences dealt with by Jail Superintendents was 11,968 (15,439). The decrease occurs under all heads and is most marked under offences relating to work and all other breaches of jail rules, while offences relating to prohibited articles and those connected with assaults, mutiny and escapes shew a fall of 440 and 78 respectively. The 46 cases dealt with by Criminal Courts are made up of escapes 28 (22) assaults 16 (24) hunger strike and attempt to commit suicide 1 each. Of the assaults, only one proved fatal. At the Mokpalin Camp Jail, two prisoners of the habitual class had a dispute over some stone which had been broken for the day. In consequence one hit the other on the head with a hammer weighing two and a half pounds. The injured man was promptly removed to the jail hospital but did not regain consciousness. The same night the prisoner was sent to the Rangoon General Hospital where he was operated on and did fairly well for some time but suddenly developed
pneumonia and died 18 days after his admission to hospital. On being sent up for trial the assailant was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. There were 53 escapes during the year of which 7 were from inside and 46 from outside the jail. The latter were among prisoners extramurally employed. Of the 7 escapes from inside the jail, two are accounted for by the Taungdwingyi Subsidiary Jail. Of the other five escapes, the Camp Jails at Mokpalin and Alon accounted for two each and the Jail at Thaton one. Of the 53 escapes Central Jails contributed 6, District Jails 37, Camp Jails 7 and Sub-Jails 3. Of the absconders 47 were recaptured before the close of the year. The number of whippings inflicted during the year was 37, a great improvement on the years 1928 (83) and 1929 (70). Habituals numbered 7,317 or 40.79 per cent of the daily average convict population as against 35.25 per cent in 1929. They were awarded 4,230 out of a total of 12,014 punishments inflicted by Jail Superintendents. They also accounted for 17 out of the 46 offences dealt with by Criminal Courts and 16 out of 37 disciplinary whippings awarded. Compared with the previous year the behaviour of the prisoners as a whole has been exceptionally good and would have been better still but for the unfortunate riot in Rangoon Central Jail 24 June 1930 as the result of which 34 prisoners lost their lives.

57. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 24.53 lakhs or Rs. 42 lakhs less than in the previous year. The total cost per head of average strength was Rs. 127.2 (Rs. 125.1) the increase being due to the reduced population. Under Establishment, the expenditure increased by Rs. 472 lakhs owing to the entertainment of a Cabinet and Furniture maker in the Rangoon Central Jail and to the entertainment of temporary jailors and warders to guard the prisoners employed on extramural works at Bassein, Maubin, Sandoway and Toungoo. Additional allowances were also granted to the Superintendents and jailors in the Jails at Maubin and Toungoo. Normal increments earned by the staff also tended to increase the expenditure. Under Dietary Charges the expenditure decreased by Rs. 1.02 lakhs which was mainly due to the favourable rates at which supplies of paddy, pulses and wheat were obtained. Hospital charges advanced by Rs. 4,609 owing to the purchase of more medicines at the Insein Jail and Mokpalin Camp Jail and to the treatment of old and infirm prisoners who were concentrated at the Tharrawaddy Jail. The other heads which shew increase are “Charges for Miscellaneous Services and Supplies” and “Contingencies”. Under the former head several items such as enhanced lighting charges at some jails on account of the installation of electric lights and the use of petromax lamps at certain camp jails, the supply of waterproof capes and caps and greatcoats to the warder staff of certain jails and to the higher amount paid for ammunition. Under the latter head the reasons for the increase were due to (1) the inclusion in the accounts for 1930 of Rents Rates and Taxes at two jails for 2 years, viz., 1929-30; (2) the payment of enhanced Cantonment taxes at the Mandalay Jail; (3) the payment of water taxes at the Myingyan Central Jail; (4) house-rent paid to the Assistant Medical Officer of the Insein Jail; (5) the installation of a telephone connection to the Camp Jail at Bassein.

The Jail Dairies shewed a profit of Rs. 3,282 (2,904). At the District Agricultural Exhibition the Myaungmya Jail obtained the first prize for
the best pair of ploughing bullocks. Prison requirements valued at Rs. 1'15 lakhs (1'21) were met by garden produce of the Jails and the surplus produce sold to the public realised Rs. 10,096 (10,369). The estimated value of paddy, dal and condiments raised by prison labour was Rs. 54,743 (48,993). The increase is largely due to the use of Ammo-phos fertilizer for the paddy cultivation the results of which were highly satisfactory. At the District Agricultural Exhibition Myaungmya Jail was awarded the first prize for the English vegetables, the second for gourds and consolation prizes for beans and for jute fibre.

The financial result of the employment of convicts during the year again constituted a record, cash receipts being Rs. 8'30 lakhs (7'08) ; in 1926 they were 4'28, and the change is due to the appointment of the Supervisor of Jail Industries. The average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour constitutes a record, Rs. 32/6 (24/12). The working of the manufacture department after taking into account variations in stocks of raw materials, manufactured articles, outstanding bills, etc., resulted in a profit of Rs. 5'50 lakhs which is equivalent to Rs. 34/10 per head of average number sentenced to labour. Every opportunity has been taken for employing convicts on Government works the most important of which may be noted as the lay-out of aerodromes at Bassein, Mergui and Sandoway, the raising of the embankment along the Pantaabo Creek in Maubin and anti-malarial works at Bhamo and Kyaukpyu. The Quarry Camp Jails at Mokpalin and Alon continued to work throughout the year with satisfactory results. Particular mention must be made of the excellent financial results obtained by the Mergni District Jail : although the cost of maintenance at small jails situated in out-of-the-way places is unavoidably high, this jail all but succeeded in recovering the total cost of maintenance of its inmates.

The Boot Factory attached to the Insein Central Jail continued to operate successfully throughout the year and shewed a substantial improvement in the financial results. With the exception of some delay in the supply of putties, the Textile Department of the same Jail ably fulfilled its contract with the Police Department. The appointment of a Cabinet and Furniture Expert in charge of the Rangoon Jail Work-yard greatly improved the quality of the furniture manufactured and it is a great disappointment that shrinkage in provincial finances resulted in an abnormal diminution in demand for furniture from Government Departments. Notwithstanding the savings effected under the main head such as Dieting and Clothing charges the average cost per head advanced slightly to Rs. 127/2 (125/1) which is attributed to the reduced population. The increased activities of the Manufacture Department resulted in a substantial improvement in the return from the employment of labour. Excess of cash receipts over expenditure advanced to Rs. 26/9 (20/3) per head of total population of all classes. As a result of this improvement, the net cost per head to the State of maintaining its formidable number of offenders against the Law decreased to Rs. 100/9 (104/14).

58. Calculated on the daily average strength, viz. 19,297 the ratio per mille of admissions to hospital was 494, the daily average sick 17'77, and deaths from all causes 18'14 (27'36). There was a marked decrease in the death rate per mille
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Viz. in Central Jails from 32'13 to 20'28, in District Jails from 23'81 to 17'57, in Sub-Jails from 13'25 to 4'69 and an increase in Camp Jails from 7'78 to 10'82. Rangoon accounted for 69 deaths but deducting the 34 deaths which occurred in the Rangoon Central Jail as a result of the riot on 24th June 1930, the mortality amounted to only 16'38 per mille, i.e., less than during the preceding 3 years. It is therefore evident that the health of the prison population shewed a considerable improvement when compared with the previous year. There was only one fatal case of cholera at Mandalay. The admission and death rates for cholera are the lowest for the previous five years. While employed on stone-breaking in a temporary camp a prisoner of the Yamethin Jail was killed by the fall of a large boulder. A convict night-watchman attached to a gang of prisoners employed on anti-malarial work at Akyab suddenly dropped dead but post-mortem examination shewed that death was due to natural causes. At Rangoon a prisoner had a sudden fall and died after a few minutes. The cause of death was found to be rupture of aneurysm of the Aorta. At Insein a prisoner climbed up the ceiling of a workyard to catch birds by means of a trap. He fell from a height of 18 feet and sustained internal injuries to which he succumbed. At three District Jails, viz., Kyaukpyu, Thaton and Shwebo and in the Subsidiary Jails at Sandoway, Kyakito and Taungdwingyi there were no deaths. Of the 350 prisoners who died 154 were admitted to jail in good health, 74 in bad health and 122 in indifferent health; 14 died within a week of admission in jail; 5 within two weeks; 5 within three weeks; 8 within four weeks, and 318 after more than a month's detention in jail. Twenty-two deaths occurred among prisoners who, on admission to jail were in such a bad state of health that they had to be sent direct to hospital. Of 72 prisoners removed to Civil Hospital for surgical or other treatment, 15 died there and 57 were discharged cured. Of the convicts admitted, 7'63 per cent (6'70) were addicted to the opium habit, of the prisoners discharged from jail 62'50 per cent gained weight, 15'07 per cent lost weight and 22'43 per cent remained stationary. The total number of prisoners treated in the Special Tubercular Ward at Myingyan was 75, of these 14 died, 44 were discharged leaving 17 at the close of the year. The number of new admissions to the Special Tubercular Ward was 41 against 110 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that as an experimental measure the Tharrawaddy Central Jail was utilised for the reception of Tubercular patients from the Rangoon and Insein Jails. They are reported to have done well there. The hospital wards and other jail buildings at Tharrawaddy being well ventilated and of the latest design for central jails.

59. The Juvenile Jail at Meiktila with accommodation for 121 boys was managed on the same lines as in previous years. The general behaviour of the boys was good. The improvement in the discipline and conduct of the boys is ascribed to the early elimination of undesirables by transfer to jails provided with accommodation for juvenile prisoners.

The number of convicts released under the remission rules was 10,402 (9,230). Only two prisoners entitled to the benefits of the remission system failed to gain any remission. For being free from punishment for a year, 6,741 (6,313) prisoners were awarded special remission and 22,958 (21,919) earned special remission for other reasons. Among these latter are included 322 granted special remission on the
recommendation of the Central Revisory Board and 736 (706) who for over 3 years were free from punishment.

The "Shelter" in Tamwe Road, Rangoon, provided by the Burma Prisoners' Aid Society was enlarged during the year and has proved valuable not only as a temporary refuge for discharged prisoners but also as a place where a short or a long stay may be made pending the finding of work. During the year a total of 101 ex-prisoners were accommodated in the shelter and employment was found for 47. The Society has given temporary financial help to many prisoners to whom a passage warrant to convey them to their homes and a subsistence allowance of four annas per diem were found insufficient for their pressing requirements.

Of 2,109 (1,991) religious services held, 1,734 were for Buddhists 227 for Mohammedans and 148 for Christians. Hpongyis approved by Deputy Commissioners of the District concerned attend jails on Sundays and other holidays to preach to the prisoners who appeared to appreciate these services.

The boys at the Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution are looked after with care and the Institution is well managed. Of the 55 (35) boys conditionally released for transfer to the Institution 26 were released leaving a balance of 29 against the available accommodation for 30.

The Central Revisory Board continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. Out of the total number including those still under reference to the District authorities 686 have been recommended for conditional release and 322 have been given special remission. In 45 (60) cases the recommendations of the Board were withdrawn owing to objections raised by the District Magistrates, 116 cases were postponed for future consideration and 582 were finally rejected by the Board. At the close of the year 9 cases were under reference to the District Magistrates and 3 prisoners were either released or died before their cases were finally decided.

First Aid Classes were held at seven central and six district jails. The total number of persons who qualified was 140. This figure is made up of 8 jailors, 7 warders, 3 school-masters and 122 prisoners. Of the total number who qualified, the Juvenile Jail at Meiktila contributed 48.

The prisoners conditionally released by the Local Government for employment under the Public Works Department continued to work throughout the year on the construction of the Magwe-Yenangyaung road. The year opened with 225 and 304 were received during the year making a total of 529. Of these 225 were released, 97 escaped and 3 were remanded to jail. The number remaining in camp at the close of the year was 204 and the daily average strength 211. The number of prisoners who escaped was 10 less than in the previous year. The behaviour of the prisoners in camp was remarkably good. The most satisfactory features of the year are the immunity of the prisoners from crime and the fact that there was no death among them compared with eight in the previous year.
Civil Justice.

60. There are 11 Judges in the High Court, 42 in District Courts, 246 others.

A few changes took place, all in Subordinate Courts. The combined Pyu-Oktwin Township Court was split into two. The post of Additional Magistrate, Wakema, was transferred to Tharrawaddy. The Additional Magistrate for Pyapôn and Kyaiklat now sits at Pyapôn only. The Assistant Township Officer, Mergui, became Additional Township Judge. The Kanpetlet Subdivision of the Chin Hills District was formed and its Assistant Superintendent became Additional District Judge for Kanpetlet. An Additional Judgeship in the Subdivisional Courts, Toungoo and Pyu was created for six months to set free the Subdivisional Judge for two heavy criminal trials instituted by the Forest Department. The temporary Additional Judgeship in Myaungmya District Court ceased in October 1930.

61. Suits instituted in all courts were 65,440 (69,440) their value being Rs. 387'4 lakhs (426'7). Of these 626 (665) were in the High Court, 11,831 (11,770) in the Rangoon Small Cause Court, 819 (806) in District Courts, 3,554 (3,649) in Subdivisional, in Township, 15,542 (16,740) in Small Cause Courts.

Suits for disposal were 71,603 (76,985). Pending at the end of the year were 4,342 (5,166). Average duration of contested suits was 111 (81) days.

62. District Courts had 3,409 (3,839) appeals for disposal, and disposed of 3,056 (3,429) confirming 62 per cent (61). The average duration of contested appeals was 66 (70) days, of uncontested 28 (28). Miscellaneous appeals disposed of were 468 (579), 64 per cent (64) being upheld.

63. The High Court had 922 (1,068) suits for disposal, and disposed of 624 (786). The value of suits instituted was Rs. 66'8 lakhs (84'9). Of the suits disposed of, 160 (226) or 25'6 per cent. (28'7) were contested, and the average duration was 235 (246) days.

First appeals disposed of were 273 (284), leaving 194 (190) pending. The average duration was 270 (224) days and the percentage of confirmation 62 (67) at Rangoon, 50 (52) at Mandalay.

Second appeals disposed of were 780 (816) leaving 321 (362) pending. The average duration was 217 (177) days.

Applications for execution filed were 602 (671); Rs. 5'98 lakhs (4'64) were realised. Insolvency applications filed were 337 (318), disposed of 287 (291). Miscellaneous institutions were 38 (30) applications for Probate, 103 (95) for Letters of Administration, 25 (44) under the Guardians and Wards Act, 4 (2) under the Registration of Business Names Act, 5 (2) under the Indian Companies Act, 11 (46) under other Acts.

Of 23 (27) appeals for disposal before the Privy Council, 1 was disposed of, and 6 (5) were dismissed in default or for failure to furnish security.
64. Zigôn and Sumprabum court houses, and the fine new Rangoon Courts, were completed. 2,293 (2,371) Lower grade pleaders, 617 (612) Higher, 399 (380) Advocates, are in practice.

Registration.

65. The Excise Commissioner continued to be Inspector-General of Registration. Section 56 of the Registration Act was cancelled, Article A of the Table of Fees was entirely revised and the fees enhanced under this and other tables.

66. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell by 10'94 per cent to 104,657 (116,407) and their value by 5'49 per cent to Rs. 19,78 crores (20,94) ; the peak year was 1927. Instruments of gift rose to 1,863 (1,852) with a value of Rs. 54'86 lakhs (52'84) the highest on record both in number and value, indicating the growing tendency of Burman Buddhists to dispose of their property by gift in order to avoid posthumous litigation. Instruments of sale not under Rs. 100 fell to 46,225 (48,853) with a value of Rs. 9'79 crores (10'59) ; four Lower Burma Districts record increases and attribute them to conversion of mortgages into sales owing to a succession of unfavourable years. Instruments of mortgage fell to 50,885 (60,465) with a value of Rs. 6'52 crores (8'42).

67. Income rose to Rs. 6'73 lakhs (6'51). Expenditure cost 27'58 per cent (28'39) of income. The nett income was Rs. 4'86 lakhs (4'65).

Joint Stock Companies.

68. New companies limited by shares were 18 (19) with Rs. 133'3 (58'1) lakhs authorised capital ; the great increase in capital is due to a single company. Of the 18 companies, 1 was banking, loan and insurance; 1 transit and transport; 9 trading and manufacturing; 1 mills and presses; 2 mining and quarrying; 3 estates lands and buildings; 1 hotels, theatres and restaurants. 4 (21) companies increased their capital by Rs. 217 lakhs (34) paid up capital 0 (6) decreased it. 9 (10) companies went into liquidation. 1 (1) association not for profit was registered, raising the total to 23 (22). 3 (7) companies incorporated outside British India established places of business here, raising the total to 200 (197).

There were no prosecutions under the Indian Companies Act.

Local Boards Administration.

69. The year 1930-1 was the eighth complete year since the District Councils were established and the second year of their third term of office. The territories of the 28 District Councils comprised a total area of 76,621 square miles with a population of 9,779,972. The total membership of the Councils was 634 composed of 563 elected members, 17
members nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, 3 members nominated by the Local Government and 51 Government Officers co-opted for purposes of professional and technical advice. The percentage of attendance at District Council meetings decreased to 75.34 (76.39).

There were 272 Circle Boards with a membership of 2,855. The functions of the Circle Boards were limited in scope. They had no independent funds and functions assigned to them by District Councils. They continued therefore to act as agents of District Councils in supervising certain works in their jurisdictions. They could not thus take any effective part in the scheme of Rural Self-Government.

The territories of 28 District Councils comprised 10,299 village tracts with 9,382 village committees established under the Burma Village Act, 1907. No link was established between Circle Boards and Village Committees in respect of such rural services as public health, village communications, etc.

The administration of only a few District Councils could be regarded as efficient and progressive, and their ordinary difficulties were in some cases enhanced by the outbreak of rebellion and other disturbances. Audit generally revealed an unsatisfactory position, and there were many Councils which had to draw on their closing balances to meet charges that ought to have been debited against their annual Revenues. Under the permanent settlement which took effect from the year 1927-8 all except four District Councils combined to receive grants-in-aid on a poverty basis. No District Council as yet succeeded in augmenting its revenue from assigned sources sufficiently to provide for any expansion of expenditure on the more important local services. A few District Councils were however considering the levying of taxes in small towns to pay for the cost of services rendered, such as street lighting, conservancy, etc.

The condition of the District Roads in certain districts was reported by the Public Works Department to be unsatisfactory. This was partly due to the fact that District Councils did not spend the full budgetted allotments on District communications and often diverted to other objects, portions of the provincial contribution made for the purpose. There was an increase from 9 to 10 in the number of Councils employing District Engineers, and remaining District Councils employed the Provincial Public Works Department for the execution of all important public works. The District Councils continued to take interest in the promotion of vernacular education and a substantial portion of their income was spent on this service. The Prome Joint School Board was disestablished and separate Boards for the Municipal and Rural areas constituted. The number of District School Boards thus increased from 27 to 28. The scheme under which new vernacular schools were opened in poorer and backward localities with the aid of provincial contributions was completed during the year, and no further new schools were opened. The 1,250 new schools opened under the scheme during the quinquennium 1925-6—1929-30 continued to receive aid from Government for their maintenance. The administration of Medical and Public Health Services was carried out without any important changes. With the exception of 3 districts, the Civil Surgeon in each District continued to be the District Health Officer ex-officio. The number of whole-time District Health Officers paid for by Government, namely three, could not be increased on account of financial stringency.
There were 57 Hospital Funds constituted under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act, 1921, and 30 Hospital Funds in the territories of the Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds. The Hospital Committees continued to take a keen interest in the working of hospitals in rural areas.

Municipal Administration.

70. The Corporation has lost by retirement its Commissioner of Rangoon, Mr. Gavin Scott, ICS CIE who had rendered 13 years continuous service, and by death its oldest Councillor Mr. DuBern, OBE who served since 1899 and was Vice-President for 14 years. It has also to face the combined consequences of last year's earthquake and rioting, and of the world slump, which are not fully reflected in this year's figures and have necessitated the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee.

Ordinary receipts were Rs. 104'31 (101'24) lakhs, ordinary expenditure 100'06 (100'60), giving a surplus of 4'25 ('64); capital expenditure was reduced to 1'63 (6'63). Incidence of taxation per head fell to Rs. 19'6-3 (22'1-0).

The total length of roadway in charge of the Corporation rose to 164'71 (134'5) miles, through the taking over of some new waterbound metalled roads from the Rangoon Development Trust and to the inclusion of all roads in Golden Valley Estate. Reconstructing and widening continues. Remetalling cost Rs. '99 (1'62) lakhs. Electric streetlamps rose to 3,574 (3,458), oil fell to 125.

The following were completed—Female Dispensary, Fire Station, Boys Vernacular School, all at Kemmendine; Humane Slaughter House (unused so far, for lack of demand); reclamation of West Rangoon Park and Dufferin Gardens.

The Local Government's Rent Enquiry Committee found that legislation for the control of rents is no longer necessary, and the general fall in rents which occurred shortly afterwards confirms this conclusion. Permits for the erection of new buildings fell to 786 (1,207).

The Local Government has appointed a committee to consider additional sewerage outfalls for the city. The administration of the Scott Market was overhauled, the Senior staff being cashiered. The Motor Transport Department now has 54 (42) vehicles. There was no water shortage; detailed examination of the Shwele Lake Scheme was finished and a new scheme, Hlawga Low Level Lake, is under examination.

The health of the year was remarkably good, and there was no epidemic despite the fact that conservancy was at a standstill for four days in the 25 May 1930 rioting when the Corporation's 5,000 coolies scattered and lay in terror-stricken hiding. The population in the Municipal area increased from 335,491 in 1921 to 398,971 but in these ten years the death-rate has fallen from 35'28 to 24'40 (28'46) per mille of estimated population; deaths were 9,541 (10,980); births 7,974 (8,265) or 20'39 (21'42) per mille of estimated population, infantile mortality 278'15 (317'36) per thousand births; much infantile mortality is due to the fact that two-thirds of the confinements were attended by unqualified midwives, but a new rule, restricting attendance to qualified midwives within specified areas, issued during the year, and the Corporation has appointed qualified midwives to attend indigent
women. Deaths were 38 (94) plague, 22 (61) cholera, 15 (13) smallpox, and injuries 469—the number from injuries is seldom worth mention, and this large number is due largely to rioting. Vaccinations were 206,859 (247,817). The Contagious Diseases Hospital treated 849 (894) cases and needs rebuilding which has to be postponed owing to financial stringency.

The 5 May 1930 earthquake caused Rs. 17 lakhs damage to buildings. Fire at the Shwedagon Pagoda 6 March 1931 destroyed some twenty lakhs worth of shrines. The Fire Brigade attended 150 (119) land and 18 (2) riverside fires, the total loss being Rs. 32 (17) lakhs and the year the second most disastrous since 1907 in this respect. Lanmadaw Fire Station was abolished and transferred to the new Kemmendine Fire Station which serves a large newly developed area including the University Estate. The Fire Brigade's motor ambulance service conveyed 854 cases in four days during the May 1930 riots, and answered 2,096 (1,912) calls during the year.

For Corporation finance, see paragraph 145.

71. The number of municipalities outside Rangoon remained at 57.

Other Municipalities. The total membership of the Municipal Committees was 775 composed of 630 elected, 93 co-opted, 48 nominated and 4 ex-officio members. Only 91 of the total number were government officials. The total number of meetings held during the year was 1,420 (1,461), of which 70 (90) were abortive for want of a quorum.

The Mandalay Municipality was superseded in October 1929 and the supersession continued in force during the year 1930-1.

Pegu town was almost devastated by a severe earthquake 5 May 1930. The total damage done to the town approximated to sixty lakhs of rupees. A total of 398 houses were destroyed and public and religious buildings were overthrown or destroyed by the fire following the earthquake. To facilitate the work of reconstruction of Pegu town the elected Committee resigned and handed over the Municipal administration of the town to Government and a new Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as President was formed. A later earthquake which took place on the 4 December 1930 did much damage in Pyu and slight damage in Toungoo.

Kyaukpyu town also sustained a severe setback from a cyclone which occurred in November 1930. Fortunately the damage to life was not serious, but a good deal of property in the town and in the district was destroyed.

Fires broke out at Salin, Myaungmya, Moulmeingyun, Akyab, Toungoo, Nyaunglebin, Myingyan, Pakokku, Yenangyaung, Minbu, Pyinmana, Prome, Moulmein, Bassein, Tavoy, Thongwa and Mandalay. The fire that broke out following the earthquake at Pegu and the fires at Moulmeingyun, Pakokku and Mandalay were particularly disastrous.

A certain amount of drainage work was undertaken by the Insein Municipality and was being completed during the year. Further progress was made with the Pyapôn, Magwe and Shwebo Water Supply Schemes and subsidiary operations were carried out for the improvement of the existing water-supply at Mandalay. Particulars regarding expenditure on water supply schemes and other public health projects are contained in paragraph 164 of this report.

No new venereal clinic was opened in any municipality during the year.
Out of 76 Municipal and Town Committees, 48 Committees have adopted the model byelaws framed by the Local Government for registration of births and deaths. During the year the number of Municipalities and notified areas lighted by electricity increased to 48 (46), and the list now stands as follows:

**Municipalities.**

- Yenangyaung
- Pakokku
- Insein
- Syriam
- Thongwa
- Thonze
- Letpadan
- Gyobingauk
- Zigon
- Nattalin
- Minhla
- Pegu
- Nyaunglebin
- Pyapoon
- Paungde
- Shwedaung
- Bassein
- Kyonpyaw
- Henzada
- Myanaung
- Myaungmya
- Wakema
- Maubin
- Yandoon
- Danubu
- Pyapoon
- Kyaiklat
- Kyaikto
- Thaloon
- Moulmein
- Tavoy
- Mergui
- Toungoo
- Pyu
- Shwegyin
- Mandalay
- Pyinmana
- Myingyan
- Maymyo
- Bhamo
- Shwebo
- Sagaing
- Monywa

**Notified Areas.**

- Tharrawaddy
- Thingangyun
- Moulmeingyun
- Nyaung U
- Myitkyina

The number of licenses and sanctions issued under the Indian Electricity Act for the supply of electric energy in Municipalities and Notified Areas was 54.

The Local Government confirmed the byelaws made by the following Municipal Committees:

- Taungdwingyi, regarding regulation of pawn brokers; Taungdwingyi, Sagaing and Zigon regarding the regulation of the sale of meat; Thongwa, Thonze, Paungde, Syriam, Zigon, and Shwebo regarding regulation of roadside stalls; Insein, Kyaikto, Zigon, Taungdwingyi regarding the regulation of slaughter houses; Kyaikto, Kyaikto, Nattalin, Monywa, Minhla, Sagaing and Henzada regarding the regulation of births and deaths; Maymyo and Syriam regarding buildings; Minhla regarding the regulation of cattle markets. Rules were framed by the Taungdwingyi and Thayetmyo Municipalities for the proper enforcement of vaccination and re-vaccination.

**Military.**

72. There were 5,744 (5,901) regulars, of whom 1,896 were European and 3,848 Asiatic. The Auxiliary Force (India) contained 2,604 (2,874) adults including 767 reservists; there were 73 (77) cadets.
Marine.

73. Repairs to lighthouses were carried out by the Lighthouse Subdivision of the Public Works Department, to lightvessels by the Government Dockyard or by shipping firms. Burma Government trawler "Lady Craddock" tended the general lights, Port Blair Station ships "Ahmedi," "Shahjehan" tended the lighthouses and lightvessels at Alguada, Table, Baragua and Krishna Stations. The health of lightkeepers and lightvessel crews was satisfactory but the lack of a regular lighthouse tender caused inconvenience.

74. Steamers entering the port were 1,611 (1,640), their nett tonnage 4,406,276 (4,489,776); sailing ships 200 (172), their nett tonnage 12,762 (12,412). Of all these, 1,565 (1,634) brought cargo for Rangoon and 926 (1,008) discharged alongside the Commissioners' wharves. The volume of seaborne trade was 5,240,964 (5,618,732) tons, imports being 1,551,027 (1,725,412) and exports 3,671,005 (3,875,392). Over 1,700,000 tons passed through the Commissioners' premises, which handled 734,051 (841,208) tons of riverborne and 791,754 (818,676) tons of railborne traffic, 283,871 (325,143) inward and 327,335 (317,335) outward passengers, the greatest variation in inward passengers being from Calcutta 84,343 (100,632), in outward to Coromandel coast 105,975 (86,148).

Strand Market Wharf, completed at a cost of Rs. 47.75 lakhs, was formally opened by Sir Charles Innes Governor of Burma in February 1931; built on the site of the former municipal market, it links up Sule Pagoda and Latter Street wharves, making one structure, now designated Sule Pagoda Wharves. Three unattended lightvessels (one with light apparatus only, two with both light and fogbell apparatus) were delivered from England. The 5 May 1930 earthquake caused Rs. 54,000 damage to the Commissioners' property.

The 7—24 May 1930 stevedores' shipping cooly strike resulted in an increase in wages and in the introduction of Burmese coolies, Coringhis previously having had a monopoly; on 26 May the returning Coringhis collided with the new Burmese labour and organised rioting continued till 3 June, causing heavy loss of life and paralysing port traffic; finally a Conciliation Board under the Trades Disputes Act, arranged that Burmese and Coringhi labour should be employed half and half, and this arrangement continues.

For surveys, see para. 80 and for finance, para. 148.

75. For the finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund, see para. 149.

76. The eight other ports in the province—Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Victoria Point—dealt with 9 per cent of the
foreign trade, 17 per cent of the trade with India, and 56 per cent of the intra-provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering them was 2,881 (2,260) with a tonnage of 2,033,332 (1,931,914) while 2,603 (2,212) vessels with a tonnage of 2,016,456 (1,931,000) cleared.

77. The number of vessels entering our ports 4,685 (4,064) and their tonnage 6,447,212 (6,432,254) both rose. The number of vessels clearing was 4,390 (4,017), with tonnage 6,387,448 (6,425,982).

The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered our ports was 645 (682), with a tonnage 1,510,285 (1,633,896). There were 700 (749) clearances with a tonnage of 1,648,244 (1,786,299). Of the vessels entering sailing ships numbered 101 (67), with tonnage of 8,875 (8,284); of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 152 (98), tonnage 12,870 (10,860). The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports was 423 (482), tonnage 1,286,650 (1,448,260); the number clearing for foreign ports was 491 (527), tonnage 1,527,145 (1,618,590). Only one sailing ship, tonnage 297 engaged in foreign trade entered, and none cleared.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered our ports was 4,040 (3,382) and their tonnage 4,936,927 (4,798,358). The number of vessels which cleared was 3,690 (3,268) and their tonnage 4,739,204 (4,639,683). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 1,819 (1,256), tonnage 67,376 (60,828); and of those clearing, 1,492 (1,168) with tonnage 60,468 (57,433) were sailing ships. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade 1,179 (1,147) steamers with tonnage 3,115,437 (3,038,861) entered Rangoon, and 1,094 (1,105) steamers with tonnage 2,831,142 (2,863,553) cleared; the number of sailing vessels that entered the port was 202 (175) with tonnage 11,793 (13,219) and 202 (173) with tonnage 12,705 (12,839) cleared.

The number of British vessels, excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries was 341 (439) and native craft 77 (33). Vessels under the Japanese 104 (94), Norwegian 58 (27) and Danish 2 (1) flags rose, vessels under the Dutch 39 (47), Swedish 3 (4) and Finnish 1 (3) flags fell, while America, Portugal and Italy sent none as compared with 6, 1 and 3 respectively, in the previous year. One French and one Jugo-Slav vessel visited the province compared with two French in 1928-9 and two Jugo Slav in 1926-7.

In the coasting trade, the number of vessels entering with cargoes, which flew the British colours rose, 1,817 (1,735); foreign craft fell, 177 (178) and native craft rose, 1,370 (1,081).

78. At Rangoon there were 20 casualties to seagoing vessels. Five of these were in charge of pilots and eleven in charge of assistant harbour-masters. One pilot and one assistant harbour-master incurred the unfavourable notice of the Port Commissioners and were cautioned; in the remaining cases no further action was found to be necessary; the other four were in charge of their masters or officers. Four collisions between non-seagoing vessels occurred in the port, one between a paddle steamer and a paddy gig and the other three between launches; three were of a minor nature and the fourth resulted in the sinking of one vessel.
Outside Rangoon launches were involved in four collisions, none of them serious. A steam vessel grounded twice on the Panmawaddy Flats in the Bassein River whilst in charge of a pilot; enquiry showed he was not to blame, as the vessel's draught was under the official draught of the day but the latter was not calculated on proper observations and also a resurvey of the Panmawaddy Flats is desirable.

During the November 1930 cyclone a steam launch which had taken shelter in Ungyaung Creek was driven ashore well beyond high water mark. Another launch was stranded at the mouth of the defile near Sinbo on the Irrawaddy River owing to the carelessness of the serang. No serious damage resulted in either case.

79. The year opened with 220 (226) Provincial Marine Vessels. Nine, viz., 1 steam trawler, 1 paddle steamer, 2 steam launches, 4 motor boats and 1 house boat were condemned and sold; six, viz. 4 motor boats and 2 motor launches were added to the fleet, thus leaving a total of 217 (220) vessels of all kinds at the end of the year. These were made up of 1 steam trawler, 70 steam launches, 1 steam barge, 115 motor boats and launches, 14 house boats, 13 flats and 3 barges.

The vessels working under the various departments were in good condition and fully employed. The fueling arrangements carried out by the Forest Department were satisfactory. The value of stores received into the Marine Store Godowns at Mandalay, Bassein and Akyab was Rs. 1,27,541 (87,382), of stores issued, Rs. 1,02,888 (2,03,951).

80. At Rangoon, the dredger "Cormorant" worked in the Danidaw reach, Western approach and the Monkey Point Channel in the Port of Rangoon, removing 936,000 tons of sand and silt. The dredger "Hastings" worked at the wharves and jetties, removing 164,700 tons.

Routine surveys for the river charts of the Rangoon harbour, wharves and moorings, harbour limits to North D'Silva Point and from North D'Silva Point to Kyauktan or Hmawun creek continued. In addition, the usual half-yearly surveys of King's Bank auxiliary sheet and of the channel in the area of the Seikgyi training wall and the periodical examinations of shoals and crossings were carried out, while examinations of the Spit Channel and the Outer Bar were made with special frequency owing to the considerable variations in the soundings which were found during the latter months of the year.

Of the four special surveys mentioned in last year's report, two surveys, namely the tidal stream and erosion surveys, were completed. Special frequent examinations of the Danidaw reach were carried out regularly.

The hydrometric survey staff commenced field operations in June 1930; their duties are the observation of current velocities and silt burdens at three selected stations; observations are made at each of the stations every other month and each series comprises a 24-hour observation of the stream movements at spring tides and a similar set at neap tides; these observations occupy most of the month and the ensuing month is spent in computation; the survey has been much hindered by the movements of cargo-boats but results have been on the whole satisfactory.
A London firm was employed to investigate the silting of Akyab harbour which had been in process for years but was now rendered acute by the extraordinary floods of 1929, the floating pontoon and bridge at Mergui Main Jetty was completed. Part of the Kyaukpyu Jetty was destroyed by the November 1930 cyclone and a temporary jetty was constructed; the work of protecting the foreshore at Kyaukpyu was put in hand and good progress was made but some delay was caused by the cyclone. As a result of the grounding of two vessels on the Pannawaddy Flats in the Bassein River within the course of a month dredging operations were undertaken and a 500 foot channel cut at a cost of Rs. 40,500; a survey staff was also entertained for the purpose of obtaining information as to the results of the dredging already carried out and the possibilities of permanent improvement to the bar at the flats by further dredging if necessary.

The R.I.M. vessel "Investigator" continued to be employed on a survey of the Mergui Archipelago mainly with a view to charting a safe and navigable channel for shipping between Victoria Point and Mergui. She had recently concluded a survey of Akyab harbour.
CHAPTER IV.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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Agriculture.

81. The occupied acreage rose by 111 (176)* thousand to 20'75 (20'64) million, an increase of 0'54 per cent; Henzada Thatôn Amherst Yamèthin Districts each showed an increase of over 10,000 acres.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
The fallowed acreage decreased by 137 (61) thousand to 3'79 (3'93) million or 18 (19) per cent of the occupied area in all Burma, 34 (36) in Upper, 6 (6) in Lower.

The net sown acreage increased by 248 (237) thousand to 16'51 (16'71) million, the net matured acreage by 332 (264) thousand to 16'94 (15'80) million, the increases being due to exceptionally good early raise and freedom from floods. The gross sown acreage includes an increase of 129 thousand in double cropping such as usually follows an increase in early sessamum.

The acreage under rice 12'37 (12'06) million was a new record for the third year in succession, the increase being 91 thousand in Lower, 70 thousand in Upper Burma. The increase in Lower Burma varies little from the rate of the last two decades; the increase in Myaungmya, Bassein Amherst and Toungoo continues unchecked; the check in expansion in Hanthawaddy and Pyapôn continues; there has been an annual decrease in Maubin for the last four years, flooded land going out of cultivation with the fall in rice prices; in Pegu there was a decrease for the first time in 19 years. Upper Burma again reached the 1928-9 record and Shwebo, with a quarter of the whole Upper Burma rice area, reached 646 thousand acres, a figure exceeded by only seven districts in Lower Burma.

Millet, lesser millet (lu), both grown after sessamum, increased. Beans nearly passed the 1921-2 peak. Despite lower prices early sessamum (almost a million acres) reached a fresh record, late sessamum was normal (a third of a million acres), and there seems to have been no difficulty in absorbing the whole of the oil in the country. The increase in groundnut which began in 1918-9 and reached its peak in 1928-9 has come to an end; the crop is expensive to cultivate and unless prices recover, the area, 564 (570) thousand acres, is not likely to expand again. Cotton increased, 358 (320) thousand, but the increase was in the early crop (wagale) whereas the firms prefer the late crop (wagyi).

82. The net irrigated acreage was 1'4'7 million four thousand over last year, the twice-cropped portion being 42 (39) thousand. The acreage irrigated by Government canals was 663 (641) thousand, the largest increase being 16 thousand under the Mu Canal, Shwebo. The acreage irrigated by private canals was 264 (268) thousand, a large decrease in Magwe, caused by shortage of rain, more than offsetting increases elsewhere.

The acreage irrigated by Government tanks was 90 (104) thousand, by private tanks 88 (93) thousand. In Meiktila and Yamèthin unfavourable rains, and the gradual silting of the Meiktila and Nyaungyan-Minhla Government tanks caused large reductions. The acreage irrigated by wells was 17 (22) thousand, the reduction being due to decreased onion cultivation following last year’s poor prices. Other irrigation, chiefly lift irrigation of hot weather rice, was covered 349 (339) thousand acres, the largest increase being in the Upper Chindwin District.

Of 1'51 (1'50) million acres of irrigated crops, 1'43 were under rice. The only other large item was 61 thousand acres of beans plantains etc. mainly in Kyauksê District.
83. The department's total recurring expenditure was 9.77 lakhs (quinquennial average 9.19), its receipts 9.45. The Indian Agricultural Service cadre is 16 posts of which 11 are filled; the Burma Agricultural Service Class I 16 posts of which 3 are filled, Class II 19 posts of which 16 are filled; Senior Assistants 104 posts of which 73 are filled.

The Agricultural College, Mandalay had 42 (34) students. Of 9 candidates for the Final Diploma, 8 (8) passed only one obtaining a first class and the general standard being only average; the department seems unable to recruit the best quality of High School Final Students.

Pyinmanya Agricultural School managed by the American Baptist Mission, takes only vernacular pupils, the object being to train village boys as practical agriculturists. Of 92 (82) boys on the roll at the beginning of the year 79 (64) remained till the end; 20 completed the two year course, 12 the four year course.

The farm schools continue to grow in popularity. Hmawbi accepted 10 out of 22 applicants, expelled 1, and passed 8 (9); an increasing number of students return to the land instead of taking Government appointments. Mahlaing accepted 12 (12) applicants and passed 11(10) of whom 8 have returned to their fields, 1 remains as a demonstrator, and 2 as paid hands; old students practise improved farming and encourage their neighbours to do so; the Old Students Union meets annually.

Mudon Agricultural Station gave two short courses, each of a month and most experimental farms gave occasional courses of a week.

84. A noticeable feature is the increasing number of references from other departments. Thus, the Indian Army Agricultural Research Service Corps, the Police and the Jail Departments sent samples of foodgrains for advice. Work was done for the Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, the Director of Public Health, the Forest Department, the Irrigation Department, and a recent issue of the Indian Medical Journal shews the nature of the assistance given to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, in investigating Weil's Disease.

The Chemical Section carried out 584 (640) analyses. The soil survey now nearing completion, will give valuable figures for variation in soil composition in a Lower Burma rice district and an Upper Burma irrigated rice district. The examination of the oil content of groundnuts will require several more years but already shews 19 varieties falling into 6 groups. An important investigation, which should prove useful to Irrigation Officers, has revealed why some soils are more liable to be washed away than others and are therefore unsuitable for irrigation banks: it is because their clay contains too much replaceable sodium, and a simple test has been found whereby persons ignorant of chemistry can distinguish these soils. Research into the deterioration of paddy fertilisers shewed that phosphate loses little but ammonia loses heavily in light soil in rainy districts; this is probably why fertilisers usually fail in Arakan and Tenasserim. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Northern Shan States, asked for an investigation on the different soils which grow or fail to grow the Yemane tree; the result so far suggests high hydrolytic acidity as the cause of failure.

The Botany and Plant Breeding Section tested nine new selections of Ngasein rice made in 1929 again a variety now under distribution and found some of them surpassed it. A new type of bean, Henderson Bush Lima, seems suitable for the poorer soils of the dry zone. The
large white Madagascar Bean, tried in three Upper Burma districts, gave excellent results in one. Five acres have been planted with the Tung oil tree.

**Mycology**—Investigations were made into diseases of rice millet wheat sugarcane gram beans cotton betelvine chillies. It looks as if sulphur powder is effective and safer than copper sulphate which has hitherto been distributed among dry zone cultivators to combat the Grain Smut disease of millet; investigations continue on Pwinbyu (Striga Lutea), the disastrous plant parasite of millet, which still baffles us. Experiments at Kyaukse on the Mildew disease of betelvine shew that half a garden whose leaves were dusted with sulphur had only one-third the disease of the undusted half.

**Entomology**—Most of the laboratory work was on paddy and cotton pests; erotylid grubs were found in paddy stems from Bhamo, being the first recorded in India or Burma. The Rhinoceros Beetle continues to make progress among coconut palms in Kyaukse Mandalay Sagaing Districts, because the tree is planted round villages and under unclear conditions; our plantation at Akyab has proved that under estate conditions the insect can be controlled. Thrips, attacking mulberry leaves in Mandalay, were checked by spraying with a solution of soap rosin and water. A Senior Agricultural Assistant stationed at Sinlumkaba, Bhamo District, is introducing bar-frame hives and improved methods among the Kachins, whose rearing of bees in bamboo tubes is primitive and wasteful.

*The Agricultural Engineer* made a new type of winnower constructed of teak, which winnows 20 baskets of paddy an hour; and two new designs of ploughshare with detachable points, as in the present type a breakage necessitates replacing the whole share. Two types of plough from Bedford are being tested. A Rangoon firm's rice huller and polisher is under trial for use in jungle villages. Nearly two thousand cultivators from all over Burma witnessed the tractor trials organised by the Agricultural Engineer in Insein District; nine tractors competed and the first prize, a gold medal, went to Messrs. Cowie & Co., Rangoon. In Shwebo and Mandalay Districts demonstrations in villages were given of a chain helice water lift, Theikpan ploughs and waterscrews; in Meiktila, of a Norag threshing machine for paddy; in Yamethin of an Indian bar harrow, and a double mouldboard Theikpan ridger for sugarcane. Full size exhibits and models were sent to the Pegu and Thaton Agricultural Shows.

**Sericulture**—At Maymyo the object is to cross superior univoltine silkworms from Japan Italy and France with local multivoltines; for several years we have distributed the progeny to various sericultural areas in the country, largely ousting the local multivoltines; in the mulberry nursery we are about to try propagation by grafting instead of cutting as the Japanese method seems preferable to the Bengal method hitherto followed. The Mandalay nursery's mulberry garden received 8 Japanese varieties; only one survived but others are growing at Maymyo. The Paukkaung, Prome District, nursery meets with little success in reviving the local silk industry. The most promising locality in the country is in Toungoo District where the Roman Catholic Mission teaches the hill Karens sericulture with eggs, seed cocoons, and mulberry cuttings supplied by the Department. Karens are free from the religious objection of Burman Buddhists to silk worm breeding, which hampers sericulture in several parts of the country physically suited to it.
Rice—The introduction of fertilisers has received a severe setback from the slump in paddy prices: in two years these have fallen 50 cent, whereas fertiliser prices have fallen only 8 per cent. Yet their value is demonstrable, and cultivators know it; thus, experiments at Hmawbi shew that broadcast sowing gives as good a yield as transplanting; the optimum seed rate of sowing is 50 lbs. per acre and the increased yield of 160 lbs. per acre obtained by transplanting does not bear the cost of the operation, a better return on outlay being obtained by sowing broadcast at 50 lbs. and fertilising with ammonium phosphate. But how necessary it is to experiment, in this land of contrasts and climatic handicaps, can be seen from this same ammonium phosphate: at Hmawbi it increases paddy yield by 50 per cent, at Akyab and Mudon by little or nothing, because in the latter the rainfall is over 200 inches and washes the manure out of the soil.

Work on improved varieties of paddy continues, especially at Hmawbi and Mandalay, particular attention being directed to Emata which the Burma Chamber of Commerce now prefers to Ngasein and Letywezin.

Sugar cane experiments have enabled us to introduce, a Java cane at Pyinmana cultivators who find it produces 5'19 tons of sugar per acre against their own variety's 3'19 and the recording of diseases has enabled us to reject one variety.

Pulses—Selection work continues on the new Burma Butter Bean, a variety of Phaseolus Lunatus brought from Egypt six years ago, with a view to producing a yield corresponding to that of the indigenous Petyugale which it resembles. Twenty tons sold in London at £20 per ton against £10-10-0 for petyugale.

Cotton—At the Mahlaing Station a Pwinbyu reselection strain multiplied on a hundred acres gave an average yield of 528 lb seed cotton per acre and a ginning outturn of 42 per cent. At the Allanmyo station five Indian, two American, and twelve local types are under observation.

Tobacco—The Sa-aing (Allanmyo) farm grows eight varieties, curing them in ventilation-controlled barns, and rolling them into cheroots. Burmese tobaccos are of good colour but two prominently veined.

Silage is the storage of green fodder grown during the rains for use in the dry season when fodder is scarce. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India stressed the need of its development. Experiment at Mahlaing and Pyinmana shews there should be no difficulty in making silage.

Horticulture, at Hmawbi Mudon Myaungmya Akyab, shews the Sapota tree to be suited to Burma, and its fruit comes into season during the hot weather when other fruits are scarce. African Oil Palm, now in its third year, begins to shew promise. The area under Kew Pineapple is being extended. Experiments are in train to ship mango-steem to England in collaboration with the Empire Marketing Board, and to bottle the fruit here for export; the Empire Marketing Board is interested in the fresh fruit, but further observation is needed to find the correct temperature during the voyage in cold storage.

Stockbreeding, Dairying—A herd of pure Burmese breed of cattle is being built up at Tatkon Agricultural Station, the heifers and bulls being bought at cattle fairs throughout Upper Burma. Admixture with Indian breeds has gone so far that it is difficult to get absolute purity, but it is this very fact which makes the establishment and maintenance
of a pure breed so important. During the year 35 calves were born.
The herd will be bred to a uniform type by constant purchase, reselection
and discarding, so that distribution of bulls can follow; 5 young bulls
have already been sent to Arakan.

The only dairy is at Mandalay, where a small herd is kept for
demonstration to the Agricultural College; it is run at a small profit.
The intention to create a large modern dairy was disapproved by the
1923 Retrenchment Committee.

Poultry—Most of our farms have small pens but the public are
apathetic and allege religious scruples. In Lower Burma the climate is
unsuited to high class pedigree poultry and they cannot compete with
the hardy local stock; Myaungmya alone shows much interest,
probably owing to the considerable Karen population nearby. In Upper
Burma, Mandalay reports public interest in Rhode Island Red and
White Leghorn; and the American Baptist Mission Pyinmana has
undertaken to distribute Barred Plymouth Rocks.

85. The totals distributed to the public were rice seed 8.87 (6.33)
     million lb, cotton 248 (365) thousand, groundnut
     25 (35) thousand, sesamum 36 (38) thousand,
     16 (10) lb, millet 26 (30) thousand, miscellaneous 55 (23) thousand,
     wheat 16 (10) lb, millet 26 (30) thousand, sesame 36 (38) thousand,
     wheat 16 (10) lb, millet 26 (30) thousand, sesamum 36 (38) thousand,
     sugar cane 700 (184) plantain, oil palm 296 (0), pineapple 406 (630),
     citrus 346 (93), miscellaneous 86 (323). Implements ploughshares 6,137
     (6,781), ploughs 661 (1,000), harrows 37 (55), seed drills 18 (16),
     water lifts and pumps 0 (2), jaggery apparatus 0 (3), jaggery furnaces 2 (2),
     sugarcane crushers 6 (16), tractors 1 (0), miscellaneous 227 (22).

There are 20 (18) major seed farms with acreage 2,472 (2,267) ; 107
82 (92) minor or grazing ground seed farms with acreage 6,571 (5,439).

Demonstrations of pure seed and improved methods were given in
every circle. The Agricultural Calendar in Burmese is a regular
institution; 8,500 (8,500) copies were printed.

86. What we have to contend with in Burma is not only the apathy
of a backward population but also smallness of
staff. Despite the increase which took place a
few years ago, each of our Circle Officers—and
only this year have they been brought up to strength—is responsible for
one and a half million cattle, a number which in other countries
would be entrusted to 6 or 8 qualified veterinary officers.

The department cost Rs. 6.38 (6.39) lakhs. The posts of Principal,
Veterinary College, Insein, and one of the two Veterinary Research
Officers, were filled; the latter should enable progress to be made at
least in preventive inoculation. The four circles were held by two
members each of the Indian Veterinary Service, and the Burma Veterinary
Service Class I. The State Scholar who held a temporary post last year
has now been appointed a Deputy Director. The Arakan Subcircle was
held by the Veterinary Superintendent Akyab. The distribution, and
posts filled, in the Burma Veterinary Service Class II, and the Veterinary
Inspectors, remains as last year. Veterinary Assistants numbered
184 (194).

The reorganization proposals are still pending and so no fresh students
are recruited.
87. The number of noncontagious cases treated by Veterinary Cattle Disease Inspectors Assistants was 93 (92) or 3 (3) per man; by Veterinary Assistants, 78,478 (80,491) or 426 (414) per man.

The mortality from contagious diseases continues to decrease

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and this, though partly due to a general reduction in all diseases throughout the province, is especially due to the complete cessation of rinderpest in Arakan.

Rinderpest deaths were 5,277 (6,472), spread over 23 (26) of our 36 districts, the worst being Amherst 1,312 and Maubin 1,442. Rinderpest inoculations were 79,423 (72,038). In the three other circles the decrease in rinderpest mortality since last year was over 50 per cent, and though it rose in the South Western, 2,804 (690), it would probably have risen more but for our efforts: the circle was hitherto part of the South Eastern, too large an area, and as rinderpest was increasing the South Western was split off at the end of 1930 and made a separate circle under an experienced officer with the result that in Amherst rinderpest mortality fell, 1,312 (1,809).

Foot and mouth mortality was recorded in only 27 districts but the returns are based on village headmen’s registers and its incidence must be far greater. The total mortality was 1,617 (860), the worst districts being Akyab 470 and Bassein 409. The disease will continue a menace until some form of effective control can be imposed on the movement of livestock.

Anthrax deaths were 1,313 (1,444), the worst district being Akyab 426. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia deaths were 100 (96), Surra 6 (1285).

88. The annual enumeration was largely guesswork in districts subject to the rebellion, and as these districts lie on the direct route by which cattle are imported from Upper to Lower Burma, it would be premature to try and trace the effect of the stoppage of sales of plough cattle from Upper Burma owing to collapse of prices.

Two features are noticeable. First, a considerable decrease in young stock, which is improbable in view of an increase in cows; the reported number of young stock is usually constant between the special quinquennial enumerations, when it rises sharply. Second, an unexplained increase in buffaloes of all kinds; they had been declining for years.

89. Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and the Land Agricultural Loans, Improvements Loans Act, are almost entirely the former. Excluding the figures of co-operative societies and Government Estates, the profit for the year, after deducting irrecoverable principal from interest earned, was 3'68 (8'17) per cent. The amount newly issued was Rs. 9'40 (14'89) lakhs, due for collection 24'06 (25'74), collected 8'75 (14'57), suspended 6'19 (2'61), remitted 1'41 (6). Owing to the excellence of the harvest, the amount newly issued was the lowest for a decade, being indeed a reversion to the figures of a previous decade; only two districts issued over half a lakh. The collections, 36 per cent of the amount due, were also the lowest for
years, suspensions and remissions the highest. Outstandings are heaviest in Akyab and Insein; the former has 3 lakhs suspended, 6,69 (6,60) outstanding, and still suffers from the successive disasters of cyclone, tidal wave, rinderpest, floods.

90. The acreage cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department rose to 1,312,126 (1,289,834), the increase being due mainly to improved drainage resulting from the training of streams in the Pyuntaza Plain. The season was favourable, the rainfall being above normal except in the months of September and October. The Irrawaddy River rose above the danger level of 42'00 feet at Henzada on the 14th September when the gauge registered 43'08 feet, but no breaches occurred in any of the embankments.

The gross revenue however fell to Rs. 20'94 (22'82) lakhs, the drop being due to a reduction of 20 per cent in the assessment rates in the Maubin District owing to the fall in the price of paddy. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15'39 (14'66) lakhs and the net revenue was Rs. 5'55 (8'16) lakhs.

Sections of the Maubin and Thongwa embankments were raised and strengthened and retirements carried out on the Henzada and Yandoon embankments. Work was also done in improving the drainage of the Mokkamu area of the Pyuntaza plain.

Weather and Crops.

91. The year was again excellent, and again only just missed being a bumper year. The rainfall was above normal, the early rains very heavy, the October rains very light: but whereas last year the mid-rains break lasted two months in some districts, this year it was confined to August; September was adequate, and November repaired the ravages of the October drought. There were record areas under rice and early sesame, the latter having a bumper crop. The rice crop was good save in a few central Burma districts. Cotton and groundnut were above normal. Island crops were poor owing to a low rise of the Irrawaddy and to the shortage of rain in October when cultivation begins.

Arakan Division missed a bumper crop owing to failure of the late rains, and to the 10 November 1930 cyclone which struck Kyaukpyu Town, Cheduba and Ramree Islands, completely destroying 60,000 acres of standing crop.

The Pegu Division was free from floods for the second year in succession, and only in Prome and Tharrawaddy was the rice crop poor. The Irrawaddy Division also just missed a bumper crop through the early cessation of the October rains. The same cause operated in the Tenasserim Division but to a less extent, and Amherst had a bumper crop. Rains in the Magwe Division were irregular, and rice was poor, but the important sesameum and groundnut crops were excellent. Irregular rains in Mandalay Division ruined unirrigated rice, late ya was only fair, but irrigated rice and early ya (sesameum cotton groundnut) were excellent. In the Sagaing Division all crops were good except island crops, and the Lower Chindwin District had the best rains ever known.
92. The condition of the paddy crop was even better than last year, the mean figure being 101 (100). The matured acreage was 11'94 (11'76) millions, the outturn 7'37 (7'16) million tons unhusked paddy. The final forecast of exportable surplus of rice for the calendar year 1930 was 3'05 (2'88) millions, the actual export 3'43 (2'94); the exportable 1931 surplus was estimated at 3'50 and up to the end of June 2'19 (2'38) had been exported.

But the unprecedented slump in prices destroyed any benefit cultivators might have gained from the fine harvest. The average for boat paddy in the harvest months January to March 1931 was Rs. 78 (138) a level unknown for thirty years, and in June 1931 it fell to Rs. 64. Nor did the fall stimulate exports, for by June 1931 they were only 63 (69) per cent of the estimated exportable surplus.

Other crops suffered equally. Sessamum fell to Rs. 200–275, half of last year's price which was itself the lowest since the war, and thereafter never rose above Rs. 250–325. Red beans fell worst of all to Rs. 50–90 (200). Groundnuts were Rs. 85–100 (140–150).

Co-operation.

93–96. Will be dealt with next year.

Horticulture.

97. There is only one, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, at Rangoon. Its income was Rs. 47 (54) lakh, its membership 206 (211). There was no flower show, but there was a competition and a School Gardens Show.

Forests.

98. The loneliness of forest work rendered the Department peculiarly exposed to the rebellion, and the loss of life might have been larger: one English officer and five Burmans were killed, one English and two Burmans wounded, 91 Forest Department buildings and other property worth over a lakh were burnt, and all work brought to a standstill in most of the Hlaing Circle and in South Pegu, Thayetmyo, Henzada, Bassein Divisions; extraction of timber by lessees was also seriously affected, and the fall in revenue is largely due to this.

The total area of reserved forest is 33,008 (32,661) square miles [Burma 29,834 (29,487), Federated Shan States 3,174 (3,174)], of unclassed forests 1,14,025 (113,850) [Burma 92,548 (92,373), Federated Shan States 21,477 (21,477)]. The area awaiting settlement is 3,372 (3,636) square miles [Burma 3,318 (3,606) Federated Shan States 54 (30)], and 450 (337), all in Burma, were finally settled.

The total mileage of boundaries artificially marked was 18,968 (18,696) [Burma 17,619 (17,355), Federated Shan States 1,349 (1,341)]. The Survey of India surveyed 357 (931) square miles of forest, mostly
reserve, on the four inches to a mile scale. Five (5) Working Plan Parties took the field but owing to the outbreak of the rebellion none could complete the season; they examined 362 (566) square miles enumerating 319, an average of 25 per cent being counted.

99. The acreage under fire protection was 100,209 (111,251) [Burma 94,114 (105,531), Federated Shan States 6,095 (5,720)], of which 93 (95) per cent in Burma were successfully protected. Of reserved forests, 24,747 (24,428) square miles [Burma 22,501 (22,198), Federated Shan States 2,246 (2,230)] were entirely closed to grazing.

Forest offences reported were 10,212 (11,459) [Burma 9,967 (11,273) Federated Shan States 245 (186)] whereof 9,791 (10,588) were petty i.e. compounded or prosecuted only for refusal to compound; 1,799 (1,695) were taken to court, the percentage of convictions being 87 (92).

The decrease in offences, which are 9 per cent below the triennial average, is due to the trade slump which lessened the demand for timber, and to the rebellion which prevented the forest staff from patrolling forests.

100. The total acreage of plantations was 128,274 (129,889) [Burma 126,698 (128,551), Federated Shan States 1,577 (1,338)], new plantations being 4,662 (3,199) [Burma 4,298 (2,774), Federated Shan States 364 (425)], the net decrease being due to the writing off of an area in the Magwe Forest Division where regeneration was not really artificial; teak, *pyinkado* (*Xyla dolabriformis*) and cutch are the principal species. Creeper cutting was carried out over 234,980 (331,326) acres, all in Burma; improvement felling (including ficus-bound trees) over 234,889 (186,445) all, save a dozen thousand acres, in Burma.

Silvicultural research was on natural regeneration of *in* and *ingyi*n. The herbarium increased from 24,695 to 29,352 sheets. Entomological research was on insects which damage teak. Economic research was on seasoning, preservation, beehole in teak, suitability of *pyinkado* for docks in England; the standard type collection of timbers was enlarged and distribution made to Dehra Dun, Oxford, Kew etc.; the workshop output was 250 (193) tons of converted timber and the total revenue from sale of finished articles Rs. 1'01 ('83) lakh, the department supplying furniture for the New Law Courts Rangoon, Medical College, University, Dufferin Hospital, various firms, a padauk table for India House London, and sample railway sleepers to Palestine.

Offences against the Game Rules were 189 (192) but these figures bear little relation to reality. The Game Warden has prepared a working plan for kheddah operations; 508 (455) elephants were captured, of which 82 (93) died. In Katha, where special measures against wild elephants are necessary, 49 (27) elephants were killed, ten of them being rogues.

The Forest Department’s road policy is to construct main extraction roads into the forests from existing communications. The total mileage of unmetalled forest roads in Burma is 2,151 (2,124), of bridle paths 4,335 (4,276). Expenditure on roads and buildings was Rs. 7'07 (7'67) lakhs [Burma 6'75, Federated Shan States ‘32].
101. The outturn of teak by lessees was 344,104 (321,935) tons [Burma 309,279 (290,209), Federated Shan States 34,825 (31,726)] ; by licensees 42,321 (41,257) tons [Burma 40,400 (39,413), Federated Shan States 1,921 (1,844)] ; by Government 45,445 (65,334) tons [Burma 45,341 (65,070), Federated Shan States 104 (264)]. Government outturn is confined to the Myitmaka Extraction Division which is run on a commercial basis ; it sold at Rangoon 34,623 (55,962) tons, of which Chinese took three-fourths, the average price being Rs. 80'8 (95'6) per ton ; in addition 1,724 (1,057) tons were shipped to the Admiralty during the year, the average price being Rs. 190'4 (209'2) per ton.

The outturn of timber other than teak was 402,820 (502,770) tons [Burma 358,023 (458,051), Federated Shan States 44,797 (44,719)] ; of fuel 1,105,398 (1,131,709) [Burma 1,091,625 (1,112,498), Federated Shan States 13,773 (19,211)].

Teak royalty was Rs. 90'48 (84'80) lakhs [Burma 82'20 (78'20), Federated Shan States 8'28 (6'60)] the increase being due to a good floating season and the extraction of a larger number of trees girdled in previous years.

The decrease in timber other than teak was due to trade depression. Teak export was 159,858 (219,300) tons of which three-fourths went to India.

Net forest revenue was Rs. 156'68 (201'24) lakhs [Burma 144'07 (185'40), Federated Shan States 12'61 (15'84)], expenditure 80'69 (83'56) [Burma 75'64 (78'12), Federated Shan States 5'05 (5'44)], net surplus 76'00 (111'68). The decrease in revenue is the result of the slump, and occurs under all heads ; in minor forest produce it is due to the fall in lac export. Teak, the principal source of revenue, realized Rs. 107'55 (133'13), 54'6 per cent of which was contributed by five European firms.

Mines and Quarries.

102. The slump has greatly decreased the value of our output, but the output itself continues to increase, and the decrease in the number of mines is merely the elimination of the weakest. In the Southern Shan States there is only one mine against 7 last year ; in Mergui, 166 against 188 last year and 226 the year before, and the two most important dredges have been closed.

The number of working mines under the Indian Mines Act was 314 (369) but most of these are surface workings or even quarries. The only underground mines are in the Northern Shan States, Tavoy, and to a less extent Southern Shan States, Mergui and Yamethin. In the Northern Shan States the great mine is the Burma Corporation's lead-silver mine at Namtu-Bawdwin. In Tavoy and Mergui the mines are for tin and wolfram. Of the surface mines, the Ruby Mines in Katha District are for gems, a few of the others are for iron, travertine, tin, antimony, and most are simply stone quarries.

The supply of labour exceeded the demand. Nowhere does an unskilled labourer get under 12 annas daily, and in places he gets Rs. 2-8-0. At Bawdwin-Namtu, the Burma Corporation's railway men struck for a few days because they were put on daily instead of monthly wages, but their places were easily filled. Elsewhere there was no unrest.
The chief mines usually have their own medical and sanitary staff, and allow no epidemic to get a start. The Burma Corporation, Namtu-Bawdwin, with some of the finest sanitation in the country, also began extensive anti-malaria operations under European specialists and the results are already beginning to be apparent. There was no noticeable disease save a little plague in Thaton, and 12 fatal cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with the Burma Corporation.

The only mines to maintain their own schools for employees' children are in Tavoy and the Burma Corporation.

The Burma Corporation's labour consists of imported Indians and Yünnanese; both the permanent staff of all grades, the labour, and the seasonal Yünnanese labour, were all reduced. In Tavoy and Mergui numbers of Chinese labourers recruited from the Federated Shan States and the Federated Malay States were repatriated as unsatisfactory. Convict labour is confined to quarries, two in Toungoo and Thaton. Children are employed nowhere, women only on light surface work.

Country liquor shops are licensed for the Tavoy mines, but consumption fell 20 per cent below last year. In Mergui opium licenses are issued to mine-owners for supply to their labourers, consumers being 933 (927), and consumption 762 (722) seers.

In the Ruby Mines, Katha, the only organized crime is theft of gem-bearing earth. In Thaton there was a serious assault in the camp jails.

Most accidents are at Namtu-Bawdwin, simply because the Burma Corporation has incomparably the largest mine; it had 160 (91) under, 451 (458) above ground, of which 9 (17) were fatal and 198 (136) serious; of the total, 436 were on the railway or factories. The rest of the country put together had only 6 (6) under, 34 (38) above ground, of which 13 (19) were fatal.

The only prosecution was under section 36, Indian Mines Act, 1923, for failure to furnish annual returns.

103. The number of concessions held was 387 (434) [Mining leases 213 (216), prospecting licenses 174 (218)] of which New Concessions. 113 (223) [Mining leases 11 (38), prospecting licenses renewed 66 (53), new 113 (132)] issued during the year.

Of the new concessions 74 were for tin, wolfram etc, 24 for tin, 1 for wolfram, 53 for natural petroleum, 2 for lead and silver, 6 for coal, 2 for gold.

One mining lease was cancelled, two revoked, eight surrendered, two lapsed.

The Directions were changed to allow applicants in Tavoy and Mergui time for preliminary surface examination before their prospecting licenses were proceeded with in the ordinary way; and to give the Collector discretion to declare what area shall be deemed occupied for surface rent. A new Direction was substituted for old Direction 44A regarding assignment of interest and the making of arrangements for financing concessionaires or for operating by third parties. A renewal clause was inserted in the standard form of mining lease.

104. Output was 257 (253) million gallons, value Rs. 4'24 (5'36) crores. Petroleum. There were decreases at Yenangyaung (natural decline of the oilfield), at Minbu (decreased production from old wells). There were increases at Chauk (intensive drilling), at Pakôkku (greater activity of the companies at Lanywa and Yenangyat).
105. Output was 530 (468) thousand tons, value Rs. 41 (121) lakhs, nearly all at the Burma Corporation's Namtu-Bawdwin mine, the rest in the Southern Shan States. The Corporation's smelting and refining operations produced 78,030 (79,033) tons of lead, 1,700 (1,200) of antimonial lead, 57,620 (58,435) of zinc concentrates, 17,146 (11,303) of copper matte, 3,150 (3,065) of nickel speiss, and 7,054 (7,281) million troy ounces of refined silver.

106. These are worked only by the Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd., and they worked only one of their mines, the Kathê Valley. Output was 25,720 (37,640) carats of rubies, 1,586 (2,530) of sapphires, 2,784 (3,480) of spinels, the total value being Rs. 1'31 (1'82) lakhs.

107. The output of tin concentrates was 2,753 (3,669) tons, value Rs. 32'88 (49'49) lakhs, the decrease being least in Tavoy. The output of tungsten ore was 1,452 (1,060) tons, value Rs. 10'76 (12'33) lakhs. Iron ore was worked wholly in the Northern Shan States, as flux for the Burma Corporation, the output 33 (41) thousand tons, value Rs. 104 (1'33) lakhs. Amber is obtained solely by import from the unadministered Hukawng Valley, output (i.e., import) 2 (20) cwt, value Rs. 730 (6,080). Jadeite output was 1,499 (3,450) cwt, value Rs. 3'66 (2'77) lakhs, last year's being a very inferior quality. Gold output was 59'612 (36'112) ounces, value Rs. 4,450 (2,532) the increase being due to the excellent regularity of the rainfall. all production being alluvial washing.

108. Output of building material and road metal, 1'729 (2'024) million tons, fell in sympathy with fluctuations in public works and railways. Output of pottery clay, 26 (28) thousand tons, fell owing to depression in the paddy trade. Output of soapsand, 2,832 (2,777) tons, rose because shortage of rainfall and failure of crops drove the people of Meiktila—where nearly all of it occurs—to the subsidiary occupation of soapsand extraction.

Manufactures.

109. Apart from agriculture, incomparably our greatest industry, which absorbs the bulk of the population, the main industries are rice milling which employs 42,137 (39,685) saw mills 12,283 (13,991), petroleum refining 9,111 (10,770), lead smelting 4,202 (4,006), transport 9,008 (9,142) out of 98,701 (98,077) factory employees in the country. But, outside a few great firms, our statistics are poor; if, despite an unprecedented and universal trade slump, the number of employees positively shews an increase, however slight, it is due, not to reality, but merely to the fact that reporting has a slow tendency to improve. Only 538 out of 980 factories received the legally compulsory annual inspection, and in this as in other matters the existing law must remain a dead letter nor can fresh legislation, however desirable, be adopted, until the staff—two men for the whole of Burma—is increased, a step now rendered even more remote by the present abnormal condition of the country's finances.
110. There were 1,079 (1,064) registered factories. The number of women employed was 10,705 (9,988), children 622 (752). Accidents were 2,244 (1,988), of which 24 (20) were fatal, 293 (351) serious, 1,927 (1,617) minor; only one fatal accident was due to unfenced machinery, which however is still too common, and half were due to burns or scalds. Three of the fatal accidents were due to the 5 May 1930 earthquake, which damaged almost every brickmill chimney; an even more serious earthquake 3 December 1930 near Pyu did little damage because here the mills are of corrugated iron, and little masonry is used. The housing of labour received considerable attention at the visit of the Royal Commission on Labour October 1930 and is still under consideration. The acute trade depression makes owners reluctant to spend money on sanitation; even such latrines as exist are deteriorating, and very few new artesian wells are being dug.

Trade.

111. The total value of all seaborne trade was

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<tr>
<th>Maritime Trade: Total Value and Revenue.</th>
<th>Rs. crores.</th>
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<tr>
<td>with foreign</td>
<td>49'43 (61'42)</td>
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<tr>
<td>with Indian</td>
<td>36'09 (45'87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>between Burma</td>
<td>4'75 (5'55)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90'27 (112'84)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average for 1926-9</td>
<td>115'73</td>
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With trade in its present depressed condition all over the world, these figures were not unexpected, and there is even some small satisfaction in the fact that the foreign trade of Burma has declined less than the rest of India, per share in India's import trade 9'7 (8'7) per cent and export trade 14'5 (12'5) per cent having both risen. But this satisfaction is only qualified, for during 1930 the Burma cultivator had not yet felt the full effect of the slump and was still obtaining for his paddy twice what he got in 1931, which latter will be reflected in next year's figures; and so will the effect of the rebellion.

The balance of trade with foreign countries in favour of Burma Rs. 15'53 (17'81) crores, and with India Rs. 11'59 (15'62) crores, both decreased. The United Kingdom's share in imports 40'97 (41'56) per cent and in exports 16'78 (17'33) per cent both decreased; the share of the whole British Empire increased slightly to roughly 50 per cent of both imports and exports. The share of Europe other than the United Kingdom in imports 18'66 (21'12) per cent and in exports 17'02 (21'15) both decreased. The share of Asia in imports 21'78 (20'45) per cent, and exports 27'48 (25'49), increased and so did, the share of the United States of America in imports 9'20 per cent exports 1'39. Rangoon absorbed 85'58 (85'73) per cent of the total trade in private merchandise. The net customs duty was Rs. 4'08 (4'72) crores against an average of 5'16 for 1926-9.

112. Foreign imports were Rs. 16'29 (21'18) crores, Indian 11'26 (13'86). Trade depression rather than boycott reduced the figures, for attempts to extend the Indian boycott to Burma failed signally. In cotton twist and yarn, the
share of China '44 ('09) million lb. increased; Japan '18 ('43) decreased; cotton and artificial silk piecegoods were 10'76 (6'69) million yards, of which Japan produced 9'64 (5'32) and the United Kingdom '53 ('79); blankets were 2'17 (1'65) million lb. of which the Netherlands produced 1'00, Japan '59, Italy '29. The enhanced duty on cotton goods stimulated the import of cheap woollens save in mixed woollen and cotton floor rugs which fell to nothing, Rs. '05 lakh against 1926-9 average 5'71, being ousted by mixed artificial silk and jute rugs.

Metal and ore imports were 56 (77) thousand tons, the decrease being spread evenly over all items; the different countries' shares were United Kingdom Rs. 86'77 (111'34) lakhs, Belgium 18'20 (24'74), United States of America 12'11 (13'8'), Germany 6'03 (11'41). Hardwares were Rs. 45'14 (62'06) lakhs, the different countries' shares being United Kingdom Rs. 18'10 (23'29) lakhs, Germany 10'93 (16'54), United States of America 6'23 (8'06), Japan 5'24 (6'77). Machinery and millwork were Rs. 156'55 (184'51) lakhs, of which United Kingdom had 102'33 (86'57), Germany 6'03 (51'24), United States of America 40'54 much the same as last year. Liquors were Rs. 47'94 (52'55), wines showing a slight increase curious in a year of depression. Salt was Rs. 23'87 (23'86) lakhs, 89 (94) thousand tons; sugar Rs. 50'99 (70'51) lakhs, 40 (43) thousand tons; coal Rs. 97'02 (108'40) lakhs, 659 (708) thousand tons. Tobacco was Rs. 121'54 (152'62) lakhs; in recent years the steady decline in foreign cigarettes has been accounted for by a corresponding increase in imports from India; but this year India increased only 5 thousand lb. against a decrease of 300 thousand foreign. Mineral oils were Rs. 45'08 (50'02) lakhs, 19'65 (25'14) gallons; all fuel oil, 18 million gallons, was from Persia whereas last year 3'65 came from Dutch Borneo; kerosine from United States of America was 812 (810) million gallons, lubricating oils 580 (421) of which 504 were from United States of America; white oils, mostly from Germany, were 187 (234) million gallons. Motor cars were foreign trade 1,055 (1,133) cars, coasting trade (including imports by General Motors Ltd. from Bombay) 443 (483); United Kingdom 283 (279) was the only country to increase her share; United States of America had 393 (427), Canada 275 (291), Italy 74 (112); motor cycles were 92 (102) of which 87 were from United Kingdom; motorbuses 500 (1,164) of which Canada supplied 300 and United States of America 166.

Boots and shoes were 2'05 (1'56) million pairs, the increase being in canvas boots and shoes with rubber soles mostly from Japan '608 ('264) and United States of America '014 ('217), and in boots and shoes of other materials other than leather of which Japan 1'24 ('751) has almost a monopoly.

Chemicals were Rs. 24'10 (24'96) lakhs of which sulphur was 41'011 (560) cwt from Germany 21,420 (60,290) from Italy. Cycles, practically all from United Kingdom, were Rs. 2'41 (3'63) lakhs. Electrical instruments were Rs. 21'59 (25'17) lakhs. The growth of a match industry in Burma is reflected in the decreased import of locally produced matches 25 (237) thousand gross boxes valued at Rs. 0'35 (2'68) lakhs, and in the virtual ousting of Japanese matches. Provisions Rs. 1'55 (1'31) lakhs fell but condensed milk from United Kingdom Rs. 22'10 (21'09) lakhs or 47 (41) thousand cwt rose.

113. Total Burma exports were Rs. 54'20 (68'28) crores of which 32'17 (39'40) were to foreign, 22'02 (28'88) to Indian ports.
Rice and paddy were 2,983 (3,131) thousand tons valued at Rs. 30'58 (39'70) crores of which 1,996 (2,048) thousand tons or Rs. 21'13 (25'97) crores were to foreign ports, 986 (1,083) or Rs. 9'45 (13'73) to India (excluding Burma) ports. The above figures are for the official year; for the calendar year 1930 the total export of rice and paddy was 3,215 (2,767) thousand tons; the decrease in the figure for the official year was due to smaller shipments in the first quarter of the calendar year 1930, 958 (1,190) thousand tons. The main feature of distribution is the enormously increased shipments to China during March and April 1930. Europe took considerably less. Japan still maintained her embargo against Indian rice. Shipments of boiled rice were steady 442 (413) thousand tons. Rangoon shipped 74 (77) per cent of Burma's total paddy and rice exports, Akyab 239 (292) thousand tons, Bassein 283 (283), Moulmein 230 (159). The strong demand from Shanghi in April 1930 forced up the price of big mill specials from Rs. 365 to Rs. 425 but with the cessation of this demand prices started on their downward career for the rest of the season; in June it was Rs. 375, July Rs. 355, August Rs. 372 owing to a demand from Bombay; thereafter it fell continuously to Rs. 250. Paddy, following much the same course, opened at Rs. 149 to Rs. 172 for boat supplies in April, fell to Rs. 143 in July, Rs. 154 August, and slumped from September onwards, closing at Rs. 84; with heavy stocks as holders could not bring themselves to realize that the slump was worldwide. The new crop, a bumper one with an exportable surplus estimated at 3'5 million tons, reduced big mill specials at Rs. 215, in February it was under Rs. 200, and although the improved political situation due to the Irwin-Gandhi agreement strengthened the Indian demand in March, by the end of the month the price was Rs. 185. Supplies of paddy came in very slowly during this period, only 75 per cent of the previous year. Prices opened at Rs. 80, fell to Rs. 73, rose to Rs. 86, and closed weak at Rs. 80. Bran shipments were 251 (236) thousand tons ; prices Rs. 27 (45) per ton ; United Kingdom took 166 (184), Germany 12 (12), Hongkong 17 (4), Federated Malay States 13 (2).

Mineral oils were 175 (179) million gallons valued at Rs. 8'97 (9'16) crores, of which nine-tenths went to India; kerosine and petrol decreased, lubricating oils nearly doubled; a new feature is the shipment of 3'4 million gallons of jute batching oil worth Rs. 15'72 lakhs. Paraffin-wax and candles were 2'3 (3'1) thousand tons worth Rs. 14'48 (19'75) lakhs, the decrease being due to Russian competition; our Far Eastern market improved, China taking 5'0 (2'4) thousand tons, Japan 4'6 (1'7), and Portuguese East Africa 2'2 (9); but United Kingdom 5'2 (13'1) and the rest of the world took less.

Raw cotton was 15'1 (10'4) thousand tons worth Rs. 98'3 (102'6) lakhs. The China demand again increased, taking two-thirds of our entire export: favourable exchange assisted, and the previous year's experience shewed that our cotton suits the class of yarn spun in China mills. United Kingdom demand fell nearly half because of Lancashire depression and the surplus of cheap Indian cotton available there. Teak was 160 (219) thousand cubic tons worth Rs. 2'98 (4'06) crores, the main decrease being in shipments to Europe. Increased competition from Siam was also partly responsible.

Hides and skins were Rs. 15'6 (18'9) lakhs, the quantity of raw cowhides increasing, but the price of all decreasing, and the trade in skins falling away almost entirely.
Grain, pulse and flour dropped seriously, foreign exports being 26 (39) thousand tons worth Rs. 21'9 (52'8) lakhs, coastal 42 (71) thousand tons worth Rs. 38'7 (87'5) lakhs.

Rubber was 4'8 (5'5) thousand tons worth Rs. 30'3 (54'5) lakhs, the large decrease in value merely reflecting the slump in world prices.

Lac was 3'1 (5'4) cwt worth Rs. 2'6 (5'4) lakhs to foreign, 16'1 (94'9) cwt worth Rs. 3'7 (37'3) to coastal ports. The latter were mainly to Bengal which is now obtaining increased supplies from Siam and Singapore and will not pay the Burma price. In foreign countries shellac is being ousted by substitutes.

Metals and ores were 171 (179) thousand tons worth Rs. 4'55 (4'99) crores, the decrease being greater in quantity than in price because of the slump in prices. Germany took all the Copper Matte and Nickel Speiss, Belgium most of the Zinc Concentrates, United Kingdom most of the Wolfram, Federated Malay States most of the Tenasserim Tin Ore.

Jadestone was 1,475 (2,137) cwt worth Rs. 2'2 (4'9) lakhs of which 1,237 cwt went to Hongkong and 238 to China.

The percentage of British (including British Indian) shipping using the Port of Rangoon was 79 (79) per cent in number, 76 (75) per cent in tonnage. Japanese ships 170 (147) and German 34 (24) increased. Dutch 74 (91) decreased, Norwegian 109 (109) remained constant.

114. This was mainly shared between the ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Mergui, Tavoy and Moulmein. Imports and exports combined were Rs. 4 03 (4'88) crores.

115, 116. For reasons given in the 1925-6 Report, general figures Transfrontier Trade with China, Siam and Dependencies. Intra-Provincial Seaborne Trade. are no longer available. The Bonded Warehouse Bhamo shews Rs. 5'17 (7'53) lakhs of the decrease being due to internal conditions in Yunnan and adverse imports into Yunnan, mostly cotton piecegoods, exchange.

Public Works.

117. The following administrative changes took place during the year Administrative' and General. Roads and Buildings.—The Reconstruction Subdivision, Pegu Division, was constituted to cope with work caused by the earthquake damage at Pegu and was abolished on completion of the repairs. The Victoria Point Subdivision of the Mergui Division was abolished on completion of the Aerodrome there.

Irrigation.—The Mezali Materials Subdivision and the Mezali Construction Subdivision of the Mon Canals Divisions were abolished. The Temporary Kyaukse Construction Division was abolished and its No. I (Nyaunggyat) Subdivision was placed under the control of the Executive Engineer, Mandalay Canal Division. The Subdivision is known as the Kyaukse Construction Subdivision and remains under the Southern Irrigation Circle of Superintendence. The Western River Training Division was converted temporarily into an Independent Subdivision known as the Independent River Training Subdivision with Headquarters at Tharrawaddy; the North and South Subdivisions of the Division were abolished.
118. The Roads Committee of the Communications Board continued to advise the Local Government in shaping its policy in the development of Road Communications in the Province. During the year under review the Committee held 3 (1) meetings at which 14 (9) new road projects involving an expenditure of Rs. 31'18 lakhs were considered and passed. This advisory body also recommended for the acceptance of the Local Government anticipated excesses over the estimates for the already approved projects and discussed the principles for incurring expenditure from the proceeds of the two anna petrol tax receipts. The Local Government accepted their recommendations.

The length of roads in the Province outside the areas of local bodies was 1,983 (1,741) miles metalled and 7,696 (7,823) unmetalled. Local bodies maintained 317 (295) miles of metalled and 2,671 (2,680) of unmetalled roads.

This total expenditure on Communications was Rs. 118'90 (115'82) lakhs of which 67'88 (68'61) was spent on Original Works and 51'02 (47'21) on repairs. Attention was concentrated on completion of the Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road and a major portion of the available allotment was utilized thereon; the outstanding feature was the completion, and opening to traffic, of bridges over the Myohla, Swa, Daungnanya Kun, Pyu and other streams which prevented through communications. The Sagaing-Shwebo Road is almost complete. Good progress was made on the Martaban-Sittang Road and on the "carry on" works on roads other than Trunk Roads. In the Backward Tract Area work on the 2nd Section of the Bhamo-Namkham Road from Mansi to Namkham and the Hukawng Valley road have progressed steadily as far as the allotments permit. The N'sop-Sumprabum Road which was financed from Central Revenues was completed during the year. The employment of convict labour was continued on the Magwe-Yenangyaung road in the Magwe District.

119. The expenditure on Civil Buildings was Rs. 77'26 lakhs compared with 71'02 in 1929-30 and 92'62 in 1928-9. Rs. 58'64 (55'40) lakhs were spent on original works and Rs. 18'62 (15'62) lakhs on repairs. These figures include Central and Provincial expenditure and the value of work done for Local Authorities and treated as "Deposit Works."

The principal projects undertaken during the year were improvements to “Flag Staff House” Rangoon in order to render it suitable for accommodation by the Chief Justice of Burma; a new Court House at Lemyethna, Henzada District and a Borstal Institute at Thayetmyo; quarters for two Inspectors of Police at Kyaukpyu and two Sub-Inspectors of Police’s quarters at Bahan and a Police Lock-up at Shwebandaw, Magwe District; construction of the landing ground for aeroplanes at Sandoway as also on the Wireless Station for aeroplanes there; buildings for the Civil and Military Police and Medical Department at Sumprabum and Fort Hertz; the new Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pegu; University buildings.

The following works were completed during the year—Medical College; Construction of Rangoon Courts; Mental Hospital, Tadagale; new combined Police Station and Treasure Vault and a separate Reporting Station at Lemyethna in the Henzada District; quarters for 6
Sub-Inspectors of Police at Henzada; quarters for 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 5 Head Constables and 24 Police Constables at Kyaunggon, Bassein District; quarters for 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 5 Head Constables and 25 Constables at Thabaung, Bassein District; quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 4 Head Constables and 20 Constables at Ngaputaw; new Defensible Police Station at Dambyn in Maubin District; aeroplane landing ground at Moulmein; temporary Prisons Camp at Mokpalin Quarries to accommodate 1,100 prisoners; extension of the Mokpalin Quarry Camp Jails so as to accommodate 1,100 additional prisoners; Hospital at Pyu, Toungoo District; constructing High Court Judge's quarters, Mandalay; Women and Children's block of the Civil Hospital, Mandalay; X-Ray Operation Theatre, Civil Hospital, Mandalay; Police Cottages at Meiktilla, Thazi, Wundwin and Mahlaing in the Meiktila District; quarters for the Director of the Vaccine Depot, Meiktilla; accommodation for Eastern and Western Battalions, Burma Military Police, Myitkyina; buildings and stables for Mounted Infantry and Transport Lines for Eastern Battalion, Myitkyina; third class defensible Police Station at Ye-U, Shwebo District; quarters for an Inspector of Police at Sagaing; dismantling Civil Police Station at Tamu and re-erecting as Reporting Station; dismantling 12 married Constables' quarters at Mawlaik and re-erecting them at Paungbyu, Chindwin District; dismantling 5 married Constables' quarters at Mawlaik and re-erecting them at Kalewa, Chindwin District.

120. Expenditure under this head, which includes water supply and sewerage schemes, was Rs. 1'42 (2'70) lakhs on Government works, and 3'04 (2'88) on Public Bodies. On Government account Rs. '88 (2'30) lakhs was spent on original works and '54 ('04) on repairs; all expenditure on account of Public Bodies was incurred on original works.

A number of projects involving additions, alterations and improvements to existing water supply schemes at Hospitals, Jails, Colleges, Police Stations, Post Offices, Customs, Government House, Technical Institute, Insein and Veterinary School, Insein, were carried out and completed. Meters to all the residential buildings in the Cantonment area have been fixed to enable the cost of water consumed being recovered.

At the request of the Municipalities and District Councils, estimates were prepared for sinking tube wells and surface wells at Hlegu, Mawlaik, Kyaukpyingon, Mindinbin, Ywethit, Obo, Budalin, etc. Two schemes were prepared for water supply to Thingangyun and Madaya. The reservoir and the pipe line at Pegu which was badly damaged due to earthquake in May 1930 has been repaired and again taken over by the Municipality. In addition, water distribution pipes were provided to Pegu Relief Camp at the request of the Controller of Relief Works.

Projects for water supply schemes for Taunggyi, Allannyaio, Thonzê, Zigôn, Pyinmana, Nattalin, Mergui, Paungdê, Wakêma, Moulmein and Thatôn have been partly investigated and some are being worked out in detail.

Several schemes for additions and alterations to sanitary installation improvements to sewerage systems and providing latrines to Government buildings, viz., High Court, Prome Court, Medical College, Schools,
Hospitals, Town Lock-up, Police Stations were carried out and completed. Sanitary installations, water supply and sewerage schemes were provided in Hon'ble Judge's quarters at Mandalay and "Flag Staff House" which is the residence occupied by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Burma, was equipped with up-to-date sanitation, hot water installation and sewerage connection. Repairs to Sewage Pumping Station at Mandalay Hospital were carried out and completed. The works for hot water installation to Dufferin Hospital and modification of hydrolytic tank and contact beds at Government House are in progress. At the Rangoon University, sanitary installations were provided to most of the residential and non-residential buildings; the project is nearing completion. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for complete water schemes at Bassein, Kyaukpadaung, Kyakto, Moulmeingyun, Sirciam and Mandalay; also schemes were prepared for improvements to water supply at Myingyan, Taungdwingyi, Yenan-gyaung and Minbu and submitted to the municipalities through proper channel for disposal. Estimate and plans for sanitation to old buildings of Mandalay General Hospital was prepared and submitted as requested by the Civil Surgeon, Mandalay.

Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for bazaars at Paungdé, Danubyu, Kyankpyu, Pegu, Tavoy, Manwaing and Pangkham in Bhamo District. Plans and estimates were prepared for drainage schemes for Wakéma and Pegu and also for Mergui foreshore. The projects for complete drainage schemes for Prome, Kyakktat, Insein Bazaar area, have been completed and are under submission. Survey of Myitkyina town is in progress.

(ii) Railways and Tramways.

121. The total mileage is 2,057 (2,046), the increase being due to the opening of the Nyaungdo-Kyaukpadaung section of the Taungdwingyi line. The Myingyan-Paleik chord line was opened for public traffic, the Heho-Shwenyaung section of the Southern Shan States line closed for passengers and mails. The Sagaing Bridge construction progresses, the earthwork approaches on both sides, the Sagaing abutment, and piers 11—15 being completed; of Rs. 137 lakhs spent on new construction, nearly eight were spent on this bridge. There were no new surveys.

122. There were 30 (34) railway accidents causing 5 (4) deaths. In October 1930 the Mandalay-Rangoon mail containing the Home and Finance Members, and the Chief Secretary, was wrecked by agents of the Bengal Revolutionary Party; three people were killed, seven injured, and Rs. 57,000 damage caused. In December 1930 Tharrawaddy rebels blew up a bridge. The 5 May 1930 Pegu earthquake wrecked six bridges, distorted the line and even sank its level for appreciable lengths, but caused only one death. The 4 December 1930 Pyu earthquake wrecked two bridges. Floods breached the line on some 19 occasions, in places for a couple of thousand feet, causing two deaths; noteworthy instances were near Shwebo in August 1930 when the water was six inches above rail level and drowned a trolleyman who fell off the engine; and near Pyinmana in September 1930 when the train conveying the Hon'ble Education Minister capsized killing one passenger and causing Rs. 30,000 damage.
Rebels looted Zibyugon Railway Station killing the Stationmaster; and on four other occasions they attacked staff, killing three coolies and burning a gang hut.

123. The railway felt the full force of the universal slump and of the local rebellion; its total drop in earnings 13'09 per cent followed closely the drop in carriage of agricultural produce 13'55 per cent, that of e.g. mining produce being only 1'87 per cent, as one might expect in a predominantly agricultural country. Gross earnings were Rs. 4'23 (4'87) crores, goods earnings Rs. 2'80 (3'17), working expenses Rs. 3'14 (3'07) or 74.2 (62.9) per cent of gross earnings, net earnings Rs. 1'09 (1'80) or 3'20 (5'38) per cent on capital.

Passengers were 28'86 (33'12) million; of these 28'27 (32'46) were 3rd class; the main decrease was in short distance passengers i.e. up to 50 miles, and this is the zone where motor competition is most effective. Rangoon suburban passengers have steadily decreased from 14'13 million in 1924-5 to 9'88 (10'14) owing to improved town planning and motor competition.

124. Rangoon Tramways had 28'51 (28'18) million passengers, 3'28 (3'04) million running miles, Rs. 12'46 (12'43) lakhs receipts. Mandalay had 2'25 (2'49) million passengers, '56 (61) million running miles, Rs. 2'36 (2'23) lakhs receipts.

(iii) Canals.

125. The revetting of the north bank of the chord cut of the Twante Navigation Canals was stopped last year in view of the larger proposal to widen and deepen the canal, but severe erosion continued. It was therefore decided to proceed with the work, and a toe wall with a certain length of pitching below it were carried out. Gross receipts were Rs. 4'68 (5'21) lakhs, net 3'75 (4'73), the decrease being due to general trade depression as a result of which fewer paddy boats passed through the canal. For the same reason the Pegu-Sittang Canal also shewed a decline, gross receipts being Rs. 1'82 (2'01), net Rs. 0'22 (0'33).

Irrigation.

126. There was no change in the number or classification of irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept.

Capital Account Works. The capital expenditure on the Shwebo Canal amounted during the year to Rs. 3'13 lakhs. The extension of syphon No. 1C which was undertaken with the object of providing means of disposing of the flood discharge of the Mu Canal without danger to the Shwebo Canal was completed during the year, but owing to further damages caused by floods in August 1930 additional escapage marks were found necessary and so the construction of a new syphon No. 5A on the main canal was commenced. The progress on the remodelling scheme was satisfactory; the remodelling of distributary No. 6 and the construction of a new fall and regulator in the 26th mile on the main canal were completed, while on the Hladaw Branch Canal the remodelling of distributaries 1, 2 and 5 was completed except for the watercourses taking off from them.
On the Yeu Canal work was confined to building the watercourses which still remain to be done to bring this project to completion. Work was also carried out on remodelling distributary 5 of the Mayagan Branch and on making a drainage cut alongside the 4th mile of the main canal.

The progress on remodelling the Salin Canal system was steady but earthwork on the main canal was slow owing to unattractive rates. Fresh tenders were called for at the end of the year and arrangements made to push work at the beginning of the next rains. The capital spent during the year amounted to Rs. 4·25 lakhs.

On the Mon Canals system the reconstruction of the Mezali weir, destroyed by floods in June 1929, was completed. Fair progress was made on the construction of the Sinbyugym distributary of the North Mon Canal project; the main work during the year was the cutting through the Pumglin ridge with the aid of a steam navvy. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1·81 lakhs.

Capital expenditure on remodelling the Paleik canal, Zawgyi River system, amounted to Rs. 0·16 lakh. Most of the important work connected with the remodelling has been completed and only three distributaries have to be taken up to bring the project to a close.

On the Panlaung River system the construction of Letpanzeik and Aungbetsan distributaries in connection with the remodelling of the Pyaungbya Canal was completed. A start was made with the remodelling of the Kinda Canal and the total capital spent during the year amounted to Rs 1·29 lakhs.

Supplies of water were ample for irrigation and the rainfall was generally good and evenly distributed, except in the Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan Districts where heavy rains in May were succeeded by low falls till September. Floods in May caused breaches in most of the smaller Government maintained tanks and although repairs were completed by June, the damaged tanks failed to fill till late in September. Large crop failures occurred in these three districts.

The total acreage irrigated by all works of the capital class was 724,093 (695,632). The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 30·47 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 20·89 lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 9·58 lakhs.

127. The acreage irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept totalled 70,739 (71,139). The gross revenue was Rs. 3·45 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 4·06 lakhs.
CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES—

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1930-1.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ending the 31 March 1931.
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30 June 1931.
Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the year ending the 31 March 1931.
Report on the Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31 March 1931.
Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1930-1.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1930-1.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1930-1.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1930-1.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1 April 1930 to the 31 March 1931.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes II and IV.

Financial Relations between Central and Provincial Governments.

128. There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments as described in paragraph 219 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-2 and as modified in paragraph 128 of the Report for 1929-30.

The principal central heads of revenue are Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt and Opium, the remaining heads being Provincial.

The Federated Shan States form a minor administration with a separate budget, about Rs. 57 lakhs, and its figures are not included here, save where expressly mentioned.
(a) Central Revenue and Finance.

129. Receipts were Rs. 969'73 (968'62)* lakhs. Of the the gross increase Rs. 14'94 lakhs, all but half a lakh was under Income Tax; of the gross decrease Rs. 13'84 lakhs, all but two lakhs was under Customs.

Expenditure was Rs. 167'41 (151'11) lakhs. Of the gross increase Rs. 18'19 lakhs, Rs. 10'55 was under Interest on Ordinary Debt, Rs. 3'21 under Capital Outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships. Of the gross decrease Rs. 1'89 lakhs, nearly two-thirds was under Frontier Watch and Ward.

130. Customs receipts were Rs. 748'89 (760'67). The decrease was mainly under Sea Customs, both Imports and Exports, and Excise Duty on Motor Spirit, partly counterbalanced by increases under Excise Duty on Kerosine owing to enhanced duty, and by receipts under the new Silver (Excise Duty) Act, 1930. The decrease under Sea Customs—Imports, was due to trade depression, and would have been larger but for increases under sugar and cotton piece-goods owing to enhanced duty on these articles; the decrease under Sea Customs—Exports was mainly due to reduction in the rate of export duty on rice.

131. The table below shows the number of assessees and the net collections for the four years ending with the year under report. The 1927-8 revenue is the highest on record. The drop in the following two years was due mainly to the serious curtailment of the profits of Oil Companies following the Oil War of 1927. In the year under report the tax from Oil Companies went up to the figure of the 1927-8 figure, the Oil Companies having had a complete year of normal prosperity after their struggle of 1927-8. But despite this restoration and the increased rates of tax imposed for the year the net collection of 1930-1 is Rs. 23'19 lakhs below that of 1927-8. The trade depression which prevailed in the intervening period is responsible for this large drop.

Province—whole. (In thousands of rupees.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of assessees</th>
<th>Income-tax</th>
<th>Super-tax</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927-8</td>
<td>31,934</td>
<td>147,03</td>
<td>66,52</td>
<td>213,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-9</td>
<td>32,238</td>
<td>137,47</td>
<td>56,96</td>
<td>194,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>32,212</td>
<td>130,65</td>
<td>47,21</td>
<td>177,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1</td>
<td>32,176</td>
<td>133,58</td>
<td>56,78</td>
<td>190,36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

132. The total net salt revenue realized on account of salt passed into consumption during the year decreased by 145'38 thousand to 31,29,784 rupees due to decreases by 256'50 thousand and 2'91 thousand, respectively, under the heads "duty on imported salt" and "sale proceeds of Government salt." On the other hand increases of duty realized on account of locally manufactured salt, by 108'74 thousand rupees in "direct-duty districts," by 1'68 thousand in "composition-duty districts," and

* Last year's figure in brackets.
an increase by 3'61 thousand under “miscellaneous collections” counterbalanced 43'96 per cent of this decrease and reduced the total deficit to the figure noted above. An additional import duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Salt (Additional Import Duties) Act, 1931 and 26'9 thousand rupees was collected during the year. This innovation, however, came into force only on 18 March 1931 and had no effect on the locally manufactured salt trade as all salt shipped to the Rangoon market during the official year 1930-1 had already left the factories before the Act came into force. The comparatively heavy imports of the previous year combined with a decreased demand due to general trade depression resulted in a drop by 138 thousand maunds in the total quantity of salt imported. Imports from the United Kingdom, Aden and its Dependencies, Port Said, Italian East Africa and Indian Ports declined by 36; 268; 188; 52 and 5 thousand maunds respectively but increased by 254 and 157 thousand maunds from Germany and Spain. Wholesale prices, continuing their downward trend, fell from Rs. 3-4-9 to Rs. 3-3-10 in the case of foreign salt and from Rs. 2-6-4 to Rs. 2-3-6 in the case of locally manufactured salt. These prices, however, represent the provincial average of all classes. In some individual cases the following exceptionally low prices per 100 maunds exclusive of duty were reported at the close of the year, viz Port Said Rs. 48-0-3; Hamburg Rs. 64-0-8; Massowah Rs. 52-9-5 and Ras Hafun Rs. 57-2-7.

133. The total net quantity of duty paid salt passed into consumption during the year amounted to 2'665 million maunds, and was 4'63 per cent less than in 1929-30. The table below shows the relative proportions and fluctuations in quantity of the various classes of salt consumed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of origin and Class of Salt</th>
<th>1929-30.</th>
<th>1930-1.</th>
<th>Percentage of Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity Consumed, in maunds.</td>
<td>Percentage of Consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-duty Burma Salt</td>
<td>435,039</td>
<td>523,843</td>
<td>15'57 19'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition-duty Burma Salt</td>
<td>37,726</td>
<td>43,760</td>
<td>1'35  1'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Burma Salt</td>
<td>472,765</td>
<td>567,603</td>
<td>16'92  21'30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>179,796</td>
<td>108,013</td>
<td>6'44  4'05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden and Dependencies</td>
<td>154,519</td>
<td>149,173</td>
<td>5'53  5'60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,094,300</td>
<td>1,014,316</td>
<td>39'17 39'19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>8,750</td>
<td>198,487</td>
<td>31  7'45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>684,131</td>
<td>399,333</td>
<td>24'49 14'99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian East Africa</td>
<td>171,978</td>
<td>174,977</td>
<td>6'15  6'57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>'00 '00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ports</td>
<td>27,679</td>
<td>22,653</td>
<td>'99  '85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Foreign Salt</td>
<td>2,321,213</td>
<td>2,097,043</td>
<td>83'08  78'70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>2,793,978</td>
<td>2,664,646</td>
<td>100'00 100'00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the revised census figures of 1931 and the estimated population during 1929-30 and 1930-1 calculated in accordance with the annual proportionate ratio of increase, the consumption of salt per head of the total population of Burma, declined by '89 from 15'99 to 15'10 lbs. The average annual cost, based on the average retail price, including duty, amounted to 11 annas 9'78 pies per individual as against 13 annas 3 pies in 1929-30, and the incidence of taxation dropped from 3 annas 9'5 pies to 3 annas 7'89 pies per head per annum.

134. There were no Central receipts or expenditure. Under the 1925-6 arrangement the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government is debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

(b) Provincial Revenue and Finance.

135. Receipts were Rs. 1044'04 (1,122'39) lakhs, expenditure 1,117'98 Total Provincial (1,153'00), a deficit of 74 (31) lakhs.

Of the gross decrease Rs. 337 lakhs in receipts, the principal decreases were Rs. 245 lakhs under Land Revenue, 19 under Excise, 44 under Forests, 10 under Stamps, all due to the trade slump. Of the gross increase Rs. 259 lakhs in receipts, the principal increases were Rs. 3 lakhs under Irrigation as working expenses were lightened by cessation of floods, 7 under Civil Works as there were fewer refunds under the new rent rules and arrears were recovered from the University Building Trust, 17 under Civil Deposits a new head for the adjustment of the Provincial Government's share of petrol tax receipts transferred by the Government of India from the Road Development Account and 218 under Advances from Provincial Loan Fund.

Of the gross decrease Rs. 64 lakhs in expenditure, the principal decreases were Rs. 9 lakhs under Land Revenue (less commission on collections), 17 under Education (smaller grants to University Building Trust and to primary education), 4 under Civil Works (reduced programme), 5 under Pension Commutation (restriction of commutation and reduction of rate), 8 under Loans and Advances (improved harvest, and discontinuation of loans to Government Estate tenants). Of the gross increase Rs. 29 in expenditure, the principal increases were Rs. 4 lakhs under Interest on Ordinary Debt, 5 under Police owing to the Rebellion.
136. For the agricultural year ended 30 June 1931, the receipts (excluding arrears collected) under the head “Land Revenue” excluding the share of land revenue credited to the Irrigation Department but including collections of capitation tax, *thathameda*, land rate in lieu of capitation tax, fishery revenue and other miscellaneous land revenue, were Rs. 459'08 (534'48) lakhs.

Land Revenue. Capitation tax collections (Lower Burma) were Rs. 53'34 (60'87) lakhs, remissions Rs. 5'74 (2'86) lakhs, assesses numbering 1'54 (1'55) million; collection was exceptionally difficult, and pressure was avoided; the decrease was spread over most districts: in Hanthawaddy it was due to exodus of Indian population during communal tension, in Pyapôn and Myaungmya to rebellion and communal tension checking the usual influx of Indian coolies, in Tavoy and Mergui to departure of Chinese and Indian coolies in the trade slump. Land rate in lieu of capitation tax realized Rs. 1'44 (1'59) lakhs.

*Thathameda* collections (Upper Burma) were Rs. 41'68 (42'93) lakhs, remissions Rs. 1'49 (1'98) lakhs, assessed households numbering 9'96 (1'006) million. The decrease in households was confined to four districts, notably Magwe where the Burma Oil Company reduced its labour establishment; there were appreciable increases in the Upper Chindwin District (where however a reduction of rates decreased the demand by half a lakhs), Meiktila (less demand for labour in Lower Burma checked the usual seasonal emigration), and Shwebo. As with capitation tax, collection was difficult, and for similar reasons; in addition there was serious crop failure in Yamethin, and contumacious refusal to pay in Minbu Sagaing and Yamethin.

Fishery revenue collections were Rs. 35'27 (41'94) and in the important fishery district of Maubin they were only 62 per cent of the demand. But the decline was merely accentuated by the special circumstances of the year—thus in Tharrawaddy curfew orders during the rebellion prevented work—and goes much further back, for collections have fallen steadily since 1927-8 when they were Rs. 49'28 lakhs; similarly outstandings have risen from 2 lakhs in that year, when they first became noticeable, to 10 lakhs in this; the root cause is the great decline in paddy prices which began in 1927-8.

Miscellaneous collections were Rs. 43'75 (47'86) lakhs; this includes rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber Rs. 35'38 (37'74).

137. After deducting refunds the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 107'44 (126'91). Both opium and liquor declined in sympathy with general trade depression, a weak paddy market, communal riots in Rangoon, earthquake in Pegu and rebellion in Lower Burma. The gross expenditure increased to Rs. 24'20 (22'59) lakhs; the principal increase was under cost of purchase of opium, owing to more opium being purchased from Ghazipur during the year than in the previous year; excluding this item of expenditure, the actual running cost of the Department was Rs. 18'36 (18'04) lakhs.
138. The total quantity of opium issued to the opium shops decreased to 22,322 (24,312) seers. There was a decrease in every district except Akyab, Maubin and Upper Chindwin Districts. The only noticeable increase was in Akyab and it was due to the continuance of the Myaungmya experiment. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0.19 (0.21) seer.

The net revenue fell to Rs. 31.84 (34.66) lakhs; the revenue from fines and forfeitures, most of which consists of the sale proceeds of confiscated opium also fell to Rs. 2.18 (2.26) lakhs. The number of opium shops was 121 (121). The average profit per licensee decreased to Rs. 1,031 (1,101).

Seizures of confiscated opium increased to 730,040 (500,177) tolas a record for the province, the previous highest figure being 633,079 in 1925-6. The biggest seizure of the year was one of 41,420 tolas by the Mandalay Police in a railway wagon at Sedaw Railway Station; another big seizure was one of 35,360 tolas by the Bhamo Excise Staff on a country boat on the Irrawaddy about 14 miles below Bhamo. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Opium Act decreased to 2,957 (3,622) but the percentage of convictions rose to 80.0 (77.5).

139. The volume of foreign spirit imported decreased to 159,888 (171,569) liquid gallons. Imports of brandy of which over 93 per cent. came from France fell by 10 per cent. but there was a small increase in the imports of whisky and a noticeable increase in imports of gin. The imports of foreign beer (664,071 liquid gallons) are now less than half of what they were in the pre-war year 1913-4 and imports of potable spirits have decreased by from 30 to 40 per cent. in the same period. The total issues of "Foreign spirit" manufactured in Burma decreased to 21,101 (23,837) London proof gallons; the full rate of duty of Rs. 17.8 per London proof gallon was paid on 7,669 London proof gallons. The total revenue realized from duty decreased to Rs. 1.88 (2.11) lakhs. The issues of rectified spirit at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per London proof gallon to two firms of Manufacturing Chemists in Rangoon for the manufacture of medical preparations decreased to 1,645 (2,097) London proof gallons; this system worked satisfactorily, but the trade seems to be contracting instead of expanding as had been hoped. The quantity of beer issued from the Mandalay brewery increased to 134,541 (114,983) gallons; this is the first year since 1925-6 in which there has not been a decrease in issues; the duty, which is paid on manufacture and not on issues, decreased slightly to Rs. 59,098 (59,430). Imports of denatured spirit including spirit denatured in bond in Rangoon decreased to 75,990 (96,714) liquid gallons; as reported in previous years, it is used principally for the manufacture of varnishes and furniture polish. The revenue from country spirit fell to Rs. 10.17 (12.54) lakhs; the decrease being under both duty and license fees.

The revenue from lari which is derived entirely from license fees fell to Rs. 13.06 (15.69) lakhs; the most notable decrease was in Rangoon Town and is attributed to financial tightness preventing much competition at auctions. The revenue from country fermented liquor other than lari fell to Rs. 36.17 (44.38) lakhs; of this, Rs. 5.15 (5.37) lakhs were derived from duty levied on the materials used in the manufacture of hlawzaye under the duty system which was continued in the Rangoon and Hanthawaddy Districts and extended to certain shops in Moulmein Town.
140. During the year of report, orders were passed by the Local Government permitting pharmacists to keep and sell, under license, galenical preparations of Indian hemp; licenses are also issued for the possession of ganja for the purpose of treating elephants; the possession of hemp drugs for other purposes is illegal in Burma. Seizures of illicit hemp drugs increased to 183,324 (161,951) tolas the biggest seizures being in Tharrawaddy District where 64,401 tolas were seized. Burmans have no taste for this drug, save for a few in Pegu District, and its consumption is virtually confined to Indians.

The quantity of cocaine seized fell to 43,693 (363,956) grains of which 38,332 were seized in Rangoon. The biggest seizure was one of 24,500 grains which was found in a garden on the slopes of the Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon. The wholesale price of illicit cocaine in Rangoon varied from Rs. 55 to Rs. 75 per ounce as in the previous year. Seizures of morphia drugs increased to 21,133 (9,978) grains of which 21,060 were seized on a single occasion at Mandalay Railway Station; in this case the drug had been smuggled overland from China and the smuggler was on his way to Rangoon with the contraband. The wholesale price of illicit morphia in Rangoon was Rs. 75 (75) per ounce.

141. Receipts under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts were Rs. 61'68 (73'05) lakhs, the decrease being under both acts but larger under the former. Expenditure was Rs. 3'59 (5'30) lakhs, the amount paid to the Rangoon Development Trust alone falling by Rs. 1'38 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure to receipts is 2'33 (2'29).

Documents impounded by Civil Courts declined as usual 733 (876), penalties Rs. 7,613 (10,565); by Collectors 777 (542), penalties Rs. 8,084 (6,520); prosecutions were 30 (30).

142. Net revenue was Rs. 156'68 (201'24) lakhs [Burma 144'07 (185'40), Federated Shan States 12'61 (15'84)], expenditure 80'69 (83'56) [Burma 75'64 (78'12), Federated Shan States 50'5 (5'44)], net surplus 76'00 (117'68). Federated Shan States figures do not affect the Burma budget and though mentioned above are disregarded below.

Net revenue shews, instead of last year's Rs. 24'65 lakhs increase, 41'32 decrease, which is spread over all heads. Timber 121'43 (133'66) fell because of the slump in the market, other minor produce 2'43 (3'69) because of the fall in lac export, profits from Government Commercial Undertakings 4'58 (29'59) mainly because of the teak market slump.

Expenditure Rs. 75'64 (78'12) lakhs fell largely because capital outlay on buildings, and on investments in Government Commercial Undertakings, was restricted.

143. Gross receipts from all Irrigation Works were Rs. 33'92 (33'20) lakhs, working expenses 24'95 (29'24), net revenue 8'97, last year's low net revenue, under four lakhs, being due to expenditure on rebuilding Mezali, Ngapyaung, Minye weirs.
Receipts from the Twante and Pegu Sittang canals were Rs. 6'49 (7'92) lakhs, working expenses 2'52 (2'15), net revenue 3'97 shewing a decrease owing to smaller collection of tolls in the general trade depression.

Receipts from Embankment and Drainage Works were Rs. 20'94 (22'28), working expenses 15'39 (21'36), net revenue 5'55.

(c) Local Funds.

144. (i) District Councils—The receipts of the 28 District Councils excluding opening balances and debt transactions decreased abnormally to Rs. 70'75 (86'69) lakhs. The large difference of Rs. 15'94 lakhs was accounted for mainly by the sharp decline in the receipts from land cess and house cess to Rs. 10'19 (24'87) lakhs, which was due to the postponement of the collection of land revenue till after the close of the financial year owing to the general economic depression and the disturbed state of the country. Most of the balance, however, was received after the close of the financial year. The total contributions from Provincial Funds to the District Councils amounted to Rs. 42'98 (43'33) lakhs, which represented over three-fifths of the total ordinary income of the District Funds. Recurring contributions under the Permanent Settlement of ordinary Provincial contributions to District Funds amounted to Rs. 38'63 (38'47) lakhs. Only Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Myaungmya and Pyapon District Councils, as in past years, were able to meet their obligations without the aid of recurring contributions from general revenues. There was a general decrease in the local revenues of the Councils as a result of trade depression. The receipts from markets decreased to Rs. 7'83 (8'13) lakhs and those from pawnshops to Rs. 2'92 (3'00) lakhs. Cattle pounds, slaughter houses and ferries also shared the general fall in revenue.

The payments of District Councils shewed a fall to Rs. 92'37 (95'80) lakhs. There was a further satisfactory decrease on the cost of general administration to Rs. 6'14 (6'62) lakhs. The Councils spent Rs. 6'54 (7'22) lakhs on sanitation, conservancy, water-supply and other sanitary services, and Rs. 7'91 (7'64) lakhs on medical services comprising contributions to municipal and rural hospitals, cost of midwives, etc. The expenditure on public works decreased substantially to Rs. 26'13 (28'87) lakhs, while that on vernacular education shewed an increase to Rs. 39'18 (38'76) lakhs, which accounted for nearly three-sevenths of the total payments under all heads.

The opening balance of the Councils fell to Rs. 22'36 (42'11) lakhs.

(ii) Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds—The receipts of the 24 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell substantially to Rs. 13'43 (14'45) lakhs. Provincial contributions to these funds amounted to Rs. 10'76 (11'06) lakhs.

The payments of the Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell to Rs. 14'27 (14'60) lakhs. Larger expenditure was incurred on public health and medical services Rs. 3'00 (2'85) lakhs and on vernacular education Rs. 6'86 (6'81) lakhs while the expenditure on public works decreased to Rs. 2'98 (3'61) lakhs.
(iii) **Special Provincial Contributions** amounting to Rs. 5'31 lakhs, were made to Rural Local Funds towards the following objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>District Councils.</th>
<th>Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) For the maintenance of 748 new Vernacular Schools opened in the poorer and more backward localities during the years 1927-8, 1928-9 and 1929-30.</td>
<td>Rs. 3'07 lakhs. (for 565 schools).</td>
<td>Rs. 81,628 (for 183 schools).</td>
<td>Rs. 3'89 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Towards the cost of English Teachers in Vernacular Schools.</td>
<td>79,211</td>
<td>9,312</td>
<td>88,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Towards the improvement of Vernacular School buildings.</td>
<td>2,039</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>4,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Towards the salaries of uncertificated teachers.</td>
<td>9,583</td>
<td>9,583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Towards the cost of vaccine lymph ...</td>
<td>17,255</td>
<td>3,755</td>
<td>21,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Towards subsidies to medical practitioners stationed in remote towns or villages.</td>
<td>13,920</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>15,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Towards the construction of a masonry well in a rural town.</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Circle Funds have not yet been constituted.

145. Excluding opening and closing balances, the revenue of Rangoon Corporation was Rs. 104'31 (101'24), the expenditure 91'49 (97'87).

Rates and taxes rose by Rs. 3'33 lakhs owing to revised assessment and to larger payments from the police for motor vehicles tax. Revenue from property and powers apart from taxation fell by Rs. 0'37 lakh, the main item being 20 hack-cart licenses (Indian coolies migrated after the May 1930 communal riots and their licenses were not renewed).

In expenditure, noteworthy decreases were Rs. 0'51 lakh water-supply (the amount spent on stores falling by half after the detection of misappropriations), 0'74 drainage (curtailment of programme); increases were 0'80 conservancy (revised pay of coolies, construction of latrines), 0'21 construction of humane method slaughterhouse, 2'25 education, 0'60 contributions in relief of earthquake and riot suffering.

146. The total receipts of the 57 Municipalities, excluding opening balance and debt transactions decreased to Rs. 73'53 (75'12) lakhs. The income from municipal rates and taxes declined to Rs. 33'25 (34'25) lakhs and there was also a decrease in revenue derived from Municipal property and powers which amounted to Rs. 33'48 (35'05) lakhs.

There was a general decline in the income of Municipalities. This may be ascribed mainly to the universal depression of trade, enhanced
by the calamities and disturbances with which Burma was unfortunately visited during the year. No Municipality was granted a loan from Government during the year. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell to Rs. 3-10-6 (4-3-3.)

As in previous years the bulk of the revenue was derived from bazaar rents, slaughterhouse fees, and pawnshop license fees. The revenue derived from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes, was in most instances insufficient to meet the expenditure on these services. In Sandoway a new tax on motor cars was levied. The motor car and motor lorry taxes in many municipalities were revised. The ordinary expenditure of municipalities declined to Rs. 75 (75'77) lakhs. Expenditure on Public Health and Convenience declined also to Rs. 42 (43) lakhs.

**Notified Areas.**—Excluding opening balances and extraordinary receipts, the total income of notified areas was Rs. 8'12 (7'96) lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 8'90 (7'56) lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population declined to Rs. 2-7-10 (3-6-4).

147. The Trust Estate was taken over by Government and amalgamated with the Government Estate; a separate account for the former is no longer needed, but one is still maintained for the General Development Fund which is fed by special taxes; ⅔ of all general revenue and expenditure is apportioned to Government Estate, ⅓ to General Development Fund. The terms of the amalgamation are that the Government Estate takes over both liability (Rs. 49 lakhs Burma Government loan to the General Development Fund), and assets (Trust Estate valued at Rs. 39 lakhs), the General Development Fund liquidating the difference, nearly ten lakhs, by payments at the rate of one lakh a year to the Government Estate, which in its turn liquidates the Rs. 49 lakhs by payments of two lakhs a year to the Burma Government.

Government Estate gross revenue was Rs. 17'56 (16'69) lakhs, net (transferred to capital account) 1'18 (+7'88); the reason for the debit balance is a lump sum payment of 8'00 towards liquidation of the 49'00 loan; noticeable items are rentals 15'94 (15'65), premia '03 ('08), interest 1'25 ('60); the world slump renders rent collection difficult, the final rent outstanding being 1'49 ('98); premia have fallen with land values; increase in interest is mere internal adjustment with the General Development Fund. In expenditure, general administration was Rs. 1'58 (1'56), and maintenance '37 ('27) rose because of repairs to earthquake damage.

General Development Fund gross revenue was Rs. 7'99 (9'36) lakhs, net (transferred to capital account) 5'18 (5'38), noticeable items being rentals '02 ('08) terminal tax 5'19 (5'11), stamp duty 1'54 (2'92); rentals are a mere book entry, as all are transferred to the Government Estate; stamp duty has fallen with the slump in land values. In expenditure 2'81 (3'98); noticeable items are loan charges 1'43 (2'94) the decrease being due to transfer of the Trust Estate to the Government Estate, and 3'5 written off in connection with a fraudulent overdrawal in 1923.
148. The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 13'76 lakhs and ended with one of Rs. 15'30 lakhs on the 31 March 1931. On that date the Trust was indebted to the public to the sum of Rs. 5,15,28,667 and to Government to the sum of Rs. 36,32,503. The Sinking Fund had at the end of the year securities to the face value of Rs. 2,22,15,779 and an uninvested cash balance of Rs. 29,647, against which there was temporary withdrawal of Rs. 45,855. The ordinary income and expenditure during the year amounted, respectively, to Rs. 80'72 (82'11) lakhs and Rs. 80'95 (82'75) lakhs. The decrease in income was mainly under "Dues on goods," the decrease in expenditure was under upkeep of buoy vessels and launches, maintenance of moorings, lights, wharves and hydraulic installation. The balance at credit of the Reserve Funds on the 31 March 1931 was Rs. 123'72 (121'33) lakhs.

149. The Port Funds at Bassein Moulmein Akyab Tavoy Mergui Other Local Funds. Kyaukpyu had Rs. 8'31 (8'52) lakhs income, 7 58 (9'17) expenditure.

Rangoon Pilot Fund ordinary income was Rs. 7'85 (7'52) lakhs, expenditure 7'22 (7'78), investments face value 3'96 (3'91).

Akyab Moulmein Bassein Pilot Funds income was Rs. 3'48 (3'13) lakhs, expenditure 3'41 (3'08).

Rangoon University Fund opening balance was Rs. 2'2 (1'44) lakhs, receipts 6'53 (15'44), expenditure 5'41 (14'68), closing balance 3'3 (2'2).

The five Cantonment Funds had opening balance Rs. '95 (1'25) lakh, receipts 2'29 (2'09), expenditure 2'79 (2'39), closing balance '44 ('95); the increase in receipts was at Mingaladon, in expenditure everywhere save at Rangoon.

**Paper Currency.**

150. The average total circulation of currency notes was Rs. 50'60 (48'41) crores, the increase being usual and due to general tendencies. Notes for Rs. 5 to 10 account for 94'8 per cent of the circulation, Rs. 1,000 for '41 per cent.
CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1930.
Notes and Statistics on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the year 1930.
Annual Report on the Working of the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1930-1.
Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31 December 1930.
Note on the Mental Hospitals in Burma for the year 1930.
Notes and Statistics on Vaccination in Burma for the year 1930-1.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume III.

Births and Deaths.

151. The total area under regular registration remained the same as in previous years, viz. 115,060 square miles. The population for which vital statistics have been collected was, according to the 1921 census, 1,253,630 for urban areas and 9,568,988 for rural areas, a total of 10,822,618. The census figures of 1931 were not available at the time of calculating the vital statistics ratios for 1930, so the ratios are based on the 1921 census. The returns of some of the backward areas, as well as those in which the primitive system of registration by tally sticks was in vogue, were excluded. The excess of births over deaths was 87,138 (47,290)*; emigrants exceeded immigrants by 30,868 (33,516); the increase in population therefore is 56,458 (80,806).

152. Births were 312,466 (286,002), deaths 225,328 (238,712), infant deaths 63,198 (64,629), and the rates are compared with those of the previous two years in the following table—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-rate</td>
<td>25.41</td>
<td>25.75</td>
<td>28.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death-rate</td>
<td>18.82</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>19.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>192.13</td>
<td>213.01</td>
<td>191.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rural Birth-rates—The rate for the year 28.50 showed an increase of 2.75 over last year, and 2.82 over the five year mean. The majority of the districts which recorded rates below the provincial mean were in Lower Burma. Particularly high rates were recorded in Tavoy 50.96, Mergui 46.82, Prome 42.63, Amherst 42.39, Yamethin 40.03, Shwebo 38.39, Sandoway 37.96, Meiktila 36.63, Kyaukse 34.84 and Pakokku 33.42 districts. Very low rates are those of Thaton (14.97), Maubin

* Last year’s figure in brackets.
16'60, Toungoo 19'19, Bassein 19'83, Myingyan 22'80, Magwe 22'91, Akyab 23'91 and Pegu 23'97 districts.

**Urban Birth-rates**—There has been a slow but steady improvement during the last six years in the number of births recorded in towns. This may be attributed to better registration. This year's rate 31'67 showed an increase of 0'07 over that of last year. Rates much below the year's provincial urban average 31'67, were recorded at Minhla 16'71, Paungde 17'45, Akyab 17'69, Chauk 20'30, Danubyu 21'84, Zigón 22'27, Kamayut 22'35 and Insein 22'64, while high rates were returned from Ye-U 59'81, Shwebo 59'41, Pyawbwe 54'85, Mandalay 49'13, Kyaukse 46'67, Tharrawaddy 46'07, Minbu 45'72, Sagaing 45'62, Myitnge 45'07, and Kawkareik 44'94. The low rates are attributed to defective registration and to the disparity in numbers of the two sexes, resulting from a floating population of adventitious male labour. The high rates are in the majority of cases attributed to the adoption of registration bye-laws and more efficient supervision.

**Still-births**—There were 2,480 (2,508) still births in urban and 1,076 (846) in rural areas, giving a ratio of 6'25 (6'33) and 0'39 (0'34) per hundred live births respectively.

**Maternal Deaths from Child-birth**—The recorded number of deaths from child-birth in towns during the year was 379 (434) giving a ratio of 9'54 (10'96) per thousand registered births. The highest rates were recorded in Minbya 35'09, Kyaiklat 34'19, Monywa 31'34, Pyapon 29'29, Pyu 23'92 and Shwedagon 22'90.

**Rural Death-rates**—The rural death rate of 19'21 showed a decrease of 0'81 when compared with last year and an increase of 0'86 when compared with the five year mean. Relatively high rates were recorded from Shwebo 35'83, Kyaukse 34'52, Lower Chindwin 30'40, Pakokku 29'44, Minbu 28'83, Mandalay 26'73, Meiktila 25'89, Yamethin 24'95, Sagaing 23'93, and Thayetmyo 23'25. It was significant that eight districts, which returned particularly low death rates, also recorded birth rates well below the provincial mean; these districts, with their death rates, are Thaton 8'30, Maubin 9'60, Bassein 11'56, Toungoo 12'20, Hanthawaddy 14'11, Pegu 14'26, Pyapon 14'99, and Henzada 15'16; it is more than probable that registration has been defective.

**Urban Death-rates**—The urban death rate 33'12, the lowest since 1910, was 4'47 below last year and 3'99 below the five year mean. Analysis of the figures with last year's revealed that with the exception of plague and injuries, there was a decrease in the incidence of all other diseases. Towns showing excessively high rates were Salin 57'65, Shwebo 55'16, Pegu 54'66, Taungskwingyi 52'33, Mandalay 51'49, Thamaing 48'92, Monywa 48'67, Myinmu 46'39, Myanmaung 46'20, and Myingyan 45'69, while exceptionally low rates were recorded in Minbya 12'91, Sandoway 14'89, Akyab 15'53, Nattalin 15'72, Kyonpyaw 16'27 and Danubyu 17'85.

**Infantile Mortality**—The provincial ratio was 202'26 (225'97). Infant deaths constituted 28 per cent of the total deaths in the Province. 25'24 per cent of infant deaths occurred within one month of birth, 55'19 per cent over one month and not exceeding six months, and 19'57 per cent over six months and not exceeding one year.

The rural rate was 191'45 (213'01). Excepting Henzada, Pakokku and Bassein, all districts returned rates lower than in 1929. High rates were recorded in Shwebo 338'40, Kyaukse 300'34, Mandalay 251'52, Minbu 247'02, Lower Chindwin 237'27, Tharrawaddy 226'00, Thayetmyo
1930-1

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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223'12 and Meiktila 218'50. Very low rates are those of Tavoy 96'21, Mergui 101'44, Amherst 103'73, Thaton 142'18 and Pyapôn 147'80.

The urban infantile mortality figure of 276'50 was the lowest since 1922, 30'04 below last year, and below the five year mean. Exceptionally high rates were recorded in Taungdwingyi 591'24, Salin 446'93, Myingyan 440'27, Myinnmu 420'12, Magwe 402'30, Paungdê 372'47, Kawkareik 361'49 and Monywa 356'13.

Infant Welfare—There has been definite progress in the amount of infant welfare work done in the province in 1930. Nine towns employed a Health Visitor or a nurse for home visiting and for the conduct of an infant welfare centre. With the exception of the work under the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, all infant welfare work is undertaken by voluntary societies. The Adviser on Child Welfare engaged by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has visited 20 societies and has given advice to the Committees and help in the practical work. The Babies Welcome, Kemmlandine, conducted by the National Council of Women in Burma, is running an infant welfare centre with two nurses employed as Health Visitors. The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society, Mandalay, appointed a trained Health Visitor in September and opened a Child Welfare Centre in December in the Society's Building. The Society for the Promotion of Public Health, Maymyo, conducts the Lady Innes Maternity and Child Welfare Centre which has had another successful year's work; there has been a satisfactory increase in home visits 5,521 (4,221) paid by the Health Visitor; 2,443 (2,554) attendances were recorded at the Centre. The work of the Child Welfare Society, Monywa, consists chiefly of the treatment of minor ailments, but visits, both at the centre and in the homes, show improvement. The Rural Health Unit has begun child welfare work in Hlegu and Dabein at both of which places Child Welfare Clinics are held. The Societies at Taunggyi, Pegu, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Kyaukse are organising their activities on the right lines.

153. The following table shows the registered mortality from causes of death, different causes in 1929 and 1930:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>6,543</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox -</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEVERS</td>
<td>72,655</td>
<td>5,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery and diarrhoea.</td>
<td>5,403</td>
<td>3,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases.</td>
<td>3,099</td>
<td>9,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounding and accident.</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>99,077</td>
<td>24,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There has been a remarkable freedom from epidemic disease during 1930 and this is one of the few bright spots in an otherwise gloomy year. Earthquake, fire, cyclone, riot, rebellion and economic distress have all befallen the country, but it has been spared the worst disaster of all, viz. pestilence.

Cholera—The death rate 0'06 (0'74) was the lowest on record since 1872, the earliest year for which cholera mortality records are available. Out of 661 (7,970) deaths in the whole year, 638 occurred in the first six months, and three-quarters of them occurred in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions. Comparatively high mortality rates for the rural areas were recorded from Pyapôn 0'30, Myaungmya 0'28, Maubin 0'16, Bassein 0'15, Myingyan 0'14, and Insein 0'11, and for urban areas from Moulmeingyun 3'92, Kyaiklat 2'28, Wakêma 1'18, Myaungmya 0'64, Maubin 0'44, Bassein 0'33, Shwedagon 0'22 and Pyawbwe 0'21. The total number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the year was 40,052, of which 9,854 were done in towns and 30,198 in villages.

An important advance was the arrangement made by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company during the year to inoculate the crew of all the vessels at the beginning of the cholera season. This inoculation is to be done annually.

Small-pox—The death rate from small-pox 0'09 (0'17) was the lowest since 1922 and indicated a decrease of 0'08 when compared with last year and 0'14 when compared with the five year mean. Of the total deaths from this disease, 4'56 per cent occurred among children under one year and 17'16 per cent among children over one year but below ten. These age groups possess better protection from vaccination than older people. The ratio for rural areas was 0'07 while that of the urban areas was 0'16. Akyab District and Moulmein town recorded the highest rates in the rural urban areas respectively.

Plague—The death rate from plague this year was 0'18 (0'17) as against 0'32 the five year mean. In the rural areas the highest rate was recorded from Meiktila District 0'39 and in the urban areas from Ngathainggyaung 6'44. The principal measures adopted were as in previous years rat destruction and inoculation. Out of a total of 613,895 (706,177) rats destroyed, the Rangoon Corporation ratting staff accounted for 567,490 (679,699). The total number of anti-plague inoculations done during the year was 68,363 (71,321), of which 40,559 were performed in urban and 27,804 in rural areas.

Fever—The provincial fever death rate has been the highest since 1920, 0'50 above last year and 0'88 above the five year mean. Particularly high rates have been returned from the districts of Shwebo 20'62, Pakôkku 16'56, Minbu 16'24, Tavoy 14'15, Kyaukse 14'12, Prome 13'91, Thayetmyo 13'56, Mandalay 12'71 and Akyab 12'43. In all these districts malaria is endemic and probably accounts for a good proportion of the deaths.

Malaria.—The number of deaths attributed to malarial fever in towns has been 2,251 (2,535) the ratio being 1'80 (2'02). During the year, a mosquito survey of Rangoon has been carried out. In Kyaukpyu the recommendations of the Malaria Committee have been given effect to and results so far obtained are encouraging. Government also has accepted generally the recommendations of the Bhamo Malaria Committee; the height of the weir has been made capable of alteration and the water level in the lakes is raised and lowered periodically, the results of this and other measures are being watched carefully. In
Shwenyaung, a Committee representative of all interests has suggested measures for the eradication of malaria and they are being carried out. Anti-malarial operations have been carried out both at Lashio and Taunggyi. In Akyab town the continuous fall in the death rate may to a great extent be ascribed to anti-malarial measures.

Enteric—There were 373 deaths (503), the rate being 0'30 (0'40). Comparatively high rates have been recorded in Taungdwingyi 1'59, Shwegyin 1'56, Mandalay 0'97, Myaungmya 0'80, Pyapôn 0'74 and Wakêma 0'71. In Mandalay, where the number of deaths from enteric fever had steadily risen from 78 in 1924 to 171 in 1929, there was a slight fall.

Cinchona Febrifuge. The Jail Department continued to manufacture cinchona febrifuge tablets and to replenish stocks in district treasuries. The total number of tablets sold by the treasuries during the year was 3,304,300, a decrease of 37,200 below last year and 66,500 below last year but one. Only ten districts registered increases of sales over last year. Free distribution of 482,200 (739,800) cinchona febrifuge tablets was made in 11 (10) districts. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge declined from 1'49 grains per head in 1927 to 1'01 last year and 1'00 this year.

Immigration and Emigration.

155. Only sea figures are recorded. For the first time since 1917 emigrants exceeded immigrants. The total number of immigrants was 368,590 (405,393) and of emigrants 399,276 (371,877).

Medical Relief.

156. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of the year was 305 (301). Travelling dispensaries continued to operate. The work of the Subsidized Medical Practitioners was satisfactory. The number of Registered Medical Practitioners was 1,265, of whom 55 were fresh admissions. The number of Registered Midwives was 518 (446), Nurses 184 (167) and Nurse-Midwives 377 (350). Classes for the training of Se-sayas in Western Medicines were continued at Mandalay and Bassein and 8 Sayas were trained at each of the Centres.

157. The number of patients treated at the Civil Hospitals was 2,514,388 (2,491,108). As in previous years, about 62 per cent. of the total attendance was Burmese. There is a substantial increase in the number of female patients, which is very gratifying. Indoor patients totalled 103,608 (101,157) with a death rate of 6 (6) per cent. The daily average of in-patients was 5,009 (4,885) and the number of beds available was 6,480 (6,306). The total number of operations in all hospitals was 104,395 (100,427) with a death rate slightly over 0'6 (0'75) per cent. The number of patients treated in other institutions including Railways, Police, Forest and Public Works Department Hospitals and by Subsidized Medical Practitioners was 263,890 (251,084); of these, 16,701 (19,064) were treated by Subsidized Medical Practitioners, 66,031 (69,961) at Military Police Hospitals and 161,674 (144,547) at Railway Hospitals. Malaria continued to be the most common of the diseases.
with 365,542 (364,218) patients. The attendance of patients with Tuberculosis of Lungs fluctuates and the rate of mortality is above .32 per cent; the hospital attendance is no indication of the extent to which this ailment is prevalent. Free treatment was given at the Venereal Clinics in 28 (28) Headquarters Hospitals helped by contribution from Government towards part of the cost of drugs and appliances; the general complaint from Civil Surgeons is that patients seldom complete the course of treatment.

158. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma excepting those in Federated Shan States and Railways, Military Police and other special hospitals, was Rs. 43 (44.5) lakhs.

159. All new expenditure except of very urgent nature had to be postponed owing to financial stringency caused by the heavy drop in Government Funds, the severe earthquake in May 1930, the poverty of local funds and the depression in trade, and consequently very little could be done in the way of constructing new hospitals and dispensary buildings in the province during the year under review. A new operation theatre and X-Ray block at Mandalay, a new ward at Pyu, Toungoo District, one at Kyangin, Henzada District, a new dispensary at Zaungthu, Pegu District, a maternity ward at Pegu and a new out-patient block at Mogok were completed. No new works of importance are in progress.

160. The sanctioned number of appointments for the Indian Medical Service remained the same as that given in the report for 1929-30, viz., 30 plus 8 Reserve or 38 in all, but the number of officers on the rolls at present is 33 (34) which included 12 on leave, 3 on deputation, leaving 18 (21) officers available for duty in the Province.

The number of Military Assistant Surgeons on the rolls was 18 (18) including 6 employed in the Public Health Department against a sanctioned number of 24. Two retired officers were re-employed to fill up vacancies.

The number of Burma Civil Surgeons was the same. The sanctioned number of Civil Assistant Surgeons was 57 excluding 5 provisionally substantive and 20 Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons. The numbers on the roll were 51 permanent, 5 provisionally substantive and 21 temporary.

Seven Private Medical Practitioners were employed in the Department.

The cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was 428 (429), the reduction being due to the creation of an Assistant Surgeon’s post at the Civil Hospital, Syriam; the number on the rolls was 419 (422); owing to financial stringency, 7 appointments, viz., 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Travelling Dispensaries and 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeon Demonstrators at the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, were temporarily suspended and 7 temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons were given notice of termination of appointment.

Out of 26 sanctioned stations for Subsidized Medical Practitioners, only 17 ordinary and 1 special station were occupied, and in view of the financial stringency, some of these Medical Practitioners have been given notice.
161. The year began with 129 (97) students on the roll, of whom 55 (25 Public, 15 Special Private and 15 Private) were new. Five students appeared for the Final Examination in September 1930 and two passed. Twenty-two students appeared for the Final Examination in March 1931, of whom ten passed. The failures were remanded for further studies for six months.

The course of instruction was found unsatisfactory, a small Committee was appointed, and its recommendations resulted in a revision of the curriculum beginning with 1931 School Term.

162. All statistics dealing with this subject are now arranged in a uniform plan, so that the figures for the various Pasteur Institutes in India and Burma may be readily compared. The total number of persons attending the Institute was 1,869 (2,145); 978 (1,068) were fully treated of whom 8 (6) died; 379 (396) absconded before expiry of the course, 370 (494) were advised that treatment was unnecessary, and 142 (187) discontinued it because the biting animal was proved not to be rabid. The reduction in attendance and the large increase in the number of absconders may have been due to communal riots in Rangoon in 1930. The number of Burmans treated is surprisingly low in view of their proportion to the total population, and the most probable explanation is that they have not yet convinced themselves of the value of anti-rabic prophylactic vaccine.

The fixed Virus was in its 734th passage on 31 December 1930. The work in the Bacteriological Section was on the increase, i.e., the number on an average for the full year was 19,004 (16,719). The greatest increase has fallen upon the Serological Section, which carried out the Wassermann and Khan reactions for detecting Syphilis. Researches into Epidemic Jaundice of the Andamans have continued.

163. No change was made in the total accommodation provided in the two Mental Hospitals in the Province which remained at 1,189 representing space for 1,024 males and 165 females.

The total population at Tadagale at the end of 1930 was 1,117 (949 males and 168 females). The highest 'lock-up' total on any one night was 1,140 (966 males and 174 females). The daily average strength was 1121.80 (952.60 males and 169.20 females). The general principles followed in the treatment of inmates were personal hygiene, suitable employment, discipline, games and pastimes, free air and liberty consistent with patients' safety and welfare.

The average population at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, during the year was 109.75 and the highest 'lock-up' on any one night was 112.

The yield of the tube-wells at Tadagale is steadily decreasing without any proportionate decrease in pumping cost and the supply of water obtained from the Rangoon Corporation Main is expensive.

The general health of the inmates of both Mental Hospitals was good throughout the year. There was an outbreak of Influenza at Tadagale, but the majority of cases were of a mild type. There was no incidence of bacillary dysentery as Bili-Vaccine tablets were administered to all patients.

Patients were not compelled to work in any sense as a punitive measure, but were induced to do such work as was likely to promote their health and occupy their time.
A sufficient quantity of vegetables of good quality was produced in the Hospital Garden and Sports, entertainments and reading were encouraged to alleviate confinement. Monthly stipends, special food, tobacco and other eatables were given to encourage work, and to keep them well-contented and willing.

The total expenditure on Mental Hospitals was Rs. 4'35 (4'54) lakhs. The average cost per patient was Rs. 361 (386), the fall being due to both decrease in expenditure and increase in population.

Public Health.

164. During 1930 the Provincial Public Health Board held three meetings considered 24 (25) projects, gave Rs. 83,709 (93,050) in grants to Local Bodies, and also financed anti-malaria operations at Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Bhamo. The May 1930 earthquake necessitated repairs to the embankment and the main pipe line of the Pegu Water Works and the expenditure for this was sanctioned by the Board. The Projects Sub-Committee held three meetings and considered 22 projects.

The total amount spent in the Province on Civil Sanitary Works was Rs. 79'68 (85'74) lakhs, of which 16'72 were expended on water supply, 31'73 on conservancy and 7'04 on drainage. The percentage of income thus expended by all Local Bodies was 15'25 (17'88), the figure for towns being 24'01 and for districts 6'48.

Vaccination.

165. The number of District Superintendents of Vaccination in Burma was 38, the decrease of one from 1929-30 being due to the amalgamation of the Pakokku Hill Tracts with the Chin Hills District. Other supervising staff was 32 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 26 Public Health Inspectors. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kyaikto and of 13 Public Health Inspectors, six of whom were employed in rural and 7 in urban areas.

The total number of vaccinators employed in the Province rose to 354 (350) and of Inspectors of Vaccination to 39 (38). In order to cope with local outbreaks of small-pox, 7 extra temporary vaccinators were employed for varying periods.

The staff employed in the Shan States consisted of two District Superintendents of Vaccination, two Inspectors of Vaccination, three Head Vaccinators and forty-two Vaccinators.

166. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 1,124,706 made up as follows:—819,042 by the regular vaccinators, 4,814 in dispensaries, 332 by private practitioners, 73,609 in the Shan States, 194,534 immigrants on ships at Rangoon and Akyab ports and 32,375 in jails. The decrease of 76,097 in the number of persons vaccinated in the Province during the year may be attributed to the lesser incidence of small-pox. When compared with the operations performed last year 16 districts showed an increase and 22 a decrease. The largest increases were returned from Mandalay 22,389, Pyapôn 6,488, and the Upper Chindwin 4,153 while the largest decreases were recorded in Yamethin 29,218, Amherst 17,873, Akyab 17,646 and Magwe 8,637 districts. Successful primary operations performed in Burma in rural areas amounted to 465,996 and
in urban areas 45,035, making a total of 511,031 (523,763). The percentage of success in primary vaccinations in which the results were known was 96.81 (96.62). The rural areas which returned a high percentage of successful primary cases were Bhamo 100.00, Tharrawaddy 99.99, Pegu 99.92, Henzada 99.61, Maubin 99.17, Prome 99.07 and Kyaukse 99.04, while those which returned low percentage rates were Chin Hills 82.85, Hill Districts of Arakan 83.82 and Mergui 89.19, doubtless owing to the long time taken for the lymph to reach border districts. Cent per cent success in primary known cases was returned from 26 towns and a success rate between 90 and 100 per cent was returned from 41 towns. Low rates were recorded in the towns of Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Kawkareik, Myingyan and Pyawbwe.

The number of re-vaccinations performed in rural areas was 196,833 and in urban areas was 72,871 or a total of 269,704 (331,160). Of the total re-vaccinations, 68,578 were returned as successful giving a rate of 29.70 (31.26). The results in 38,835 cases were unknown.

In the Shan States, the percentage of success in which the results were known was 96.99 in primary vaccinations and 51.87 in re-vaccinations.

Of the total number of 824,188 persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated in Burma (excluding jails and ships), District Health Officers, Assistant District Health Officers and Health Officers inspected the results of 106,271 or 12.89 (11.33) per cent. Inspectors of Vaccination and other inspecting officers verified 313,521 or 56.54 per cent of primary cases and 49.38 per cent of revaccinations. In the Federated Shan States the District Health Officers verified 7.18 per cent of all vaccinations, while the Inspectors of Vaccination and Head Vaccinators verified 63.18 per cent primary and 45.00 revaccination cases.

167. The net expenditure on the Vaccination Department in Burma was Rs. 3'85 (4'17) lakhs, the average cost per successful vaccination being Rs. 0.10-7 (0-10-11), and in the Federated Shan States it was Rs. 41,471 (39,671) the cost per successful vaccination 11 (9) annas.

168. The construction of quarters for the Director, the Postscraping Vaccine Depot, Meiktila. Stable and Power House and the laying of water pipes to the Rabbit and Guinea pig house, were completed during the year. A twin cylinder 18B.H.P. Lister Oil Engine, with a direct coupled 8 kilowatt dynamo was purchased and installed in the Power House extension.

The number of cow-calves and buffalo-calves successfully vaccinated was 223 and 22 respectively. The average yield per cow-calf was 749.89 (713.42) grains and of the buffalo-calf 1940.11 (1926.53).

The total number of doses issued was 1,233,444 (1,443,018). Free issues to the extent of 44,085 doses were made to the Military, Jail, Public Works and other Departments and 1,189,359 doses were supplied to local bodies and private practitioners on payment. The maintenance expenditure was Rs. 37,393 (45,619) but against this can be placed Rs. 44,361 realised from the sale of lymph.

Eighty-five student vaccinators were trained at the Vaccine Depôt, and all passed the qualifying examination. In addition to these, 30 students undergoing the Public Health Inspectors course and 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons undergoing the course for the Government License in Hygiene were given training in vaccination at the Depôt and all excepting 1 Public Health Inspector student passed the qualifying examination.
CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—
Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1930-1.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes IV and V.

General System of Public Instruction.

Since paragraphs 259—85 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for 1921-2, and pages 88—90 of 1925-6, were written, further extensive changes have taken place, as summarised below.

According to census reports Burma is still the most literate province of the Indian Empire, but the standard of literacy required by the census authorities is not high, and a great majority even of the children who attend recognized schools in Burma leave from the Lower Primary stage. Primary education was first organized in 1864-5 when Sir Arthur Phayre proposed a scheme "laying the foundation stone" of the Education Department, but the foundation stone of primary education was laid long before by the Buddhist monks who started the work which the Education Department has carried forward. Today there are three main controlling agencies:—The University of Rangoon, the Government of Burma in the Education Department and Local Education Authorities. The first-named is responsible for higher education and the training of teachers for English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The Education Department is responsible for all English and Anglo-Vernacular education and the training of vernacular teachers, while Local Education Authorities are responsible for vernacular education.

The Education Department is under the control of the Minister for Education. The chief executive officer is the Director of Public Instruction who is ex-officio Commissioner of Examinations. He is assisted by an Assistant Director of Public Instruction. The Department consists of four services:—

1. The Indian Educational Service, recruitment to which was stopped in 1924.
2. The Burma Educational Service Class I, which is a Provincial Service constituted with effect from the 24th July 1930 for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Educational Service in Burma, in the Direction, Inspection and Scholastic Branches. Nine appointments have been made to it so far.
3. The Burma Educational Service Class II, which is the former Burma or Provincial Educational Service. It consists of the same appointments as it did before.
4. The Subordinate Educational Service.

The services are sub-divided into Direction, Inspection, Scholastic and Collegiate Branches; the first three consist of non-University appointments and the last named of appointments in the University or its constituent colleges. Appointments to the Collegiate or University Branch of the Government Educational Services are no longer made. Officers serving in this Branch will gradually be replaced by employees
of the Governing Bodies of the various constituent Colleges. For this purpose services are being constituted which will replace gradually the respective All-India and Provincial Educational Services in the Collegiate Branch. Direct appointments to the Burma Educational Service Class I, are made by the Local Government on the advice of a permanent Board of Selection in Rangoon or a Selection Board in London appointed ad hoc by the High Commissioner for India when required. Direct appointments to the Class II Service are made by the Local Government on the advice of a permanent Board of Selection in Rangoon. Appointments to the Subordinate Educational Service are made by the Director of Public Instruction, who is assisted by a permanent Advisory Selection Board in Rangoon when appointments as Deputy Inspectors of Schools are being considered. All appointments by promotion are made without reference to a Selection Board. Officers are eligible for promotion from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Burma Educational Service Class II, and from the latter service to the Burma Educational Service Class I. Promotion to the two last named services are made by the Local Government. The Indian Educational Service in the Direction, Inspection and Scholastic Branches and the Burma Educational Service Class I, consist together of the following sixteen posts:

A.—Direction Branch.

Men.

Director of Public Instruction.
Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

B.—Inspection and Scholastic Branch.

Men.

Nine Inspectors of Schools.
Five Headmasters of Government High Schools.

Women.

Three Inspectresses of Schools.

There are twenty-six posts, consisting of one Principal's and twenty-five Lecturers' posts, in the Collegiate Branch of the Indian Educational Service, of which two Lecturers' posts are in the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service; two, including one post in the Women's Branch, are in the Teachers Training College, and twenty-four in University College, Rangoon. Fourteen of these twenty-six posts are still filled by officers of the Indian Educational Service. The remainder are either filled by employees of the Governing Body, University College, Rangoon, on Indian Educational Service terms or are vacant. The Burma Educational Service Class II, consists of the following posts:

Direction Branch.

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
Secretary, Educational Boards.
INSTRUCTION.

INPECTION BRANCH.

Seven Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
Five Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

SCHOLASTIC BRANCH.

Twenty-two Headmasters of Government High Schools or Second Masters in Government High Schools under Indian Educational Service or Burma Educational Service Class I, Headmasters.

COLLEGIATE BRANCH.

Eighteen Assistant Lecturers in University College, Rangoon.
Thirteen of these eighteen posts are still filled by Government officers the remainder by men in the Service of the Governing Body.

Government controls directly one English High School, thirty Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, sixteen Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, four Vernacular Normal Schools, and thirty-five Elementary Classes for the training of primary vernacular teachers.

There are thirty-one aided English schools all, except three, under Missionary supervision. There are two hundred and ten aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of which one hundred are under Christian Missionary supervision and forty-eight under the Council of National Education. The main difference between an English and an Anglo-Vernacular School is that in the Primary and Middle Departments of the English School English is the medium of instruction, while in an Anglo-Vernacular School it is either Burmese or one of the Indian vernaculars. In the High Department of each type of school the general standard of work is much the same except in English and History.

Most of the schools so classified are monastic schools preparing pupils for the Government Examination in Pali (the Patamabyan Examination). They include also twenty-two night schools, ten commercial schools, a weaving school, two schools for the blind and one for the deaf and dumb. The Reformatory School at Insein was abolished in June 1931, owing to the establishment of the Combined Borstal and Senior Training School at Thayetmyo. Other special schools teaching Engineering, Forestry, Agriculture and Surveying are controlled or aided by the respective departments.

In all schools, other than National Schools, the Tenth Standard is the highest class of the High Department which consists of three standards (VIII to X). The middle department of all schools consists of standards V to VII. The Primary Department of all schools consists of
all standards from standard IV downwards. In the case of English schools there is usually a Kindergarten Department leading to standard I, and in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools there is usually an Infant Class. Senior teachers are those who are qualified to teach in High Departments; junior teachers are those who are qualified to teach in Middle or Primary schools. For vernacular schools there are three grades of teachers:

- those with Higher Grade Certificates for the High School,
- those with Vernacular Teachers Certificates for Middle Schools, and
- Elementary teachers for Primary Schools.

National Schools under the Council of National Education use a special curriculum covering a Kindergarten one year course, a Preparatory School Course (Forms I to VII) and a High School Course (Forms VIII to XI). Half-yearly promotions are much more common under the Council of National Education curriculum than under the departmental curriculum.

The training of teachers for English and Anglo-Vernacular schools is undertaken by the University of Rangoon where the new Teachers' Training College offers for the present two courses; (1) for matriculates who wish to be trained for junior teachers' posts in government or aided English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, (2) graduates who wish to take the degree of Bachelor of Education. The Education Department is concerned only with the training of (1) Kindergarten teachers, (2) Vernacular teachers. There are six Kindergarten Training Classes, one attached to a Government Normal School and five attached to aided schools. There are ten Vernacular Normal schools, of which four are Government institutions and six are aided; two courses may be taken here, one leading through standard X to the Vernacular High School Teachers' Certificate, the other leading through standard IX to the Middle School Teachers' Certificate. Stipends are payable in standard X and the professional class. In addition to these training schools there are thirty-five Elementary Training Classes for Vernacular Primary school teachers.

Grants in aid are of the following kinds:

- (a) Recurring Grants: i.e., Maintenance Grants,
- (b) Non-recurring Grants:
  1. Grants for buildings and sites.
  2. Grants for furniture, books and equipment.

All the above grants are based on the general principle that Government limits its contribution to the amount provided by the school authorities. Equipment grants are limited to a figure which shall not exceed three per cent of the Maintenance Grant earned in any year. Results grants or salary grants for special subjects were provided until 1931 when results grants were withheld for reasons of economy. Boarding grants are payable at a per caput rate of Rs. 3 on boarders in recognized school hostels. Grants-in-aid to vernacular schools (other than Normal Schools) are paid by local authorities.
These are contained in the following manuals:—

1. The Burma Educational Calendar published annually and containing information on Curricula, Examinations and Standing Educational Committees.
5. Departmental Instructions, Volume I for use of Inspecting Officers, Volume II for use of Schools.

An Education Advisory Board whose members are usually members of the Legislative Council assists the Honourable Education Minister who is Chairman. The following Boards or Committees are under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction:—

The Secondary Schools Board, the Vernacular Examination Board, the Text-Book Committee, the Patamabyan Examination Committee. There are seven School and Apprentice Stipend Boards under the presidency of Commissioners, of which Inspectors of Schools act as Secretaries. There are also seven Normal School Stipend Selection Boards, one for each Division, of which the Inspector of Schools acts as Chairman. There is also an Advisory Board which assists the Director of Public Instruction in the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Schools.

For pupils in English Schools there are two public examinations. The English High School examination is both a school leaving examination and (provided that passes are gained in certain specified subjects) a Matriculation examination for the University of Rangoon; University Scholarships are awarded on the results of this examination. There is also a Middle School Scholarship examination open to selected candidates from standard VII of English Schools; scholarships tenable in the High Department of English Schools are awarded on the results of the examination. For pupils in Anglo-Vernacular Schools there is a similar High School examination at the end of the High School course which also serves as a Matriculation examination for the University. University scholarships are awarded to those candidates eligible for entrance to the University who stand highest on the list. At the end of the Middle School course there is an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Scholarship examination for which selected candidates from standard VII of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Form VII of National Schools are permitted to appear. The Departmental Middle School Examination (English and Anglo-Vernacular) were suspended in 1932 for a period of three years, at the end of which the question of resuming these examinations will be considered.

The following Normal School Examinations are held by the Education Department:—

1. Anglo-Vernacular and English Kindergarten Examinations are held at the end of a two year kindergarten course, and a pass qualifies the student to teach in the Lower Classes of English or Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
The Vernacular High School Teachers' Certificate Examination is held at the end of the professional one year course which follows a pass by Vernacular Standard X. The Middle School Teachers' Certificate Examination is held at the end of the one year professional course which follows a pass by Vernacular Standard IX.

The Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination is held at the end of the Elementary Training Courses, which is usually a one year course, although in some classes a two year course is being tried. In addition to these Vernacular Normal Examinations, the department holds Vernacular school examinations, see page 94.

The following scholarships are awarded for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Ten Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 25 for five years are awarded annually to students eligible for admission to a Constituent College of the University.

One hundred and eighty High School Scholarships are awarded yearly of the monthly value of Rs. 15 tenable in any High School for three years, of which sixty are reserved for Bridge Scholars. One quarter of the scholarships payable in any year are reserved for girls.

Fifty Middle School Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and tenable for three years are awarded to pupils passing out from Anglo-Vernacular Primary Departments.

One hundred and twenty Bridge Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 16 and tenable for five years in the Upper Primary and Middle Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools are awarded to pupils under twelve years of age who have passed Vernacular Standard IV.

Ten Boarder Stipends of Rs. 12 are awarded yearly to girls who wish to continue their education beyond Anglo-Vernacular Standard VII and cannot otherwise afford to do so.

English Schools.—Seven scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 25 tenable for five years are awarded to students who have passed the English High School examination and have matriculated at the University.

Twenty-three English High School Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10 and tenable in any English High School are awarded yearly. Five of these scholarships are reserved for girls.

Stipends.—A total annual sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is reserved for school and apprentice stipends awarded by seven Boards established at Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein, Mandalay, Sagaing and Magwe. The stipends are for orphans or children whose education is interrupted by the misfortunes of their parents. Their value is the monthly school tuition fee supplemented by an additional monthly sum to be decided by the Board. Apprentice stipends are tenable in workshops and are of the monthly value of Rs. 15. For other stipends and prizes tenable in English or Anglo-Vernacular Schools see the Burma Educational Calendar of the current year.

The Government of Burma (Ministry of Education) annually awards not more than twelve State Scholarships for studies in Europe if suitable candidates are forthcoming. These scholarships are awarded to men and women who have followed advanced courses of study in Burma.
with success and have given proof of capacity to profit by further advanced studies or to do research work for which facilities cannot yet be provided here. The value of the scholarships ranges from £200 to £300 per annum. There is a Preliminary Examination consisting of an English Essay, a Burmese Essay and a paper on General Knowledge. The Burma State Scholarship Board interviews candidates and advises Government on their selection.

The Burma Educational Extension Association produces translations and general literature in the vernacular, arranges lectures and classes for adults and encourages the formation of libraries. The Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association provide opportunities for commercial training and physical instruction to adults in Rangoon. There are twenty-two recognized night schools and ten recognized commercial schools in Burma; the former receive a Rs. 10 per caput grant, and the latter equipment grants.

In 1930-1 seventy-three public libraries were assisted by Government grants. The fact that there were only twenty-nine such libraries in 1929-30 shows the growth of the library movement. A town library is often a social centre where lectures, debates and other forms of social activity are arranged. The Director of Public Instruction manages a travelling library circulating English and Vernacular books; the English books are supplied by the Rangoon Literary Society, the Vernacular books by the Education Department.

Buddhist religious instruction is compulsory in Government and aided Buddhist Anglo-Vernacular Schools; it is also compulsory in all Vernacular Buddhist Schools. A Conscience Clause in the Educational Rules prevents children in Anglo-Vernacular schools from being taught any religion against the wishes of their parents.

Scouting has become more popular each year in Burma. The appointment of a trained Burman as Chief Scoutmaster in 1930 is likely to make it even more popular. The appointment of two Deputy Chief Scoutmasters has done much to popularize scouting in villages and a movement which was formerly confined to English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, is doing equally good work in Vernacular Schools. Guiding, although less popular than Scouting, is making progress, but is so far confined for the most part to English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Since the appointment of a part-time Director of Physical Instruction and of two whole-time Assistant Inspectors (both trained by the Young Men's Christian Association at Madras) Physical training has made considerable advance. The recommendations of the Rangoon Playgrounds Committee and those of the Committee on Extension of Physical Training to villages have also had useful results, although until funds can be assured, much must be left undone. Training camps for teachers have already raised the standard of Physical Training in schools. The Rangoon Inter-Schools Athletic Association organizes inter-school games and sports. There are similar associations in a number of other towns.
Most English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools have now adopted the departmental scheme for medical inspection and are assisted by Government grants. Some progress is being made but it is still retarded by lack of interest on the part of parents. Very little has yet been done for vernacular schools, but a few local bodies have been able to provide their vernacular schools with medical officers.

In the year 1918 a Committee was appointed to enquire into courses of studies and examinations for the University of Rangoon. The results of its labours were embodied in the 1920 University of Rangoon Act. By it the University of Rangoon was incorporated as a teaching and residential University with the Governor of Burma as Chancellor, the Minister for Education as Pro-Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Council and a Senate as the original authorities of the University. There were two Constituent Colleges, namely University College and Judson College.

In 1924 the University Act of 1920 was amended. As a result the University Council was enlarged and its powers increased, and provision was made for the affiliation of Colleges outside the limits of the University which were likely, in a reasonable time, to become, or be transferred to new Universities.

No College has been affiliated up to the present, but in July 1925 the Government of Burma opened the Intermediate College, Mandalay; to ensure that proper standards would be maintained the University agreed to manage this College.

In 1930 and 1931 two additional Constituent Colleges of the University were established in Rangoon, one for the teaching of Medicine and Surgery and the other for the Training of Teachers.

The Medical College is situated in Godwin Road near the Rangoon General Hospital. The new buildings were occupied in November 1929. Application has been made to the General Medical Council of Great Britain for recognition of the M.B. and B.S. Degrees of this University. The Training College for Teachers is situated on the University Estate and has, in addition to the College, a Practicing School for boys and another for girls. Residential halls are provided for all students and pupils.

Forestry and Engineering are still departments of University College. The Engineering Department, opened in 1923 as a result of the generosity of the Burma Oil Company's Directors and Shareholders, is now housed in fully equipped buildings known as the Burma Oil Company College of Mining and Engineering. The Indian Institute of Engineers is prepared to recognize the B.Sc. (Engineering) of the University as equivalent to the Associate Examination of the Institute if its opinion on the papers and marking for the Engineering Examinations of March 1932 is satisfactory.

The University is governed by a widely representative Council consisting of not more than seventy members which exercises its functions by means of an Executive Committee of twelve members.

The Senate deals with academic business and consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of Constituent Colleges, the Professors, three members of the Council and not less than ten Lecturers in Constituent Colleges. Its executive duties are discharged by a Standing Committee.
Each Constituent College has a Governing Body on which the University, the Staff of the College and Government Departments concerned are represented.

The Constituent Colleges are knit into the administrative fabric of the University through the teachers who serve on the Boards of Studies, the Senate, the Standing Committee of the Senate, the Council and the Executive Committee of the Council. The Colleges work in close cooperation and arrange common lectures.

Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners and Moderating Boards are appointed periodically to organize studies and conduct examinations. The University has no powers to examine, inspect or recognize secondary schools, but is closely enough in touch with them to exercise a healthy influence; its lecturers serve on advisory boards and committees which advise the Director of Public Instruction and Government in matters relating to secondary education. The University has also provided extra-mural teaching in the form of short courses of public lectures by its Professors on literary philosophical and historical subjects. It also conducts Extension Courses for Teachers during their vacations.

Since the completion of the scheme of buildings on the University Estate at Prome Road the great majority of the staff and students reside on the University Estate, where provision is made not only for lecture-rooms, laboratories and offices, but also for recreation of many kinds, playing fields, rowing and swimming clubs, fives and squash racquets courts, a Gymnasium and a Students' Union. The Estate is an area relying very little on the Municipality of Rangoon for its services. The University maintains its own roads and buildings and has its own systems for water, electric light and sewerage.

General System.—Vernacular schools are divided into three grades—Primary Schools contain five standards, Infants, I, II, III and IV. Schools which are not graded above standard II are classed as Lower Primary Schools, and schools which are graded up to standard IV or have any standard above standard II are graded as Upper Primary Schools.

Middle Schools are schools graded up to standard VII or containing any standards above standard IV.

High Schools are those graded up to standard X or containing any standards above standard VII.

The following public vernacular examinations are held by the Education Department:—Tenth standard examination, Ninth standard examination and Middle School examination. In addition to these, Inspectors of Schools hold examinations of Vernacular standard IV in each circle.

Vernacular schools which comprise three-fourths of the Provincial total are controlled by various local authorities (1) Municipal Committees, (2) Town Committees, (3) District School Boards, and (4) Deputy Commissioners in charge of schools belonging to areas excluded from the provisions of the Rural Self-Government Act. Of these controlling agencies District School Boards control about 77 per cent of the vernacular schools, Municipal or Town Committees control about 11 per cent and Deputy Commissioners control about 12 per cent of the total number of recognized vernacular schools, which in the year 1930-1 was 6,171.
The Manual of Vernacular Educational Rules states the powers of Local Education Authorities, the functions of the Education Department, conditions of recognition, the minimum scale of salaries prescribed for teachers, grants-in-aid, curricula, and other information connected with vernacular education. These rules are based on the Burma Rural Self-Government Act and the Rules made thereunder, the City of Rangoon Municipal Act and the Burma Education Code of 1925.

Local Bodies have complete control of all board schools, but in the case of other schools, the control is exercised by the school manager, subject to report to the Board which can where necessary exert its influence by the curtailing of funds. The appointment of teachers in board schools is made by the Board, in other schools by the school manager. Departmental officers act in an advisory capacity and attend board meetings (of which they are not members) as advisers. Managers of recognized aided vernacular schools who are dissatisfied with the action of any local body have the right of appeal to the Commissioner and a further right of appeal to the Ministry through the Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction may make recommendations to Local Education Authorities and these recommendations must be considered by them. Subject to the general control of the Director, the Inspectors of Schools act as advisers to the Local Education Authorities. The Inspector of Schools or any officer authorized by him has the same right of being present at each meeting of a school board and of taking part in its discussions as if he were a member, and may at any time make a statement or explanation of facts, but he is not at liberty to vote at any such meeting. The Inspector of Schools is responsible for the inspection of all Board Schools and recognized schools in his Circle. He submits annual reports on vernacular education in each administrative area to the Director of Public Instruction who forwards them with his comments to the Local Education Authorities. The Deputy or Sub-Inspector of Schools inspects all Board Schools and recognized schools in his area. Deputy Inspectors, in the absence of Inspectors, act as advisers to the Local Education Authorities. Deputy and Sub-Inspectors submit diaries monthly and, as occasion arises, special reports to the Inspectors of Schools who forward to the Local Education Authorities such extracts from the diaries and reports as call for attention. Inspectors of Schools may also authorize Deputy Inspectors to make representations and recommendations direct to the Local Education Authorities, provided that these representations and recommendations are promptly reported to the Inspectors.

Vernacular aided schools receive from Local Education Authorities the full salaries of their teachers. Local Education Authorities may decide the rate of salary but the following minimum scale was prescribed by Government in 1931:

- High School Certificated Teacher Rs. 60—80;
- Vernacular School Teachers Certificate Rs. 40—60; Elementary (A) Certificate Rs. 25—40; Elementary (B) Certificate Rs. 20—25 and Uncertificated Teachers Rs. 15 (fixed). The scale is considerably lower than that prescribed from 1926 to 1931, and is liable to reconsideration.
In addition to these salary grants, special pay varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2 per month is allowed to school managers. Special grants may be paid for buildings, equipment, play grounds and the encouragement of games and athletics.

A limited number of teachers of English are attached to Vernacular High, Middle and Upper Primary Schools. Such teachers are paid on a scale of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 and the salaries of most of them are met from Provincial Funds. The scheme is very popular but better teachers are essential if it is to justify itself.

Local Education Authorities may award such scholarships as their budgets permit. The rates recommended are:—Rs. 4 in the Middle School and Rs. 8 in the High School. Stipends of Rs. 10 tenable in Vernacular High Schools or Vernacular Normal Schools may be awarded to poor students.

In addition to the above scholarships and stipends payable from local funds, the following scholarships and stipends are payable to vernacular students from Provincial funds:—Bridge Scholarships (see page 91 ante), stipends of the monthly value of Rs. 15 tenable in Normal Schools, stipends tenable in Elementary Training Classes and in Vernacular Standard X.

An examination in Pali is held annually at certain centres and is open to monks, nuns, laymen and laywomen. The bona fide travelling expenses of successful candidates to and from the examination centre and their homes is paid by Government. The examination is under the management of a Central Committee meeting at Rangoon under the Presidency of the Director of Public Instruction. There are three standards, Patamange, Patamalat and Patamagyi. Each candidate must pass the lower examination before he can sit for the higher, and no candidate under the age of fifteen years may appear for any part of this examination. The following rewards are paid to each successful candidate or in the case of monastic candidates, to their Kapiyas (agents):—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Reward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patamagyi</td>
<td>Rs. 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patamalat standard</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patamange standard</td>
<td>Rs. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patamagyi standard</td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational Progress.

169. The schools of Burma have had their full share of the year's difficulties. First came the May 1930 earthquake which destroyed the Pegu Government High School, the National High School, the Municipal Vernacular High School, also damaging many school buildings at Rangoon and other places. A few days after the earthquake, communal riots between Telugu coolies and Burmans broke out in Rangoon and had their repercussions in the districts. Later another serious earthquake occurred in Pyu, demolishing half that town including several schools; and damage was done by yet another earthquake to the Government School buildings at Letpadan. In November a
cyclone swept over Kyaukpyu, destroying the Government School and ten Vernacular Schools. In addition to riot and rebellion we had a year of severe economic depression all over the province and, as though this were not enough, we had school strikes in Rangoon and an outbreak of cheating in the public examinations which led to more than a hundred pupils being debarred from public examinations.

Our chief trouble has been the natural result of economic depression, namely, lack of funds. English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools have had to go without building and equipment grants, except in the few cases where instalments of building grants were due on grants previously sanctioned. Vernacular schools have also been hit hard and, except in the case of Rangoon and a very few wealthy areas, inability to balance the budget has caused local authorities to cut down staffs and throw many teachers out of work.

This general depression has not, however, caused parents to refrain from sending their children to school. The demand for admission to English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools was as great as ever; though there is little doubt that an increasing number of pupils paid no fees or reduced fees in aided Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools. In the case of Vernacular Schools, the smallness or absence of fees and the probability that economic depression, when the services of little children are not needed in the fields, may tend to swell school numbers, are factors which may explain the increased attendance.

The report of the committee on Buddhist religious instruction for Buddhist pupils was published in December, and Government's resolution on it issued in June 1931. Most of the suggestions were accepted by Government and the report will result in more thorough and systematic teaching of Buddhism in Government Anglo-Vernacular schools and in all schools under Buddhist management. The question of a syllabus has not yet been decided.

More was done to improve Physical Training in Burma during the year under report than in any previous year. In addition to such activities as direction of athletic sports and games, inspection of schools and conducting competitions, a very extensive programme of training for teachers was conducted. No fewer than 1,243 Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular teachers attended training courses varying in length from twelve days to six weeks. Many inspectors report the great improvement in physical training in schools which ensues when the instructor has had a course of training at Cabin Island or elsewhere.

The report on the progress of the Boy Scouts movement in Burma for the year 1930-1 makes very encouraging reading; the annual census return shows a total of 5,065 scouts in all three branches of scouting, which is an increase of 500 over the total for the previous year. Thirty-seven new troops were registered. The year was marked by the appointment of a Burman Chief Scoutmaster, U Po Dan, a Cambridge graduate and a fully qualified scoutmaster. Training courses for scoutmasters were held at various centres. A training course in the vernacular at Rangoon open to candidates from any district was a great success and has resulted in the expansion of scouting in a number of vernacular schools.

The progress of the Girl Guide movement is not so satisfactory. There was a general drop in numbers, which is attributed to the fact that so many old Guides had left school. Girl Guide Sports were held again and were as popular as ever under the presidency of the
Provincial Chief Guide, Lady Innes. A training camp for Guides was held in Rangoon and proved successful. The Girl Guide Magazine which was started in the previous year is self-supporting; it is sent free to all companies and there are 32 Guide Companies, 22 Blue-Bird Flocks and Flocks, 4 Ranger Companies, 84 Guiders, 620 Guides, 412 Blue-Birds, 35 Rangers and 7 Lone Guides.

Of the 303 English, Anglo-Vernacular and Normal Schools recognized by Government, 237 adopted the Medical Inspection scheme and reports were received from 209 of these schools. Of the pupils examined 65·9 per cent were protected by primary vaccination, 29·01 per cent by revaccination, 3·04 per cent by small-pox and the remaining 2·05 per cent were unprotected.

Vernacular schools which comprise three-fourths of the Provincial total are controlled by fifty-eight Municipal Committees, fifteen Town Committees, twenty-eight District School Boards and twenty-two Deputy Commissioners in charge of ' excluded areas.'

At present mofussil Municipalities and District Boards have not at their disposal the funds and experience which are doing so much to raise the standard of vernacular education in Rangoon.

170. Although the Five Year Plan, by which 250 new schools a year were established, came to an end in 1929-30, the number of recognized schools in 1930-1 unexpectedly increased by 149, the total standing at 7,567 (7,418). Not only does the total of recognized schools show this increase but the total number of children under instruction, 545,401 shows the very considerable increase of 16,476, spread over the various stages as follows:—Lower Primary 4,249, Upper Primary 6,349, Middle stages 4,405, and High Departments 706, Special Schools (mainly Monastic Schools teaching Pali to adults) 1,367. There is however a decrease of 100 in the Collegiate stage.

The total recorded expenditure on education was Rs. 2,15,33,088 or Rs. 6,80,959 less than in the preceding year. The Provincial grant to the University Building Trust dropped from 16 lakhs to two, but increased expenditure under other heads, as shown below, made up for more than nine lakhs of this decrease. The figures include expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on educational buildings and on certain institutions not under the control of the Department, besides expenditure in the Federated Shan States. Pensionary and other charges on account of Education Officers, expenditure in England and the value of timber grants to Vernacular Schools are excluded. The expenditure was met as follows:—

From Provincial Funds Rs. 80,22,253 (a decrease of Rs. 15,90,650).
From Rural Local Funds Rs. 42,61,687 (an increase of Rs. 6,02,516).
From Municipal Funds Rs. 14,85,644 (an increase of Rs. 1,67,528).
From fees Rs. 43,42,965, (a decrease of Rs. 21,861).
From other sources Rs. 29,47,452 (an increase of Rs. 1,92,098).
From Federated Shan States Funds Rs. 4,73,087 (a decrease of Rs. 30,590).

Expenditure from other sources is that incurred by private persons and bodies, mainly Mission or Managers. Expenditure on education is thus met from three sources, viz. Public Funds, Fees and other sources, but over 50 per cent of the expenditure shown above as from Rural Local Funds was contributed from Provincial Revenue.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
The average expenditure per head of the population was Rs. 1-7-6 (1-10-10) of which Rs. 0-15-7 (1-2-3) was met from public funds. The average cost of educating each pupil was, general average Rs. 30-3 (29'3), University Rs. 1,172 (1,123), Secondary Rs. 46'8 (44'9), Upper Primary Rs. 9'6 (9'2), Lower Primary Rs. 14'5 (8'2).

171. The number of pupils attending the Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools was 30,296 or 1,231 less than the previous year. This decrease, which will be more apparent in the coming years, is partly due to the institution of 120 Bridge scholarships tenable in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and awarded annually on the results of the Vernacular IVth standard examination. The chief cause is economic depression. The vernacular primary school is gradually becoming the preparatory school for the Anglo-Vernacular School. Deputy Inspectors of Schools are now liaison officers between the Anglo-Vernacular Headmaster and the Vernacular School Master and it is hoped that this connection will assist in making the Vernacular IVth standard examination a fitting entrance examination to the Anglo-Vernacular School, and that in time the majority of Anglo-Vernacular Schools will find it unnecessary to maintain Lower Primary Departments.

The number of Vernacular Upper Primary Schools was 4,529 and of Lower Primary Schools 451; the former figure shows an increase of 202 and the latter a decrease of 188, which means that there was practically no increase in the total number of Primary Vernacular Schools, but that a quarter of the Lower Primary Schools opened a third standard and so became Upper Primary Schools. The fact that the total does not increase is solely due to lack of funds, it does not show any decrease in the demand for education; on the contrary, the figures for attendance make it quite clear that neither rebellion nor depression is keeping children out of school. The numbers in standards IV and III have risen to 74,260 (67,583) and in standards II to Infant 352,009 (347,323), a total increase of 11,363 primary school children.

There were in Vernacular Schools 151 English teachers whose salaries were met by Government and whose appointments were approved by the Director of Public Instruction. In addition to these there were 31 whose salaries were met by Local Education Authorities and seven whose salaries were met from other sources (e.g., the Burma Oil Company which provides the entire expenditure of two English teachers for their vernacular schools in Yenangyaung, Bame, Myenekin and Twingon). The present scheme may for the moment satisfy the village parent, but if the system of teaching English in Vernacular schools is to justify itself, better paid teachers of English are essential.

To show how little the rebellion has affected Vernacular Education, the figures of three of the districts which suffered most from this rebellion may be cited:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>1929-30.</th>
<th>1930-1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aided Schools</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharrawaddy</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>28,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insein</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>14,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prome</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>17,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>59,968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1930-1

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.
Secondary schools are those which teach above standard and are of three types:—Vernacular, Anglo-Vernacular, and English. Nearly every Secondary school possesses a Primary Department. All English schools and practically all Anglo-Vernacular schools are Secondary schools, but the large majority of Vernacular schools are Primary. The following are the percentages of attendance in High, Middle and Primary Departments of Secondary Boys' schools:—Vernacular Schools—High Department 1 per cent, Middle Department 17 per cent, Upper Primary Department 19 per cent, Lower Primary Department 63 per cent. English Schools—High Department 11 per cent, Middle Department 33 per cent, Upper Primary 22 per cent, Lower Primary 34 per cent. Anglo-Vernacular Schools—High Department 13 per cent, Middle Department 39 per cent, Upper Primary 25 per cent, Lower Primary 23 per cent.

In the year under report the number of recognized secondary Vernacular Schools rose to 1,191 (1,178) and pupils in attendance to 152,254 (144,853), but although these figures may appear satisfactory for a year of rebellion and of distress (economic, seismic and cyclonic) it must be remembered that 82 per cent of the above pupils were in the Primary Departments of these schools.

The number of pupils attending Vernacular High Department rose to 1,453 (1,133), and there is reason to believe that this increase will be maintained in years to come. Hitherto the High Department of Vernacular Schools has been merely an approach to the teaching profession, but, now that standard X has been opened and pupils who pass this examination are to be allowed to take the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination in English only in order to gain all the privileges conferred by a pass by the latter examination, the Vernacular High School course will probably become increasingly popular.

The Vernacular IX standard Examination was for the last time the final examination of the High School courses. The results were unusually poor; the percentage of passes dropped to 22 (39), a decrease said to be due to the difficulty of the mathematical papers. The Vernacular Middle School Examinations on the other hand showed some improvement and the percentage rose here from 42 per cent to 44 per cent. The new tenth standard examination will be held for the first time at the end of the year 1931-2 simultaneously with the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination and it is hoped that in time most of the papers will be the same for the two examinations, but for this it will be necessary to obtain better qualified teachers for the Vernacular High Schools. Government has already recognized the need for thoroughly efficient teachers in our Vernacular High Schools by appointing graduate Headmasters to Government Vernacular Normal School. This, it is hoped, will soon be followed by the appointment of more graduates to vernacular high departments.

It is regrettable that the boys in our English High and Middle schools do so badly in examinations in which their sisters do exceptionally well. Owing to their failure the pass percentage for the High School Examination dropped to 55 per cent (59 per cent) and the pass percentage for the English Middle School Examination remained at 49 per cent. Poor staffs may have something to do with these wretched results, but the chief fault must lie in the boys themselves for in certain English Boys' schools where strong staffs are employed,
the results are equally poor. Wholesale cheating at one centre caused many failures, but this will not entirely explain the poor results which were seen at most centres.

There were 30 Government Anglo-Vernacular High Schools with an attendance of 10,786; 64 aided High Schools with an attendance of 22,780; the figures for the High Schools shew an increase of 661 pupils. There were 16 Government Middle Schools with an attendance of 2,566 and 99 aided Middle Schools with an attendance of 15,065; the figures for these Middle Schools shew a decrease of 217 in attendance. The examination results here are more satisfactory than in recent years, the High School percentage of passes rose to 38 per cent (28 per cent), and that of the Middle School to 44 per cent (35 per cent). Improved results in the High School Examination may reasonably be explained by some real improvement in teaching. The schools have certainly benefited in recent years by appointments of a better type of Senior Masters, by more effective inspection and advice from departmental officers, from the work of the University College Education Department, and from the Teachers' Vacation Courses provided by the University. Each year we are getting a steady supply of teachers with the Diploma of the Rangoon University and a much larger proportion of Burmans. The improvement in the Middle School results is more difficult to explain; it is probably due to better teaching, but there may be another cause:—there is no doubt that some boys and girls do themselves more justice in public examinations than their school record would suggest; hitherto some pupils of this class have not been allowed to enter for this examination which was reserved for those candidates who had justified themselves in the school test examinations. In the year under report orders were issued by which all pupils who had kept the requisite attendances were allowed to sit for the examination, and the result was that the number of entries rose to 8,673 (7,383). It is possible that these orders also increased the percentage of passes.

Lack of funds has prevented Local Authorities from spending money on school buildings, but an exception must be made in the case of Rangoon where two very fine vernacular school buildings were completed in Kemmendine and East Rangoon. No new building grants or equipment grants were paid to English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools but Government continued to pay old building grants on which instalments were still payable. Government School buildings have suffered acutely from the financial depression. Those at Henzada, Yenangyaung and Magwe need replacing, and nearly all Government schools are in urgent need of additional accommodation. Among aided schools which are in sore need of grants to improve their buildings are the American Baptist Mission Schools in Rangoon (Lammadaw) and Tavoy and the American Baptist Mission Girls' School at Henzada.

173. Attendance at the Colleges decreased to 1,592 (1,692). University College claimed 1,111 students, Judson College 266, the Intermediate College, Mandalay 101, the Rangoon Medical College 72 and the Mandalay Agricultural College 42. The numbers at University College shewed a decrease of 166, at Judson College 12, and the numbers at the other colleges shewed a slight increase. In University College, 29 were part time students in the Law classes, 590 in the Intermediate classes, 171 in the B.A. classes, 125 ordinary B.Sc., 27 B.Sc. (forestry)
69 B.Sc. (engineering), 29 were reading for the Diploma of Education, 65 were whole time law students, 2 were in the M.A. and M.Sc. classes, and 4 were reading for their first M.B. and B.S.

In Judson College 153 were in the Intermediate classes, 110 were reading for the B.A. or B.Sc. and 3 for the M.A. examinations in Arts and Science. Three candidates took the M.A. examination and all passed, one took the M.Sc. and passed. 142 took the B.A. examination and 73 passed, while out of 92 candidates 72 took the B.Sc. For the first time in the history of the University the percentage of passes in Science is higher than in Arts. In the Intermediate examinations 215 out of 514 passed, and the percentage of passes rose to 42 per cent (38 per cent).

174. At the end of the year the training of teachers other than Kindergarten for English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools passed from the Education Department to the University of Rangoon. As though to emphasize the need for a better system of training, 1930-1 shewed disappointing examination results. In the Anglo-Vernacular teachers' certificate examination the percentage of passes dropped to 36 per cent (39 per cent), in the Kindergarten examination to 48 per cent (78 per cent), in the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination to 24 per cent (55 per cent). Vacation courses for English and Anglo-Vernacular teachers were held by Rangoon University in October 1930. They were very popular and the total attendance (176) could easily have been extended, had there been room for more; these courses were doing very useful work and it is to be regretted that owing to lack of funds they will not be held in 1931-2. Vacation classes were held at five centres for vernacular teachers and were successful in Rangoon, Mandalay and Akyab, but did not meet with the same success at Moulmein and Toungoo.

In Anglo-Vernacular Normal Schools there were 80 men and 75 women preparing for the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate and 167 women preparing for the Kindergarten Certificate. In the Vernacular Normal Schools there were 575 men and 220 women taking the Teachers' Certificate course. Elementary Training Classes (which train teachers for Primary Vernacular Schools) were 78 in number; in the previous year the total had been 93 and since the year under report the number has been further reduced owing to the unemployment of certificated teachers. In normal times all these training classes would have been necessary, but lack of funds has prevented the opening of new schools, necessitated the amalgamation of schools and reduction of staffs and has consequently rendered the training of many more vernacular teachers undesirable for the present. Proposals for opening a Tenth Vernacular School Standard were approved and the necessary text-books were prepared. The change will affect normal training as follows. In the past stipends were tenable in Vernacular VII and IX and in the professional classes which followed the latter standard. Now that standard X has been instituted, professional training will be provided for those who pass standard IX and for those who pass standard X. Stipends will be payable only in standard X and the Professional Training Class. Students who pass standard X and the Professional Examination will be given the Vernacular High School Certificate, those who pass standard IX and the Professional Examination will obtain the Vernacular School Teachers' Certificate which will...
entitle them to teach in Middle Schools. In the classes for professional training most of the theoretical work will be the same for the two classes of students, but the practical work will differ. The whole question of vernacular normal training will require careful consideration when funds are available for improvement. There are two schools of thought; one believes that all our Vernacular Normal Schools should be combined at one centre for economy and efficiency (Thuyetmyo has been suggested); the other urges that training closely connected with village life with a bias towards agriculture and social service can be given best at a number of different centres. Economy is the watch word of the former school, occology that of the other. It is an important question which cannot be dealt with hurriedly, and meanwhile the progress of Mr. Appleton’s scheme for training village teachers at Chamngwa in the Myaungmya District may help towards a final decision. His scheme has been devised with a view to developing rural education and village life; it embraces a wider field than the ordinary village school or the ordinary elementary training class, and has two main aims:—(a) to train the village teacher to recognize and fulfil his vocation as a leader in village life, (b) to train the village child so that when he leaves school he may take his place as an intelligent member of the village community. Agriculture, poultry-farming, horticulture, carpentry and weaving play a prominent part in the curriculum.

The new teachers' training college, a constituent college of the University, opened at the end of the year under report. Courses will be provided for the Degree of Bachelor of Education and for the University Training Teachers' Certificate. Graduates are eligible for admission to the courses for the Bachelor of Education and the matriculates of the University for the Trained Teachers' Certificate.

175. Twenty-two candidates appeared for the B.Sc. Examination in Engineering and nine passed. Provision is made for three examinations instead of two.

By a series of statutes approved by Government the Medical Department of University College has become a Constituent College of the University. The General Medical Council was again approached in the matter of recognition of the M.B. and B.S. degrees as registrable qualifications, but the Committee of the Council informed the University that it is not at present expedient or just to accede to its request.

The number of students taking the B.Sc. in Forestry has increased slightly to 27 (22). At the last convocation, four candidates (one Karen, two Burmans and one Anglo-Indian) received Degrees of B.Sc. (Forestry).

There were two enrolments in May and November at which 43 Burmans, 6 Anglo-Indians and 22 Indians were admitted into the Government Technical Institute, Insein. The results of examinations were as follows:—

Civil Engineering Diploma Course:—47 entered and 43 passed.
Mechanical Engineering Diploma Course:—20 entered and 18 passed.
Mechanical Engineering Associateship Course:—7 entered and 4 passed. The officiating Principal reports a regrettable decline in the employment of passed students. The evening classes in Rangoon continue to be popular and the numbers rose to 247 (215).
The number of Government Survey schools decreased from 5 to 3 owing to the closing down of the schools at Minbu and Moulmein. Of the 121 boys admitted, 98 completed the course. The educational qualifications of entrants continue to improve.

In the various University medical examinations 113 students from the medical college appeared and 99 passed. Health and discipline were good.

The year began and ended with 42 agricultural students in residence at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Mandalay. Health has not been altogether satisfactory. Discipline was good.

The agricultural and technical departments of the De La Salle Institute, Twante, were closed down in December. Owing to the low price of rubber this useful institution is in serious financial difficulties and its future is uncertain.

Sixty-nine students attended the Saunders Weaving Institute, Amarapura, 25 in the Higher Course and 44 in the Lower. The Institute attracted students from all parts of Burma and it is noticed that Karens are taking increased interest in improved methods of weaving. Travelling demonstrators continued to do useful work in the following districts:—Prome, Mergui, Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya and Bhamo, several of them being paid by District Councils.

During the year 11 State Scholarships were awarded for the following subjects:—Education, Architecture, English Language and Literature, Dental Surgery, Horticulture, Engineering, Surgery, Medicine, Mining, Book-selling, Training as Librarian.

There were 35 candidates on the roll of the second year Accountancy Class; 16 appeared for the Diploma of Accountancy Examination but only three passed. For reasons of economy a new first year class was not opened in 1931 and lectures were provided for the second year class only.

Thirty-five apprentices in workshops were awarded new stipends, and 40 old stipends were continued.

There were 10 (8) commercial schools recognized by Government; all were under private management, and the total attendance was 576 (570).

At the Reformatory School instruction was given in carpentry, tinsmithing and boot-making. 72 schools had manual training classes and 11,518 pupils out of 12,947 passed in this subject. 860 schools taught needlework and 24,078 girls passed out of 27,080. It is interesting to note that while no fewer than 770 vernacular schools took needlework only 26 vernacular schools took manual training which is a very popular subject in the Anglo-Vernacular schools. There is special need for manual training in our Vernacular schools, but until funds can be found to meet the cost of equipment and material we cannot expect hand and eye training to make much headway. In the schools section of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition there was improvement both in quantity and quality of exhibits.

176. The number of pupils attending the 36 English schools rose to 10,481 (10,190) while the pupils classed as European in these schools decreased to 6,000 (6,082). This decrease of 82 can probably be traced to the Anglo-Vernacular schools, for the increase of Europeans in non-European schools is shown to be 91. There are now no fewer than 11 English schools in which the non-European predominates. The postponement of the English School
Examination from December to March has suited all but the minority of English Schools which are on the hills and it shortens the period which elapsed between the close of the old English School year in December and the opening of the University term in June. It has facilitated the partial amalgamation of the two examinations for which already some 'common' papers are being set. For English School Examination results, see para. 172.

177. The total number of Mohamedan children under instruction in public and private institutions increased by 1,972 to 34,448 (32,476); 82 per cent are in public institutions. The number of Mohamedans at the University falls to 91 (104); in secondary schools also the total falls to 9,705 (9,922), but in both Upper and Lower Primary schools the total rises by 1,106 in the former and 1,537 in the latter. There are as before twenty-four secondary schools for Mahomedans, namely:—six Anglo-Vernacular schools and 18 vernacular. In these definitely Mohamedan schools the number of pupils increased by 151. The number of Upper Primary Mahomedan schools increased by 11 and attendance by 1,019, while the number of Lower Primary Mahomedan schools decreased by 7 and the attendance by 323; this is explained by the raising of grade of certain Lower Primary schools. There are 6 Anglo-Vernacular schools either in Rangoon or Mandalay and attendance here shows a slight increase of 24. The number of Mahomedan Vernacular Schools rose to 198 (194) with an attendance of 14,262 (13,435). The total for girls under instruction rose to 9,098 (7,167); the figures are low but they shew progress. Attendance of girls increased in all stages of education except in Arts Colleges where there is a decrease of one, and in Secondary Vernacular Schools where the total falls to 1,551 (1,554). Some progress was made towards providing Burmese teaching in Urdu Vernacular Schools. Difficulties with which Urdu Vernacular Schools have to contend are as follows (1) inefficient staffs; (2) apathetic teachers; (3) the use of unsatisfactory text-books especially in Mathematics and Geography; (4) the conflicting claims of religious and secular teaching; this may be explained by the fact that many teachers know little or nothing outside the Koran. Given efficient teachers, it should be possible to emphasize the teaching of religion without interfering with the ordinary school curriculum.

The Karens being essentially an agricultural people have suffered greatly during the past 12 months: but despite their afflictions they seem to have gone ahead with their schools, for we find that the total number of Karen schools (Vernacular) under private management has increased to 958 (908) with an increased attendance of no less than 3,829 making the total attendance now 48,475. The number of Karen Anglo-Vernacular Schools remains the same (14) with an increased attendance of 4,398.

The number of public vernacular Shan schools rose from 3 to 4 with an increased attendance of 559 (393). There is one Shan Anglo-Vernacular Public School with an attendance of 81; this is the school for the sons of Shan Chiefs. There is one Shan Anglo-Vernacular School under private management with an attendance of 368 (372). Shan Vernacular Schools under private management decreased by 6 and attendance by 477.
Mon Schools (Vernacular) shew a decrease of 3 but an increased attendance of 326. A Deputy Inspector for Mon Schools has recently been appointed and more Mon readers are in the course of publication.

There was a decrease of 133 in the attendance at Bengali Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and increased attendance of 251 in Chin Vernacular Schools, and of 107 in Kachin Vernacular Schools; there was an increase of 1,127 children in Tamil and Telugu Vernacular Schools, there were decreases of attendance in recognised Intha and Taungtha vernacular schools under private management.

The S.P.G. Mission continues to maintain one school for blind boys at Kemmendine and another for girls at Moulmein with attendances of 28 and 29 respectively. The subjects taught are those of the ordinary vernacular curriculum, with the addition of a good deal of technical workshop instruction and organized recreation.

Numbers in the School for the Deaf have increased from 19 to 24. This School is now managed by the Burma Christian Missionary Society. Steps are being taken to obtain the services of an expert teacher from England.

The Burma Education Extension Association continues to do good work; members have increased to 391 (299), and since membership is extended to schools, libraries and other societies, the total is no criterion of the Association’s influence.

178. The number of girls under instruction in all classes of Public Institutions increased by 8,712 and reached the total of 213,438; about three quarters of this increase was in the Primary standards. Colleges shew a decrease of eight girl students, but all other stages show an increase. The results of the Anglo-Vernacular and English School examinations are satisfactory, while those of the Vernacular examinations are not. The reason is probably the teacher; in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools trained women teachers are available, but in the case of the vernacular schools, there is a dearth of women teachers qualified to teach in Middle and High Departments. Until we can obtain more qualified women to teach in Vernacular Middle and High Departments, we are not likely to persuade many girls to go beyond the primary course or to do themselves justice in the Vernacular Secondary School Examinations. The appointment of a second Inspectress of Schools at Mandalay will encourage female education in Upper Burma; when funds permit some addition will be necessary to the cadre of Deputy Inspectresses.

179. The school has been closed recently and the boys have been moved to the new Borstal institution at Thayetmyo. The year opened with 100 boys and closed with 92.

Literature and the Press.

180. The number of books registered was 192 (90). The most numerous were religion 98 (34), history 11 (2), science and mathematics 11 (13), language 8 (6), the rest fiction law medicine politics philosophy literature astrology agriculture sociology.
The languages used were Burmese 93 (38), Pali-Burmese 44 (29), English 9 (4), Karen 6, Pali 4, Shan 3, English-Burmese and Tamil 2 each, Chin Telugu Bengali Urdu 1 each, and a new entry Oriya 25 (0).

Nothing outstanding is traceable. The opening of an Oriya press is interesting; its 25 publications are mostly mythological.

181. Excluding the three Government presses, there were 340 (363) presses, 58 (48) having closed and 35 (41) opened. Newspapers were 59 (61), being English 19, Burmese 16, Hindi 6, Tamil 4, Chinese and Sgaw-Karen 3 each, Gujarati 2, Telugu English-Sgaw-Karen Pwo-Karen Bengali Oriya Urdu 1 each.

Periodicals were 58 (66) of which 21 (29) were English and 22 (17) Burmese. Of all these 23 (20) were daily.

Literary Societies.


182. Rangoon Literary Society bought Rs. 3,311 (3,172) worth of books. Rangoon Book Club sales rose to Rs. 1,54,502 (1,41,934) and an assistant has been sent to England for training as a bookseller.

Rangoon Literary Club bought 350 (57) books and the average number of readers in the reading room of an evening is about a dozen.

Rangoon Teachers Association, subsidised by Government, had 575 (398) visitors, lent 371 (179) books and has Rs. 2,653 (3,300) closing balance.

Bernard Free Library, subsidised by Government and the Rangoon Corporation, lent 6,322 (4,581) books and had 1,931 (2,026) registered borrowers [Burmese 823 (882), Indian 653 (678), European and Anglo-Indian 279 (297), others 176 (169)]; it acquired 885 books (bringing the total to 15,456) and 78 Burmese and Mon manuscripts (bringing the total to 7,145).

Rangoon Bar Library had 160 (153) members.

Arts and Sciences.

183. The annual Provincial Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held in the Jubilee Hall Rangoon 9—14 February. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Innes, and staff paid a private visit on the opening day. The Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Minister for Forests, distributed the prizes. The craftsmen's "village" proved an attraction but although prices were low, sales were poor.
CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

184. Special repairs were

(i) Rebuilding Pyatthat 44
(ii) Restoring carvings, Pyatthat 46
(iii) Repairing Abeyadana Temple, Myinpagan, Pagan.

Annual repairs were executed as usual at Mandalay, Sagaing, Ava, Mingun, Syriam, Pagan, etc., where there are protected monuments.

Excavation continued at Pagan and was extended to Thiyipyitsaya nearby, at Hmawza (Old Prome), and at Halin.

There were no publications but 150 (120)* photos and 76 (8) fresh drawings were added to the list.

There was no addition to the list of protected monuments. The police secured the conviction of treasure hunters who rifled the tomb of Shwebomin, a protected monument, at Amarapura.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES—

Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma, for the year 1930.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume IV.
Report on the Working of the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma, for the year ending the 31 March 1931.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

See paragraphs 302 to 304 of the Report on the Administration of Burma, for the year 1921-2, and the paragraph under this head in the Report on the Administration of Burma, for the year 1925-6.

Ecclesiastical.

185. During the year under review the Rev. W. Delahay proceeded on leave in April 1930, and returned in October 1930.
The Ven’ble W. H. Cowper-Johnson, proceeded on leave in June 1930, and the Rev. N. K. Anderson was appointed officiating Archdeacon and Bishop’s Commissary from 6 June to 14 October.
The Bishop of Rangoon returned from leave on 14 October 1930.
The Ven’ble W. H. Cowper-Johnson resigned his post as Archdeacon of Rangoon on 24 December 1930 and the Rev. N. K. Anderson succeeded him as Archdeacon of Rangoon from that date.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.

186. Laboratory examinations fell to 9,514 (14,687)* owing to analytical work for the Customs Department being taken over by the Customs Laboratory.
The most popular poison for homicide is arsenic, 196 (180); and for suicide, opium 69 (53).
The Criminal Investigation Department are increasingly aware of the importance of laboratory methods, and sent 1,298 (12) articles for examination.

Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

187. The work in the Government Press and its branches were generally steady with the exception of the Burmese Section where work appears to have decreased due to smaller demand for vernacular printing. Receipts

* Last year’s figure in brackets.
were Rs. 3'13 (1'30) lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1'83 chiefly due to the
revision of classification in accounts. Expenditure was Rs. 9'27 (9'89)
lakhs, the decrease of 0'53 being mainly under purchase of stationery
stores and allowances. The cost of work done in the Central Press,
including paper and binding materials was Rs. 6'72 (6'99) lakhs in the
Jail Branch Press it was Rs. 4'02 (3'68) and in the Maymyo Branch
Press Rs. 0'20 (0'21); the aggregate cost for the year for all three presses
was Rs. 10'95 (10'88).

188. The amount realized by sales was Rs. 45,505 (59,176) for the
Book Depot, Provincial Government, Rs. 4,934 (2,754) for the
Central Government, and Rs. 4,050 (3,969) on account of maps for the Survey of India. The aggregate value of publications disposed of by sale, free issues, etc., was Rs. 1,31,911 (1,73,485). Commission on account of sales on behalf of the Central Government and the Survey of India was estimated to amount to Rs. 2,054 (1,740).

189. The cost of stores purchased for the Stationery Depot, includ­
ing freight charges and customs duty, etc., was Rs. 4'41 (4'56) lakhs. The stores received from England were valued at Rs. 0'65 (0'50) lakh and the stores obtained in India at Rs. 3'22 (3'56). The total cost of stores supplied to the various departments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,53,887 (4,46,687). Stores to the value of Rs. 2,91,097 were supplied to the Printing and Stationery Department; the major portion of this as usual was utilized to meet the demands for printing work by other departments. Stores to the value of Rs. 14,905 (13,140), were supplied to the Shan States Federation Departments and other bodies on payment. Most of the paper supplied to departments of Government and for use in the Press was obtained from Indian Mills, as before.