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ON THE
Administration of Burma
FOR THE YEAR 1931-32

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Changes in the Administration.—His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as Governor throughout the year. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Barrister-at-Law, was Home Member till 1st January 1932 when he was succeeded by the Hon'ble U Ba, K.S.M. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, and the Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law, continued throughout as Finance Member, Forest Minister and Education Minister respectively. The only territorial change of any importance was the abolition of Kanbê Township in the Myaungmya District and its re-amalgamation with Labutta Township to which it formerly belonged. For the speedy suppression of the rebellion, a special Commissioner to deal with all questions connected with it, two Civil Intelligence Officers and three Additional District Superintendents of Police were appointed temporarily. A Publicity Officer, who also acted as Press Censor and an Assistant were also appointed temporarily to counteract and suppress false rumours in connection with the rebellion. An officer trained by the Rockefeller Foundation was appointed as Health Officer, Rural Health Unit, Hlegu. For the sake of economy many posts in various departments were either abolished, reduced or left unfilled, the department most affected being the Public Works Department in which six Divisions and thirteen Subdivisions in the Roads and Buildings Branch, and one Circle, two Divisions and six Subdivisions in the Irrigation Branch were all abolished.

2. Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.—Relations with the Siamese and French authorities continued harmoniously. A petty boundary dispute at the north-east frontier culminating in thirty armed Chinese villagers raiding a field on our side and taking away the reaped
paddy was amicably settled by the Chinese authorities paying a small compensation. There were a few isolated cases of dacoity by Chinese bandits committed in British territory. Otherwise the year was on the whole a quiet one along the Chinese border. At the request of the Chinese officials, the annual Frontier Meeting was not held.

In the Shan States, an attempted rebellion and a petty émeute over salary cuts among the Burma Corporation's employees at Namtu were quickly suppressed. His Excellency the Governor visited Taunggyi in March 1932, after the tenth session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs held there from February 27th to March 10th, 1932; and after interviewing the various Chiefs proceeded to Lashio and Namkham and visited places of interest on the frontier. The Hsipaw and Yawngbye Sawbwas attended the Burma Round Table Conference as delegates. There was widespread poverty caused by poor crops and fall in wages and prices.

In the Karenni States, the economic condition was bad and money was so scarce that many people again resorted to the system of bartering.

The Chin Hills were quiet. Good crops were obtained and food was plentiful. A Chin party, 135 strong, was among the troops employed in suppressing the rebellion in Lower Burma.

Two expeditions made successful tours in the Triangle—one in the northern half and the other in the southern half—where they found the ex-slaves happy and contented, and their former owners resigned to the new conditions. The Hukawng Valley also was visited and many cases were settled.

3. Administration of the Land.—There was no change in the Land Revenue Law. The land revenue demand was Rs. 321 (333) * lakhs, the amount remitted Rs. 26'91 (6'43) lakhs, the amount for which recovery processes had to be issued Rs. 58'24 (72'70) lakhs.

Two parties of the Survey of India were in the field (in addition to Provincial parties). There was an increase of nearly half a million acres in the area surveyed by district staffs. Land values were stagnant and agricultural indebtedness caused by the continuous slump in prices and decreased outturn resulted in foreclosures and enforced sales. The total area held by agriculturists fell by 703,549 acres, mostly in Lower Burma; the proportion of land held by non-agriculturists rose to 38'14 (32'52) per cent. and the area let to tenants rose by 40,000 acres.

Settlement operations were completed in Lower Chindwin and Pakokku Districts and continued in Amherst, Hanthawaddy and Yamethin.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
Nearly 5,000 acres of new land were allotted to colonists by the Government Estates Department; the assessed area fell slightly. There was great difficulty in rent collection due to the general depression in trade, and outstanding loans amounting to Rs. 1,47,315 had to be written off as irrecoverable.

For the same reason, the rent collections of the Rangoon Development Trust, which continued to administer the Government Estates in Rangoon, declined for the first time since 1921-2 by nearly half a lakh of rupees; outstanding at the close of the year rose to Rs. 1'68 (1'49) lakhs.

4. Protection.—The Legislative Council passed one Act and three amending Acts, viz., the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Act which replaces the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Ordinance No. III of 1931 promulgated by the Governor-General in order to provide for the speedy trial of rebellion cases in Burma; the Burma Courts (Amendment) Act, which debars advocates of other High Courts from practising in any court subordinate to the High Court of Rangoon otherwise than as prescribed by section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act; the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) (Amendment) Act to remedy certain defects; and the Burma Embankment (Amendment) Act to provide for summary eviction of squatters from embankments. Nineteen Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Indian Legislature. The Governor-General promulgated twelve Ordinances affecting Burma.

Due to the rebellion and the general restlessness which prevailed, crime rose by leaps and bounds. The total number of true cases of important crime rose to 4,899 (1,535), the increase being chiefly due to dacoities 3,256 (398) and murders 1,225 (900). The police work was very poor and the percentage of convictions in such cases fell from 33 to 17. The number of true cases of non-cognizable crime fell to 35,136 (43,782). Punitive Police Forces were stationed in 7 districts. The Military Police acquitted themselves with credit in suppressing the rebellion.

In Rangoon the year was marred by a serious riot between the Burmese and Chinese communities which resulted in considerable loss of life. The number of true cases of cognizable crime rose to 2,792 (1,773) chiefly due to many destitute and homeless persons being driven to the city by the rebellion and the slump. Murders and dacoities rose as elsewhere. The detection figure fell to 45'8 (52) per cent. The force is inadequate but little can be done until the provincial finances improve.

Village administration was maintained as efficiently as circumstances permitted and the work of the headmen and village committees was on the whole satisfactory.
The percentage of convictions fell to 46 (55) in the High Court, to 55 (56) in Sessions Courts and 64 (65) in Magistrates' Courts. A Special Tribunal and Special Judges were appointed under the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Ordinance and its successor the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Act and altogether 607 persons were tried and 326 convicted. The number of offences reported to the Courts and of offences tried fell by 16,000 and 13,000 respectively. The number dismissed in limine was 3,593 (5,087).

Some of the jails were seriously overcrowded. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was nearly 10,000 more than in the previous year. Discipline continued to improve and the number of prison offences dealt with by the courts and by jail superintendents fell considerably. The complete absence of any serious misbehaviour on the part of the prisoners was rather remarkable considering the fact that large numbers of rebels were admitted during the year. For the first time in the history of Burma a combined Borstal and Senior Training School was established at Thayetmyo. The Insein Central Jail made a cash profit of nearly a lakh of rupees. The Jail Revisory Board, the Prisoners' Aid Society and the Salvation Army continued to work satisfactorily.

The number of Civil Suits fell to 54,956 (65,440) and their value to Rs. 330 (387'4) lakhs. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell to 81,890 (104,657) and their value to Rs. 15'15 (19'78) crores. Nineteen (18) new joint stock companies were registered with Rs. 36'60 (133'3) lakhs capital.

The strength of the regular troops was increased to 7,190 (5,744). The Auxiliary Force decreased slightly.

Two out of the three local lights under the charge of the Rangoon Port Commissioners were converted into unattended lights. A Rotating Loop Radio Beacon was erected on the coast near the mouth of the China Bakir River and is the first of its type to be erected outside the United Kingdom. The number of steamers entering the Port of Rangoon rose very slightly but their net tonnage was a record. The total number of vessels entering all Burma ports declined by 90 but their aggregate tonnage rose by 264,377.

5. Agriculture.—Owing to unfavourable rains, the rice crop on which the prosperity of the province mainly depends was, except in the Arakan Division, below normal. The estimated outturns fell by 1'38 million tons, Lower Burma being responsible for 83 per cent. of the reduction. Early sesame, groundnut and cotton also yielded poor returns but the late sesame did better than in the previous year. The price of paddy, usually about Rs. 150 per hundred baskets, fell to as low as Rs. 61 for rail paddy and Rs. 63 for boat paddy in June 1931 compared with Rs. 151 for both at the corresponding date of the
previous year. Though in March 1932 it advanced up to Rs. 119, it fell again to round about Rs. 100 in June 1932. Wages of agricultural labour also fell in sympathy. There was therefore widespread distress especially in the dry zone and relief works had to be opened in fourteen districts. Rs. 45'81 (9'40) lakhs were issued as agricultural loans. Though Government granted liberal remissions of revenue and postponements for repayment of agricultural loans, revenue was collected with difficulty. The Agricultural Department continued working for the improvement of Upper Burma paddies and Upper Burma pulse crops, and discovered a method of checking "Foot rot" in betel vine, a disease which appears to be increasing in Burma. The department also made many new designs of agricultural implements which are being tested. Cattle mortality from contagious diseases rose by some 2,000, due to rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicæmia and black-quarter. The staff of the Veterinary Department was considerably reduced by retrenchment.

6. Forests.—In Lower Burma, forest work was considerably affected by the rebellion, many buildings and other property belonging to the Department being destroyed by the rebels and the lessees' extracting work was hampered. The total area of reserved forests increased by 1,411 square miles. The outturn of teak by lessees decreased to 284,948 (344,104) tons and the outturn of other timber to 252,459 (402,820) tons. The depression in the timber trade was also responsible for this decrease. The net forest revenue fell to Rs. 113'96 (156'68) lakhs.

7. Mines and Quarries.—The number of working mines, including quarries, coming within the scope of the Indian Mines Act further fell to 199 (314). Petroleum output declined by 13 million gallons but the value rose by Rs. 59 lakhs. The output of lead, silver, zinc and copper ore from the Burma Corporation's mines fell by 132 thousand tons and by Rs. 21 lakhs in value. The Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, surrendered their lease on the 30th June 1931. The output of rubies and sapphires was Rs. 1'34 (1'31) lakhs in value. Tin and tungsten fell both in output and in value while jadeite rose by 1,266 cwt. in output and by Rs. 4'07 lakhs in value.

8. Trade and Industry.—The most important industries, as in previous years, were rice milling, saw mills, petroleum refining, mining and transport. The total number of persons engaged in industry decreased by 8,100 and the number of registered factories decreased by 20. The situation as regards housing of labour remained the same but factory labour on the whole remained healthy. Seaborne trade of all kinds, foreign, Indian and provincial, continued to fall, the aggregate value being 73 crores as against 90 of the previous year and the average of 115 crores for 1927-30. The
balance of trade with foreign countries in our favour decreased by Rs. 2'71 crores but with India rose by Rs. 24 lakhs. The United Kingdom's share in imports decreased slightly but in exports increased by nearly two per cent. The value of imports of iron and steel manufactures from India rose by 84 per cent. while that from foreign countries greatly declined. Burmese boycott against the smoking of cigarettes and the imposition of an Excise duty resulted in a large decrease in imports of this article and increase in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco from India by over three million pounds, cigars manufactured locally being consumed in larger quantities in place of cigarettes. Foreign imports of matches practically ceased owing to the expansion of the local industry. Almost the whole of the estimated surplus rice crop was exported but at a price very much lower than in the previous years so that although the tonnage exported increased by 406,000, the value decreased by 6'40 crores. Oil exports increased to 175'02 (174'66) million gallons but decreased in value to Rs. 879'45 (896'57) lakhs; teak decreased to 125 (162) thousand tons worth Rs. 207 (301) lakhs.

9. Public Works and Irrigation.—Retrenchment necessitated many changes in the Department and expenditure was cut down to the barest minimum. The Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road was completed and thrown open to motor traffic. Road works costing Rs. 8'27 lakhs were opened in fourteen districts in order to relieve distress among the villagers. The construction of the Sagaing Bridge over the Irrawaddy proceeded and it is expected to be ready for opening in December 1933. The Rangoon-Mandalay mail train was deliberately wrecked by some persons unknown and ten passengers were injured. Rebels looted Padigon Railway Station. Floods breached the line on four occasions, the most serious being in November when through traffic was interrupted for five days. Railway earnings dropped by 12 per cent. Owing to a slight improvement in the paddy trade towards the close of the year, the gross earnings of the Twante and the Pegu-Sittang canals rose slightly. The season was unfavourable for irrigation works and the area irrigated by all works of the capital class fell by over 26,000 acres. There was a net revenue balance of Rs. 15'21 (9'58) lakhs excluding certain minor works for which no capital account is kept. The increase was due to the reduction in working expenses.

10. Central and Provincial Revenues and Finances.—There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments. Central receipts rose by Rs. 133'69 lakhs due mainly to increased receipts under Customs, Taxes on Income and Salt. Central expenditure rose to Rs. 179'64 (167'43) lakhs, the gross increase being largely under Interest on Ordinary Debt, the gross decrease mostly under Frontier Watch and Ward.
Provincial receipts rose to Rs. 1,131'50 (1,044'04) lakhs, the principal increase being Rs. 293 lakhs under Land Revenue due to the recovery of arrears of the previous year. The principal decreases in gross receipts were Rs. 152'50 lakhs under Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, 38 lakhs under Forest, 27 lakhs under Excise. Expenditure increased to Rs. 1,128'53 (1,117'98) lakhs, mainly due to larger advances being made to cultivators, larger expenditure under Police on account of the disturbances in certain districts, and to expenditure under Famine Relief. Of the gross decrease in expenditure, Rs. 104 lakhs were under Civil Works, 83 under Forest, 23 under Forest Capital Outlay, 36 under Construction of Irrigation Works. The decreases were partly due to restriction of expenditure and partly to the credit to these heads by book adjustment of capital expenditure met from ordinary revenues in the previous years which was balanced by increases under the corresponding capital heads.

11. Local Bodies.—For the District Councils the year 1931-2 was the third and final year of their third term of office. The general elections for the new Circle Boards which elect the new Councils took place in the latter part of 1931 but were not well contested except in a few places. The general trade depression and financial stringency greatly affected their revenues, but with a few exceptions they were able to meet their financial difficulties by retrenchment in their expenditure. They continued to take a keen interest in vernacular education on which they spent nearly half of their total expenditure. Retrenchment had a salutary effect by reducing inefficient schools. Drastic cuts in Public Works expenditure caused deterioration of roads in some districts but most Councils succeeded in maintaining their roads at the normal standards. As in the previous years, all except four District Councils continued to receive Government contributions which were, however, reduced to Rs. 35'87 (42'99) lakhs.

The Rangoon Corporation's revenues dropped by nearly 5 lakhs to Rs. 99'48 lakhs. The expenditure decreased to Rs. 88'85 (91'49) lakhs. The city population has, according to the last census, grown to 400,415 compared with 335,491 in 1921. The public health was good and the year was again free from epidemic diseases. Several schemes of water-supply have been examined but the Corporation is still unable to come to any definite decision and another scheme is being examined.

The income of the 57 municipalities outside Rangoon fell to Rs. 68'97 (73'53) lakhs, but the incidence of taxation per head rose to Rs. 3-11-4 (3-10-6). The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation decreased by over three lakhs. The ordinary expenditure declined to Rs. 68'66 (75'01) lakhs. The period of supersession of the Mandalay Municipal Committee terminated on the 31st March 1932 and a newly elected committee came into office the next day. The official régime under which the Pegu Municipality
was administered after the earthquake of 1930 came to an end in July 1931 and the administration was handed over to a non-official elected committee with effect from the 1st August 1931. The total income and ordinary expenditure of notified areas were Rs. 7'02 (7'08) lakhs and Rs. 8'64 (8'90) lakhs respectively.

Both the Government Estate and the General Development Fund which are administered by the Rangoon Development Trust had decreased revenues, receipts from rentals falling for the first time since the Trust was formed. The Terminal tax which is one of the principal sources of income also fell due to causes influencing the cooly traffic from India. Land values remained stagnant and collection of rent was difficult. Government gave a free grant of 31 acres to the trustees of the Shwedagon Pagoda as an addition to the pagoda lands.

12. Vital Statistics and Medical Service.—The Province as a whole was free from fatal epidemic diseases and the death rate was again the lowest in India. Mortality from cholera and plague was the lowest on record while mortality from small-pox was the lowest since 1916. Though births increased by 8,588, the birth rate was still the lowest in India. Infantile mortality further dropped to 191 (202) per thousand live births the lowest since 1926. There was small but definite progress in Infant Welfare work in spite of adverse circumstances due to economic slump and scarcity of trained health visitors. The construction of new hospital buildings and many urgent schemes for improving existing ones had to be curtailed. Fifteen subsidised medical practitioners were employed at selected stations where there were no hospitals and a special Leprosy Officer was also appointed. Seven travelling dispensaries were closed temporarily. The classes for training Burmese physicians in western medicine at Mandalay and Bassein were also suspended. Anti-malarial measures were continued at Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Bhamo, Lashio, Taunggyi, Shwenyaung, Hsipaw and Namtu. There was good progress in the Vaccination Department vaccinations increasing by 54,000. Immigrants and emigrants through the sea-ports numbered 309,426 and 367,121 respectively.

13. Instruction.—Expenditure on education was cut down and a saving of four and a half lakhs of rupees was effected during the year, some of the more drastic measures being the reduction of Government contributions to Local Education Authorities for maintenance of new schools under the special five years' scheme, abolition of forty-two Elementary Training classes, reduction in the number of State Scholarships, withholding of mining and law scholarships, discontinuance of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the needle-work exhibition and vacation courses for teachers. Inefficient schools were disregistered and the number of recognized schools decreased to 7,303 (7,567) and pupils to 525,013 (545,401) but the number of pupils in the High and Collegiate stages increased. The buildings for the Rangoon University
and constituent colleges were completed. The Training College for teachers was opened in July 1931, the course for matriculates leading to the University Trained Teachers' certificate and that for graduates to the degree of Bachelor of Education. It is interesting to note that there was not a single man among the Europeans under training though there were 57 European ladies, which indicates that the teaching profession is not popular among European men. The Medical College and the Government Technical Institute continued to make good progress. The Agricultural College, Mandalay, had 26 students at the close of the year but further recruitment was stopped. The number of pupils attending English Schools fell slightly. The number learning Burmese is increasing rapidly and the standard of attainment is also improving. Girls under instruction fell by nearly 5,000 but the number in the High and Collegiate stages rose. Fifteen girls graduated as against twelve in the previous year. Education among the Shans, Chins, Kachins and Mons continued to make steady progress while it remained stationary among other special classes.

14. The Burma Rebellion which broke out on the 22nd December 1930 in the Tharrawaddy District spread to several other districts and persisted throughout the year though in some districts it was nipped in the bud by swift vigorous action. The general poverty caused by the continued trade depression drove many, especially the criminal-minded, to join the rebels in large numbers in the hope of obtaining loot and soon the character of the rebellion was changed to one of dacoity, pure and simple, committed by several gangs acting independently of each other in widely scattered country. Many atrocious murders were committed by them in the course of their depredations, Government servants and those suspected to be on the side of Government being of course singled out. An amnesty offered by Government to those who surrendered by a certain date excepting some named leaders who had been guilty of murders, and augmented by the co-operation of some leading Buddhist monks who toured in the affected areas preaching peace, resulted in many thousands surrendering. The rest were hunted down and many were either killed or captured. Except for a few leaders who are now in hiding, the rebellion may be said to be a thing of the past.

15. Miscellaneous.—In Burmese politics the dominant interest was the Burma Round Table Conference in London and the choice of the alternatives offered by the Prime Minister of separating from India on the basis of a constitution such as was outlined by him or of entering the Indian Federation on the conditions applying to other Provinces. As this issue was to be placed before the electorate at the general elections of November 1932, there was much activity on the part of the various
party leaders. One result was the birth of two new parties under the names of Hlaing-Myat-Paw and Maw-Myint-Bye, the leaders being U Chit Hlaing of the Chit Hlaing G.C.B.A., U Myat Tha Dun the new President of the Maung Su G.C.B.A., U Paw Tun of the Swarajists; Dr. Ba Maw, U Kyaw Myint, M.L.A., and Yanbye (Ramree) U Maung Maung, who are all anti-separationists.

The Indians formed an association known as the Burma Indian Association for the purpose of protecting their interests in Burma and they are currently believed to have given financial assistance to some anti-separationist leaders. There was a clash between the Chettyar and Chulia communities in Rangoon owing to the playing of processional music before a Chulia mosque but it lasted only about half an hour. A storm of indignation was aroused among the Mahomedan community owing to some offensive remarks made by the Public Prosecutor of Shwebo, a Hindu, against Mahomed and the Aga Khan. It subsided on the gentleman apologising publicly. Rangoon Mahomedans held meetings of protest against the action of the Kashmir State authorities regarding Mahomedan rites while the Rangoon Hindus approved the action and talked of organizing a Kashmir Hindu Defence Force. Otherwise affairs in India seemed to rouse but little interest here.

A few outrages on Indians and Chinese continued in Lower Burma but the number is getting less.
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 1931. 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 1st July 1931 to the end of June 1932. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1932.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

References—

Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1st April 1932.
Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1932.
Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1932.
Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1932.
Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1931.

PHYSICAL.

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

1. The province of Burma constitutes the western portion of Indo-China. It lies between north latitudes 9° 58' and approximately 28°, east longitudes 92° 11' and 101° 9', the extreme length being about 1,200 miles, the extreme width 575. The area is 261,610 square miles including the Federated Shan States (with Karenni) 62,335 and some seven thousand square miles of
unadministered territory. In the north the frontier with Tibet and China is undemarcated. The north-western frontier touches Assam, Manipur, the Lushai Hills and the Chittagong Hill Tracts; the Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier. On the north-east and east Burma marches with Yunnan, French Indo-China, and Siam. The southern frontier is the Pakchan river which divides Burma from the Siamese portion of the Malay peninsula.

2. The province falls into three natural divisions: Arakan, the Irrawaddy basin and the old province of Tenasserim. Arakan is the strip of territory lying between the Bay of Bengal and the range of hills known as the Arakan Yoma. It extends from Cape Negrais on the south to the Na-af Estuary, which divides it from the Chittagong division of the Province of Bengal, on the north and includes the districts of Sandoway, Kyaukpyu and Akyab and the Arakan Hill Tracts, an area of some 16,300 square miles. The northern part of this tract is barren hilly country, but in the west and south are rich alluvial plains containing some of the most fertile land in the province.

To the east of the Arakan division and separated from it by the Arakan Yoma lies the Irrawaddy basin, within the limits of which is situated the greater part of Burma proper. This tract may be subdivided into four parts.

There is first the highland tract, in which is included the mountainous region around the sources of the Chindwin river and the upper waters of the Irrawaddy, the Chin Hills, and the Northern and Southern Shan States. Within this tract fall the Chin Hills, Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha’districts. The greater part of this country is a mass of rugged hills deeply pierced by narrow gorges which form the outlet to the plains of the rivers which take their rise there. In the Shan States, however, there are some open plateaux which are fertile and well populated. Maymyo, the hill station to which in the hot weather the Government of Burma migrates, stands in the Pyin-u-lwin plateau, some 3,500 feet above the sea.

The second tract is known as the dry zone of Burma and includes the whole of the lowlands lying between the Arakan Yoma on the west and the foot of the hills which rise up to the Shan plateau on the east. It stretches along both banks of the Irrawaddy from the north of Mandalay to a point south of Thayetmyo and includes the Lower Chindwin, Shwebo, Sagaing, Mandalay, Kyaukse, Yamethin, Meiktila, Myingyan, Pakokku, Minbu, Magwe and Thayetmyo districts. This tract consists mostly of undulating lowlands, but is broken towards the south by the Pegu Yoma, a considerable range of hills which, running north and south, divides the two remaining tracts of the Irrawaddy basin.

On the west, between the Pegu and the Arakan Yomas, stretches the Irrawaddy Delta, a vast expanse of plain, 12,000 square miles in area, falling from its apex not far south of Prome in a gradual unbroken slope down to the sea. This delta, which includes the districts of Bassein, Myaungmya, Maubin, Pyapôn, Henzada, Hanthawaddy, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Rangoon Town and part of Pegu, consists almost entirely of a rich alluvial deposit, and the whole area, which between Cape Negrais and Elephant Point is no less than 137 miles wide, is fertile in the highest degree.
To the east lies a tract of country which, though in all characteristics similar to the Irrawaddy basin, is separated from that river by the Pegu Yoma and forms a separate system draining into the Sittang river. The northern and eastern portions of this tract, which, on the east, touches the Salween river, are hilly; the remainder, the land on the lower reaches of the Sittang river and towards the confluence of the Salween, Gyaing and Ataran rivers, consists of broad fertile plains. The tract comprises part of the district of Pegu in the Pegu administrative division, and the districts of Toungoo, Thaton and Salween in the Tenasserim division.

The third natural division of Burma is the old province of Tenasserim, which, constituted in 1826 with Moulmein as its capital, formed the nucleus from which British rule in Burma has grown for whereas Europeans shunned Arakan a century ago, they flocked to Moulmein. Tenasserim is a narrow strip of country lying between the Bay of Bengal and the high range of hills which forms the eastern boundary of the province towards Siam. It includes the districts of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui together with the Mergui archipelago. The surface of the country is mountainous and much intersected with streams.

3. The principal mountain systems of the province start from the labyrinth of hills which lies to the north and extends into Tibet. So dense are the hill masses in the angle caused by the converging of the Assam and China frontiers that the only general classification possible is that which distinguishes the highlands lying to the west from those lying to the east of the Irrawaddy river. To begin with the former, the Kumon range in the Myitkyina district forms the eastern boundary of the Hukong valley, where the Chindwin river takes its rise. This range runs from Hkamti Long towards the neighbourhood of Mogaung and is continued in a series of ridges which form the watershed between the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers. The Taungthonlon, an eminence 5,652 feet in height, marks the northernmost point of the most distinctive of these ridges. South of the Hukong valley is a mass of broken hill country known as the Jade Mines Tract, which lies more or less at right angles to the ranges described above and abuts in the west on the upper reaches of the Chindwin. On the west of the Chindwin are the Naga and Manipur hills, with peaks running up to 12,000 feet and over, which follow the course of the river southward and form the western frontier of Burma. Further south this upland country is known as the Chin Hills and the range is continued in the Arakan Yoma, which dips to the sea at Cape Negrais. Two of the highest points in this system, Saramati and Mount Victoria, reach heights of 12,557 and 10,400 feet respectively. East of the Irrawaddy, a succession of mountain chains and plateaux forms the watershed between that river and the Salween. The Eastern Kachin hills run south from the ridge which separates the headwaters of those two great rivers and, running south and south-west, terminate in the high ground which is massed in the north of the Northern Shan States and the south-east of the Katha district. Southward again the Slian plateau extends from the Irrawaddy to the Salween. In the Northern Shan States the grouping of the hills is irregular, but in the south the ridges tend more and more to run north and south. South of Toungoo the high land to the west of the Salween
narrow and under the name of the Paunglaung range drops down to the level of the Thaton plain. East of the Salween lie the hills of the Wa States in the north and further south the range in the Shan State of Kengtung which forms the Salween-Mekong watershed. As the confines of the Lao States are reached, a mass of hills curves round the southern edge of Kengtung along the Siamese border down the east of Karenni, sending out southern spurs which stretch along the marches of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui to the extreme southerly limit of Burma. An isolated range of hills is the Pegu Yoma, which rises in the Yamethin district and running southwards separates the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang. Near the head of the Irrawaddy Delta it branches out into several low terminal hills, on the last of which is built the Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon. Popa, a detached peak in the Myingyan district, belongs to this system and rises to a height of nearly 5,000 feet; it is interesting as an extinct volcano, a landmark, and a subject of superstitious folklore throughout the whole of central Burma.

4. The principal river of Burma is the Irrawaddy. It is formed by the junction, in latitude 25° 45' north about thirty miles north of the town of Myitkyina, of two rivers, the Nmai and Mli which take their rise in the wild tangle of mountains which lie between Burma and Tibet and traverses the province from north to south, entering the Bay of Bengal through a multiplicity of mouths between Rangoon and Cape Negrais. Up to Bhamo, a distance of 900 miles from the sea, it is navigable throughout the year, and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, is also navigable for steamers for 300 miles from its junction with the Irrawaddy above Pakokku.

The Chindwin, known in its upper reaches as the Tanai rises in the hills south-west of Thama in the Myitkyina district and flows due north till it enters the south-eastern corner of the Hukong valley, where it turns north-west and continues in that direction cutting the valley into two almost equal parts until it reaches its north-west verge, when it turns almost due south and takes the name of Chindwin. It is a swift river, fed in its upper reaches by numerous mountain streams. Further south its chief tributaries are the Uyc, Yu and Myittha.

Among other tributaries of the Irrawaddy, the Mogaung rises in the hills which form the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin, flows southward till at Kamaing it receives the overflow of the Indawgyi lake in the Indaw river and thence continues its course south-eastward to join the Irrawaddy between Myitkyina and Bhamo. The Taiping rises in China and flows for about forty miles through British territory before it reaches the Irrawaddy just above Bhamo. It is only navigable by country boats. Another left bank affluent to the Irrawaddy is the Molë, a tortuous stream of about a hundred miles long which during the rains is navigable by country boats for about three-quarters of its length. Further south is the Shweli which rises in the Chinese Shan Hills, winds through the State of Mong Mit and turning northwards finally reaches the Irrawaddy below Katha. The Myitnge, known in its upper reaches as the Nam Tu (on the banks of which is the Burma Corporation's great mining centre, Namtu) rising in the Northern Shan State of Hsenwi, joins the Irrawaddy at Ava. Within the limits of the dry zone the only considerable tributaries of the
Irrawaddy besides the Chindwin are the Mu, which flows from north to south between the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin and joins the former at Myinmu, the Yaw and the Môn, which rise in the Arakan Yoma and enter the Irrawaddy between Pakökku and Minbu. Besides these there are numerous streams, such as the Salin, the Pin, the Yin, and the Sadôn, which in the rains assume at times the proportions of rivers, but in the dry weather are merely wide stretches of sand with the merest trace of water.

South of Prome, where outlying spurs from the Arakan Yoma on the west and the Pegu Yoma to the east approach close to the river bank, the valley of the Irrawaddy opens out again. At Yegin Mingyi near Myanaung the influence of the tide is first felt and the delta may be said to begin. The so-called rivers of the delta, the Ngawun (on which stands the port of Bassein), the Pyamalaw, Panmawaddy, Pyinzalu and Pantanaw are simply mouths of the Irrawaddy, and the whole country towards the sea is a network of creeks, where there are no roads and boats take the place of carts for all purposes. There is, however, one true river of some size, the Hlaing, which rises near Prome, flows southward and meets the Pegu river and the Pazundaung creek and thus forms the estuary which is known as the Rangoon river and constitutes the harbour of Rangoon.

The second river of Burma in point of size and importance is the Salween, whose sources are believed to be situated at about the 32nd or 33rd parallel of latitude in the unexplored country east of Tibet. It enters British territory about eight degrees further south and thence flows in a generally southward direction through the Shan States and Karenni till it disgorges itself into the Gulf of Martaban near Moulmein. It is only navigable for less than the last hundred miles of its course. The remainder is so broken by gorges and rapids that boats can only ply on short detached reaches.

About midway between the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Salween and flowing like them from north to south is the Sittang. The sources of this river, known also in its upper reaches as the Paunglaung, are in the valley between the Pegu Yoma and the Shan Hills in the Yamethin district. Fed by affluents from the Yoma on the one hand and the Karen Hills on the other, it winds past the towns of Pyinmana, Toungoo and Shwegyin and finally enters the northern apex of the Gulf of Martaban at a point about equidistant from the ports of Rangoon and Moulmein. Its valley is followed by the Rangoon-Mandalay line of railway.

The Gyaing and Ataran flow west and north from the mountains of Siam to unite at Moulmein with the Salween and form the harbour of Moulmein. Both are short rivers but are navigable by country boats almost to the frontier of Siam. The remaining rivers of Tenasserim, the Tavoy, the Tenasserim and the Pakchan, are merely mountain streams and are none of them navigable for any distance.

Arakan has no rivers of any size, but the coast line is pierced by a number of estuaries, of which the most important are the Na-af, which separates Northern Arakan from Chittagong, the Mayu, the Kaladan and the Lemro.

The Mekong can hardly be said to form part of the river system of Burma but deserves mention, as for a distance of nearly a hundred and fifty miles it forms the boundary between the Shan States and French Indo-China.
5. The Indawgyi lake in the west of the Myitkyina district is the largest lake in Burma. It measures 16 by 6 miles and is bounded on the south, east and west by low ranges of hills but has an outlet to the north in the Indaw river. The Meiktila lake near the town of Meiktila is artificial. The Inle lake, near Yawngwhe in the Southern Shan States, is nearly as large as the Indawgyi, but has greatly diminished in size in recent times. In the Katha district is another Indaw which covers sixty square miles. Other lakes are the Paunglin lake in the Minbu district, the Inma lake in Prome, the Tu and Duya in Henzada, the Shagegyi and Inyegyi in Bassein, the sacred lake at Mudon in Tenasserim, and the Nagamauk, Panzemyang and Walonbyan in Arakan. In the heart of the delta numerous large lakes or marshes abounding in fish are formed by the overflow of the Irrawaddy during the rainy season, but these either assume very diminutive proportions or disappear altogether in the dry season.

6. From a geological point of view Burma can be divided into two areas, the first comprising the Irrawaddy-Chindwin Valley and the hills to the west; the second being the Shan States and the areas north and south of them including Tenasserim.

The Arakan-Irrawaddy-Chindwin region was under the sea until comparatively recent geological times but towards the end of the Cretaceous period the Arakan Yoma emerged, leaving the Chindwin-Irrawaddy Valley as a long gulf which in the course of time was filled with Tertiary sediments ranging in age from the Eocene to the Pliocene, a thickness of marine estuarine, fluviatile and aeolian deposits totalling some 41,000 feet.

The area between the Arakan Yoma and the Shan Plateau is a geosyncline, complicated by several subsidiary folds especially those of the Pegu-Yoma. Minor anticlines are common over the area and some of them such as Yenangyaung, Yenangyat, Singu, Minbu and Indaw yield petroleum. The Pegu series of Oligocene and Miocene age contains oil in almost all its horizons but the commercially important sands probably belong to the lower division. Coal seams of poor quality occur in Tertiary rocks in Henzada, Thayetmyo and Pakokku districts while coal-bearing rocks of the same age have a wide extension north of Kale in the Chindwin Valley. The important amber deposits of the Hukawng Valley are also of Tertiary Age.

The Arakan Yoma, using the term in a broad sense to include the Chin Hills and the ranges further to the north-east, is composed of very folded and altered strata of pre-Tertiary Age. They are penetrated in places by ultra-basic rocks, which are often changed into serpentine. It is known that these sometimes bear chromite, native copper, copper sulphides, asbestos, steatite and magnesite. They may also contain gold and the metals of the platinum group, but owing to the isolation of the region and its habitation by tribes of doubtful temperament, nothing has been done to explore these mineral resources properly.

Associated with certain serpentine masses in the Myitkyina district is the famous jadeite-albite dyke of Tawmaw, from which, and from certain boulder deposits in the same neighbourhood, the Chinese market has been supplied with jadeite for centuries.
Volcanic activity, probably of Tertiary Age (to which Mount Popa in Myingyan district also belongs), is responsible for a unique group of rocks in the Mingin Hills of Katha district where quartz diorites are intrusive into tuffs and carry gold-telluride quartz veins, one of which was mined near Kyaukpazat between 1898—1903.

In the Ruby Mines district of Mogok is a series of ancient crystalline rocks mainly gneisses, granulites, syenites and crystalline limestones with intrusions of granite, pegmatite and ultra-basic rocks which bear more resemblance to certain groups in Peninsular India than to anything else found in Burma. The northern and north-eastern extensions of these have still to be mapped but they are known to be continuous with gneisses and crystalline limestones of the frontier in Bhamo and Myitkyina. Some of these rocks and particularly the crystalline limestones are gem-bearing and from them or from later deposits derived by their disintegration, come the rubies, sapphires, spinels and many other gem stones for which the Stone Tract is noted. Ruby-bearing limestones also occur in the Sagyin Hills, north of Mandalay and in the Nanazeik neighbourhood of Myitkyina. Graphite is of frequent occurrence in these crystalline limestones and large, low-grade gold-quartz veins are said to exist in the gneissic range south of the Shweli River in the Northern Shan States.

The Shan States area appears to have been land since Jurassic, or perhaps Cretaceous times, though it has been strongly affected by later earth movements. Much of it is covered by massive dolomites and limestones of Devonian to Permocarboniferous age often hidden beneath a thick mantle of red clay which in places contains important deposits of residual iron ores. Older rocks of Pre-Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian ages are exposed along the fringes of the plateau, in the deep river gorges where the covering of dolomite has been eroded away, and in the steeper hill folds where it has been planed off. After the formation of the dolomites, an elevation of this area appears to have taken place, the surface was worn into hills and hollows during Upper Permain and part of Triassic times. A transgression of the sea then caused the deposition of the Rhaetic shales and limestones and of Jurassic to Cretaceous sediments which occur in places. The final uplift of the plateau and its more recent folding correspond in great part with the movements that produced the Himalayas and forming a connected part of the same series of events was the elevation of the Indo-Malayan mountain chains further south.

Characteristic of the Shan States are its lake basins of late Tertiary to Recent age in which deposits of lignite often occur. The basins in which the oil shales and lignites of Tenasserim are found probably belong to the same period.

The sequence of metallic ores found in the Shan States is essentially a sulphidic one, argentiferous galena, zinc blende, chalcopyrite, pyrite and stibnite being reported. A solitary coal field of Jurassic age is known.

The great silver-lead, zinc, copper ore deposits of Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States were formed by the metasomatic replacement of rhyolitic tuffs by sulphides carried in ascending solutions through an intensely sheared zone. Lead, zinc and copper ores are known to occur at various other localities in the Shan States. From the neighbourhood of Mawson small quantities of lead and silver have been
produced for centuries. Stibnite, the sulphide of antimony, occurs in Mong Hsu, Mong Kung and Keng Tung.

The mica schists of Mong Long and the rocks of the Chaungmagyi Series occupy a broad area of hilly country between the gneisses of the Ruby Mines and the Shan Plateau. The Chaungmagyi rocks are ancient intensely folded, phyllites, slates, greywackes and quartzites. They also appear in other parts of the Shan States where the covering of later Palaeozoic rocks has been denuded away. Great intrusions of granite are found amongst these rocks in places and from them the gem tourmalines of Mong Long are derived. Small quantities of gold exist in many of the streams draining areas of rocks belonging to this series.

The Tenasserim Region from Mergui in the south to Karenni in the north is largely made up of granite, intrusive into sediments of unknown age-crushed slates and argillites with greatly subordinate quartzites, agglomerates and conglomerates, characterised by monotonous uniformity of type over great areas. Portions of the region are occupied by limestone, probably of Upper Palaeozoic age. The wolfram and cassiterite veins of Burma are intimately associated with this granite.

Other minerals found in this region in smaller quantities are molybdenite, bismuthinite, native bismuth, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, zinc blende, galena and stibnite. Wolfram and tin mines have been worked in the Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst and Thaton districts and in Karenni. The largest existing mines are at Hermyingyi in Tavoy and Mawchi in Karenni. Very large quartz veins containing antimonite occur at Thabyu in the Amherst District.

Under the heading of Plio-Pleistocene and Sub-Recent and Recent Deposits must be classified the alluvial cassiterite deposits of Tavoy and Mergui, successfully dredged at various localities for tin ore, the gold and platinum placer deposits of the Irrawaddy, Chindwin and other rivers, the surface manganese ore of Meiktila district, the laterite deposits of Lower Burma, the soap sands of the Dry Zone, in addition to the lignites of the Shan States, the oil shales of Amherst, the residual iron ores of the Northern Shan States and the hill side and lake gem-gravels of the Ruby Mines already mentioned.

7. A systematic survey of the soils of the country has not yet been attempted but from the large collection already made it is clear that soil types are very closely related to the annual rainfall. This applies to the plains only, soils at a considerable elevation being left out of consideration.

The wet zone of Lower Burma extends southwards from about latitude 19° 30' N. The soils of this area are highly leached and hence impoverished in replaceable bases, especially calcium, being therefore sour to a degree dependent upon the annual rainfall. As the area includes the vast majority of the paddy growing districts of Burma, it follows that these paddy soils are sour soils devoid of free calcium carbonate. Paddy however can grow well even on soils containing no free carbonates. The soils on the area are almost entirely alluvial and of medium to heavy texture and except where flooding by sea water occurs in the areas near the Sittang River, replaceable bases are always low in amount, considering the fairly heavy nature of the soils. Flooding by sea water near the Sittang River has resulted in presence of excessive amounts of replaceable sodium and even in the presence of
common salt which sometimes interferes with crop growth. Generally these soils are yellow to grey-black in colour.

North of latitude 23°N is the Upper Burma wet zone and here again the soils are depleted of replaceable bases and are sour or acidic although the rainfall in this zone is less than that in the Lower Burma wet zone. Comparatively little is known about these soils as the area is comparatively undeveloped.

Between latitude 19°30'N and 23°N is the mid Burma dry zone in which soils of diverse types occur but in one respect they are similar: they are neutral or alkaline in reaction and contain free calcium carbonate and comparatively large amounts of replaceable bases. In lowlying areas the chief type is a heavy grey-black soil which approximates to the Regur of India, this type being underlaid at a depth of 3 to 4 feet by nodules of calcium carbonate or kankar. Paddy is grown under irrigation on these soils which appear to be chiefly of the Solonschak type. Occasionally water soluble salts (chiefly sodium sulphate) in fairly large amount are found, such soils being of the Solonschak type, with effective drainage. Higher lying soils with adequate drainage may be yellow to red in colour, are usually lighter in texture and grow most crops except paddy. The limiting factor of growth is always water.

The position of the various soil types of Burma in the genetic classification of soils developed by the Russian soil scientists has not yet been worked out. This is largely owing to the fact that as yet comparatively little is known concerning genesis of tropical soils, the genetic classification having been reached from a study of cold and temperate climate soils.

8. In most parts of Lower Burma and in portions of the Upper Province the abundant rainfall renders the climate moist and enervating for nearly half the year, but in the dry zone, which extends across the country between the 20th and 22nd degrees of north latitude and comprises the whole of the Mandalay and the Southern districts of the Sagaing divisions, the rainfall is less copious and the climate less humid. North of this dry belt again the rainy season is more marked; and the atmosphere though cooler than that of the dry zone is also more saturated with moisture. The rainfall in the coast districts varies from about 200 inches in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions to an average of 90 in Rangoon and the adjoining portion of the Irrawaddy Delta. In the extreme north of Burma the rainfall is rather less than in the country adjoining Rangoon, and in the dry zone the annual average falls as low as 20 and 30 inches. The temperature varies almost as much as the rainfall. At Mergui on the Tenasserim coast the mean is 77.8 degrees (Fahrenheit) in January and 81.5 degrees in May. In Rangoon the mean temperature for the same two months is 76.7 degrees and 84.6 degrees. In Mandalay on the northern edge of the dry zone the corresponding figures are 70.2 and 88.9 degrees while at Bhamo in the northern wet tract the mean temperature in January is 62.9 degrees and in May 83.2 degrees. Except in the dense forest tracts and the remoter portions of some of the outlying districts of Upper Burma, where malarial fever is prevalent, the province is not remarkably unhealthy either for Europeans or for the natives of the country.
9. The agricultural staples are rice and timber. Rice is practically the only crop grown in the deltaic districts and it is also produced in other parts of the province on low-lying and irrigated lands and on hill-side clearings. It constitutes the food of the people generally, and is the chief article of export. Teak is plentiful in the forests on the sides of the different hill ranges and is extracted in large quantities for export along with other less valuable varieties of timber. Minor forest produce comprises cutch, lac and various fibres. Fruits such as durian, marian, mango, pineapple with betel-nut, betel-leaf and various vegetable oils are produced in Tavoy and Mergui, and exported to other parts of the province. The *ficus elastica* was a common tree in the hills in the far north of Burma and the rubber extracted from it by the Kachins formed an important article of export until the trees were nearly exterminated by wasteful methods of tapping. Since about 1907 rubber has been grown on a commercial scale in the districts of Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst, Toungoo and Insein. Palm sugar is largely made by boiling down the sap of the palmyra and is used in the manufacture of fermented liquor and the local spirit known as arrack. Sesamum, maize, millet, pulses, cotton and groundnuts are the chief crops in the dry zone of Upper Burma but wheat, sugar-cane and tobacco are also grown. In certain of the hill-tracts tea and coffee are cultivated with moderate success. The principal minerals are petroleum from Yenangyaung, Minbu and Pakokku; lead-silver from Namtu-Bawdwin; tin from Tenasserim.

**POLITICAL.**

*Historical Summary.*

10. In prehistoric times Burma must have been traversed by many tribes and races now found far to the south, whether on mainland or the islands, though leaving relics of their passage in secluded pockets of the hills. Among the earliest were doubtless the Negritos, of whom some tribes remain—the Andamanese, and the Semang of the jungles east of Penang in the extreme south of Sumatra; though similar racially, in language these two types seem unconnected. The next racial wave may have been the "Pre-Dravidian", of which typical specimens, like the Veddas of Ceylon, are the wavy-haired, long-headed Sakai who now live south of the Semang, maintaining themselves by primitive *taungya* cultivation. The Sakai are survivors of the earliest speakers of Austro-asiatic languages in the peninsula, and their cultural influence, as shown in language, on the Semang and other aborigines must have been great; to them Burma may have owed her first faint approach to civilisation. The Indonesians followed or accompanied them, led by the ancestors of the Malays, most of whom were pushed out for a time on to the islands of Indonesia, from which some have returned to the mainland during the historical period; their languages generally belong to the Austronesian branch of the Austroasiatic family, which extends from Madagascar to New Zealand and Easter Island. The Mawken or Selung "sea-gypsies" of the Mergui archipelago still speak an archaic language of this type, mixed with Austroasiatic. Of the Indonesian racial type proper, the Nagas are said to be typical representatives but these, in speech, are now Tibeto-Burman.
The last race to enter Burma has been the Southern Mongol. It has largely intermixed with the older races, but now with rare exceptions it forms the dominant element in the race, no matter what be the language, of the individual. Thus it is none too easy to-day to distinguish, except by clothes, customs or language, the Mon, the Karen, the Shan, the Chin, the Kachin and the Burman. The Mons (Old Mon rnewi), or Talaings as the Burmans call them, now speak an Austroasiatic language cognate with Khmer, the old language of Camboja; the oldest Mon inscriptions go back to about the VIIth century A.D., and are found at Lopburi in Siam. Several unlettered tribes of the hills in the east of Burma, the Palaung, Wa, etc., speak languages akin to Mon. The Karens, though old inhabitants of Lower Burma, plains as well as hills, have no ancient literature, and their languages, which include the coastal dialects of Sgaw and Pwo, Taungthu, and the various tongues of Karenni and the hills east of Toungoo, remain something of a mystery; possibly they are an early branch of the Miao division of the Tibeto-Chinese family. This vast family of languages includes all the other chief languages of Burma. Apart from Miao, it has two chief sub-families, the western or Tibeto-Burman, and the eastern or Tai-Chinese. The former has the following "groups" found in Burma: Burmese (including Arakanese), Lolo and Moso to the north-east, Kuki-Chin and Naga to the north-west, and Kachin to the north. Several tribes speaking these languages, e.g., the Lolo and Moso, can be traced back for over a thousand years, but only a few, all members of the Burma Group, have old records of their own; of the rest, the majority are still backward hill-tribes, some are downright savages; some, like the Kachins, are new arrivals. The written history of Burma is therefore not the history of a geographical unit, but that of a few populous civilised tribes, rulers generally of the plains which are rarely broader than a hundred miles and taper northwards, enclosed by vast if sparsely-populated stretches of comparative savagery above them. In origin this civilisation is always Indian, and mainly Buddhist.

The first civilised tribe of the Burma Group known to history was the Pyu, which in the VIIth century A.D. or earlier had a capital near Prome (still called С fully "the capital") at Śrīksetra, modern Hmauwa. On their way from the north they probably received Indian Buddhist influences owing to the overland trade-route between N. India and China which dates back to the IIInd century B.C. The delta, as we know from Ptolemy, was still savage in 100 A.D., but a century later civilisation had spread north from the wealthy Brahmanic trading centres near the Isthmus of Kra, which were in contact by sea with all parts of India, and received immigrants, like all the rest of Indo-China and Indonesia, especially from the Kadamba and Pallava kingdoms of the Deccan. On reaching the coast and founding Śrīksetra (known to the Chinese pilgrims Hsūan-tsang and I-tsing), the Pyu doubtless profited by these contacts and reached a high level of civilisation, attested by monuments of art, both architecture and sculpture, mostly Buddhist but also Vaishnavite, by gold leaf manuscripts in Pali, and by funerary urn—and other inscriptions in "Pyu", which are at present only vaguely intelligible if at all. About the middle of the VIIIth century Śrīksetra fell, victim to a Mon (and Karen?) invasion, and the Pyu were thrown back on
Central Burma where they seem to have founded a new capital (? Hanlañ, south of Shwebo), known by its missions to China in 800-02 A.D. This kingdom, set in the midst of the Sak, Kantû and other Tibeto-Burman pioneers, was largely subject to Nan-chao, the great power in S.W. China during the VIIIth and IXth centuries. It fell in 832 A.D. at the hands of tribes under Nan-chao.

Chief of these were probably the Mranmâ or Burmese. They seem to have descended from the Northern Shan States to Kyaukse district, where they made their first home and enriched themselves by rice cultivation in the "eleven kharunî of Mlacsa." They seem to have driven a wedge through Central Burma, some of them—the Rakhuîn (Arakanese)—advancing west and conquering Arakan (hitherto a part of eastern India); the Mranmâ proper stopping in the Irrawaddy basin, absorbing the Pyu, pushing the Kantû north, the Sak west, and the Karens (Cakraw and Toînsû) south.

11. About the middle of the IXth century they are said to have built Pagan (Pukañi, Arimaddanapûra) which remains their capital till after 1301. It was a Buddhist city, with Buddhist architecture, probably from the first; but its great age begins when its King Aniruddha (Anoratha) 1044-77 captured the Mon cities near the coast, Sudhamma (Thatôn) and Hamsâvati (Pegu), and doubtless also the Indian trading settlements of the delta. Aniruddha's primate, Arahan, is said to have introduced thereby a purer Buddhism at Pagan; the Mon inscriptions, however, of the king's supposed son, the prince of Thiluin (Kalancacsâ), shew a mixed ritual, worship of the Buddha, Vishnu and the Nagas, going on in Arahan's presence, and next to the site of the king's palace stands to this day a Vaishnavaita temple. The quadrilingual Myazedi inscription, dating from about 1113 A.D. in the reign of his successor, is a good index of the times: it is almost if not quite the last inscription in Pyu; it is the first extant inscription in Burmese; the other faces, Mon and Pali, shew the main cultural forces at Pagan. By the end of the century Burmese has become the language even of royal inscriptions, and Mon influence, both in art and religion, seems to be on the wane. It was Burma's golden age, the flowering time for architecture and almost all her other arts except poetry. Hundreds of brick temples and monasteries, which range in size from chapels to cathedrals, adorned inside with fresco and outside with plaster carving, remain, thanks to the use of the radiating arch, in fair preservation to this day. Hundreds of inscriptions testify no less to the real greatness of this little sun-scorched capital of central Burma. The part occupied by the Burmans proper can scarcely have extended south of Sagu and Taungdwin, or north beyond the Mu valley and Malê; but by the end of the dynasty the limits of its rule had crept as far south as Tavoy and Tenasserim, and north as far as Konçán (near Bhamo); the nearer of the Southern Shan States were certainly under its influence, and it claimed to rule as far as the Salween and beyond. It exerted little or no influence, it seems, on Arakan.

Ill-luck caused the ruin of Pagan. The Mongols of Kubilai Khan, engaged in conquering the Sung dynasty of South China, subdued Nan-chao in 1253. Most of the people of Nan-chao were probably Tai; they belonged, that is, in language to the south-eastern branch of the Tibeto-Chinese family. They had been on the Burma frontier ever
since the beginning of our era, but though the Syam as they were called, tended to drift south, it was Mongol pressure which began their mass movements that overwhelmed the Mon and Khmer kingdoms of Old Siam and Camboja, and brought the Pagan dynasty to an end. The Burmans were soon involved in a direct struggle with the Mongols, who captured Pagan in 1287. For nearly twenty years Upper Burma down to Nga Singu was directly ruled as a province of China. Meanwhile the Mons had founded the independent kingdom of Muttama (Martaban).

12. Some Burmanised Syam, the “Three Shan brothers” as they were called, occupied Kyaukse, the chief granary of Central Burma; they began to pose as champions of Burma against the Mongols, dethroned and murdered the Pagan king, and after their successful repulse of the last Mongol invasion at the siege of Mrañciun (Myinzaing) in 1301, they were able to found a new dynasty. The next two centuries are sometimes called “the Shan Period” of Burmese history. The Shans, however, never conquered Lower Burma. The rulers of Central Burma were largely perhaps of Shan extraction, but their language was Burmese (indeed Burmese literature first blossoms at the end of the period); their religion was nearly always Buddhist; and though they quarrelled with each other, founding petty kingdoms at Panya (Pinya), Cackuiui (Sagaing) and Ava, each modelled itself upon Pagan. Only the north of Burma was really Shan, under the Sawbwas of Mohnyin (Mêng-yang), Hsenwi (Mn-pang), Môngmit (Mêng-mi), etc.

Such is the ethnographic and cultural background till the XI1th century. Politically it may be summarised as a measure of unity attained under the Dynasty of the Temple Builders 1044—1287 at Pagan (overthrown by Kubilai Khan) followed by the Shan Irruption 1287—1531.

13. Unity was restored by the Toungoo Dynasty 1531—1752 which took its rise at Toungoo, the refuge of the Burmese during the Shan Irruption. At their zenith, under Bayinnaung 1551—81 (the Braginoco whose splendour delighted European travellers), the dynasty held not only Burma (i.e. the Irrawaddy Valley), Tenasserim, and the present Shan States, but also the further Shan States (i.e. what is now Siam) and Manipur; and indeed Annam and Cambodia sent propitiatory homage. Even after their temporary overthrow in 1599 under the combined attacks of Siam and Arakan, the dynasty continued to hold the Irrawaddy Valley and the present Shan States.

Their capital was Pegu 1531—1635, Ava 1635—1752; the Delta lost its attraction when the dynasty realised the hopelessness of trying to hold Siam, and Pegu ceased to be a port when, about 1600, the silting up of its river was complete; the proper site to move to was Syriam but the court never realised that the country’s future lay on the sea-coast: the move to Ava signifies the abandonment of the dynasty’s earlier dream of a national kingship and they relapsed into their tribal homeland. They were overthrown by a Talaing revolt which set up a separate kingdom at Pegu in 1740 and sacked Ava in 1752.
14. The Talaings could not hold Ava and were driven back into Lower Burma by an uprising of the Burmese people under the landed gentry, notably Alaungpaya whose dynasty 1752—1885 ruled a greater area than any of its predecessors—the Irrawaddy Valley, Tenasserim, the present Shan States, Manipur, the upper Brahmaputra Valley, and Arakan. (Arakan, the sea-rover kingdom whose slave-raids terrified even the Moghul governor of Dacca, became part of Burma when the Alaungpaya dynasty captured its capital in 1785, carrying away half the population together with the great Mahamuni image of the Buddha.)

The earlier Alaungpaya kings were the masterful leaders of a vigorous people but it is difficult not to regard the dynasty as a calamity. The Pagan Dynasty 1044—1287 doubtless had a dark side but it witnessed the birth of vernacular literature and the lovely story of the Talaing queen Shinsawbu. The Toungoo Dynasty 1531—1752 depopulated the country with insensate invasions—they were really glorified slave-raids—of Siam but they bore the scrutiny of European travellers who draw an attractive picture of the people, their civilisation and their kings. With the Alaungpaya Dynasty 1752—1885, however, the tone of observers changes and it looks as if the art of administration decayed under the parvenu dynasty with its streak of hereditary insanity. They ruled by espionage and terror, corrupting the character of the race: in their external relations, when they began to have any, they evinced an ignorance, a conceit, and a vulgarity which would have been comic had not the consequences been tragic.

15. European relations date back to the establishment of a Portuguese trading station at Martaban 1519—1613 and of the fort at Syriam where De Brito, originally a mercenary in the pay of Arakan, ruled as a king 1600—13 until overthrown by the Toungoo dynasty. Spices were few. Teak was the principal product, ship-building the industry; but disorder was endemic, export of most commodities was interdicted, and the volume of trade was not great. The Dutch came in 1627 and left in 1680. The French came in 1689, built ships for Dupleix, and decayed. The English East India Company founded a factory at Syriam in 1647 which lasted a decade, and private traders, chiefly from Masulipatam, continued to use the factory buildings and dockyard for many years. In 1680 the demand for Burmese lac led Fort St. George, Madras, to begin a series of negotiations for reopening official trade, and several missions visited Ava, notably those of Fleetwood and Leslie in 1695 and Bowyer in 1697, but these resulted only in the regulation of private trade, which continued till 1743 when the Talaings, alleging complicity with the Burmese, burnt the Syriam factory. In 1753 a factory was opened on Negrais Island, but in 1759 the Burmese, alleging complicity with the Talaings, massacred the staff, and the protest of Captain Alves in 1760 resulted merely in the company being permitted to return to Rangoon.

16. Thus commercial relations alone had so far existed between the English and Burma, and in the eighteenth century barely four Englishmen had reached Ava. Bodawpaya’s conquests created a frontier situa-
tion which necessitated political intercourse. The Governor-General of India sent envoys—Captain Symes, 1795, 1802; Captain Cox, 1797; Captain Canning, 1803, 1809, 1811. Though expensively equipped, they failed. English officers were accustomed to kneel unshod in the presence of Indian kings, but at Ava they were expected to unshoe before entering the palace, and to prostrate themselves at gateways and spires; they were ignored for months and segregated on a scavengers' island. Symes did indeed obtain a treaty, but Burmese thought had not evolved such a concept; the king was above contractual obligations and anything he signed was revocable at will. He rejected the envoys, saying that he could receive only an ambassador from the king of England.

17. In 1818, as successors to the crown of Arakan which in mediaeval times had received tribute from the Ganges Delta, the Burmese summoned the Governor-General of India to surrender Chittagong, Dacca and Murshidabad. So little was known of Burma that it was almost a "mystery land", responsible officers entertained exaggerated ideas of its strength, and Burmese victories once caused a panic in Calcutta; Symes in 1795 estimated the population at 17,000,000 although King Bagyidaw's Revenue Inquest of 1826 gave only 1,831,467. The Governor-General of India had no desire to be involved in Indo-China but in the dry season 1823-4 his outposts from Shahpuri Island to Dudpatli were driven in by Burmese commanders whose orders were to take Calcutta. General Sir Archibald Campbell with 11,000 men, mostly Madras sepoys, and ships under Captain Marryat, R.N. (the novelist), occupied Rangoon, 11 May 1824. The Talaings were expected to rise in their favour, but the Burmese deported the population, leaving the delta a waste whence the invader could get no intelligence, supply, or transport; till the end of the rains the English could not move two miles. The Burmese withdrew from the north, attacked Rangoon in December, 1824, and retreated to Danubyu where Bandula, their greatest leader, was killed. There were operations in Tenasserim and in Arakan, but it was round Rangoon that the Burmese armies were broken. Lack of transport persisted, and only on 24 February 1826, was Campbell able to dictate the Treaty of Yandabo, whereby Ava yielded Arakan, Tenasserim, Assam, Cachar, Jaintia, and Manipur, paid £1,000,000, received a Resident at Ava and maintained one at Calcutta.

The Burmese host was the greatest in their history—600 guns, 35,000 muskets, and a cadre of 70,000. Except 4,000 household troops they were a mass levy, and even the household troops had not sufficient training to fight in the open; but their musketry and jingal fire was good, their sapper work admirable, and their jungle fighting of the highest order; they tortured prisoners, and practised a species of head-hunting, but Englishmen respected their courage and physique. As Henry Havelock, who served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, pointed out, the direction of the English forces was indifferent—stormers were left to take stockades, among the most formidable in history, without scaling ladders; sepoys, sent into action without a stiffening of British infantry, were so often routed that their morale declined and they were obsessed with a belief that Burmese warriors had magical powers. Administration was discreditable—medical precautions were lacking, and, in expectation of Talaing aid, no arrangements had been made for commissariat supply from India. Campbell
sometimes had only 1,500 effectives. The original contingents of European troops were 3,738 at Rangoon, 1,004 in Arakan; at Rangoon their hospital deaths (scurvy and dysentery) were 3,160, their battle deaths 166; in Arakan their hospital deaths (malaria) were 595, battle deaths nil—4 per cent. battle deaths, 96 per cent. hospital; 40,000 men passed through the cadres, 15,000 died, and the war cost £5,000,000.

18. The Burmese persistently omitted to maintain a Resident at Calcutta and regarded the English Resident at Ava as a spy so that we ended by withdrawing him in 1840, for it was useless to try and transact business with such a court. The only port was Rangoon, a stagnant town of 20,000 inhabitants including a few hundred British Subjects of whom at most half a dozen were Europeans, residing at their own risk despite their Government's warning, for no firm of repute would open a branch. Finally a Governor of Rangoon, appointed in 1850, used, when tipsy, to threaten to torture and behead the whole population, and among his extortions were three dozen committed on British Subjects culminating in the seizure of two English sea captains.

Dalhousie sent a frigate. The king of Burma actually condescended to answer Dalhousie's protest, and it was a courteous answer, but as the Rangoon authorities did nothing, the frigate blockaded the port and hostilities followed. The Shans refused to send levies, the Delta Burmese welcomed the English, the Talaings rose in their favour. Dalhousie had made a personal study of the records of the First Burmese War 1824—6 as a precedent for how not to do things, and the Second War, April—December 1852, was a model of businesslike management. The commissariat and medical arrangements were such that the health of the troops in the field was better than in many an Indian cantonment. Martaban and Rangoon fell in a fortnight, Bassein a few weeks later; Prome, to intercept the rice supplies of Ava, and Pegu, to please the Talaings, were captured in the early rains but not held till the dry season. The Burmese numbered 30,000, the invaders, 8,000 of whom 3,000, including sailors, were English; their gross battle casualties throughout were 377 and the campaign cost under £1,000,000. The London Government gave Dalhousie a free hand but he would not advance into Upper Burma saying that though welcomed in Lower Burma, the population of which was only partly Burmese, we should be opposed by the Burmese in their homeland and could not administer them without undue expense. The Burmese would not accept a treaty and the war ended by our proclamation annexing Pegu.

19. Mindon 1853-78, one of the best kings Burma ever had, abandoned the traditional seclusion of his predecessors by maintaining regular relations with the Residency (restored 1862—79) until 1876 when the Government of India unintelligently said the resident must no longer kneel unshod in the royal presence: the question need not have been raised till the day of a worse king who shewed less good-will. It was in Mindon's reign that the accident of history occurred whereby Karenni is a Native State instead of British territory like the Shan States to which it is culturally inferior; Karenni raided Mindon's territory for slaves, we objected fearing he would annex it, and in 1875 we compromised by mutually agreeing with him to recognise it as independent.
20. The Third Burmese War 1885 was rendered inevitable by the degenerate character of his son and successor, the last king of Burma Thibaw 1878—85 whose Massacres of the Kinsmen though in accordance with precedent—and justifiable by mediaeval standards to free a competent king from plots—were out of place in the XIXth century. Yet neither his massacres, nor his boycott of the Resident at Mandalay, nor the protests of Manchester importers against the injury to trade caused by his misrule, moved the Government of India. What caused the annexation of Upper Burma was the knowledge that the French were annexing Indo-China and the fear that they would penetrate Upper Burma. The semi-official letter in which the French Foreign Minister promised the Burmese to consider permitting the import of arms from Indo-China when the French officers were satisfied that law and order were restored there, was a grudging letter; the success of a Consul the French stationed at Mandalay for a time was only partial, as concessions he obtained for French capitalists were only in the draft stage and few of them could ever have paid. But the London Government was justifiably alarmed, and when a subsequent French Ministry, tiring of adventures in Indo-China, repudiated its predecessor’s activities in Burma, we seized the opportunity presented by an indefensible act of the bankrupt Burmese court—which rapaciously cancelled the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation’s forest lease and fined them precisely the amount of a loan they had refused to make—to force an issue: on 19th October 1885 we told King Thibaw to submit his foreign relations to British control, receive a Resident in regular audience, submit the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation case to the Governor-General’s arbitration, and assist the through trade with Yünnan; on 9th November Thibaw’s rejection of these terms reached Rangoon; on 28th November he was a prisoner in his palace under British infantry guard.

Public opinion in England, shocked at Thibaw’s atrocities, desired annexation. The Government of India disliked it save as a last resort, and the ultimatum meant what it said—that Upper Burma could continue independent if its court would accept the slight restraint which experience shewed to be the irreducible minimum. The Burmese having rejected this offer of a protectorate, annexation followed, for the English were not in a position to appoint a successor to Thibaw: his massacres had left so few claimants alive that there was no field for selection.

Dalhousie in 1852, Bernard in 1884, prophesied that, whereas Arakan, Tenasserim, and Pegu, the outlying territories of the Burmese, had been quickly conquered, the kingdom of Upper Burma, the Burmese homeland, would offer prolonged resistance; in 1879 the General Commanding at Rangoon said he could take Mandalay with 500 men but would need 5,000 to take Upper Burma. And so it proved, for the loosely knit state bristled with village stockades and evinced in defeat the tenacious vitality of the lower organisms. Dacoity, always endemic, had become chronic under Thibaw; his ministers protected dacoits, shared their booty, and left district governors unsupported; villages submitted to the exactions of their youthful braves in return for protection against the braves of other villages; in 1884 Kachins captured Bhamo and carried fire and sword half way down to Mandalay. The troops who had been massed against the English scarcely fired a shot, as effete Thibaw issued no definite orders to his men, and many believed the
English came to set one of his exiled brothers on the throne; but now, in the hour of the monarchy's dissolution, they went home with their arms and joined the dacoits. They could not combine, they plundered each other, and their fellow-countrymen, of whom the majority, sickened by their cruelty, ended by welcoming the English, called them not patriots but dacoits. Although they could seldom be brought to action and the invaders' battle deaths were only 62 in eight months, it took five years finally to dispose of them; Sir George White, Sir George Wolsey, and the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Frederick Roberts, were present; at one time no fewer than 32,000 troops were employed.

And the area pacified 1885—90 was only the kingdom of Upper Burma, i.e., barely half of Upper Burma. The greater half consisted of tribal areas where Burmese rule had either, as in the Chin Hills, never penetrated, or, as in the Shan States, been ineffective. The remotest Shan State submitted in 1890 when Mr. (Sir George) Scott took forty sepoys, rode boldly into Kengtung, a mediæval city with five miles of battlemented wall, and received the submission of the wavering chief. Fighting against the Chins lasted till 1896.

21. The history of the relations of Burma with Siam is principally concerned with the efforts made to preserve the peace of the frontier and to secure protection for British subjects travelling in the Siamese Province of Chiengmai, which borders on Burma. A treaty to secure these objects was concluded with the King of Siam in 1874. On its failure to effect what was desired and after a mission to Chiengmai by an officer of the British Burma Commission, a second treaty was concluded in 1883 which provided, among other matters, for the issue of passports, the extradition of criminals, the trial in Siam of cases in which British subjects were concerned, and the working of forests in Siam by British subjects. In November 1885 a supplementary article to this treaty was signed providing for the extradition of criminals between Burma and all the conterminous parts of Siam. In 1884 a British Vice-Consul was appointed to and arrived at Chiengmai. In 1911 a fresh extradition treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Siam, and on the 10th November 1911 an Order in Council was passed applying the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906, to Siam, which became a Foreign State for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903. An Order in Council of 1889 prescribed the registration of all British subjects resident in Siam and regulated the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by consular courts. This was superseded by the Siam Order in Council, 1906, for the regulation of the same matters, which is still in force. Our relations with Siam have continued friendly up to the present time. For some years after the annexation of Upper Burma there was a discussion with regard to the boundary between Siam and the trans-Salween territory of certain Shan States. The Siamese claimed trans-Salween Karenni and some other small States to the east of the Salween as part of the Province of Chiengmai. In order to investigate these claims the territory was visited by Mr. Ney Elias in 1890. The Siamese refused to take part in his exploration, but in 1892-93 a joint commission of English and Siamese officers demarcated the frontier along the line selected by Mr. Ney Elias. In 1931 by an agreement between the local British and Siamese officials which was subsequently ratified by the Governments concerned, the boundary
between Kengtung and Siam was further defined as the deep-water channel of the Meh Sai river.

22. The record of Burma's relations with China goes back to the IXth century. After the last war 1765—9 between the two countries, a mutual system of decennial missions was established; the Chinese persisted in regarding the Burmese mission as tributary, despite the fact that the 1765—9 war had ended in the decisive defeat of the Chinese invaders.

At the Annexation of Upper Burma we entered into negotiations with China on the subject of Burma. The Peking Convention 1886 provided for the continuance of the decennial missions, Chinese recognition of our rule in Burma, the delimitation of the frontier, and the encouragement of international trade. In the course of subsequent negotiations it was decided that the decennial mission should be abandoned.

The 1894 Convention contained further trade provisions, defined the frontier in general terms, provided for its demarcation by a joint commission, and waived our rights to Monglem and Kenghung on condition that China should not cede them to a third party.

The 1897 Convention gave us Kokang as penalty for China's ceding part of Kenghung to France.

The Anglo-Chinese Boundary Commission lasted from November 1897 to May 1900, demarcating the frontier from latitude 25°35' to latitude 23°28', and from 22°9' to 21°46'. North of 25°35' and between 23°28', 22°9' have not yet been demarcated. The latter undemarcated portion borders on the Wa States, inhabited by headhunters: in 1900 the Chinese Boundary Commissioners behaved so extraordinarily here refusing to co-operate in delimiting any line which could be brought, within the 1897 agreement definition, that our Boundary Commissioner had to proceed ex-partes, but although the line he delimited received the approval of Her Majesty's Government and was notified to the Chinese, we have never yet administered the territory nor has the line been demarcated as the Wa tribes would have destroyed the cairns.

The 1929 Treaty abrogated the free trade articles 8, 9 of the 1894 Convention, permitting the imposition of tariffs, if desired.

Our Chinese Frontier districts are Bhamo, Myitkyina, the Northern and the Southern Shan States. On the Chinese side opposite Bhamo and the Shan States, are Chinese Shan States and Kachin tribes, indirectly administered and under very imperfect control; opposite Myitkyina are wild tribes Kachin, Liso, and Lutzü (kin to the Nung of Putao), under even less control, especially in the Salween valley between latitudes 26° and 27° where the Chinese have hitherto been unable to penetrate even as traders let alone as administrators.

Border disputes are settled at annual meetings between Chinese and British officers.

A British Consul is stationed at Têngyûeh, the Chinese town on the main trade route. A station of the Chinese Maritime Customs is also established there. The presence of these officers facilitates intercourse with Chinese administration and helps to prevent undue exactions.
Form of Administration.

23. Lower Burma, consisting of the three Commissionerships, Pegu, Tenasserim, Arakan (which were mutually independent and corresponded, Pegu and Tenasserim with the Government of India, Arakan with the Government of Bengal), was in 1862 combined into a single province, British Burma, with headquarters at Rangoon. Upper Burma was, after annexation in 1885, combined with Lower and styled the province of Burma, with headquarters at Rangoon; its head was a Chief Commissioner 1862-97, a Lieutenant-Governor 1897-1922, a Governor since 1923.

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<th>Commissioners</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Arakan</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunter and Paton, joint 1826-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissioner of Chittagong 1829-34 with local Superintendent, successively Paton and Dickinson</td>
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<td>Captain Dickinson 1834-7</td>
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<td>Captain [Sir Archibald] Bogle 1837-49</td>
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<td>Captain [Sir Arthur] Phayre 1849-52</td>
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| **Tenasserim** |
| Maingy and General Sir Archibald Campbell, joint 1826-8 |
| Maingy 1828-33 |
| Blundell 1833-43 |
| Major Broadfoot 1843-4 |
| Captain [Sir Henry] Durand 1844-6 |
| Colvin 1846-9 |
| Major [Sir Archibald] Bogle 1849-52 |

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<th>Chief Commissioners</th>
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<tr>
<td>General Sir Arthur Phayre 1862-7</td>
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<td>General Fytche 1867-71</td>
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<td>* Ashley Eden 1871-5</td>
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<td>* Rivers Thompson 1875-8</td>
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<td>* Charles Aitchison 1878-80</td>
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<td>* Charles Bernard 1880-7</td>
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<td>* Sir Alexander Mackenzie 1890-4</td>
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<td>Sir Frederick Fryer 1895-7</td>
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<th>Lieutenant-Governors</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Frederick Fryer 1897-1903</td>
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<td>* Sir Hugh Barnes 1903-5</td>
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<td>Sir Herbert White 1905-10</td>
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<td>Sir Harvey Adamson 1910-15</td>
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<td>* Sir Harcourt Butler 1915-17</td>
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<td>* Sir Reginald Craddock 1917-22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Harcourt Butler 1923-7</td>
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<td>* Sir Charles Innes 1927-32</td>
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24. With effect from the 2nd January 1923, the Province of Burma was constituted a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act. The executive authority of the Government vests in a Governor in Council in respect

* Appointed from India without previous experience of the province.
of certain subjects known as reserved subjects, and in the Governor acting with Ministers in respect of subjects known as transferred subjects. The Governor and the Members of his Executive Council are appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, the Members of the Executive Council are two in number, of whom one must have been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India. The Ministers also number two. They are appointed by the Governor from among the non-official elected members of the Legislative Council and cannot retain office for a longer period than six months without being members of that Council. The principal transferred subjects are local self-government, medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works (with certain exceptions), agriculture, veterinary administration, fisheries, co-operative societies, forests, excise, registration of deeds and of births, deaths and marriages, development of industries, adulteration of foodstuffs, weights and measures, libraries and museums, regulation of gambling, prevention of cruelty to animals, protection of wild birds and animals, control of dramatic performances and cinematographs, and cattle trespass. All provincial subjects other than transferred subjects are reserved subjects. The composition of the Legislative Council is described in Chapter III below. In addition to his authority over the Province of Burma, which includes the Federated Shan States and other "backward tracts," the Governor also exercises political control over Karenni, a tract of country outside British India, consisting of Kantarawadi in East Karenni and Kyetbogy and Bawlake in West Karenni situated between Burma and Siam, which are in subordinate alliance with the British Government.

25. The Federated Shan States, the Shan States of Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti, Hkamti Long, the Chin Hills (including the Kanpetlet Subdivision, formerly the Pakokku Hill Tracts), the Sonra Tract, the Arakan Hill Tracts, the Hill Tracts of the Myitkyina (including Fort Hertz Subdivision, formerly Putao), Bhamo and Katha districts, have been declared "backward tracts" under the Government of India Act and are excepted from the authority of the Legislative Council in respect of legislation, of the voting of the expenditure and (except with the Governor's sanction) of interpelation or discussion. The authority of the Ministers does not extend to these areas, which are wholly in the charge, in the case of the Federated Shan States, of the Governor, and in the case of other backward tracts, of the Governor in Council. A special personnel for the administration of the "backward tracts" is provided by the Burma Frontier Service.

26. In the case of the Shan States, the civil, criminal and revenue administration of every state is vested, by the Burma Laws Act, 1898, in the Chief of the state subject to any restrictions specified in the sanad or order of appointment granted to him. Under the same Act enactments in force in Upper Burma can be extended to the Shan States and a large number have been so extended. In matters not covered by enactments, the law to be administered in each state is the customary law of the state, so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and is not opposed to the spirit of the law in force in the rest of British India. The powers of the Chiefs are exercised under
the supervision, in the case of the Federated Shan States, of two Superintendents appointed from the Burma Commission or the Burma Frontier Service and, in the case of the other states, of the Deputy Commissioner of the district within which each falls. The Superintendents are assisted by Assistant Superintendents from the Burma Frontier Service. The powers of the Local Government extend to the appointment of officers to take part in the administration of any state, to the regulation of their powers and procedure, to the modifying of the customary law where necessary to bring it within the conditions of application, and to the regulation of the assessment and collection of revenue. The main block of the Shan States, grouped into the Northern and Southern Shan States, was formed into a federation with effect from the 1st October 1922. The main features of this arrangement are a centralized budget covering expenditure on public works, medical administration, forests, education and agriculture, and to a small extent on police, towards which the several states contribute a definite proportion of their revenue and to which is credited the revenue from forests and minerals, which previously went to provincial funds; and an advisory council of Chiefs which, though without legislative powers, is consulted in connection with the extension of Acts to the Shan States by the Local Government and discusses the budget. The Federated Shan States thus form a sort of sub-province with finances distinct from those of Burma proper and under a distinct form of administration. The agent of the Governor in respect of its administration is the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States who is president of the advisory council of Chiefs. Formerly he was Commissioner of the North-East Frontier Division, a division which existed 1922-25, but in 1925 it was abolished and the Federated Shan States were given a Commissioner of their own; he is also Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, a post which is temporarily in abeyance. The Commissioner is the official superior of the Superintendents, whose primary functions remain, as before the federation, the supervision of administration in the individual states. The powers of a High Court for the Shan States, except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, formerly exercised exclusively by the Lieutenant-Governor, have also been transferred in part to the Commissioner. Departmental officers of Government employed in the Shan States are removed from ordinary departmental control and are the technical advisers of the Superintendents and the Commissioner in their respective subjects. The States of Karenni, not being part of British India, remain outside the federation.

27. In the time of the Burmese kingdom the Chin Hills of Upper Burma were independent of external control. "Chin Hills. After the British annexation they were gradually brought under administration, and in September 1895 were formally declared to be part of the Province of Burma. The main area of these hills now forms the Chin Hills District of the Magwe Division under a Deputy Commissioner, who exercises the powers of a Superintendent under the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896, and is consequently Sessions Judge for the district. The portion, known as the Pakōkku Hill Tracts has since 1929 been included in the Chin Hills
district as the Kanpetlet subdivision under an Assistant empowered as Superintendent. The Somra Tract is an isolated Chin tract further north, which is included in the Upper Chindwin district and is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of that district as Superintendent with the Subdivisional Officer of Homalin as Assistant Superintendent. The Commissioner exercises the powers of a High Court for all these Chin tracts. The law in force is contained in the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896. The criminal law is the same, with a few modifications, as that in force in Burma proper; but the revenue and general law of Burma is not deemed suitable for so backward a race as the Chins, and these matters are regulated for them by a few simple provisions in the Regulation and in the rules made thereunder. So far as persons other than Chins are concerned the law is the same as the law in force in Upper Burma. The Hill District of Arakan ceased to exist in 1930 and became the Arakan Hill Tracts; they remained directly under the Commissioner of Arakan but their administrator ceased to be of district rank and became an Assistant empowered as Superintendent, their area was enlarged by the inclusion of previously unadministered territory and their law which, under Regulations as far back as 1874, approximated to the ordinary law of India was simplified by the application of the Chin Hills Regulation, for most of the inhabitants are Chins. The Commissioner of Arakan exercises the civil but not the criminal powers of a High Court for this district.

28. The Kachin Hill Tracts consist of the whole of the former Putao district and of defined hill area in the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha districts. The law relating to them is contained in the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895, and is generally on lines similar to that of the Chin Hills. Extensive Kachin areas in Mongmit and North Hsenwi State in the Northern Shan States are also under the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation. The tracts are administered by the Deputy Commissioners of the various districts, with their Subdivisional Officers, appointed from the Burma Frontier Service, as Assistant Commissioners under the Regulation. As in the Chin Hills, the Deputy Commissioner is the Sessions Judge. The Commissioner exercises the powers of a High Court.

29. The primary administrative division of the province is into Upper and Lower Burma, which was historical in origin and still involves a few differences of law and treatment. Very shortly after the annexation, Upper Burma, exclusive of the Shan States, was declared a scheduled district, which enabled the Government to extend to it such general Acts as it thought fit. By the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the enactments in force in Upper Burma were specified, but the power to extend further Acts under the Scheduled Districts Acts still remained. Special enactments for Upper Burma in the form of Regulations have been made from time to time; but there has been a strong tendency, particularly of late years, towards assimilation of the law with that of Lower Burma. The remainder of this section applies equally to Upper and Lower Burma exclusive of the "backward tracts," except when the contrary is stated.
30. The chief executive officers under the Governor in Council are eight Commissioners of divisions, four in Lower, three in Upper Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States. These officers have powers as revenue officers under the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889. They are responsible to the Governor in Council, each in his own division, for the working of every department of the public service except the Military Department, the branches of the administration directly under the control of the Supreme Government, and for the most part the Judicial Department. The Commissioner of Arakan, however, is in respect of persons other than Chins, Sessions Judge for the Arakan Hill Tracts; the Commissioner, Sagaing, is High Court for Myitkyina, Bhamo, and Upper Chindwin Districts; and the Rangoon High Court has no jurisdiction in the Federated Shan States save over European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects. In Lower Burma the Commissioners were relieved of judicial work in 1905. The similar step in Upper Burma was taken with the reorganization of the Judicial Service at the end of the year 1922, simultaneously with the establishment of a High Court for the whole of Burma. The Commissioners are all appointed from the Burma Commission.

31. Under the Commissioners are forty Deputy Commissioners of districts, including the Assistant Superintendent of the Burma Frontier Service in charge of the Arakan Hill Tracts and the police officer in charge of the Salween district, who exercise the powers of Deputy Commissioners. Deputy Commissioners perform the functions of District Magistrates, Collectors and Registrars except in Rangoon Town where there is both a District Magistrate and a Collector. In three frontier districts of Upper Burma, the Deputy Commissioner is still also District Judge. Deputy Commissioners are responsible for many miscellaneous duties which fall to the principal district officer as the representative of Government. Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners are Assistant Commissioners from the Burma Commission, Extra Assistant Commissioners from the Burma Civil Service, and Myoôks and Deputy Myoôks from the Subordinate Civil Service, who are invested with various magisterial, revenue and in some cases civil powers. From among these officers are supplied the officers who hold charge of the townships, as the units of regular civil and revenue jurisdiction are called, and the subdivisions of districts into which most of these townships are grouped. Among the salaried staff of officials the Township Officers are the ultimate representatives of Government, who come into most direct contact with the people. Nine appointments of Deputy Commissioner are held by officers promoted from the Burma Civil Service, four by officers of the Burma Frontier Service, the rest being held by members of the Indian Civil Service and other officers of the Burma Commission.

32. Finally, there are the headmen of village-tracts assisted in Lower Burma by sé-eingaungs (rural policemen in charge of ten houses), and in Upper Burma by elders variously designated. Similarly in the towns there are headmen of wards and elders of blocks. The system of revenue
collection through the agency of headmen is well developed. In Lower
Burma the land revenue and other district taxes were at one time
collected by circle *thugysis* in charge of groups of villages, but these
circle appointments have now, with rare exceptions, been abolished as
they have fallen vacant from death, retirement, or other cause. The
myothugysis in Upper Burma, who had in some instances been entrusted
with this work, have not disappeared as was expected; on the contrary
they have survived and show a tendency to increase. The headmen
are remunerated by commission on the amount of revenue which they
collect. They exercised limited magisterial powers within their villages.
Elective village committees, constituted by the Burma Village (Amend­
ment) Act, 1924, assist the headman in all his duties including the trial
of cases.

33. These (other than Income-Tax, Customs, and Salt which are
under the Central Board of Revenue, India) are
Land and Revenue Administration.
under the two Financial Commissioners. The
first (styled Financial Commissioner) was appointed in 1888, the second
(styled Development Commissioner) in 1920, but in 1927 the designa­
tions were altered, the original Financial Commissioner becoming
Financial Commissioner, Reserved Subjects, the Development Commis­
sioner becoming Financial Commissioner, Transferred Subjects. The
former is responsible for Settlements and Land Records, Government
Estates, Geological Survey, and until 1927 Excise, a Transferred Subject,
which is now directly under the Ministry; the latter for Co-operative
Credit, Cottage Industries, Agriculture, Fisheries, Veterinary, Technical
Education, Labour.

34. Judicial Administration is a Reserved Subject under the Home
Judicial Administration.
Member. The High Court of Judicature at Ran­
goon was established by Letters Patent of His
Majesty on the 18th December 1922. It consists of a Chief Justice
and ten Puisne Judges; of these, one-third including the Chief Justice,
must be barristers, and one-third Indian Civilians. It has jurisdiction,
as the highest court of civil appeal and of criminal appeal and revision,
over the whole of Burma exclusive of the Upper Burma "backward­
tracts," but even in these, and in the Federated Shan States, it has
jurisdiction over European British Subjects. In the Arakan Hill Tracts
it has criminal but not civil jurisdiction. It is the principal civil
court of original jurisdiction for the City of Rangoon, and takes the
place of a court of session for the city, both in respect of cases commit­
ted for trial and of appeals from magistrates exercising jurisdiction
within the city. It has also jurisdiction in matrimonial matters between
Christians in Burma, admiralty jurisdiction and, within the City of
Rangoon, the powers of a court for the relief of insolvent-debtors under
the Presidency Insolvency Act. The powers of a High Court for Upper Burma "backward-tracts" and the civil powers of a High Court
for the Arakan Hill Tracts are vested in the Commissioners under
whose charge they fall.

Before the establishment of the High Court, similar jurisdiction
was exercised for Lower Burma and in respect of proceedings against
European British subjects throughout Burma by the Chief Court of
Lower Burma and for Upper Burma by the Judicial Commissioner of
Upper Burma. There were five Judges of the Chief Court with
35. The Superior Judicial Service consists, since the coming into force of the Burma Courts Act, 1922, of 21 District and Sessions Judges (14 in Lower, 7 in Upper Burma), and of 8 Additional District and Sessions Judges. Of the 21 Judges, 8 in Lower and 2 in Upper Burma have jurisdiction each over a single administrative district, while 6 in Lower and 5 in Upper have jurisdiction each over two districts. For Rangoon the High Court takes the place of the District and Session Judge. In the frontier districts, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin and parts of Katha, the Commissioner, Sagaing, is Sessions Judge, the Deputy Commissioner is additional Sessions Judge. Eight posts of District and Sessions Judge are open to the Burma Judicial Service and the Bar; the other posts are held by the Burma Commission.

Before the 1922 Act, the Superior Judicial Service provided judges for two grades of courts, Divisional and District, the Divisional Judge being also Sessions Judge. There were eight sessions divisions in Lower Burma and four in Upper Burma. The jurisdiction of each District Judge extended over a group of districts, except in the cases of Akyab and Mandalay, each of which had a District Judge of its own. In Upper Burma districts except Mandalay, and in several of the less important districts of Lower Burma the Deputy Commissioner was the District Judge; and throughout Upper Burma and in the Arakan Division of Lower Burma, the Commissioner was the Divisional and Sessions Judge.

Judges of subordinate courts, save in surviving cases where these are still also executive officers, are provided by the Burma Judicial Service, consisting of 90 Assistant Judges, and by the Subordinate Judicial Service, consisting of 124 Subordinate Judges. Many village headmen are invested with petty civil and criminal jurisdiction.

36. The activities of Government in connection with agricultural and industrial development are under the control of the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects); under him are a Director of Agriculture, a Director of Veterinary Services, a Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and a Superintendent of Cottage Industries, each with a subordinate departmental staff. The town planning and housing of Rangoon is in the hands of the Rangoon Development Trust, consisting of eighteen members partly appointed by the Local Government and partly elected to represent the Corporation and other public bodies in the town; the Trust is a Reserved Subject under the Finance Member.

37. The Public Works Department has two branches, Irrigation (Reserved), Buildings and Roads (Transferred), each under a Chief Engineer. Until 1927 the Chief Engineers were also Secretaries to Government; now they perform the duties of Heads of Departments only.

In the Buildings and Roads Branch, there are 7 Superintending Engineers, 63 Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers, and 71 Assistant Engineers. One Superintending Engineer is also officiating.
as Deputy Chief Engineer in addition to his own duties. Specialists in
the Department include an Architect, an Electrical Inspector with two
Electrical Engineers for the Electrical Branch, and a Superintending
Engineer with two Sanitary Engineers for the Engineering Branch of the
Department of Public Health. There are also a Superintendent of Stores
and a Mechanical Engineer. A Provincial Service known as the Burma
Engineering Service, Class I, has been constituted to replace gradually
the Indian Service of Engineers in the Buildings and Roads Branch;
it's sanctioned strength is one Chief Engineer, one Deputy Chief, 7
Superintending Engineers, 62 Executive Engineers and Assistants.
The Irrigation Branch has 3 Superintending Engineers, a River
Training Expert, 23 Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive
Engineers, and 18 Assistant Engineers.

38. Police is a Reserved Subject under the Home Member.

Police.
The superior staff consists of an Inspector-General, five Deputy
Inspectors-General one of whom is Commissioner of Police, Rangoon
Town, 40 District Superintendents, 34 Assistant Superintendents,
69 Deputy Superintendents. The Military Police are officered by
a Deputy Inspector-General, 11 Commandants, 37 Assistant Command-
dants (7 of whom are temporary appointments).

39. Hospitals are a Transferred Subject under the Education
Minister.

Control is vested in the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Burmă, a Colonel in the Indian Medical Service. Under him are
37 Civil Surgeoncies and 7 independent subordinate charges; 19 Civil
Surgeoncies are reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service,
7 for officers of the Indian Medical Department, 7 for officers of the
Provincial Medical Service, and four are held by private medical prac-
titioners.

Civil Surgeons are also responsible for the supervision of sanitation
in their districts in which there is no District Health Officer. They
also act as Superintendent of Prisons, other than Central Jails, and the
Civil Surgeon, Minbu, holds charge of the Minbu Mental Hospital in
addition to his medical duties.

Among the posts still held by the Indian Medical Service are the
Superintendents, Rangoon General Hospital, Dufferin Maternity Hospi-
tal, Mental Hospital, Tadagale, and the Director of the Pasteur
Institute who is also Bacteriologist to Government.

40. Public Health is a Transferred Subject under the Education
Public Health. Minister.

Until 1896 it was in charge of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospi-
tals, thereafter of a Sanitary Commissioner (a member of the Indian
Medical Service) whose designation was changed to Director of Public
Health in 1923. It is only in the last half dozen years that real pro-
gress has been made.

The Director's staff at headquarters consists of two Assistant
 Directors and a Hygiene Publicity Officer. A special Leprosy Officer
was appointed in 1931. The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public
Health, Rangoon, the Vaccine Depot, Meiktila, and Port Health are all under the Department. The Harcourt Butler Institute has a part-time Director and also employs an Assistant Director who acts as Bacteriologist, a Public Analyst and a Malarialogist. The Vaccine Depot, Meiktila, has a whole-time officer in charge. In the Rangoon Port, one Health Officer and three Assistant Health Officers are employed. In the other ports of the province the Civil Surgeons act as Port Health Officers.

In three districts full-time Health Officers, paid by Government, are employed; there are also five Assistant District Health Officers for duty in rural areas, whose pay is met from provincial funds. Otherwise, the supervision of sanitation in districts devolves upon Civil Surgeons, who are also District Health Officers.

A Health Officer, paid by Government, is employed at Maymyo town. Nine Municipal Health Officers are employed and paid by Municipalities.

The Director of Public Health has a cadre of 22 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who are primarily intended for the control of epidemics and for the supervision of sanitation in rural areas.

District Councils and Municipal and Town Committees are responsible for the health of the residents in their respective areas and the Director of Public Health gives them technical advice whenever required.

At Hlegu, 28 miles from Rangoon, there is a Rural Health Unit, financed jointly by Government and the Rockefeller Foundation. In addition to its work in improving the health of the township, this Unit acts as a centre of instruction in rural sanitation for the rest of the province.

41. Jails are a Reserved Subject under the Home Member.
Prisons.

Until 1896 they were in charge of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, thereafter of the Inspector-General of Prisons (a member of the Indian Medical Service). Since 1927 he has been assisted by a Supervisor of Jail Industries who is in charge of stores and supervises jail labour. The principal industries are bootmaking, weaving, carpentry, bucketmaking, tailoring; all Government Departments, especially Police and Forests, are supplied.

The three principal Central Jails are under whole-time Superintendents, members of the Indian Medical Service. Other Central Jails, and District Jails, are in collateral charge of the Civil Surgeon of the district. There are two Camp Jails for quarry work.

On the creation of the Combined Borstal and Senior Training School at Thayetmyo after the passing of the Young Offenders Act, 1930, the Reformatory School was closed and the Meiktila Juvenile Jail restricted to adolescents unfit for Borstal treatment.

The Inspector-General of Prisons is Visitor of Mental Hospitals.

42. Forests are a Transferred Subject under the Forest Minister.
Forests.

There are a Chief Conservator, nine Conservators and 109 Deputy and Assistant Conservators of the Indian Forest Service. Of the nine Conservators seven are in
charge of territorial circles, one of a Working Plans Circle operating throughout the province, and one of a Utilization Circle dealing specially with the commercial work of the department. The department also employs four officers of the Indian Forest Engineering Service.

The Burma Forest Service Class I was constituted in 1928 to replace gradually the Indian Forest Service in Burma, and subsequently the Burma Forest Service Class II was constituted to replace the former Burma Forest Service. There is also a Subordinate Forest Service.

43. Ports are a Reserved Subject under the Finance Member.

The port of Rangoon is under a Port Commission of 17 members of whom the Chairman and six Commissioners are appointed by the Local Government, four elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, one by the Rangoon Trades Association, one by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon and four elected by such bodies or firms as the Local Government may, from time to time, elect as best representing the interests of the Non-European Mercantile Community.

The Ports of Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein are under Port Officers assisted by Advisory Committees. At minor ports the Deputy Commissioner as Port Officer is the sole controlling authority.

The Government Marine Department includes the Nautical Adviser to the Government of Burma, the Port Officers at Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein, the River Transport Officer and Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Burma and his Assistant, the Engineer-Superintendent of Government Vessels and Launches, Lower Burma, who belong to the newly constituted Burma Marine Service.

The Nautical Adviser, the Principal Engineer and Ship-Surveyor and the Engineer Superintendent, all stationed in Rangoon, are responsible for the administration of the Burma Government Fleet, river conservancy, the administration of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, surveys, collisions, examinations, etc., in inland waters, which duties were formerly performed by a Principal Port Officer.

River Conservancy is in charge of a Buoying Superintendent who has been recruited temporarily from Messrs. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company Limited.

The administration of Mercantile Marine and general lights off the coast of Burma is carried out by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department and Superintendent of Light-houses, assisted by the Nautical Surveyor and Engineer Surveyor (all recruited from the Royal Indian Marine) who are stationed in Rangoon.

44. Customs are a Reserved Subject under the Government of India. In 1924 the Central Board of Revenue, India, succeeded the Financial Commissioner as Chief Customs Authority. The senior member of the Imperial Customs Service posted to Burma (designated Collector of Customs, Rangoon) is Customs-Collector for the port of Rangoon and Chief Customs Officer for all ports in Burma. At Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein, the Port Officers; at Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, the Deputy Commissioners; and at Victoria Point, the Subdivisional Officer are ex-officio Customs-Collectors. Three Assistant Collectors of the Imperial Customs Service are stationed at Rangoon.
45. Income-Tax is a Reserved Subject under the Government of India.

Throughout the Province, with the exception of the Arakan Hill Tracts and the Chin Hills District, it is in the hands of the whole-time Income-tax Department which was started in 1923 under the Central Board of Revenue, India. There are one Commissioner with four Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, forty-four Income-tax Officers and eight Assistant Income-tax Officers for the whole Province. The Commissioner and the three Assistant Commissioners, Rangoon, Western Range and Southern Range, have their headquarters at Rangoon, and the Assistant Commissioner, Northern Range, at Maymyo.

46. Excise is a Transferred Subject under the Forest Minister.

The Excise Commissioner (who also deals with opium) ceased to be under the Financial Commissioner in 1927 and was placed directly under the Ministry. He is drawn from the ranks of Deputy Commissioners; his superior staff consists of 1 Chief Superintendent, 25 Superintendents, 10 Assistant Superintendents. He was relieved of the Salt Department in 1928 when it was placed under the Central Board of Revenue, India.

47. Education is a Transferred Subject under the Education Minister.

The staff is in three branches (Direction; Inspection; Scholastic and Collegiate) staffed by four services (Indian Educational Service; Burma Educational Service Class I, a Provincial Service constituted in 1930 to replace the Indian Educational Service in due course; Burma Educational Service Class II which is the former Provincial Service; the Subordinate Educational Service).

The Director of Public Instruction, Assistant Director, nine Inspectors, threeInspectresses, five Headmasters and various University appointments, are drawn from the Indian Educational Service or Burma Educational Service Class I.

Seven Assistant and five Deputy Inspectors, numerous Headmasters and University Assistant Lecturers, are drawn from the Burma Educational Service Class II.

48. Ecclesiastical is a Reserved Subject.

There is a Bishop of Rangoon with six Government chaplains, one of whom acts as Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary. Allowances are granted by Government to some ten clergymen not on the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

49. Labour is a Reserved Subject under the Home Member. Formerly it was the care of the Development Commissioner, but in 1925 a Labour Statistics Bureau was established with the duty of collecting and publishing statistics of the cost of living of the working-classes and studying conditions outside
factories and mines. From this bureau has grown the appointment of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner through whom Government carries on all its activities with respect to all non-agricultural labourers including those in factories, mines, oil fields and the port of Rangoon.

The Director is in administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Chief Inspector of Boilers (each of whom has his departmental staff of inspectors), and has been directed to act as a conciliation officer in industrial disputes. He must also advise Government on all questions related to the employment and social or political conditions of labourers and keep Government informed of all events and movements so related.

He is the Registrar for Burma under the Trade Unions Act and prepares the annual report upon the administration of that Act and of the Trade Disputes Act and Workmen's Compensation Act. Besides publishing an index of the cost of living of the working-classes he publishes some statistics of emigration and immigration and of the employment of Burmans in the Port of Rangoon.

The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 was originally administered by district judges except in the Shan States where the Assistant Superintendents were the commissioners; but since October 1928 it has been administered by district magistrates except in the Rangoon, Hanthawaddy and Insein districts, where the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner has this duty. In 1929 this work in the oilfields was transferred to the Warden and the Assistant Warden.

50. These are a Reserved Subject under the Home Member. In Burma emigration as defined in the Indian Emigration Act is lawful only for skilled workers embarking at either Rangoon or Moulmein. Until May 1932 the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner was the Protector of Emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act for the Port of Rangoon and was also until March 1932 entrusted with the quite separate duty of watching over all matters affecting deck passengers travelling between India and Rangoon; but all this work has now been transferred to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon. At Moulmein the Port Officer is the Protector of Emigrants.

51. Statistics are a Reserved Subject under the Home and Finance Members. Statistics of wholesale prices of certain agricultural products and a few other commodities and of the retail price of rice in all the districts of Burma are published fortnightly in the Supplement to the Burma Gazette by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. Statistics of both wholesale and retail prices of miscellaneous commodities in Rangoon are collected and published on a limited scale, also in the Supplement to the Burma Gazette, by the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, who also publishes monthly in the same way an index of the cost of living for each of four race-groups amongst the working-classes of Rangoon.

52. Local Self-Government is a Transferred Subject under the Ministry of Education. The units of administration are 57 Municipal and 19 Town Committees
constituted under the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, and, in rural areas, 28 District Councils formed in 1922 under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act, 1921. Rangoon is administered under the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922. Municipal Committees and District Councils are composed of elected members, the one directly elected and the other elected from Circle Boards which in their turn are elected on a wide franchise. There are provisions for the co-option or appointment of a small number of non-elected members in each case. Town Committees administer small towns too large to be controlled by the District Council but not large enough to be Municipalities. Some of their members are elected and some nominated by Commissioners. Certain tracts have been excluded from the jurisdiction of District Councils and are administered by Local Funds in charge of Deputy Commissioners. Primary education, public health, hospitals, markets, ferries and local communications are important matters which are administered by local authorities.

Municipal and Town Committees in general are financially independent, deriving their revenues from taxes, tolls, license fees, etc. A few District Councils in Lower Burma are independent or nearly so, but the majority still depend largely upon Government support. Many obtain a substantial income from markets, slaughter-houses, etc., but none have so far exercised the powers of taxation conferred on them by the Burma Rural Self-Government Act.

Local authorities are to a large degree autonomous in their administration of matters under their jurisdiction, but under the Municipal and Burma Rural Self-Government Acts Government exercises powers of intervention, and ultimately if necessary of supersession, to ensure that the acts of these bodies conform with the law.

Two Advisory Boards, the Provincial Public Health Board and the Local Government Advisory Board, composed of members nominated by the Ministry and the Legislative Council have been constituted to advise Government on matters referred to them for opinion and to bring the Legislative Council and the general public into touch with problems of local self-government.

53. The following are Reserved Subjects staffed by central services under the Government of India.

The Accounts Department is under an Accountant-General with a Deputy and five Assistant Accountants-General. Local Fund Audit is under an Examiner of Local Fund Accounts with three Assistant Examiners.

Posts and Telegraphs are under a Postmaster-General assisted at headquarters by a Deputy Postmaster-General and two Assistant Postmasters-General for postal work, a Deputy Postmaster-General and a Superintendent of Telegraph Traffic for Telegraph and Telephone Traffic work, and a Personal Assistant for Telegraph and Telephone Engineering work. Executive work is carried out by 7 Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices, 1 Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, and 2 Gazetted Postmasters (Rangoon and Mandalay), and by 3 Divisional Engineers, 1 Assistant Divisional Engineer and 10 Deputy Assistant Engineers. Audit is conducted by the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, under the control of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.
Character of Land Tenures: System of Survey and Settlement

Tenures of Land (Lower Burma).

54. In Lower Burma rights over land in the rural tracts are acquired under the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Ownership Act II of 1876, by which the customary modes of acquisition found in use when the province came under British rule, adapted so far as necessary to facilitate the extension of cultivation, were given legal force. A permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in land is acquired under that Act either by continuous occupation for twelve years combined with regular payment of land revenue, when it is known as a "landholder's right" or by a specific grant from the State. With the exception of land granted prior to 1876, of certain grants issued on special terms, and of a comparatively small area held from Government on lease or tenancy, all occupied land in Lower Burma (11·4 million acres) is held under one or other of these two tenures, or will be when the twelve years of occupation is completed. Up to about 25 years ago much use was made of the grant system, but since then occupation by squatting has been the ordinary means by which cultivators take up fresh land. In practice there is little distinction between these squatters and men with full occupancy rights. Land allotted by a grant is subject to certain restrictions as to alienation and the use it is to be put to, and is exempted from the payment of revenue for a period determined by the expense necessary to bring it under cultivation and the number of years which will elapse before it will produce a paying crop; hence grants are used chiefly for land to be cultivated with trees such as orchards and rubber. There are provisions in the law relating to grants and squatting designed to prevent rights in land passing to non-agriculturists. With a view to preventing the abuses found to arise from the unregulated occupation of land, it has been the practice during recent years to constitute into Government Estates large areas of waste land coming under cultivation and to allot them to cultivating tenants subject to the payment of rent to Government.

55. The declared policy of the Government of Burma is the retention of the land in the hands of peasant proprietors. During the last thirty years it has become increasingly difficult to carry out this policy owing to the attraction of land as an investment for capitalists, and the tendency of the cultivating owner either to part with his land through debt, or to rise to the more prosperous status of a landlord. In many districts in Lower Burma over half the land is cultivated by the tenants of landowners who often are not agriculturists, and in many cases are not natives of Burma. The latest statistics as to tenancies in Lower Burma excluding the Thayetmyo District, which omit the few privileged and share-produce tenancies, show that out of a total occupied area of 107 million acres no less than 51 million were let to tenants. The majority of these tenants belong to the labouring class and have little or no capital. They do not cultivate the same land continuously, but move from holding to holding year by year, or relapse to the ranks of hired labourers. Other tenants are rather more substantial men with stock of their own who cultivate as tenants year after year, but generally change-
to another holding every two or three years. Very rarely is a tenant able to acquire land of his own. Legislation for controlling land alienation and the conditions of tenancy has been anxiously considered from time to time, but so far has been found impracticable.

56. Rights over land in towns and villages are regulated by the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, Burma Act IV of 1898. The law is similar in its main features to that in rural areas, but the acquisition of a landholder’s right is rather more restricted, and Government land is usually disposed of by lease. In Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Prome the law is different, and the methods of acquiring rights over land which existed before the passing of the above Act remain in force.

Tenures of Land (Upper Burma).

57. The law which regulates tenures of land in Upper Burma in both rural and urban areas is the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, III of 1889, which came into force on the 13th July 1889. The primary division of all land in Upper Burma is into (a) State land, and (b) non-State land. The distinction in the case of occupied land is rarely of much importance now, but in some districts State land is assessed at a higher rate than non-State land and is liable to certain restrictions with reference to alienation.

58. State land is defined in section 23 of the Regulation. It means land belonging to or at the disposal of the State, and includes land previously at the disposal of the Burmese kings, such as royal land or land allotted on condition of rendering service or as an appanage to a public office, and also all land over which no proprietary rights existed at the date of the passing of the Regulation, including waste land. It has also been held to include village communal lands.

59. Non-State land has not been defined. It is land other than State land, that is, land cleared or acquired before the passing of the Regulation. Claims to non-State rights were dealt with by the Deputy Commissioners or more usually by the Settlement Officers, and the land then admitted as non-State ordinarily retains this title, all other land being classed as State. The total area of non-State land is estimated at rather under 5½ million acres, which represents over 60 per cent of the occupied area.

60. In Upper Burma share-produce is the most common form of tenancy, the landlord sometimes contributing towards the cost of cultivation and sometimes not. The rents vary from a tenth to a half of the produce and sometimes the tenant pays the revenue or part of it as well. In most parts of Upper Burma the owner generally cultivates his own land, and the tenancy problem is not so acute as in Lower Burma. In the irrigated tracts, however, and the more fully occupied parts the capitalist owner has established himself.
61. According to the statistics for the whole province for 1931-2 the areas occupied by the various classes are as shown in the margin. By "Non-resident" is meant a person residing outside the revenue surveyor's charge in which the land lies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Owners</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Agriculturists</td>
<td>13,753,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Non-resident—Non-Agriculturists</td>
<td>3,750,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By resident—Non-Agriculturists</td>
<td>1,251,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total occupied</td>
<td>18,755,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A special enquiry held during 1931-2 showed that in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions and the Thaton, Amherst and Toungoo districts of the Tenasserim division the area held by Chettys was 14 million acres out of a total of 38 million acres held by non-agriculturists.

System of Survey and Settlement.

62. Topographical survey in Burma is conducted by the Survey of India Department. For assessment purposes the system of survey adopted is that of a connected theodolite exterior survey and a field-to-field survey of all interior details necessary for record or assessment purposes, usually on the scale of 16 inches to the mile but in a few instances on the scales of 32 or 64 inches to the mile.

All agricultural land in each district to be brought under settlement and supplementary survey is first divided into two or more large polygons each enclosed within a theodolite traverse called a main circuit. The geographical position of each polygon is ascertained with precision by connecting suitable points on the main circuit with the Survey of India great trigonometrical station and the included area is carefully computed. Each of these main circuits is again subdivided into minor circuits. Within these minor circuits come the kwins. These kwins vary in size but approximate to 1 square mile. They are blocks of cultivation and waste formed primarily with reference to survey requirements but are enclosed as far as possible within natural boundaries and fall wholly within a single village-tract. They are dealt with in the same way as the main and minor circuits except that details are surveyed by planetable with chain measurements. The smallest unit, the field, is an agricultural unit separately surveyed for convenience of assessment of cropped or matured areas. The smallest unit of property, the holding, may contain several adjacent fields of the same main kind of cultivation.

Ordinarily each field is included within well-defined boundaries such as embankments (kazins) in the case of paddy cultivation and hedges in the case of upland (ya) cultivation, and varies in size from a fraction of an acre to four or five acres.

The aggregate of the field areas within a kwin must agree with the mathematically ascertained area of the kwin polygon.

63. The survey is kept up to date by annual corrections or if necessary by resurveys by the Land Records Department, which also calculates the assessments, writes out tax-tickets, and records details of ownership, usufructuary mortgages, and tenancies, and notes the area under each kind of crop.
both irrigated and unirrigated, and the prices of the principal staples. It also compiles statistics on which are based forecasts of the areas under the principal crops grown in the Province and of their yield.

As the assessment is based in Lower Burma on the area occupied and in Upper Burma on the area cultivated and matured, this annual correction and crop marking are important parts of the land revenue system. The maps in use show the boundaries of each holding and the main kinds and classes into which all agricultural land has been divided by a Settlement Officer; the Land Records Department records annually the crops grown and other details. It also maintains maps of grazing grounds and is required to report on all encroachments on public land and undertakes survey of grants and leases. It has other miscellaneous duties such as assistance at census operations and elections to the legislature. Where resurvey work is on too large a scale for the local staff to deal with in addition to its other duties, or where large areas of new cultivation are being brought under survey for the first time, the services of a special survey party are entertained.

64. Remote and thinly populated parts of the province have not been brought under settlement nor as a rule cadastrally surveyed. In these areas assessment in Lower Burma is usually at a low rate per acre uniform over the village tract, and the areas occupied are roughly recorded. In Upper Burma the assessment in unsettled tracts is usually levied on the village and distributed among the cultivators by local assessors. The remainder of the province has been brought under settlement, the method of which is similar in both parts of the province. The ordinary term of settlement is twenty years, at the conclusion of which there is a re-settlement and the classification and rates are revised. At settlement the whole of the occupied land is distributed into main kinds of cultivation and assessment classes according to the crops usually grown and to its nett productive capacity, and rates per acre on each class or crop are notified. Subsequent extensions of occupation are classified and assessed on the same lines as similar land adjoining. The rates are fixed on a consideration of the normal gross outturn and its value, the normal nett produce after deducting cost of cultivation, the trend of rental values and other considerations. In the case of irrigated land consolidated rates including a charge for water are fixed at settlement. At original settlement, enquiry is also made into tenures and the limits of village sites and land over which there are public rights are also distinguished. In Upper Burma rates are proposed for thathameda (a tax on non-agricultural income) and for the assessment of palm trees where these are numerous. Limits are prescribed to the immediate enhancement in assessment which can be made at re-settlement, and where necessary enhancements are made gradually. An important difference between Burma settlements and those in most other provinces is that the assessments are notified as acre rates on the area occupied, cultivated or matured so that the revenue increases with expansion of cultivation. In a few poor tracts instead of acre rates lump sum assessments distributed by the villagers have been imposed at settlement.

65. In Upper Burma fallow lands are not assessed and in precarious tracts total failures are also exempted from assessment. Partial remissions are granted when applied for because of damage to crops by flood.
or drought. In Lower Burma all land occupied for agricultural purposes is assessed though land fallowed for good reasons is generally assessed at rates varying between the full acre rate and two annas an acre and remissions for partial or total failures are granted. In precarious tracts of Lower Burma notified under Land Revenue Rule 77 fallow lands are assessed at a nominal rate of two annas an acre limited in the case of land held by non-agriculturists to a sixth of the area held and areas on which crops have been wholly destroyed by flood or drought are exempted from assessment.

In the last two years it has been found necessary as a result of the slump in prices to reduce proportionately the Revenue demand on the main crop in districts resettled since 1918. A similar reduction was ordered by Government on kaing crops in certain riverine districts.

66. Land Revenue is payable soon after the crop is harvested generally, but in Upper Burma where there are often three or four cultivating seasons the kaukkyin and kaukkyi crops are assessed together in February and in a number of districts the kaing and mayin crops are assessed together in May or June.

67. The reforms in Land Records procedure indicated in paragraph 56 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for 1921-22, were carried out in the subsequent years and have resulted in a considerable simplification, with a substantial reduction of staff. Wherever possible records have been made permanent, so as to avoid the need for annual copying of maps and registers; the area under fixed lump sum assessments for the kwin has been increased; and survey detail especially in towns, is now confined to what is useful for purposes of record and assessment. A beginning has also been made with the introduction of fixed assessments for the holding in areas where cultivation is stable and regular from year to year. On the other hand large areas have been newly brought under supplementary survey in many districts.

In the Shwebo, Mandalay, Kyaukse and Minbu Districts an amalgamation of the Land Records and Irrigation staffs was tried for some years and still continues in Shwebo, but in the other districts it has been found better to return to separation with a largely reduced Irrigation staff.

An experiment of making a perimeter survey of impermanent (myenu) island land under cultivation and leaving the distribution of the total assessment to the thamadis who distributed the land was tried in the riverine districts of Upper Burma but was finally dropped.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

68. There are eight Commissioners' divisions—until 1922, four each in Lower and Upper Burma; 1922—5 five in Lower, three in Upper; since 1925, four in Lower, three in Upper Burma, one in the Federated Shan States.

Lower Burma.

69. The 1931 census area was 16,001 square miles, population 1,008,535; gross area 17,643 square miles including territory hitherto unadministered. The
38 CHAP. I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.  BURMA

division was constituted in 1826, the original districts being Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and for a few early years Ramree.

Akyab district has the divisional headquarters and is divided into eight townships, without subdivisional officers.

Kyaukpyu district has five townships, under a headquarters subdivisional officer. There is no District Council.

Sandoway district has three townships and no subdivisional officers. There is no District Council.

The Arakan Hill Tracts district, formed in 1871 out of Akyab district, is a tribal area under an Assistant Superintendent of the Burma Frontier Service empowered as a Superintendent; it is a Backward Tract, excluded from the Reform Scheme.

70. Area 13,779 square miles, population 2,549,637 (1931 census).

Pegu Division. The division was constituted in 1862, reduced in 1881 by the creation of the Irrawaddy division, and lost Toungoo to Tenasserim in 1870, Thayetmyo to Irrawaddy in 1881; Shwegyin district ceased to exist in 1895, being divided between Pegu Toungoo and the new district of Thaton in Tenasserim. The transient Rangoon division 1922–5 took away Rangoon Town, Hanthawaddy, Insein but these districts were restored on the abolition of the division.

Rangoon Town district contains the divisional headquarters but the district is directly under the Secretariat, the Commissioner having little concern with its administration; it has two subdivisions.

Prome district was constituted in 1862. It has six townships under three subdivisional officers.

Tharrawaddy district was split off from Henzacla in 1878. It has nine townships under two subdivisional officers.

Hanthawaddy district was split off from Rangoon in 1879. It has seven townships under two subdivisional officers.

Pegu district was split off from Hanthawaddy in 1883. It has seven townships under two subdivisional officers.

Insein district was split off from Hanthawaddy in 1912. It has four townships under two subdivisional officers.

71. Area 13,460, population 2,334,774 (1931 census). The division was constituted in 1881 by the separation from Pegu division of Bassein, Thongwa, Henzacla and Thayetmyo districts; in 1893 it lost Thayetmyo to the Magwe division. Thongwa district, constituted in 1875 from parts of Bassein, Henzacla, Rangoon, ceased to exist in 1903.

Bassein district has the divisional headquarters, with seven townships under two subdivisional officers.

Henzada district has six townships under two subdivisional officers.

Myaungmya district was constituted from parts of Bassein and Thongwa in 1893. It has five townships under two subdivisional officers.

Maubin district was constituted from part of Thongwa in 1903. It has four townships under two subdivisional officers.

Pyapon district was constituted from part of Thongwa in 1903. It has four townships under two subdivisional officers.
72. Area 37,614 square miles, population 1,872,668 (1931 census).

Tenasserim Division. The division was constituted in 1,826, its three original districts being Amherst Tavoy and Mergui; it gained Toungoo 1870–1922 from Pegu, lost it to Pegu 1922–5, and regained it in 1925; Thaton district was constituted in 1895 from Shwegyin district which thereupon ceased to exist, the rest of it being divided between Toungoo and Pegu.

Amherst district has the divisional headquarters. Till 1898 Moulmein was a separate criminal administration under a Recorder but then became an ordinary part of the district. There are eight townships under three subdivisional officers.

Tavoy district has four townships under one subdivisional officer.

Mergui district has four townships directly under headquarters, and one subdivision containing one township.

Thaton district has six townships under three subdivisional officers.

Toungoo district has eight townships under three subdivisional officers.

The Salween district is a hilly area on the Siamese frontier, under a police officer who is also Deputy Commissioner. There is no District Council.

Upper Burma.

73. Upper Burma excluding the Shan States was divided in 1886 into the Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern divisions. In 1897 these were renamed the Mandalay, Sagaing, Minbu and Meiktila divisions. In 1907 the headquarters of Minbu were moved to Magwe and it was renamed the Magwe division.

In 1922 there was extensive regrouping, Mandalay division (hitherto Mandalay, Katha, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Putao [now the Fort Hertz subdivision of Myitkyina] districts) lost Bhamo, Myitkyina, Putao to the new North-East Frontier division (which consisted of these and the Federated Shan States and had headquarters at Maymyo) and Katha to Sagaing (renamed the North-West Border division), gaining Kyaukse, Meiktila, Myingyan, Yamethin all the four districts of Meiktila division (abolished) and Magwe Minbu from Magwe Division (abolished). Of Magwe's two remaining districts, Pakokku (with its Hill Tracts, now the Kanpetlet subdivision of the Chin Hills) went to the North-West Border division, Thayetmyo to Pegu. This 1922 arrangement only lasted till 1925 when the present distribution came into force as follows.

74. Area 12,504, population 1,696,332 (1931 census).

Mandalay has the divisional headquarters and two judges of the High Court sit there; the town is divided into two subdivisions, and in the district there are five townships with two subdivisions.

Kyaukse district has three townships, and no subdivisional officers. Meiktila district has four townships under two subdivisional officers. Myingyan has five townships under two subdivisional officers. Yamethin, formed in 1893 by the union of the then Pyinmana and Yamethin districts, has five townships under two subdivisional officers.
75. Area 50,086, population 1,918,058 (1931 census). Sagaing district, formed in 1888 by the union of the then Ava and Sagaing districts, has the divisional headquarters, and six townships under two subdivisional officers. Shwebo district took its present shape in 1895 when the then Ye-u district was merged into it and it was transferred from the Mandalay to the Sagaing division. Katha district, one subdivision of which is the old Ruby Mines district abolished in 1920, has nine townships under four subdivisional officers. There is no District Council. One of its townships, Wuntho, was formerly a Shan State, and a considerable portion of the district, the hill-tracts, is a Backward Tract excluded from the Reform Scheme. Bhamo district has three townships and two subdivisional officers. The hill-tracts are a Backward Tract excluded from the Reform Scheme. There is no District Council.

The Upper Chindwin district, formed in 1888 out of the then Chindwin district, covers 14,867 square miles; it has no District Council; its seven townships are under three subdivisional officers; one of the townships was formerly the Shan State of Kale. The district includes the Somra Tract and the Shan States of Hsawngshup and Singkaling Hkâmî all of which are Backward Tracts excluded from the Reform Scheme.

The Lower Chindwin district, formed in 1888 out of the then Chindwin district, has seven townships under two subdivisional officers. Myitkyina district, formed in 1895 out of Bhamo district, has three townships but as many as seven subdivisions, much of the district's 21,000 square miles being semi or even unadministered. There is no District Council. Fort Hertz subdivision represents the effective portion of what was the Putao district 1914—25. The hill-tracts are a Backward Tract excluded from the Reform Scheme.

76. Area 27,693 square miles, population 1,722,044 (1931 census). Magwe district has six townships under three subdivisional officers. Minbu district has five townships under two subdivisional officers. Pakokku district has eight townships under three subdivisional officers. Thayetmyo has six townships under two subdivisional officers. The Chin Hills has four subdivisions. A tribal area of 10,377 square miles, it is a Backward Tract excluded from the Reform Scheme.

77. 1931 census area 62,335 square miles, population 1,565,098, including Karenni but excluding the unadministered Wa States. From Annexation 1885 to 1888 the Shan States were under one Superintendent at Taunggyi; from 1888 to 1922 under the Superintendent Northern Shan States (Lashio) and the Superintendent and Political Officer Southern Shan States (Taunggyi) each of whom dealt direct with the Secretariat; under the Commissioner North-East Frontier Division 1922—25 and since his abolition in 1925 under the Commissioner Federated Shan States, who resides at Taunggyi. The Northern Shan States consist of six States under a Superintendent with six Assistant Superintendents. Their 1931 census area was
21,400 square miles, population 636,107; these figures omit the unadministered Wa States, consisting of numerous small states with an area of 3,332 square miles and a guessed population of 145,000.

The Southern Shan States consist of 30 states under a Superinten­dent (who is also Commissioner, Federated Shan States) with eight Assistant Superintendents. Their 1931 census area was 36,416 square miles, population 870,230. These data do not include the the three Native States—the only ones in Burma—of Karenni (4,519 square miles, population 58,761); it is because of Karenni that the Southern Superintendent, unlike the Northern, is also a Political Officer.

The Federated Shan States are a Backward Tract excluded from the Reform Scheme and are virtually a subprovince under the direct charge of the Governor of Burma in person.

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

78. The seventh census of the province was taken in 1931 and showed a population of 14,667,146. Of these, 12,483,706 persons or about 85 per cent of the whole, were enumerated synchronously on the night of the 24th February 1931, while 2,163,791 persons, practically all the remainder, were enumerated non-synchronously during the five months from October 1930 to February 1931. The balance of the total, amounting to 19,649, represents the population of East Manglûn in the Northern Shan States, in which the population was estimated and not actually enumerated; this area was therefore omitted entirely from all the Imperial tables except the first two. At the 1921 census East Manglûn in the Northern Shan States, the Somra Tract in the Upper Chindwin District and the unadministered portion of what was then known as the Pakôkkû Hill Tracts had their populations estimated. At this census the whole of the Pakôkkû Hill Tracts formed the Kanpetlet subdivision of the Chin Hills District and was enumerated non-synchronously; Somra Tract was also enumerated non-synchronously, East Manglûn being the only area whose population was estimated.

There was no change from non-synchronous to synchronous in the enumeration of any area, but the Salween District, Thaungdut and Kanti States in the Upper Chindwin District, Tagundaing circle in 'Amherst District and Mông Mit State (with the exception of the Ngadaung and Kodaung tracts and Mông Leng), which had all been enumerated synchronously in 1921, were enumerated non-synchronously in 1931. In these areas a non-synchronous enumeration had many advantages over a synchronous enumeration and probably gave more accurate results; also, since there was very little traffic across the boundaries there was no difficulty in combining the figures obtained from them with those of the neighbouring synchronous areas.

In the Tharrawaddy District an area of more than a thousand square miles had to be enumerated non-synchronously in 1931 owing to the activities of the rebels. In the Henzada District where the rebellion broke out suddenly and unexpectedly just before the date of the final enumeration, a few enumeration books were lost and only a very small portion of the district had to be re-enumerated non-synchronously.

The non-synchronous areas were the Federated Shan States (except East Manglûn), Karenni, Salween District, the Somra Tract and the
Thaungdut and Kanti States (Upper Chindwin), Shwegu and Sinlum Kachin Hill Tracts (Bhamo), Waga and Wudi Kachin Hill Tracts (Katha), the whole of the Myitkyina District (except the townships of Myitkyina, Moguang and Kamaing and the loosely administered territory at the extreme north of the district), the Chin Hills District, the Arakan Hill Tracts (the part enumerated), a few remote areas in the Akyab, Kyankyu, Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui Districts and the disturbed areas in the Tharrawaddy and Henzada Districts. In a few parts of the synchronous area which were very remote from any district or township headquarters the final check was carried out in the afternoon of the 24th February, or a day or two before it. This was done in order that the despatch of the provisional totals would not be delayed. There was little, if any, traffic across the boundaries of these areas but precautions were taken to prevent any person from being omitted or counted twice. In both synchronous and non-synchronous areas the enumeration included a complete record of every person in the standard schedule.

The following areas were excluded from the operations of the 1931 census:

(i) The unadministered and loosely administered territory associated with the Upper Chindwin District (including the Hukawng Valley and Naga Hills);
(ii) Sumpra Bum subdivision of the Myitkyina District;
(iii) Putao subdivision of Myitkyina District, excluding Fort Hertz and the eight Hkamti Long Shan States;
(iv) The Triangle;
(v) The portion of the Arakan Hill Tracts which was brought under administration in 1930;
(vi) The uncontrolled Wa States.

79. The first census of Burma as part of the census of India was taken in 1872. The area covered by the census operations included the present Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim Divisions and part of the present Thayetmyo District. The next census took place in 1881 and covered the same area. Since 1881 there have been progressive extensions of the census limits. In 1891 the census was extended to the greater part of Upper Burma, but the Shan States, the present Chin Hills District and portions of the present Bhamo, Myitkyina, Katha and Upper Chindwin Districts were excluded. In 1901 further additions were made, namely, the Shan States (including Karenni but excluding East and West Manglun and Kokang), the Chin Hills District (as it then existed), the administered portion of what was then known as the Pakokku Hill Tracts, and some administered portions of the northern districts which had been omitted from the 1891 census. In 1911, Kokang, West Manglun and the unadministered portion of the Pakokku Hill Tracts were added. In 1921 the census was extended to the Sonra Tract, East Manglun and portions of Myitkyina (including Putao) District; the Cocos Islands in the Hanthawaddy District, which had inadvertently been omitted from previous census operations, were also included. In 1931 the census limits were extended to include the area brought under administration and added to the Chin Hills District in 1930. In the above description areas in which the population was only estimated and not actually enumerated have been regarded as falling within census limits. In the following statement an attempt has been made to compare the
population enumerated in the whole province at one census with the population enumerated in the same area at a later census; the percentage increase in the population (or the density) is shown in the last column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census area of</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Population of the same area at a later census</th>
<th>Percentage increase in the population or density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4) (5) (6) (7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>2,747,148</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3,736,771 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3,736,771</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>4,603,103 61</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>5,580,158 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>6,392,830 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>7,047,706 93</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>7,964,855 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7,222,053</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>9,118,734 43</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>12,061,928 51</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>13,087,906 55</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>13,533,290 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>12,115,217</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>14,594,748 63</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>14,684,819 63</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>14,667,146</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the decade 1921-1931 all districts showed an increase of population except Karenni.

80. The number of females per 1,000 males was 958 in 1931 as compared with 955 in 1921, 959 in 1911 and 964 in 1901. For persons born in the province the ratio was 1,026 in 1931 as compared with 1,027 in 1921, 1,028 in 1911 and 1,027 in 1901.

81. Rangoon and Mandalay are the only two towns which have a population of over 100,000. Some statistics relating to the cities of Rangoon and Mandalay (including the associated cantonments) are given in the marginal table. The rate of increase in Rangoon during the last decade is 17 per cent. which is the same as for the previous decade. The population of Mandalay has changed very little since 1911; the increase of 8 per cent. during 1911-21 was due to a temporary evacuation of the city at the 1911 census caused by plague. During the last decade the number of Burmans in Mandalay City has fallen from 116,466 to 111,617 while the non-Burmans have increased from 32,451 to 36,315. Altogether, including Rangoon and Mandalay, there were 51 towns in the province which had in 1931 a population of 10,000 or more. Rangoon and Mandalay included nearly half the population of the whole 51 towns. There were 61 other places which were treated as towns in the census tables of 1931, making a total of 92 towns, as
compared with 79 in the census of 1921. Two towns, Mogok and Loilem, which were treated as towns in 1921 have not been so treated in 1931. Twelve new towns were added to the list. The cantonments of Rangoon, Mandalay and Maymyo have also been treated as separate towns in 1931 and since cantonments were not treated as separate towns in 1921 this accounts for an increase of three in the number of towns. The variation in the aggregate population of places which were treated as towns at both censuses was 166,632 persons, or 13 per cent. The increase in the total population of the province was 10.9 per cent but since part of the increase in the population of the towns was probably due to their aggregate area in 1931 being greater than in 1921, one cannot say definitely that there has been any general movement from the rural areas to the towns, taking the province as a whole.

The whole group of 92 census towns in 1931 had a population of 1,520,037 or about one-tenth of the total population of the province. As in 1921 the village-tract was the census unit of tabulation in the regularly administered areas. There was a considerable decrease in the number of village-tracts due to amalgamations. The average number of persons per household and the average number of houses per square mile are shown in the marginal statement, in which the term "household" has been substituted for the term "house" used in the census tables as the latter was so defined for census purposes as to have very approximately this meaning. The third line of figures (in italics) in the statement gives the number of houses per square mile for the main portion of the province excluding the Chin Hills on the west and the Shan States on the east and the other comparatively small areas adjacent to them and of similar character; the corresponding figures for the whole province including these areas are given in the second line of the statement.

82. Out of a total of 14,647,497 persons classified by religion Buddhism counted 12,348,037 adherents. The average proportion belonging to each religion in each 1,000 of the population is given in the marginal statement. The number of Animists in the whole province in 1931 was 763,243 of which 112,855 were Chinese. The number of Hindus was 570,953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1901</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>851</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animism</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Muslims numbered 584,839 and of this number 9,884 belonged to indigenous races and 176,114 to Indo-Burman races. Christians numbered 331,106 of whom 218,790 were Karens, 11,257 were Burmese and 38,463 belonged to other indigenous races, while Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians numbered 30,341 leaving 32,255 for other races, of which the Tamils and Telugus contributed 26,256 while other Indian races and Chinese
of the Last Census: Tribes and Languages. 45

contributed 5,999. Persons who did not belong to the religions shown in the marginal statement were either Confucians, Jains, Jews, Sikhs, Zoroastrians, Shintoists, Agnostics, Atheists, Freethinkers or Theosophists.

83. The occupations have been divided into groups, orders, sub-classes and classes. The scheme of classification which differs slightly from that adopted at the 1921 census, is given in full detail in Part I of Imperial Table X (Tables volume of the Census Report for 1931). For further information and for a comparison between schemes adopted in Burma at the 1921 and 1931 censuses, reference should be made to Chapter VIII of the Census Report Volume for 1931.

At the 1921 census the occupation of the person by whom a dependant was principally maintained was recorded and not the occupation of the dependant even if he or she had any. At the 1931 census if a dependant had an occupation it was recorded, otherwise nothing was entered in the enumeration schedule. Thus only earners and working dependants, i.e., dependants who returned an occupation, have been classified by occupation. The figures of the present census are therefore not strictly comparable with those of the 1921 census.

In the marginal table figures are given for the number of earners and working dependants who returned an occupation connected with cultivation as their principal occupation. In this table agriculture includes all ordinary sorts of cultivation, that is, all except those for which separate figures are given. Taungya is temporary cultivation on patches of forest land cleared for a single season by fire. The special crops are cinchona, cocoanut, coffee, betel-vine, rubber and tea; the first three together account for only 881 persons while betel-vine, rubber and tea are responsible for 13,421, 6,866 and 6,729 persons, respectively.

The figures for cultivating owners, cultivating tenants, and labourers connected with agriculture, excluding taungya, special crops and other horticulture, are given in the marginal table. Labourers form the greatest proportion of the three classes.

Earners and working dependants are classified by race and occupation in the table at the end of this paragraph. "Other Races" includes Europeans and Anglo-Indians and some other races, the most important of which are Jews, Japanese, Persians and Singhalese.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Earners and working dependants</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture ...</td>
<td>3,559,920</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taungya ...</td>
<td>449,215</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special crops</td>
<td>27,897</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard gardens</td>
<td>90,740</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and other horticulture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ...</td>
<td>4,127,772</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of agriculturist.</th>
<th>Persons.</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating owner</td>
<td>1,247,836</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant cultivator</td>
<td>749,716</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural labourer</td>
<td>1,488,330</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ...</td>
<td>3,485,882</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class.</td>
<td>Sub-class.</td>
<td>Description of class or sub-class of occupations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Production of Raw Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Exploitation of animals and vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exploitation of minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Preparation and supply of material substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Public Administration and Liberal Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Public Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Public Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Professions and Liberal Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Persons living on their income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Domestic service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Insufficiently described occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unproductive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
84. At the 1921 census the language ordinarily used in the home was recorded in the enumeration schedules; at the 1931 census the mother tongue was recorded. The system of classification is the same as that used at the 1921 census. The indigenous languages have been formed into groups, branches, sub-families and families as shown in the marginal table. For the purpose of this classification Chinese has been regarded as an indigenous language. The remaining languages have been formed into three artificial groups, X, Y and Z, representing Indian, European and other languages, respectively. The Burma group of languages includes, besides Burmese and eleven dialectical variations, four languages of the north-east frontier, viz., Atsi, Lashi, Maru and Maingtha, which were classed at the 1911 census as Kachin-Burma hybrids. The Yabein language which was once spoken in the Pegu District appears now to be extinct. The Lolo-Muhso group consists of languages spoken on the north-eastern frontier of the Shan States. The languages of the Naga Group are spoken in the Upper Chindwin District. The languages of the Sak Group are spoken in the Akyab, Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha Districts and in the Northern Shan States. Taman was included in the Kuki-Chin Group at the 1921 census but has now been included in the Sak Group. The Mishmi Group is represented by the Khaman-Mishmi language which is apparently spoken in the Myitkyina District outside the census area. The Mro Group is represented by Mro which is spoken in the Akyab District and the Arakan Hill Tracts. The Malay group contains the language of the Salons of the Mergui Archipelago while the Mon group includes in Burma only the Mon or Talaing language. The languages of the Palaung-Wa group are spoken in the Northern and Southern Shan States and in Katha District. No speaker of Khasi was recorded though there may be a few in Myitkyina District outside the census area. Sgaw, Pwo and Taungthu appear to be the most important languages in the Karen group. The Man family consists of two languages, Miao and Yao, which are spoken near the eastern boundary of the Shan States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Sub-family</th>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tibeto-Chinese</td>
<td>Tibeto-Burmese</td>
<td>Assam-Burmese</td>
<td>A. Burma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Lolo-Muhso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Kuki-Chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D. Naga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Kachin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F. Sak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North-Assam</td>
<td>G. Mishmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unclassed</td>
<td>H. Mro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tai-Chinese</td>
<td>Tai</td>
<td>I. Tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>R. Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austro-</td>
<td>Austro-</td>
<td>Indo-</td>
<td>J. Malay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Austro-</td>
<td>Mon-</td>
<td>K. Mon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asiatic.</td>
<td>Khmer.</td>
<td>L. Palaung-Wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>M. Khasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>N. Karen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O. Man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Speakers of indigenous languages (including Chinese) number 13,536,961 persons or 92 per cent. of the population of the province. Languages of the Burma group are spoken by 9,862,694 persons or 67 per cent. of the total population; those of the Tai group by 1,021,917 persons or 7 per cent. and those of the Karen group by 1,341,066 persons or 9 per cent. Speakers of the Mon or Talaing language have nearly doubled. In 1921 only 189,263 persons were returned as speakers of this language, as against 305,294 in 1931. This may be partly due to the fact that at the 1921 census the language ordinarily used in the home was entered in the enumeration schedules, while at the 1931 census the mother tongue was entered. Of individual languages Burmese is spoken by 8,841,760 persons or 60 per cent. of the entire population. Shan comes next with 914,379 speakers or 6 per cent. of the population. Sgaw and Pwo Karen follow with 499,789 and 473,720 speakers respectively, amounting in each case to 3 per cent of the population. Taungthu, Talaing, Arakanese and Yanbye each represents 2 per cent. of the population. Other languages are of little importance. During the decade speakers of the Burmese language increased by 5 per cent. and speakers of languages of the Chin group by 28 per cent. The large increase for the Chin group was due to the enumeration for the first time in 1931 of a part of the Chin Hills District having a population of 18,327 persons, which was brought under administration in 1930. Speakers of Kachin have decreased by 5 per cent. The increases for the Tai, Palaung-Wa and Karen groups of languages are 11, 19 and 20 per cent., respectively. Speakers of Chinese have increased by 46 per cent. This large increase is probably partly due to the mother tongue being entered in the enumeration schedules in 1931 instead of the language ordinarily used in the home. The principal non-indigenous languages are Bengali 376,994, Western Hindi (Hindustani, Hindi and Urdu) 192,567, Tamil 184,107, Telugu 160,640, Oriya 60,682, Eastern Pahari (Nepali) 38,381, Punjabi 27,709 and English 26,866.

85. Language is still the principal basis of classification of the races of Burma. No ethnological or biological classification is yet possible as our knowledge is still too meagre to justify such an attempt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race-groups.</th>
<th>Persons.</th>
<th>Per cent. of population.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>9,627,196</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>1,367,673</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai</td>
<td>1,037,806</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>348,994</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon (Talaing)</td>
<td>336,728</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaung-Wa</td>
<td>176,382</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numbers and relative strengths of the more important indigenous race-groups are shown in the margin. The increase in the Burma group is 10.9 per cent which is the same as the rate of increase for all races combined. The great majority of persons in the Burma group are Burmese, and together with Arakanese, Yanbye, Tavoyan and Merguese make up no less than 9,382,976 persons or 64 per cent. of the total population of the province. The Karen group has increased by 12 per cent. and the Tai group by 2 per cent. The increase of 21 per cent. in the Chin group was due to the enumeration for the first time of a portion of the Chin Hills District that was brought under administration in 1930. The Mon group increased by 4 per cent. while the Palaung-Wa group, which showed a decrease of 11 per cent. at the
1921 census, has now increased by 12 per cent. Apparently in 1921 some of the Palaungs returned themselves as Shans. The only race-group that showed a decrease was the Mro group. The population of this group in 1921 was 14,771. The figures for 1931 were 13,766, a decrease of 1,005 persons or nearly 7 per cent. Mros are found only in the Akyab District and the Arakan Hill Tracts, and in the absence of any other known cause it is supposed that some of them have been returned as Chins. The Chinese population which is regarded as non-indigenous has increased from 149,060 to 193,594, an increase of 30 per cent. Indians in 1931 numbered 1,017,825, an increase during the decade of 15 per cent, which is above the general rate of increase of the province. The number of Europeans and allied races, including Anglo-Indians, has risen from 25,333 in 1921 to 30,851 in 1931. The large increase in the Indo-Burman races from 125,262 to 182,166 is probably partly due to some of the Arakan Mahomedans in the Akyab District having returned themselves as Indians at the 1921 census.

Changes in the Administration.

86. The Government—

Governor. His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Home Member. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, till 1st January 1932.

The Hon'ble U Ba, K.S.M., from 1st January 1932.

Finance Member. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S.

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

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

87. Kanbe Township formed out of the Labutta Township in the Myaungmya District in 1927 as a temporary measure, was abolished with effect from 1st July 1931 and re-amalgamated into the Labutta Township. The boundaries of the Lower Chindwin District and the Shwebo District and of their townships were revised. Two kwins were transferred from Pegu District to Toungoo District and four kwins from one township to another in the Pegu District.

88. Burma Secretariat.—The Agricultural, Veterinary, Industries and Co-operative Departments were retransferred from the Local Government Secretary to the Forest Secretary with effect from the 12th March 1932.

Home and Political Department.—A Special Commissioner was appointed for the Pegu, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henza and Tayetmyo districts from the 26th June 1931 to the 22nd February 1932 to deal with all questions connected with the rebellion in these districts. A temporary appointment of Publicity Officer and Press Censor was entertained from the 1st July 1931 to the 29th February 1932 to counter-
act and suppress false rumours in connection with the rebellion. A Burmese officer was also appointed for the same period as Assistant Publicity Officer to deal with vernacular work.

**Police.**—For the collection and co-ordination of intelligence in the rebel and disturbed districts, two temporary posts of Civil Intelligence Officer with adequate staffs were created and stationed at Rangoon and Mandalay. The Rangoon office was entertained from 22nd June 1931 and the Mandalay office from the 12th September 1931. Owing to the rapid improvement in the situation, the latter office was abolished from the 4th November 1931. Three temporary appointments of Additional District Superintendents of Police were also sanctioned for Pegu, Henzada and Thayetmyo Districts. Other changes in the Police Department are mentioned in paragraph 121.

**Education.**—Two posts of Sub-Inspector of Schools were abolished.

**Public Health.**—As a measure of economy, one of the posts of Assistant Port Health Officer, Rangoon, was kept unfilled from the 1st September 1931. An officer trained by the Rockefeller Foundation, was appointed as Health Officer, Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, from 13th March 1931.

**Medical.**—The Civil Surgeoncies at Kyaukse, Mogok, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway were temporarily reduced as a measure of economy to independent medical charges for Assistant Surgeons while the Civil Surgeoncy at Loimwe was restored. Two new appointments of Third Physician and Third Surgeon in the Rangoon General Hospital were sanctioned while the posts of Medical Registrar and Third Assistant Medical Superintendent in the same hospital were abolished. The cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was considerably reduced by the introduction of the scheme of employing Medical Graduates and Licentiates as House Surgeons and House Physicians in the Rangoon General Hospital.

**Excise.**—The cadre of Superintendents of Excise and Assistant Superintendents of Excise was further reduced by 3 and 2 appointments, respectively, to 25 and 10, respectively.

**Public Works (Irrigation).**—The following changes were made as a measure of economy. The temporary Shwebo Canal Remodelling Division and its No. 2 Subdivision in the Northern Irrigation Circle were abolished with effect from the 30th September 1931 while the No. 1 Subdivision was retained under the designation of “Remodelling Subdivision” and placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Shwebo Canal Division. The River Training Circle was abolished from the 1st October 1931, but the Eastern River Training Division and the Independent River Training Subdivision were temporarily retained and placed under the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Delta Circle. The former was abolished from the 3rd December 1931 and its two subdivisions placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Waterways Division. The Independent River Training Subdivision and Independent Projects Subdivision were abolished from the 31st December 1931.

The Survey Subdivision of the Kyaukse Irrigation Division, the Dredger Subdivision of the Dredger Division and the Sittang Subdivision of the Eastern Waterways Division were all abolished from the 31st October 1931.

**Jail.**—The appointment of Supervisor of Jail Industries was made permanent with effect from 1st March 1932.
Mogok Stone Tract.—Hitherto the Ruby Mines Company supervised the operation of the Rules relating to the extraction of precious stones in the Mogok Stone Tract and issued licenses under the Rules. On their surrendering their lease on the 30th June 1931, a Supervising Staff consisting of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors and three peons was created for this work and placed under the control of the Subdivisional Officer, Mogok, with effect from the 1st July 1931.

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 21,400 square miles, population 636,107; 30 Southern States, area 30,416 square miles, population 870,230. Karenni: three States, area 4,519 square miles, population 58,761, payment Rs. 5,350. Hsawnghsip (Thaungdaw): area 567 square miles, population 7,239, payment Rs. 400. Singkaling Hkāmti (Zingalein Kanti); area 981 square miles, population 2,157, payment Rs. 100. Hkāmti Long (Kantigyi) or Bhor Hkāmti; area 296 square miles, population 5,349, payment Rs. 2,433.]

89. The year was marked by the visit of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Innes, to the Shan States. After interviewing the various Chiefs in Taunggyi during Council week, His Excellency motored to Lashio, and proceeding to Namhkam visited places of interest on the frontier.

There was no Frontier Meeting with the Chinese officials but the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States visited Namhkam with His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Tengyūeh, the Superintendent, Northern Shan States and the Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, in November 1931 and inspected the site of a petty boundary dispute between villagers on our side and villagers on the China side of the frontier. On the 13th November 1931, 30 Chinese villagers with guns entered a field on our side of the frontier and took away the reaped paddy belonging to our villagers. The dispute was settled by Mr. Prideaux-Brune, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Tengyūeh, successfully negotiating with the Chinese authorities and obtaining a sum of Rs. 100 as compensation.

Relations with the Siamese and French authorities continued to be harmonious. Isolated cases of dacoity by Chinese bandits were committed in British Territory. A subordinate officer and a constable of the Mong Pan State Police who had been arrested by the Siamese Police in the previous year on charges of robbery and theft were acquitted after a trial which proved that the action of the Siamese police was not ultra vires. Consequently the Sawbwa dropped his request for compensation.

The Loi-mak-an-hkang Range on the Siamese side of the border appears to have remained the stronghold and rendezvous of dacoits who lurk about the frontier.

The Hsipaw and Yawngwhe Sawbwas attended the Round Table Conference as delegates. They were accompanied by the Sawbwa of North Hsenwi and Sao Kawng Tai of Kēngtōng as advisers.

The Mongmit Sawbwa's son, Sao Hkun Hkio, returned from England for three months and left in September 1931 to enter Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he is said to be doing well. The Sawbwa's eldest daughter, Sao Khin Thaung, was betrothed to the Mong Pawn Sawbwa in November 1931 and married this year.
The Sawbwa of Mong Kung, Sao Num, died after a prolonged illness. He gave most effective assistance in dealing with the rebels in the Hsipaw-Lawksawk outbreak.

The tenth session of the Federal Council was held at Taunggyi on the 27th February 1932 and succeeding days. The Military Police did very good work in the suppression of the attempted rebellion, and both the Northern and Southern Battalions received suitable rewards. The usual cold weather tours were carried out by the Military Police and were uneventful. The crime situation in the Northern Shan States remained the same as in the previous year but in the Southern Shan States there was an appreciable increase arising out of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. There was a petty émeute in Namtu over salary cuts among the Burma Corporation's labour staff but it was suppressed by the Civil Police. The State Police dealt with 1,018 cases in the Northern Shan States and 991 in the Southern Shan States, a total of 2,009 cases (2,134). Civil litigation continued to decrease in consequence of the general depression and financial stringency.

All crops were affected by late and scanty rains. In Kengtung and several other States, the drought was very severe, and caused much hardship. Fortunately taungyas did well. Potato crops were damaged by drought and an insect blight. Early this year, the rains in the Western Subdivision were so heavy as to flood the country-side in Thamahkan, Pwela and Loilong and much damage was caused to roads. In the South-Eastern Subdivision, crops failed in many places (particularly oranges). In the Nawlong Circle of the Lawksawk State, a severe hail-storm in December 1931 destroyed the crops that were on the point of being reaped. The ground is said to have been thick with hail-stones which remained frozen for days. In Hsipaw and Mongtung, the orange crop was bad.

Wages have continued to fall, and owing to the force of economic circumstances, Shans are being increasingly forced to take up coolie work.

The year was a healthy one for cattle except in the Western Subdivision, where 3,180 head of cattle had to be treated as against 678 the previous year and 668 in 1929-30.

Some surreptitious illicit cultivation of opium was discovered in Mawkmai and Mong Pawn. The accused were local Lisaws and were fined on conviction, while the crop was destroyed. Sales of licit opium in all States fell, owing to shortage of money among consumers. Seizures of contraband were not very noteworthy. Financial stringency would appear to have had a marked effect on the prevention of smuggling. That this form of activity is not without its humorous side is shown by a case in Loilong State, Western Subdivision, in which an Anglo-Indian named Martin assisted the headman of Bamhpa circle last July to seize a consignment of 20 viss from some Shan smugglers. These two men then burked the case, sold the opium, shared the proceeds and Martin put the finishing touches to the affair by eloping with the Loilong Myosa's step-daughter.

The decline in Forest Revenue has been more marked this year than during 1930-31. The figure stands at Rs. 7,52,151 (Rs. 12,61,073), the variation being due largely to less royalty from lac.

With reference to mining in the Shan States the Burma Corporation's venture alone needs comment. With the continued fall in the market,
the management has been forced to reduce their staff to a minimum. Not only have the Corporation stopped working low grade ore, but they have also reduced their output. Elsewhere mining is stagnant.

No new major public works from Provincial Funds were in progress, but Rs. 10,423 were spent on minor works and Rs. 9,169 on repairs for Military Police buildings. The proportion of expenditure on original construction of roads and buildings during the year was approximately 10:1. Original Works "Communications" absorbed some Rs. 10,99,775, of which the Northern Shan States Accounted for Rs. 8,50,270 and the Southern Shan States Rs. 2,49,505 while the cost of maintenance has been Rs. 3,07,153 and Rs. 3,62,412 respectively. On programme roads, the expenditure was Rs. 9,32,609.

Work on the first section of the Southern Shan States trunk road from mile 15 to mile 26 was completed and satisfactory progress made on the next section, mile 26 to 39. Rapid progress was made on the Kyaukme-Namhsan road and by the close of the year it was for the first time motorable throughout the year. In the Southern Shan States metalling and gravelling between Loilem and Mong Kung continued and at the end of the year part of the road was opened to traffic throughout the rains. On the Takaw-Këngtûng road, several diversions and widenings were carried out and the road for the first time opened to fine weather motor traffic in December 1931. The Hopong-Karenni border road project was brought to completion by the completion of five permanent bridges. Bituminous surfacing was completed on some miles of the Heho-Taunggyi road, to enable it to stand the very heavy lorry traffic on it.

The working of the Town Committees was satisfactory as usual, and more attention has been paid to improvement of sanitation. Income and expenditure were respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taunggyi</td>
<td>Rs. 75,203</td>
<td>Rs. 74,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaw</td>
<td>Rs. 52,978</td>
<td>Rs. 54,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lashio</td>
<td>Rs. 45,743</td>
<td>Rs. 53,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education continued to expand especially in the field of Anglo-Vernacular education for which there is a growing and insistent demand. In addition to the registered and aided schools, there are some 600 unregistered private schools where some 7,000 pupils get some form of education. Many improvements have been made to buildings and the Medical Department has actively taken up the inspection of children. The Chiefs have taken an increasing interest in the subject of education partly as a result of the scheme of control by an elected Standing Committee of the Federal Council.

The attendances at the Kalaw Civil Hospital increased by nearly 20 per cent. The Itinerant Hospital at Thamahkan also increased in popularity as also the Itinerant Hospital at Laikha where 10,626 (4,278) patients were treated and 56 operations were performed. At Loilem 14,000 (9,500) patients were treated. The increases were due to malaria.

The maternity nurses in the various states are doing satisfactory work and the supply of probationers under training in Taunggyi is being kept up by the Chiefs.

Sanitation and hygiene is also receiving more attention with the result that the elementary principles of public sanitation are coming to be more and more recognized and applied.
90. The Assistant Political Officer, Mr. G. H. Ellis, met his death in Karenni States, January 1932, as a result of being mauled by a leopard which he had gone out to shoot. Mr. H. Rundle, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, was appointed in his place in February 1932.

Relations with border states and their officials continued friendly.

The remarks made last year about States Police still apply. It is very difficult to bring about any improvement during the present financial stringency. The cost of the Police has been reduced to Rs. 15,700 from last year’s figure of Rs. 21,326, and the strength from 91 to 63.

There is very little crime of a violent nature. Only one murder occurred in the whole of Karenni. There were 8 cases of cattle theft. Altogether 94 cases were dealt with by State Courts.

Kantarawadi State suffered a loss in the death of Khan Sahib Abdulla Dhanji, Honorary Magistrate of Loikaw, who in the course of a residence of 30 years, distinguished himself by the whole-hearted loyalty with which he co-operated with successive Assistant Political Officers. He was a pillar of strength to them and was extremely popular with the Karens.

The general shortage of rain caused crop failure in many parts of Karenni. The year was a bad one owing to the slump in prices.

A Deputy Conservator of Forests was placed on special duty in order to visit and report on the future of the Karenni Forests. He reported that all the forests had been cut out, and he recommended that—

(a) they be closed down to any present extraction; and
(b) that regeneration and conservation be undertaken by a special staff.

His first recommendation has been carried into effect. The second is impossible owing to the cost.

Trade has suffered considerably. Exports increased but prices were less than last year. Unless the lac market recovers, there is no prospect for a rejuvenation of the prosperity of the Karenni States. Trade in this commodity was at a complete standstill.

With trade so bad the economic condition of the people is lamentable. The payment of taxes has become a difficult problem, and the shortage of money has led many people to resort again to a system of bartering.

The health of the people has been good and no epidemics have occurred. 13,500 (10,750) patients attended Loikaw hospital for treatment. Sales of quinine doubled. The Assistant Political Officer reported that Karens are taking more and more to Western medicines.

There are 23 schools, and the attendance of boys has improved, the figure being 590 as against 511 last year. Girl pupils have increased from 282 to 342. Progress in education is satisfactory, especially in the case of girls.

The Mawchi Mines continued milling on a restricted basis, and produced 2,641 tons of concentrates. Ninety tons were purchased from tributors. The Company’s expenditure on roads was Rs. 1,02,772 a decrease of Rs. 89,000. Production costs stood at Rs. 9,07,963, and the total expenditure in Burma, excluding transport and shipping charges was Rs. 10,39,136.
91. Hsawnghsup State suffered, like the rest of the country, from the heavy fall in the prices of commodities and the Sawbwa reduced the thathameda rate from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7 per household, thus reducing his total collections to Rs. 9,505 (11,812). He ruled his charge with tact, discretion and a firm hand.

Singkaling Hkamti suffered from abnormal floods with the result that there was some shortage of paddy in some of the villages.

The Assistant Superintendent, Homalin, made three tours in the Somra Tract, during the first of which he met the President of the Manipur Durbar at a border meeting and discussed outstanding problems.

Tribute was collected without any difficulty. The American Baptist Mission with the permission of Government started work at three different centres in the Somra Hill Tracts. The pressure of population in these tracts is driving people to open up the large uninhabited region lying north of Homalin between the Uyu and Chindwin rivers which is covered with dense impenetrable forests, but at present not much has been done.

(ii) The Chin Hills.

(The Chin Hills District: area approximately 10,377 square miles, population approximately 171,237. The Arakan Hill Tracts: area approximately 3,543 square miles, population 21,418. Tracts in the Upper Chindwin, Akyab and Kyaukpyu Districts.)

92. The Chin Hills District was thoroughly toured during the year. Two new areas, situated in the Arakan Hill Tracts and immediately to the south of the Chin Hills southern boundary were also visited and the question of bringing them within the Chin Hills District is under consideration. Practically all feuds and other cases in these areas were settled and communications were opened out and inter-village roads constructed. The most troublesome of these new areas have now been brought under administration and they are unlikely to cause any trouble in the future.

Considerable progress has been made in grouping villages in both the old and new areas in the Haka Subdivision into tribal areas. This is being done in the interests of administration which badly needs simplifying in this enormous subdivision.

Border meetings with officers from the Lushai, Manipur and Arakan Hills were held and inter-district cases settled.

The conduct and behaviour of the Chins has been excellent though one village in the Matu area gave a little trouble but it was not of a very serious nature. Crime was light and since the majority of feuds in the new areas have been settled, the people of these areas give every promise of becoming very law-abiding.

Better crops were obtained than has been the case for several years and food-grain was plentiful. Wet cultivation was introduced into the Falam tract but it is too early to say whether the Chins will take to it or not. Coffee is being grown with success in the Tiddim Subdivision and the Chins of the Falam and Haka Subdivisions are being induced to experiment with the cultivation.

Owing to the scarcity of cash, trade suffered considerably, prices dropped 25 to 40 per cent and remission of house-tax by 25 per cent had to be sanctioned.
A serious outbreak of dysentery which started in Falam is said to be still sweeping through the hills something like an influenza epidemic. Fortunately the mortality is comparatively low. The travelling dispensaries of the Falam, Tiddim and Haka Subdivisions were closed down as an economic measure.

Education is progressing, the schools being well attended. Two new schools were opened in the Falam Subdivision and two more are to be opened in the Kanpetlet Subdivision.

In the Falam Subdivision the Tashon Chief constructed two excellent wire suspension bridges over the Manipur river.

A party consisting of 2 Subedars, 1 Jemadar and 132 other ranks was despatched to Lower Burma for operation in the rebel area. Service in the army is popular and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits.

No events of any interest occurred in the Chin tracts of Akyab and Arakan. and Kyaukpyu Districts except that the Annual Chin Durbar was held at Tarazaungkyun in Minbya Township on the 21st March 1932.

The Superintendent visited the Northern and Eastern unadministered areas, settling cases and collecting revenue. He also held a border meeting in the Eastern newly administered area with the Assistant Superintendent, Haka Subdivision, and settled trans-border cases. Three slaves were released and made over to the Assistant Superintendent, Haka.

There were two murder and one dacoity cases but they all ended in acquittal.

Paddy and sesame crops were very good. Less areas were sown under tobacco and cotton owing to the fall in their prices with the result that the total demand of land revenue fell to Rs. 22,283 (22,628). Of this amount Rs. 628 (96) had to be remitted. The outstandings amounted to Rs. 5,643 (776).

School attendance was 196 (209), promotion passes 87.5 per cent (85.9). In the 7th standard, two appeared and both passed.

(iii) The Kachin Hill Tracts.

(Tracts in the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts.)

The year was on the whole a quiet one along the whole frontier bordering on China. There was a raid on a caravan of mules from Yunnan which was committed by Chinese nationals on the Bhamo-Tëngyüeh road. The offenders were reported to have been executed by the Tupan.

At the request of the Chinese officials, no Frontier Meeting was held during the year.

Two expeditions toured in the Triangle—one in the northern half and one in the southern half. Their main objects, namely (a) to deal with the situation of the ex-slaves and to help them in a reasonable way, (b) to hear cases and settle as many disputes as possible, (c) to show the flag in the important villages, and (d) to help with agricultural loans in deserving cases, were successfully achieved. The ex-slaves are happy and contented and the former owners are resigned to the conditions now prevailing.
The Assistant Superintendent, Kamaing, toured in the Hukawng Valley and went as far as Maingkwan where he sat for a month settling such matters and disputes as had cropped up during the preceding 12 months.

The Commissioner of Sagaing toured in the Sinlum Kachin Hill Tracts in March 1932, visiting the frontier between Lweje and Hkinlit.

No particular difficulty was experienced in collecting the tribute.

There were a few cases of violent crime which do not call for any special comment. The smuggling of opium continued on a very extensive scale, the seizures in the Myitkyina District amounting to 74,840 tolas and in the Bhamo District 41,848 tolas. One has only to step across the border at any large village on the frontier on a bazaar day to see opium being openly sold by the roadside. The jungle paths by which such opium can be brought down into the plains are numerous so that it is quite impossible to suppress the opium trade altogether, but greater activity on the part of the officials along the river-side and the railway when the opium reaches more civilised parts would do much to lessen the traffic in this drug.

The jade mines produced 12,824 pieces of jade valued at Rs. 5,93,889 but the trade suffered from the general world depression in prices. Very little amber was brought in from the Hukawng Valley.

Two new forest reserves were proposed in the Mogaung Sub-division of the Myitkyina District and one proposed extension reserve was abandoned in the Sinlum Kachin Hill Tracts of the Bhamo District.

Disease of all kinds is very rampant in the Kachin Hills. It is therefore, a great pity that for financial reasons the Mongbapa travelling dispensary and the small dispensary at Prang Hutong attached to the Roman Catholic Mission there had to be closed down during the year. It is also a pity that the Military Police Hospitals along the frontier at places like Lweje are only opened during the fine weather when the health of the public is usually at its best. Directly the fever season starts these hospitals close down and the local inhabitants are left to their own devices. It is hoped that some day when finances are better it would be possible to keep some of these hospitals open all the year round.

In the matter of education, the American Baptist Mission and Roman Catholic Mission in the Bhamo District and the American Baptist Mission School at Myitkyina continue to do valuable work. But the progress amongst the Kachins was rather retarded by their poverty and by a decrease in grants to buy rice for their boarding schools. They live in small scattered villages and this renders the provision of schools difficult.

Earthquake shocks were still felt throughout the Htawgaw Subdivision but they now seem to be lessening in severity. The headquarters of the Subdivision were shifted from Htawgaw to Rukchaung on the 19th January 1932.

Condition of the People.

95. Burma had the lowest birth rate and the lowest death rate but the second highest infant mortality rate, of any province in India. There was an increase of 8,588 in the recorded number of births. The
province as a whole had a unique freedom from fatal epidemic diseases as in the previous year and the death rate fell from 20'82 to 17'36. The infant mortality rate 190'86 showed a drop of 11'40.

The rainfall was badly distributed and on the whole was below normal. A good deal of damage was caused to crops by floods in Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Maubin and Mergui Districts. The area under rice fell by 504,412 acres and the total yield was less by 1,381,770 tons. The year was also a bad one for sesamum, cotton and groundnut. Although there was a slight improvement in prices the season was generally a poor one for the agriculturists particularly in most of the Dry Zone Districts where relief works had to be opened to alleviate distress. Money was very tight and agricultural indebtedness increased in spite of large remissions of revenue by Government. Alienations to non-agriculturists increased mostly through foreclosures on mortgages and the total area held by Chettyars in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions and the Amherst, Thaton and Toungoo districts increased by roughly 140 per cent. between 1st July 1930 and 30th June 1932. Rents are still comparatively high and relations between tenants and landlords are said to be strained in certain districts of Lower Burma. Wages of agricultural labour are falling, following the slump in prices. The total recorded mortality in livestock fell by 19,247 but the deaths from contagious diseases increased by 2,222. Revenue was collected with difficulty in spite of liberal remissions and postponements granted for repayment of agricultural loans.
CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1932.

Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1932.


Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

96. There was no change in the Land Revenue law applicable to Upper and Lower Burma, but the following amendments were made in the rules and directions:

Land Revenue outside Towns.—Lower Burma Land Revenue Rule 123 and corresponding Upper Burma Rule 190; a new clause added to Upper Burma Rule 12; a proviso added to Upper Burma Rule 51G; Upper Burma Rule 171 amplified.

Land Revenue inside Towns and Villages.—Directions 45B, 45D and new Direction 45BB.

Fisheries.—Direction 6.


97. The land revenue demand excluding the amount credited to Demand Collections, Remissions and Outstandings was Rs. 320'89 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 11'97 lakhs over that of the previous year. The total amount remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 26'91 lakhs (6'43)*. The total collections of land revenue, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 301'54 lakhs or 15'09 lakhs more than those of the previous year. The outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 25'42 lakhs (42'84).

98. The amount of revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued, was Rs. 58'24 lakhs (72'70), and the amount actually collected by this method was Rs. 19'99 lakhs (20'46). The number of persons arrested was 1,714 (1,853) and 186 persons (152) were committed to jail. Sales of immoveable property increased from 7,062 in 1930-31 to 18,758 in 1931-32. Warrants of attachment of immoveable property numbered 48,786 and warrants of arrest were issued against 6,393

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
persons. Warrants of arrest were numerous in Akyab (371), Kyaukpyu (565), Pegu (391), Myaungmya (314), Thaton (1,252), Tavoy (312), Mergui (676), Toungoo (378), Meiktila (364). The districts which showed more than 500 warrants of attachments of moveable property are Akyab (930), Pegu (669), Pyapon (767), Kyaukse (2,951), Myingyan (567), Yamethin (537), and Shwebo (906). 5,209 warrants of attachment of immoveable property were issued in Akyab, 1,735 in Kyaukpyu, 595 in Sandoway, 1,914 in Pegu, 2,944 in Tharrawaddy, 3,113 in Hanta-waddy, 1,619 in Insein, 3,211 in Bassein, 5,375 in Henzada, 1,419 in Myaungmya, 8,288 in Maubin, 1,218 in Pyapon, 4,782 in Thaton, 1,466 in Amherst, 1,323 in Tavoy and 3,370 in Toungoo. The only district which showed sales of moveable property exceeding 300 is Myaungmya (319).

Surveys.

99. No. 10 Party carried out topographical survey operations surveying 3,313 square miles on the half inch and 2,287 square miles on the one inch scale in the Upper Chindwin District and in tribal territory. An area of 16 square miles leased to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company at Indaw in the Upper Chindwin District was surveyed on a scale of 4 inches to the mile.

About 6,560 square miles were triangulated and traversed in the Upper Chindwin District and the Chin Hills for future surveys.

No. 12 Party also surveyed 36 square miles on the half inch scale and triangulated 583 square miles in the Chin Hills.

100. The total area surveyed by district staffs was 403,733 (354,382) acres. There was an increase of 33,806 acres in the area of kwins completely resurveyed but a decrease of 6,270 acres in the area of parts of kwins under revision survey actually planted.

Original surveys rose by 21,168 acres to 32,076 acres, the largest increases being Thaton (11,170), Myaungmya (5,080) and Thayetmyo (2,908). There was a satisfactory increase (125) in the number of kwins dealt with by revision rather than by resurvey.

Owing to financial stringency the programme of the Special Survey Party was restricted to essential surveys required in the Amherst District in connection with settlement operations and it dealt with 69,399 acres of which 10,732 acres were original surveys and 58,667 resurveys. The resurveys carried out by the pupils of the central survey school as a part of their annual training consisted of 22 kwins with an occupied area of 8,040 acres situated within the Shwebo Canal tracts. The work was carried out on professional lines and in quality was up to the required standard.

101. The local staff traversed 26 (18'82) linear miles and cadastrally surveyed 3'62 (2'05) square miles in the towns of Akyab, Insein, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Toungoo, Mandalay, Kyaukse, and Katha.

The number of grants and leases surveyed was 1,608 (1,647) with a total area of 4,263 (5,994) acres. The bulk of the work fell in the Toungoo, Mandalay, Magwe and Henzada Districts.
Settlements.

102. Re-settlements were completed in Lower Chindwin and Pakokku districts, excluding the three submontane townships of the latter, and continued in Amherst, Hanthawaddy and the Pyinmana Subdivision of Yamethin District.

103. The new assessments sanctioned for the Kyaikto, Bilin and Thaton Townships of the Thaton District resulted in an increase of Rs. 64,949 or 11 per cent. over the old demand but this was lessened by temporary reductions. New toddy palm assessments in the Pakokku District resulted in a decrease of Rs. 25,932 or 20 per cent. Action was taken to extend, until further orders, the land revenue assessments in force in eight blocks of the Rangoon Town District, and the land revenue and toddy palm assessments in Meiktila, Pakokku and Lower Chindwin Districts. The land revenue assessments in the Hanthawaddy District were extended up to 30th June 1934, the garden rates in the Tavoy District up to 30th June 1941, the lump sum assessments in the Sagaing District up to 30th June 1942 and the land revenue rates in certain tracts of the Shwebo District up to 30th June 1944. As the price of paddy was still abnormally low, the Local Government again granted reductions in fifteen districts, on the same scale as in the previous year. Toddle palm assessments were reduced in Sagaing, Pakokku, Myingyan and Lower Chindwin Districts owing to damage by pests. Reductions were also given on the kaying assessments in 26 districts and on the mayin assessments in six districts.

The expenditure on Settlement Parties during the year was Rs. 3,52,043.

Land Records.

104. The gross rural area under supplementary survey was 31'47 (31'43) million acres, the increase being due to considerable areas in Kyaukpyu, Thaton, Amherst, Mergui and Thayetmyo Districts being brought under survey. The occupied acreage was 18'75 (18'81) millions, cultivated 15'06 (15'54) and assessed 14'82 (15'41) millions.

The gross urban area under supplementary survey fell by 196 acres to 190,901 acres owing to re-classifications in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Kyonpyaw and Mergui.

105. The total cost of the Land Records Department was Rs. 25'16 (26'18) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the 10 per cent cut. on pay and to economies effected. Excluding the irrigated districts and the Special Survey Party the percentage of the cost of District Establishments to the total assessments made by the Department was 6'78 (6'51). The increase was due to the fall of Rs. 15 lakhs in assessment on account of a poor agricultural season.

106. Nine officers of the Indian Civil Service, one of the Burma Civil Service, four of the Subordinate Civil Service and three probationers of the Land Records Service were trained.
Survey Schools.—The total number of pupils in the three schools at Prome, Kyaukse and Shwebo was 91 (95) of whom 33 (48) were free pupils. All appeared at the final examination and 86 passed compared with 69 out of 95 in the previous year. Of the 69 who passed out in that year, 64 joined the Land Records Department, one the Special Survey Party and one No. 2 Settlement Party. The total expenditure on the three schools was Rs. 13,305 (14,390).

107. The area sold increased by 325,327 (14,270) acres, the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions of Lower Burma alone contributing 293,915 acres to the total. The principal reasons are foreclosures, enforced sales and the conversion of simple mortgages into sales, as a result of agricultural indebtedness caused by the continued slump in prices and a decreased outturn. Land values are generally stagnant.

Waste Lands.

108. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres of new land were allotted to cultivators. Thittuaing grazing ground in Minhla East Township, Heinbin grazing ground in Bilin Township, Hlegu Extension Government Estate and Thaton Extension Government Estate (Tawkwin and Kyaiikathya grazing grounds) in Kyaikto Township were made Government Estates. Investigations were also made into five other areas.

The assessed area was 172,678 (186,477) acres, the decrease being due to the handing over of 2,895 acres of Sittang Accretions I and II to the district charge and also to some of the poorer class of land being left fallow in the Pyuntaza, Sittang Government Estates and Colonies, the Kyauktan Government Estate and the Yandoon Government Estate.

The total rent and revenue demand (including arrears) was Rs. 9,61,161 of which Rs. 7,55,877 was collected. The Sittang North Colony alone was responsible for an outstanding of Rs. 1,39,519. Remissions were heaviest in the Yandoon and the Sittang South Colonies owing to the failure of the late rains. The collections were made with great difficulty owing to the general depression in trade.

Of the outstanding loans granted to colonists, only a small sum was recovered but all the interest due was collected except in the Yandoon and Aukkanyinmyaung areas. The loans outstanding in the Myitkyina Colony area, Yandoon Government Estate, Aukkanyinmyaung Forest Reserve and the Pyuntaza Government Estate amounting to a total of Rs. 1,47,315 had to be written off as irrecoverable.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

109. The total area of the Rangoon Government Estate was 3,799 (3,902) acres, the decrease being due mainly to the transfer of 69 acres to the Corporation of Rangoon for roads and drainage spaces and a free grant of 31 acres to the trustees of the Shwedagon Pagoda as an addition to the lands of the pagoda. There were six acquisitions of which three were effected by exchange of lands, one by surrender free of compensation and two
which covered an area of 1.49 acres at a cost of Rs. 9,831. They were required for construction or widening of roads and adjustment of boundaries. No development work was undertaken for the Kokine, Dalla and Dawbon Estates. The number of leases issued, again fell, only 389 (450) long-term and 36 (42) short-term leases being issued. For the financial position, see paragraph 235.

110. See paragraph 108. There are no Court of Wards' Estates in Burma.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

111. The total area held by agriculturists fell by 703,549 acres; the reduction in Lower Burma being 651,865 acres and in Upper Burma 51,684 acres.

The fall in the occupied area together with foreclosures and enforced sales in Lower Burma have raised the proportion of land in the hands of non-agriculturists to 38.14 (32.52) per cent. In Upper Burma the percentage is 11.32 (10.52). The area held by resident non-agriculturists increased by 35,647 acres in Lower Burma and by 25,559 acres in Upper Burma. The area held by non-resident non-agriculturists increased by 544,011 acres in Lower Burma and by 39,971 acres in Upper Burma.

The area let to tenants was 7.1-6 (7.42) million acres; Lower Burma was responsible for 26,602 acres of this increase and Upper Burma 6,959. There was an increase of 27,913 acres under tenancies at full fixed rents and an increase of 32,495 acres under tenancies on share or partnership terms; counterbalanced in part by a fall of 26,847 acres let at privileged rents or rent free.

Decreases in the full fixed rent areas of Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, Pegu and Pyapón were due to inability to obtain tenants without the usual advances which landlords were reluctant to give, though in Tharrawaddy the reduction was partly due to the disturbed state of the district. On the whole there was a rise in the area let at full fixed rents in Lower Burma as a result of the transfer of lands to non-agriculturists; while in Upper Burma there was a fall, notably in Myingyan, due to successive poor harvests and the unwillingness or inability of tenants to pay fixed rents.

The principal variations in the area let on share or partnership terms, types of tenancy which are found chiefly in Upper Burma were Minbu −9,890, Magwe ×8,970, Meiktila +14,143, Shwebo −21,239 and Sagaing +19,683.

The area let at privileged rents or rent free fell in Lower Burma by 28,167 acres but rose in Upper Burma by 1,320 acres. Manbin, Amherst and Myingyan showed the largest decreases, due to a reversion to tenancies at fixed rents in the case of the first two districts and to the poor season in the Myingyan District.
CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

REFERENCES—
Report on the Police Administration of Burma, for the year 1931.
Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Burma during the three years 1929 to 1931.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners’ Local Funds in Burma for the year 1931-32.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1931-32.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1931-32.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from 1st April 1931 to the 31st March 1932.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1931-32, Part III, Shipping.
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.

112. By a proclamation issued by the Governor-General in Council on the 9th April 1897 under section 49 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Burma were constituted a province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, should be applicable; and the Chief Commissioner of Burma for the time being, Sir Frederick William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.
of the province, with all the powers and authority incident to such office. By the same proclamation the first day of May 1897 was specified as the date from which these provisions should take effect, and the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor might nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations was fixed at nine. The Council then constituted as legislative authority remained unchanged from 1897 up to 1909, when the number of members was increased under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, to fifteen. Again in 1920 the number was further increased under the Government of India Act, 1915.

113. The Council thus enlarged consisted of the Lieutenant-Governor as President and of a maximum of 28 ordinary members. One member was elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce and one by the Rangoon Trades Association; the remaining twenty-six were nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor with the sanction of the Governor-General. Not more than twelve members might be officials. The rest were non-official; nine were ordinarily selected to represent the Burmese population, three to represent the Indian and Chinese communities, and two to represent other interests. The Lieutenant-Governor had power also to nominate two official or non-official expert members having special knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation. The term of office for non-official members was three years; for official or expert members three years or such shorter period as the Lieutenant-Governor might determine at the time of nomination. The Regulations under the Act provided that it should not be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate so many officials that officials should be in a majority in the Council. The legislative authority of the Council extended over the territories constituting the Province of Burma; and by the Indian Councils Act of 1909, it had power to discuss the annual financial statement of the Local Government, and any matter of general public interest; and members might ask questions subject to conditions imposed by rules framed by the Local Government.

114. The constitution of Burma as a Governor’s province from the 2nd January 1923 involved the reform of the Legislative Council in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act. By virtue of rules made under that Act, as the result of the recommendations of a committee specially appointed to advise on the questions of franchise and constituencies, the Legislative Council now consists of 103 members of whom two are members of the Executive Council, 80 are elected, and 21 are nominated by the Governor. Of the 21 nominated members not more than 14 may be officials; and one shall represent the labouring classes. Of the 80 elected members, 22 represent urban constituencies in eight towns, eight of these constituencies being the Indian communities as distinct from other inhabitants of the towns; 49 represent rural constituencies in 31 districts, five being elected by the Karen communities of certain districts; and the remaining nine represent the European and Anglo-Indian communities throughout Burma and seven special constituencies such as the University and various chambers of commerce. The Governor himself is not a member of the Council, but has the right of addressing it and may call a meeting for that purpose.
115. The legislative authority of the Council extends over the territories constituting the Province of Burma, with the exception of the "backward tracts". Restrictions on its powers are provided by section 80A of the Government of India Act. It may not, except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make or take into consideration any law—

(1) imposing or authorising the imposition of any new tax, unless the tax is a tax scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the Act;

(2) affecting the public debt of India, or customs duties, or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the general purposes of the Government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a tax scheduled as aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any such tax or duty;

(3) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces;

(4) affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states;

(5) regulating any central subject;

(6) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the Act to be, either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies;

(7) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council by any law for the time being in force;

(8) altering or repealing the provisions of any law made before the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919, by any authority in British India other than the local legislature, which is declared by rule to be a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction; or

(9) altering or repealing any provision of an Act of the Indian legislature made after the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919, which by its own provisions may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction.

Subject to the above limitations, the Council may repeal or alter as to the Province of Burma, any law made by any authority in British India other than itself. The annual estimates of provincial revenue and expenditure are required to be laid before the Council and, subject to certain safeguards in respect of reserved subjects, funds for proposed expenditure are voted by it.

Course of Legislation.

116. This report deals with the work of the Legislature during the period from the 1st April 1931 to the 31st March 1932. The following nine Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, viz. (1) the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) (Amendment) Bill, 1931, (2) the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Bill, 1931, (3) the Burma Embankment (Amendment) Bill, 1931, (4) the Burma Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1931, (5) the Burma Labour Housing Bill, 1931, (6) the Burma (Excise) Duty on Matches Bill, 1932, (7) the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1932, (8) the
Burma Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1931, and (9) the Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1932. Of these nine Bills, the first four only became law during the period under report as Burma Acts VI, IV, VII and V of 1931, respectively. These Acts are dealt with below in the order of publication.

The Burma Rebellions (Trials) Act (IV of 1931) takes the place of the Burma Rebellion (Trials) Ordinance No. III of 1931, which was promulgated by the Governor-General in order to provide for the speedy trial of persons accused of offences connected with rebellion in Burma. The Act is to be in force for a period of one year in the first instance but the Local Government may extend it for not more than two further periods of one year each, and it is intended to give the Government all the powers contained in the Ordinance. This Act in Bill form was first thrown out by the Council but after being recommended by the Governor it was passed with a few amendments.

The Burma Courts (Amendment) Act (V of 1931) provides that no advocate of any High Court other than the High Court of Rangoon shall be entitled as of right to practise in any Court subordinate to the High Court at Rangoon otherwise than as prescribed by section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

The Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) (Amendment) Act (VI of 1931) was enacted so as to remedy certain defects and errors in the Act.

The Burma Embankment (Amendment) Act (VII of 1931) effects minor alterations in the Burma Embankment Act with a view to providing for the summary eviction of squatters from embankments.

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

**General Acts affecting Burma.**

**General Acts of 1931.**

XII.—The Indian Reserve Force (Amendment) Act, 1931.
XIII.—The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1931.
XIV.—The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931.
XVI.—The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.
XVII.—The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1931.
XIX.—The Land Customs (Amendment) Act, 1931.
XXI.—The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1931.
XXII.—The Heavy Chemical Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.

**General Acts of 1932.**

I.—The Indian Companies (Supplementary Amendment) Act, 1932.
II.—The Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Repealing Act, 1932.
IV.—The Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Amendment Act, 1932.
V.—The Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection), Act, 1932.
VII.—The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1932.
All the above Acts came into force during the period under review.

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

Ordinances of 1931.

IV.—The Foreign Relations Ordinance, 1931.
VI.—The Currency Ordinance, 1931.
VII.—The Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance, 1931.
XII.—The United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1931.
(Only section 21 extends to the whole of British India.)
XIV.—The Unlawful Instigation (North-West Frontier Province) Ordinance, 1931. (Only section 5 extends to the whole of British India.)

Ordinances of 1932.

III.—The Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, 1932.
IV.—The Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1932.
V.—The Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance, 1932.
VI.—The Repealing Ordinance, 1932.
VII.—The Amending Ordinance, 1932.

119. No Regulations affecting Burma were enacted during the period under review.

120. Sections 12, 14 to 17, 37 to 48, 50 and 53 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, with certain modifications, were extended to those areas in the Federated Shan States which have been declared to be Notified Areas under section 210 of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

The Burma Suppression of Brothels Act, 1921, was extended to the Notified Areas of Taunggyi, Lashio and Kalaw in the Federated Shan States.

The Burma Cigarettes Duty Act, 1931, with certain modifications, was made applicable to the Federated Shan States.

Police.

121. A permanent addition to the strength of the Police Force was made by the establishment of a police-station at Indaw in the Upper Chindwin District mainly for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. Two-thirds of its cost is payable by
the Company and the remainder by Government. The rebellion and the increase in important crime necessitated the opening of 32 temporary police-stations and 8 temporary outposts.

The sanctioned strength, excluding gazetted officers, was 2,169 (2,162) officers and 11,162 (11,161) men. The number of permanent police-stations was 354 (353) and permanent outposts 42 (42). There was one policeman to every 1,054 (952) members of population and 18'13 (17'17) square miles of territory. The cost rose to 130'40 lakhs (117'94). Except in a few districts, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits of good status and education.

122. Three (10) officers and 61 (112) men were removed or dismissed after departmental enquiry. Nine (3) officers and 91 (89) men were convicted by the Courts and of these 6 (3) officers and 72 (72) men were removed or dismissed. Other departmental punishments inflicted on officers and men were 157 (211) and 535 (698) respectively. On the whole the conduct of the force showed improvement. The number of rewards granted in courts and departmentally to members of the force was 625 and 1,419 (857 and 1,425). The system, said to be in vogue in Colombo, of pooling all money rewards for some purpose beneficial to the force in general was adopted in the Mandalay District where the share of the reward earned for the capture of the notorious rebel leader, Saya San, was by consent of all those concerned, devoted to building a police Club. This system perhaps offers the best solution to the problem as regards the desirability or otherwise of granting money rewards to Police Officers for good work.

At the Provincial Police Training School two Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, two Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, 17 Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Excise and 137 cadets were trained during the year. Eleven officiating Sub-Inspectors of Police attended two abbreviated courses for "ranker" Sub-Inspectors and all passed in their final examination. The discipline and tone of the whole school was good.

Recruits trained at Depots rose to 1,246 (958). Of these 688 appeared for examination and 657 passed, the percentage of passes being 95 (97). Examinations for promotion to Head Constable, Station-writer and Sub-Inspector were held in all districts. The percentage of success was very low as the standard of these promotion examinations is fairly high.

The revolver course was fired by 1,516 officers (1,666), the figure of merit being 108'14 (105'42). The annual musketry course was fired by 7,621 men (7,826), the figure of merit being 73'89 (70'87). First aid classes were attended by 182 men (311). One hundred and seventy-six appeared for examination and 144 passed.

Sports of all kinds are encouraged and the most distant police-stations have been supplied with the necessary gear for football, basketball, badminton, etc.; but football continues to be the most popular. Boxing is also becoming popular and the Ceylon Police sent over a team to compete in the Ceylon-Burma Inter-Police Team Competition. Since this competition started Ceylon has won three times and Burma twice.

Co-operative Credit Societies fell further to 21 (25) with a total membership of 5,698 (6,836), but the total share capital at the close of the year stood at Rs. 5,40,440 (4,92,000). Eight societies did rather
well and paid dividends ranging from 5 to nearly 15 per cent. Four other societies paid a smaller dividend and nine no dividend at all.

123. Police-stations were generally in good order but as regards housing accommodation complaints continued everywhere of its unsuitability and insufficiency. Although about 36 lakhs of rupees have been spent since 1924 on constructing new quarters in various parts of the province, the old quarters in use are deteriorating rapidly while temporary quarters at outstations are also falling to pieces, but little can be done to remedy matters owing to financial stringency. A sum of Rs. 1'58 lakhs (1'63) was spent on account of hiring quarters. It excludes an expenditure of Rs. 42,459 incurred on this account by the Railway Police. It is feared that unless funds become available in the near future this recurrent expenditure will become larger and larger—a situation undesirable from the aspects of economy, discipline and the general content of the force.

A police-station and lock-up were constructed at Shwebandaw, Magwe District, at a cost of Rs. 11,529.

124. The first outbreak of the rebellion occurred on the 22nd December 1930 in the Tharrawaddy District and spreading to several other districts, persisted throughout the year, though in some districts it was nipped in the bud by the district authorities. It afforded a great opportunity to Burma’s ever present criminal gangs and potential criminals and they joined up in large numbers mainly for the purpose of obtaining loot. In fact, many of the rebel gangs were nothing but gangs of dacoits preying on their own kinsfolk. Dacoities therefore increased by leaps and bounds and as the ordinary Burman villager holds human life very cheap though his religion, Buddhism, prohibits the taking of life in any form, murder went hand in hand with dacoity and these two forms of crime increased appallingly. Many of the murders were committed wantonly and with great brutality, often for no apparent reason. The total number of murders was 1,225 (900) and dacoities increased to 3,256 (398). As the attention of the police was mostly occupied with cases connected with the rebellion and consequently minor offences under special and local laws were not able to receive sufficient attention in many of the more important districts, the number of true cases dealt with by them and by the Magistrates decreased by 2,792 to 50,988 (53,780). If cases under Class VI, the number of which largely depends on the activities of the Police be deducted, there were 34,813 (34,106), an increase of 707 cases. The chief differences were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>Kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harbouring offenders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Criminal force to women, attempts to commit theft, wrongful confinement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>2,858</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dacoity and preparation for dacoity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robbery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rash act, hurt, endangering life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>Ordinary theft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>1,701</td>
<td>1,636</td>
<td>Criminal trespass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public nuisance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Special and local laws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
True cases of important crime were 4,899 (1,535), the increase being chiefly due to increase in dacoities and murders. Important cases in which firearms were used rose to 2,257 (295). The districts in which crime of all classes showed the greatest increase were Meiktila, Myingyan, Yamethin, Minbu, Pakokku, Thayetmyo, Prome, Tharrawaddy, and Pegu. Drink was said to be the cause of crime in 1,190 (1,332) cases, but the figures are unreliable because crimes are attributed to drink in all cases in which it is ascertained that the culprits had taken drink prior to the commission of the crime whereas in a large number of cases, particularly in dacoity cases, it is almost a universal rule for intending dacoits to take drink beforehand in order to bolster up their courage.

125. The general percentage of convictions in true cases of important crime was 17 (33) :-

Working of the Police.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>True 1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>15 (27)</td>
<td>16 (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>33 (44)</td>
<td>41 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle theft</td>
<td>41 (42)</td>
<td>41 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>16 (43)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary theft</td>
<td>54 (56)</td>
<td>54 (56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of true Class I to VI cases investigated was 46,236 (47,165), the percentage of convictions to true cases 57 (65), to cases tried 88 (90). The number of Class I to V cases investigated was 50,701 (48,576) out of which 3,082 (3,423) were found to be false; the number of true cases investigated was 32,212 (30,683), the percentage of convictions to true cases 45 (54), to cases tried 82 (84); the number of compounded cases was 1,115 (1,216) of which 198 (217) were grievous hurt and 334 (309) simple hurt. 5,784 (6,078) heads of cattle valued at Rs. 3,11,552 (4,26,817) were reported as stolen, out of which 2,654 (3,245) valued at Rs. 1,57,309 (2,35,829) were recovered. But there were hundreds of cases not reported as the victims generally believed that the chances of recovery are very small and they preferred to stand their loss philosophically rather than incur the inconvenience and annoyance resulting from police investigation. Persons arrested for cognizable offences were 64,710 (64,467), tried 55,469 (60,899), convicted 34,159 (39,623), evading arrest at the end of the year 1,164 (1,087).

The above statistics show that the general results of Police work in 1931 compare unfavourably with the figures for 1930. There is no doubt that in districts most affected by the rebellion the poor results were due partly to pre-occupation of the Police in matters other than the detection of crime and partly to inadequacy of investigating staffs to deal with the abnormal number of dacoities and murders induced by the rebellion.

Of 109 (31) prisoners who escaped, 75 (11) escaped from Civil Police custody, 8 (4) from Military Police and 26 (16) from villagers. Seventy were re-captured during the year. The very large increase in the number of escapes was mainly due to two bad cases in one of which 40 prisoners escaped from the Nyaunglebin Lock-up and in the other 7 escaped from the Pyinmana Lock-up. The former was the most serious as the prisoners took away 26 guns and ammunition. Twenty-seven were re-captured and 18 guns recovered. All the officers and men who were responsible for the escapes were promptly dealt with.
Village headmen continued to render valuable assistance and 1,160 (1,617) were rewarded, as also 106 (129) ten-house gaungs and 3,285 (2,874) villagers. Though a few headmen joined the rebels, the majority of them remained loyal in spite of the many frightful atrocities perpetrated by the rebels on loyal headmen and their families.

Police Advisory Committees functioned in 14 districts and in the Northern Shan States.

126. The rebellion of course provided many important incidents, some of which may be mentioned here. In Prome District, the District Superintendent of Police and eight of his party were killed by the rebels while a blind pónyí who was working in the cause of peace was also killed because the rebels suspected him of carrying on espionage on behalf of Government. One village invited the rebels and handed over to them five Government guns with which it was armed. In Thayetmyo District, six Police Officers were murdered, while in Henzada District the Police were attacked in four places. In Insein District a large majority of headmen and a great number of ten-house gaungs deserted their charges and some acquiesced in the theft of their guns and ammunition. In one case a headman actually joined the rebels. But the position of headmen was in general one of great difficulty as they are the backbone of the administration and in the discharge of their duties they incurred the greatest hatred from the lawless elements and many of them were brutally done to death together with their families. On the 12th May 1931 about 40 men armed with guns and dals attacked the house of the headmen of Thayaw and slaughtered him, his wife and his son aged about 11, hacking their bodies to pieces. On the 26th February, 30 criminals armed with guns and dals attacked Kyibinzeik village and cut to pieces the headman and a member of the Village Committee. In all 38 (4) headmen were murdered and 256 (8) attacked during the year. It is therefore only natural that among such a large body there should have been some black sheep who went over to the rebel side or co-operated with them. The number of Civil Police and Military Police killed was 29 and 10, respectively, while the number wounded was 10 and 32, respectively. The Military Police casualties were incurred in attacks on rebels, ambushes, etc. In Insein District, anti-Indian agitation and the movement against cultivation combined with the general spirit of lawlessness which prevailed in the country were responsible for a serious outbreak of important crime. In Hantawaddy District, a village headman led an attack upon a Tamil colony and three inoffensive Tamils were killed. In Myingyan District, a boy only 13 years old enticed away a seven-year-old boy and murdered him for the sake of a pair of pinchbeck earrings worn by the deceased.

127. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act decreased to 5,948 (6,479) of which the Excise Department instituted 4,287 (4,466) cases, the Police 1,070 (1,257) and headmen and others 591 (756): the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with was 91 (90).

Offences under the Opium Act were 1,731 (2,271), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 91 (93). The districts which
made the largest seizures were, Shwebo (80,637 tolas), Mandalay (56,327), Southern Shan States (38,164), Katha (31,410) and Bhamo (31,064). The biggest individual seizure was 32,628 tolas made by the Southern Shan States Police.

Cases under the Gambling Act were 1,030 (1,745), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 91 (75) and to persons dealt with being 56 (57). The decrease was due to depression of trade and lack of money.

Prosecutions under the Arms Act decreased to 1,036 (1,078), the percentage of convictions to cases tried being 94 (95). The number of important crime in which firearms were used increased to 2,257 (295).

128. True non-cognizable crimes were 35,136 (43,782), the main decreases being 7,372 cases under petty offences and those under special and local laws, 595 under simple hurt and 287 under mischief. Motor Vehicles Act prosecutions were 7,953 (8,957). Accidents due to motor vehicles fell to 313 (355) and fatal accidents decreased to 48 (51); the police took action in 272 (314) cases.

129. Of 3,008 (2,248) persons prosecuted under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 2,055 (1,653) or Preventive Law, Survey and Identification.

Surveillance and Identification.

were placed on security, imprisoned or restricted. Of 329 (468) persons prosecuted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 315 (457) were restricted. No new criminal tribe was notified and the number remained at 23 but the membership declined to 716 (735). The Reformatory Settlement at Paukkaung in the Prome District was closed down and the inhabitants were transferred to various districts because their presence in a rebellion area was a formidable menace.

During the year 5,033 persons were added to the list of surveillance criminals, 2,296 struck off as living honestly while 2,462 migrated or died leaving 16,549 (16,257) at the end of the year. Out of these, 3,704 were in jail, 858 were lost sight of and the rest 11,987 were under actual surveillance. Surveillance Sub-Inspectors of Police are now being substituted by Surveillance Head Constables who are found more efficient for this kind of work.

The sanctioned strength of the Insein, Yenangyaung and Chauk Finger Print Bureaux remained unchanged except that at the close of the year sanction was given to amalgamate the two latter Bureaux into one Bureau with a reduced staff at Yenangyaung owing to a large reduction in the amount of registration work at the two places. The total number of slips on record is 176,088 (170,507) and the percentage of rejections was 1.25 (1.50). Of 11,245 (8,035) slips of unidentified suspects received, 264 slips had to be returned as undecipherable, 2,572 (2,328) were returned with previous convictions traced and the remainder were returned untraced. Evidence by finger print experts was given in 433 (461) cases. The "Single Finger Print" system was introduced at the Central Finger Print Bureau, Insein, with effect from the 1st January 1932.
Punitive Police Forces were stationed in the Insein, Pegu, Tharrawadi, Prome, Bassein, Henzada and Thayetmyo Districts owing to the rebellion and abnormal increase of important crime. In addition, irregular levies consisting of Burmans, Karens and Chins were entertained in various disturbed districts and did yeoman service.

The sanctioned strength remained the same with 68 officers and 431 men. The cost was Rs. 4,27,818 (4,34,867) excluding an unsettled Burma Railways' bill amounting to Rs. 13,269-4-0 for the rent of Railway buildings for the half year ending the 30th of September. There was no difficulty in obtaining good recruits but the recruitment of Anglo-Indians as Police Constables proved a failure. There was one desertion, and of 8 (8) dismissals or removals 5 were for extorting money from passengers travelling without tickets. Twenty (19) officers and 60 (57) men were rewarded besides 15 Railway employees, 12 village headmen, 47 villagers and one Police officer and 4 men of other districts who were rewarded for assistance rendered to the Railway Police. The attitude of both officers and men towards the public generally was satisfactory. Buildings remain bad but improvements cannot be effected for lack of funds. The jurisdiction remained the same at 2,044 miles.

Cognizable crime was 4,655 (5,010) true cases and the percentage of convictions 69.3 (80.7). Thefts from running goods trains were 61 (100), standing waggons 45 (57) and running passenger trains 59 (82). The decrease was due partly to good patrol work and partly to the trade depression which resulted in a reduction in goods trains and passenger traffic. Large quantities of ganja were smuggled by train and the largest seizure of 4,760 tolas in a single case was made by the Railway Police at Insein. There were 3 (3) murders, 6 (2) dacoities, 2 (3) robberies and 6 (7) attempted train wrecking.

The permanent sanctioned strength was 11,150 (10,050) and the actual strength 10,990 (10,032). One Indian officer and 101 other ranks were also added to the Mandalay and Rangoon Battalions as a temporary measure for guarding irrigation works at Linzin and for detachments at the Quarry Camp Jails at Mōkpalin and Alōn.

The Rangoon Battalion was divided into First and Second Battalions consisting of 16 and 12 companies, respectively, so that the strength was increased by eight companies. The strength of the Mandalay Battalion was also increased by two companies. These ten companies were composed of two companies of Burmans, one of Chin, three of Karens and four of Burma Gurkhas. The Mangai Post of the Eastern Battalion and Paukkaung and Kyauksadaing Posts of the 1st Rangoon Battalion were abolished. A temporary outpost of 20 men was established at Panngbyin in the Upper Chindwin District as a precautionary measure against political unrest in that locality.

Two columns, each 100 strong, toured in the Triangle and met with no opposition. The inhabitants were distinctly friendly and were much impressed by the Lewis Gun demonstrations. Other expeditions to the Hukawng Valley, the Western Naga Hills and the Upper Chindwin Naga Hills successfully carried out their objects, and the Ramnu chiefs who were previously reported to be hostile became friendly and
promised to behave themselves in future. All the Ponnyo chiefs and tribesmen who gave trouble in the previous year also expressed friendliness towards Government.

Small detachments rendered assistance in maintaining order in Rangoon during the Sino-Burmese communal riots in January 1931, and at Namtu during the riot of the Burma Corporation employees in May 1931.

The Military Police had a most arduous time in suppressing the rebellion and acquitted themselves with credit. Their work was greatly appreciated by both the civil and military authorities, and the energy, keenness and cheerfulness of the men under abnormal conditions evoked great admiration. Altogether ten non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and three British officers, two Indian officers and twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and men were wounded in the rebellion.

The total cost of the force was Rs. 78,40 (65'78) lakhs the increase of over 12½ lakhs being due to increase of ten companies and eleven British officers. Deaths were 91 (100), invalided 768 (314), sick leave 263 (215), admitted to hospital 10,056 (8,379), malarial fever was as usual the chief ailment.

Four hundred and eighteen recruits were obtained from India, 178 from Nepal and 1,821 from Burma of which last 785 were indigenous races (Burman 206, Karen 411, Chin 133, Kachin 35) and the rest Indian. Intensive training in jungle warfare was given to all non-commissioned officers and men before they were despatched to the rebellion areas. 7,111 (7,133) trained men and 1,865 (874) recruits fired the annual musketry course. Wireless training, in spite of serious interruption by the rebellion early in the year progressed beyond expectations and by the end of the year communication was opened with Lashio.

The total number of casualties was 1,288 (815) the increase being chiefly due to old, sickly and inefficient men being discharged or pensioned off to make room for new young blood which was much needed for the general efficiency of the force. Desertsions increased slightly to 94 (80), the chief offenders being Gurkhas (38), Karens (34) and Burmans (10). The force received one title, 13 certificates of honour and several cash rewards.

133. The sanctioned strength is 6 (6) Imperial, 3 (3) Provincial officers; 147 (146) officers and 1,364 (1,360) men. The increase was due to the additional appointment of one Inspector of Police in the Motor Vehicles Department, one Head Constable for the prosecution of Port Police cases and three Constables at the expense of the Corporation of Rangoon to deal with nuisance cases. The cost was Rs. 12'92 (13'06) lakhs. Stricter discipline was enforced, and 4 (0) officers and 17 (3) men were either dismissed or removed while 5 (4) officers and 31 (24) men were otherwise punished; 269 (288) officers and 745 (492) men were rewarded. On the whole the general conduct of the force continued to be satisfactory and there was no desertion. Five (1) officers and 51 (31) were retired; 1 (0) officer and 10 (17) men died; 38 (24) officers and 257 (307) men were treated in hospital, the percentage to the actual strength being 19'6 (22'0). There was no difficulty in obtaining a good type of recruit. The offices of the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendents of Police, East, West, Crime and the Motor Vehicles Department, were moved into the New Law Courts Building, where the accommodation is both ample and comfortable.
The year was marred by a serious riot, attended with considerable loss of life, between the Burmese and Chinese communities which arose from a trivial cause, viz. the assault on a Chinese tea-shop proprietor by a Burman criminal and his party. It was quelled in a few days through the diligence and work of the peace committees composed of both communities. A minor clash occurred between the Chettyar and Chulia Communities owing to the playing of processional music before a Chulia mosque but it lasted only about half an hour. There were also two small industrial strikes which were settled satisfactorily. All these disturbances were successfully dealt with by the police. Excluding nuisances and offences against local laws (Class VI), there were 2,792 (1,773) true cognizable crimes. The increase in various forms, especially robbery (54), burglary (247) and thefts (475) was chiefly due to many destitute and homeless persons being driven to the city by the rebellion and the slump. There were 31 (18) murders, 12 (2) culpable homicides, and 12 (4) dacoities. The detection figure fell to 45.8 (52) per cent. In view of the great increase in crime and the admitted inadequacy of the force for the present needs of the city, the results were as might be expected.

The total value of stolen property was Rs. 3'22 (2'68) lakhs, recoveries being 14'3 (16'5) per cent. This poor result was largely due to the fact that in cases of criminal breach of trust alone Rs. 1,12,000 worth of property was involved and only Rs. 5,000 worth accounted for. Opium prosecutions were 235 (231), and Excise 583 (440). Including the seizures made by the Excise and Customs Departments, we seized in all 80750 (103,102) tolas of opium, 31 (6,499) grains of morphia, 110,554 (62,127) grains of cocaine and 25,953 (16,036) tolas of hemp drugs. There were 183 (230) cases, involving 526 (548) persons convicted for gambling and 53 (31) convictions under the Arms Act. Persons required to furnish security under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code were 213 (145), restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act 3 (2), deported under the Foreigners Act 96 (89) all being Chinese, expelled under the Expulsion of Offenders Act 62 (81) and convicted under the Suppression of Brothels Act 229 (272).

Action was taken to rid the city of the beggar nuisance and 655 beggars, mostly Indians, were convicted under section 41A of the Rangoon Police Act. Seven of them with two or more convictions were ordered to remove themselves from Rangoon under section 41B. Four (3) Europeans were dealt with under the Vagrancy Act and sent to their homes.

Non-cognizable crimes were 21,922 (22,177). The number of new motor vehicles registered was 1,331 (2,379). It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the increase in the number of buses and other classes of motor vehicles the number of fatal accidents have decreased from 48 in 1929 and 39 in 1930 to 32 during the year under report.

134. With the rebellion in certain parts of the province and with anti-Indian troubles, tendency to resist tax collection and failure of crops in others, combined with the world-wide economic depression, the year was one of great difficulty. A spirit of lawlessness prevailed over the major part of the province and there was a wave of crime and widespread poverty and distress. Nevertheless the village administration was maintained as efficiently as circumstances permitted and the work of the headmen
and village committees was on the whole satisfactory. In spite of their general decline in authority and in the face of the apathy or hostility of their villagers, the majority of the headmen carried out their arduous duties with commendable success, and by their loyalty, courage and resource they have greatly contributed to the early return to normal conditions.

Special criminal powers were held by 4,078 (4,103) village committees or headmen, civil by 4,364 (4,388) and they imposed Rs. '56 lakh ('98) fines. The decrease was due to less number of cases and smaller fines on account of the disturbed conditions and general tightness of money.

As the result of further amalgamations, the total number of headmen decreased to 12,913 (13,060). Two are female headmen, both in Pakokku Township, and their work is reported to be very satisfactory. Six hundred and twenty-three (421) headmen were punished and 2,777 (3,358) rewarded; excluding circle headmen, their average commission was Rs. 181 (220), the decrease being due partly to remission of revenue and partly to the difficulty of collection in the disturbed areas resulting in large outstanding at the close of the year. There were many defalcations, especially in Lower Burma districts. In this connection the Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division writes "Presumably the general increase in the number of defalcations by headmen was partly owing to financial stringency and partly to the general relaxation of moral discipline throughout the division." On the whole the revenue work was efficiently performed. Relations between the headmen and police remained cordial and much valuable assistance was given. Fifty-eight (10) village-tracts were fined Rs. 7,562 (3,700) mostly for failure to resist dacoits and for suppression of evidence. One thousand two hundred and nine villagers were deported under section 20 of the Village Act for harbouring or otherwise assisting rebels and notorious outlaws. The majority were returned to their homes at the close of the year. Except in the Hanthawaddy District, headmen continued to show little interest in Excise matters though they never failed to render assistance whenever called upon to do so. In vital statistics their work was on the whole fairly satisfactory. In sanitation many districts report improvement since the employment of whole-time Health Officers. The Hlegu Health Unit under the supervision of officers of the Rockefeller foundation has proved very useful in educating the villagers in the practice of modern sanitation.

135. Rewards for the destruction of wild animals were Rs. 17,450 (18,100). The rates of rewards were reduced by 25 per cent with effect from the 15th September 1931 and are payable only in areas notified by Divisional Commissioners.

136. There were 6 (5) Criminal Sessions, with 36 (17) cases involving High Court. 70 (28) persons; 34 (15) cases were decided leaving two pending at the close of the year; the average duration was 57 (56) days. Of 67 persons whose trials were concluded, 31 were convicted, the percentage being 46'26 (54'54). In one case 13 Chinamen were tried for dacoity with murder committed
during the Sino-Burmese communal riots but only one was convicted for dacoity, the rest being acquitted. In another a Madrassi graduate was sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of his newly-born baby and causing grievous hurt to his wife.

There was an abnormal increase in the number of appeals instituted, partly due to the rebellion. Of 2,423 (1,727) appeals for disposal, 2,144 (1,625) were disposed of, the average duration being 22 (30) days at Rangoon, 21 (22) at Mandalay. Of 2,405 (1,704) appeals against conviction, 2,127 (1,605) were disposed of, with an average duration of 21 (29) days at Rangoon and 21 (22) at Mandalay. The percentage of confirmation was 75 (77) at Rangoon and 74 (75) at Mandalay. Of 18 (23) appeals against acquittal, 17 (20) were decided. The increase in duration to 114 (70) days was partly due to one criminal appeal of 1929 which remained pending for over two years as the respondent absconded. The appeals were successful in the case of 12 out of 34 persons, unsuccessful against 20, while the appeal against one person abated owing to his death and one remained pending.

Of 2,136 (2,333) revisions for disposal, 1,995 were disposed of, the average duration being 21 (21) days at Rangoon and 26 (30) days at Mandalay. Of 2,962 persons dealt with 2,084 had their applications rejected or their sentences confirmed or enhanced. There was a decrease in the number of revisions instituted both on application and on the Court's own motion, indicating that the work of subordinate magistrates is improving.

137. The number of cases committed to sessions was 934 (797) involving 1,981 (1,402) persons. The largest number of cases were committed in the sessions divisions of Magwe-Minbu 83 (52), Tharrawaddy 68 (57), Mvyngyan-Pakôkku 67 (59), Prome-Thayetmyo 66 (72), Shwebo-Katha 59 (39), Myaungmyan-Manbin 58 (38), Sagaing-Lower Chindwin 57 (40) and Arakan 51 (56).

Of 983 (858) original trials for disposal, 887 were disposed of, the average duration being 36 (36) days. The number of persons tried was 2,087 (1,536) of whom 825 were convicted and 182 sentenced to death were referred to the High Court for confirmation; including these last, the percentage of conviction was 55 (56). Of 10,805 (11,447) appellants for disposal, 10,611 were disposed of, 7,657 being dismissed, the average duration being 11 (12) days and the percentage of confirmation 72 (72).

Of 11,132 (12,099) revisions disposed of, 10,761 were confirmed, the average duration being 7 (7) days.

138. In order to provide for the speedy trial of persons accused of offences connected with the rebellion, the Burma Rebellion (Trials) Ordinance was passed in March 1931 and was in force up to September 1931 when it was succeeded by the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Act (Burma Act No. IV of 1931). The first court constituted was a Special Tribunal consisting of a Judge of the High Court as President and a District and Sessions Judge and a member of the Bar as members. It sat at Pyapôn and Tharrawaddy and disposed of one case involving 103 persons at Pyapôn and four cases involving 263 persons at Tharrawaddy. The District and Sessions Judges of Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, Insein and Pegu Districts were also appointed Special Judges in addition to their ordinary duties while a separate Special Judge was appointed for the Henzada District. Of
607 persons tried by the Special Tribunal and by Special Judges, 326
were convicted. The appeals of 253 persons were disposed of by the
High Court and sentences were reversed or reduced in the case of 54,
the percentage of interference being 21.

139. Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers were 654 (648)
including 457 (433) first class magistrates. There
were 5 Additional District Magistrates, one each
at Rangoon (the Collector), Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Pegu and Henzada.
District Magistrates tried 481 (557) original cases, 154 (110) being under
special powers, 285 (286) under ordinary and 32 (159) under summary
powers. The average duration was 30 (20) days. They decided 2,150
(2,739) appeals, confirming 60 (55) per cent, and reviewed 13,060 cases.
Excluding District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates there
were 163 (140) Special Power Magistrates.

There were 138 (141) Benches of Honorary Magistrates and 2 (3)
Single Magistrates. The benches disposed of 25,868 (30,061) cases
with an average duration of 4 (4) days. They disposed of slightly less
than one quarter of the total number of cases tried in the Province, and
of these cases nearly one-half were tried by the benches in Rangoon.

140. Offences reported to Court were 112,753 (128,751), tried 111,131
Cases before the Courts. (124,430), true 96,147 (107,427), false or mistaken
13,991 (16,206), dismissed in limine 3,593 (5,087).
Cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code were 44,013
(49,734), under Special and Local Laws 67,418 (74,696). For classes
of crime, see paragraph 124.

141. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 64
Trial of Cases. (65), the highest being Rangoon 79 (83); the only
other districts over 70 were Upper Chindwin, Mandalay and Bhamo. Average duration in District Magistrates' Courts
was 30 (20) days, in other Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts 19 (18).
Altogether 447,906 (471,166) witnesses were examined.

142. The High Court confirmed 113 out of 203 death sentences
Sentences. passed by Courts of Session and 43 out of 66
passed by the Special Tribunal and Special Judges
appointed to deal with the rebellion cases. It passed 2 death sentences
at its own Criminal Sessions. One hundred and twelve (114) persons
were actually executed. Persons sentenced to transportation were 489
(186), imprisonment 21,137 (21,460), whipping without imprisonment
3,168 (3,504), with imprisonment 857 (889). Fines imposed were
Rs. 9’65 (13’85) lakhs, realised Rs. 6’96 (10’58), paid as compensation
Rs. 61 (99). Persons released on probation were 3,516 (3,775); juvenile offenders dealt with under the Reformatory Schools Act and the
Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act were 482 (367) of whom
27 (29) were sent to a Reformatory School or the Borstal and Senior
Training School at Thayetmyo.

Prisons.

143. Exclusive of observation and hospital cells there was accommo-
Accommodation. dation for 21,098 prisoners of all classes. Owing
to the rebellion and unprecedented outbreak of serious crime, certain jails were seriously overcrowded especially in the
undertrial sections. Relief was obtained to some extent by transfers to other jails as well as by internal readjustment. There was overcrowding in all sections of the Tharrawaddy Jail throughout the year due to the use of the hospital building as a Court for trial of rebellion cases, necessitating the conversion of two dormitories into a hospital.

144. The number of prisoners of all classes at the commencement of the year was 19,038 (19,721), the number admitted during the year was 63,343 (53,638) thus making a total of 82,381 (73,359). The number discharged from all causes being 60,901 (54,321), there remained at the close of the year 21,480 (19,038) with a daily average of 20,298 (19,297). This large increase was mainly due to rebel activities in the province. The year opened with 17,507 (18,297) convicts and 23,589 (23,122) were imprisoned during the year making a total of 41,096 (41,419). During the year 1,918 (1,944) convicts were released on appeal, 9,266 (9,240) on expiry of sentence and 9,999 (10,402) under the remission rules; 682 (1,239) convicts were released by order of Government; 46 (50) on account of sickness; 394 (770) on the recommendation of the Central Revisory Board; 23 (223) for ticket-of-leave employment under the Public Works Department; 47 (6) for repatriation to China and 66 (117) for removal under the Expulsion of Offenders Act, 1926; 22 (29) released conditionally for transfer to Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution; 15 (9) were released under the 14 years' rule, 49 rebel convicts under the general amnesty and 20 (3) on other grounds. During the year 524 (541) convicts were sent to Port Blair as volunteers, 10 (15) were transferred to mental hospitals, 3 (6) escaped convicts were still at large, 112 (114) were executed and 198 (332) died leaving a balance of 18,237 (17,507) to serve out their sentences. The daily average convict population was 17,103 (17,939). Of the total number of convicts admitted, 85.35 (83.72) per cent were Buddhists, 5.45 (5.26) Mohammedans, 4.44 (4.31) Hindus and Sikhs, 0.47 (0.43) Christians and 4.29 (6.28) belonged to other denominations. There was a fall in the number of admissions under 16 years, viz. 48 (77), under 31 to 40 years 6,372 (6,667) and under 41 to 60 years 3,950 (4,035) but a rise under the remaining age categories, that under 16 to 21 years, viz. 3,655 (3,153) being most marked. The percentages of literate and illiterate convicts were 72.92 (72.26) and 27.08 (27.74) respectively differing slightly from those of the previous year. The jail schools at Rangoon, Mandalay, Bassein, Thayetmyo and Myingyan continued to serve a useful purpose during the year and favourable reports were received from inspecting officers of the Education Department. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of convicts under male persons employed by Government or Municipal or local authorities 275 (225); those in service or performing personal offices 773 (699); professional persons 313 (311); and miscellaneous persons not classed as otherwise 7,144 (4,894); a decrease occurring under persons engaged in agriculture 12,007 (13,100); commerce and trade 1,773 (2,376) and mechanical arts 502 (763). There was an increase in sentences of simple imprisonment 1,221 (1,052) and rigorous imprisonment 21,084 (20,719); and a decrease in sentences of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement 347 (364); and rigorous imprisonment with whipping 937 (987). Of the total number admitted, 229 (162) were sentenced to death, 453 (142) to life transportation, 3 (1) to term transportation. Habitual offenders numbered 6,259 (6,231). This number
included 1,294 committed to jail for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 1,662 (2,043) had one previous conviction, 1,251 (1,644) had two previous convictions and 2,052 (1,916) had more than two previous convictions.

145. The number of prison offences dealt with by criminal courts was 33 compared with 46 in 1930 and 54 in 1929. Discipline.

The number of offences dealt with by Jail Superintendents was 9,568 or 2,400 below the previous year's figure. A decrease is noticeable under all heads except separate and cellular confinement. The decrease all round is generally ascribed to the good behaviour of the prisoners. In major punishments which totalled 3,093 (3,722), there was a fall under all heads and was most marked under the head "penal diet with cellular confinement." The 33 cases dealt with by Criminal Courts are made up of escapes 17, assaults 12, hunger-strike 2, attempt to commit suicide 1 and negligently allowing a prisoner to escape 1. Of the assaults committed, 2 proved fatal. The general behaviour of prisoners shows steady improvement during recent years, the figures for offences for 1931 being the lowest on record. A remarkable feature of the year has been the complete absence of any serious misbehaviour on their part when rebels (undertrials and convicts) were admitted in large numbers. It is gratifying to note that these prisoners have behaved, so far, in an exemplary manner. There were 19 (37) whippings during the year, a marked improvement on the previous five years when the figures were 37, 70, 83, 62 and 41 respectively. A review of the corporal punishment reports shows that the flogging inflicted was well merited and the cane was not resorted to unnecessarily. There were 13 escapes, 3 from inside and 10 from outside involving escape of 21 prisoners. Of the 21, 18 were recaptured and brought back to jail. Prisoners of the habitual class numbered 6,910 (7,317) or 40.40% (40.79) per cent of the daily average convict population. They accounted for 20 out of 33 offences dealt with by Criminal Courts and for 3,809 out of a total of 9,601 punishments inflicted by Jail Superintendents. Of the 19 awards of whipping they received only 8. Their conduct on the whole was satisfactory.

146. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22.72 lakhs or 1.81 lakhs less than in the previous year. The total cost per head of average strength was Rs. 111.15-0 (Rs. 127.2-0). Expenditure under all heads except Establishment and Travelling Allowances decreased mainly by the exercise of most rigid economy in every possible direction. A saving of 1.12 lakhs under Dietary Charges was due to the favourable rates at which paddy and other articles were obtained. Hospital charges decreased by Rs. 25,064 as the year was an exceptionally favourable one as regards sickness. The expenditure under Clothing and Bedding decreased to Rs. 96,364 (1,17,133) due to the purchase of raw materials at favourable rates. The Jail Dairies showed a profit of Rs. 2,769 (3,282). Prison requirements valued at Rs. 1,21 (1,15) lakhs were met by garden produce and the surplus sold to the public realised Rs. 7,455 (10,096). The estimated value of paddy, dal, condiments, etc., raised by prison labour was Rs. 30,927 (54,743), the reduction being mainly due to the fall in the prevailing market rates.
The total cash receipts from the employment of convicts amounted to Rs. 8,45 (8'30) lakhs. This is the highest on record, but the nett receipts of Rs. 4,37 lakhs are below the figure of the previous year. This is due to alteration in the procedure as regards the supply of atta to the Police Department. Whereas that Department used to purchase wheat and hand it over to the Jail Department for grinding, merely paying grinding charges, the Jail Department itself purchased the required wheat. The arrangement benefited both departments, the saving to the Police Department being about Rs. 10,000. Great difficulty was experienced in providing sufficient remunerative employment for the convicts. The economic depression, financial stringency and rigid curtailment of expenditure in all departments of the Government adversely affected the Quarry Camp Jails at Mokpalin and Alon and the industries section which are almost entirely dependent for their income on the orders received from the public and from the consuming departments of Government. But the Insein Central Jail which has developed into a large manufacturing centre earned Rs. 3'14 (2'15) lakhs, the cash profit being Rs. 97,824 (42,271). The bulk of the requirements of the Police and Forest Departments is supplied by this jail. The average profit per head of the number sentenced to labour was Rs. 33-12-0 (34-10-0), a very small decrease considering the difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient employment for convict labour.

147. Though the daily average number of prisoners in confinement rose from 19,979 to 20,298, the number admitted to hospital decreased from 9,524 to 8,007, the daily average sick from 343 to 309 and the deaths from 350 to 262. All the Central Jails except Akyab and Tharrawaddy returned a lower death rate than in the previous year. The higher death rate in the Tharrawaddy Central Jail was due to the reception of several rebel under-trials with gunshot wounds. It is satisfactory to note that not a single case of cholera occurred in any of the Jails. A welcome reduction in the number of admissions for dysentery 393 (624) and deaths 21 (63) is noticeable. This remarkable improvement in the incidence and mortality from dysentery may be attributed to scrupulous care and cleanliness, proper supervision of food, measures taken to combat the fly nuisance, the efficient control over patients and their dejecta, but mainly to the efficient chlorination of drinking water. One fatal case of beri beri occurred at Mandalay, the victim being a prisoner received in a dying condition from the Naungkio Lock-up where he had been detained for over two months. There were 83 (191) admissions and 48 (75) deaths from tuberculosis diseases. The number remaining at the close of the year 1930 was 17 and 52 were admitted for treatment making a total of 69. Of these, 17 died, 45 were discharged and 7 remained at the end of the year. Of the convicts admitted, 8'48 (7'63) per cent were addicted to opium. Of the prisoners discharged from jail 64'23 (62'50) per cent gained weight, 12'43 (15'07) per cent. lost weight and 23'34 (22'43) per cent remained stationary.

148. For the first time in the history of Burma a combined Borstal and Senior Training School was inaugurated at Thayetmyo on the 1st June 1931. A trained officer was recruited in England to fill the post of Superintendent of the Institution but he unfortunately met with an untimely death by drowning in December 1931.
Only juveniles who are considered unfit or ineligible for Borstal training are now confined in the Meiktila Juvenile Jail. So the services of the teaching and technical staff of this jail have been dispensed with. The year opened with 130 convicts; 78 were admitted, 47 transferred to other jails and 54 released so that 107 were left at the end of the year. The general behaviour of the boys was good.

The number of convicts released under the remission rules was 9,999 (10,402). For being free from punishment for a year, 6,083 (6,741) were granted special remission and 23,537 (22,958) earned special remission for other reasons. Among the last named are included 361 (322) granted special remission on the recommendation of the Central Revisory Board and 606 (736) who were free from punishment for over three years.

In the course of the year 84 (101) discharged prisoners were accommodated in the “shelter” of the Burma Prisoners’ Aid Society in Tamwe Road, Rangoon, and of this number 38 (47) were able to obtain employment through the assistance of the Society, the Corporation of Rangoon, in particular helping the Committee in this connection. The number of ex-prisoners dealt with by the Society is found to be very small as only those who are destitute and perhaps have no home to go to or who are anxious to seek honest work away from their homes seek the help of the Society.

The number of religious services held during the year was 2,367, of which 1,862 were for Buddhists, 299 for Mohammedans and 206 for Christians. Prisoners are said to have been taken interest in these services and to have appreciated the preaching of their ministers.

The Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution continued to work satisfactorily.

The number of prisoners actually released on the recommendation of the Jail Revisory Board was 394. The total number of prisoners conditionally released since 1923 is 4,660. Of these only 154 prisoners have so far had their remissions cancelled either for breach of conditions or for fresh offences. The prisoners conditionally released by the Local Government for employment under the Public Works Department continued to work on the construction of the Magwe-Yenangyaung road till May 1931. At this period owing to the distressed condition of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which ticket-of-leave work was carried on, the Local Government, at the instance of the local administrative officers, closed down the camp with a view to giving free labour an opportunity of employment.

The work in connection with the training of prisoners and jail subordinates in First Aid has steadily increased during the year under review. The success has largely been due to the continued interest evinced by the Superintendents and other subordinate medical officers of the jails.

The most satisfactory features of the year are (1) the establishment of the combined Borstal and Senior Training School at Thayetmyo, (2) the continued improvement in the general behaviour of the prisoners with a substantial decrease in offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, (3) complete absence of misbehaviour on the part of the rebels (convicts and undertrials), (4) the decrease in the daily average sick, (5) the considerable fall in the number of whippings as a jail punishment, (6) the very low death-rate and (7) the reduction in the average cost of diet and maintenance charges.
Civil Justice.

149. There are 11 Judges in the High Court, 43 in District Courts and 235 others. A few changes were made in the constitution of Subordinate Courts. The Assistant Township Officer, Pwinbyu, was appointed to be Additional Judge of the Township Court of Pwinbyu for suits up to the value of Rs. 50, Kyansë District was transferred from the jurisdiction of the District Judge, Mandalay, to that of the District Judge, Meiktila. The combined Township Courts of Labutta and Kanbe were converted into one Township Court of Labutta. The temporary appointment of a whole-time Additional District Judge, Toungoo, was abolished on the 23rd April 1931, and the temporary appointment of Additional Judge of the Subdivisional Courts, Toungoo and Pyu, abolished on the 19th April 1931. The District and Sessions Judges of Tharrawaddy and Prome-Thayetmyo were appointed as Special Judges to try rebellion cases in addition to their own duties, and in order that their ordinary work might not fall into serious arrears, an extra Additional Judge was appointed temporarily for each court.

150. Suits instituted in all courts were 54,956 (65,440), their value being 330 lakhs (387.4). Of these 587 (626) were in the High Court, 11,935 (11,831) in the Rangoon Small Cause Court, 653 (819) in District Courts, 2,992 (3,554) in Subdivisional Courts, 26,162 (33,168) in Township Courts and 12,627 (15,542) in Small Cause Courts.

Suits for disposal were 60,135 (71,603). Pending at the end of the year were 4,484 (4,342). Average duration of contested suits was 71 (111) days.

151. District Courts had 2,388 (3,409) appeals for disposal, and disposed of 2,133 (3,056) confirming 61 (62) per cent. The average duration of contested appeals was 71 (66) days, of uncontested 28 (28). Miscellaneous appeals disposed of were 494 (481), 62 (64) per cent being upheld.

152. The High Court had 913 (922) suits for disposal, and disposed of 622 (624). The value of suits instituted was 59 lakhs (66.8). Of the suits disposed of, 187 (160) or 30 per cent. (25.6) were contested and the average duration was 271 (235) days. The duration of uncontested suits was 133 (118) days.

First appeals disposed of were 308 (273), leaving 130 (194) pending. The average duration was 191 (240) days at Rangoon and 230 (287) days at Mandalay. The percentage of confirmation was 67 (62) at Rangoon and 50 (50) at Mandalay.

Second appeals disposed of were 568 (780) leaving 208 (321) pending. The average duration was 134 (185) days at Rangoon and 187 (140) days at Mandalay.

Applications for execution filed were 567 (602); Rs. 3'41 lakhs (5'98) were realised. Insolvency applications filed were 431 (337), disposed of 389 (287). Miscellaneous institutions were 29 (38) applications for Probate, 73 (103) for Letters of Administration, 10 (0)
for Succession Certificates, 19 (25) under the Guardian and Wards Act, 8 (4) under the Registration of Business Names Act, 10 (5) under the Indian Companies Act and 36 (11) under other Acts.

Of 28 (23) appeals for disposal before the Privy Council, 12 (1) were disposed of, and 6 (6) were dismissed in default or for failure to furnish security.

153. The Court Houses at Kyaunggon and Lemyethna were completed. The District and Sessions Court House at Toungoo, the Township Court House at Hlegu and the Township Court House at Bilin were burnt down. In each case incendiary was suspected. At the end of the year there were in actual practice 2,255 (2,293) Lower Grade pleaders, 645 (617) Higher and 405 (399) Advocates.

Registration.

154. The Excise Commissioner continued to hold charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration. There were 175 Registration offices at the end of the year.

155. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell by 21.75 per cent. to 81,890 (104,657) and their value by 23.40 per cent. to Rs. 15'15 crores (19.78). The decrease is attributed to trade depression, scarcity of money and contraction of credit. But there were signs of a distinct revival in registration business in the closing months of the year. Instruments of gift continued to increase though there was a slight set back in Upper Burma; the total number was 2,458 (1,863) with an aggregate value of Rs. 78'20 lakhs (54'86). The increase was due to the growing tendency of Burman Buddhists to dispose of their property by gift, on re-marriage or when growing old, to avoid litigation after death. Instruments of sale continued to fall, those not under Rs. 100 being 36,568 (46,225) with an aggregate value of Rs. 9'19 crores (9'79) and under Rs. 100 being 1,604 (2,134) with a value of Rs. 88,122 (1,19,458). Instruments of mortgage fell to 37,982 (50,885) with a value of Rs. 4'28 crores (6.52).

156. The total income was Rs. 6'50 lakhs (6'73) and expenditure Rs. 1'81 lakhs (1'85), the percentage to income being 27.83 (27.58). The nett income was Rs. 4'69 lakhs (4'86).

Joint Stock Companies.

157. Nineteen (18) new companies, limited by shares, were registered during the year, with a total authorised capital of Rs. 36'60 (133'3) lakhs, several being small companies. The largest authorised capital was Rs. 10 lakhs. Of the 19 companies, 6 were banking, loan and insurance; 1 transit and transport; 9 trading and manufacturing; 2 estate, land and building; 1 hotels, theatres and entertainments.

Forty (4) companies increased their capital, the aggregate increase of paid-up capital being approximately Rs. 60 lakhs (217). Two (1) companies reduced their capital, the total decrease being Rs. 25,00,000 authorised, Rs. 8,900 subscribed and Rs. 160 paid-up.
Thirteen (9) companies went into liquidation. Their aggregate capital was Rs. 266'50 lakhs authorised, Rs. 41'10 lakhs subscribed and Rs. 38'58 lakhs paid-up.

Of the companies incorporated outside British India, 13 were struck off the register as having gone into liquidation or ceased to operate in Burma, and 7 added to the list, bringing the total to 194 (200).

There was one prosecution under the Indian Companies Act but it ended in acquittal.

Local Boards Administration.

158. The year 1931-2 was the ninth complete year since District Councils were established and the third and final year of their third term of office. The general election to Circle Boards which took place in the latter part of the year 1931 was not well contested except in a few places where local rivalry was keen. The territories of 28 District Councils comprised a total area of 76,621 square miles with a population of 9,721,635. The total membership of the Councils was 630 composed of 504 elected members, 16 members nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, 3 members nominated by Government and 47 Government officers co-opted for purposes of professional and technical advice. The percentage of attendance at District Council meetings decreased to 73'62 (75'34). There were 274 Circle Boards with a membership of 2,927, the number of village groups electing members to Circle Boards being 2,723. The Circle Boards had no independent powers or finances. They, therefore, continued to act as the agents of District Councils in supervising certain works such as markets, cattle pounds, ferries and slaughter houses in their jurisdictions. No link was established between Circle Boards and Village Committees in respect of rural services.

As in previous years all except four District Councils, continued to receive recurring grants-in-aid from provincial revenues under the Permanent Settlement. General trade depression and financial stringency adversely affected revenue from all sources. Ordinary receipts from markets, slaughter-houses and pawnshops decreased and Government's retrenchment policy reduced recurring grants and curtailed special contributions. In Lower Burma the delayed credit of cess due for 1930-31 helped in most cases to swell the income during the year. With a few outstanding exceptions, however, District Councils met their financial difficulties by retrenchment in their expenditure, and although it was impossible to carry out any large scheme involving heavy expenditure normal services were maintained at their usual standards.

Drastic cuts in Public Works expenditure caused deterioration in the condition of roads in some districts but most Councils succeeded, in spite of reduced funds, in maintaining their roads at the normal standards. Ten District Councils employed district Engineers and the remainder continued to utilize the services of the Public Works Department for the execution of all important public works. District Councils continued to take a keen interest in the promotion of vernacular education and nearly one half of their total expenditure was absorbed in this service alone. Retrenchment in educational expenditure seems on the whole to have had a salutary effect by reducing the inefficient units. No new schools subsidized by Government were opened during the year. The 748 Vernacular
Schools opened in the years 1927-30 in backward localities continued to receive special aid from Government for their maintenance. There was no important change in the Public Health and Medical Administration. There were 57 Hospital Committees constituted under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act and 30 Hospital Funds in the territories of Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds. There were only eight subsidized medical practitioners who took up practice at towns or villages where there were no hospitals and dispensaries.

**Municipal Administration.**

159. Except for the general municipal elections held in November, the Corporation had an uneventful year. But the continuance of the economic depression affected the revenues and the ordinary receipts dropped by nearly 5 lakhs to Rs. 99'48 (104'31) lakhs. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 96'72 (100'06) lakhs, giving a surplus of Rs. 2'76 (4'25) lakhs. The slump in rents has resulted in the assessable values of properties in the city falling by nearly 11 lakhs and the annual tax demand by nearly 2½ lakhs. This will be felt in 1932-33, but in the meanwhile as a temporary measure of relief to small house-owners, the Corporation remitted all taxes in respect of properties assessed at Rs. 15 and under from 1st July 1931 to 31st March 1932, the total relief amounting to Rs. 66,918. Incidence of taxation per head fell to Rs. 18-5-1 (19-6-3).

The total mileage of roads in charge of the Corporation increased to 179'88 (164'71), through the taking over of new roads from the Rangoon Development Trust and the inclusion of certain sections of the Prome and Kokine Roads formerly maintained by Government as provincial roads. The railway over-bridge on the Hanthawaddy Road was reconstructed and widened. Considerable improvements were made to parks and gardens.

There was no shortage of water but the problem of an adequate supply for the whole city continued to engage the attention of the Corporation. The examination of the Hlawga Low Level Project was completed and the consulting engineers were definitely in favour of it in preference to the Shwele Valley Scheme. The Committee appointed by the Local Government to consider additional sewerage outfalls reported in favour of the continuance of the present method of disposal subject to the maintenance of efficient arrangements for deaeration of the sewage and proper ventilation of the main sewers.

The public health was good and the year was again free from epidemic diseases. The population of the city according to the Census of 1931 was 400,415 compared with 335,491 in 1921. Births were 8,561 (7,974) or 21'38 per mille of population; deaths were 9,409 (9,541) or 23'50 (24'40) per thousand; infantile mortality was 278'12 (278'15) per thousand births. Plague accounted for 14 (38) deaths, cholera 10 (22), small-pox 20 (15), enteric fever 47 (74), malaria 129 (132) and injuries 287 (469). Vaccinations were 284,265 (206,859). The Contagious Diseases Hospital treated 814 (849) cases. A new dispensary for women and children was opened at Kemmendine bringing the number of Municipal dispensaries to 5; all were well patronised.

The Fire Brigade attended 106 town fires and 3 riverside fires, the total loss being Rs. 95,101 (32,11,762). The fire in Yegyaw Quarter was the most serious as it rendered 300 poor persons homeless.

For Corporation Finance, see paragraph 233,
160. The number of Municipalities outside Rangoon remained at 57. The total membership of the Municipal Committees was 771 (775) composed of 647 (630) elected, 82 (93) co-opted, 38 (48) nominated and 4 ex-officio members. Only 93 of the total number of members were Government officials. The total number of meetings held during the year was 1,407 (1,420) of which 62 (70) were abortive for want of a quorum.

The period of supersession of the Mandalay Municipal Committee terminated on the 31st March 1932, and a newly elected Committee came into office on the 1st April 1932. The official régime under which Pegu Municipality was administered after the earthquake of 1930 came to an end in July 1931 and the administration of the Municipality was handed over to a non-official elected committee with effect from the 1st August 1931.

Fires broke out at Akyab, Henzada, Kyangin, Kyaiklat, Thatôn, Moulmein, Tavoy, Toungoo, Pyinmana, Thônzê, Gyobingauk, Minhla and Prome. The fires at Gyobingauk, Moulmein and Pyinmana did considerable damage to properties. Fourteen municipalities enjoyed complete immunity from fire.

The Pyapôn and Shwebo Water Supply Schemes were completed during the year. No progress was made however with Yandoon and Kyaiklat Water Supply Schemes. Particulars regarding expenditure on water supply schemes and other public health projects are contained in paragraph 251 of this report.

No new venereal clinic was opened in any Municipality during the year. Out of 76 Municipal and Town Committees, 61 (48) Committees have adopted the model bye-laws 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 53 (48) and the list now stands as follows :

**Municipalities.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magwe Division...</th>
<th>Pegu Division...</th>
<th>Irrawaddy Division</th>
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<td>Syriam.</td>
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<td>Thôngwa.</td>
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**Notified Areas.**

- Magwe Division...
- Pegu Division...
- Irrawaddy Division
- Tenasserim Division
- Mandalay Division
- Sagaing Division
The number of licenses and sanctions issued under the Indian Electricity Act for the supply of electric energy in Municipalities and notified areas was 58 (54).

The Local Government confirmed the bye-laws made by the following Municipal Committees:

- Shwedagon regarding regulation of cattle-markets; Thayetmyo, Paungdè, Henzada, Mônýwa and Syriam regarding regulation of sale of meat;
- Thaton, Minbu, Myingyan, Mônýwa and Bhamo regarding regulation of roadside stalls;
- Insein, Kyaukt and Mandalay regarding preparation and sale of certain foodstuffs; Syriam, Akyab and Kyaukt, regarding sale of milk;
- Minhla, Henzada; Paungdè, Thayetmyo and Syriam regarding the regulation of slaughter-houses; Akyab and Kyaukpyu regarding regulation of lodging-houses; Yandoon for regulating the licensing of jin-rickshaws.

Rules were framed by the Akyab and Mandalay Municipalities for the proper enforcement of vaccination and re-vaccination.

**Military.**

161. There were 7,190 (5,744) regulars, of whom 1,809 were European and 5,381 Asiatic. The Auxiliary Force (India) contained 2,470 (2,604) adults including 662 reservists; there were 56 (73) cadets.

**Marine.**

162. Repairs to general lighthouses were carried out by the Light- house Subdivision of the Public Works Department, to light-vessels by the Government Dockyard or by shipping firms. Burma Government trawler "Lady Craddock" tended the general lights, the Port Blair Station Ship "Shahjehan" the lightships at Krishna Shoal and Baragua Flats, and the lighthouses at Alguada Reef and Table Island. The health of light-keepers and light-vessel crews was satisfactory but the lack of a regular lighthouse tender caused great inconvenience. Of the three local lights under the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, the Spit Light Vessel and Eastern Grove Lighthouse were converted into unattended lights.

163. Steamers entering the port were 1,620 (1,611); their nett tonnage of 4,566,991 (4,406,276) is a record. Sailing ships were 226 (200); their nett tonnage 13,304 (12,762). Of all these 1,648 (1,565) brought cargo for Rangoon and 1,025 (926) discharged alongside the Commissioners' wharves. The volume of seaborne trade was 5,162,371 (5,240,964) tons, the lowest since the year 1925-26. The decrease was mainly due to the falling off in imports from 1,551,027 tons in the previous year to 1,300,736 tons. Exports increased to 3,838,872 (3,671,005) tons. The tonnage handed over the Commissioners' premises was 1,586,393 (1,738,595) seaborne, 692,805 (734,051) riverborne and 747,054 (791,754) railborne. The total number of passengers by sea embarking and disembarking at the Commissioners' wharves and jetties was 546,539 (611,206) which is the lowest since the year 1920 when
the total was 534,049. The highest was 678,300 in 1928-29. The greatest decrease was to and from the Coromandel Coast, outward passengers being 87,597 (105,975) and inward 74,628 (85,066).

The layout and equipment of the yard at the new Strand Market Wharf were completed. The old engines and boilers at the workshops were replaced by a new electrical installation. Two new timber pontoons were constructed to replace old ones. The old timber cargo-boat jetty at Phôngyi Street was replaced by one of reinforced concrete. A filter tank and collecting tank for the rain-water reservoir at King's Bank were constructed.

The erection of a Rotating Loop Radio Beacon on the coast near the mouth of the China Bakir River was completed at the cost of Rs. 55,674. The radio equipment was manufactured by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company to the designs and specification of the British Air Ministry, and is the first of its type to be erected outside the United Kingdom.

For the purpose of solving the problem of the gradual deterioration in the depth of water available over the Outer Bar and in the approach channels to the mouth of the Rangoon River, the Commissioners agreed to the Consulting Engineers' proposal to construct a tidal model in England and preliminary work was commenced at the close of the year.

For Surveys see paragraph 169 and for Finance, paragraph 236.

164. For the finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund, see paragraph 237. The active cadre was 18 (18). The service operated satisfactorily during the year, no complaints being made by shipping companies or agents regarding delays.

165. The eight other ports in the province—Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Victoria Point—dealt with 10 per cent of the foreign trade, 17 per cent of the trade with India, and 55 per cent of the provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering them was 2,752 (2,881) with a tonnage of 2,132,323 (2,033,332), while 2,563 (2,603) vessels with a tonnage of 2,172,105 (2,016,456) cleared.

166. The number of vessels entering our ports was 4,595 (4,685) but their aggregate tonnage rose from 6,447,212 to 6,711,589. The number of vessels clearing was 4,391 (4,390), with a tonnage of 6,756,752 (6,387,448).

The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered our ports was 614 (645) with total tonnage 1,409,646 (1,510,285). There were 682 (700) clearances with a tonnage of 1,758,614 (1,648,244). Of the vessels entering sailing ships numbered 104 (101), with a tonnage of 8,403 (8,875); of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 140 (152), tonnage 13,154 (12,870). The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports was 368 (423), tonnage 1,184,533 (1,286,650); the number clearing for foreign ports was 493 (491), tonnage 1,654,183 (1,527,145). Only one sailing ship, tonnage 108, engaged in foreign trade, entered, and none cleared.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered our ports was 3,981 (4,040) and their tonnage 5,301,943 (4,936,927).
The number of vessels which cleared was 3,709 (3,690) and their tonnage 4,998,138 (4,739,204). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 1,674 (1,819), tonnage 62,930 (67,376); and of those clearing 1,440 (1,492) with tonnage 58,268 (60,468) were sailing ships. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade 1,251 (1,179) steamers with tonnage 3,382,617 (3,115,437) entered Rangoon, and 1,126 (1,094) steamers with tonnage 2,918,088 (2,831,142) cleared; the number of sailing vessels that entered the port was 224 (202) with tonnage 12,116 (11,793) and 209 (202) with tonnage 12,376 (12,705) cleared.

The number of British and British Indian vessels excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries was 373 (341) and native craft 82 (77). The number of foreign vessels was 159 (227). Vessels under the Danish 10 (2), and Chinese 4 (2) flags rose; vessels under the Japanese 67 (104), Norwegian 38 (58), German 4 (16), Dutch 34 (39), and Swedish 2 (3) flags fell, while France, Finland and Jugo-Slavia sent none as compared with 1 each, in the previous year.

In the coasting trade, the number of vessels entering with cargoes, which flew the British colours rose to 1,837 (1,817), foreign craft 175 (177) and native craft, 1,326 (1,370) fell.

167. At Rangoon there were 27 (20) casualties to sea-going vessels, all of a minor nature. Seven (5) of these were whilst in charge of pilots, 19 (11) in charge of assistant harbour masters and 1 (4) in charge of the master of the vessel. A departmental inquiry was held into each case and in no case was it found necessary to record any form of reprobation against either pilots or assistant harbour masters. Fourteen persons were injured as the result of an explosion which occurred in the lower hold of a sea-going vessel. Two collisions between non-seagoing vessels occurred in the port, neither of them serious. There was also a collision between a Government launch and a light vessel it was towing, resulting in extensive damage to the former and slight damage to the latter.

Outside Rangoon, launches were involved in six collisions resulting in the sinking of a launch and two gigs and the loss of four lives. There was also a collision between two cargo boats both in tow of launches, resulting in the sinking of one of them. A steam launch which struck a rock near the mouth of the An River sank in three fathoms of water and a motor launch whose steering gear had jammed was carried away by a swift current and turned turtle.

168. The year opened with 217 (220) provincial marine vessels. Three, viz., a steam launch, a house-boat and a flat were condemned and sold; and three, viz., a steam launch and 2 motor boats sank during the year of report, leaving a total of 211 (217) vessels of all kinds at the end of the year. These were made up of a steam trawler, 68 stream launches, a steam barge, 113 motor boats and launches, 13 house-boats, 12 flats and 3 barges.

The vessels working under the various departments were in good condition and fully employed. The fuelling arrangements were satisfactory. Wood depôts in Upper Burma were transferred from the control of the Forest Department to that of the Deputy Commissioners of districts. The value of stores received into the marine store godowns at Mandalay, Bassein and Akyab was Rs. 67,590 (127,541), of stores issued Rs. 72,395 (102,888).
At Rangoon the dredger "Cormorant" except for a short period of experimental dredging on the Outer Bar and the Spit Channel, worked in the Western Approach, Monkey Point Channel and Dunneedaw Reach, removing 880,000 tons of sand and slit. The dredger "Hastings" worked at the wharves and jetties, removing 130,700 tons of spoil and the grab dredger removed 10,563 tons from near the jetties and behind the pontoons.

The hydrographic surveys and examinations of the shoals and crossings carried out during the year brought out many points of interest. The Dunneedaw Reach has been in very fair condition, working depths averaging 14 to 17 feet and the Monkey Point Channel which was reported in the previous year as showing a tendency to deteriorate has held its own during the year. The Hastings and Liffey Shoal which is the main area affected by the King's Bank Training Wall, is still in process of development and there seems to be a tendency for the southern end of it to curve westwards towards the right bank. The edge of the bank of the Middle Bank Channel is slowly moving southward and it has been necessary to alter the positions of the lights at Deserter's Creek as well as the transits they indicate. The Spit Channel which was under fortnightly observation underwent rapid and important changes. The channel began to deteriorate badly in April 1930 but in February 1932 conditions improved suddenly and this improvement has been maintained.

The hydrometric survey was continued, discharge observations and tests of silt carried in suspension being taken every month on both spring and neap tides at Kemmendine, Yandcon and at 5th mile, Twante Canal. Five hundred and seventy-six samples of silt were dried and weighed in the laboratory and discharge sheets, plans, etc., numbering 114, were prepared by the staff. The work is still proceeding.

Measures were taken to arrest the severe erosion of the bank of the Irrawaddy at Myitkyina. The foreshore protective works at Kyaukpyu were completed during the year.
CHAPTER IV.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

REFERENCES:
Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending 30 June 1932.
Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended the 31 March 1932.
Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ended the 31 March 1932.
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30 June 1932.
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Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1931-2.
Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.
Area and Yield of certain Principal Crops in India.
Report on Forest Administration in Burma (excluding the Federated Shan States) for the year ending the 31 March 1932.
Report on the Mineral Production of Burma for the year 1931.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1931-2, Part I, Foreign Trade, and Part II, Coasting Trade.
Review of the Trade of India.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volumes I and II.
Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Buildings and Roads Branch), for the year 1931-2.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes I and II.
Report on the Forest Administration of the Federated Shan States for the year ending 31 March 1932.

Agriculture.

170. The occupied area fell by 102,080 acres to 20.65 (20.75)* million acres; 95 per cent. of the total decrease was in Lower Burma. The largest decreases were in Maubin (27,131 acres), Pegu (21,169), Thayetmyo (17,832) and seven other districts of Lower Burma had decreases of

* List year's figure in brackets.
over 5,000 acres. In Upper Burma only 6 districts (including Thayetmyo) showed decreases. An increase of 6,300 acres in Myitkyina was due to expansion of sugarcane cultivation.

The fallowed area increased by 450,292 acres to 4,24 (3.79) million or 21 (18) per cent of the occupied area. In Lower Burma the increase was due partly to financial stringency and partly to disturbances and communal troubles, while in Upper Burma it was due to prolonged drought.

The net sown acreage decreased by 552 thousand to 16,40 (16.95) million, the net matured acreage by 821 thousand to 15,31 (16.14) million.

The acreage under rice 11,87 (12.37) million fell by 504 thousand, of which Lower Burma accounted for 341 thousand and Upper Burma 163 thousand. All districts in Lower Burma except the Arakan Hill Tracts, Amherst and Mergui reported decreases, the largest being in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Insein, Hanthawaddy and Maubin. In Upper Burma, the largest decrease was in Shwebo. Meiktila showed a substantial increase of 23,383 acres.

Millet proper, fodder millet and lesser millet (hu) showed an increase of 254,784 acres. Beans fell by 32,861 acres chiefly in Shwebo and Sagaing. Owing to unfavourable early rains, early sesame fell by 75,911 acres, but the late variety increased by 62,415 acres. Groundnut also decreased by 156,214 acres and cotton by 144,971 acres.

171. The net irrigated acreage was 1,41 (1.47) million, the largest decrease being in Shwebo (48,287 acres). The twice-cropped area under irrigation also fell to 37,893 (42,474) acres. The acreage irrigated by Government canals was 613,195 (663,356) and by private canals 247,907 (245,927). The acreage irrigated by Government and private tanks rose by 9,134 and 5,765, respectively, to 99,595 and 93,323, the largest increase under both being in Meiktila. The acreage irrigated by wells was 19,086 (17,236) the increase being due to increase in the cultivation of onions in Upper Burma districts in anticipation of a good market. There was a decrease of 31,126 acres under "other sources" chiefly lift irrigation of hot weather paddy in Pegu, Prome and Shwebo.

Of 1,45 (1.51) million acres of irrigated crops, 1,35 (1.43) were under rice. The only other large item was 66,011 acres under "other food crops."

172. There was no change in the composition of the Indian Agricultural Department. No change in the composition of the Indian Agricultural Service or the Burma Agricultural Service, class I. In the Burma Agricultural Service, class II, the temporary post of Lecturer in Mathematics was abolished as a measure of economy. Of 104 sanctioned posts in the Subordinate Agricultural Service, 85 (73) posts have now been filled. The total recurring expenditure was Rs. 9,05 (9.77) lakhs and total receipts Rs. 1,15 (`95) lakhs.

The Agricultural College, Mandalay, had only 26 (42) students as recruitment was suspended owing to the necessity for economy and there were only two classes, a second year and a third year class. Of 9 candidates for the final diploma examination, 8 passed, only one obtaining a first class, and the general results were below the average. The training of officers of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments
in departmental subjects is now given in this College and 13 officers passed their examination, two with distinction.

Pyinmana Agricultural School under the management of the American Baptist Mission has been in existence since 1923. It provides an agricultural training in addition to the ordinary middle school curriculum. Of 81 (92) boys on the roll at the beginning of the year 79 (79) remained till the end. Owing to financial stringency Government was compelled to reduce the annual grant from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 10,000.

The Farm Schools at Hmawbi and Mahlaing continued to maintain their popularity. Of 10 students at Hmawbi, one left on account of sickness and the remainder passed their final examination. Eleven out of 12 students at Mahlaing completed their course and passed. Six of them obtained posts as demonstrators under the extensive demonstration scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, one found employment in the Public Health Department and four returned to work their own land.

The training of adult cultivators was greatly curtailed owing partly to financial stringency and partly to the disturbed state of many of the districts, 25 attended short courses at various experimental farms and 92 cultivators from backward tracts were given demonstrations of the crops and methods advocated by the department.

Pupils of schools at Moulmein are encouraged to visit the Mudon Agricultural Station so as to bring them into contact with the work of the department and five schools visited the farm, some of them paying several visits.

173. The Chemical Section carried out 724 (584) analyses of which about half dealt with soils and the other half with oil seeds, fertilisers, beans, rice and paddy and miscellaneous products. The soil surveys of the Pegu District and the Mandalay Canal area were completed and a large amount of valuable information was obtained concerning two types of the soils of the province of widely differing nature. Experiments in connection with the question of the loss of manurial constituents in the heavy rainfall tracts of the province were continued. Investigations on the Yamane soils of the Northern Shan States revealed the fact that the soils can be divided into two types, of which the Yamane tree definitely prefers one to the other. Investigation undertaken on behalf of the Irrigation Department in connection with water attacking concrete in the Meiktila District showed that the attack was due to neutral and alkaline sodium salts on the calcium carbonate. Much of the land in the Mohnyin Valley was found to be apparently unsuitable for sugarcane cultivation on account of soil acidity. Investigation into the oil-content of groundnuts show that the varieties can be separated into three distinct groups with a difference of two to three per cent in the oil-content between the means of groups.

The Botany and Plant Breeding Section dealt with the work of improving Upper Burma paddies and Upper Burma pulse crops, and other work with miscellaneous crops. Yield tests and a drought resistance experiment with different kinds of paddy were carried out. Investigation as to what effect the date of harvesting has on germination, grain size and milling of paddy was instituted and fairly conclusive results were obtained. Trials with new kinds of Butter Beans were continued and showed that all were superior in flavour to Pebyugale. A
selection of Burmese Soy Bean tried at Pyinmana was found to be better fitted than the local variety, for cultivation in rotation with sugarcane common in that district. It has been definitely established that the Karachi gram is not subject to "Wilt" disease.

Mycology.—The principal investigations were connected with the diseases of paddy, jowar and betel vine. A serious disease known as "Foot Rot" (Phytophthora Colocasiæ Rac) which attacks the betel vine, appears to be on the increase in Burma. Experiments at Madaya showed that the application of 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture, once a month, at the foot of the plants after stirring the soil is capable of checking the onset of the disease. A cheap and effective method of preventing mould infection of matches made of Shawbyu wood during storage in the rainy season was found to be by steeping the splints in 2 per cent zinc sulphate solution.

Entomology.—The only outbreaks of insect pests as doing serious damage were those of the black Dynastid beetle in the plantations of the Burma Sugar Company at Sahmaw and the Rhinoceros beetle of coconut which was reported from the Pakokku and Myingyan Districts as turning its attention to the toddy palm. In the case of the former, investigation is proceeding and certain recommendations have been made to the firm for the practical control of the insect. In the case of the Rhinoceros beetle it has been found possible to keep it under control by keeping the ground clean and by destroying adult beetles when they are found. A demonstration on cultivators' fields against rice Hispa was given at Myitnge and the method of destroying field rats by means of "cyanogas" was demonstrated in certain villages in the Pegu District.

Sericulture.—Operations were conducted from the central nurseries at Maymyo and Mandalay, from where large quantities of eggs and seed cocoons were distributed mainly to Paukkaung, Leiktho, Moulmein and Taungdwingyi nurseries. The work in the Leiktho Township which is in charge of the Italian Roman Catholic Mission showed improvement and the nursery supplied 2,446 (301) layings and 3,298 (2,450) seed cocoons to the rearers in 32 hill villages. The Entomologist visited some villages in Leewo Township of the Yamethin District where there are traditions of silkworm industry still existing and a Fieldman is to be posted to Leewo to arrange for the supply of eggs of the Maymyo-Hybrid races to the villages. Attempts are being made by Christian missionaries to extend sericulture in the Lahu villages in the Shan State of Kengtung and in some villages of the Amherst District.

The Agricultural Engineer carried out many pieces of work for the Agricultural College and Estate and made an Indian seed-drill, an insecticide sprayer, a laboratory winnower, a tooth seed harrow and brass seed samplers for sampling paddy. A special type of callipers for measuring bamboo was designed for the Divisional Forest Officer, Akyab, and a complete set of paddy breakage testing machines was supplied to the Economic Botanist, Bengal. A new design of the Theikpan ploughshare with detachable point received favourable reports from all the circles except the Northern where it is said not to do well on the harder soils. A new design of double ridger for use on sugarcane land, a cultivator similar in design to the Planet Junior but costing only Rs. 20, two designs of groundnut harvesters and two types of automatic seed-drills and bean threshers were being tested.
Rice.—Enquiries made at the principal Chambers of Commerce in Rangoon elicited the information that the main demand is for a bold Ngasein type which will stand up to milling, that the character of the grain, i.e., whether glassy or chalky, is apparently not of great importance and that what is required above everything else is the large grain of the American or Spanish type. Some of the hybrids produced at Hmawbi show a type of grain practically as good as the American type. There is also a demand for paddy of the Emata type which is finding favour in the Irrawaddy and Southern Circles. Hmawbi and Myaungmya farms were able to obtain by selection, several white grain varieties of paddy suitable for flooded lands to replace the usual red grain varieties known under the names of Tadaungbo, Yemanaing, etc., which possess characteristics enabling them to grow with the flood and float on the water.

Sugar cane.—The Java cane which was introduced at Pyinmana in the previous year and which proved to be superior to all other varieties was distributed among the cane growers of the surrounding tracts. The best result was obtained with nitrogenous fertilizers, the net profit being Rs. 203-9-0 per acre taking the price of jaggery at Rs. 20 per 100 pounds. The local method of digging pits in the bottom of trenches was found to be better than the method of simply laying the canes in the trenches without making pits.

Cotton.—At the Mahlaing Station, an improved strain of white-flowered cotton was multiplied on 4,500 acres but the crop did badly owing to the disastrous season. At the Allannya Station, eight imported varieties were under observation but none showed any particular promise for the Thayetmyo Cotton tract. The Indian Broach alone is being kept for hybridisation purposes.

Sesamum.—The Economic Botanist who made a special study of the late varieties found that the true late sesamum is not merely a long-life sesamum but is definitely a cold weather plant which will not grow in the early rains. Artificial crosses between the early and late varieties with a view to getting new types showed that the late character is dominant over the early. A special variety called Theikpan Hnan-net has been found suitable for the heavier rainfall tracts. For the lighter rainfall tracts a variety called Shwetachatng is to be tried.

Pulses.—The Burma Butter Bean has been found to be of two main kinds known as Moki Lima and Sieva Pole. The former is preferred in Europe on account of its deeper white colour and freedom from “yellow eye” which occurs in the Sieva Pole.

Groundnut.—The erect type introduced by the Department some years ago is gradually spreading on the islands of the Irrawaddy River where apparently it does well owing to its drought-resisting character.

Tobacco.—Experiments made to test the effect of age on flavour show that “ageing” under present conditions is of value only up to the following season, the tobacco thereafter becoming musty and unpleasant for smoking.

Stock Breeding.—Stock breeding is centred at the Tatkon Agricultural Station. A small Committee was formed consisting of three officers of the Department, one officer of the Veterinary Department and two non-official Burmese gentlemen. It discussed the question of laying down proper standards for the judging of Burmese cattle and finally decided on the animals which should be rejected from the herd. The herd which is now purely Burmese had 50 (48) cows and heifers,
50 (40) calves, 3 (9) bulls and 3 (7) bullocks at the close of the year. Forty-three animals were sold for Rs. 951.

Dairy ing.—The small dairy attached to the Agricultural College farm at Mandalay for demonstration purposes was maintained. A Burman is now kept in charge of the herd. The profit amounted to Rs. 391 (528).

174. The work in the Southern, Irrawaddy and West Central Circles was seriously impeded by the rebellion, by the low market price for paddy and by the failure of the late rains, while in other circles demonstrations had to be curtailed owing to financial stringency. Agricultural shows were held in the Arakan, Northern and West Central Circles and were well attended.

The totals of seed distributed to the public were, rice seed 10'56 (8'87) million lb., cotton 245 (248) thousand, groundnut 17 (25) thousand, sesame 25 (35) thousand, beans 302 (63) thousand, gram 132 (159) thousand, wheat 8 (0'16) thousand, millet 52 (26) thousand, miscellaneous 16 (55) thousand, sugarcane sets 242 (201) thousand. Grafts and seedlings 102 (162) mango, coconut 7 (0), oil-palm 836 (296), pineapple 2,957 (406), sapota 3 (0), litchi 45 (38), citrus 147 (346), miscellaneous 731 (86).

There are 20 (20) major seed farms with acreage 2,484 (2,472); 124 (107) minor or grazing ground seed farms with acreage 7,482 (6,571).

Three thousand and seventy-four agricultural calendars and 380,600 copies of cultivators' leaflets were distributed.

175. The number of officers in class I and class II of the Burma Veterinary Department remained unchanged, but in the Subordinate Veterinary Service there were 26 (28) Inspectors and 175 (184) Assistants. The staff was further reduced at the end of the year by retrenchment of 1 Deputy Director, 4 Inspectors and 35 Assistants. A Superintendent and his wife at Katha were murdered by their servant. The department cost 6'62 (6'38) lakhs.

The Veterinary College, Insein, held three refresher courses in which 34 Assistants from different circle charges were trained in recent methods of prevention and treatment of disease. For financial reasons the opening of the College for Veterinary education was postponed.

176. The total number of non-contagious diseases treated by subordinate officers was 62,013 (78,571), an average of 27·5 (35·5) per officer per month. Only 11 (93) cases were treated by Veterinary Inspectors, all in the Northern Circle. The total number of contagious diseases treated by Veterinary Assistants was 34,870 (41,796). The mortality rose to 11,821 (9,899); the increase being due to rinderpest 8,689 (7,013), haemorrhagic septicemia 1,788 (324) and black-quarter 463 (81).

Rinderpest was prevalent in 24 (23) out of our 36 districts, the worst being Mandalay with 1,644 deaths, and Magwe 1,577. Rinderpest inoculations were 1,11,075 (79,423).

Foot-and-mouth mortality was recorded in only 15 (27) districts and was 108 (1,380). Not a single case was recorded in the Northern Circle districts.
Mortality from haemorrhagic septicemia was worst in Akyab District 498 and Mergui 285. The number of animals inoculated was 2,816 (274).

Anthrax accounted for 741 (1,046) deaths and surra 19 (47).

Livestock. The enumeration in rebellion districts was unreliable as a large number of headmen were unable to live in their villages. The only increases were under bulls, cows, goats, stallions not hired for stud and mules. Poor prices were responsible to a great extent for reduced exports to Lower Burma of cattle from the breeding districts of Upper Burma. There was lack of fodder and water in many of the dry zone districts owing to insufficient rainfall. Cattle shows were held at Akyab and Katha. The great majority of loans are made under the Agriculturists Loans Act while loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are comparatively insignificant. Excluding the figures of Co-operative Societies and Government Estates the profit for the year after deducting irrecoverable principal from interest earned, was 5'43 (3'68) per cent. The amount newly issued was Rs. 45'81 (Rs. 9'40) lakhs, due for collection Rs. 46'25 (Rs. 24'06) lakhs, collected Rs. 18'62 (Rs. 8'75) lakhs, suspended Rs. 12'73 (Rs. 6'20) lakhs, remitted Rs. 0'04 (Rs. 1'42) lakh. Owing to the general decline in prices of paddy and other agricultural produce, money was scarce and consequently the amount newly issued has been much greater than in any of the last ten years; three districts issued over three lakhs, five districts over two lakhs and eleven districts over one lakh. The collection was 40'3 per cent. of the amount due as against 36 per cent in the preceding year. Outstandings are largest in the Akyab, Meiktila and Yamethin Districts; the Akyab District has Rs. 5'52 lakhs suspended, Rs. 8'24 lakhs outstanding. This district had not fully recovered from the effects of cyclone, tidal wave and cattle diseases.

Protection from Floods. The area cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was 1,262,834 (1,305,806) acres, the decrease being due to flooding of large areas in the Henzada, Bassein and Maubin Districts. The season on the whole was unfavourable, the rains being unusually late in starting and failing at the end of the season. The rainfall was below normal to the end of June, was normal in July and September and very abundant in August. The Irrawaddy River touched the danger level of 42 on the 26th July and continued to rise till it reached 45'35 on the 12th August as against 45'40 in 1928, the maximum previously recorded. The flood remained above 45 for eleven days and fell below 42 only on the 29th August, thus establishing a record by remaining above the danger level for one month and three days. No breaches occurred in any of the Government embankments, but the village embankments on the east bank of the river suffered very badly, being breached in twenty-eight places with extensive damage to crops.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 20'15 (20'75) lakhs, the drop being due to the smaller area protected and remission on crop failures. The working expenses were Rs. 9'43 (12'40) lakhs and the net revenue
Rs. 10'72 (8'35) lakhs. The increase in net revenue was due to the drop in working expenses owing to the general reduction of labour rates and smaller expenditure on retirements.

Low portions were raised along certain lengths of the Myanaung, Maubin and Thôngwa Embankments, and retirements constructed on the Henzada, Maubin, Thôngwa and Yandoon Embankments. Work was continued with fair progress on the improvement of drainage in the Mokkamu area of the Pyuntaza plain, and a start made with the extension of the Tamatakaw Embankment.

Weather and Crops.

180. The season was on the whole unfavourable, the rainfall being deficient and unevenly distributed. While it was above normal in the northern part of the province it was below normal in the south and after the 21st October there was hardly any rain in the Delta and Sittang Valley. From the end of the first week in May there was general rain throughout the province, but in the dry zone there was a break which lasted throughout June, July and the greater part of August. Except in a few districts, the late rains were on the whole very poor.

In the Arakan Division, Akyab and the Arakan Hill Tracts had a good season and Sandoway obtained a good kaing crop. In the Pegu Division the main rice crop was below normal except in Prome and some damage was caused by floods in parts of Insein and Tharrawaddy Districts. The Irrawaddy Division missed a successful season through the early cessation of the rains in October; village embankments in Yandoon and Pantanaw Townships were breached by floods in the Irrawaddy. In the Tenasserim Division the outturn was much below normal except in Tavoy and Mergui. In the Magwe Division both the early and late rains were very poor and the early crops failed extensively; island crops also were poor. Shortage of the early rains in the Mandalay Division caused failure of early sesame and cotton everywhere, and except in the extreme south of the Division, the season was poor everywhere, even irrigated paddy doing badly. In the Sagaing Division the outturn in Shwebo District was much below normal though the main dry crops did well except in the Lower Chindwin District; island crops were good in Sagaing and Lower Chindwin.

181. The matured area under the paddy crop was 11'34 (11'94) million acres and the estimated outturn was 5'99 (7'37) million tons, the percentage of the normal yield falling to 79 (101). Lower Burma was responsible for 83 per cent of the reduction in outturn. The final forecast of exportable surplus of rice for the calendar year 1931 was 3'50 (3'05) million tons, the actual export 3'53 (3'43) millions; the exportable 1932 surplus was estimated at 2'70 and up to the end of June 1'95 (2'19) had been exported.

The price of paddy fluctuated a great deal during the year. The average for boat paddy in the three months January to March 1931 was Rs. 77 (138). It dropped slowly till in June it was Rs. 63 (rail paddy Rs. 61) the price at the corresponding date of the previous year being Rs. 151 for both. After many fluctuations the price steadily advanced from the end of January 1932 on account of purchases for Java, Straits and
China till it reached Rs. 119 in March. Thereafter it declined and up to the end of June fluctuated round about Rs. 100, ranging between Rs. 90 and Rs. 106. The exports by the end of June 1932 amounted to 195 (219) million tons or 72 (63) per cent. of the estimated exportable surplus.

Other crops shared the improvement in prices. Sesamum opened with an average price of Rs. 367 (305) and rose to 491 at the end of June, the top price Rs. 600 being recorded at Myingyan. Cotton improved by 25 per cent; groundnuts were Rs. 39 better; large and small white beans advanced by 25 and 83 per cent., respectively, but red beans further declined by 21 per cent of the previous year's prices.

Co-operation.

182. The report deals with the period from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932.

Administrative and General.

Since 1928-29 the Department has been wholly occupied in liquidation work, and propaganda and extension have been out of the question.

The number of societies registered during the period was 20, of which 6 were Rural Credit, 7 Urban, 5 Salary Earners' and 2 Stores Societies. At the end of June 1932 there were 2,612 societies of all kinds with 81,701 members, as against 2,959 societies with 87,000 members at the end of June 1931, and 3,215 societies with 94,680 members in 1929-30.

The results of liquidation are summarised below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class I.--Credit Societies in Liquidation.</th>
<th>Class II.--Non-Credit Societies in Liquidation.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.)</td>
<td>(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1930</td>
<td>68,35,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>6,10,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Liabilities on 30th June 1931 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year).</td>
<td>65,01,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Percentage of 2 to 3</td>
<td>9'39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1930</td>
<td>4,38,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>4,30,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Liabilities on 30th June 1931 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year).</td>
<td>37,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Percentage of 2 to 3</td>
<td>7'32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1931-32.

Class I.--Credit Societies in Liquidation.

(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Class II.--Non-Credit Societies in Liquidation.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1930</td>
<td>65,01,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>10,21,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Liabilities on 30th June 1931 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year).</td>
<td>67,29,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Percentage of 2 to 3</td>
<td>15'18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

BURMA

Class II.—Non-Credit Societies in Liquidation.
(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.)

(1) Liabilities (principal only) on 30 June 1931 37,910
(2) Liabilities discharged during the year 41,724
(3) Liabilities on 30 June 1932 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year) 1,28,971
(4) Percentage of 2 to 3 32·35

During the two years total membership declined from 94,680 to 81,701; deposits by members decreased from 12·23 lakhs to Rs. 9·82 lakhs, and those of non-members from 29·97 lakhs to Rs. 20·29 lakhs.

Under close control and supervision 1,970 living agricultural societies repaid to their financing banks during 1930-31 6·52 per cent or Rs. 3 lakhs, out of an outstanding at the beginning of the year of Rs. 46 lakhs. During 1931-32, 1,730 living societies repaid 4·18 per cent or Rs. 2½ lakhs out of Rs. 43 lakhs outstanding.

183. After being engaged in winding up its affairs since 1928-29, the Central Banks. Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was put into formal liquidation on the 4th January 1932. During the two years under report, outside liabilities have decreased by 2 lakhs. There remain to be paid off to satisfy outside creditors 24,81,327 including Government loans. Recoveries in cash from its societies amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs. The amount already advanced by Government to pay off the outside creditors is Rs. 48,80,000 including a contribution of Rs. 34,80,000. The cost of management of the Bank has been reduced to Rs. 727 per mensem. Progress of liquidation is hampered by the impossibility of disposing of the immovable assets of the debtor societies.

A retired officer of the department has been appointed as paid liquidator of Pakokku District Central Bank, and it is hoped that he will be able to take over the management of the lands surrendered by borrowers to the societies over the whole district.

The Myingyan District Central Bank, Ltd., was put into liquidation in November 1931. The remaining 10 Central Banks comprise 5 District Central Banks, 3 Township Banks, 1 Savings Bank and the Sittang Colonies Banking Union. With the exception of the Moulmein Bank, the District Banks have had a difficult year. The Pegu, Prome and Henzada District Banks found themselves unable to repay all fixed deposits at maturity, and have had to secure the consent of their depositors to acceptance of part repayment, while renewing the balance, or to renewal of the whole deposit. The Prome and Henzada District Banks were compelled to obtain the assistance of Government to make these partial repayments, to the extent of Rs. 1,92,773-2-0 and Rs. 39,721-14-0, respectively. With this assistance all the banks expect to be able to meet their rearranged obligations. In all three banks the recoveries from societies have been creditable.

During 1930-31 the Sittang Colonies Banking Union made a profit of Rs. 78,049, but there was a loss of Rs. 28,032 on the succeeding year's working. This loss is due to inability of the societies to settle their accounts (principal loans and interest) as all their paddy could not be sold before the end of June 1932. The Union owns about Rs. 10½ lakhs of its working capital of Rs. 18½ lakhs.
Agricultural Credit Societies.

The number of agricultural credit societies decreased by 221 and 240, respectively, during the two years under report. On the 30th of June 1932 there remained 1,730 living societies. New societies registered were 5 in number in 1930-31 and 1 in 1931-32. Loans and deposits received by these societies from individuals amounted to Rs. 2.28 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs in 1931-32, as against Rs. 2.97 lakhs in 1929-30.

These societies made a profit for 1931-32 of Rs. 1,34,479 as against Rs. 1,19,287 for 1930-31, and Rs. 4,19,584 for the previous year. The average cost of management per member has fallen from Rs. 3-8-0 in 1929-30 to Rs. 3-0-0 for both years under report.

Other Societies.

There were 80 Urban Societies in existence at the end of 1931-32 compared with 89 and 91 at the end of 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively. During 1929-30 share capital and reserve funds increased from Rs. 13'98 lakhs to Rs. 15'07 and from Rs. 3'96 lakhs to Rs. 4'54 lakhs. In the second year under report the totals fell to Rs. 13'31 lakhs and 3'51 lakhs. The decrease is due to the liquidation of the Kyaukse Popular Town Bank and several other large societies, and to the expulsion of undesirable members in living societies. Rangoon, where this type of co-operation flourishes shows an increase in share capital of over a lakh for 1931-32 alone. Profits have decreased from Rs. 78,926 in 1929-30 to Rs. 51,452 in 1930-31 and Rs. 39,248 in 1931-32. The losses in 1931-32 are partly due as a result of accepting the principle that when a debt is bad or doubtful, recoveries should first be allocated against principal and not against interest. In almost all the up-country societies the majority of the debts are overdue. In instances where the loans with interest due are ultimately recovered in full there will be a corresponding recovery in profits.

Almost all the up-country societies have suspended the issue of fresh loans, and are concentrating on recovery of existing loans, and repayment of deposits. In this way the Pegu Co-operative Town Bank, which suffered considerably from the earthquake in May 1930 has almost reached a position in which it will be able to recommence normal business.

Salary earners’ societies decreased from 70 to 66 in 1930-31, but recovered to 68 in 1931-32. Share capital increased steadily from Rs. 31'34 lakhs to Rs. 35'65 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 37'61 lakhs in 1931-32. Reserve funds decreased from Rs. 1'69 lakhs to Rs. 1'67 lakhs, but recovered in 1931-32 to Rs. 1'90 lakhs. Out of Rs. 2'94 lakhs gross profit for 1931-32, Rangoon societies account for Rs. 2'24 lakhs and own 28 lakhs out of Rs. 38 lakhs share capital. Though the Rangoon societies are mostly able to look after themselves their annual crops of amendments to bye-laws monopolise a disproportionate share of the time of the department, which would be more profitably spent in supervision of the up-country societies.

The number of Cattle Insurance Societies has dropped from 257 to 244, and the number of animals insured from 129 to 42. This branch of co-operation in Burma has long been moribund and there appears no prospect of revival.
Horticulture.

186. There is only one, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, at Rangoon. Its membership was 227 (206) and its income Rs. 38,895 (47,038). Expenditure was Rs. 48,345 (54,273). Considerable improvements were made to the garden and the area under cultivation was extended.

Forests.

187. Forest work in Lower Burma was considerably affected owing to the rebellion. Casualties were, however, few; only a Deputy Ranger in the Insein Division was shot at but escaped with minor injuries. Thirty-six Forest Department buildings and other property worth over Rs. 36,000 were burnt and lessees' extraction work was considerably hampered. The rebellion had little influence in the fall of revenue which was mainly due to trade depression.

The total area of reserved forest is 34,449 (33,008) square miles [Burma 31,282 (29,834), Federated Shan States 3,167 (3,174)], of unclassified forests 111,757 (114,025) [(Burma 90,273 (92,548), Federated Shan States 21,484 (21,477)]. The area awaiting settlement is 1,030 (3,372) square miles [Burma 976 (3,318), Federated Shan States 54 (54)] and 1,550 (450), all in Burma, were finally settled.

The total mileage of boundaries artificially marked was 19,077 (18,968) [Burma 17,739 (17,619), Federated Shan States 1,338 (1,349)]. No surveys were carried out by the Survey of India nor were any Working Plan Parties sent out to the field.

188. The acreage under fire-protection was 92,416 (100,209) [Burma 90,165 (94,114), Federated Shan States 2,251 (6,095)] of which 91 (93) per cent. in Burma were successfully protected. Of reserved forests, 26,067 (24,747) square miles [Burma 23,821 (22,501), Federated Shan States 2,246 (2,246)] were entirely closed to grazing.

Forest offences reported were 10,001 (10,212) [Burma 9,810 (9,967), Federated Shan States 191 (245)], whereof 9,559 (9,791) were petty, i.e., compounded or prosecuted only for refusal to compound; 1,699 (1,799) were taken to court, the percentage of convictions being 88 (87). 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.

189. The total acreage of plantations was 130,112 (128,274) [Burma 128,019 (126,698), Federated Shan States 2,093 (1,576)], new plantations being 4,006 (4,662) [Burma 3,531 (4,298), Federated Shan States 475 (364)]. Teak, *pyinkado* (*Xyilia dolabriformis*) and cutch are the principal species planted. Creeper cutting was carried out over 110,163 (234,980) acres [Burma 109,518 (234,980), Federated Shan States 645 (nil)]; improvement felling (including ficus-bound trees) over 86,348 (234,889) [Burma 78,798 (223,003), Federated Shan States 7,550 (11,886)].
Silvicultural research was on natural regeneration of *in, ingyin* and *pyinkado* forests. The herbarium increased from 29,352 to 34,005 sheets. Entomological research was on insects which damage teak. Economic research was on seasoning, preservation, suitability of *ma-u* for box-shocks; the workshop output was 215 (250) tons of converted timber and the total revenue from sale of finished articles Rs. 1’03 (1’01) lakh, the department supplying furniture for the new Law Courts, Rangoon, the new National Bank of India, the Rangoon University and panelling and ceiling for Rangoon University and Judson College, respectively.

Offences against the Game Rules were 133 (189) but these figures bear little relation to reality; 147 (508) elephants were captured of which 11 (82) died. In Katha, where special measures against wild elephants are necessary, 15 (49) elephants were killed.

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 2,191 (2,151), of bridle paths 3,906 (revised figure). Expenditure on roads and buildings was Rs. 2’73 (7’07) lakhs [Burma 2’64, Federated Shan States ’09].

190. The outturn of teak by lessees was 284,948 (344,104) tons [Burma 264,970 (309,279), Federated Shan States 19,978 (34,825)]; by licensees 32,060 (42,321) tons [Burma 30,131 (40,400), Federated Shan States 1,929 (1,921)]; by Government 35,803 (45,445) tons [Burma 35,438 (45,341), Federated Shan States 365 (104)]. Government outturn is confined to the Myitma Extraction Division which is run on a commercial basis; it sold at Rangoon 22,242 (34,623) tons, of which Chinese took 15,597 tons, the average price being Rs. 46’9 (80’8) per ton; in addition 1,100 (1,724) tons were shipped to the Admiralty during the year, the average price being Rs. 175’8 (190’4) per ton.

The outturn of timber other than teak was 252,459 (402,820) tons [Burma 227,893 (358,023), Federated Shan States 24,566 (44,797)]; of fuel 1,053,892 (1,105,398) [Burma 1,043,874 (1,091,625), Federated Shan States 10,018 (13,773)].

Teak royalty from lessees was Rs. 72’45 (90’48) lakhs [Burma 67’93 (82’20), Federated Shan States 4’52 (8’28)], the decrease being due to an unfavourable floating season, difficulties in extraction and the slump in the teak market.

The decrease in timber other than teak was due to trade depression. Teak export was 124,838 (159,858) tons of which four-fifths went to India.

Net forest revenue was Rs. 113’96 (156’68) lakhs [Burma 106’44 (144’07), Federated Shan States 7’52 (12’61)], expenditure Rs. 66’52 (80’86) [Burma 62’29 (75’63), Federated Shan States 4’23 (5’23)], net surplus Rs. 47’44 (75’82). The decrease in revenue is the result of the slump, and occurs under all heads; under timber it is due to a fall in the outturn of teak by two large extraction agencies and the inability of the Utilization commercial concern to pay up royalty. Teak, the principal source of revenue, realized Rs. 83’95 (116’07) lakhs [Burma 79’23 (107’55), Federated Shan States 4’72 (8’52)], 61 (54’6) per cent of which was contributed by five European firms in respect of Burma.
Mines and Quarries.

191. The number of working mines, including quarries, coming within the scope of the Indian Mines Act was 199 (314), and these were worked in the Amherst, Mergui, Henzada, Toungoo, Katha, Tavoy, Thaton, Meiktila, Mandalay, Yamethin and Bassein Districts, and in the Northern and Southern Shan States. The principal decreases were in Mergui where the number fell to 113 (166) and in Tavoy where it was 60 (116) and were due to the fall in the prices of tin and wolfram. Owing to the slump in the silver and lead market no mines were worked in the Southern Shan States. In the Northern Shan States the Burma Corporation’s lead-silver mine at Bawdwin continued to be the only real mine; of the remaining 5 mines, one was a lime stone quarry and the rest were for iron-ore. In most of the other districts, with the exception of the Ruby Mines in the Katha District which worked exclusively for gems, the so-called mines were open stone quarries or mines with surface clearings.

There was no shortage of labour anywhere. The average number of women employed daily in Mergui was 8 and in Tavoy 154. Eighteen children were employed in the latter district. Two quarries in the Toungoo District employed convict labour. Wages were reduced. The average daily earnings of an unskilled labourer were from ten annas to a rupee and skilled labourer from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 according to the locality. In the Northern Shan States, the Burma Corporation reduced the wages by one and half annas in the rupee. In the Mergui District also, wages were reduced, Indian and Burmese labourers being paid from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 daily without food and Chinese labourers from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 also without food. In other places a fixed reduction of two annas was made.

At Bawdwin the reduction in wages coming on top of curtailment of shifts in lead stopes caused a strike accompanied by rioting which was only quelled after firing had been resorted to resulting in four casualties including one killed. In the Meiktila District the system of advancing rice to workers and deducting the cost from wages earned by piece rates caused much discontent among labourers. But on the whole the relations between labourers and employers were satisfactory. The general health of the labourers was good, and there were no outbreaks of epidemics. Malaria was the only prevalent disease. Its incidence in the Northern Shan States and in the Tavoy District has been greatly reduced since the introduction of anti-malaria measures. The big companies maintained well-equipped dispensaries of their own for the treatment of simple diseases and ailments.

Educational facilities were provided by some of the mines in the Tavoy District and in the Northern Shan States. Elsewhere children of employees received their primary education in neighbouring monasteries and schools.

Seven country spirit shops were licensed for the Tavoy mines but consumption further fell to 2,045 (4,693) gallons. There were two licensed liquor shops for the Mergui mines and five for the Northern Shan States mines. In the Tavoy and Mergui Districts special opium licenses were issued to mine owners for supply to their labourers; the total consumption was 564 (762) seers.
There was practically no organised crime except in the Ruby Mines, Katha, where illicit mining became prevalent, before the area was taken over by Government, and in the Mergui District where the house of the clerk in charge of a tin mine belonging to the Mergui Tin Dredging Company, Ltd., was dacoited.

The Burma Corporation’s Mines had 89 (160) underground and 275 (451) above ground accidents, of which 5 (9) were fatal and 108 (198) serious. In the rest of the mines, the total number of accidents was 36 (34) above ground and 10 (6) underground, of which 9 were fatal.

Three persons in the Mergui District and 2 in Tavoy were prosecuted under section 36, Indian Mines Act, 1923, for failure to furnish annual returns, and 37 in the Katha District under the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887, mostly for stealing gem-bearing earth.

192. The number of concessions granted was 120 (190), of which 43 (113) were new concessions to prospect for minerals, 60 (66) were renewals of previously granted prospecting licenses and 17 (11) were mining leases. The total number of concessions held on the 31st December 1931 was 315 (387), of which 202 (213) were held under mining leases and 113 (174) under prospecting licenses.

Of the new concessions, 13 were for tin, 1 for wolfram, 48 for tin, wolfram and allied minerals, 5 for coal, 3 for gold, 3 for iron-ore, 1 for lead and silver.

Six mining leases were cancelled, nine surrendered, one revoked and one lapsed.

Directions 61 and 62 were amended so as to authorize the Financial Commissioner to prescribe the use of any apparatus other than dip-rods for the measurement of oil in gas-tight tanks and to permit the refining or topping of crude oil before it is measured. A new direction was substituted for old Direction 35 revising the conditions under which a lessee may fell and utilize or remove trees on the lease area.

193. Output was 244 (257) million gallons valued at Rs. 4’83 (4’24) crores. Only the Thayetmyo District showed an increase due to increased activity by Messrs. The Indo-Burma Oilfields, Limited. The remaining districts, Kyaukpyu, Magwe, Minbu, Upper Chindwin and Pakokku showed decreases due to natural decline in the production of oil from existing wells. The largest decrease was at Chauk (9’89 million gallons) followed by Yenangyaung (1’47) and Minbu (1’04).

194. Output was 398 (530) thousand tons valued at Rs. 20 (41) lakhs, all from the Burma Corporation’s Bawdwin mines. Their smelting and refining operations produced 73,280 (78,030) tons of lead, 1,505 (1,700) of antimonial lead, 51,455 (57,620) of zinc concentrates, 13,437 (17,146) of copper matte, 2,911 (3,150) of nickel spess, and 5,900,400 (7,054,206) troy ounces of refined silver.

195. These are produced only from the Mogok stone-tract in the Katha District. The value of the output was, rubies Rs. 131,864 (83,987) and sapphires Rs. 2,500 (46,812) or a total value of Rs. 1,34,364 (1,31,155). There was no output of spinels. Weights were not recorded by the
late Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, which surrendered their lease on the 30 June 1931, a year before its expiry owing to heavy losses on account of the steadily decreasing trade in precious stones. Government now issues licenses to native miners of whom nearly 1,600 have been registered. An Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors of mines were appointed under the general control of the Subdivisional Officer, Mogok, and they have to a large extent put down illicit mining and won the confidence of the people. There was considerable unemployment and distress owing to mine-owners being obliged to close their mines or reduce their staffs. Relief was given by the opening of road works and by reducing the license fees from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 per man per month.

196. The output of tin concentrates was 2,436 (2,753) tons valued at Rs. 20'12 (32'88) lakhs; tungsten ore 940 (1,452) tons valued at Rs. 2'76 (10'76) lakhs, the decrease in both cases being due to the prevailing low prices. The output of gold which is produced only in the Katha and Upper Chindwin Districts by alluvial washing was 36'76 (59'61) ounces valued at Rs. 1,965 (4,450) the decrease being due to shortage of rain in the Katha District. Jadeite output was 2,765 (1,499) cwt. valued at Rs. 773 (3'66) lakhs.

197. The output of building stone and road metal was 2'027 (1'729) million tons, the increase being due to large demands in certain districts by the Public Works Department, Burma Railways and local bodies. Output of pottery clay fell to 20,751 (25,573) tons on account of trade depression and financial stringency. Soap-sand output was 2,685 (2,832) tons, the decrease being due to a fall in the demand in the Meiktila District.

Manufactures.

198. The industrial element forms only a small part of the population; the great majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The most important industries in 1931, as in previous years, were rice milling which employed 41,790 (42,137), saw mills 12,071 (12,685), petroleum refining 8,478 (9,111), engineering 7,062 (9,241) and lead smelting 2,790 (4,202). The total number of persons employed by the various industries was 90,593 (98,701).

The inspecting staff remained at two Inspectors and one Chief Inspector for the whole of Burma but the post of one Inspector was converted into one of an Assistant Inspector on the retirement of the incumbent. Although the insufficiency of the staff for their present duties has long been recognized, no addition to the strength could be made owing to the prevailing financial stringency. Out of 947 working factories only 569 or 60 per cent could be inspected though the Burma Factory Rules require every perennial factory to be inspected once a year and every seasonal factory once in each season of work.

199. There were 1,059 (1,079) registered factories out of which 112 (99) remained closed throughout the year. The number of women employed was 10,272 (10,705), and children 574 (622). Accidents were 1,728 (2,244) of which 19 (24):
were fatal, 241 (293) serious, 1,468 (1,927) minor. Six of the fatal accidents were connected with the oil industry, due to fires or explosions, while three were due to falling off from landing planks between the factory landing-stage and boats. The Burma Corporation had no fatal accidents at their factories in the Northern Shan States. The situation as regards housing of labour remained the same. Sanitary arrangements also tend to remain primitive except in the large concerns, and until more money is available for both construction and adequate inspection there is not likely to be any great improvement. Factory labour on the whole remained healthy.

\( \sqrt{ } \) Trade.

200. The total value of all seaborne trade was

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Maritime Trade : Total Value and Revenue.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rs. crores.</td>
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<td>34·25 (49·40) with foreign</td>
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<tr>
<td>35·42 (36·09) with Indian</td>
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<td>2'99 (4·75) between Burma</td>
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<td>72'66 (90·27)</td>
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<td>115'49 average for 1927-30.</td>
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Burma's trade has passed through a very trying year. Almost the whole of the estimated surplus rice crop was exported, but at a price very much lower than in the previous years. It is estimated that the total realised was Rs. 10 crores less than 1930 and Rs. 15 to 20 crores less than any other year since the war. The price of every staple article of export also suffered. The import trade also reflected the depression in the productive industries of the country, there was some improvement during the last three months of the official year.

The balance of trade with foreign countries in favour of Burma was Rs. 12'85 (15'56) crores and with India Rs. 11'83 (11'59), the latter showing an increase. The United Kingdom's share in the import trade decreased from 41'05 to 40'91 per cent. but in the export trade increased from 16'78 to 18'68 per cent. The share of the whole British Empire decreased to a very small degree in imports but increased to 50'84 (49'15) per cent in exports. The share of Europe (excluding United Kingdom) decreased to 17'11 (18'52) per cent. in imports, but increased to 20'04 (17'02) per cent in exports. Asia's share in imports was 24'38 (21'82) per cent. and in exports 21'0 (27'48), while the share of the United States of America was 8'50 (9'22) per cent. in imports and 1'37 (1'39) in exports. Rangoon absorbed 84'66 (85'58) per cent of the total trade in private merchandise. The net customs duty was Rs. 3'98 (4'08) crores against an average of Rs. 4'97 crores for 1927-30.

201. Foreign imports were Rs. 10'40 (16'27) crores, Indian 10'19 crores (11'26). Cotton twist and yarn both from foreign countries and India increased, the total imported from foreign countries being 1'52 (1'24) million pounds and from India 12'58 (11'66) million pounds. The United Kingdom and China maintained their level but Japan more than doubled her supplies with 45'18 million pounds. In piece-goods there was a reduction of 6 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent in value in the total imports from
foreign countries. There was an all-round decrease under Grey but under White, the United Kingdom’s contribution further declined to 13'67 (16'98) million yards while Japan nearly doubled her shipments with 21'21 (10'86) million yards. Imports from India also nearly doubled. Cotton and artificial silk piece-goods fell off to a great extent from 10'76 million yards to 4'86 millions, no doubt due to the increased duty. Japan’s supply was 4'15 (9'64) and the United Kingdom 1'6 (5'3). The Netherlands and Japan monopolised the total trade in blankets with 1,029,178 lb. and 356,597 lb. respectively. There was a general reduction in the imports of both pure silk piece-goods and mixed piece-goods from all countries, the figures being 1'34 (1'82) million yards for pure silk and 185 (2'15) for mixed. The bulk of the trade was as usual in the hands of Japan. The imports of woollen goods also fell considerably, the chief decrease being under piece-goods with 1'19 (1'46) million yards due to increasing popularity of the cheap Madras mill cloth.

Metal and ore imports were 29 (56) thousand tons, the decrease being due to the general policy of economy on the part of Government, public bodies and other concerns who have curtailed all development work. The value of imports of iron and steel manufactures from India was Rs. 10'27 (5'57) lakhs, from the United Kingdom Rs. 49'03 (86'77) lakhs, Belgium Rs. 8'74 (18'20), United States of America Rs. 1'81 (12'11) and Germany Rs. 3'91 (6'03) lakhs. Hardwares were Rs. 25'06 (45'14) lakhs, all countries sharing in the decrease which was due to reduced demand in the market. Machinery and millwork were Rs. 127'04 (156'55) lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom was 78'83 (102'33), United States of America 30'16 (40'54), Sweden 0'61 (1'40), Belgium 7'58 (1'90). Liqueurs were Rs. 31'54 (47'94) lakhs; salt Rs. 9'30 (21'05) lakhs, 49 (89) thousand tons; sugar Rs. 34'34 (50'99) lakhs, 28 (40) thousand tons; coal Rs. 68'43 (97'02) lakhs, 432 (659) thousand tons. Tobacco was Rs. 76'46 (121'54) lakhs; Burmese boycott in the beginning of the year against the smoking of cigarettes resulted in imports of this article falling away to a marked extent and the imposition of an Excise duty on cigarettes also accounted for the reduced imports from India, the cheapest brands having been practically killed by this duty. Consequently the imports of unmanufactured tobacco from India increased by over three million pounds, cigars manufactured locally being consumed in larger quantities in place of cigarettes. Mineral oils were Rs. 27'74 (45'08) lakhs, 10'15 (19'65) million gallons; the whole of the fuel oil, 8'86 (18'00) million gallons, came from Persia; kerosene from United States of America was 768,689 (812,055) gallons; lubricating oils 372,194 (579,639) of which the United Kingdom’s contribution was 47,689 and that of United States of America 317,192 gallons; white oil from Germany was 50,918 (156,785) gallons. Motor cars from foreign countries were 409 (1,055) and from India 176 (443); motor cycles were 36 (92) of which 31 were from the United Kingdom; motor buses from foreign countries were 84 (500) and from India 151, of which 121 were sent out from Bombay by the General Motors, Ltd.

Apparel dropped to Rs. 6'85 (14'63) lakhs. Boots and shoes were 1'56 (2'05) million pairs, Japan being the principal supplier with 1'41 (1'85) million pairs; the United Kingdom’s share was 46,060 (95,546) pairs.

Chemicals dropped to Rs. 18'69 (24'10) lakhs; sulphur from the United Kingdom increased from 2 cwt. to 37,559 cwt. while Germany’s share decreased from 41,011 cwt. to 3,091 cwt.
Electrical instruments were Rs. 15'85 (21'59) lakhs. Owing to the expansion of the local industry, foreign imports of matches practically ceased, the value of imports being about one thousand rupees only. Provisions declined to Rs. 86'84 (130'90) lakhs, the decrease being shared by all countries except Italy and Victoria which improved their supplies.

202. Total Burma exports were Rs. 44'13 (54'20) crores of which 22'83 (32'17) were to foreign and 21'30 (22'02) to Indian ports.

Export Trade.

Rice and paddy were 3,389 (2,983) thousand tons valued at Rs. 24'18 (30'58) crores of which 2,134 (1,996) thousand tons valued at Rs. 14'85 (21'13) crores were to foreign ports and 1,255 (986) thousand tons valued at Rs. 9'33 (9'45) crores to India (excluding Burma) ports. The total tonnage was more than the average for the three years 1928-31. Rangoon shipped 72 (74) per cent. of the total, Bassein 10 (10), Akyab 8 (8), Moulmein 9 (8). The price for Big Mill Specials fluctuated between Rs. 170 and Rs. 195 until the middle of July when reports of serious damage by floods to crops in China speculators came out as active buyers and prices continued to be forced up in anticipation of China's requirements and Big Mills reached Rs. 217-8-0. During August an improvement in silver resulted in Shanghai being more actively in the market and thereby maintaining the prices until the end of the season. Indian markets bought steadily throughout the season. On the appearance of the new crop, Big Mill Specials opened with Rs. 212-8-0 and the advent of Java and Chinese shippers—the latter buying considerable quantities of the new crop—forced up the price to Rs. 225. Tentative enquiries from Japan caused speculators to come out as active buyers in anticipation of the Japanese Government granting import license for foreign rice and they forced up the price further to Rs. 285. But a setback occurred in March on the withdrawal of Japanese buyers and the year closed with the Big Mill Specials at Rs. 245. Similarly boat paddy opened with Rs. 86, rose to Rs. 123 in March and then steadily declined till it reached Rs. 106 at the end of the year. Bran shipments rose by 21,442 tons and Rs. 0'93 lakh in value to 272,143 tons valued at Rs. 69'61 lakhs. The price however fell to Rs. 26 (27) per ton. The United Kingdom was the principal buyer with 183,820 (166,140) tons; Germany took 42,838 (11,691), the Straits 17,471 (35,905), Hongkong 1,145 (17,049), Federated Malay States 8,653 (12,776).

Mineral oils were 175'02 (174'66) million gallons valued at Rs. 879'45 (896'57) lakhs, out of which only 0'10 (0'07) million gallons went to foreign countries, the rest going to India. There was a slight increase in the shipment of kerosene to all destinations. Lubricating oil shipped to India increased to 7'34 (6'51) million gallons valued at Rs. 49'97 (46'13) lakhs while jute batching oil decreased to 3'30 (3'34) million gallons valued at Rs. 14'45 (15'72) lakhs.

Paraffin-wax was 36,148 (43,020) tons valued at Rs. 151'60 (192'62) lakhs; the United Kingdom took 9,196 (5,215) tons, Italy 2,865 (2,031), Mexico 1,500 (870); all other countries took less.

Candles were 1,910 (2,296) tons valued at Rs. 12'03 (14'48) lakhs; the trade was mainly confined to Ceylon, Straits and Siam all of which restricted their demand.

Raw cotton was 5,482 (15,138) tons worth Rs. 27'20 (98'32) lakhs, the decrease being due to poor prices, the general poverty in the dry zone districts and drought during the growing period. As in the previous year China and Japan were the principal buyers.
Teak was 125 (162) thousand cubic tons worth Rs. 207 (301) lakhs, the depressed state of the trade being the chief cause of the decrease. In the case of South Africa, increased competition from Siam was also responsible for the decrease.

Hides and skins were Rs. 12'85 (15'60) lakhs. Raw buffalo hides increased both in weight and number while cowhides decreased in weight but increased in number. There was practically no trade in skins.

Grain, pulse and flour improved appreciably, foreign exports being 39,524 (25,990) tons worth Rs. 23'38 (21'89) lakhs, coastal 61,542 (41,572) tons worth Rs. 44'49 (38'75) lakhs. Beans formed the bulk of the exports, Japan and Madras being the chief consumers.

Rubber was 3,948 (4,825) tons worth Rs. 14'71 (30'27) lakhs. The prices obtainable were less than half the cost of production.

Lac was 6,689 (3,111) cwt. worth Rs. 1'15 (2'63) lakhs to foreign, 30,812 (15,779) cwt. worth Rs. 4'82 (3'61) lakhs to coastal ports, Bengal taking the whole of the latter.

Metals and ores were 150,901 (171,300) tons worth Rs. 341'27 (455'59) lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany took less pig lead while Italy and Japan increased their purchases. Germany took all the copper matte and nickel speiss, the United Kingdom most of the wolfram, Belgium all the zinc concentrates and the Straits the bulk of the tin ore.

Jadestone was 2,502 (1,475) cwt. worth Rs. 3'52 (2'19) lakhs, Hongkong taking 2,364 cwt. valued at Rs. 3'33 lakhs.

British vessels (including British Indian) which used the port of Rangoon was 83 (79) per cent. of the total in respect of number and 80 (76) per cent. in tonnage. Of foreign vessels, Japanese numbered 125 (170), Norwegian 87 (109), Dutch 49 (74), Germany 44 (34) and Italian 32 (25).

This was mainly shared between the ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Mergui, Tavoy and Moulmein. Imports and exports combined were Rs. 2'73 (4'03) crores.

For the reasons given in the 1925-26 Report, general figures are no longer available. The bonded warehouse at Bhamo showed a further falling off in the re-export trade with China, the total value of merchandise, consisting mostly of cotton piece-goods and cotton grey yarn, being Rs. 3'63 (5'17) lakhs. The decrease was due to adverse exchange, increase in the Chinese Customs duty and the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese.

Public Works.

Retrenchment due to financial stringency necessitated the following changes:

Roads and Buildings.—The following divisions and sub-divisions were abolished and the headquarters of others altered:

(1) The Rangoon Division.
(2) The Pyinmana Division.
(3) The Rangoon University Division.
(4) The Maymyo Division.
(5) The Sandoway Division.
(6) The Katha Division.
(1) The River Conservancy Subdivision of the Chindwin Division, was abolished when this work was retransferred to the Marine Department.

(2) The Hukawng Valley Subdivision, Myitkyina Division.

(3) The Satthwa Subdivision, Thayetmyo Division.

(4) The Hlegu Subdivision, Insein Division.

(5) The Headquarters Subdivision, Toungoo Division.

(6) The South Subdivision, Tavoy Division.

(7) The Wuntho Subdivision, Katha Division.

(8) The Zigon Subdivision, Tharrawaddy Division.

(9) The Yegyi Subdivision, Bassein Division.

(10) The South Subdivision, Putao Division.

(11) The Pyawbwe Subdivision, Meiktila Division.

(12) The Palaw Subdivision, Mergui Division.

(13) The Putao Subdivision, Putao Division.

The headquarters of the Tharrawaddy Division were transferred to Prome and the division was renamed the Prome Division.

The headquarters of the Taungdwingyi Division were transferred to Thayetmyo and the Division was renamed the Thayetmyo Division, which was subsequently abolished.

The Ruby Mines Subdivision was transferred from the Katha Division to the Shwebo Division.

The Taungdwingyi Subdivision was transferred from the Thayetmyo Division to the Magwe Division.

The Headquarters Subdivision of the Tavoy Division was renamed the "South Subdivision" on the abolition of the former South Subdivision.

Two temporary subdivisions were constituted in the Magwe Division to cope with famine relief works, and were abolished on the close of relief works. A temporary division was also constituted at Myingyan, and was abolished on completion of the relief works in that district.

Considerable reductions in practically all establishments were also effected.

Irrigation.—The River Training Circle, the Eastern River Training Division, the Shwebo Canal Remodelling Division, and the following six Subdivisions were abolished:

(1) Independent River Training Subdivision.

(2) Independent Project Subdivision.

(3) Dredger Subdivision.

(4) Sittang Subdivision.

(5) Shwebo Canal Remodelling Subdivision.

(6) Kyauksé Irrigation Survey Subdivision.

The large reduction above was effected by a redistribution of work and charges.

(i) Roads and Buildings.

206. The Roads Committee of the Communications Board held three meetings during the year 1931-32, but owing to financial stringency and the consequent restriction of expenditure, the only new work that was approved by the Committee, at a cost of Rs. 25,635, was on the protection of the Shwechaung Bridge in Pakokku Town, as this bridge was in imminent danger of being washed away. The Committee also dealt with revised financial sanctions to previously sanctioned projects, and with the
approval to a loan to Government of Rs. 17 lakhs of the Petrol Tax Receipts, to enable it to meet its obligations for "Carry on" works under the heads of "Trunk" and "Other" Roads. It also approved of the financial sanctions accorded by the Local Government to road projects undertaken as Famine Relief Works.

The lengths of roads maintained in the Province, outside the areas of local bodies, were 1734.22 miles metalled and 4972.69 miles unmetalled. Local bodies maintained 316.87 miles of metalled and 2683.20 miles of unmetalled roads.

The total expenditure on Communications was Rs. 58'42 (118'90) lakhs, of which Rs. 27'56 (67'88) were spent on original works and Rs. 30'85 (51'02) on repairs. The expenditure on trunk roads was to that on other roads in the proportion of 3 to 1, in pursuance of the policy enunciated by the Roads Committee at its 33rd meeting on the 27th August 1928; and the adoption of the policy has resulted in the road from Rangoon to Mandalay being open to motor traffic. Work on the Hukawng Valley road was closed down; and lack of funds prevented the completion of the Mansi-Namkhon Road.

Famine conditions which prevailed for some time in the Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Myingyan, Meiktilla, Magwe, Sagaing, Mandalay, Kyauksè and Yamethin Districts of Upper Burma, and in the Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Insein Districts of Lower Burma necessitated the opening of road works costing Rs. 8'27 lakhs in these districts in order to employ the distressed villagers.

207. The expenditure on civil buildings was Rs. 46'41 (77'26) lakhs compared with Rs. 71'02 in 1929-30. These figures include Central and Provincial expenditure, and the value of work done for local authorities under the head "Deposit Works."

The principal works on buildings undertaken during the year were:—

Re-roofing the Commissioner's court house at Akyab; improvements to buildings in the Prendergast Police Lines, Rangoon; quarters for ten Sub-Inspectors of Police at Maubin; quarters for twenty-three Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and thirty-two Constables at Mayangmya; reconditioning the civil police cottages at Kyaukpyu; provision of sanitary latrines in the civil police lines, Insein; constructing a police station and quarters for three Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and thirty-three Constables at Mayangone in the Insein District; quarters for seven Sub-Inspectors, seven Head Constables and forty-one Constables at Kyonpyaw in the Bassein District; constructing police station buildings and quarters for three Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and thirteen Constables at Tatapaw in the Maubin District; constructing a hospital at Cheduba in the Kyaukpyu District; reconstructing the east wing of the court house at Pyu which was destroyed by earthquake; constructing police cottages at Kadatsein in the Pegu District.

The following works were completed during the year:—Police cottages at Mayangmya, Moulmeingyun, and Wakëma in the Mayangmya District; Borstal Institute at Thayetmyo; operating theatre and a stable for twenty-four calves in the Vaccine Depot at Meiktilla; quarters for a High Court Judge at Mandalay; the University buildings, Rangoon.
208. Expenditure on water supplies and sewerage schemes was Rs. 0’98 (1’42) lakh on Government works and Rs. 5’28 (3’04) lakhs on works for public bodies. Rs. 0’43 (0’88) lakh was spent on original Government works, and Rs. 0’55 (0’54) lakh on repairs. The expenditure on account of public bodies includes Rs. 5’25 (3’04) lakhs on original works and Rs. 0’03 lakh on repairs.

Existing water supplies were maintained and in several cases improvements were effected. In Rangoon the service pipes of the old Cantonment area were modified to enable the supply to be metered; and meters were fitted also on the water supplies at the Veterinary School, Insein, the Government Estate, Windermere Park, Rangoon, residential buildings at the Forest School, Pyinmana, and residential and non-residential buildings of the Rangoon University. Improvements were effected in the sanitary installations of a number of Government buildings.

At the request of the Anti-Malarial Committee, a night soil septic tank was constructed at Kyaukpyu and the whole of this scheme was completed.

Six new licenses and five sanctions under the Indian Electricity Act were granted during the year. Four licenses were revoked. Seventeen accidents occurred in connection with electrical installations of which seven were fatal. The hydro-electric supply from the Gelaung Chaung near W etwun was started; and preliminary arrangements were made for the development of a second fall on the Namya River above the existing Mansam Falls Generating Station in the Northern Shan States.

(ii) Railways and Tramways.

209. No new lines were constructed and the total mileage remains at 2,057. The Heho-Shwenyaung section of the Southern Shan States line which had been closed for passenger traffic from 1st November 1930 was re-opened from the 1st April 1931. The only construction in progress was the Sagaing Bridge on which Rs. 89’12 lakhs have been spent up to the end of March 1932 out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 150’80 lakhs. It is hoped that it will be ready for opening in December 1933. There were no new surveys.

210. There were 27 (30) railway accidents resulting in 1 (5) killed and 20 (19) injured. In April 1931 two passengers and twelve goods vehicles of a mixed train capsized on the Pyinmana-Kyuakpadaung branch and three passengers were slightly injured. The permanent way was badly damaged and the line was interrupted for two days. In June the Rangoon-Mandalay mail was deliberately wrecked by some unknown persons and 10 passengers were injured. The cost of damage to rolling stock and the permanent way was Rs. 76,000. Through running was restored the next day. In September two goods trains collided due to the driver of one running against signals and considerable damage was caused to the rolling stock. In October 4 goods vehicles and 3 passenger coaches of a mixed train capsized on the Henzada-Kyangin branch. No one was injured and through running was resumed the next day. Floods breached the line on four occasions, the most serious
being in November, when at mile 338 it was breached in two places causing a mixed train to capsize. Only a fireman was slightly injured. Through traffic was interrupted for five days.

Rebels looted Padigon Railway Station and severely wounded the owner of a bazaar stall. Animosity was shown especially against the Indians who form the bulk of the railway employees and on seven occasions gang huts and gate lodges occupied by them were attacked by dacoits who killed one cooly and wounded 12 others.

A small railway station and three carriages at Myitnoge workshops were destroyed by incendiaryism.

211. The world-wide economic depression followed by the rebellion, poor crops and road and river competition most seriously affected the railway and its total earnings dropped by 11'72 per cent. The gross earnings were Rs. 3'74 (4'23) crores, coaching (passenger) earnings Rs. 1'14 (1'34), goods earnings Rs. 2'51 (2'80), working expenses Rs. 2'85 (3'14) or 76'2 (74'2) per cent of gross earnings, net earnings Rs. 0'89 (1'09) or 275 (3'20) per cent on capital.

Passengers were 22'85 (28'86) millions; of these 22'43 (28'27) were third class. Road motor competition was most keenly felt in the Rangoon Suburban passenger traffic, and passengers numbered only 7'89 (9'98) millions.

212. The number of passengers carried by the Rangoon Tramways fell to 26'61 (28'51) millions though the running Tramways mileage increased to 3'36 (3.28) millions. Receipts fell to Rs. 11'19 (12'46) lakhs Mandalay had 210 (2'22) million passengers, 54 (56) million running miles, Rs. 1'86 (2'36) lakhs receipts.

(iii) Canals.

213. The work of revetting the north bank of the chord cut of the Twante canal was continued and almost completed at the end of the year. A commencement was made on protecting the bed of the canal at the Letpangon toll station by dumping laterite sausages. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5'19 (4'68) lakhs and net receipts Rs. 4'26 (3'75), the increase being due to a slight improvement in the paddy trade.

On the Pegu-Sittang Canal, improvements were made to the Myitkyo lock. Gross receipts were Rs. 1'94 (1'82) lakhs but the net receipts resulted in a minus figure of Rs. 0'09 (+0'22) lakh, the loss being due to the repairs to the lock.

Irrigation.

214. There were two changes in the classification of irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept; the Mon Canals was transferred from the productive to the unproductive class and the Mandalay Canal was brought into the productive class from the unproductive category. The number of projects in operation was reduced by one, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of the Shwetachaung Canal with the Mandalay Canal from which the former receives its supply of water.
The capital expenditure on the Shwebo Canal amounted to Rs. 1'23 lakhs and was spent mainly on the remodelling scheme. The construction of syphon 5A on the main canal was completed as also the escapage works on the Mahananda Tank. The escapage works on the Mu Canal were practically completed at the end of the year.

Progress on remodelling the Salin Canals was fairly steady although work was delayed owing to disputes with the contractor over the quality of materials supplied for the new weir and headworks at Linzin. Final designs for the Paung Chaung aqueduct were got out and the Consulting Engineers in London asked to advise thereon. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 8'02 lakhs.

On the Mon Canals the work of constructing the Sinbyugyun distributary was delayed greatly by labour troubles. Excavation is difficult owing to the hard Kyatti soil met with; the difficulty has been got over by the use of explosives. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2'80 lakhs.

The remodelling of the Kinda Canal was continued, work on the Pyaungbya Canal and the portion between the third and fifth mile of the Kinda Canal being completed. The capital spent was Rs. 1'60 lakhs.

Work on the Paung Chaung River Improvements scheme was stopped and the bulk of the materials at Nyaunggyat was removed to Kyauksè and Myittha.

The season on the whole was unfavourable: the supplies of water were poor for irrigation and the rainfall was below normal, the early rains being particularly scanty. There were no serious floods to report, except those which occurred in the Salin Chaung in October when serious damage was caused to crops and to the works.

The total area irrigated by all works of the capital class amounted to 697,553 (724,093) acres. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 30'33 (30'47) lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 15'12 (20'89) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 15'21 (9'58) lakhs.

215. The area irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept totalled 55,782 (70,739) acres. The gross revenue was Rs. 1'62 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 3'04 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 1931-2.
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 1932.
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30 June 1932.
Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the year ending the 31 March 1932.
Report on Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31 March 1932.
Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1931-2.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1931-2.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1931-2.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1931-2.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1 April 1931 to the 31 March 1932.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes II and IV.

Financial Relations between Central and Provincial Governments.

216. 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 1930-1.

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. 49 lakhs, and its figures are not included here, save where expressly mentioned.
1931-2 CENTRAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. 119

(a) Central Revenue and Finance.

217. Receipts were Rs. 1,103'84 (970'15) lakhs. Of the gross increase Rs. 133'87 lakhs, Customs accounted for Rs. 117'83 lakhs, Taxes on Income Rs. 12'66 lakhs, Salt Rs. 2'87 lakhs. The gross decrease of Rs. 17,621 consisted of petty decreases under several major heads.

Expenditure was Rs. 169'64 (167'43) lakhs. Of the gross increase Rs. 11'47 lakhs, Rs. 6'79 was under Interest on Ordinary Debt, Rs. 2'04 under General Administration, Rs. 1'34 under Miscellaneous Departments. Of the gross decrease Rs. 9'26 lakhs, Rs 5'47 was under Frontier Watch and Ward, Rs. 1'51 under other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues, Rs. 0'93 under Customs.

218. Customs receipts were Rs. 866'72 (748'89). The increase was mainly due to larger receipts from excise duty on silver, motor spirit and kerosine owing to the imposition of an enhanced rate of duty from 1 March 1931 and the levy of a surcharge during the second half of the year. The receipts under “Exports (Rice)” also contributed to the increase owing to a greater demand from foreign countries. The increase was partly counterbalanced by larger refunds and smaller receipts under “Imports” owing to general depression in trade.

219. The number of assessees was 35,541 (32,176) including 2,151 “small incomes” non-salaried assessees. The net collection from both Super-tax and Income-tax was Rs. 191'55 (190'36) lakhs including Rs. 17'38, Surcharge of Income-tax, Rs. 5'40, Surcharge of Super-tax and Rs. 1'37, tax on “small incomes.” In spite of the large increase in the number of assessees and in the rates of Income-tax and Super-tax imposed by the Finance Act, 1931, and the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, which added a surcharge of 12½ per cent on the original increased rates and placed a tax of 2 pies per rupee on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, the net collection showed only a very small increase, the counteracting factors being trade depression, the larger arrears outstanding and large refunds under section 49. The total assessed income fell to Rs. 20'10 (25'33) crores.

220. The salt duty rate during the year was Re. 1-4-0 per maund plus 4½ annas per maund imposed under the Salt (Additional Import Duties) Act of 1931 on all foreign imported salt excepting salt manufactured in Aden. A surcharge of 25 per cent imposed from the 30 September 1931, brought the total duties up to Re. 1-9-0 per maund (Rs. 68-5-9 per 1,000 viss) in the case of salt manufactured locally or in Aden and to Rs. 1-14-7½ in the case of other imported salt. With effect from the 16 November 1931, however, the surcharge on the additional duty (i.e., 0-4-6) was withdrawn and the total payable on foreign imported salt, other than Aden, settled down at Rs. 1-13-6 per maund, equivalent to Rs. 80-10-7½ per 1,000 viss. These variations resulted in an increased demand for the cheaper qualities and stimulated the consumption of locally manufactured

* Last year’s figure in brackets.
salt as well as salt from Port Said and Italian East Africa. Wholesale prices with the exception of German (Vaca), firmed up considerably during the year. The opening prices in April and closing prices in March at Rangoon of each of the principal classes of imported salt are given below per 100 maunds exclusive of duty, additional duty and surcharge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of origin</th>
<th>Opening Price</th>
<th>Closing Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>98 4 10</td>
<td>101 5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>83 0 0</td>
<td>95 2 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>50 4 10</td>
<td>60 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>62 14 0</td>
<td>83 0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German (Vaca)</td>
<td>93 11 9</td>
<td>92 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>50 4 10</td>
<td>67 0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massowah</td>
<td>48 0 3</td>
<td>60 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ras Hafun</td>
<td>56 0 3</td>
<td>62 7 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Locally manufactured salt prices at Amherst opened at Rs. 26-12-8 per 100 maunds exclusive of duty or surcharge, dropped to Rs. 24-9-7 in June, to Rs. 23 3-4 in July and then steadily increased up to Rs. 44-11-8 in January but fell again to Rs. 39-8-6 in March. In other less important areas the wholesale price of locally manufactured salt per 100 maunds, exclusive of duty and surcharge, ranged from a maximum of Rs. 152-5-1 in the Akyab district during November and December to the Rs. 35 in the Tavoy and Mergui districts. A marked feature of the year was the considerable decrease in German salt imports which dropped by 67'93 per cent. from 1,189 to 381 thousand maunds. Imports from Spain and Port Said also declined by 58'03 and 57'61 per cent. respectively. But the quantity of salt imported from Great Britain increased by 21'98 and from Italian East Africa by 20'4 thousand maunds. The total quantity of salt imported into Burma from Foreign Countries and Indian Ports decreased by 1,100,805 to 1,350,593 maunds. Against this, however, the amount of salt shipped by sea in bond from local manufacturing centres to Rangoon increased by 116'54 per cent. to 174,967 maunds. Moreover, the enhanced price of foreign salt enabled local producers to employ railway transport to move 7,827 maunds of salt in bond to warehouses in the Rangoon, Pegu and Sagaing districts.
The total net quantity of duty-paid salt passed into consumption during the year decreased by 6.31 per cent from 2.66 to 2.50 million maunds. The table below shows the relative proportions and fluctuations in the various classes of salt consumed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of origin.</th>
<th>Quantity consumed in maunds.</th>
<th>Percentage of Consumption.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burma Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-duty</td>
<td>523,843</td>
<td>584,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition-duty</td>
<td>43,760</td>
<td>42,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>567,603</td>
<td>627,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>108,013</td>
<td>98,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden and Dependencies</td>
<td>149,173</td>
<td>81,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,044,316</td>
<td>532,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>198,487</td>
<td>115,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>399,333</td>
<td>462,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian East Africa</td>
<td>174,977</td>
<td>564,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ports</td>
<td>22,653</td>
<td>15,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,097,043</td>
<td>1,869,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>2,664,646</td>
<td>2,496,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the finally revised census figures of 1931 and the estimated population of 1930-31 calculated in accordance with the annual proportionate ratio of increase during the previous decade, the consumption of duty-paid salt declined by one and one-tenth pounds per head of the population from 15.10 to 14 pounds. This decline was, however, confined to foreign imported salt which dropped from 11.88 to 10.48 lbs. On the other hand, the consumption of locally manufactured salt increased by 0.30 lb. per head thus replacing approximately 27 per cent of the foreign salt deficit. The average annual cost to the consumer, based on the provincial average retail price including duty and
surcharge of 25 per cent dropped, despite the surcharge, by 1 anna 0 93 pie to 10 annas 8 85 pies per individual per annum and the incidence of taxation rose by nearly 1 ½ pice from 3 annas 5 38 pies (revised figures based on salt actually passed into consumption during the year) to 3 annas 8 87 pies per annum.

222. There were no Central receipts or expenditure. Under the Opium 192-6 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.

223. Receipts were Rs. 1,131 '50 (1,044'04) lakhs, expenditure 1,128'53 (1,117'98), a surplus of 2'97 lakhs.

Total Provincial Figures.

Of the gross increase Rs. 335'23 lakhs in receipts, the principal increases were Rs. 293 lakhs under Land Revenue due to the recovery of arrears of the previous year, 10 under Loans and Advances due to larger receipts under Advances to Cultivators, 10 under Irrigation due to smaller working expenses on account of restriction of work, 8 under Scheduled Taxes due to the imposition of a new duty on cigarettes, 5 under Salt being receipts for the first time of the Local Government's share of the additional revenues collected by the Central Government under the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931. Of the gross decrease Rs. 247'77 lakhs in receipts, the principal decreases were Rs. 152'50 lakhs under advances from Provincial Loans Fund, 38 under Forest due to depression in the timber trade and fall in the export of lac, 27 under Excise due to general economic depression, 12 under Civil Deposits due to smaller amounts received from the Government of India as Local Government's share of the Petrol Tax.

Of the gross increase Rs. 308'98 lakhs in expenditure, the principal increases of expenditure charged to revenue were Rs. 57 lakhs under Loans and Advances due to larger advances to cultivators owing to financial distress among them, 37 under Police due to larger expenditure on account of the disturbances in certain districts, 18 under Interest on Ordinary Debt due to larger payment of interest to the Provincial Loans Fund and 10 under Famine Relief. The principal increases under the capital heads, namely Rs. 93 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Forests, 43 under Construction of Irrigation, etc. Works, and 13 under Other Provincial Works were mainly due to the transfer to the loan account by book adjustment of certain capital expenditure previously financed from ordinary revenues. Of the gross decrease Rs. 298'43 lakhs, the decreases of Rs. 104 lakhs under Civil Works, 83 under Forest, 24 under Forest Capital Outlay, 36 under Construction of Irrigation Works and 9 under Ports and Pilotage were partly due to the book adjustment referred to above and partly to restriction of expenditure on account of financial stringency. Other principal decreases were 11 under Miscellaneous, 10 under Payment of Committed Value of Pensions due to restriction of expenditure, 3 under Excise due to reduction in the price of Ghazipur excise opium and decrease in consumption, 3 under Medical and 3 under Depreciation Fund Commercial Concerns.
224. For the agricultural year ended the 30th June 1932, the receipts (excluding arrears collected) under the head "V—Land Revenue" excluding the share of land revenue credited to the Irrigation Department, but including collections of capitation-tax, \textit{thathameda}, land rate in lieu of capitation-tax, fishery revenue and other miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 411.76 lakhs or Rs. 47.31 lakhs less than the previous year and are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
<td>283.59</td>
<td>268.55</td>
<td>-15.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitation-tax</td>
<td>53.34</td>
<td>42.79</td>
<td>-10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{Thathameda}</td>
<td>41.68</td>
<td>30.39</td>
<td>-11.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>+0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous land revenue</td>
<td>43.75</td>
<td>43.40</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Revenue</td>
<td>35.27</td>
<td>25.11</td>
<td>-10.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>459.07</td>
<td>411.76</td>
<td>-47.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decrease in the collection of land revenue was due to the fall in the assessed area which showed a decrease of 1,006,631 acres. Further the remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 28,35,298 as against Rs. 6,60,930. The collections of capitation-tax in Lower Burma decreased by Rs. 10.55 lakhs, the remissions by Rs. 3.66 lakhs, and the outstanding by Rs. 3.06 lakhs. The collections of \textit{thathameda} decreased by Rs. 11.29 lakhs, the remissions by Rs. 26 lakhs and the outstanding by Rs. 11 lakhs. The decreases were chiefly due to the general reduction by 25 per cent in capitation-tax and \textit{thathameda} assessment sanctioned by the Local Government. The number of persons assessed in Lower Burma decreased also by 98,529 and the number of households assessed in Upper Burma by 14,004.

Collection of miscellaneous revenue fell from Rs. 43.75 lakhs to Rs. 43.40 lakhs. Rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber showed a fall of Rs. 9,587 and other minerals, Rs. 42,225.

The decrease in fishery revenue collected may be attributed to the continued weakness of the market for fish with the general depression of trade and shortage of money accompanied by a rise in the price of salt.

225. After deducting refunds, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 80.25 (107.44) lakhs. Both opium and liquor declined, the main cause being general poverty due to world conditions, aggravated in certain districts by the rebellion. The gross expenditure was Rs. 21.14 (24.20) lakhs, the decrease being due to the exercise of strict economy in all directions.

226. The total quantity of opium issued to the opium shops decreased to 19,264 (22,322) seers. There was a decrease in every district except Sandoway, Myitkyina and Bhamo. The only noticeable increase was in Bhamo.
where sales of confiscated opium increased to 261 (72) seers on reduction of the retail price. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0·15 (0·19) seer.

The net revenue fell to Rs. 27'83 (31'84) lakhs; the revenue from fines and forfeitures, most of which consists of the sale-proceeds of confiscated opium also fell to Rs. 1'89 (2'18) lakhs. The number of opium shops was 119 (121) due to the closing down of one shop each in the Thaton and Katha Districts. With effect from 1st November 1931, licensees in most districts were replaced by Government Resident Excise Officers.

Opium continued to be smuggled into all parts of the province from China, and to a less extent by sea from India. The quantity seized was 480,592 (730,040) tolas. Seizures were less in nearly every district, but they increased in Rangoon to 105,170 (93,605) tolas which included four seizures of over 10,000 tolas each in Railway trucks containing zinc concentrates from the Namtu Mines in the Northern Shan States. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Opium Act fell to 2,910 (2,957) and the percentage of convictions to 71 (80).

227. The volume of foreign liquors imported decreased to 675,485 (927,840) liquid gallons, and the value to Rs. 32 (48) lakhs. Of these, foreign spirits were 89,820 (159,188) gallons worth Rs. 15 (26) lakhs, the rest being denatured spirit 77,315 (75,990) gallons worth Rs. 0'79 (84) lakhs and wines 17,987 (27,984) gallons worth Rs. 1'34 (2'5) lakhs. All classes except denatured spirit decreased; malt liquors by 26 per cent, whisky 27, brandy 66, rum 88, gin 26. Beer issued from the Mandalay brewery was 150,011 (134,541) gallons and the duty realized was Rs. 75,006 (59,098). The total issues of "Foreign Spirit" manufactured in Burma rose to 23,891 (21,103) London proof gallons, but the duty rose only slightly to Rs. 1'91 (1'88) lakhs because only 6,502 (7,669) gallons paid the full duty rate. There was a large increase in the issues at a privileged rate to troops owing to an increase in the military forces during the rebellion. Of the two firms in Rangoon to whom rectified spirit is supplied for the purpose of manufacturing medical preparations, only one purchased spirit during the year and the quantity issued was 1,112 (1,645) London proof gallons. The license fees for the sale of foreign wines and spirits fell to Rs. 4'17 (6'13) lakhs and of foreign beer to Rs. 0'22 (0'29) lakh. The revenue from country spirit fell to Rs. 6'38 (10'17) lakhs.

Seizures of illicit spirit rose to 4,609 (3,877) gallons, while 43,775 (21,709) gallons of country fermented liquor, mainly intended for distillation, were also seized. The number of persons arrested for offences connected with country spirit was 3,362 (3,076), of whom 2,619 (2,432) were convicted.

The revenue from lari which is derived entirely from license fees fell to 10'02 (13'06) lakhs. Only five districts showed increases, the most noticeable being Rangoon Town where the revenue rose by Rs. 30,340 to Rs. 2'58 lakhs, the cause being competition between Indian and Chinese bidders, the former having kept out of the market of late years. Acute trade depression and a surge of communal feeling, both anti-Indian and anti-Chinese, combined to lower the revenue from country fermented liquor other than lari to Rs. 23'43 (36'17) lakhs; of this, Rs. 3'59 (5'15) lakhs represented duty obtained from brewery system which
remained in force in Rangoon Town, Moulmein Town and parts of the
Hanthawaddy and Insein Districts.

228. Ganja is extensively consumed by certain classes of Indians,
but its possession except under a license for the
purpose of treating elephants is illegal; pharmacists
are permitted to keep and sell, under license,
galenical preparations of Indian hemp, but no pharmacist took out any
license during the year. Seizures of illicit hemp drugs reached the high
figure of 290,516 (183,324) tolas, of which Lower Burma accounted for
all but 46,621 tolas. The Tharra\-addy District again had the distinc­
tion of making the largest seizures with 144,957 (64,401) tolas.

Though Burmans have no taste for this drug, they take an active
part in smuggling it to the Indian consumers.

Seizures of cocaine rose to 116,026 (43,693) grains of which 115,255
(38,332) grains were seized in Rangoon. Nearly half the latter was
captured in one coup by the Excise Bureau. Possibly on account of
these large seizures, the price of illicit cocaine rose to between Rs. 100
and Rs. 130 per ounce. No seizure of illicit morphia was made. Its
wholesale price in Rangoon was Rs. 75 (75) per ounce.

229. The gross receipts under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts were
Stamps. Rs. 60'90 (61'68) lakhs, the decrease being under
both Acts. Expenditure was Rs. 3'05 (3'59) lakhs
of which Rs. 1'16 (1'54) lakhs represented the amount refunded to the
Rangoon Development Trust on account of the extra stamp duty
collected on its behalf under section 68 of the Rangoon Development
Trust Act. The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 2'18 (2'33).
The number of stamp vendors was 1,138 (1,130) and the amount of
discount paid to them was Rs. 84,466 (85,364).

Documents impounded by Civil Courts were 592 (733), penalties
Rs. 6,410 (7,613) ; by Collectors 653 (777), penalties Rs. 7,085 (8,084) ;
prosecutions were 16 (30).

230. Net revenue was 113'96 (156'68) lakhs [Burma 106'44 (144'07),
Forest Revenue. Federated Shan States 7'52 (12'61), expenditure
Rs. 66'52 (80'86) [Burma 62'29 (75'63), Federated
Shan States 4'23 (5'23)], net surplus Rs. 47'44 (75'82). Federated Shan
States figures do not affect the Burma Budget and though mentioned
above are disregarded below.

Net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 37'64 lakhs as compared with
last year which is spread over all heads. Timber 91'72 (121'43) fell
because of the slump in the market, other minor produce 1'85 (2'43)
because of the poor markets for cutch and lac, profits from Government
Commercial Undertakings 0'34 (4'58) because of unfavourable trade
conditions, other sources 4'97 (7'42) mainly because of the small
number of foreign logs coming to Moulmein and the reduced number of
elephant captures.

Expenditure Rs. 62'29 (75'64) lakhs fell on account of the cuts
imposed by Government, the entire stoppage of Surveys and Working
Plans work and keeping in abeyance all building and road schemes.
231. The gross revenue receipts from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 31'95 (33'92) lakhs and working expenses to Rs. 18'16 (24'95) lakhs, giving a net revenue of Rs. 13'79 (8'95) lakhs. The improvement in the net receipts was mainly due to a reduction in working expenses owing to (a) less extensive repairs being necessary, (b) the works carried out cost less owing to a general reduction of labour rates all over the province and (c) the postponement of all except the most urgent works, of extensions and improvements and maintenance works where this could be done without interfering with the efficiency of the works.

The revenue receipts from the Twante and Pegu-Sittang Canals amounted to Rs. 7'12 (6'49) lakhs, the working expenses were Rs. 2'95 (2'52) lakhs, leaving a net balance of Rs. 4'17 (3'96) lakhs. The slight increase indicates an improvement in the paddy trade towards the close of the year.

The gross revenue from Embankment and Drainage Works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 20'22 (20'94) lakhs, the working expenses to Rs. 10'79 (15'39) lakhs and the net revenue to Rs. 9'43 (5'21) lakhs. The increase in the net receipts was due to a drop in working expenses owing to fewer retirements being built and the fall in the labour rates.

(c) Local Funds.

232. (i) District Councils.—The total receipts of the 28 District Councils excluding opening balances and debt transactions rose to 82'24 (70'75) lakhs. The inflation of receipts was due, not to increased revenues of the District Councils, but mainly to collection of outstanding of cess levied under the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880. The total collection of cess thus rose to 32'55 (10'19) lakhs. The total contribution from Provincial Funds to the District Councils amounted to Rs. 35'87 (42'99) lakhs, which represents over three-eighths of the total ordinary income of the District Councils. Owing to restriction in the activities of District Councils there was less demand for special provincial contributions. Only a small sum of Rs. 33 thousand was paid to District Councils for relief of distress as against Rs. 1'87 lakhs paid during last year. Recurring contributions amounting to Rs. 35'20 (38'63) lakhs were disbursed. As in the past years only four District Councils were able to meet their normal obligations from their own resources without the aid of recurring contributions from Provincial Funds. There was a further general fall in the local revenues of the Councils as a result of continued trade depression.

The total payments of District Councils excluding debt transactions fell to Rs. 81'29 (92'37) lakhs. The cost of general administration rose to Rs. 6'22 (6'14) lakhs. The Councils spent Rs. 5'72 (6'54) lakhs on sanitary services and Rs. 7'21 (7'91) on medical services. There was a further substantial decrease in the expenditure on Public Works which was only Rs. 19'50 (26'13) lakhs but the expenditure on vernacular education fell only slightly to Rs. 36'68 (39'18). The expenditure on vernacular education absorbed nearly one half of the total payments under all heads. The opening balance of the Councils fell to Rs. 21'11 (42'11).
(ii) **Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.**—The receipts of the 24 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell to Rs. 12'68 (13'43) lakhs. Provincial contributions to these funds amounted to Rs. 9'49 (10'76) lakhs. The payments of Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell substantially to Rs. 12'52 (14'27). Expenditure on Public Health and Sanitary services decreased to Rs. 1'19 (1'51) lakhs but on medical services it increased to Rs. 1'76 (1'48) lakhs. There was also a slight decrease in the expenditure on vernacular education Rs. 6'39 (6'86) lakhs; but there was a substantial decrease in the expenditure on public works which fell to Rs. 2'13 (2'98) lakhs.

(iii) **Special Provincial Contributions** amounting to Rs. 5'06 (5'31) lakhs were made to Rural Local Funds towards the following objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</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 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.</td>
<td>Rs. 2,92,846 (for 558 schools).</td>
<td>Rs. 78,491 (for 174 schools).</td>
<td>Rs. 3'71 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Towards cost of English Teachers in Vernacular Schools.</td>
<td>Rs. 80,896</td>
<td>Rs. 10,174</td>
<td>Rs. 91,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Towards improvement of Vernacular School Buildings.</td>
<td>Rs. 9,354</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Rs. 9,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Towards the cost of Vaccine Lymphs</td>
<td>Rs. 17,255</td>
<td>Rs. 3,755</td>
<td>Rs. 21,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Towards subsidies to medical practitioners stationed in remote villages.</td>
<td>Rs. 11,743</td>
<td>Rs. 1,875</td>
<td>Rs. 13,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) **Circle Funds** have not yet been formed.

233. Excluding opening and closing balances, the revenue of the Rangoon Corporation was Rs. 99'48 (104'31) lakhs, and the expenditure Rs. 88'85 (91'49) lakhs.

Rates and taxes fell by Rs. 4'27 lakhs owing to reduced assessments as a result of the decrease in house rents, and all properties whose assessable value does not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem having been exempted from payment of taxes; larger outstanding balances also contributed towards the decrease. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation also fell by Rs. 0'51 lakh, the principal decreases being Rs. 0'52 lakh from markets and slaughter-houses due to reduction of rents and Rs. 0'33 lakh from Pawnshop license fees, while the principal item of increase was Rs. 0'26 lakh from interest on investments for general purposes.

In expenditure, the principal decreases were Rs. 1'42 lakhs under Water Supply due to considerable saving on works, on the cost of tube well water and a number of vacant appointments not being filled; Rs. 1'88 lakhs under Public Works due to the completion of the work of reconstruction of all main roads; Rs. 0'43 under markets and
slaughter-houses. The principal increases were Rs 1'29 lakhs under Conservancy due to the purchase of motor tipper lorries, Rs. 0'53 under Sanitation due to acquisition of land for extension of burial grounds.

234. Excluding opening balance and debt transactions the total receipts of 57 municipalities other than Rangoon, decreased substantially to Rs. 68'97 (73'53) lakhs.

Other Municipal Funds. The income from municipal rates and taxes rose slightly to Rs. 33'71 (33'25) lakhs but the revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation decreased to Rs. 30'31 (33'48) lakhs. Due to the prevailing trade depression the income of Municipalities decreased generally. The revenue derived from bazaar rents, slaughter house fees and pawnshops license fees represented in many instances the principal sources of income. The revenue from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes was in most cases insufficient to meet the expenditure on those services. The Kyaukpyu and Pyapon municipalities were granted loans of Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively, during the year.

The income from municipal rates and taxes rose slightly to Rs. 33·71 (33·25) lakhs but the revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation decreased to Rs. 30·31 (33·48) lakhs. Due to the prevailing trade depression the income of Municipalities decreased generally. The revenue derived from bazaar rents, slaughter house fees and pawnshops license fees represented in many instances the principal sources of income. The revenue from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes was in most cases insufficient to meet the expenditure on those services. The Kyaukpyu and Pyapon municipalities were granted loans of Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively, during the year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population rose to Rs. 3-11-4 (Rs. 3-10-6). The ordinary expenditure of the municipalities declined to Rs. 68'66 (75'01) but expenditure on general administration rose to Rs. 8'69 (8'29) lakhs. The expenditure on Public Health and Convenience fell to Rs. 36'22 (41'88) lakhs and that on public instruction to Rs. 8'44 (9'29) lakhs.

Notified Areas.—Apart from opening balance and extraordinary receipts, the total income of notified areas was Rs. 7'02 (7'08) lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 8'64 (8'90) lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-9-5.

235. Of the two branches of the Rangoon Development Trust Fund the Government Estate, which is administered by the Trust on account of Government, had a gross revenue of Rs. 16'75 (17'56) lakhs and expenditure 16'61 (18'74). Receipts from rentals were 15'44 (15'94), the first setback in collections since the Trust was formed, the main cause being the unparalleled trade depression; the outstandings rose to 1'68 (1'49). Receipts from interest were 1'06 (1'25), the decrease being due to accelerated repayment of the Local Government’s loans. As part of the office buildings and some of the Estate houses remained unoccupied, there was a fall of over Rs. 8,000 from rent. In expenditure, general administration was Rs. 1'61 (1'58), loan charges 12'86 (14'74); the decrease in the latter was due to payment of Rs. 8 lakhs in 1930-31 and only 5 lakhs this year towards the 49 lakhs loan taken from the Local Government in the earlier years of the Trust.

The General Development Fund had a gross revenue of Rs. 7'17 (7'99) lakhs. Terminal tax fell to 4'89 (5'19) due to causes influencing the cooly traffic from India; Stamp duty fell to 1'16 (1'54) due to the fall in land values and the trade depression. Expenditure was Rs. 3'58 (2'81); the principal increase was under loan charges 2'59 (1'43) comprising Rs. 2 lakhs as the first instalment of the loan repayable and 3'9 as interest due to the Government Estate Fund.

236. The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 15'30 lakhs and ended with one of Rs. 9'09 lakhs on the 31 March 1932. On that date the Trust was indebted to the public to the extent of Rs. 534'28 lakhs and to Government to the extent of Rs. 34'15 lakhs.
The Sinking Fund had at the end of the year securities to the face value
of Rs. 219·35 lakhs and an uninvested cash balance of Rs. 24,889. The
ordinary income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 75'67 (80'72) lakhs
and Rs. 78'54 (80'95) lakhs respectively. The decrease in income was
mainly under "Dues on goods", Rs. 3'50 lakhs, due to the falling off
in the import trade. The decrease in expenditure was mainly under
the heads of "Minor Works", "Labour at Wharves", "Salaries and
Allowances" and "Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals" and was the
outcome of various economies effected during the past few years. The
balance at the credit of the Reserve Funds on the 31st March 1932
was Rs. 119'95 (124'51) lakhs.

237. The Port Funds at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui
Other Local Funds. and Kyaukpyu had Rs. 11'85 (8'31) lakhs receipts
and Rs. 10'69 (7'58) lakhs expenditure. Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab and Moulmein had increase in receipts while Moulmein
and Kyaukpyu had decrease in expenditure.
Rangoon Pilot Fund ordinary income was Rs. 8'02 (7'85) lakhs,
expenditure Rs. 7'35 (7'22) lakhs, investments of the face value of
Rs. 5'71 (3'96) lakhs.
Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein Pilot Funds income was Rs. 3'84 (3'48)
lakhs, expenditure Rs. 3'30 (3'41) lakhs. Their aggregate closing
balance was Rs. 2'87 (2'33) lakhs.
Rangoon University Fund opening balance was Rs. 3'3 (2'2) lakhs,
receipts 4'13 (6'53), expenditure 6'16 (5'41), closing balance 1'27 (3'3).
The five Cantonment Funds Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo, Bhamo,
Mingaladon, had opening balance Rs. 0'44 (0'95) lakh, receipts 1'99
(2'29), expenditure 2'10 (2'79), closing balance 0'33 (0'44); only Bhamo
showed a slight increase in receipts; all had decreased expenditure.

Paper Currency.

238. The average total active circulation of currency notes was
Rs. 54'66 (50'60) crores, the increase being due to the growing popularity
of paper money and to the increased use of it in place of coin in the
financing of the rice, cotton and timber trades. Five, ten, fifty and
one hundred rupee notes formed 95'31 per cent and one thousand
rupee notes 40 per cent. of the total volume of the paper currency.
CHAPTER VI.
VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1931.
Triennial Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the years 1929 to 1931.
Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31 December 1931.
Note on the Mental Hospitals in Burma for the year 1931.
Triennial Report on Vaccination in Burma for the years 1929-30 to 1931-32.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume III.

Births and Deaths.

239. The total area under regular registration was 114,873 square miles and the population of that area as computed at the census of 1931 was 1,409,492 for urban areas and 10,692,798 for the rural areas or a total of 12,102,290. There was thus an increase of 1,279,672 when compared with the population figure obtained at the census of 1921. The returns of some of the backward areas including those in which the primitive system of registration by tally sticks is in force, were again excluded from the Provincial statistics. The excess of births over deaths recorded during the year was 110,945 but against this must be set off the excess of emigrants over immigrants numbering 57,695 and the net increase in population during the year was therefore 53,250.

240. The total births, deaths and infant deaths in the Province numbered 321,054 (312,466), 210,109 (225,328) and 61,276 (63,198) respectively; and the rates as compared with those of the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-rate</td>
<td>25·75</td>
<td>28·50</td>
<td>26·11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death-rate</td>
<td>20·02</td>
<td>19·21</td>
<td>15·87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>213·01</td>
<td>191·45</td>
<td>177·89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural Birth-rates.—Though the rural birth rate of 26·11 shows a decrease of 2·39 when compared with last year, this fall is more apparent than real, as the 1931 census on which the figures are calculated

* Last year's figure in brackets.
showed an increase in population of over a million. Actually there was an increase of 6,471 in the recorded number of births when compared with the previous year. Particularly high rates were recorded from the districts of Tavoy 41'25, Lower Chindwin 37'09, Shwebo 36'98, Sandoway 36'76, Kyauksé 35'39, Meiktila 34'81, Mergui 34'71, Yamehin 34'10, Amherst 32'49, Pakokku 32'33 and Sagaing 32'21. Very low rates were returned from the districts of Thaton 14'98, Bassein 15'74, Toungoo 16'89, Maubin 17'53, Thayetmyo 17'95, Magwe 20'26, Tharrawaddy 20'37 and Henzada 21'61.

Urban Birth-rates.—Generally speaking registration of vital statistics has of late received greater attention from municipal and town committees. The urban birth-rate is 29'67 and when compared with last year there has been an increase of 2,117 births. Relatively high rates were registered in the towns of Shwebo 54'76, Mandalay 50'84, Kawkareik 45'93, Myinmu 43'97, Ye-u 41'72, Mönnya 40'09, Sagaing 38'37, Yananyaung 37'93, Minbu 37'80 and Pegu 37'72. Low rates were returned from the towns of Chauk 6'08, Insein 14'94, Kamayut 18'19, Letpadan 18'50, Akyab 18'72, Thamag 20'02, Thingangyun 20'54 and Nattalin 20'59. The preponderance of males over females in many of the above towns (in Lower Burma) is probably a contributory factor towards the low rates returned.

Still-births.—There were 2,582 (2,480) still-births in urban and 1,750 (1,076) in rural areas, giving a ratio of 61'7 (6'29) and 0'63 (0'39) per hundred live births respectively.

Maternal Deaths from Child-birth.—Mothers who died on account of child birth in towns numbered 435 (379) giving a ratio of 10'40 (9'54) per thousand registered births. The highest rates were recorded in Thingangyun 42'68, Pegu 26'86, Pakokku 26'01, Nattalin 25'86, Chauk 25'64, Myaungmya 25'42, Mönnya 25'40, Kyaukto 25'13, Nyaunglebin 22'56, Tharrawaddy 22'47 and Siam 21'54.

Rural Death-rates.—The rural death rate 15'87 showed a decrease of 3'34 when compared with last year and 2'97 when compared with the five-year mean. Comparatively high rates were returned from districts of Kyauksé 31'40, Lower Chindwin 27'97, Shwebo 25'52, Mandalay 23'68, Meiktila 23'05, Pakokku 22'74, Minbu 22'06, Kyaukpyu 20'94, Sandoway 20'85 and Sagaing 20'49, and very low rates from districts of Thaton 7'84, Bassein 8'69, Thayetmyo 9'81, Maubin 10'34, Henzada 10'50, Toungoo 11'34, Tharrawaddy 11'51 and Magwe 11'95. In Thayetmyo and Tharrawaddy districts registration work was, to some extent, dislocated on account of the rebellion, but the same cannot be said of the other districts which were comparatively quiet. Their low birth rates along with their low death rates indicate slackness in registration.

Urban Death-rates.—The urban death rate of 28'65 shows a decrease of 4'7 when compared with last year and 8'23 when compared with the five-year mean. Taking the specific causes of deaths, there has been a decrease under each disease except under "respiratory diseases". Towns recording high rates were Shwebo 52'45, Mönnya 51'57, Prome 43'05, Thayetmyo 41'92, Paungdè 41'32, Mandalay 40'61, Kyauksé 40'53, Sagaing 40'42, Myaunng 38'36 and Pegu 37'95, while particularly low rates were recorded in Chauk 13'80, Nattalin 16'33, Kanbe 17'49, Akyab 18'17, Minbya 18'72 and Moulmein 19'75.

Infant Mortality.—The provincial ratio 190'86, which is the lowest since 1926, showed a drop of 11'40 when compared with last year.
Of the total infant deaths 13.91 per cent occurred within one week of birth, 11.63 per cent over one week and not exceeding one month, 56.26 per cent over one month and not exceeding six months and 18.20 per cent over six months and not exceeding one year. For every hundred female infant deaths there were 119 male infant deaths.

The rural rate was 177.89 against 193.43 the five-yearly mean. High rates were recorded in districts of Shwebo 278.76, Kyaukse 262.22, Mandalay 228.40, Sandoway 221.43, Lower Chindwin 219.29, Pegu 217.49, Toungoo 216.33, Meiktila 211.35 and Minbu 201.61, while low rates were returned from Mergui 84.64, Tawiy 101.99, Amherst 111.63, Thaton 135.27, Myingyan 144.32, Thayetmyo 146.10, Akyab 148.65, and Magwe 149.09.

The urban infant mortality figure 277.45 shows a rise of 0.95 when compared with last year but a decrease of 24.09 when compared with the five-year mean. Infant deaths constituted 28.73 per cent of the total deaths in towns. High rates were registered in Kamayut 469.70, Taungdwingyi 441.94, Pyawbwe 440.37, Chauk 423.08, Monywa 422.63, Kyaukse 402.21, Moulmeingywn 387.56 and Myaung 387.22, and low rates in Nattalin 94.83, Toungoo 99.84, Sandoway 117.12, Thongwa 123.64, Tavoy 128.45, Minbya 135.80 and Thaton 153.42.

Infant Welfare.—There was small but definite progress in the amount of child welfare work carried out in the Province during the year. In 13 (9) towns, a health visitor or nurse was employed to do home visiting and to conduct an infant welfare centre. Infant welfare work is promoted almost altogether by voluntary societies, which during the year, had to face many difficulties including marked reduction of subscription owing to the economic slump and scarcity of trained health visitors. It is satisfactory to note that progress had been maintained in spite of these obstacles. The Adviser on Child Welfare visited 15 societies during the year and advised the different committees regarding their work. Her visits were of help towards standardizing infant welfare work in the Province. The Babies Welcome, Kemmendiine, which is conducted by the National Council of Women in Burma, had a progressive year’s work. In December, a trained health visitor who returned from Bedford College, London, was posted to work at the Centre. There were 2,658 attendances at the centre and 8,613 visits were paid to mothers in their homes. The popularity of the centre opened by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society, Mandalay, is steadily increasing. Home visits numbering 4,336 were made by the health visitor and there were 3,689 attendances at the Centre. The Society for the Promotion of Public Health, Maymyo, which conducts the Lady Innes Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, acquired a building in the bazaar area to act as its main centre and opened a sub-centre in the Nyandaw quarter. Attendances recorded at the two centres numbered 3,158 (2,443), and the health visitor paid 4,390 (5,521) visits to mothers and children in their homes. The Infant Welfare Society, Bassein, employed a trained health visitor from the month of September and in the last four months of the year she paid 1,152 home visits, and the attendances at the centre numbered 273. The Child Welfare Society, Monywa, appointed a trained health visitor in the place of their two nurses. The Rural Health Unit continued the infant welfare centres at Hlegu and Dabein. The Societies at Thayetmyo, Taunggyi and Kyaukse were carrying on child welfare work on the right lines.
The following table shows the registered mortality from different causes in 1930 and 1931:

### Causes of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>1930 Rural</th>
<th>1930 Urban</th>
<th>1930 Total</th>
<th>1931 Rural</th>
<th>1931 Urban</th>
<th>1931 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fevers</td>
<td>78,858</td>
<td>5,092</td>
<td>83,950</td>
<td>70,564</td>
<td>4,733</td>
<td>75,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery and diarrhoea.</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>2,302</td>
<td>6,411</td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>2,274</td>
<td>6,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases.</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>7,867</td>
<td>10,185</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td>8,361</td>
<td>12,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounding and accident.</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>2,821</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>2,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,646</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>93,703</td>
<td>22,628</td>
<td>116,331</td>
<td>86,682</td>
<td>22,445</td>
<td>109,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remarkable freedom of the Province from dangerous epidemic diseases, commented upon in last year's report, continued throughout the year. The total number of deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague was 946 less than in 1930.

**Cholera.**—The death rate 0.04 which is the lowest on record, showed an improvement of 0.02 when compared with last year. With the exception of Akyab all the other districts recorded only sporadic deaths mostly in the four months April to July. Out of 499 deaths which occurred in all the rural areas 477 were recorded in Akyab district where the disease broke out in epidemic form. Mawngdaw township, especially its northern part, which is separated from Bengal by the river Naaf was principally affected. Other districts which recorded deaths from cholera were Myaungmya, Manbin, Pyapôn and Myingyan. Only 35 deaths were recorded from all the urban areas and the number of towns affected was 11 of which 6 had one death each. The other towns where more deaths occurred were Wakêma 0.32, Myingyan 0.24, Pakôkkû 0.09, Mandalay 0.05 and Rangoon 0.02. The number of people protected by anti-cholera inoculations was 20,751 (40,052) of whom 15,175 (30,198) were in rural areas and 5,576 (9,854) in towns.

**Small-pox.**—The provincial rate 0.04 is the lowest since 1916. The disease was most prevalent in the months of April, May and July. Of the total deaths from this cause 5.25 per cent were among children under one year and 16.73 per cent were among children over one year but below ten years. Akyab district and Shwegyin town recorded the highest rates in the rural and urban areas respectively.

**Plague.**—Since the disease was introduced into Burma in 1905, the current year's rate is the lowest on record. In the rural areas the highest rate was recorded in the Myingyan district and in urban areas in Paungđê Municipality. Rat destruction, inoculation and disinfection were the preventive measures adopted to check the spread of the disease. The total number of rats killed during the year was 626,398
(613,895) of which 578,908 were reported to have been killed in the Rangoon Corporation area, and the total number of inoculations performed during the year was 71,946 (68,363) of which 30,997 were done in the rural areas and 40,949 in towns.

Fever.—With the fall in the general death rate, there was noticed an appreciable decrease in the number of deaths recorded as being due to fevers. The death rate from fevers for the Province of 6'22 showed a decline of 1'54 when compared with 1930 and 0'94 when compared with the five-year mean. Particularly high rates have been returned in the rural areas from Shwebo 13'54, Kyauksè 12'76, Tavoy 12'45, Minbu 11'86, Pakokku 11'44, Akyab 11'14, Lower Chindwin 11'00, Mandalay 10'94, Kyaukpyu 9'70 and Sandoway 9'55.

Malaria.—The number of deaths attributed to malarial fever in towns for which statistics are available was 1,795 (2,201) the ratio being 1'27 (1'80). Routine anti-malaria work was continued in Kyaukpyu on the same lines as in the previous two years. The spleen rate of the town has shown a fall from 75'3 in 1927 to 18'05 (31'25) in the year under review. In Lashio, sub-soil drainage was provided for further places and wet cultivation was stopped within half a mile radius of the town. In Taunggyi, shade trees were planted on the sides of the stream running east of the recreation ground. Other places where anti-malaria work was reported to have been done were Akyab, Shwenyaung, Bhamo, Namtu and Hsipaw.

Enteric.—Deaths due to this cause in urban areas were 316 (373) the rate being 0'22 (0'30). The heaviest incidence was recorded from Moulmein 0'98, Pyinnmana 0'96, Mandalay 0'61, Taungdwingyi 0'60, Allammyo 0'48, Gyobingauk 0'39, Moulmeingyun 0'39 and Ngathaingyaung 0'37. There has been a decided fall in deaths from enteric reported from Mandalay town during the year, 90 (144) having been recorded as against 171 and 159 in the years 1929 and 1928.

242. Cinchona febrifuge tablets are stocked in district and sub-treasuries for sale to the public through the retail vendors. The sales at the treasuries amounted to 2,830,400 tablets which, when compared with those of last year, showed a fall of 14'34 per cent. Free distribution of 220,200 tablets (482,200) was made in 14 (11) districts and the largest free supplies during the year were in the districts of Kyauksè, Chin Hills, Henthada and Tharrawaddy. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge tablets declined from 1'01 grains per head in 1929 to 0'86 (1'00) grains this year.

Immigration and Emigration.

243. No figures are available as to the number of people who enter into or depart from Burma by the land routes. The number of immigrants by sea was 309,426 (368,590) and of emigrants 367,121 (399,276). When compared with the previous years there was a heavy fall in the number of immigrants into Burma through the sea-ports.

Medical Relief.

244. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of the year was 307 (305). On account of financial stringency, six travelling dispensaries were closed temporarily. Fifteen subsidised medical practitioners are employed at selected stations where there are no hospitals.
The number of registered medical practitioners is 1,346, of whom 90 were fresh admissions. The number of registered midwives, nurses and nurse-midwives was 1,135. The classes for the training of se-sayus in western medicine at Mandalay and Bassein were suspended temporarily.

245. The number of patients treated at Civil Hospitals was 2,698,032 (2,514,388). A little over 62 per cent of the total attendance were Burmans. The attendance of women continued steadily to increase as a result of the provision of female staff and the activities of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Societies. Indoor patients totalled 104,173 (103,608) with a death rate of 5.78 per cent. The daily average of inpatients was 4,827 (5,009) and the number of beds available was 6,567. The total number of outdoor patients treated was 2,593,859 (2,410,780) with a daily average outdoor attendance of 15,215 (14,025). The total number of operations performed in all hospitals was 112,079 (104,395) with a death rate of 0.6 (0.6) per cent. The number of patients treated in other institutions including Railways, Police, Forest and Public Works Department hospitals and by subsidised medical practitioners was 267,942 (263,890); of these 17,197 (16,701) were treated by subsidised medical practitioners, 78,207 (66,031) at Military Police Hospitals, and 153,974 (161,674) at Railway Hospitals. The total number of patients treated for malaria in all hospitals and dispensaries in Burma showed an appreciable increase, being 388,435 (365,542). The number of patients treated for tuberculosis of the lungs increased slightly and the rate of mortality was 31 (32) per cent. The campaign against leprosy received some stimulus by the appointment of a Special Leprosy Officer who is at present engaged in carrying out leprosy surveys in certain areas.

246. The expenditure on the maintenance of the hospitals and dispensaries in Burma, excluding those in the Federated Shan States and Railway and Military Police Institutions, was Rs. 40 (43) lakhs.

247. Continued financial stringency has greatly impeded progress in improving hospital buildings and many urgent schemes had to be postponed. There is a large number of works on the waiting list—the most important of which are new hospital buildings at Prome, Taungdwingyi, Kyaukpyu, Maungdaw and Buthidaung, and an up-to-date Contagious Diseases Hospital in Rangoon is badly needed. A new hospital at Myinmu and a new combined Military and Civil Hospital at Fort Hertz and Sumprabum were completed. A new hospital at Cheduba was under construction.

248. The sanctioned cadre for I.M.S. officers was the same as in the previous year, viz., 30 plus a leave reserve of 8, making a total of 38. The number on the rolls at present is 29, which includes 4 on leave, one on deputation, which left only 24 officers to fill 30 of the sanctioned appointments. Seven new officers were transferred to the Province to replace those officers who have retired or proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and to relieve those transferred to India.
The number of Military Assistant Surgeons on the rolls was 16, including 6 employed in the Public Health Department, 1 employed in the Bacteriological Department, and 2 on leave. Owing to the stoppage of recruitment of I.M.D. officers, the number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for I.M.D. officers was reduced from 10 to 7 and the number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for officers of the Civil Assistant Surgeon Class was increased from 4 to 7. As a result of the re-organization in the Rangoon General Hospital an additional Physician and Surgeon were added to the staff and two Civil Assistant Surgeons were appointed to fill the posts.

The sanctioned number of appointments for Civil Assistant Surgeons was 54, whilst the number on the roll was 49 permanent, 5 provisionally substantive and 20 temporary.

The Civil Surgeoncies of Mogok, Kyaukse, Sandoway and Kyaukpyu were reduced to subordinate independent charges as a measure of economy and were held by Civil Assistant Surgeons.

In consequence of the appointment of an additional Physician and Surgeon in the Rangoon General Hospital, one appointment of Assistant Medical Superintendent and one of Medical Registrar were abolished. As another result of the re-organization of the medical staff of the Rangoon General Hospital 10 appointments of Sub-Assistant Surgeons were abolished, and replaced by medical graduates and licentiates employed temporarily as House Physicians and House Surgeons. This scheme has been extended to the General Hospital, Mandalay, and the Civil Hospital, Maymyo.

Five private practitioners were employed as Civil Surgeons and a non-medical man with high chemical qualifications held the post of Chemical Examiner.

The cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was 428 (428); the number on the rolls was 397 (419). Due to financial stringency several hospitals and dispensaries had to be closed during the year. The introduction of the scheme of employing House Surgeons and House Physicians in place of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Rangoon General Hospital, caused a further reduction in the cadre. It is expected that a further reduction will take place when the scheme of employing House Surgeons and House Physicians in all large hospitals comes fully into operation.

There were 15 subsidised medical practitioners against the sanctioned number of 26.

249. The year commenced with 164 (129) students on the rolls. Thirty-one students (15 Public and 16 Private) were admitted at the opening of the new session in June 1931. All the newly admitted students possessed the required educational qualifications. Twenty-two students appeared for the Final Examination in September 1931 and 13 passed. Thirty-six students appeared for the Final Examination in March 1931 and 13 passed. The failed students were remanded for six months, except 4, who were remanded for one year.

The discipline of the school was good and the conduct and health of the students were satisfactory.

The teaching of Botany and Zoology was introduced in the school curriculum, but as it encroached on the time allotted for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry, an elementary course in Biology has been substituted. The number of students on the rolls was 149.
250. The total number of persons that attended the Institute was 1,966 (1,869); 978 (978) were fully treated; 362 (379) absconded without completing the treatment; 616 (370) were “advice cases” of whom 222 (142) discontinued it, because the biting animal remained alive and well after 10 days. The number of patients absconding varies little from year to year. The number of Burmans treated again shows a decrease and it is evident that the Burmese population both in Rangoon and up-country are not applying for anti-rabic treatment in proportion to the number at risk. The fixed virus was in its 774 (734)th passage on 31st December 1931. The work in the bacteriological section showed an increase, the brunt of the work falling upon the serological branch which carried out the Wassermann, Kahn and Widal tests. A further investigation was undertaken in connection with the chemo-therapy of plague, whilst research work on Weil’s disease in the Andamans was continued.

251. The accommodation in the two Mental Hospitals remained the same as in the last year, viz., 1,189 (1,024 males and 165 females). The total population at Tadagale at the end of 1931 was 1,135 (959 males and 176 females). There was overcrowding in the general wards. The highest “lock-up” total on any one night was 1,149 (968 males and 181 females). The daily average strength was 1133.90. Civil patients who are not domiciled in Burma are being repatriated to the Indian provinces to which they belong. Personal hygiene, diet, rest, fresh air, sunlight, judicious exercise, suitable occupation, discipline, games and amusements were the general principles followed in the treatment of inmates. The average population at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, during the year was 103.08 (109.75) and the highest lock-up on any one night was 106 (112).

On account of the continued failure of the tube-wells at Tadagale to supply sufficient water, the arrangements to make up the deficiency by a supply from Rangoon Corporation were continued.

The general health of the inmates of both hospitals was good. Owing to an imported case of plague into the Minbu Town, all the inmates and staff at the Mental Hospital were inoculated.

There was a mild outbreak of influenza at Tadagale which was associated with three deaths. There were a few cases of amoebic dysentery. A variety of good vegetables was grown in the hospital garden. The total expenditure at Tadagale and Minbu was Rs. 3’91 (4’35) lakhs. The average cost for each patient was Rs. 317 (361); the decrease in expenditure was primarily due to the lower costs of food and clothing.

✓ Public Health.

252. The Provincial Public Health Board met once during the year, considered 12 (24) projects and gave Rs. 28,851 (Rs. 83,709) in grants to Local Bodies. It also accorded administrative approval to various schemes. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held three meetings and considered 12 (22) projects.
The total amount spent in the Province on Civil Sanitary Works was 74'96 (79'68) lakhs, of which 14'35 (16'72) were expended on water supply, 32'36 (31'73) on conservancy and 4'20 (7'04) on drainage. The percentage of income expended by all Local Bodies on sanitary works was 17'01 (15'25), the figure for towns being 23'04 (24'01) and for districts 6'25 (6'48).

Vaccination.

253. The number of District Superintendents of Vaccination and the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed as part-time supervising officers in the Vaccination Department in Burma remained the same as last year, viz., 38 and 32 respectively. The number of Public Health Inspectors supervising vaccination was 37, the increase of 11 over last year being due to the appointment of one each in the towns of Kyaukpyu, Maubin, Minbu, Salin, Kyaukse and Pyawbwe, six in the district of Insein less one in the district of Toungoo. The increase in the Insein district was due to the inclusion of 4 Public Health Inspectors employed in the Hlegu Rural Health Unit Area and to the employment of 2 Public Health Inspectors in the rest of the district on verification duty in addition to their ordinary duties. There were 39 Inspectors of Vaccination as last year, and 355 vaccinators or an increase of one over last year. Twenty temporary vaccinators were employed by the Corporation of Rangoon during the latter part of the year to cope with an epidemic outbreak of small-pox.

The staff employed in the Shan States remained the same as last year, viz., two District Superintendents of Vaccination, two Inspectors of Vaccination, three Head Vaccinators and forty-two vaccinators.

During the three years 1929-30 to 1931-32, good progress was recorded in the work of the Vaccination Department both in the Province and in the Shan States. It is instructive to note that the incidence of small-pox fell during the same period.

254. The total number of persons vaccinated in Burma was 1,105,530 (1,051,097) of whom 880,184 were vaccinated by the regular vaccinators, 6,946 in dispensaries, 7,574 by private practitioners, 44,836 in jails and 165,990 at the ports of Rangoon and Akyab on the immigrants by sea. In the Shan States 82,146 (73,609) persons were vaccinated. That a larger number of people submitted themselves to vaccination in spite of the lesser incidence of small-pox during the year goes to show that the measure is becoming more and more popular. The total number of operations performed by the special and dispensary staff and private medical practitioners amounted to 896,080 of which 540,865 were primary and 355,215 re-vaccinations. When compared with the operations performed last year, 20 districts showed an increase and 18 a decrease. The largest increases were recorded from Insein 15,926, Yamethin 9,893, Lower Chinthwin 6,619, Rangoon 3,596 and Hanthawaddy 3,483, while the largest decreases were in Akyab 21,087, Amherst 20,374, Pyapôn 8,865, Meiktila 5,866 and Mandalay 5,128 districts. Successful primary operations in rural areas in Burma amounted to 443,951 and in urban areas 54,072 making a total of 498,023 (511,031). The percentage of success in primary vaccinations in which the results were known
was 96'07 (96'81). The rural areas which returned a high percentage of success among known primary causes were Bhamo 100'00, Henzada 100'00, Tharrawaddy 99'90, Pegu 99'95, Maubin 99'70, Kyaukse 99'29 and Prome 99'20, while those which returned low percentages were Chin Hills 81'70, Arakan Hill Tracts 84'17, Kyaukpyu 87'76, Lower Chindwin 88'99 and Upper Chindwin 89'95. Cent per cent success in primary known cases was returned from 21 towns and success rate of over 99 per cent from 16 towns. The only towns which recorded percentages below 90 were Mawlaik 70'97, Kyaukpyu 76'19 and Sandoway 85'41. The total number of re-vaccinations performed in rural areas was 175,450 and in urban areas 179,765 or a total of 355,215 (269,704). Of the total re-vaccinations 81,031 were returned as successful giving a rate of 31'71 (29'70). The results in 99,666 were unknown.

In the Shan States the percentage of success in which the results were known was 97'10 in primary vaccinations and 54'39 in re-vaccinations.

Of the total number of 894,704 vaccinated and re-vaccinated in Burma (excluding jails and ships) District Health Officers, Assistant District Health Officers and Health Officers inspected the results on 86,157 people or 9'63 (12'89) per cent of the total. Inspectors of vaccination and other inspecting officers verified 325,216 or 60'28 per cent of primary cases and 152,616 or 42'97 per cent of the re-vaccinations.

In the Shan States the District Health Officers verified 6'91 per cent of all vaccinations, while the Inspectors of Vaccination and Head Vaccinators verified 60'96 per cent primary and 23'30 per cent re-vaccination cases.

255. The net amount spent on the Vaccination Department in Burma was Rs. 3'91 (3'85) lakhs, the average cost per successful vaccination being Re. 0-10-10 (0-10-7) and in the Federated Shan States it was Rs. 39,115 (41,471) the cost of successful vaccination being Re. 0-11-0 (0-9-4.)

256. In the Vaccine Depot, Meiktila, a new operation theatre and operation table were constructed during the year. The number of cow calves and buffalo calves successfully vaccinated was 180 and 13 respectively and the average yield per cow calf was 864'96 (749'89) grains and of the buffalo calf 1967'06 (1940'11) grains. Of the total of 1,352,382 (1,219,197) doses issued during the year, 1,295,715 were supplied to local bodies on payment and the balance of 56,667 doses free of charge to the Military, Jail, Public Works and other Departments. The total maintenance expenditure of the Depot was Rs. 36,901 (37,393) but against this may be placed the sum of Rs. 39,981 realised from the sale of Government lymph.

Thirty-eight vaccinators were trained at the Depot and 36 passed the qualifying examination. Owing to the large number of unemployed vaccinators, the October-December and January-March sessions were not held. Twenty-three students undergoing the course of training for Public Health Inspectors were also given training in vaccination at the Depot and 22 passed the qualifying examination.
CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—
Eighth Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the years 1927-28 to 1931-32.
Statistical Abstract for British India.

*General System of Public Instruction.*

257. 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. To-day there are three main controlling agencies:—The University of Rangoon, the Government of Burma in the Education Department and Local Education Authorities. The firstnamed 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.

258. 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 subdivided into Direction, Inspection, Scholastic and Collegiate Branches; the first three consist of non-University appointments and the lastnamed 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, consist of the following posts:

Direction Branch.

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

INSTRUCTION.

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(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 subdivided into Direction, Inspection, Scholastic and Collegiate Branches; the first three consist of non-University appointments and the lastnamed 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 are made. 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, consist of the following posts:—

**Direction Branch.**

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

Eight 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.

259. 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.

260. 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.

261. 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.

262. 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 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.

263. The training of teachers for English and Anglo-Vernacular Normal Training.

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.

264. 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 recognised school hostels. Grants-in-aid to vernacular schools (other than Normal Schools) are paid by local authorities.
265. 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.

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

1. The Secondary Schools Board, the Vernacular Examination Board, the Text-book Committee, the Patamabyan Examination Committee.

2. 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.

267. For pupils in English Schools there are two public examinations. The English High School examination is both a school-leaving examination and (provided that Vernacular School Examinations 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.

268. The following Normal School examinations are held by the Education Department:—

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.

269. 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.

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.

270. 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 those deserving to follow courses of study which are regarded as likely to contribute to the public good and for which provision is not
made in the Province, those deserving to follow advanced courses of study, and those nominated by commercial firms who bear half the cost and guarantee employment on return of the scholars. 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 Advisory Board interviews candidates and advises Government on their selection.

271. 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.

272. In 1930-1 seventy-three public libraries were assisted by Government grants only. The fact that there were 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.

273. 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.

274. 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.

275. 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.

276. 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.

277. 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 Practising 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, is now housed, as a result of the generosity of the Burma Oil Company's directors and shareholders, 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 co-operation 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 extramural 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.

278. 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.

279. 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 Vernacular Educational Code 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. This Code is 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 1915.

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 Local Education Authority which can, where necessary, exert its influence by the curtailment of funds. The appointment of teachers in board schools is made by the Local Education Authority, 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.

280. 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.

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

- High School
Certificated Teachers 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, playgrounds and the encouragement of games and athletics.

282. 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.

283. 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 Scholarship stipends of the monthly value of Rs. 15 tenable in Normal Schools, stipends tenable in Elementary Training Classes and in Vernacular Standard X.

284. An examination in Pāli is held annually at certain centres and is open to monks, nuns, laymen and laywomen. The bonâ 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>Reward</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The candidate who stands first on the list (Patamagyiaw)</td>
<td>Rs. 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pass by the Patamagyi standard</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patamalat standard</td>
<td>Rs. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patamange standard</td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educational Progress.**

285. The year under review was rather a depressing one. From 1st October 1931 it became necessary to reduce the liberal minimum scale of pay prescribed for Vernacular teachers under the Rural Self-Government Act.
Four and a half lakhs of rupees were saved during the year by emergency economies including the following:—

Disregistration of certain Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools; reduction from Rs. 800 to Rs. 600 of the rate of contributions to Local Education Authorities for maintenance of new schools under the special five years' scheme; abolition of forty-two Elementary Training Classes; non-payment of results grants to Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools for handwork and other special subjects; abolition of two posts in the recently created Physical Training Department (the post of part-time Director and one post of Assistant Inspector); reduction in the number of State Scholarships; withholding Mining Scholarships and Law Scholarships; reduction of remuneration to medical officers under the scheme for medical inspection of school children; discontinuance of the arts and crafts exhibition, the needle-work exhibition and vacation courses for teachers. No grants were provided for newly recognized schools and the amount of maintenance grants allowed to old schools was restricted to the amount provided in the preceding year.

At the close of the year additional economies amounting to a further sum of rupees four and a half lakhs were imposed. These were effected as follows:—

Standards I and II in all Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools were closed; contributions by the Government to the hostel funds of the Government Schools were stopped; nine more Elementary Training Classes were closed; full salary grants for Weaving and Drawing were abolished; the Government Accountancy classes were closed; the medical inspection scheme which had recently been made compulsory for all aided schools was suspended; boarding grants were abolished; capitation grants to night schools were suspended; certain less efficient aided schools were reduced in grade and others were disregistered; the number of English and Anglo-Vernacular Scholarships, of Bridge Scholarships, and of scholarships and stipends tenable at the Medical College has been reduced. The abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular and English Middle School Examinations at the end of the year effected some further economy. Government grants to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, to the Young Men's Christian Association hostel, Bernard Free Library, St. John's Ambulance Association and other voluntary associations were also diminished. The annual grants to the Burma Society and the Rangoon Teachers' Institute and the Rice Grants to Pali schools were suspended.

286. There were 7,303 (7,567)* recognized schools in the Province attended by 525,013 (545,401) pupils, of whom 354,991 (373,275) were in Lower Primary stages of instruction, 92,563 (91,335) in the Upper Primary, 46,958 (49,737) in the Middle, 10,459 (9,348) in the High and 1,700 (1,592) in the Collegiate stages. The remaining 18,342 (20,114) were in special schools.

Local Authorities control the Vernacular Schools, which represent the great bulk of educational institutions. English and Anglo-Vernacular education is controlled by Government, Mission Authorities, and Private bodies; among the latter the most important is the Council of National Education.

* Last year's figure in brackets.
Municipal and Town Committees controlled 655 schools (12 per cent of the total), Deputy Commissioners 767 (13 per cent), and the remainder, nearly 4,238 (75 per cent) were under the control of District Boards.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 2,11,11,085 (Rs. 2,15,33,088). The decrease is mainly due to the abolition of posts and to emergency economies. Every effort was made to effect these large economies without closing existing institutions. Consequently the loss of pupils and schools (264 schools and 20,388 pupils) was comparatively small.

The total expenditure was classified as follows:
(1) Provincial Funds Rs. 89,79,083 (Rs. 80,22,253).
(2) Rural Local Funds Rs. 35,55,878 (Rs. 42,61,687).
(3) Municipal Funds Rs. 14,24,261 (Rs. 14,85,644).
(4) Fees Rs. 40,50,873 (Rs. 43,42,965).
(5) Other sources Rs. 26,53,234 (Rs. 29,47,452).
(6) Federated Shan States Funds Rs. 4,47,756 (Rs. 4,73,087).

Over fifty per cent of the expenditure shown above as from Rural Local Funds was contributed from Provincial Revenues. Expenditure from other sources represents that incurred by private bodies mainly missions or school managers.

The average expenditure per head of the population was Rs. 1-7-0 (Rs. 1-7-6) of which Re. 0-15-9 (Re. 0-15-7) was met from Public Funds. The average cost of educating each pupil was, general average Rs. 28'4 (Rs. 30'3); University Rs. 1,092'8 (Rs. 1,172'8); in the Secondary Schools Rs. 44'8 (46'8); in the Upper Primary Rs. 8'04 (9'6); in the Lower Primary Rs. 16'4 (Rs. 14'5).

287. The number of pupils attending the Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools was 26,843 (30,296). The fall is explained by the financial difficulties of parents, the growing tendency to use Vernacular Schools as preparatory schools and by the announcement of Government's intention to close the lower standards of Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The number of Vernacular Upper Primary Schools was 4,461 (4,529) attended by 276,513 (279,444) pupils. The number of Vernacular Lower Primary Schools was 286 (451) attended by 13,980 (21,445) pupils.

The number of teachers of English working in Vernacular Schools was 192 (189). The salaries of 146 (151) were provided by Government and 46 (38), by Local bodies and school managers. The salary allowed is only Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 and this has proved insufficient to obtain teachers with any adequate knowledge of English, but more recently it has become possible to obtain a considerable number of untrained teachers with High School Final qualifications at this rate.

288. There were 245 (244) Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools with an attendance of 54,838 (59,319) pupils. There were 1,140 (1,191) recognized Vernacular Secondary Schools with an attendance of 148,731 (152,254) pupils. Eighty-two per cent of these pupils had not got beyond the primary stages of
instruction. The number of pupils attending vernacular high departments was 1,918 (1,453). An increase of 465 pupils was due to the institution of a tenth standard. In many circles there has been a drop in attendance in vernacular middle departments owing to the decline in the economic value of the Vernacular Seventh Standard Certificate, the closing of the Elementary Training Classes, the reduced scale of the pay of vernacular teachers and the number of qualified teachers now without employment.

289. The total attendance at the colleges was 1,700 (1,592). University College claimed 1,120 (1,111), 21 (29) of whom were part-time students in the Law classes; more than half, i.e. 647 (590) were in the Intermediate classes; of the remainder, 201 (171) were reading for B.A., 110 (125) for the ordinary B.Sc., 19 (27) for the B.Sc. in Forestry, 51 (69) for the B.Sc., Engineering and 67 (65) in full time Law Classes. Of the 262 (266) in Judson College, 173 (153) were in the Intermediate classes, and 88 (110) were reading for the B.A. and B.Sc. There were 123 (101) students in the Intermediate College, Mandalay.

The year saw the completion by the Rangoon University Building Trust of the scheme of buildings for the University and the Colleges. A reference to professional and technical education given at the University will be found in later paragraphs.

290. The Training College for Teachers opened in July 1931. It is situated on the University Estate and is a constituent college of the University. It undertakes the training of graduate teachers formerly undertaken by the Education Department of University College. The course in the University College was for one year only and led to a University Diploma in Teaching, the course at the Training College is for two years and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Education. The College also provides a two years' course for matriculates leading to the University Trained Teachers' certificate, which has replaced the one year's course formerly given in Departmental and Aided Normal Schools to candidates who had passed the High School Examination. Twenty-six graduate students and 65 under-graduates were admitted in July 1931; 38 men and 31 women were residents, the rest, day students. Training of vernacular teachers for work higher than elementary was conducted in 10 (11) Normal schools attended by 460 (575) men and 186 (220) women. There were 34 (78) classes for training elementary teachers with an attendance of 511 (1,227). There were 6 (6) classes training 174 (167) girls for the Anglo-Vernacular Kindergarten Teachers Certificate.

291. There were 78 under-graduates on the rolls of the Medical College. They were accommodated at the University College Hostels, Prome Road, and took part in games with the University College students.

At the close of the year there were 26 students at the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and no new students were recruited during the year 1931-32. A course in accounts and general administration for 12 agricultural officers and one veterinary officer was conducted from the 1st May to the 15th June 1932.
The Government Technical Institute, Insein, continued to train students for its Civil Engineering Diploma and Mechanical Engineering Diploma. Students of the Institute also took the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in brick-work, structural engineering, electrical engineering, motor car engineering and machine design. The Institute provided evening classes in Rangoon for part-time students.

During the year five State Scholarships were awarded for the following subjects:—Midwifery, English Language (B.A. Honours in English), Education, Structural Engineering and Philosophy.

The number of survey schools was the same as last year. They are at Shwebo, Kyaukse and Prome. Of 143 (162) boys who sought admission, 105 (121) were admitted. Ninety-one (98) of those admitted completed the course of study and attended the practical and oral examinations held in May 1932.

There were eleven recognized commercial schools under private management with an attendance of 526 pupils.

292. The number of pupils attending the 35 (36) English schools was 10,191 (10,481), of these 5,899 (6,000) were Europeans and 4,292 (4,481) were non-Europeans. The percentage of European pupils was 58 (57), 110 (134) Europeans were studying in colleges, 2,413 (2,441) in secondary schools for boys and 3,409 (3,570) in secondary schools for girls. Not a single European was being trained as a school master, though 57 (76) Europeans were being trained as school mistresses. 9 (11) Europeans passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations, 23 (26) passed the University Intermediate Examinations, 131 (93) passed English High School Examinations and 427 (296) passed the Seventh Standard Examinations.

The number of children learning Burmese has rapidly increased, and the standard of attainment in Burmese has shown considerable improvement.

293. The total number of Mohamedan children under instruction in public institutions was 26,079 (28,234); 15,443 (15,338) were in 205 (204) special Mohamedan Schools; 6 (6) of these were Anglo-vernacular schools and the rest vernaculars. 6,153 (6,068) pupils attended 122 (115) elementary private schools teaching the Koran.

The Karens had 14 (14) anglo-vernacular schools attended by 3,687 (4,398) pupils. They had also 920 (958) recognized vernacular schools attended by 47,113 (48,475) pupils. The statistics supplied by Deputy Inspectors mentioned only 143 (132) private Karen schools attended by 2,813 (2,759) pupils, but this must be an underestimate. In recent years the Karens have applied unsuccessfully to Local Education Authorities for recognition of many new and well-attended schools.

Besides the school for the Sons of Shan Chiefs which contains 81 (81) pupils the Shans had one aided Anglo-Vernacular School attended by 387 (368) pupils. They had also 128 (126) vernacular schools attended by 7,209 (6,521) pupils.

The Chins had 4 (4) Anglo-vernacular schools attended by 449 (431) pupils and also 65 (60) vernacular schools attended by 3,005 (2,742) pupils. Both the Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools already established made good progress.
There were 62 (60) Kachin vernacular schools attended by 2,935 (2,722) pupils.

Tamils and Telugus had 20 (20) Anglo-vernacular schools attended by 4,820 (4,853) pupils. They had also 62 (69) vernacular schools attended by 4,425 (4,459) pupils.

There were 58 (54) Mon vernacular schools with an attendance of 6,722 (6,248) pupils.

The S.P.G. Mission continued to maintain one school for blind boys at Kemmendine and another at Moulmein with attendances of 25 and 16, respectively.

A qualified teacher for the deaf and the dumb with eight and a half years' experience, took charge of the teaching at the Mary Chapman Training College for teachers and school for the deaf. It is managed by the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society and the attendance has increased from 24 to 27.

Nineteen (22) night schools and 61 (73) libraries received grants from Government under the regulations for night schools and libraries.

294. The total number of girls under instruction in public schools was 208,520 (213,438), 78 (79) per cent of the girls were still in Lower Primary stages. 242 (178) girls were in Collegiate stages, 1,780 (1,516) in the High, 10,244 (10,781) in the Middle, 31,521 (29,800) in the Upper Primary, 163,338 (169,302) in the Lower Primary stages; the remaining in the technical and special schools.

Fifteen (12) passed the B.A. Examinations, 27 (33) passed the University Intermediate Examinations, 161 (154) passed the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination; 763 (583) passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination; 230 (164) passed the English Middle School Examination, 120 (56) passed the Vernacular 9th Standard Examination and 908 (761) passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination.

295. This contains a Borstal School and a Senior Training School. Fifty-eight boys from the Insein Reformatory were transferred to the Senior Training School in June 1931 and 48 were newly admitted. This Institute aims at giving these boys just sufficient general education to enable them to read and write and to know something of accounts so that they may not be swindled by employers or masters. The main object is to fit them for manual labour. Carpentry, blacksmith-work and gardening were taught. The general health of the boys has been good; they are allowed to visit pagodas, and they receive weekly instruction from a monk. They have facilities for recreation and games similar to those in ordinary schools.

Literature and the Press.

296. The number of books registered was 172 (192). As usual the most numerous was religion 74 (98); science and mathematics 16 (11), language 12 (8), biography 9 (0), astrology 7 (4), the rest fiction, history, law, medicine, poetry, politics, voyages and travel, music.
The languages used were Burmese 103 (93), English 19 (9), Pali-Burmese 9 (44), Karen 3, Sgaw-Karen 10, English-Burmese 4, Kachin 6, Shan 3, Oriya 13, Pali 1, Tamil 1.

From the literary standpoint the year was a dull one and there was no work of any outstanding merit.

297. Excluding the three Government presses, there were 337 (346) presses: 40 were closed and 37 new ones opened. There were 55 (59) newspapers, 19 being in English, 16 Burmese, 6 Tamil, 3 Chinese, 2 each in Urdu, Gujarati, Karen and Hindi, 1 each in Telugu, Oriya and Bengali: of these 19 were dailies.

There were 67 (58) periodicals, of which 28 (21) were in English and 24 (22) in Burmese: 2 only were dailies, the majority—46—being monthlies.

**Literary Societies.**

298. The following exist in Rangoon: Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon Teachers' Institute, Young Men's Christian Association Institute, Young Women's Christian Association Institute, Burma Research Society, Youths' Improvement Society, Bernard Free Library, Bar Library.

The Rangoon Literary Society, established 75 years ago, has 234 members and an annual income of some Rs. 10,000; it serves the public outside Rangoon by providing the Director of Public Instruction with free books for a circulating library.

The Burma Research Society founded in 1910 is a learned Society for investigation of Burmese orientalia and has assisted in collecting material for the new Burmese Dictionary.

The Bernard Free Library is under Trustees appointed by Government, the University, and Rangoon Corporation. It has 16,000 books, receives an annual subsidy from Government and from Rangoon Corporation, and spends a considerable part of its income on Burmese and Mon manuscripts.

The last five years have witnessed the creation of libraries outside Rangoon and they are becoming social centres of district life. Sixty-one receive grants from Government to the amount of half their book purchases. There are also many unaided semi-public libraries started by teachers and thrown open to the public.

299: The Rangoon Literary Society spent Rs. 3,100 (3,311) on the purchase of books and periodicals. Its Circulating Library operating through the Director of Public Instruction continued to function well.

The Rangoon Literary Club bought 68 (350) books and now has a collection of nearly 1,400 volumes. The attendance in the reading room improved considerably with the removal of the Club to more commodious premises.

Rangoon Teachers' Institute continued to receive its annual subsidy of Rs. 1,200 from Government. It had 820 (575) visitors and lent 381 (371) books. Three lectures in Burmese on the Teaching of the Mother Tongue were given under its auspices.
Bernard Free Library, subsidised by Government and the Rangoon Corporation, lent 6,334 (6,322) books and had 1,832 (1,931) registered borrowers, of whom 762 (823) were Burmans, 614 (653) Indians, 276 (279) Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 180 (176) belonging to other nationalities. It acquired 596 books (bringing the total to 16,074) and 110 Burmese and Mon manuscripts (bringing the total to 7,255).

Rangoon Bar Library had 162 (160) members.

Burma Book Club opened a new depot on the University Estate and employed three University students as part-time booksellers. The gross sales fell to Rs. 1,34,475 (1,54,502).

Arts and Sciences.

300. The Provincial Arts and Crafts Exhibition which had been an annual feature in the past was not held during the year owing to financial stringency and the disturbed state of the country.
CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

301. Special repairs were carried out to—
   (1) Pyatthat No. 39, on the East Fort wall, Mandalay.
   (2) Bawbawgyi pagoda at Hmawza (old Prome).

The usual annual repairs were also executed at various places throughout the province. Two of the principal pyathats on the Fort wall had to be pulled down on account of their dangerous state.

Exploration operations were restricted to Pagan which is one of the largest centres of archaeological activities in Burma. Digging was done at 23 sites principally of old mounds, stupas and temples in ruin. Terra-cotta votive tablets and fragments of images of Buddha and other figures were found. A detailed examination of a temple, now known as Kya-zin, at Myinpagan was also made. A writing in ink found on one of its walls showed that the temple was founded by one Baruchi who died in 1125 A.D. and that its original name was Nga-tre-lok-lu-boh-biul. Another writing in ink found in another temple close by, contains the earliest version of the popular legend regarding King Kyanzittha (1084—1112 A.D.) and his chief queen before they ascended the throne, how one day the latter saw her husband covered with the hood of a snake, and he read it as an omen that he would become king. They both made a vow that if it came to pass, they would perform meritorious deeds. The building of Nagayon and Abeyadana temples close by was attributed to them. An interesting discovery in Bassein District was a stone inscription in Burmese belonging to 1274 A.D. indicating that there was a Burmese settlement in that Mon country at that period. An epigraph in Burmese of the 12th—13th century A.D. was found for the first time at Hmawza, a Pyu country, where previously records in Pyu, Pali, Sanskrit, Mon and North and South Indian characters only had been discovered. It was probably set up by a Burmese Governor in the 13th century A.D.

There were no publications but 97 (150) * photographs and 15 (76) fresh drawings were added to the list.

Three pagodas and two Nat shrines at Minbu were removed from the list of protected monuments.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES—

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 1932.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

302. Jurisdiction in Burma was vested in the Bishop of Calcutta until 1877 when the See of Rangoon was created and a cadre of twelve Government chaplains (since reduced to six) was allotted to Burma from the Bengal establishment. One of the senior Chaplaincies is reserved for the Bishop, as is the case of the Bishopric of Lahore, on condition that an amount similar to that paid by Government is provided from other sources. The latter amount is guaranteed by an endowment which was raised in England mainly by the diocese of Winchester and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The jurisdiction of the Bishop extends over the whole of Burma and also includes the Andaman, Nicobar and Cocos Islands. The Bishop is appointed by the Secretary of State for India and holds his position, in its civil aspect, by virtue of letters patent under the sign manual of His Majesty the King-Emperor; these letters allow the Bishop to appoint one or two Archdeacons from among the Government Chaplains. Only one Archdeacon at any one time has, however, so far been appointed. The Archdeacon is responsible, under the Bishop, for the care of Government cemeteries. He is also usually the Bishop's Commissary when the Bishop is absent from the diocese. Since 1930, under the Indian Church Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, while remaining an ecclesiastical province of the Anglican Communion, has ceased to be established and therefore at the next vacancy of the See the Bishop will be elected by the Rangoon Diocesan Council. There are five Government Chaplaincies in Burma in addition to one held by the Bishop.

303. As the number of Government Chaplains is insufficient for the province, the Government of India makes allowances to the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta who distributes them to the various provinces; by this means ten clergymen in Burma (not Government Chaplains) receive grants-in-aid, the rest of their maintenance being met by voluntary contributions.
304. In addition to their actual religious services the Chaplains are the officers in charge of Government cemeteries throughout the province. Some of them also do important work as managers of schools.

**Ecclesiastical.**

305. During the year under review the Ven'ble N. K. Anderson, proceeded on leave in May 1931 and returned in November 1931.

The Rev. A. O. N. Lee became a Senior Chaplain on November 1931. He proceeded on leave for a period of eleven months on 25th November 1931.

 Funds have not yet been provided for the building of the Church at Mingaladon Cantonments. The appointment of a Chaplain for Mingaladon was sanctioned.

**Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.**

306. 9,970 (9,524) * articles were examined, the increase of 446 is chiefly under general analysis due to the large number of opium and other examinations made for the Judicial Department and to the increased work done for the Excise Department. Opium, with 186 cases, heads the list as the most frequently detected poison, whilst arsenic, the most commonly employed poison, was detected in 158 (196) cases. There was a decrease in the number of articles sent for examination by the Police and Criminal Investigation Department.

**Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.**

307. The demand for work in the Government Press and its branches was less than the previous year, due to the measures of economy adopted and the ten per cent reduction on the supply of forms. The total receipts were Rs. 1'65 (3'13) lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 1'48 being chiefly due to the revision of classification of accounts. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8'65 (9'27) lakhs, being a decrease of Rs. 0'61. The cost of work done in the Central Press including paper and binding materials was Rs. 6'45 (6'72) lakhs, in the Jail Branch Press it was Rs. 3'87 (4'02) lakhs and in the Maymyo Branch Press Rs. 0'19 (0'20) lakh. The aggregate cost for all three Presses was Rs. 10'52 (10'95) lakhs.

308. The amount realized by sales during the year was Rs. 44,579 (Rs. 45,505) for the Provincial Government, Rs. 4,030 (Rs. 4,050) on account of maps for the Survey of India, and Rs. 2,958 (Rs. 4,934) for the Central Government.

The aggregate value of publications disposed of by sale, free issues, etc. was Rs. 1,28,333 (Rs. 1,31,911). Commission on account of sales on behalf of the Central Government and the Survey of India was estimated to amount to Rs. 1,512 (Rs. 2,054).

* Last year's figure in brackets.
309. The cost of stores purchased for the Stationery Depot, including freight charges and customs duty, etc., was Rs. 4'03 (4'41) lakhs. The stores received from England were valued at Rs. 0'49 (0'65) lakh and the stores obtained in India at Rs. 2'89 (3'22) lakhs. The cost of stores supplied to the various Departments during the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,572 (Rs. 4,53,887). Stores to the value of Rs. 2,56,493 (Rs. 2,91,097) were supplied to the Printing and Stationery Department, practically the whole of which was, as usual, utilized to meet the demands for printing work by other departments. Stores to the value of Rs. 10,858 (Rs. 14,905) 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.